The New-York Times.

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THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

VICTORY OF THE TURKS ON THE LOM.

SUCCESSFUL ADVANCE OF MEHEMET ALI ACROSS THE LOM—DRIVING THE RUSSIANS FROM THEIR POSITIONS—A DAY OF SHARP FIGHTING—THE RUSSIAN LOSS 4,000 AND THE TURKISH 3,000 KILLED AND WOUNDED—DETAILS OF THE BATTLE BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A telegram from Shumla, dated yesterday, by way of Constantinople, announces that the column of Selim Pasha has advanced from Eski Djuma and crossed the River Lom, near Aghaslar, driving back the Russians, who, after a short resistance, retreated from the river. Medjid Pasha has advanced from Rasgrad toward Torlak, repulsing the Russians and capturing two guns. A great battle is believed to be imminent. The Turks are assuming the offensive along the whole line.

The Manchester *Guardian* received a telegram this afternoon stating that the expected battle along the line of the Lom from Aghaslar to Torlak commenced yesterday, and continued all day. Mehemet Ali Pasha commanded the Turks in person, and attacked the Russians at three points. So far the Turks are successful.

Mehemet Ali Pasha telegraps as follows: "On Thursday morning strong columns of our troops from Rasgrad and Surinassouhler attacked the Russians near the village of Karahassanler. The fighting was desperate. The village was taken and retaken several times, but finally carried by the Turks. The enemy was defeated, and retreated in disorder, pursued by our troops. About 5 o'clock in the evening two other columns from Surinassouhler crossed the Lom and forced the enemy to abandon Haidarayaz and fall back on Pop. My head-quarters are at Sekar, from whence I proceed to-morrow to join Ahmed Eyoub Pasha, who is encamped at Karahassanler. The troops engaged at Karahassanler were the Rasgrad and Eski-Djuma Divisions. They captured a cannon, four ammunition wagons, 2,000 rifles, a large quantity of uniforms and military equipments. Baker Pasha greatly distinguished himself. We left 3,000 killed and wounded, and the Russians 4,000." [Note.—Karahassanler and Haidaraya seem to be identical with Karasan and Haidar-Koi of the maps. Pop doubtless means Popskoi, where, according to previous telegrams, the Russians have a strong defensive position.]

Reuter's Shumla dispatch says the fighting lasted nine hours. The positions carried by the Turks on the right bank of the Lom are Telibeler, Spahilar and Karahassanler.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The *Times'* correspondent with the Turkish Army telegraphs the following description of Thursday's battle, apparently made from personal observation: "Early this morning Nedjib Pasha advanced from Adakeny, near Rasgrad, with three brigades, two batteries of artillery, two squadrons of cavalry, and one brigade of infantry reserve. Mehemet Ali and Prince Hassan took up a position with their staff on a high hill immediately north of Yenikoi, which commands an uninterrupted view from Rasgrad to beyond Osman Bazar. The Russians from their batteries behind Sadana opened fire about 9 o'clock on the advancing Turks. Nedjib steadily advanced, and entered the burning village of Sadana by 11:30 o'clock. The retreating Russians were hotly pursued. They retired precipitately to Karassan, where they made a vigorous stand. Safvet Pasha created a diversion by attacking Haidarkoi. The Russians had a battery of three guns to their right, near Haidarkoi. They made splendid practice at the advancing Turks and Egyptians, but these cleverly opened out and wheeled to the right and left of the village in a really workmanlike style. The engagement now became general, and extended over some 15 miles. A heavy and continued roll of fire of skirmishers was heard along all the ridges from Badiller to near Sadana. By 4 o'clock Karasan was in flames. The Russians gradually gave way, and the Turks redoubled the energy of their attack. At 5 o'clock the enemy were scampering out of Haidarkoi, and horses were trotting up to take the guns out of the battery. The Turkish battery was making splendid practice, and fired just as the guns were taken off. One gun was struck with the last shell. The Turks cheered, and dashed through the blazing village and away to the left to Popskoi like a pack of hounds. The Russian camps were hastily cleared out, two guns covering their retreat and making excellent practice. But the Turks and Egyptians still scampered over the ground in fine style. The Russians were now in full retreat in every direction, and by sunset the Turks had proved for the second time, not only capable of meeting the Russians in the open, but also of driving them from their strongly-intrenched positions. In ten days the Russians have lost the magnificent double positions of the Lom and the Kara-Lom. What may happen next no one knows. It is impossible to tell what forces the Russians had engaged, nor can their losses as yet be estimated. Probably they were not heavy, except around Karassand, by which name in this engagement will be designated by the Turks."

The *Times'* Bucharest dispatch says that the reinforcements sent to Gen. Zimmerman in the Dobrudscha have brought up his corps to an effective strength—about 50,000 men.

Osman Pasha telegraphs from Plevna under date Sept. 30: "A Turkish reconnoitering detachment defeated a body of Russian cavalry near Ilchad. One hundred Russians were killed."

SITUATION AT THE SCHIPKA PASS.

FLANKING MOVEMENTS BY THE TURKS ON A LARGE SCALE.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The *Times'* Vienna dispatch says: "The fight for the Schipka Pass is gradually becoming developed into operations on a large scale. It seems that since the lull in the fighting on Monday the Turks have been preparing a turning movement, for besides the attempts to turn the position on the Schipka Pass in the direction of Gabrova, the Turkish forces have been sent within the last few days on some other lines of passage across the Balkans to the east and west of Schipka. One column was seen in the direction of the Kalifer River to the north-east of Prenova, having probably made its way across the Triavna Pass. Another is said to have appeared in the valleys of the Vidina and Bousnik, to the south-west of Selvi, having probably made their way across by the Trajan or Rosalita Pass. They may be only irregulars or flying detachments, but it is also possible that they are different links of a combined operation which may gradually develop itself."

SERVIA AND ROUMANIA.

HESITATION OF THE FORMER TO TAKE PART—INDISPOSITION OF RUSSIA TO TREAT FORMALLY WITH EITHER—THE TURKISH VIEW OF SERVIA'S COURSE — PRINCE CHARLES OF ROUMANIA'S COMMAND.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Times* confirms the report that the Servians are hesitating. It says: "Russia has refused to conclude a formal treaty with either Servia or Roumania, as by so doing she would acknowledge them as independent powers, which she has been careful not to do in advance of the rest of Europe. The Prince of Roumania has been content to enter into the war trusting merely to the Czar's word that all would be right. Prince Milan is quite ready to do likewise, but Minister Ristics delays by insisting on a formal convention. He probably does not expect to carry his point, but wishes to make the best possible bargain for Servia, and also delay intervention till a time when it would not expose Servia to so much risk as at present. The Turkish Ambassador at Vienna has delivered a note reminding the powers that Turkey at the conclusion of the late Servian war neglected the opportunity of rendering Servia harmless at their request, and stating that, in case Servia should again take up arms, Turkey would not consider herself bound hereafter to treat her with the same moderation, and would only consult her own military and political interests."

A Russian bulletin, dated Gorny-Studen, Aug. 30, announces that Prince Charles of Roumania has assumed command of the united Russian and Roumanian forces composing the western detachment, and, according to an arrangement with the Grand Duke Nicholas, has appointed Gen. Stotoff to be his Chief of Staff.

Reuter's Belgrade dispatch says in consequence of a decision of Prince Milan, an order has been issued giving the *ordre de bataille* of the Servian Army, and containing numerous appointments.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN ASIA.

THE TURKS FORTIFYING SOUKGOUM-KALEH IN ANTICIPATION OF ATTACK—A FIVE HOURS' FIGHT ENDING IN A TURKISH REPULSE.

KURUKDARA, Aug. 31.—A Russian official dispatch dated yesterday says: "The Russian troops continue to advance toward Soukgoum-Kaleh. Gen. Alchasoff's column crossed the River Kelassuri on the 8th inst. His advanced guard occupied Agdeschagowa. The advanced column of Gen Bibitsch's force from the River Maruchs arrived on the 24th inst. at the village of Zibeldins-koi. The Turks having received reinforcements are fortifying Soukgoum-Kaleh and the neighboring heights. A detachment of the Erivan column under Col. Ismailoff, at Igdyz, was attacked on the 24th inst. by a superior Turkish force, which was, however, repulsed. On the 28th three Turkish columns made a fresh attack upon our troops, front and flank. Notwithstanding their immense numerical superiority, the Turks were repulsed after a five hours' engagement, with the loss of 400 men. The Russian losses were insignificant."

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A Reuter telegram from Erzeroum says the Russians have changed their position, and are now between the Turkish Army and Alexandropol. They have evacuated their camp at Baldirvan, and are withdrawing from that neighborhood.

TURKISH BARBARITIES IN BULGARIA.

EXECUTIONS OF PARTIES OF FOURTEEN AT A TIME OF THE WEALTHIER CLASS.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The *Times'* correspondent with the Turkish Army telegraphs from Adrianople, under date of Aug. 28, as follows: "Bulgarian executions are still going on here, but the batches of victims are smaller than before, averaging 14 instead of 40 each. The majority of those executed belong to the richer classes. This gives rise to the suspicion on the part of the Bulgarians that they are sacrificed in order to confiscate their property."

LARGE FIRE IN MISSOURI.

THE TOWN OF PARIS NEARLY DESTROYED—TEN BLOCKS OF BUILDINGS BURNED DOWN—LOSS ESTIMATED AT OVER A MILLION DOLLARS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 31.—The *Globe-Democrat* has a special dispatch from Paris, Mo., which says that a fire broke out in that place about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the City Saloon, and spread rapidly on the east, west, and south sides of the public square until about 10 blocks of business houses and dwellings were consumed, including three hotels, the Post Office, telegraph and express offices. The loss is estimated at from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000. Many families are without shelter, and several lives are reported to have been lost. It is said that a man named Taylor set fire to the City Saloon by pouring oil on the floor, and igniting it, with the remark that he would "burn the —— town." He was arrested and lodged in jail. There was but one fire engine in town, and the water gave out, leaving the city at the mercy of the flames. The amount of insurance has not been ascertained.

THE TROUBLE WITH WORKING MEN.

CONVICTION OF STRIKERS FOR INTERFERING WITH A ROAD IN A RECEIVER'S HANDS—THE THREATENED STRIKE IN OHIO AVERTED—EFFORTS TO INDUCE THE MINERS TO STRIKE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 31.—In the United States Circuit Court this afternoon George A. Briggs, Henry Lenderberger, and David Weand, of Northumberland County, Penn., were found guilty of contempt for interfering with the running of trains on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey after the same had passed into the hands of a Receiver appointed by the court. They were sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution, a fine of $100, and undergo 90 days' imprisonment in the County Jail of Northumberland County.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 31.—A committee of the employes of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad waited upon President Shoemaker this morning and presented a remonstrance against the order lengthening the trip time of freight hands, which was ordered to go into effect to-morrow. Mr. Shoemaker said he would investigate the matter and see if the order could not be modified. After some time, President Shoemaker consented to a modification of his order requiring men to run 90 miles to make a day's work. The men showed the difference between way and through freight trains, and President Shoemaker modified his order to meet their suggestions, requiring way freight men to run only 60 miles and through freight 80 miles.

There is no change in the situation among the striking cigar makers, except a combination among the manufacturers, which threatens to close the works unless the men already out return to work. This action is suggested to prevent the strikers receiving aid from those at work.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 31.—Dispatches received from Mahonoy City, Shenandoah, and other prominent mining centres of the State announce that there is no prospect of a strike in the Schuylkill region. Information received from a number of collieries shows that within the last 10 days a number of leaders of mining organizations from other regions have been working hard to induce the Schuylkill miners to join the strike on the 1st of September, with a view to making it general, but thus far have not succeeded. During the past week shipments of coal over the branch roads have been unusually large.

CONDITION OF SENATOR MORTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The following telegram, addressed to First Assistant Postmaster-General Tyner, was received at the Post Office Department at 10:30 o'clock this morning:

Senator Morton passed another comfortable night. He is doing well. His appetite has not yet returned, and he is weak in consequence.

W. R. HOLLOWAY.

MR. DAVENPORT'S CONDITION.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—A dispatch received this morning from Canton, Penn., states that Mr. E. L. Davenport, the actor, passed an easy night, and, under existing circumstances, strong hopes are entertained by his physicians of his recovery.

CANTON, Penn., Aug. 31—Evening.—Mr. Davenport is stronger this evening, and resting easy.

IOWA PROHIBITIONISTS.

OSKALOOSA, Iowa, Aug. 31.—The State Prohibition Convention has nominated Hon. Elias Jessup, of Oskaloosa, for Governor. It made no other nominations, but decided to make a lively canvass against Mr. Gear, the Republican candidate.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

CORNELL AND THE STATE COMMITTEE

AN INFORMAL REFERENCE TO THE CASE OF THE NAVAL OFFICER DURING THE CABINET MEETING—VIEWS OF THE SITUATION PUT FORTH BY HIS FRIENDS—A CLEAN SWEEP OF THE LEADING OFFICIALS IN THE CUSTOM-HOUSE EXPECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The case of Naval Officer Cornell was not formally considered to-day at the Cabinet meeting. The President and Secretary Sherman talked the matter over, but did not present it to the Cabinet. Friends of Mr. Cornell, now here, have explained to the President that in continuing to serve on the Republican State Committee Mr. Cornell intended no defiance of the President, but acted in accordance with his understanding of the letter of Postmaster-General Key to a Wisconsin Postmaster, who was also Chairman of the State Committee, in which the Postmaster was informed that the performance of a merely administrative duty in calling a convention to order and handing it over to its regularly-chosen officers was not a violation of the President's order. These friends represent that Mr. Cornell's duties and connection with the State Committee will expire when the State Convention shall be organized, and with the act of organization he has nothing whatever to do, standing in the same relation to the convention that the Clerk of a past House of Representatives stands to a new House prior to organization. They say that Mr. Cornell intends to regard the President's order in good faith, and has no desire whatever to place himself in opposition to it to make a test case. He will retire from active politics immediately upon the organization of the State Convention; after which act of organization he will remain *functus officii*. In regard to his connection with the National Republican Committee which he has not resigned, Mr. Cornell's friends say that it is not necessary for him to formally resign that place, because it exists only in name, and he will never be called upon to transact any business what ever, except to name a time and place for holding the next National Republican Convention. This theory about the National Committee will not serve Mr. Cornell, for the simple reason that it is not accepted by the President, as is illustrated by the case of Assistant Secretary McCormick and some others who were members of that committee, and who have resigned in accordance with the President's order. Secretary Sherman will not talk about the matter, and could only be induced to say this evening that the New-York Custom-house matter will be brought to a crisis in a few days. Persons who claim to be in a position to know the purpose of the President with reference to the New-York Custom-house say that a clean sweep of the leading officials has been determined upon.

CHARACTER OF REVENUE OFFICERS.

INSTRUCTIONS TO INSPECTION OFFICERS GOVERNING THEIR INQUIRIES INTO THE CHARACTER, EFFICIENCY, AND STANDING IN THE COMMUNITY OF REVENUE COLLECTORS AND OTHER OFFICERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—For the purpose of promoting the efficiency of the revenue service and securing the enforcement of the laws, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has in preparation a circular instructing revenue agents to make quarterly inspections of the character and efficiency of Internal Revenue Collectors and other officers and employes in each collection district in the respective divisions assigned to the revenue agents. In the circular letter to revenue agents the Commissioner says:

Inspecting officers will carefully inquire into the qualifications, efficiency, habits, and standing in the community of all Tobacco Inspectors, and examine them as to their knowledge of the laws and regulations prescribing their duties, and make a full report thereof.

Inspecting officers are especially enjoined to report to this office any neglect of duty or abuse of authority by revenue officers.

Inspecting officers will understand that the inspections provided for are intended as a means for enlightening the uninformed, of making diligent the slothful, of weeding out the dishonest and unfaithful, and of recognizing the honest, intelligent and diligent officer. The Government is entitled to the services of honest, capable, diligent, and sober men, and inspecting officers are required to make their inspections and reports with fidelity, regardless of, or fear, favor, or prejudice, and in a manner not to offend fair-minded persons, so that this office will be advised as to the standing of all its officers.

Inspecting officers must themselves be thoroughly informed as to the duties of all officers of internal revenue to enable them to conduct their inspections in a manner to effect the desired end.

Among the questions which Collectors will be required to answer in writing on blank forms prepared for the purpose are the following:

Do you give personal attention to the business of your district?

Are your subordinates honest, capable, and diligent in the performance of duty?

Do you know that your deputies are familiar with the books required to be kept by the various manufacturers and dealers required to keep books?

Do you know every visit and report engaged by the regulations, distilleries, breweries, bottling establishments, rectifying establishments, wholesale liquor-dealers and retail liquor-dealers, tobacco and cigar factories, and dealers in tobacco and cigars and leaf tobacco, with a view of acquainting themselves with the business of such concerns so as to maintain a proper surveillance as a means of preventing fraud?

Do you know that your district has been carefully canvassed for the discovery of unpaid special taxes.

Do you know of any unpaid special taxes in your district?

Have all penalties been reported for assessment?

Do you know of any taxes or penalties having been collected and not reported on account for?

Do you know of any unpaid assessments that are collectable?

Do you know of any taxes now collectable that have been abated because uncollectable?

Do you know of, or have you reason to suspect, the perpetration of frauds in the manufacture or sale of spirits, malt liquors, tobacco, or cigars in your district?

Are there any illicit stills operated in your district? If so, state their location, and give particulars of your efforts to suppress them.

Do you know that the Storekeepers, Gaugers, and Tobacco Inspectors honestly, diligently, and intelligently perform their respective duties?

How many distilleries are there in your districts under suspension having spirits in warehouse, and can the number of Storekeepers in charge of such warehouses be reduced?

Do any of the officers or employes of your district perform nominal duty and draw full wages?

If any of the officers or employes of your district are wanting in energy, intelligence, or diligence in duty, or are addicted to habits of intemperance, give their names and particulars.

Do you mix your individual money with the public funds?

Has a deficiency in your cash account occurred during the past year?

Do you ever advance to yourself, or the officers and employes of your district, on account of salaries, from current collections?

Do you pay your deputies and clerks the full amount of their salary each month?

Are there any more Gaugers now on duty, and under assignment in your district, than are actually needed to perform the work?

THE SUFFERING POOR OF BERLIN.

RELIEF OF THE UNEMPLOYED POPULATION—A SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE FOR A JUDGESHIP RELIEVED BY A CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The United States Minister at Berlin transmits to the Department of State translations of articles from leading German newspapers, containing some painful statistics of the poverty and suffering in that city, even among the better classes, conclusively proving that the present idle times and consequent suffering and discontent are not local, but are shared in to a large extent by the nations of Europe. During the month of July last past, 4,766 men, 340 women, and four young girls received relief and shelter in the work-house of the Berlin Asylum for the Homeless. Of the men 2,149 were artisans, and the remainder were laborers. During the same month 7,543 men and 1,043 women were sheltered in the houses of the Berlin Association for the Relief of the Homeless. They report the case of a man who presented himself with his wife and children before the latter association for food and shelter, who was discovered by a former fellow student of the university to be preparing for an examination for a Judgeship, and after being sheltered and relieved by the association for a month, he passed a successful examination and received an appointment.

THE HOSTILE INDIAN BANDS.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF SITTING BULL STILL IN DOUBT—GEN. TERRY AND THE COMMISSION SOON TO START IN SEARCH OF HIM—DISPATCHES RECEIVED INDICATE THAT HE IS STILL IN BRITISH TERRITORY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Secretary McCrary and others at the War Department do not believe that Sitting Bull has left Canada and is advancing to meet Joseph, as has been reported. Several dispatches were received to-day from the Canadian Interior Department, through the British Legation here, in which it was stated that, although they were in constant communication with the border, no information of Sitting Bull's advance had been received, and it was not regarded as possible that he could have moved without Major Walsh, in command of the Mounted Police, being aware of it. Neither Gen. Sherman nor Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan place faith in the statements of Gen. Miles' scouts, and are of the opinion that the rumors may have been based upon the movements of a small band of Sitting Bull's warriors. Brig.-Gen. Terry, of the Commission, will leave for Fort Benton as soon as definite information is received. He expects, however, to reach St. Paul by the 6th of September and start from Bismarck by the 12th. The Commission will take a boat from Bismarck to Cow, Island in the Missouri River, where they will be met by a detachment of the Seventh Cavalry, which will accompany them to the encampment of the perplexing savage.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The Cabinet was in session about an hour and a half to-day, and most of the time was occupied in discussing the reports in regard to Sitting Bull. The dispatches published below discrediting the reports of the Sioux chief being south of the British line were read, and it was determined that the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior should have another conference with Gen. Terry, now in this city, in regard to the commission to arrange for the return of Sitting Bull and his band. As there seems to be good reason to doubt that the Indians have returned to the United States, a civilian will probably be selected to accompany Gen. Terry, and unless positive news shall soon be received to the effect that Sitting Bull has crossed the line, the commission will proceed to Canada to arrange for his return as agreed upon with the Canadian authorities. The dispatches referred to above are as follows:

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 30, 1877.

To Gen. Townsend, Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

I forward the following dispatch from Col. Gibbon, in connection with the information desired from me this morning by the Secretary of War in relation to Sitting Bull.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

HELENA, Montana, Aug. 30, 1877.

Gen. Sherman has just left. He showed me your dispatches. I do not believe the reports of Sitting Bull being south of the line, nor does Sherman. Major Walsh closely watches the camp, and will give us early intelligence of any movements. As Sitting Bull's camp is closer to Benton than any other point, we can get news sooner than anybody else. I will keep you informed. GIBBON.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30, 1877.

Hon. George W. McCrary, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

I have no information except that communicated by Gen. Terry from Col. Miles of Aug. 19, except a telegram from Gen. Sherman, on his arrival at Helena, Montana, from Fort Benton, dated Aug. 28, in which he says: "At Benton I heard that Sitting Bull was still at his old camp at Wood Mountain. Col. Miles, who is engaged expressly in the business of watching Sitting Bull, is most likely to be correctly informed."

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31, 1877.

Miss M. R. Thompson is appointed Postmistress at Oxford, Penn.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $324,842 96, and from Customs, $708,599 43.

A. J. Smith, Surveyor-General of Montana, who has been undergoing investigation for some time, was to-day removed.

Theophilus Gaines, recently appointed United States Attorney for Montana, has tendered his resignation, and it has been accepted by the President.

Attorney-General Devens has given an adverse opinion to the New-Idria Mining Company's request that the question of the title to the quicksilver mine be reopened before the Interior Department. This will leave this celebrated cause to be settled by the courts and Congress.

The Superintendent of the Government Printing Office has issued a circular to Senators and Representatives, requesting them not to lend their influence in behalf of any person seeking appointment in the Government Printing Office, as he intends in the future to run the office according to his own judgment.

The following is an official statement of United States currency outstanding:

Old demand notes	$63,932 50
Legal-tender notes	357,976,164 00
One year notes of 1863	55,245 00
Two year notes of 1863	16,200 00
Two year coupon notes of 1863	23,950 00
Compound interest notes of 1863	293,980 00
Fractional currency, all issues	19,172,114 39
Total	$377,601,585 89

The synagogue of the Washington Hebrew congregation in this city, recently rebuilt, was dedicated this evening with the appropriate services of the Jewish faith. Many prominent persons were in the congregation. President Hayes, who promised to attend, was prevented from doing so by official business, and sent a message expressing his regret at being unable to fulfill his promise. The dedication sermon was preached by Rabbi B. Szold, of Baltimore.

Notice has been received by the Light-house Board from the Government of the Dominion of Canada that a light-house erected upon the summit of Battle Island, Lake Superior, to guide vessels to the eastern entrance of Nepigon Bay has been put in operation. The light is a revolving catoptric one, showing alternate red and white, and attaining its greatest brilliancy every one and a half minutes. It is elevated 105 feet above water mark, and in clear weather should be seen 16 miles.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has written to the Collector at Pittsburg, Penn., upon the subject of the liability of the German United Evangelical Protestant Church, at Allegheny City, to a special tax which was required of the President of the church for the sale of beer at a church festival. The Commissioner writes: "If the church society sold the beer it incurred special tax, but if it was sold for the society by the proprietor of the hall where the festival was held, who, it is stated, had paid special tax for the hall, then no special tax should be required on that account to be paid by the society."

The following is a statement of the operations of the National Bank Redemption Agency for the month of August, as compared with the corresponding period of last year: National bank notes disposed of during the month: notes fit for circulation assorted and returned to the banks of issue, $13,108,700; notes unfit for circulation assorted and delivered to the Controller of the Currency for destruction and replacement with new notes, $3,736,100; notes of failed, liquidating, and reducing banks deposited in the Treasury of the United States, $1,018,900. Total for August, 1877, $17,863,700. Total for August, 1876, $22,523,000. Decrease, $4,659,300.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

OTTAWA, Aug. 31.—Only a third of the 40,000 feet of space asked for by the Government for the exhibition of Canadian products at Paris has been granted, the whole space applied for on account of Great Britain and the colonies being five times greater than the French Government can afford.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE CHICAGO BANK FAILURE.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION IN A BAD SHAPE—A FINANCIAL EXHIBIT BY THE ASSIGNEE—WARRANTS SWORN OUT FOR THE BANK OFFICERS—THE RUN ON THE FIDELITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 31.—The investigation into the affairs of the broken bank continues, and reveals a state of affairs that is far worse than has been anticipated. Beyond all doubt the concern was gutted by the man Spencer who managed its affairs. When the committee which was appointed at the creditors' meeting yesterday called upon Assignee Taylor to-day they were presented with the following financial exhibit:

Real estate loans, mostly good	$570,553
Collateral loans, mostly bad	626,733
Miscellaneous, unsecured, and doubtful	63,091
Real estate, deeds for which cannot be found	$10,000 to 200,000
Bonds of all kinds, good, bad, and indifferent	699,125

This gives a total of $845,000 as the assets supposed to be good, but which will probably shrink $200,000 before realized. Warrants have been sworn out for the arrest of Spencer, the President, Bulkly, the Cashier, and Guild, the Assistant Cashier. It is stated to-night on very good authority that Guild has not left the city, but is secreted in the house of a friend in the south-western portion of the city.

The run on the Fidelity Bank was continued to-day, but has grown to be quite weak. There is no other excitement in financial circles. All the banks are doing a good and healthy business, and there are no apprehensions whatever of any further trouble.

COLLISION IN CONNECTICUT.

A PEACH TRAIN AND A PASSENGER TRAIN RUN INTO EACH OTHER AT A CROSSING AT MIDDLETOWN—NO LIVES LOST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 31.—There was a singular accident at the bridge crossing of the Air Line and Connecticut Valley Railroads at Middletown this evening. The peach train, which runs from New-York to Boston on the Air Line, had started to cross the Valley Railroad track when a passenger train on that road, which left Hartford at 6:45 for Saybrook, ran into the locomotive. Trains are required by law to stop at such crossings, and always do at that point. A dispatch to the *Courant* says they did stop, but for some unexplained reason the Valley train started up and struck the locomotive of the other train, and both engines, together with a peach car and the baggage-car of the passenger train, went down the steep embankment. The engineer of the air line train went down with his locomotive and broke one arm and two ribs. James Berry, conductor of the peach train, was badly cut and bruised about the head, as was Patrick Blarigan, a passenger on the Valley train, who was standing in a car and was knocked over by the concussion. The Air Line train is a complete wreck. A fresh locomotive was sent up the road from Saybrook to take the Valley train down so as to make its regular connections with the New-York steamer at Saybrook Point.

STORMS IN VARIOUS SECTIONS.

TORNADO IN ILLINOIS—HOUSES BLOWN DOWN—HEAVY GALE WITH LIGHTNING AND THUNDER AT CLEVELAND AND IN WESTERN CANADA—KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 31.—A terrific storm passed over Gilman, Ill., yesterday, prostrating a number of houses. The flouring-mills of John B. Grayson & Son were completely destroyed. One mill hand was killed by falling timbers. The loss is estimated at $97,000.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, Mo., Aug. 31.—A strong wind and rain at St. Louis Arsenal this afternoon did considerable damage to the public storehouses and fences, and destroyed a large number of beautiful ornamental trees upon the parade-ground. It took the roofs and porches off the northern side of the barracks, carrying them over the buildings southward and half way across the parade-ground. The wind blew down a number of large trees in the soldiers' quarter, and left a general appearance of ruin and desolation on what was previously the prettiest locality in the vicinity of St. Louis. Fortunately no one was injured.

LONDON, Ontario, Aug. 31.—A severe thunder-storm visited this city to-day, lasting from 3 until 11 o'clock A. M. Rain descended in one continuous torrent, accompanied by heavy thunder and lightning. In the forenoon business was entirely suspended. At Para Hill two horses were killed by lightning and a house partly demolished. Several barns were burned in the same vicinity.

PORT BURWELL, Ontario, Aug. 31.—The heaviest storm of the season on Lake Erie occurred to-day.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 31.—The severest rain-storm ever known here passed over this city this forenoon, accompanied by lightning, wind, and hail. Several roofs were blown off, trees broken and uprooted. The wind and rain completely tore down and carried away the flags and streamers which have decorated the city for the past few days. Several steamers with large excursion parties were ready to leave the harbor, but before they got under way the storm burst.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 31.—Hugh Devine was struck by lightning and instantly killed during a thunder-storm here this evening.

THE JOHN BROWN MONUMENT.

OSSAWATTOMIE, Kansas, Aug. 30.—Ten thousand people responded to the call to-day to witness the ceremonies attending the dedication of the John Brown monument. Dr. N. P. Degraff, Chairman of the committee, called the meeting to order and introduced Gov. Charles Robinson as President of the day. Rev. Mr. Adair, a brother-in-law of John Brown, offered prayer. Resolutions were passed requesting the Legislature of the State of Kansas to make an appropriation to procure a statue of John Brown in bronze or marble, to be placed in the National Hall of Statuary in the Capitol at Washington, as a gift to the nation, and asserting that it is the duty of the Kansas State Historical Society to take measures, at the earliest practicable moment, to collect and put upon record the personal recollections of the associates of John Brown respecting his career in Kansas. Senator Ingalls, the orator of the day, while not approving the Southern policy of pacification, placed himself in friendly relations with the Administration. Many of the speakers followed his sentiments, which seemed to be in accordance with those of the people and the leading men of the State.

KNOX COUNTY (ME.) REPUBLICANS.

ROCKLAND, Me., Aug. 31.—The Republican Convention for Knox County, held here to-day, adopted resolutions reaffirming the doctrines enunciated by the Cincinnati Convention, and pledging its support to the re-election of Gov. Conner. A resolution of confidence in and approval of the course of President Hayes elicited considerable discussion and was tabled, but the following was adopted without dissent:

Resolved, That while realizing that his so-called Southern policy is an experiment; that it is looked upon by a portion of the Republican Party as one of doubtful nature, our confidence in the integrity, patriotism, and statesmanship of R. B. Hayes remains unshaken, and we heartily approve his efforts for the promotion of harmony and the peace of the country, and economy and faithfulness in every department of the Government.

THE CANAL TRADE AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The Canal Collector at this port furnishes the following statement of the business transacted at his office for the month of August, with shipments for the season thus far, as compared with the same month and season to Aug. 31, 1876. Amount of tolls, August, 1877, $64,920 47; amount of tolls, August, 1877, $81,619 45; increase for 1877, $16,698 98; number of clearances, August, 1876, 586; number of clearances, August, 1877, 1,148; increase for 1877, 562; amount of tolls to Aug. 31, 1876, $322,003 51; amount of tolls to Aug. 31, 1877, $232,390 65; decrease for 1877, $89,612 86; number of clearances to Aug. 31, 1876, 2,722; do. to Aug. 31, 1877, 3,466; increase for 1877, 744. Shipments—Month of August, 1876: wheat, 344,746 bushels; corn, 2,613,026 bushels; oats, 62,029 bushels; rye, 24,035 bushels; flour, 574 bbls.; August, 1877: wheat, 832,386 bushels; corn, 6,126,655 bushels; oats, 222,385 bushels; rye, 230,674 bushels; barley, 36,265 bushels; malt, 51,242 bushels; flour, 271 bbls; increase in grain shipments for the season thus far: corn, 10,640,524 bushels; barley, 414,343 bushels; rye, 288,447 bushels; flour, 2,407 bbls.; decrease, wheat, 5,343,353 bushels; oats, 571,261 bushels; barley-malt, 29,591 bushels; increase in lumber shipments, boards, feet, 18,874,147; shingles, 5,820; staves, pounds, 27,769,342; shipments for the season of pork, 34,334 bbls.; lard, 9,072,543 pounds.

THE MEXICAN STATE OF SONORA.

GEN. MARISCAL DECLARED GOVERNOR BY THE LEGISLATURE—AN INVESTIGATION OF THE ELECTION INSTITUTED BY THE FEDERAL AUTHORITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Information has been received by the Department of State from the United States Consul at Guaymas that the Legislature of Sonora convened on the 2d of July, declared Gen. Vincente Mariscal Constitutional Governor of the State, and that he was inaugurated as such on the 4th. Gen. Mariscal was the Provisional Governor and Military Commandant of Sonora. The Consul states further that on the 15th of the same month Gen. Huerta and staff, accompanied by Gen. Pesquiera, former Governor of Sonora, arrived at Guaymas on the gun-boat Mexico to investigate the recent State election, being empowered to annul the same if in his judgment the situation of affairs justified him in so doing. Gen. Huerta was accompanied by 200 Federal troops, with 600 men reported to be en route thither, which will make in all 1,200 Federal soldiers in that frontier State. Whether such a force has entire reference to the recent elections the future can alone make clear.

THE DEATH OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE INTERMENT—THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF THE CHURCH TO CONSIST OF TWELVE APOSTLES.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 31.—The body of Brigham Young will lie in state from 9 o'clock to-morrow morning until 11 o'clock Sunday morning, when the funeral will take place. The body has been enbalmed, and will be buried in the vault of his private cemetery, near his late residence. Special trains will arrive here on all railroads, and an immense concourse of people is expected.

The government of the Mormon Church has passed into the hands of the Twelve Apostles. 10 of whom will be present at the funeral. Joseph F. Smith and Orson Pratt, the other two Apostles, are in England. It is not probable that another President of the Church will be appointed for some time to come.

THE IOWA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—THE CONTENDING PARTIES AMONG THE STOCKHOLDERS—JUDGE DILLON VINDICATED.

DES MOINES, Aug. 31.—The United States Circuit Court has been in session three days considering the famous Iowa Central Railroad case. Counsel from New-York and Philadelphia and various parts of the State were present. The Court confirmed the sale of the road to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for the benefit of the bondholders, and ordered a deed made accordingly. Three new companies were formed by the different factions of the bondholders, one known as the Cate party and the others as the Cowdry and the Gillan parties. Each was desirous of being granted power to reorganize as the company to which the Trustees should be ordered to convey the property. This matter the court referred to be determined by the written vote of the bondholders, and appointed a Master to take such vote and report.

Judges Dillon and Love then, in the presence of the parties and counsel, and with the record before them, called attention to the charges against Judge Dillon, which have been published and investigated by Isaac M. Cate, of Boston. By the record the falsity of charges was demonstrated, and the counsel in the case when certain statements in the publication of Cate were called to their attention pronounced them false on the spot. The Bar have held a meeting looking toward proper action against the authors of these assaults at the next regular term of the court. Judge Love fully sustained Judge Dillon.

An appeal was taken in the Iowa Central Railroad case in the Supreme Court of the United States from the order confirming the sale by the Cowdry party.

THE DETROIT COMMANDERY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 31.—Detroit Commandery reached this city from Cleveland early this morning, with the prize banner won by them in the competitive drill, coming back on their special boat, the Badger State, and being accompanied by St. John's Commandery, of

FRENCH POLITICAL NOTES.

THE MARSHAL AND THE REPUBLIC.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON'S VISIT TO EVREUX—HIS RECEPTION—A SPEECH BY THE MAYOR AND THE MARSHAL'S REPLY—ONE FOR THE REPUBLIC, THE OTHER FOR THE CONSTITUTION—THE STRUGGLE OF PARTIES.

From our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 17, 1877.

Whether or not the visit of the Marshal-President to Bourges can be regarded as a success in a political way, it is evident that his friends were not displeased with it; for they immediately advised him to make a tour through the provinces of the west. He left Paris *en petite tenue militaire*, accompanied by his son Emmanuel de MacMahon, Baron René Reille, Duc de Broglie, and Gens. d'Abzac and Lebrun. The first town visited was Mantes, where the functionaries of the place awaited the President at the station, but where there was no official reception. The Mayor called the Marshal's attention to the towers of the Cathedral, as yet uncompleted, and said that 8,000 francs were needed, with the sum already collected, to complete the work. The President promised to remember the affair. From Mantes the Marshal went to Evreux. At the station of Buell a regiment of cuirrassiers was drawn up, and the trumpets were sounded as the train came to a halt. It was a little after 9 o'clock when the party reached the important town of Evreux. The Prefect, the authorities of the department, the Mayor, and other officials were in waiting, and among them Admiral La Ronciére le Noury, and M. Pouyer-Quertier. The Army was represented at the station by Gens. d'Ornans and Dampierre. The entire population of Evreux had turned out to salute the Marshal as he passed, and the town was richly decorated with flags. Cries of *Vive le Maréchal!* were heard on every side. The receptions were held at the Prefecture. When the Municipal Council was presented the Mayor read a speech, and it was not exactly, I should think, what was wanted by M. de Broglie. The Mayor addressed the "President of the Republic," not the "Chief of the State" or the "Marshal," and declared that the people of Evreux were profoundly attached to a republican government. Their sympathies were upon the side of all those who aided in maintaining and consolidating it. And the Mayor went on to say that, on continuing his voyage through Normandy, the President would find that this was the general sentiment of the populations. The Marshal replied in somewhat different language, and there was a decided *nuance* between the expressions of the two men. The Mayor spoke out boldly in favor of the Republic; the Marshal told him he was right in thinking that the Constitution (not the Republic, be it remarked,) was not menaced. It could not be, moreover, except by those whose doctrines disturb the best interests of the country, and who imperil those fundamental principles that are necessary under all forms of government. The Marshal then put in a good word for the Government candidates in the coming elections. M. Pouyer-Quertier then delivered a somewhat long discourse, and he was followed by M. Deschamps, President of the Conseil d'Arrondissement of Evreux. It is evident that M. Deschamps is very far from being a Republican. He did not once employ the term. He addressed the President as "Monsieur le Maréchal," and rejoiced in the high protection of M. le Duc de Broglie. The following passage from his speech will give an idea of his sentiments:

"In the chapter concerning out wishes I put this heartfelt and sincere wish that our communes, protesting against the commune of Paris, may distinguish themselves by their love and respect for the village church, the Hotel de Ville, and the family fire-side. Our elections are about to be held. May town and country, deaf to the deceptive promises of radical charlatans, respond to your loyal appeal and depose in the electoral urns the patriotic votes of Constitutional Conservatives."

This passage shows very well the difference between the language of the Republican and the Conservative. One addresses his discourse to the President of the Republic, and tells him that the populations are profoundly and sincerely Republican; the other addresses him as M. le Maréchal, and talks about the subversive doctrines of the Radicals. It must be noted that this is a generic term and means all persons who are not Conservatives.

It is curious indeed to watch this struggle of the parties, and one has no difficulty in picking out phrases from the speech of a civil functionary which indicate clearly to what party he belongs. The two classes are excellent friends personally, bitter enemies in everything concerning politics. Like two lawyers who abuse each other in court, heaping upon each other's heads the most insolent terms that can possibly be employed, but who go out of court arm in arm to take a drink at the corner. From Evreux the Marshal goes to Caen, where there will be a repetition of the same sort of speeches, and the same afternoon he takes the train for Cherbourg. One whole day will be spent at Caen, but only a short time at Saint-Lo, the Municipal Council having refused to vote funds for the Marshal's reception. This is one of the ways the Republicans have for showing their ill-humor, and for protesting against the act of the 16th of May. Cherbourg, moreover, has done the same thing. The Mayor was greatly annoyed by this act, and issued a proclamation to his "dear fellow-citizens." He told them that the Marshal was soon to visit their city, and that he had asked the Municipal Council to vote the funds required for a fitting reception. But the council had refused the demand by a vote of 17 to 4. He, the Mayor, was profoundly afflicted by this refusal to grant the necessary credits, and he proposed to remedy matters by a popular subscription, feeling confident that the people would gladly respond to it. He invited them, at any rate, to illuminate their houses, promising himself to illuminate the Hotel de Ville, and he felt sure that all good citizens would do their duty on this important occasion, for the town of Cherbourg was not in the habit of receiving her guests badly. It must be confessed that there is not much wisdom in the attitude assumed by the Republicans, though they naturally feel disinclined to aid the President in making an electioneering tour in the interests of their enemies, for it would be much better for them to appropriate the visit to themselves, and show the people that there can be *parem et.circenses* under the Republic as well as under the monarchy. But no one can fail to appreciate the irritation of the Republicans when they see the President of the Republic going about electioneering in a way in favor of the enemies of the Republic.

The death of the Comte de Monti takes from us a gentleman of the *ancien régime*. I shall never forget the impression he made upon my mind, by his loyalty and devotion, when I had the honor of being presented at Frohsdorf some years ago. The Comte de Chambord de Monti de Rezé was one of the oldest and most faithful servants of the Comte de Chambord. He was born in 1808, and from his boyhood has been devoted to the cause of royalty. He left France, where he had his family and his property, to share the exile of the Comte de Chambord, and for many years it was he, assisted by M. de Blacas, who received strangers at Frohsdorf. The Comte de Monti was the very type of the accomplished French gentleman. He died suddenly at Portiers, the other day, of an attack of appoplexy.

DEATH OF AN ACTOR.

The Chicago *Times* of Wednesday, 29th inst., says: "The quarrel between two actors attached to the Adelpi Theatre, named George Radcliffe and Daniel McCauley, which occurred in a saloon on Dearborn-street, last Saturday night, has ended fatally to one of the parties, but whether his death is a direct result of the injuries received in the fight has not yet been ascertained. Daniel McCauley died at 2 o'clock on yesterday morning, at his home, No. 1,433 Prairie-avenue. The County Physician held a post-mortem examination last night, but will not give the result of his investigations until this forenoon, when an inquest will be held. So far as the circumstances of the quarrel are known, Radcliffe was in the saloon conversing with some friends when McCauley entered and applied some uncalled-for and uncomplimentary remarks to Radcliffe, and so offensively that the latter struck McCauley with a cane he held in his hand. McCauley retired, but soon approached Radcliffe and made an assault upon him with a cane. Radcliffe warded off the blow, and it is stated, struck McCauley a savage blow, which laid the skull bare on the back of the head. This last blow staggered McCauley, and he left the place, but only to return again a short time afterward, when he approached Radcliffe from the rear and struck him a blow on the head with a pop-bottle, causing him to stagger and fall to the floor. It was not thought at the time that either of the antagonists was seriously injured. McCauley returned to his home without assistance, and only showed signs of sickness on Monday evening. Dr. Rolbe, who attended him, would make no statement as to the cause of his death. McCauley was 33 years old, and was but slightly known in this city. Radcliffe, it is understood, has left the city to fulfil his professional engagements, but will return here if the Coroner's jury should decide that death was caused from injuries in the quarrel."

CHICAGO SAVINGS BANK FAILURE.

CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH THE STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION CLOSED ITS DOORS—DISTRUST OF ITS PRESIDENT.

From the Chicago Tribune, Aug. 29.

There is some little romance in the failure of the State Savings Institution, and not a little mystery, arising from the close watch established upon its transactions by President Spencer, and his tenacity in refusing to permit any thorough investigation into the corporation's affairs. The romance creeps out in the struggles of the bank to maintain a position and secure confidence—efforts that were met on every hand by peculiar misfortunes, and finally signally defeated. Though sadly crippled since the fire, it was hoped by the management that the institution would worry through, but the series of sudden failures in St. Louis brought a run upon the quivering bank, which, in an effort to save itself, paid out from $300,000 to $400,000 of its cash means without securing the object sought—the allaying of the excitement. It was finally forced to fall back upon the 60-day rule, though it has constantly paid out money to needy depositors. This drain, the payment of the half-yearly interest of 3 per cent. on $4,000,000 of deposits, and the slow receipt of deposits, conspired to still further cripple institution, which, up to July 1, had paid $800,000 over its receipts, and thus parted with the bulk of its cash means.

Its assets were of an unfortunate nature. Masses of real estate, which could not be turned owing to the general depression of the market, crippled paper secured by lots whose buildings had been destroyed by the fire, and an enormous amount of unimproved property, taken for debt, and valuable only as it represented a dead loss in the taxes that must be paid, made up the list. The $500,000 capital had been wiped away and the interest of the stockholders extinguished by the hard times, that had eaten sadly into the prosperity of the bank, and shrunk it from a live and healthy institution to a pitiful monument of the banking system. It is estimated that nearly one-third of its loans were to mechanics and the salaried class, who borrowed to build homes, and whom the institution endeavored by every means to assist when the hour of payment found them unable to respond. All this time it preserved its high rate of interest on deposits, notwithstanding the fact that much of its money was idle and its expenses heavy. Perhaps this outline of its affairs will remove any doubt that may exist as to the propriety of the explosion.

It is certain that Mr. Spencer did not fully enjoy the confidence of the financial community. His unfortunate experience in the Cook County National, which subsequently landed high and dry, militated against him seriously, and through him against the State Savings. But he managed to stem even this tide until the troubles in St. Louis precipitated the disaster he had hoped to avert. But little could be learned of the condition of the bank for some time before the failure, and this fact, connected with surmises that Mr. Spencer had reasons for suppressing all information, did not tend to the establishment of the confidence he coveted.

When the necessity for raising money became absolute, Mr Spencer went among bankers and said he had $1,000,000 in paper good for its face, $1,000,000 in slow paper, and $1,000,000 in miscellaneous securities. *Per contra*, his obligations were $3,000,000, and on this showing he wanted $300,000 on such securities as he could afford to part with, claiming that this would enable him to raise from $300,000 to $500,000 in New-York, with which he could restore credit. It was readily seen that he would have no first-class securities left, and that the bank must go under by the 1st of January, and bankers concluded that there would be less disappointment if it should fail now than in the Winter, when less could be realized on the securities than when the corn was waving, the crops moving, and business generally more brisk.

As to the dividends for depositors, Mr. Spencer has claimed that they will reach 75 or 80 per cent. or, under first-class management, 90 per cent., if the paper were sold wisely and slowly, while bad management will reduce them to 60 or 70 per cent. How much really will be realized depends upon the manner in which the vast mass of real estate can be utilised.

The question whether the affairs of the bank have been managed dishonestly or merely imprudently is asked, and an investigation is awaited anxiously. Mr. Spencer has always been secretive, and has kept the details of his administration to himself. In how far this has been a wise course is left for time to determine. Few depositors feel desirous of understanding the matter, even if they receive no other equivalent for their money.

From these facts it is manifest that the State Savings Institution was doomed. No general pressure exists upon banking interests, and none was needed to cripple the foundation of this one institution. Flush times might have saved it, but flush times were necessary, and a little pinching, which has not yet, and will not, affect the rest, has raised the tombstone of the bank whose vitality has been sadly impaired since the fire.

THE CHARGES AGAINST SENATOR SARGENT.

The Sacramento (Cal.) *Union* of Aug. 17 has the following in reference to the failure to substantiate the recent accusations against United States Senator Sargent of that State: "Those who have followed the Placerville libel case thus far have probably reached the conclusion that the defendants have signally failed to keep their promise that they would show justification for their libels upon Senator Sargent. Of course, it is well understood that the purpose of the defense is to obtain, if possible, an outside popular judgment, and that though this case is nominally being carried on before a Judge and jury at Placerville, the aim of counsel for the defense is to make capital with the public. It is, in fact, an attempt to conduct a political campaign through the courts. In order to justify themselves, it is necessary for the defense to prove that Sargent was guilty of some of the inches of Pinney. While the preparations for the trial were being made, the *Chronicle* talked very loudly of what it was going to prove, and made constant bold assertions about the evidence it had secured. The purpose of this, of course, was to prejudice the case in advance. On going to trial, instead of confining themselves to proof of the truth of their libelous allegations regarding Sargent and Pinney, they at once began a scattering display of witness-box pyrotechnics, having reference to almost everything but the points in issue. Indeed, the witnesses upon whom the defense principally relied have signally failed to justify their confidence. For example, when Pinney was put on the stand no glimmer even of a fact was elicited from him tending to show that Sargent had had the faintest knowledge of the fraudulent transactions. Indeed, all that Pinney showed was that he regarded Sargent to be such that the Paymaster's office was being conducted with a single eye to the public good; while he incidentally proved that the moment Sargent heard a rumor of irregularities he demanded a full examination. Again, E. G. Waite, Naval Officer, was put on the stand to show that he had advised Sargent not to recommend the reppointment of Spalding. Yet this same witness brought the fact to light that the petition for Spalding's appointment was signed by all the solid men of San Francisco. It would be difficult to have produced a fuller or more conclusive vindication of Sargent's action in the premises. No justification for the libels has been shown thus far, and from the disposition of the defendants to follow up the only essential points, and from their disposition to fly off at a tangent upon any and every other conceivable topic, it is a fair presumption that they have found the first recognized their inability to meet the charges preferred against them squarely and fairly."

DEMOCRATIC RULE IN JERSEY CITY.

Since the advent of the new Democratic Police force in Jersey City, robberies have been of unusually frequent occurrence. Scarcely a night has passed without its attendant robbery, and almost every house locked up for the Summer by families seeking the country has been visited by thieves and gutted. A singular feature of these robberies has been the fact that many of them were committed in broad daylight. On Thursday afternoon another was added to the long list of these daylight incursions. Thieves broke into the house of John G. Smith, at No. 308 Varick-street, at about 4 o'clock, and carried away goods valued at upward of $300. The Police felt that, owing to the frequency of the robberies, they ought to bestir themselves, and on Thursday afternoon Capt. Jordan sent out several officers in citizen's dress to discover the perpetrators. The result was the arrest of three beggars who were going from door to door asking alms. Police Officer Coward succeeded in capturing another, who, while being taken to the station-house, threw away a ring which he had in his pocket.

PROPOSED HOSPITAL INVESTIGATION.

The Brooklyn hospitals receive from $3,000 to $5,000 per annum for caring for poor patients. Recently several complaints have been made, alleging that the hospitals have violated their contracts in refusing to receive such patients according to the aforesaid contracts. At a meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday, a resolution was passed calling the attention of the Common Council to the failure of the institutions to carry out their contracts, and also calling attention to the case of Lawrence Graham, who, on Aug. 21, was taken from the Third Precinct station-house in an ambulance, suffering from a severe attack of delirium tremens, and after having been refused admittance at all the hospitals in Brooklyn was finally taken after four hours of agony, to the Third Precinct Station-house, and the next day to the County Hospital at Flatbush. The case has heretofore excited considerable interest, and it is probable that a thorough investigation will be made.

THE FORGERS IN COURT.

TECHNICAL QUESTIONS ARGUED.

WESTON DISCHARGED FROM CUSTODY BY JUDGE VAN BRUNT—HE IS AGAIN ARRESTED AND LOCKED UP ON A CIVIL PROCESS—HUSTED AND CARRARE, THE ST. LOUIS FORGERS, REMANDED TO THE TOMBS

A little knot of persons, whose faces have become familiar among the attendants at the examination in the cases of the alleged forgers Husted, Carrare, and Gessner were the first occupants yesterday morning of the room in the new Court-house in which Supreme Court, Chambers, is held. Their presence was easily accounted for, as the cases of Husted and Carrare, as well as that of Ely B. Weston—the witness against Gessner—were set down for a hearing before Judge Van Brunt at 10:30 A. M. Though the proceedings in all three cases were before the court on writs of habeas corpus and certiorari, and though the same counsel appeared for all three men, a distinction was made in the arguments, the cases of Husted and Carrare being argued together, while that of Weston was made the subject of a special argument. All three men were in court, Husted and Carrare sitting together on chairs in the middle of the court-room, while Weston sat beside the officer having him in charge to the left of the bench. Another officer stood at the door of the court-room to prevent an escape of any of the prisoners, and a Deputy Sheriff, whose mission was afterward ascertained, remained in the corridor, just outside of the court-room. The room was speedily filled with persons who had come to listen to the arguments in the cases. Judge Van Brunt, after taking his seat on the bench, began to attend to the exparte business, which was rather lighter than usual. During a lull in this kind of business Mr. Oliver, the attorney for the prisoners, addressed the court and said that no proper return had been made by Police Justice Duffy to the writs of certiorari issued five days previously in the cases of Husted and Carrare. Judge Van Brunt, in his quick, decided manner, remarked: "Mr. Oliver, if you will make proper proof of the service of the writ on the Justice, I will issue an attachment against him." John R. Fellows, of counsel for Weston, said that in the latter's case the same was true—the Justice had sent none of the papers up to the court. Assistant District Attorney Herring said he had sent a notification to the magistrate to send the papers down, and in case a return of them was not made, he would not object to the issuing of the attachment. This remark seemed to be satisfactory to all parties, and they waited for the appearance of the returns from Justice Duffy. At five minutes before noon the returns were produced in court. Mr. Oliver then said that Carrare and Husted had been committed to the Tombs for the alleged forgery of St. Louis County bonds. There had been an examination before the magistrate, and he offered a copy of the stenographer's minutes, which he desired to have made a part of the papers in the case.

Mr. Herring said the whole of the stenographic minutes of the examination were not ready, and that the magistrate had returned the papers on which the commitment was made. He did not think the partial report of the stenographer should be considered.

Mr. Oliver said the magistrate had not returned all the documents on which he had acted. He had not returned a printed book, purporting to be a report of the Controller of St. Louis County, which had no official certification and was not authenticated, but, which, nevertheless, was used by the magistrate.

After a little discussion the stenographer's minutes were submitted to the court with the other papers, and the argument on the merits of the cases was begun.

Mr. Herring said that in the cases of Carrare and Husted the question before the court was whether the committing magistrate had probable cause to commit the men. Some bonds of the County of St. Louis, Mo., had been forged, and the prisoners were arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the forgery. Forged bonds were found on their persons, and they were engaged in uttering them. He thought the court could dispose of the matter summarily on the spot by merely glancing through the documents.

Mr. Fellows said that the trouble with the people's side of the case was that it was lacking in the most essential particular. In cases of this kind the first thing necessary is positive proof, conclusively showing that a crime, such as charged, has been committed. In the second place it is necessary for it to be shown that there is a probability of the prisoners having committed it. The committing magistrate should, in making a return to the writs of certiorari, have sent up all the documents and other evidence on which he formed his conclusion that the forgeries had been committed and that the probabilities pointed to the prisoners as the criminals.

Mr. Herring said the Police Justice was satisfied that the crime had been committed, and had returned the evidence which went to show that the prisoners were the ones who had committed the crime.

Judge Van Brunt took the documents offered to him, and, for the time being, reserved his decision in the cases of Carrere and Husted.

Mr. Fellows then called the attention of the court to the case of Weston, which, he said, from beginning to end had been characterized by outrage, stupidity, and ignorance. In the earlier part of the day the prisoner had been produced in court in answer to the writ of habeas corpus, but the officer having him in charge had not the commitment with him, and no return had been made to the writ of certiorari until the representative of the District Attorney had sent notice to the Police Justice to forward him in return. The counsel said he might remark, in passing, that the suggestions from the District Attorney's office seemed to be the only things which the Police Justices seemed to regard. While waiting for the return to the certiorari the prisoner had been taken from the court-room back to the House of Detention. There seemed to be no end to the blunders. Earlier in the day the prisoner had, in return, but there was no commitment, and there were no papers in response to the certiorari. The papers having been furnished, the prisoner was not present.

Mr. Herring explained that it was owing to a blunder on the part of the Police Sergeant.

Judge Van Brunt—I don't see that there is anything now before this court.

Mr. Herring—I think there is nothing before the court.

Mr. Fellows—I'm sure there is nothing before the court. The officer has gone away with it. [Laughter.]

The snarl in which the parties thus found themselves and the subject matter of the proceedings was of short duration, for a few minutes later the Police officer returned to the court with the prisoner, and the discussion was resumed.

Mr. Fellows then called Ely B. Weston. Weston was brought before the court upon writs of habeas corpus and certiorari to inquire into the cause of his detention. The prosecution had put in no formal return to the writ of habeas corpus, but had produced the body of the prisoner and the commitment under which he is held. The cause of the detention was embraced in the commitment.

Mr. Fellows handed up the warrant of commitment to Judge Van Brunt, and Mr. Herring supplemented it by presenting the affidavit of Austin, on which the warrant of commitment was based.

Mr. Fellows, resuming, said that Weston had been committed as a witness against Nelson A. Gessner in some proceedings which were thereafter to be had in the Court of General Sessions. The mere statement was sufficient to show the absurdity of the proceedings. Before what grand jury was the defendant to imprison a man for knowing something about a cause. The commitment of Weston to the House of Detention was made before there was even a probability that Gessner would be tried anywhere. Who, the counsel asked, told Justice Duffy that Gessner was to be tried in the General Sessions? Mr. Fellows said there were some remarkable features in the case to which he desired to call the attention. Mr. Weston had been kidnapped from his home in Illinois and brought to this City by a band of ruffians, who if threats were done would be on their way to the State Prison. They had employed no process known to the law to bring Weston here. By force, by threats, and by duress, he had been brought to this City, and had then been detained in a place—the Fifth-Avenue Hotel—which is not a place of detention known to the law. He had not been allowed access to friends or counsel, and even the reporters had failed to discover him. He had been finally taken before a Police magistrate, and on an affidavit by a detective that the prisoner had information against Gessner and would be unwilling to testify in regard to it, Weston had been committed to the House of Detention. What for? Counsel knew not, and Weston knew not; Gessner is now under examination, and the examination will probably last a week, and will result in ascertaining as to whether Gessner will be held. After that, in case Gessner is held, Weston will be kept a prisoner until a Grand Jury shall act in the matter. Gessner, and the latter be brought to trial at some future term of the Court of General Sessions. No graver outrage, said the counsel, and no darker exhibition of stupidity had ever characterized detectives. Weston had been called as a witness in the Police Court, and had given his testimony against Gessner. He had given all the testimony he was able to give, and his examination as a witness had been closed. There was no reason for holding him, excepting the belief on the part of a detective that Weston would not appear hereafterto testify against Gessner. Yet Weston's friends and relatives were prepared to give good security, on property outside of the State, and pledge their good faith that Weston would appear wherever and whenever wanted by the people as a witness. Under the circumstances, he thought it an outrage that Weston should be imprisoned.

Mr. Herring, in response, said that, from the time the case had first been brought to public notice, persistent efforts had been made to misrepresent the action of the people and of their officers. This was not remarkable when it was considered that an astonishing series of forgeries, affecting persons in high and low stations, and affecting commerce throughout the country, was about to be unearthed. Under these circumstances it was no wonder that the old Rip Van Winkles of the Criminal Bar were raked up to help criminals under the ends of justice. There need be no wonder at the efforts made to prejudice the public sentiment against those who are seeking to bring the criminals to justice. The time had come, however, for something to be said as to the misrepresentations which were made. It had been said that Weston was kidnapped from the State of Illinois. That was not only impossible, but supremely ridiculous. It was a question with Gessner and Weston as to whether they should be committed to jail in Illinois, to await a requisition from the Governor of this State, or whether they should come here voluntarily. They chose to come voluntarily. When they came this City the question of bail was submitted to them as to whether they should be at once committed to the Tombs or be detained elsewhere for a few days. They chose not to go to the Tombs and were kept at a hotel. What over and had been done in their cases had been done with a voluntary acquiescence on their part, as the men well know, and as some of the counsel should, at least, know. The declarations to the contrary were made for the purpose of creating a false public sentiment, and many persons were interested in creating such a sentiment. Mr. Herring then read the following sections from part 4, chapter 2., of the Revised Statutes:

SEC. 21. If it shall appear that an offense has been committed, and that there is probable cause to believe the prisoner guilty thereof, the magistrate shall bind, by recognizance, with sufficient sureties, the material witnesses against such prisoner to appear and testify at the next court having cognizance of the offense, and in which the prisoner may be indicted.

SEC. 23. Whenever such magistrate shall be satisfied by due proof that there is good reason to believe that any such witness will not fulfil the conditions of such recognizance unless security be required, he may order such witness to enter into a recognizance, with such sureties as he shall deem meet, for his appearance at such court.

Mr. Herring said that in default of a witness giving the requisite security the magistrate had the discretion to commit the witness "to appear and testify at the court having cognizance," which in this instance would be the Court of General Sessions.

Judge Van Brunt asked whether the statute vested in the magistrate an arbitrary discretion.

Mr. Herring said he would not undertake to say that.

Judge Van Brunt said that, even admitting that the crime charged had been committed by Gessner, he desired to know the right of the magistrate to detain Weston.

Mr. Herring went on to say that the affidavit of Austin, on which the commitment was based, showed the reason why Weston was detained. Even if that should be held insufficient, the fact remained that Weston still was a witness before the magistrate, since Weston had not signed his testimony as taken down by the stenographer. In case, therefore, Weston was discharged, he could be immediately recommitted by the magistrate.

Judge Van Brunt remarked that the only return made to the writ of habeas corpus was the commitment, and he could see that. He did not care to propose to decide hypothetical questions which were not before the court. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

Mr. Fellows said he wished to say a word or two, but Judge Van Brunt, interrupting, said he did not wish to hear from him any further. Mr. Fellows then took his seat, saying he supposed the court agreed with him in the matter.

Judge Van Brunt then remarked that it had often been said that the fate of a witness in a criminal case in this City is worse than that of the accused. No person accused of a crime could have been committed on an affidavit such as that made by Austin. He did not see why a witness should be sent off. The Judge then read section 23, and said that the magistrate should have been satisfied "by due proof" that the witness would not appear. Austin had made an affidavit in which he speaks of the materiality of Weston as a witness against Gessner, and says he believes that Weston will not be present to testify against Gessner at the latter's trial. "Now," continued the Judge, "it is not a particle of consequence what Austin thinks in the matter. He should have stated facts, showing why there was a reason to apprehend that Weston would not put in an appearance at the requisite time. He does not give a particle of evidence on which the committing magistrate had the right to act."

Mr. Herring said that the magistrate had found "due proof," to satisfy himself. No matter what the source of the magistrate's information, it was sufficient that he had found it. It was not necessary that he should present, as a return to the certiorari, anything more than the statement that he had found such "due proof," and should return the commitment.

Judge Van Brunt indignantly said: "I should be ashamed of myself as a citizen of the State of New-York, if any such absolute power were vested in any person in the State. It would be a blot upon the jurisprudence of any civilized country on earth to give a person such power, and to deprive the prisoner of his right to review the testimony on which he was committed. I think the prisoner is entitled to a discharge, and will so order."

The cases of Carrare and Husted were held under advisement for more than an hour, after which, Judge Van Brunt dismissed the writs of habeas corpus sued out by them, and remanded the prisoners into custody.

Weston, on hearing the announcement that he was free, started quickly for the door, where he was met by the Deputy Sheriff before referred to. The Deputy showed his shield, and, handing some papers to Weston, informed the latter that he was under arrest. Weston was rather taken aback by the suddenness of this procedure, but recovered himself sufficiently, after a moment, to return to the court-room and hand over to Mr. Fellows the papers served by the Deputy Sheriff. These papers included an order of arrest issued by Judge Sinnott, in Marine Court, Chambers, against Weston, as the defendant in a suit brought by James W. Riley. The order of arrest directed the Sheriff to hold Weston to bail in the sum of $750. The suit itself is brought to recover the sum of $475 and interest from May, 1872. The plaintiff alleges that he is a dealer in carriages, and that Weston came to his place of business on May 11, 1872, and wished to purchase two carriages, which he picked out, and which were worth $475. Weston, in payment, offered an accepted draft for the amount, payable in 90 days, and drawn by one Henry J. Sibley. Weston, the plaintiff alleges, represented that Sibley was a wealthy wool broker of this City, and was worth from $75,000 to $100,000. The plaintiff, being a little suspicious about the matter, went with Weston to an office in Cedar-street, where he was introduced to Sibley. The latter corroborated what Weston had said about his means. The plaintiff, being satisfied, delivered the carriages to Weston and took the draft in payment. He says he afterward discovered that the draft was worthless, that Sibley was a man of no means, and that Weston had sold the carriages at a sacrifice.

Weston was taken to the Sheriff's office and after remaining there during the afternoon without obtaining the necessary bail, he was taken to Ludlow-Street Jail. He claims that the charge against him is not true, and that after having been once before arrested on the same charge the order of arrest was vacated. He will make a motion to vacate the present order of arrest.

ABSENT TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

A MICHIGAN MAN RETURNS INCONVENIENTLY AFTER A QUARTER CENTURY'S ABSENCE IN CALIFORNIA.

From the Adrian (Mich.) Times, Aug. 28.

A quarter of a century ago, one New Year's morning, Minor M. Brown, a farmer, who lived near Rome Centre, in this county, called his wife and three sons about him to bid them good by. He was going on a long journey, going where hundreds of others were rushing at that time in their mad excitement for wealth—going to California, where he would build up for himself and family a fortune. So he left his farm of 80 acres in charge of three young boys and his wife. For four or five years he dug away with pick and spade and blasted the rocks with powder. During this time he wrote letters to his wife and family, and declared that his thoughts roamed often back to Rome. Finally his letters ceased, and the wife, wailing, waited in vain. She wrote and wrote, but there came back no answering note. The years rolled on and were hurried with the past, and the Brown family came to think that the paternal Brown was buried, too. Osmer C. Brown, one of the sons, remained at home and worked the farm; another, Ross, went out into the world to become the architect of his own fortune. A third, Oscar, went to that sunny Southern clime we read so much about. The war came and Oscar Brown changed his name to "Walter Hardy," and, forgetting that he was a Roman, donned the gray and fought for the "Stars and Bars."

Seven years after Mrs. Brown received the last letter from her absent lord, the law, of course, considered him dead. Fourteen years passed, and finally 21, when, of course, Minor M. Brown, of Rome, Lenawee County, Mich., was dead, dead, dead. Last November, the widow, Mrs. Julia A. Brown, came before the Probate Court, applying for letters of administration upon the estate of Minor M. Brown, deceased. It was then that she made the statement, the substance of which we have recorded above. That her husband left her in January, 1852, and that for over 21 years she had heard nothing whatever from him, although she had made diligent effort to discover his whereabouts. A day was appointed for a hearing, and finally Petit Seelye, of Rome, was appointed Administrator. A part of the property had been sold off when last week the dead Brown, Minor Brown, the miner, turned up alive, and walked into Judge Beaman's office, where the records showed that he was dead. Brown insisted that he was alive, and the Judge, after becoming convinced that Brown, although dead in law was alive, advised the returned Californian to go and see some lawyer and devise means to recover his estate.

Now, here is a most little question for the court to decide. Brown's estate has been partially administered upon, but as soon as Brown returned to Michigan he went directly to the house of his son, Ross Brown, in Clinton County, this State, to whom he has sold out the old Rome homestead. Meantime, during these years Osmer C. Brown, who remained at home and worked the farm, married, and afterward died, when letters of administration were granted upon his estate, his estate being his interest in his father's estate. Thus it will be seen the case is somewhat complicated.

Minor M. Brown is now an old man, with a gray beard, and is somewhere about 70 years of age. In equity and law his claim to the farm may be good, but in justice and right he ought not to have a dollar of the property which his family has held during the more than a score of years he has made them believe him dead. We have understood that he will apply for a divorce. This simply means that he will deprive the widow of her share of the property, for what other excuse can a man so old as he offer? Michigan is a State of easy divorces, but upon what ground can this man secure a divorce from his wife? If Mrs. Brown asked for a divorce from her husband the matter would be very different.

VIEWS ON POLITICAL ISSUES

MORE GREENBACKS.

WHAT JUDGE WEST, OF OHIO, THINKS OF THE CRY—PENDLETON AS A MOURNER OVER THE UNEMPLOYED-WORKING MEN.

Judge West, the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, in a speech at Marietta on Saturday, said:

"But what remedy do these gentlemen propose? In all these years I have heard but one in season and out of season—it is more greenbacks. That is the great medicated, superoxygenated, hypercarbonated stimulus which is to be our tonic. [Laughter.] Greenbacks, more depreciated currency which is certain to cheat somebody. The balloon is to soar once more only to come down harder still. At the close of the war we were at least 100 degrees above a natural basis; we are now down within 4½ per cent. Shall we stay on the firm basis, or shall we soar again just to see if we can't light easier next time? I saw a boy once who cut his hand a little in a cutting-box, and to show a neighbor how it was done he attempted the performance again, cast a wooden look before, and cut two fingers clean off. [Laughter.] Rest assured we should have a similar experience. I know that if we send the balloon up again, it will come down with a more calamitous crash and it will wreck more than one of you, gentlemen, in its descent. Mariette, who has well escaped so far. I have said that 'more greenbacks' were certain to cheat somebody. How? some one asks. Well, let me suppose a case. Mind, this is only a supposition. I mention no names. Suppose that in the inflated times of 1870, or thereabouts, a speculative gentleman had bought a large tract of coal land—say in Washington or Athens County—and if you want to give it a pretty name, you may call it Sunday Creek or Monday Creek. I don't care. And this gentleman has bought the land at inflation prices, and he mourns so sincerely over the miseries of the people that he purposes organizing a stock company to take charge of all this land and develop it—mind I am only supposing—and he has paid in 10 per cent. of the purchase price on an inflated valuation, you observe, and all at once comes September 1873, like a thief in the night, and inflation and speculation are at an end. And now the land won't sell for enough to pay the debt on it. The crash has caught him, as it always must catch somebody. What interest has our supposed friend in inflation then? If he only gets the currency inflated again, away will go the balloon, and if the paper is only worth 10 cents on the dollar, much the better. If the Government makes it legal tender, a 10-cent bill called a dollar will pay just as much debt as a dollar in gold, and his coal lands can be sold for three times the sum required to pay the debt, and his creditor must take currency. So will our speculative mourner over human misery rob his creditor—pay him off in what will not buy half as much of the necessaries of life. *Hinc illæ lacrimæ!* Doesn't this show where those tears come from? [Great laughter and applause.] If you want to add such schemes go into the Greenback Party. Stimulate industry! That is their cry. But how? Why, men who have money are to invest in all sorts of schemes to make the wheels fly and the furnaces roar. But take notice it is always some other man who is to take the risk. Mr. Pendleton is grieved for the unemployed poor, and rightly so. He is against those fortunate chances just now to be in money. Why them, and not the man whose fortune chances to be in something else than money? Ah, but this money is unproductive capital, says Mr. Pendleton. He will aim to make this attack! The old gentleman, for instance, whose savings are in cash must invest it whether or no in some wild scheme—perhaps in a railroad to give an outlet to the Sunday Creek coal region. [Laughter.] Now, who is this Mr. Pendleton, who fiercely assails 'unproductive capital?' He is one of the millionaires of Clifton—a millionaire in property rather than in money; but I suppose it is invested. And for seven years he has been mourning over the miseries of the unemployed. But in all this time he has never thought of a simple plan to help. There are a hundred millions lying idle in the East, to be borrowed at low rates on mortgage. How easy he might have got some of it and invested to aid the poor over whom he mourns so bitterly! Oh, yes, he'll let the mourning, but other men must invest and make the mills hum and the furnaces roar. He takes pains to misrepresent my position on the labor question, but if he would examine his own record I think he would find a little difference between himself and his friend Belknap, whereby he pocketed a little matter of $80,000. Why didn't he invest that in mills and furnaces? Why spend so much of it in a jaunt through Europe? That $80,000 would have made several furnaces roar for a while. Oh, no, somebody else must invest in doubtful enterprises. He will do the mourning. Tears are enough for Ohio; money for Europe. [Applause.] These are the men who go about weeping over the wrongs of labor, and promising that if you will only put them in office all these things shall be speedily forgotten. Henceforward he is most my brother who most earnestly gives all his energies to rebuild our State.

"We are permitted to begin this work of making Georgia—what her national capacities entitle her to be—one of the greatest and richest and most powerful of all the States—under the most auspicious surroundings. Not only is the South the most orderly and peaceful section of the United Union, but our Federal relations also are becoming healthy and cordial. We are having once more a wise, patriotic, and non-sectional administration of the General Government—that which we have not had, but we have a great gratification in store for us, when the world shall fully learn how much the whole country is indebted to the wisdom and firmness of Southern Representatives for this preservation of the peace and this return to constitutional administration; to wisdom and firmness, too, which were exercised under the severest tests to which Representatives were ever subjected. On every hand we are encouraged with better prospects. Our institutions never stood on so good a basis. The darkness is passed. Hope sounds, in bright notes, the dawn of a new morning. All the indications of our political skies give good promise. Let us take up and make the day of our American future, State and national, the brightest, the happiest, the most glorious and peaceful in the annals of popular government.

"I would say, my friends of Atlanta, let me, in conclusion, address a word to you. In the severe trials of the past no people made a better record than you of this city. Though offered the bribe of the capital in 1868, you refused to support a Constitution dictated by a foreign power and fastened by the bayonet. In the late call for a convention you were again true to the record of unselfish right. Now make the cap-stone for your monument of imperishable honor by giving this new and real Constitution an unanimous vote of approval. What city can then show herself to be more worthy the capital city of our new State. Of one thing we may all be well assured. This Constitution will be ratified, and by an overwhelming vote. The public man who puts himself in opposition to it will have but one comfort left to his political life. Like a man killed by lightning, he will have the comfort of dying without knowing what hit him.

Gen Gordon spoke, perhaps, rather more wildly. He is thus, in part, reported by the *Constitution*:

"We are poor. Alas! how poor! The accumulation of debts, through this monstrous system of bonding, the cancer of the Federal, State, County, and Municipal Governments, the extravagances, corruption, and maladministration of the national exchequer, the cruel, needless contraction of the only currency known to the

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MAGAZINES FOR SEPTEMBER.

APPLETONS' JOURNAL.

—The second part of Mr. Barnet Phillips' story—"A Struggle"—brings up the actualities of the scenes that took place in Alsatia during the Franco-German war. The correspondence that formed the basis for the first part is dropped, and the tale continues in the third person. Mr. Phillips describes very graphically the retreat of French and advance of Bavarian troops on a temporary position occupied by the former, with the château of the heroine as the stronghold. The one-armed American hero protects and assists Mlle. Delange, whose father lies wounded in the upper part of the villa, and discovers in the commandant of the attacking company an old comrade in arms during the rebellion. The descriptions of the appearance of villa and neighborhood after occupation by troops is especially good. People who have read the works of Farjeon and the dual author of *Ready Money Mortiboy* will remember the unction and complaisance with which the hero, as a rule, announces his birth and bringing-up among the lower orders of the populace. It is like the pride some people take in their diseases, or the reverence which certain "self-made men" exhibit for their early disadvantages. A novel after this pattern seems about to begin in the September *Appletons'*. It is called "By Celia's Arbor," and is written by Walter Besant and James Rice, and shows strong traces of the robustious, muscular side of Dickens' style without his genius. "Cherry Ripe," by Helen B. Mathers, continues for three chapters more. The short stories are by E. W. Olney—"Tom Chester's Romance"—and by Junius Henri Browne—"Mrs. George Ochram." Among illustrated papers we find a disquisition, by John Trowbridge, on the Charles River, and a paper by E. S. Nadal on "Tyrol and the Tyrolese." The latter is pleasant reading, and is drawn from the experiences of an English-Austrian named Grohman, who has made his home in the Tyrol, and become acquainted with the life of the Tyrolese in the most unfrequented valleys. An essay, by Edward L. Burlingame, on "Charles Kingsley and his School," makes some very discriminating criticism on Kingsley's method of work and the results he attained in the pursuit of his objects in life. Mr. Burlingame says:

"When a man sets up some one general and abstract quality or attribute as an ideal, makes up his mind that this, and this only, is the one thing needful, and grows careless of its application in his earnestness to follow and to preach the mere shibboleth itself, he is in danger of making even the greatest gifts useless, and wasting even the strongest forces in something little better than mere sound. He must either have the judicial mind in perfection, or the inspiration of real, unmistakable genius; or else he will unmorally and unwisely spend his powers in trying to talk people's lives into his theory, instead of making some partial success in working his theory into people's lives. Furthermore, the man who sets up a theory for others to worship, though he may be so sincere himself as to make one shrink from calling his talk cant, will almost inevitably found a school of canting people among his disciples; and his theory, from being positively good and little abused in his own hands, will come in the hands of others to work real evil to the world at large. Kingsley, and the school to which he belonged, set up such an ideal in the abstract quality of strength. They did not always call it strength; it went by different names in their vocabulary; but that was what it came to in the end."

Carlyle is excepted from the very just strictures passed on Kingsley, but we hardly understand why. He has other qualities that Kingsley had not, but at bottom the mistake is the same. We call attention to Mr. Burlingame's essay as a piece of writing it were well to see oftener in magazines. Poetry is attended to in this number by a long and dramatic series of verses by Edward Renaud, founded on an incident said to have occurred in France during the Revolution. Mary E. Bradley supplies a "Summer Song," and Constance Fenimore Woolson "I, Too." E. S. F. sings about "Purple Geranium," and Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt contributes some verses called "To Be Dead." Reminiscences of old plays and actors are furnished by M. E. W. S., and Wirt Sikes informs us about the meaning of the name Gwendolen. He denies that it comes from Gwen, (beautiful,) and dolen, (curve,) and says that the name is the nearest approach in English to the pronunciation of the Welsh "*Gwen-llian*," which means "white linen." Mr. Sikes is at present in Wales, and speaks after Welsh authorities, but his philological reports must be received with caution when one remembers the contradictoriness of Welsh essays on derivations of Welsh words. He tells a deeply interesting incident of Welsh history—the fate of the earliest historic Gwen-llian.

ST. NICHOLAS.

—The coach that starts from the Brunswick and causes so much innocent amusement to the pedestrians of Fifth-avenue and the Park, has had the honor of much notice from the illustrated press. *St. Nicholas* will not be outdone, and furnishes for the frontispiece of its September number a drawing by Kelly of the "Tallyho," its four horses, its indefatigable coachman, and attendant groom, with his long horn. Charles Barnard tells about the fun to be had by young people in the Central Park, and for this paper Kelly has supplied further illustrations, most of them containing his customary vigor, but some a little wild in drawing. George Macdonald begins a serial with scenes laid in the Highlands of Scotland, and there is a comical paper by Howard Pyle, called "Drummer Fritz and his Exploits." The illustrations to this are by the author, and consist of black outline silhouettes like the old "Bilderbogen" in Germany that have amused generations of little Teutons and not a few thousands of English and American children. Olive Thorne makes "Robbie" talk to some instructive purpose, and William M. F. Round describes the Norman audience at a performance of the "American Circus," which is making a successful sojourn in France. Prof. Proctor has his September stars to look after on his black slates, and Ina Carol has a paper about thistles. There is a bit of biography by Mrs. Frances M. Lathrop, which introduces us to a pet squirrel named Panchey, and Frank R. Stockton describes some experiences in Florida, and presents to the world of children a picture and description of the drum-fish. "Peter's Rabbit Hunt" has to do with a slow-witted Russian peasant. Then there is the installment of "His Own Master," by J. T. Trowbridge, and a letter from the Little Schoolmarm on one of the most important subjects yet broached to the children. Her topic is "School Luncheons," and it appears that she has been collecting statistics from children in all parts of the country as to the contents of those deceptive tin boxes in which they carry their lunch. The tone of the replies to her questions, some of which are here printed, is fully as enthusiastic as we might expect from the intense interest the ordinary and natural child takes in his or her food. The Schoolmarm reads a lecture on wholesome diet.

THE MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

—The French invasions of Onondaga form the staple of historical matter in this magazine. George Geddes gives a general review of the subject, and describes more particularly the expeditions of Champlain and Frontenac against the Iroquois. A map facilitates the location of disputed points of interest. In the department devoted to "Reprints" the editor gives a translation of Champlain's expedition of 1615 from the text of the edition of 1619, together with a preliminary note and a plate representing the "wonderful fort which Champlain failed to carry, taken from the edition of his voyages 1632. Among the notes there is further mention of the same subject. In the line of biography we have a notice of Abel Parker Upshur, by Mary Upshur Sturges, and in the department assigned to original documents a continuation of the diary of Gov. Samuel Ward, Delegate from Rhode Island in the Continental Congress. G. Norman Lieber also contributes a historical paper on martial law during the Revolution.

THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW.

—The contents of this review for the two months of September and October comprise an unusually good list of articles by men of note at home and abroad. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, is here with a paper on a subject that seems never to lack fresh interest, the letters of Junius. What Mr. Stephens wants to prove is not who the person was who really wrote the letters of Junius, but that there is no warrant for ascribing them to Sir Philip Francis. He charges Macaulay, who is the most illustrious of those that give the authorship to Francis, with a political bias against the grounds taken by Junius and the reforms in the conduct of the British Government which he strove to inaugurate. He then hints that Macaulay was quite willing to ascribe them to an inferior mind, and to a man who, if he were really Junius, would be guilty of having attacked his greatest benefactor and the Government which gave him his daily bread. For Philip Francis, at the time of the appearance of the letters in the columns of the *Public Advertiser*, was a clerk in the War Office. Macaulay makes out five points in the life and circumstances of Francis that fit the writer of the letters, and says: "If this argument does not settle the question, there is an end of all reasoning on circumstantial evidence." Mr. Stephens objects to the conclusion that because Francis fits the case in five points he must be the man. He points out that a stronger claim to the position has been made for Thomas Lyttleton, son of Lord George Lyttleton, who was then in the House of Peers. Having been ousted from his seat in Parliament in 1769, he would naturally be prepared on the celebrated law point in which he discomfited the great law authority of England, Sir William Blackstone. But says Mr. Stephens, "the world's literary enigma remains unsolved." Mr. Simon Sterne, one of the members of the Commission on Cities, has a timely article on the "Administration of Cities," which ought to be read by every tax-payer with deep interest. After noticing the error involved in treating an American city as a self-existent government after the European fashion, he draws a broad line of distinction between city and State, and exposes the fallacy of trusting the government of a town to the universal ballot:

"The Government of the United States, by its war-making power, has the right to take us from avocation, friends, and family, put us into an army or impress us into a navy for the express purpose of being killed or maimed. Of course, all citizens, whether having property or not, being equally subject to this performance of personal duty as citizens, should have a voice in the election of the persons who wield so extraordinary a power. Likewise the State, by its civil and criminal jurisprudence, regulates our contracts, determines our rights with reference to all relations of life—as husband, as parent, as master, or as servant—imprisons us if we have offended against our neighbor, and also claims the right to deprive us of life itself for certain offenses. The State accompanies its inhabitants from the cradle to the grave, declares their duties, and punishes their non-performance. Therefore, in all elections for State officers the possession of property ought not to make a material difference, because the State affects the action of all alike, whether they possess property or not. A very different question, however, is presented in the case of a city. Its administration has no such powers. By its ordinances having the force of law it may make certain hygienic and Police regulations; but even here it is limited in power to the imposition of a fine of a very small amount. Its main concerns are the laying out of streets, their paving, their lighting, their sewerage, and their cleanliness. It confines itself almost exclusively in its administration to the outsides of houses; deals with things *in re*, with property rights. The State and the general Government deal with things *in personâ*. It is for the most every inhabitant of the city has an interest in its proper administration, but the thriftless do not feel this interest keenly enough to affect conduct; and admitting them to votes therein in relation to all its financial administration jeopardizes the interest of others and sacrifices true and permanent hygienic interest to passing enjoyments.

Going on to speak of the enormous debt of this City, he shows how a number of paupers and ruffians can extract money from the pockets of the hard-working and wealthy by a system which is robbery under the cloak of law. The exhibit of debts incurred by other cities in the United States shows the alarming fact that all are more or less afflicted by the same disease. The only conclusion is that universal suffrage in city governments must be done away with or the utter ruin of our cities is assured. One partial remedy suggested by the board is a provision by Legislature that minorities of voters shall be represented on the city boards. It is the great law of division of employments, Mr. Sterne thinks, and not neglect of duty which has reduced politics to a trade, but it is universal suffrage which puts a stigma on the calling and reserves it for adventurers, the morally lame and the morally blind. Inducements must be offered to men of leisure to devote their time to politics, and to the better class of the voting population a fair chance of making their votes tell. Until this is done no reform will result from new methods of administration. Prof. Sheldon Amos, of the University of London, writes a long review of the present military state of Europe under the title "Modern Armies and Modes of Warfare." He considers the present situation transitory, and sees in the organized armies, army reserves, and military education the seeds of destruction of the system itself. The people of each nation will begin to see the folly of submitting to a financial strain that no country can long bear, and remedy the evil in some way or other. The paper is very instructive, and gives a striking presentation of the preposterous situation into which their respective Governments have brought Russia, Germany, Austria, France, and Italy. Puge's *Life of De Quincey* affords an occasion for a disquisition by John H. Ingram, of London, which will be found on a par with the usual review. There are some sonnets by Rev. Richard Wilton, addressed to Charles Tennyson Turner and his wife, from which it chiefly appears that Mr. Turner lives very snugly at a place called Grasby, and that he is very well taken care of by the woman he is lucky enough to call his wife. The article on the Southern policy of the President which was announced for the last number of the *International* finds place in this. It is by an anonymous writer, who speaks with authority. It defends the course of the President, and shows the impossibility of acting in a different manner from that adopted by Government.

THE PORTFOLIO.

—Prof. Colvin furnishes another installment of his series on Albert Dürer to the *Portfolio* for August. He takes up the relationship of Dürer's work to that of Lucas van Leyden, an artist to whom Dürer alludes in his *Diary in the Netherlands* as "a little bit of a man who graves on copper." A biographical sketch of this famous master is given, from which it appears that he died at a comparatively early age for one who has stood so well the test of centuries. His engraved work is a complete mirror of the time, its piety and humor, legendary learning and religion, and its popular life, as well as the evidence of a very earnest and laborious genius. The prevailing quality in this genius is an interest in everything real and human—an infinite curiosity, together with a singular simplicity in the observation of life, character, and costume. He loved to put a crowd of actors on the scene and to vary and define as sharply as possible their individual types, costumes, and gestures. He interpreted facts with a patient and sober piety of his own. Several wood-cuts and a full-page heliotypy are of works by Lucas adorn this issue. The large picture is very much like some of Dürer's, but the woman who stands before the Knight is not quite so hideous as the usual lady after Dürer's pencil. There are continuations of the "Life of Turner," by the editor, and "Sketches in Italy," by William Wyld, with etchings by A. Brunet-Debaines. There is also a notice of an etching by Rajon of one of Alma Tadema's elaborate pictures, "The Salutation of Claudius as Emperor on the Death of Caligula." The picture from the National Academy is a portrait of a boy by Jacopo Caruel, (1494–1556,) etched by V. Lhuillier. The text in explanation is by R. N. Worsum.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

—The September number of this ecclesiastical monthly opens with a pleasant talk about translators of Greek and Latin poets in England and America. The writer shows a wide acquaintance with this species of literature, both modern and mediæval, and, if he never goes very deep, makes a lively paper as he skims over the subject. He begins with noticing the astonishing number of translations that continually make their appearance in England, for the most part without ever receiving the honor of a reprint here, and speaks of the want of practical success of such books even when written by American authors of established name. Morris' *Æneid* was reprinted because it was a new work of the latest popular poet, and Lord Derby's *Iliad* had a sale because it was a book written by a nobleman and a leading European statesman to boot. Bryant's Homer was successful because it was the latest work of one of our oldest living poets, while the critic expresses his doubt whether many people were found to buy Mr. Cranch's *Æneid* at all. The coldness of the American public as compared with the British has its origin in the leading place occupied by university men as directors of taste in England. They look with interest on a new translation of one of the favorite classics, even if it be only to laugh at it, and they set the fashion for people who have not been through the university. With us it is very different; the ancients are merely tolerated, and translations thought of little account.

The traveler in Italy who supplies the Catholic monthly with notes of a tourist, writes about the seven valleys of the Lavedan. There is an account, taken from the *Revue Générale*, of an exceedingly interesting Catholic ceremony performed in Luxembourg, now under Prussian rule, which is called the "dancing procession of Echternach." The founding of a Benedictine monastery by Wilibrord, one of 12 Anglo-Saxon missionaries to the heathen mainland, fixed in Echternach the prestige of an early saint and a venerated tomb. Wonders of great veracity were performed at Echternach, and monarchs of high fame paid tribute in various ways to the pious community. The modern procession is thus described:

"Think of a stream of 12,000 persons in a street where only eight can walk abreast; fancy all these people, in rows of four, six or eight, advancing, held together by handkerchiefs or staves to keep order in the ranks and measure in the steps of them. I say, executing a dance which consists of three steps forward and two back, and which moves the whole multitude from end to end with one unceasing action of ebb and flow. The interminable train stretched over about 1,500 metres, from the bridge of the Sûre to the parish church. It took not less than four hours to accomplish that quarter of a league by dancing, and under the direct rays of the sun, without a moment's rest. It is easy to imagine that order and regularity were sometimes disturbed, but what was lost in symmetry was gained in picturesque originality of detail."

According to the *Echternachter Anzeiger*, the number of dancers this year was 10,600; of other pilgrims, 1,800. With spectators, musicians, priests, and chanters, the crowd consisted of 30,000 persons. All the energy of the vigorous Luxembourg sinews is required to accomplish this singular pilgrimage, for it appears that when the church is reached there is still a flight of 62 steps up which the hardy pilgrim dances. Some of the children perform the feat twice over, but many persons are unable to stand the strain of a single pilgrimage. The writer denounces anti-Catholic newspapers of Belgium for giving false accounts of the procession and details of the accidents to life and limb, speaks of the feeling in the Church that such performances should be frowned down on account of the ridicule they excite, but takes strong ground against any such weak yielding to the enemy. "Give the enemies of the Church the dance of Echternach to-day; to-morrow they will demand the suppression of the procession itself." The writer finds the scene very touching, and rebukes the levity of atheists who cast scorn upon it. He considers it a precious relic of the old popular poetry of Catholicity, translated into the habits of life, and ranks it with the mystery plays of Oberammergau. "Job and Egypt" is the title of a review of what ought to be an interesting work by the Abbé Ancessi, called *Le Rédempteur et la Vie Future, dans les Civilisations Primitives*. A Catholic prelate working on the same general ground with secular explorers of ancient history must afford a good comparison. He is likely to be strongly conservative. We find here a paper on "College Education," and a pleasing translation from Horace signed with the initials S. E. de V.

A DISHONEST COUPLE.

A case came up before Justice Morgan yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, which might serve as a warning to some people, ladies especially, who, when they go out visiting or shopping, are in the habit of leaving their jewelry and valuables exposed to the tender mercies of some unfaithful servant. It seems that Mrs. Louisa Briggs, of No. 210 West Forty-third-street, has had in her employ as a domestic a young woman named Libby Hayes, whose character for honesty and industry her mistress never had the slightest reason to suspect. On Thursday evening last Mrs. Briggs had occasion to go over to Jersey City, and as none of the other members of the family were then at home, she left Libby in charge of the house. Unfortunately Libby is married, and on the night in question her husband, Daniel, visited her. Both indulged freely in Champagne, which Libby obtained clandestinely from her employer's cellar. Daniel expressed a wish for an opera-glass through which to look at the stars, and his wife told him he could find one in the parlor. He started in search of it, but instead of going to the parlor went to Mrs. Briggs' room, and finding there a cluster diamond pin worth $200, a gold watch and chain, a gold neck-chain worth $40, two gold rings, and $28 in money, took possession of them and returned to his wife, whom he told to start immediately for the Grand Central Depot, where he would meet her. Soon after her departure Mr. Briggs went to the house, and missed the stolen property. He informed the Police of the Nineteenth Sub-Precinct of the robbery, and of his suspicions against his servant. Officers were sent to the Grand Central, and the girl was arrested with part of the property in her possession. About half an hour later Hayes appeared in a carriage, and was also taken into custody. When arraigned, Hayes declared that his wife was innocent. Both were committed in default of bail.

A PECULIAR RETRACTION.

Jacob Kern, a barber, of No. 89 East Third-street, who had been held by Commissioner Deuel for examination on a charge of mailing an improper letter to his brother, John, stating that the latter's wife, Esther, and himself had been too intimate, was discharged yesterday, his counsel, Mr. Robert N. Waite, having raised the point that the law was only intended to cover improper mail matter intended for sale, or sent in the exposed form of postal cards, and the accused having made the following written retraction of his charge:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1877.

Mr. John Kern:

Sir: I desire to explicitly state that there never was any improper intimacy between your wife and myself.
Yours, &c., JACOB KERN.

This peculiarly-worded note from one brother to another was accepted as an "apology" by John and his wife, and she requested and was permitted to withdraw her charge, and the three left the court-room together, apparently satisfied with the result.

YOUTHFUL HIGHWAY ROBBERS.

While Isaac Tunnt, of No. 36 Hester-street, was walking through Eleventh-street on Monday afternoon he was suddenly set upon by a gang of boys. He resisted desperately, knocking one of the young assailants senseless by a well-directed blow. He was overcome and by numbers, however, and was dragged into an alleyway, where the boys robbed him of some money and a pocketbook containing a number of business documents, and then fled. Tunnt was subsequently discovered by an officer of the Seventeenth Precinct lying senseless. He soon recovered, however, and at the station-house identified John Collins, a schoolboy, aged 14 years, who resides at No. 109 Madison-street; John Kearney, aged 13 years, living at No. 410 East Eleventh-street, a newsboy, and James Bird, 15 years, residing in Eleventh-street, near First-avenue, also a newsboy, as his assailants. They were arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, where they admitted assaulting Tunni, but pleaded their innocence of the charge of robbery. They were committed in default of bail to await trial.

COURT NOTES.

The first 13 chapters of the new Code now known as the "Code of Civil Procedure," go into effect throughout the State to-day.

Judge Robinson, in Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, granted a decree of absolute divorce to Samuel J. Moran in his suit against Ella M. Moran, the parties to which were married on April 5, 1874.

Judge Speir, in Superior Court, Chambers, yesterday ordered a reference in the suit for absolute divorce brought by Stewart M. Freeman against Hannah Freeman. The parties to the action were married on April 2, 1876. The defendant is charged with adultery.

Thomas McCormick, the driver of car No. 29 of the Second-avenue line, yesterday ran over Giuseppa Darsgnino, badly crushing one of her arms. She was removed to the New-York Hospital, and McCormick was held in the Tombs Police Court to await the result of her injuries.

Carl Meszner, who was committed to the Tombs on a charge of murder, obtained a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Chambers yesterday. Meszner claims that he is innocent of the crime charged, and that he is illegally detained. The writ of habeas corpus is returnable to-day.

Hugh McGill, a prisoner in the Tombs, attempted to commit suicide early yesterday morning by cutting the veins of his left arm. He was discovered in time, however, and his wounds were dressed. McGill is a powerful man, 50 years of age, with a family. He was committed for trial for felonious assault on Aug. 12.

Judge Speir, in Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday granted a decree of absolute divorce to Mrs. Minnie M. Mott in her suit against Dr. Alexander B. Mott. The charge of adultery against the latter was proved before ex-Judge Barbour as Referee. By the decree Dr. Mott is prohibited from marrying during Mrs. Mott's lifetime, and is required to pay her alimony during the same period.

Margaret Goodman, of No. 161½ Harrison-street, was arrested and arraigned before Commissioner Deuel yesterday, on a charge of having drawn a pension during the last five years as the widow of one Daly, a private in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, she being during the whole period the wife of Goodman. She confessed that she had not disclosed the fact of her marriage with Goodman, but was allowed to go on her own recognizance to await the action of the United States Grand Jury, it appearing that her husband is a habitual drunkard, that she has a sick child, and is living in abject poverty in the attic of a miserable tenement.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday afternoon, in an unimportant petty larceny case, Mr. Charles Kunkel, a Notary Public, of No. 1,534 Third-avenue, turned up in a somewhat unfavorable light. The prisoner was a boy accused of stealing $1 25 from Joseph Schweize. The boy's mother had appealed to Kunkel for legal advice, and he had promised her, so she testified, that for $10 he would arrange it so that no complaint would be made against her son. Kunkel denied that he had made that promise, but admitted that he had taken the money for legal advice. He was arrested, and at the Tombs Police Court Justice Duffy reprimanded him, and made him return the money to the woman.

Patrick Finnegan, of No. 322 East Thirty-sixth-street, was arraigned before Justice Morgan yesterday, at the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, charged with having committed a felonious assault on Edward D. Montanye, book-keeper at the Hoffman Mission-house. Finnegan was recently ejected from the building by Montanye for disorderly conduct, and has been heard to utter threats against the latter. On Thursday evening last Mr. Montanye, while street, and, without any warning whatever, Finnegan drew a revolver and fired two shots at Montanye, fortunately missing his aim. Officer Meagher, of the Twenty-third Precinct, arrested Finnegan yesterday, and Justice Morgan held him in $1,500 bail to answer.

TWO SUITS BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE.

The singular suit of James R. Hepburn against Margaret Hepburn was before Judge Robinson, in Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. The parties were married on April 17, 1864, and about three years ago the plaintiff began a suit against the defendant for an absolute divorce on the ground of adultery. She in due time put in her answer, making counter-charges of the same character against her husband. The suit was referred to Louis M. Doscher, as Referee, and he reported in favor of Mr. Hepburn. Judge Van Hoesen, however, refused to confirm the Referee's report, on the ground that the court had not acquired jurisdiction under the terms of the order of reference. That action is still pending and undetermined. On July 19, of the present year, Mr. Hepburn brought suit to annul his marriage with the defendant, on the ground that she had a husband who was living at the time. He endeavored to serve her with the summons in the suit, but finding that she had gone to Boston, Mass., he obtained an order for the publication of the summons from the Court of Common Pleas. George F. and J. C. Julius-Langbein, who appear for Mrs. Hepburn, moved before Judge Robinson yesterday to set aside the order for the publication of the summons, on the ground that the Court of Common Pleas has no power or authority to grant such orders in divorce cases. Argument on the matter was adjourned to Tuesday.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Boyder vs. Boyder.—Reference ordered to determine amount which should be allowed for counsel fee and alimony. The only question to be considered by the Referee is what would be a suitable amount to be allowed in view of the pecuniary ability of the defendant.

Orders Granted.—In the matter of Seibert; in the matter of the Home for Incurables, &c.; in the matter of Fleischhauer; in the matter of Stemreich; Stolley vs. Stolley.

Reichardt vs. Sheahan.—Motion denied if defendants pay the taxes within 20 days; otherwise granted.

Fell vs. Fell.—Proof of service of summons and complaint must be furnished.

Seymour vs. O'Conner.—Application for resettlement of order denied.

Lorens vs. Costa.—The Receiver must be remitted to the action. Motion denied.

MacKenzie vs. Allman.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event.

Thompson vs. Brown.—Memorandum. Motion granted, with $10 costs, to abide event.

Marks vs. Marks.—No proof of service of summons and complaint.

Hayes vs. Rikard.—Extra allowance of $150 granted.

Matter of McCracken.—Application denied.

Listman vs. Blunt.—Motion denied.

Matter of Munson.—Order settled.

Astle vs. Lemley.—Opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Tillinghast vs. Hunt et al.—Order of reference to Hon. Joseph S. Bosworth.

Leal vs. The Courier Company.—Order to show cause why complaint should not be amended.

Harper vs. Harper.—Order of substitution.

Slauson vs. Watkins.—Case settled.

Austin vs. Wood et al.—Affidavit and order of publication.

Freeman vs. Freeman.—Order of reference to Alfred Erbe, Esq.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Chief-Justice Curtis and Judge Speir.

Arosemen vs. Hinckley.—Judgment and order appealed from affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Speir.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Samuel J. Moran vs. Ella M. Moran.—Report of Referee confirmed and judgement of divorce granted against defendant.

Applications Granted.—Burglan vs. Helvitia Lodge No. 1; Sacchi vs. Kemble.

Barth vs. Jacobs.—Motion for injunction denied; order settled.

The Eleventh Ward Bank vs. Hoy et al.—Application granted in three cases.

Schroeder vs. Leubuscher.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs within 20 days from date of this order.

In the matter of Doering.—Reference ordered to take proof.

The Equitable Life Assurance Company vs. Samuels.—Report confirmed and distribution decreed.

In the matter of Weed.—Commissioners appointed.

In the matter of Copperthwaite, &c.—Bond ordered in $7,000.

In the matter of Salisbury, &c.—Bond ordered in $10,000.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Bang vs. The Ocean National Bank.—See opinion.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sinnott.

Loeb vs. Porges.—Injunction orders vacated and set aside, without costs.

Abbott-Downing Company vs. The New-York District Express Company.—Motion to amend summons and complaint granted. Motion for judgment denied, without costs.

Wolf vs. Cohen.—Motion for discontinuance without costs granted, without costs.

Shotzell vs. Daily.—Motion denied; no costs.

Dauway vs. Coar.—Judgment vacated, and defendant allowed to come in and answer in six days upon payment of $10 costs.

Galewski vs. Simon.—Costs taxed.

Schneider vs. Eibel.—Motion to vacate order extending time, &c., denied; no costs.

Lang vs. Jobt.—Motion for judgment on answer granted, with $10 costs.

Mazas vs. Elliott.—Motion granted; no costs.

Brown vs. Friedman.—Motion for judgment granted.

Harris vs. Morrange.—An order of reference should be made, and I designate W. W. Niles, Esq., as Referee, the terms of the order to be settled on notice.

Van Zandt vs. Horan.—Motion granted; judgment set aside and vacated; no costs.

Powers vs. Phelan.—Motion.

The Graphic Company vs. Campbell.—Order of arrest will be vacated on defendant stipulating not to sue; no costs.

Krackner vs. O'Donnell.—Order of arrest vacated, without costs, as against defendant Jacks, on stipulating not to sue.

Blabee vs. Bisticks.—Motion granted as per order filed.

Kockler vs. Matthews.—Motion to vacate judgment granted.

Martine vs. Wagner.—Attachment against defendant.

Shubard vs. Merrill.—Case settled.

By Judge Goepp.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 31.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$2,000 H. & St. J. 8s,		100 North-western	32¾
1,000 N. W. C. C. G.	91¾	100	32¾
1,000 C., C. & I.C. 1st.	39	500	33
1,000	39½	300	32⅝
4,000 do.	39½	300	32⅝
3,000 C., C. & I.C. 2d.	12	100 St. Paul	30⅝
1,000 do.	13¾	100 St. Paul pf.	63
3,000 Un. Pac. s.f.	98⅛	500 Del., L. & West.	49¼
617 West. Union	82	800	49⅛
400 do.	82¼	400	49¼
200 do.	82	100 Lake Shore	63⅝
100 do.	81⅞	100	63⅞
600 do.	81¾	1200	63⅝
400 Rock Island	100⅜	1100	63⅝
100 do.	100¼	100	63⅝
100 do.	100⅜	1000	63⅝
300 do.	100⅞	700	63⅝
300 do.	100	600	63¼
300 do.	100	300	63¼
100 Pitts. & Ft. W.	90	100	63¼
200 N. Y. C. & H.	101⅜	300	63⅜
50 do.	101⅝	5 Cen. of N. J.	16
100 do.	101¾	100	16½
100 do.	101¾	300 D., L. & W.	90¼
100 do.	c 101⅞	100	90½
100 do.	101⅝	400	90
100 Ill. Cen.	b.c.b3. 64	500 Wab. R. Rec.	s3. 13¾
100 do.	104¼	800	14
100 do.	101⅜	300	13⅞
100 do.	101⅝	300	14
300 Erie Rail.	11¾	300	14⅛
100 do.	s3. 11¾	206	14
200 St. L., K. C. & N.	4⅜	200	14¼
200 Mich. Central	56¼	100	b3. 14⅜
100 do.	56⅜	200	14⅜
200 do.	56½	100	14⅜
200 do.	c 56⅝	100	14⅜
400 do.	56⅜	100 Ohio & Miss.	7⅛
200 do.	56⅝	do.	b3. 7
200 do.	56¼	700	do. 6⅞
500 do.	56⅜	100	do. s3. 6¾
200 do.	56½	100	do. b3. 6⅞
100 do.	56⅝	100 H. & St. J.	12⅛
200 do.	s3. 56¼	100 Han. & St. J. pf.	27⅝
100 North-west. pf.	67½	20 Mor. & Es.	74½
100 do.	67⅝	400 do.	74
100 C. C. & I. C.	44⅜		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s '81,		$4,500 U. S. 5-20 C.,	
R.	110¾	'67	c.108⅛
10,000 do.	12.110⅝	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40	
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81,		R.	108⅜
C.	111¼	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81,	
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R.,		R.	108¾
'65 N.	106⅛	4,800 U. S. 4s, 1907,	
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R.,		R.	c.104⅜
'67.	108⅛	10,000 U. S. 4½s, '91,	
10,000 U. S. 5s, '81,		C.	107⅞
R.	108⅜	500 do.	12.108
5,000 do.	c.108¾		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$8,000 D. C. 3.65s	70½	100 L. S. & M. S. b.c.	63½
4,000 Ten. 6s, n. b.c.	44	200 do.	63⅝
1,000 N. J. C. 1st. new	109½	200 do.	63¾
3,000 L. & W. B. con.	34	700 do.	63⅞
1,000 Ill. 8s, 1875	92	300 do.	64
J. & M. Div.	92	900 do.	64⅛
2,000 Ches. & O. 1st.		800 do.	64⅜
conv.	22	800 do.	64
6,000 N. W. C. C. G. b3.	92	700 do.	63⅞
2,000 do.	92	700 do.	63⅝
2,000 Mich. So. & r.	112	270 do.	63⅞
14,000 M. Cen. 7s	c.104⅜	1357 do.	64
2,000 C. & M. con.	90½	400 do.	64⅛
1,000 Pitts. & Ft. W. 1st.	85	4000 do.	s3. 64¼
3,000 Un. P. s. f.	98	200 do.	64⅜
3,000 H. & St. J. 8s,		200 do.	64
1st.	89½	100 C. & N. W.	b.c. 32¾
500 T. & W. 2d.	78	800 do.	b3. 33
2,000 Gt. West. 1st,		1200 do.	33⅜
'88, r. coup.	92¾	100 do.	33⅝
1,000 Canada So. 1st,		100 C. & N. W. pf.	b.c. 62¼
cp. on.	51	100 do.	62⅜
1,000 do.	52	200 do.	62⅝
2,000 do.	b.c. 54	200 do.	62¾
2,000 Canada So. 1st,		100 do.	62¼
with int. cer.	52	100 C. & R. I.	b.c. 100
2,000 C., C. & I.C. 1st.	40¼	200 do.	100⅛
2,000 do.	41	200 do.	100¼
3,000 C., C. & I.C. 2d.	13¾	200 do.	s3. 100⅛
2,000 do.	13¾	200 do.	s3. 100⅛
1,000 A. D. L. 6s, c.	42¾	100 do.	s3. 100
2,000 St. L. & I. M.		200 do.	100⅛
1st.	int. 96½	200 do.	100⅛
2,000 T. R. 1st,	2d.	300 C., M. & St. Paul	
— 5 Fourth Nat. Bk.	99¾	pf.	b.c. 68¾
100 Del. & Hud.	b.c.c. 49⅞	300 do.	68½
100 do.	49¾	100 do.	68⅝
100 Pacific Mail	b.c. 24½	100 do.	68⅞
400 do.	24⅝	100 do.	67
100 West. Un.	b.c. b3. 81¾	800 Wab. Pac. Com.	
300 do.	82	Rec.	b.c. 14½
525 do.	81⅞	100 do.	b30. 14⅝
200 do.	81⅞	100 do.	14⅜
400 do.	81⅝	100 do.	14¾
400 do.	81¾	100 do.	14⅞
1700 do.	s3. 81¾	500 do.	15
5 do.	b.c. 92⅜	900 do.	14⅞
25 Wells-Fargo	83	700 do.	14⅝
100 N. Y. C. & H.	b.c. b3. 101⅞	100 C., B. & Q.	b.c. 100
300 do.	101⅞	24 do.	opg. 100
100 do.	101¾	300 D., L. & W.	b.c. 90¼
100 do.	101¾	400 do.	90½
100 do.	101⅛	100 D., L. & W.	b.c. 90¼

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 1, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—DANITES, OR THE HEART OF THE SIERRAS—Mr. McKee Rankin, B. T. Ringgold, Viola Bowers, Miss Kitty Blanchard. Matinée.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—AN SIN—Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Mr. Henry Crisp, Mr. William Davidge, Miss Dora Goldthwaite, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert. Matinee.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—PINK DOMINOS—Mr. Charles F. Coghlan, Mr. C. A. Stevenson; Mr. J. W. Jennings, Mrs. Agnes Booth, Miss Dietz. Matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OTHELLO—Miss Lydia Thompson and Company. Matinée.

EAGLE THEATRE.—MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. Matinée.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—BURLESQUE AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, George Knight. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE POOR OF NEW-YORK—Mr. Samuel Piercy, Miss Agusta De Forrest. Matinée.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN—GRAND CONCERT AND SUMMER NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Signal Service reports indicate for to-day in the Middle and New-England States, falling barometer, southerly winds, increasing to brisk and high on the coasts, cloudy and rainy weather, followed by rising barometer and cooler westerly winds.

According to our Washington correspondent a crisis in the affairs of the New-York Custom-house will soon be reached, and sundry well-informed persons are of opinion that "a clean sweep" will be made of the present office-holders. It is to be hoped that when any sweep, clean or otherwise, is made, there will be some intelligible principle to justify it. The theory of civil service reform is that no official can be removed except "for cause"; and, however elastic may be the significance of that phrase, we trust that there will be no attempt made to escape the duty of defining it with reference to each particular case. There are certain Custom-house officials whose tenure is controlled by the President and the Senate who hold their positions in virtue of an exercise of the power of appointment which cannot be defended, and ought not to be indorsed. There are others into whose appointment political reasons have largely entered, and whose tenure of office has been mainly dependent on their fidelity to some rather restricted political issues. But if through a lengthened period of service these latter have left no ground for accusations of unfaithfulness to their public trust, the reason for including them in the "clean sweep" would not be particularly obvious.

The most important war news of to-day relates, not to the struggle for the possession of the Schipka Pass, but to the attack by the Turks on the left of the Russian forces, occupying positions on the line of the River Lom and commanded by the Czarewitch. The fighting was desperate, and the advantage so far rests with the Turks. As they confess to a loss of 3,000, against a Russian loss of 4,000, it may be safely assumed that the result of Thursday's struggle was not much of a victory. But at the same time it may be well to remember that the fact of the Turks having assumed the offensive along the line of the Lom is a new evidence of Russian weakness, and a fresh proof that the campaign of 1877 will end leaving the great Bulgarian fortresses still in the hands of the Turks and leaving the most difficult part of the task of the invaders still to be executed.

The Democratic squabble over the renomination of the present State officers is becoming heated enough to be slightly inarticulate. Here is the latest deliverance by the Albany *Argus* on this momentous question: "If, in the division of personal preferences, there are controlling public reasons why those in the party who are impartial between individuals should decide for or against the present State officers, such reasons should be stated free from passion or the ephemeral influences of the hour." The point of which undoubtedly lies in the application, and as the same authority states that "the masses of the party and a majority of the people are fully up to high tide in matters of public administration," it must be obvious to all that "this question is not misunderstood even by those who misconstrue it." Had Gov. TILDEN inspired a newspaper reporter with these after-dinner thoughts, they could not have been better expressed. "To court a revulsion of that public sympathy which the Democracy now undeniably have to the fullest extent" is a work only worthy of KELLY and his myrmidoms, and it is hardly to be doubted that they will bring to it pretty much the same kind of inspiration as dictated these marvelous utterances of *Robinson's Own*.

Who are "the friends of Mr. CORNELL?" We assume that the *Sun*, which so ably and indefatigably presents the views of Senator CONKLING, is one of those friends. And yet the *Sun* says that Mr. CORNELL proposes to defy the President, to assert "a manly position," and much more of the same sort, while our Washington correspondent states that other friends of Mr. CORNELL allege that he intends to regard the President's order "in good faith," and has no stomach for defiance, assertion, or other assumed rights of the citizen and office-holder in the premises. When "friends" differ so widely, suppose that Mr. CORNELL should take the trouble to speak for himself. The precedent of the the Wisconsin Postmaster may probably fit his case, but as his attitude toward the President's order happens to have excited a good deal more attention than it deserves the people at large would like to hear from himself whether he prefers the sweets of office to the patriotic satisfaction of holding a prominent position on the State and National Committees. Of course, Mr. CORNELL will have sense enough not to refer to "the rights of the citizen" in this connection. Had the citizen been assumed to have any rights which politicians were bound to respect, Mr. CORNELL would neither have been Naval Officer nor Chairman of the State Committee.

There is a familiar distich setting forth the conduct of a certain notorious person when sick. We fear from recent indications that Tammany Hall is very sick indeed. It was only yesterday that its subsidized organ said that the streets in the business part of the City "have been disgracefully neglected, while unneeded ornamental parks and avenues have been laid out miles away." We have heard something like this before, but not from Tammany Hall. On the contrary, its Aldermen have wasted a good many resolutions in the attempt to force the completion of "unneeded parks and avenues," and its particular friends, MARTIN and PURROY, have staked all their political and speculative future on the success of efforts to "improve" these parks and avenues some ten or fifteen years in advance of any public necessity for them. In harping on a question of this kind the Tammany organ is more than usually idiotic. It merely provokes the inquiry of why it was found expedient to pay "TOM" DUNLAP $15,000 a year, and "ED" GALE, "BILLY" BOYD, &c., similarly extravagant sums when it was a question of either cutting down official salaries or appropriating an amount sufficient for the repaving of down-town streets. But, perhaps, the main point is that Tammany Hall thinks it worth while to masquerade in the garb of reform, and that, therefore, Tammany Hall must be sick enough to imitate the person who desired to be a saint.

THE SUBSIDY QUESTION IN THE CONVENTIONS.

As long as the availability of Mr. RANDALL for the Speakership turns, so far as Southern members are concerned, upon his views on the Texas-Pacific question, it would be idle to pretend that the general question of subsidies has ceased to be of practical importance. Since the recent strikes, the belief has in some quarters prevailed that the corporate applicants for Congressional aid would, for a time, waive their pretensions. Concurrently with the indignation excited by the violent proceedings of the strikers has arisen a vague but decided feeling adverse to the claims of the companies and the manner in which their affairs have been too generally administered. In the presence of this feeling, it has been supposed that, simply as a matter of prudence, the combinations formed in the interest of certain projects would suspend their operations. The expectation is not likely to be verified. Southern journals, recognizing the bearing of the Speaker's exercise of authority upon the chances and conduct of business, are insisting that no man shall be elevated to the position whose views in regard to subsidies are not pronounced in their favor. The equivocal attitude of Mr. RANDALL imparts pungency to the discussion. To the South he is represented as a friend of the Texas Pacific; to the North, as the uncompromising enemy of the lobby organized in support of that scheme. The South contends that this shall be one of the tests, and that no man shall receive Southern votes who is not specifically committed to the subsidy principle. Even at the North those who clamor for governmental aid are not idle. Their efforts are conspicuous nowhere outside of Philadelphia, whose conception of public spirit seems to be the enrichment of corporations and localities at the country's cost. The somewhat ludicrous attempt to bring together the Governors of States is not free from the suspicion that under cover of patriotic professions has been a disposition to "grind axes" on a colossal scale, with the view of influencing the action of Congress. Philadelphia journalism has availed itself of the opportunity to urge the demands of the Pacific steam-ship companies, and to expatiate on the almost divine management of the Pennsylvania Railroad as a reason for conceding to Col. SCOTT all he may ask in the name of the Texas-Pacific.

In these circumstances, the hostile declaration of the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention has a significance which neither the wise men of Philadelphia nor the hungry men of the South can readily misapprehend. The Democracy of Pennsylvania has always been somewhat mixed. Its notions are muddled and its plans sinister and irreconcilable with its avowed principles. The platform it adopted a few days ago is not clear or consistent. But on this subsidy question its utterances are emphatic and comprehensive. Not content with denouncing the monopolies of which Pennsylvania has more than its share, and "exclusive privileges" in general, it "protests against subsidies, land grants, loans of the public credit, and appropriation of the people's money to any corporation as legalized plunder of the tax-paying industries of the country." It is evident that Col. SCOTT did not frame this sentence, and that his power to charm Pennsylvania conventions is not worthy of his reputation as the ruling spirit of the State Legislature. The declaration of the Ohio Democrats upon the same subject, though more concise, is quite as explicit as that of their Pennsylvania brethren. "Opposition to all subsidies" is the phrase of the Ohio Convention in the enumeration of purposes to which it "renews its pledges of devotion." In Iowa the Democratic Convention speaks very positively. It declares its "opposition to the granting by the General Government of subsidies to any corporation whatever." Neither in Ohio nor in Iowa does this opposition proceed from any particular regard for the effect of Federal grants of money or loans of credit upon the Treasury and its transactions. The convention in either State presents a platform which in respect of financial matters is as loose and unprincipled as it well can be. The hostility to subsidies therefore represents the predominating will of the party considered with reference to the acquisition of support at the polls. The only other Northern Democratic Convention which remains to be noticed is that of Maine. There, the platform is of the briefest, baldest sort, nearly all general propositions being summed up in a reaffirmation of the resolutions of the St. Louis Convention of last year. Among these resolutions is one that commits the party to resistance to the land-grant system on grounds which were more fully stated in the Holman resolution adopted at Washington. Every Northern Democratic Convention that has yet been held is, then, on record in opposition to subsidies, whether in the form presented in behalf of the Texas-Pacific Railroad or for the benefit of more genuine Southern schemes.

Turning to the proceedings of the Republican conventions already before the country, the result will be found substantially the same. However widely the delegates have differed on other topics, on this they are heartily agreed. The Iowa Republicans head the column with the avowal that they "condemn the policy of granting subsidies at public expense to either individuals or corporations." The condemnation thus expressed obviously applies to the indirect aid behind which the Texas-Pacific attempts to conceal its designs as well as to the more common form of assistance which the South frankly seeks. A guaranty of interest is not less certainly a drain upon the Treasury because as a pledge of ultimate repayment the Government holds vast bodies of unsalable, and to a large extent worthless, lands. That there may be no misunderstanding as to their conception of this fact, the Ohio Republicans affirm that they are "opposed to any further grants of public lands or money subsidies, or the extension of the public credit of the General Government to aid in the construction of railroads." Steam-ship lines, Mississippi levees, Southern canals, Texas-Pacific—are all comprehended in this sweeping assertion of a principle sound at any time, and especially important in the present condition of the nation's finances. The Republicans of Maine say only "that we are opposed to any further land grants or subsidies for railroads by the General Government;" but this is quite sufficient to show where they stand with reference to this vital question.

Thus it is apparent that at the North both parties are practically unanimous in their hostility to subsidies of every kind. As our enumeration proves, not one convention of either of the great parties has ignored the subject or equivocated in the treatment of it. How necessary this positive expression of opinion is, a glance at the resolutions of the Mississippi Democrats plainly proves. They call for subsidies, whether the Treasury can endure them or not. "We favor granting such aid as may be extended without violation of the Constitution of the United States, or departing from the usages of the Government, to the Texas and Pacific Railroad, and for rebuilding and keeping in repair the levees of the Mississippi River,"—is the modest presentation of the case by the Mississippi convention. It opens the door of the Treasury so wide that there would be no closing it again until the last dollar had been appropriated and the borrowing power of the Government had been exhausted. Col. SCOTT might have his Texas-Pacific, and Mississippi and Louisiana might have their levees, but the country would be infinitely worse off than now.

A NEW CAUSE OF COMPLAINT.

The California statesmen have made a discovery. For years they have hammered upon the Burlingame Treaty, as it is called, as the sole assistance of Chinese immigration. It was alleged that, but for this cunningly-devised scheme of the Chinese mandarins, there would be little or no commercial intercourse between the Pacific coast and China, and no immigration of that cheap labor which they detest. One illustrious Congressman from California, PIPER, to give additional significance to his denunciations of the treaty and of the Chinese, broadly hinted, in a speech printed in the *Congressional Record*, that the Chinese Ambassadors poisoned their American associate and chief while in St. Petersburg. Every demagogue who has mounted the anti-coolie stump in California, and their name is Legion, has shrieked, "Repeal the Burlingame Treaty!" A memorial to Congress has just been prepared by a committee of the California Senate, and in this all opposition to the treaty is precipitately abandoned. The statesmen have discovered that the Chinese immigrants all depart from Hong Kong, a British port on the coast of China. Treaty regulations concerning commerce between China and the United States cannot affect the trade which goes on at Hong Kong under the British flag. Denunciations of the Burlingame Treaty go for nothing, and the statesmen gnash their teeth to think that they have wasted so much good, hearty cursing on an innocent sheet of paper. It is not a little comical now to learn that "there need be no difficulty with the Chinese Government," and that "that Government is opposed to the emigration of its people." The memorialists declare that "neither a total nor a partial abrogation of the Burlingame Treaty will afford relief." The thing to do now is to "appeal to the British Government." That Government is to be implored to prevent the emigration of Chinese from the port of Hong Kong; and Congress is asked to secure the joint action of the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, and China "in the abrogation of all treaties permitting the emigration of the Chinese to the United States." There is a breadth about this proposition which must commend it to the general observer. Great Britain is supposed to be so deeply interested in the welfare of the people of the Pacific States that she is willing to prohibit Chinese migration from one of her own ports, and to unite in a tripartite treaty to prevent Chinese cheap labor from flowing into the United States. To be sure, as a make-weight to help this startling scheme, there is thrown in the suggestion that the British colonies in the South Pacific do not like the Chinese, and that the colonists would be glad to see China permanently shut up. With this part of the argument we need not now concern ourselves. The admirable feature of the business is that the Chinese Government, which has so long been berated and derided for its responsibility for the "coolie trade," as it is called, is suddenly declared to be opposed to the traffic and desirous of ending it.

As the statesmen must have a grievance, the point of attack is now changed to the British Government. The "effete despotism" which has been ground under the fiery heel of the California politician on the stump is "out of the fight." Great Britain is responsible for Chinese cheap labor, and that power may be held morally answerable for "the wash-house war" which lately shook San Francisco to its centre. Perhaps it would be a good idea to include the amount of damages incurred during that brief contest in the list of Alabama claims. At any rate, Great Britain, from this time forth, must be regarded with unfriendly eyes by all true opponents of Chinese immigration. There was a time when the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company was believed to be the sole abettor of what is popularly known in California as "the influx of the hordes." One enthusiastic anti-coolie orator proposed to take his comrades down to the dock and apply the torch to the steamers engaged in the nefarious business. And other statesmen have cudgeled their brains to discover a plan by which they could save the California-Asiatic trade, of which they are justly proud, and yet sift out all the Chinamen who come over. The memorialists, who ask Congress to subsidize the steam lines between San Francisco and China, would probably be very much disturbed if they were told that there would be fewer Chinamen in California if there were no steamships running between the two Continents. We do not pretend to say which class of grumblers is right. But it is certain that the one wants to get rid of the steamers to destroy the immigration, and that the other, equally opposed to the immigrants, wants the ships maintained by grants from the public Treasury. But both parties must now agree that they have made themselves ridiculous by clamoring for a repeal of the Burlingame treaty. The statesmen have tardily learned that that treaty gave American citizens new and desirable facilities for trade in China; and that it neither quickened nor retarded Chinese immigration. Long ago it was said in these columns that the treaty no more affected the movement of Chinese into America than it did the changes of the moon. Now the Government of Great Britain is held responsible. It is not impossible that another hidden course of the Chinese trouble may yet be discovered.

FAMILY JARS.

Some weeks ago, when Mr. TILDEN sailed for Europe, and his protégé, BIGELOW, deserting the duties which the people pay him to perform, made haste to accompany his chief, it was announced that the Democratic Party of the State of New-York was more firmly united, more harmonious, and more confident of a great victory than it had ever been before. The departure of the defeated candidate for the Presidency and his boon companion, the Secretary of State, was taken as an indication that they had given up all hope of controlling or influencing the approaching Democratic Convention. The old leaders—particularly those in the rural districts—felt that they had been relieved of a great weight, breathed freer, and, forgetting all about "TILDEN and Reform," began to talk a great deal about "fraud first triumphant in American politics." But, unfortunately, they were not long to continue in this united and happy frame of mind. TILDEN, the great dictator, was no longer with them, but his representative was still at their head. ROBINSON, the ex-Republican who had been forced upon the faithful, could not be got rid of. He remained to break the peace of the Democratic happy family, and within the last few days he has done wonders in that direction. Failing for once, at least, to consult the wishes of JOHN KELLY & Co., he caused—as is alleged—his ever subservient organ, the Albany *Argus*, to publish in his name a demand for the renomination of the present Democratic State officers. Ostensibly he wishes the retention of the whole clique, from the wandering BIGELOW down, and he professes to desire their re-election, because "they are tried and true men, officers who understand their duties and perform them faithfully, gentlemen who are thoroughly in accord with the Governor on all public matters."

That Mr. ROBINSON should profess to be in thorough accord with Attorney-General FAIRCHILD; that he should approve of the somewhat doubtful methods of that official, or that he should pretend to believe that Mr. BIGELOW, now junketing in Europe, is faithfully performing the duties of Secretary of State, is, perhaps, not to be wondered at. That he should have the hardihood to appear in an attitude of hostility to JOHN KELLY, however, very naturally causes considerable surprise. The person named is known to be opposed to all the present State officers, except, perhaps, the State Treasurer, Mr. Ross, and that the Governor at this late date should make any attempt to thwart his wishes is certainly worthy of remark. This is particularly the case when it is remembered that there can be but one ending to a conflict between them. In the future, as in the past, Gov. ROBINSON will be obliged to succumb to the will of JOHN KELLY.

The attitude of Mr. ROBINSON and his personal organ, however, and their attempt to impose the present State officers upon the Democratic Party for renomination, is met with hostility, not alone by the chief of Tammany, but by nearly every Democratic paper in the State. The joint proposition has been greeted with a howl of opposition from Niagara to Westchester, and not only BIGELOW and FAIRCHILD but even the Governor himself has been denounced in unmeasured terms.

The Rochester *Union* is particularly active in its hostility to the renomination of any of the present officers. It denies that the Governor has any "peremptory right to dictate the nomination by his party of candidates for constitutional State offices the peers of his own in tenure, in power, and in independence within their constitutional spheres," and while it approves Mr. ROBINSON'S course during the past year, and predicts that the Democratic Convention will indorse him, it pointedly says in addition:

"More than this Gov. ROBINSON, as Governor, has no right to ask of the Democratic Party, press, or convention. Every Democrat, on the other hand, as a Democrat—every Democratic journal, as a Democratic journal, has a right not only to ask, but to demand, of the coming State Convention the nomination of a ticket composed of Democrats. Democrats will not now stand, and will not now support, Republicans foisted upon their ticket at the personal bidding and to gratify the personal wishes of no matter who. The Democratic press of the State—perhaps there may be a few exceptions—will not stultify itself and eat dirt by advocating the re-election of a Secretary of State who abandons his office and leaves the State and the country for months, while condemning the temporary absence of Republican officials from their posts of duty on junketing expeditions for a few days or weeks."

It is not only the Democratic press, however, that takes part in the pending quarrel among the Democratic faithful. The friends of BEACH, LANNING, BRADLEY, and the hundred and one other candidates for office have naturally joined in the opposition to Gov. ROBINSON, while MAGONE, the Chairman of the State Central Committee, SIDNEY T. FAIRCHILD, the father of the Attorney-General, together with EDGAR K. APGAR, and other worthies of the same class, are making active preparations to support the Governor and advocate the claims of the present State officers. These men were all trained in the Tilden school, and under the *régime* of "the great reformer" they were accustomed to see the Democracy ruled with a high hand. At Syracuse they saw old leaders deserted and unknown or unpopular men taken up at his command. The same scenes were repeated at Saratoga last year, and now they are preparing for a continuation of the performance under the leadership of Mr. ROBINSON. But they are this year confronted with a much more formidable and determined opposition than their old chief was ever called upon to meet; still, the quarrel has now attained such proportions that they cannot afford to give it up. JOHN KELLY will, of course, continue his opposition, for his political existence depends upon his success. The fight promises to grow warmer as it goes on; it must be continued in the State Convention, and there are numerous shrewd persons who predict that it will not end even there.

WHO IS HE?

Once in every generation there appears a man who knows everything. More than a hundred years ago Europe was astonished by the sudden appearance of a person calling himself the Count ST. GERMAIN. There was nothing from the use of a comb up to the manufacture of diamonds and gold which ST. GERMAIN did not know; and as he had lived, according to his account, for more than 4,000 years, he had been personally acquainted with every man of note since ABRAHAM. He was in the habit of casually mentioning in conversation how CÆSAR said to him the night before the battle of Pharsalia, "*Quis multa gracilis te puer in rosa*," meaning, as it is hardly necessary to say, that POMPEIUS was a poor rose-water General, and was predestined to be beaten; or how HANNIBAL asked him one day at Capua an abstruse African conundrum and was so indignant because ST. GERMAIN guessed it, and thus prevented him from triumphantly exclaiming "Yah! yah!" that he broke his banjo on the head of a staff officer and threw a new pair of ivory "bones" at the unoffending head of his orderly. Of course, this sort of thing made a vast impression upon those who came in contact with ST. GERMAIN, and, though some people went so far as to hint doubts as to his veracity, he was generally held to be an extremely clever and conscientious gentleman.

Then, in the last generation, there was Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who knew absolutely everything, though, with more modesty than Mr. GLADSTONE has since shown, he did not lay claim to infallibility. We have the authority of Rev. SYDNEY SMITH for the fact that Lord JOHN was at any time during his career equally ready to deliver the channel fleet or to take command of a British matron. At least Mr. SMITH conveyed this idea, though it may not be here set forth in his exact language. Nobody ever mentioned anything that Lord JOHN did not know in the most thorough manner. In fact, so much knowledge was probably never before combined with so little man.

When we read of those two great reservoirs of universal knowledge—ST. GERMAIN and Lord JOHN RUSSELL—we naturally inquire what became of them. And here we learn, if we pursue our inquiry, that they simply disappeared. Nobody saw either of them die. They both quietly disappeared. You will search history in vain for any mention of ST. GERMAIN'S funeral, or of the hundreds of heirs that would unquestionably have applied for a share in his estate had he really died. As for Lord JOHN RUSSELL, some maintain that he is still alive, although it is undeniable that he has not meddled with anything for many years, with the alleged exception of writing a letter signed with his name, and denouncing either the Pope, the Bulgarian atrocities, or something else, whatever it may have been, that at the time was disturbing Mr. GLADSTONE'S sleep. Whether he is dead or not, it is very certain that he has disappeared as completely as ST. GERMAIN, and if there is ever a pretended funeral of Lord JOHN, the insurance companies had better examine his coffin to see whether it really contains his body or a load of modest and intelligent bricks.

That there is a mystery about these two men—and the same remark applies to at least a dozen other men, all of whom it is not necessary to mention here—any one except a confirmed positivist will readily admit. If we concede the truth of the venerable legend of the Wandering Jew we can understand why in each generation there is found some one man who knows every thing; whose experience is almost limitless, and who finally disappears instead of dying. In 1750 the Wandering Jew may have called himself the Count ST. GERMAIN. In 1860 he may have called himself Lord JOHN RUSSELL. This explanation is an exceedingly satisfactory one, and would be perfectly satisfactory were it certainly true.

But all this is merely preliminary to a calm and earnest inquiry into the real nature of Mr. STANLEY MATTHEWS. No observer can fail to notice the strong resemblance which this eminent Western statesman bears to ST. GERMAIN and Lord JOHN RUSSELL. Like them he suddenly appeared. Is there any one living who is prepared to swear that Mr. STANLEY MATTHEWS was ever born? We all know that he first appeared last November, a full-grown, middle-aged statesman, who knew everything and assumed the authority to which his unlimited knowledge gave him a right; but of his career previous to that date no man knows anything. In just such a way ST. GERMAIN appeared. Up to a certain day no person had ever heard of him. On that day he smilingly appeared among his fellow-men ready to coin gold, to describe CÆSAR'S shirt-studs, and to pacify Louisiana or any other State.

Like his prototypes, and especially the two who have been mentioned, Mr. STANLEY MATTHEWS' knowledge is the sum of all the knowledge hitherto heaped up by the human race. There is no subject of which he is not the master. He knows more about the true way in which the South should be pacified than sixteen archangels could learn by traveling through every Southern State for sixteen years. Political economy is as familiar to him as is whitewash to the colored minister. When earnest women wish to know the comparative advantages of the "chemiloon" and of "trousers," and when Western mothers are uncertain as to whether infants can cut their teeth with the aid of an india rubber ring better than with the help of the paternal silver watch, they write to Mr. STANLEY MATTHEWS, and by the very next mail they receive answers so full and so satisfactory that their minds are at once placed at ease. Even the small boy who becomes involved in a discussion with his fellows as to the proper sequence of certain stages of the game of jack-stones crushes his opponents by quoting Mr. STANLEY MATTHEWS' opinion, and the most learned scientific persons in the State mix their hot water, sugar, and lemon-peel strictly according to the Matthewsian law of chemical combination.

Is Mr. STANLEY MATTHEWS the Wandering Jew? If he is not, how can we explain his enormous stores of knowledge? No man could ever know so much as he knows unless he had lived at least eighteen hundred years and had spent nearly the whole time in constant study. When, in connection with this fact, we remember that he suddenly appeared in the prime of life, just as his mysterious predecessors—whom he so much resembles—appeared, it does seem difficult to believe that he is like other men. In the latter part of the eighteenth century the Wandering Jew was ST. GERMAIN. In the early part of the nineteenth he was Lord JOHN RUSSELL. Now he is Mr. STANLEY MATTHEWS. Let us learn from him what we can, for some day he will disappear, without giving us the sad satisfaction of burying him very deep and putting a tremendously heavy grave-stone over him.

ALBANIAN SHARP-SHOOTERS.

The last few days' fighting for the possession of the Schipka Pass has brought prominently forward, for the first time since the commencement of the war, the prowess of those far-famed Albanian riflemen, celebrated in several of his finest passages by their admirer Lord BYRON, who went so far as to compliment them by having his portrait painted in Albanian costume. The deadly accuracy of aim which proved fatal to so many Russian officers in the battle of the 25th appears to be hereditary with this singular race, who have enjoyed for some generations the renown of the best marksmen in Turkey. Their dispatch to the front at this juncture, by hundreds at a time, shows how thoroughly their skill in mountain warfare is appreciated by the Turkish Generals. And well it may be. Whatever figure an Albanian "crack shot" might make at Creedmoor, his recorded feats on his own ground would appear incredible were they less fully authenticated. At the siege of Acre by BONAPARTE, in 1798, a French officer, leaning his elbow on the parapet of a work considerably over a hundred yards from the nearest point of the city wall, was cautioned to remove it, lest it should offer a mark to the Albanians. "Bah!" laughed the officer, "do you think any one could hit a man's elbow at that distance?" The words were barely uttered when a bullet completely shattered the limb, necessitating instant amputation.

It must be owned, however, that these redoubtable auxiliaries are "irregulars" in the highest sense of the word and deplorably lax in their notions of allegiance. Their "loyalty" was well exemplified in the formidable outbreak of 1821, headed by the famous ALI TEBELLIN, Pasha of Yanina, whose betrayal and cruel death have been immortalized by DUMAS; and even now it may safely be pronounced that, provided they can enjoy their favorite pastime of fighting, they care very little whether they fight for the Sultan or against him. In fact, the Albanian mountaineer, like his rival the Montenegrin, is a born guerrilla, of the same type as the Scottish Borderer of the fifteenth century or the Circassian of the seventeenth. While regaling you with milk and half raw meat, he will tell off upon his brown, sinewy fingers the number of men whom he has slain as complacently as a sportsman vaunting a good "bag." When you meet him on his native uplands, whether tilling his ground or driving his herds to pasture, he is never without the long gun on his shoulder, the trenchant yataghan at his side, the *khanjar* (dagger) and silver-mounted pistols in his girdle. He makes, undoubtedly, a magnificent tableau on the steep hillside, with the morning sunshine lighting up his dark, handsome, brigand-like face and picturesquely barbaric costume, blending the garb of the Greek and the Scottish Highlander; but it must be admitted that he is not exactly the kind of companion whom a nervous traveler would wish to encounter in a lonely place. There is a perceptible "swagger" in his bearing, characteristic of one who counts himself a match for any man living, and is always glad of a chance of proving it; and it is difficult to avoid reflecting how easily he might test the vaunted keenness of the blade which he is flourishing within an inch of one's face, by drawing it dexterously across one's throat. The presence of such men in the Turkish Army may well appear singular to those who remember that Turkey's deadliest enemy in the Middle Ages was an Albanian Prince, the famous GEORGE CASTRIOT, (better known by his nickname of Iskander Bek or Scanderbeg,) whose devastating inroads gave rise to the proverb, "The Turk's riches are Scanderbeg's revenues." But the Albanian will doubtless be faithful if allowed sufficient latitude in the matter of plunder; and so long as his choice lies between Turk and Russian the former may safely count upon his allegiance.

OBITUARY.

EX-GOV. WILSON SHANNON.

Wilson Shannon, twice chosen Governor of Ohio, afterward Minister to Mexico and Congressman, died at Lawrence, Kan., on Thursday night. His career should prove a lesson to time-serving politicians. Mr. Shannon was no ordinary man, and he occupied a distinguished place in the politics of Ohio, even at a time when really great men from that State were by no means rare. He was a contemporary of Chase, and of Corwin, and of Giddings. Wilson Shannon was born in Belmont County, Ohio, on the 24th of February, 1802, and was therefore more than 75 years of age at the time of his death. He studied at Athens College in Ohio, and afterward completed his education at Transylvania University in Kentucky, and adopted the profession of the law. He entered into political life early, becoming a pronounced Democrat. In 1835 he was Prosecuting Attorney for the State of Ohio, and his abilities were such that two years later he was chosen Governor of the Commonwealth. He was again chosen Governor in 1842, defeating Tom Corwin, the Whig candidate, by nearly 4,000 majority. He was appointed Minister to Mexico in 1844 by John Tyler, and after his return remained for several years in private life. The sweeping Democratic victories of 1852 brought him into notice again, however, as a member of the Thirty-third Congress, he being in the National House of Representatives from the Seventeenth Ohio District. The Thirty-third Congress has been forever rendered infamous by the passage of the Nebraska bill, and among the sufferers for his vote on that measure was Wilson Shannon. Twenty-three years ago the people of Ohio had a fashion of punishing every man who proved recreant to the cause of human freedom, and among those who were left at home for their subserviency to the slave power in the legislation of 1853 was the man who had been twice chosen Governor of the State. In 1855 Mr. Shannon was appointed Territorial Governor of Kansas by President Pierce, assuming the duties of the office on the 1st of September. He was removed from office on the 21st of August in the following year, his successor, Gov. John W. Geary, entering upon the discharge of his duties on the 11th of the following month. Gov. Shannon's administration was signalized as the most turbulent and disgraceful in the annals of the State, and his removal was received with demonstrations of gratification throughout the entire North. He has resided quietly in Lawrence since 1856, taking no part whatever in public affairs.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Hon. Allen Wardner, father-in-law of Secretary of State Evarts, died on Wednesday last at Windsor, Vt. He was born in Alstead, N. H., in 1786.

Dr. D. H. Jacques, late editor of the *Rural Carolinian*, and the author of several works on Agriculture, died at his residence near Fernandina, Fla., on Tuesday last.

Capt. J. H. Creevy, who died on Aug. 13 on board the ship Constantine, after a brief illness, was one of the most thorough seamen of the merchant marine of this port. He was passionately fond of the sea, and had followed it since his boyhood. He was a man of generous heart, and was possessed of more than ordinary scientific knowledge. His body arrived in port yesterday for interment here.

Mr. Edward Cunard, the second son of the late Sir Edward Cunard, was killed in England while taking part in a game of polo on Thursday afternoon. A cable dispatch announcing the accident was received on Thursday night by Mr. Charles G. Francklyn, agent of the Cunard Line, a cousin of the deceased. Mr. Edward Cunard was an officer of the Tenth Hussars in the British Army. He is said to have been a great lover of field sports. His death was caused by a collision of his horse with that of another player, whereby he was thrown to the ground, striking upon his head. Sir Bache Cunard, the elder brother of the deceased, who has been in this country for several months, was informed of the accident at Newport, R. I., and immediately started for this City to go to England on the steamship City of Richmond which sails to-day.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Tennessee Historical Society claims to have Israel Putnam's commission, signed by John Hancock.

The Washington *Nation* has a report that ex-Senator Fenton intends to leave in September on a short trip to Europe.

Gov. Stone and the other Democratic candidates in Mississippi are to open the campaign at West Point, that State, to-morrow.

One of the numerous "only original" Belle Boyds is said to be living in Calvert, Texas, and supporting herself and sister by sewing.

The Bluffton *Chronicle* is an Indiana journal, and has attained sudden notoriety by nominating Secretary Richard W. Thompson for President in 1880.

The negroes comprise only about one-fourth of the population of Memphis, Tenn., and yet of the 1,253 deaths in that city last year, 601, or nearly one-half, were negroes.

A United States Consul in Germany writes home that he is about to marry a young lady who speaks six languages. He is a courageous, let us hope not foolhardy, man.

A Southern Democratic paper complains because the Kemper County outrage is "brought up" so often. What have the Democratic authorities of Mississippi done to keep it down?

A juror in San Francisco, wearied by the cross-examination of a witness, called the Clerk of the court to him, and whispered in his ear: "You tell the Judge not to allow that lawyer to ask those questions, or I'll leave the box."

It is stated on Democratic authority that the Democrats of York County, Me., are dissatisfied with Mr. Williams' indorsement of the Electoral Commission, and will probably cast their votes for Gen. S J. Anderson, of Portland, for Governor.

Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell, is to begin the canvass of Colorado in behalf of universal suffrage on the 11th of September, and will devote three weeks to the work. Miss Patridge, Miss Hindman, and Miss Matilda Fletcher are to assist in the task.

Superintendent Winship, of the Norwich, Conn., water works, reports that in the storm on Saturday night last, the rain-fall at the city reservoir was 5 inches; on Broad-street 6 inches; on Ann-street, west side, 7.18 inches, and at Uncasville, 8 inches.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald* mentions a negro magistrate who sentenced a negro to be hanged for stealing a hog, and says that the negro constable kept the prisoner confined in his house, and would, no doubt, have hanged him if the white people had not interfered to prevent it.

Hon. Samuel Shellabarger spoke before the Republican County Convention at Springfield, Ohio, on Monday. He warmly commended the President's civil service order, but his address was mainly devoted to the necessity, as he regards it, of Congressional control of railroad transportation rates.

According to Minnesota's Commissioner of Statistics, there were 10,819 boys and 10,311 girls born in that State last year. The deaths numbered 7,045, of whom 3,739 were males and 3,306 females. The number of twins born was 550, there being 274 boys and 276 girls. There were eight sets of triplets, and one of quadruplets.

Most of the Georgia papers approve the new Constitution as an improvement upon the present one, and predict that it will be ratified by the people. The Gainesville *Eagle*, however, says: "The opposition will be a minority—perhaps a small minority in numbers, but it will be potential in intellect and influence. It will command respect. It will be heard. It will be felt. It will divide the Democratic Party, and rally all opposing elements."

The Ogdensburg *Journal* is weary of the cant about the Cabinet of "poor men," and sensibly thinks that intelligent men will find in the principles and records of the Republican and Democratic parties, and not in bank accounts, the considerations which should divide men into political parties. And it adds: "While it is not dishonorable to be poor, it is no particular credit to a man of 50 or over to be in an impecunious condition, and it is very inconvenient."

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

POLITICS IN NEW-JERSEY.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THEIR WOULD-BE CANDIDATES—REPUBLICAN ASPIRANTS FOR GUBERNATORIAL HONORS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Aug. 28.

The boast of confidence in an easy success in this State at the coming Fall election which the Democrats have made hereabout whenever the election campaign has been mentioned is not altogether well grounded, nor do the boasters in their hearts believe that the course before them is one over which they are to walk a winning race or win by default of opposition. Were the Democrats in New-Jersey wiser than their fellows in other States, they might be expected to unite for victory alone. But, having no surplus of discretion, they are not likely to do any better in the ensuing campaign than they have done a number of times before, and it is not at all improbable that the cliques of the party will do enough mischief before the convention meets to destroy its harmoniousness when it gathers in Trenton, and that, taking counsel by their bad example, the Republicans will control their feelings, and combine for the defeat of what that popular friend of New-Jersey Republicans—Senator Blaine—calls the "common enemy of man," the Democratic Party.

The Democrats have almost as many candidates for Governor—in prospect—as there are counties in the State, but of the large number of more or less distinguished Bourbons who have been named, there are three who stand at the front, and one of these three, it is believed, will surely be the candidate of the convention on the 19th of September. There is a strong desire, it may be said here, on the part of Gov. Bedle, to maintain, as nearly as possible, the dignity to which he has attained as chief magistrate of the State. The revised Constitution prohibits him from running a second time for the Governorship, and he does not want to step down before the Bar and resume practice as an ordinary lawyer. So Gov. Bedle is supposed to be favorable to a candidate who will see to it, if he be elected, that Gov. Bedle shall be appointed Chief-Justice of the State. Such a man, it is generally supposed, ex-Congressman Teese, of Newark, is held to be, and the friends of Gov. Bedle are therefore preparing to present his name to the convention for approval. Mr. Teese is not an unpopular man in Newark, or, for that matter, in Essex County, but just in that neighborhood Judge Bedle has been unpopular since he became Governor, and unless he can muster strength in corners of the State which are generally understood to be true to other pretensions than his own, he is likely to see Mr. Teese and his own prospects for the Chief-Justiceship disappear in an unprecedentedly short space of time. The reasons of the Governor's unpopularity are not clearly apparent, but the unpopularity exists among the rank and file of the Democracy.

It seems that the old Camden and Amboy politician is not dead yet. Far from it, if all that is said about his hopes and fears is true. Perhaps the most entertaining rumor in the great batch circulating concerning Democratic purposes is that the old Camden and Amboy party, allied with the new railroad interest, is preparing to rise up in the convention in its ancient might and demand the nomination of Senator John P. Stockton as the representative of the corporations of the State as against the turbulent Working Men's Party. I don't know that the Camden and Amboy people would express just in that way, but that is almost what it amounts to. It is thought in some parts of the State, through the middle counties, that Mr. Stockton's record is good enough to carry him along, and that the prestige of his name will not at all hurt his chances. It is said that Senator Randolph and his friends are partial to this nomination, but that they are not settled in their determination to force it upon the convention. Should the choice fall upon Senator Stockton, the old hunkers of South Jersey promise that there will be a great rattling of dry bones and a mighty shout of victory, and it is perhaps unkind in the younger Democrats to say that they bite their thumbs derisively at this promise, and even go so far as to say irreverently, "None of it in mine, if you please."

Last, and greatest in power in the trio of prominent possible candidates, is Leon Abbett, counsellor at law, Corporation Counsel of Jersey City, ex-State Senator, somewhat celebrated for his advocacy of the Catholic Protectory bill which was beaten out of the New-Jersey Legislature, the counsel of the Liquor-Dealers' Union of Jersey City, and one of the most indefatigable political workers in this State or any other. He would, if he were nominated, spend the days and nights out of doors from the moment the convention adjourned until election day, speaking and exhorting his political brethren, and a good deal of his time would be spent in explaining why he did a great many things which have not been agreeable even to his own constituents. Mr. Abbett has no idea of being crowded out of this canvass. He has hosts of partisans in Hudson and Bergen Counties, and not a few in Essex and Passaic. The Roman Catholics, to a priest, will vote solid for him, in remembrance of past valuable services. But he is distasteful to those Democrats who want a law and order man of Gov. Bedle's stamp. He will bring several tenders into the convention, one of whom is McGregor, the clothier, of Newark. Ex-Senator Dayton, of Bergen County, is said to be for himself by his friends, but they are not by any means named legion. The Abbett interest is undoubtedly the liveliest and most confident; but it has all the opposition of the Bedle and Stockton cliques to beat, and the Stockton men are understood to be "solid" in every sense of the word.

Of course, there is no lack of gossip about the Republican candidates. Perhaps the name of ex-Gov. Newell is heard in connection with the nomination quite as frequently as any other. He is said to be willing to take the nomination. As opposed to the Stockton interest is found another quite different in nature—characteristically progressive where the other is constitutionally immovable or retrogressive. This is favorable to the election of Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen, who only fails to be the most prominent presumptive candidate because he has been the most persistent decliner of the honor. If he would accept, there is no doubt he could carry the convention without much dispute. Hon. John Hill is not unfrequently mentioned, and there are some strong interests at work for Gen. W. A. Sewall, who would not be so much of an opponent of Senator Stockton as Mr. Potts. It cannot be said that either of these candidates has acquired sufficient strength to be sure of his chance, and there are hosts of "dark horses" in reserve. The feeling among Republicans about the State is that they will, if a good chance is offered, go in and win, just to show the Democrats that they are not by any means a defunct party yet, and that there are some Democratic nominations that cannot be made without exciting suspicion and dividing that curious party.

PENNSYLVANIA GREENBACK PARTY.

WARD AND TOWNSHIP CLUBS TO BE ORGANIZED—THE WORKING MEN TO BE LOOKED AFTER—SPEECH BY HON. FRANCIS W. HUGHES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

READING, Penn., Aug. 31.—The Greenback Independent Party held an open air mass-meeting this evening, which was addressed by Hon. Francis W. Hughes. Mr. Hughes is the head and front of the Greenback movement in this State, and he intends to make an active campaign during the ensuing Fall. He said to-night that he was in receipt of letters from Greenbackers in different parts of the State requesting his services in the formation of a State ticket. Ward and township clubs are to be organized immediately. He prophesied that the new party would succeed if the working men were true to themselves. He told the old story of 2,000,000 working men being out of employment, and said that Republicans and Democrats had played false with them. The sovereign remedy for the hard times was the issue of greenbacks with a Procrustean adaptability to the wants of trade, the demonetization of silver with a Judge Kelley interconvertible bond. Mr. Hughes particularly denounced national banks, and said that a country bank with a nominal capital of $50,000 cleared $50,000 a year. A string of resolutions harmonizing with his speech was approved. The meeting was pretty largely attended, and the speaker was frequently interrupted with applause.

THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRATS.

COL. HOLLIDAY'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR—HIS VIEWS ON PAYING THE DEBT.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 31.—An extract from Col. F. W. M. Holliday's letter accepting the Conservative nomination for Governor says: "I accept the nomination with the full sense of the responsibilities it brings. The convention felt this as keenly as myself, and the platform indicates a determination to remember the history of Virginia and to preserve inviolate her public faith and credit. Now that our Commonwealth has fully put on the habiliments of sovereignty, assumed the control of her own affairs, and become coequal in the Union of States, we are immediately confronted with a question which rises in importance above all others and demands speedy settlement. I am sure the people are ready to meet it, and are now resolved that whatever plan be adopted with regard to the disposition of the public debt, it shall be such as will secure the approval of the right thinking everywhere and accord with the honor and dignity of the State."

POLITICAL EVENTS IN SEPTEMBER.

ELECTIONS IN CALIFORNIA AND MAINE—CONVENTIONS DURING THE MONTH.

California and Maine will hold State elections in September. That in the former State occurs on Wednesday next, 5th inst., and although no general officers are to be chosen, will be of importance because of the election of the members of the Legislature who will choose a United States Senator in place of Hon. Aaron A. Sargent. The Democrats start with an obvious advantage, as there are 20 members of the State Senate holding over, of whom only three are Republicans, while 15 are straight-out Democrats. The remaining two are Independents, one of whom acts usually with the Republicans, and the other with the Democrats. The full House of Representatives, consisting of 80 Assemblymen, is to be chosen. The last House contained 15 Republicans, 61 Democrats, and four Independents. This gave the Democrats a clear majority of 54 on joint ballot.

At the same time the people of California will decide whether a convention shall be held to revise the Constitution of the State. They will also vote upon three proposed amendments to the present Constitution—one striking out the word "white" wherever it occurs, a limitation of the rights and privileges of citizens, one to change the time of the annual elections from September to November, and one to guard against bribery in elections.

The people of Maine on Monday, Sept. 11, will choose their Governor, members of the Legislature, county officers, &c. For Governor the Republicans have nominated Hon. Selden Connor for re-election, and the Democrats have named Hon. Joseph H. Williams, who until lately has acted with the Republicans, and for that reason and his known liberality of sentiment is very distasteful to the Bourbon wing of the party, which threatens to vote for Gen. Samuel J. Anderson, of Portland. There are some Greenbackers in Maine and these have H. C. Munson in the field as their candidate for Governor. The vote of Maine in recent years has been as follows:

Year.	Office	Rep.	Dem.	Scat.
1876	President	66,300	49,914	662
1876	Governor	73,612	60,052	
1875	Governor	57,085	53,213	

In the last Legislature of the State the Republicans had 29 Senators, and the Democrats 2; the House of Representatives contained 120 Republicans and 31 Democrats. The Republican majority was 116 on joint ballot.

The political conventions, &c., to be held during the month are as follows:

Monday, Sept. 3—New-Jersey Tax-payers, in Trenton.

Wednesday, Sept. 5—Pennsylvania Republican, in Harrisburg; Massachusetts Independent Greenbackers, in Boston.

Thursday, Sept. 6—National Convention of Free-traders, in Saratoga.

Tuesday, Sept. 11—Wisconsin Republican, in Madison; meeting of New-York Democratic State Committee, in Albany.

Wednesday, Sept. 12—Massachusetts Prohibitionists, in Worcester; Massachusetts Labor Reformers, in Boston; Pennsylvania Prohibitionists, in Harrisburg.

Thursday, Sept. 13—Massachusetts Democratic, in Worcester.

Wednesday, Sept. 19—Massachusetts Republican, in Worcester; New-Jersey Democratic, in Trenton; New-Jersey Prohibitionists, in Trenton; Pennsylvania Greenbackers, in Williamsport; Kansas Greenbackers, in Wyandotte.

Thursday, Sept. 20—New-York Greenbackers, in Buffalo; Maryland Republican, in Baltimore.

Tuesday, Sept. 25—New-Jersey Republican, in Trenton.

Wednesday, Sept. 26—New-York Republican, in Rochester; National Convention of Representative Colored Men, in Washington; National Prohibition Conference, at Perry-Street Methodist Episcopal Church, New-York City; Wisconsin Democratic Convention, in Fond du Lac.

THAT SOLITARY STREET-SWEEPER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have lived for 12 years on West Twenty-third-street, near Fifth-avenue. Till about a year or 18 months ago Twenty-third-street was regularly swept at least twice a week, and often three times, presenting a clean appearance generally. But great is the change that has come ever us since the Street-cleaning Bureau of the present board of "the finest Police in the world" has taken matters in hand. A solitary sweeper appears now, and has for months, on this street about once in two weeks, if as often. I had missed the old, broken-down fellow for some time. Several mornings ago this week, about 10 o'clock—the usual hour for a free and independent citizen and voter to begin his day's work, I discovered the long-missed, solitary sweeper in front of my window, seated upon the curbstone, the broom by his side, in the act of lighting his pipe. After about 10 minutes' repose our solitary sweeper arose to his task, which I supposed was to sweep along the whole of West Twenty-third-street. But how unsophisticated I was. To he stepped to a small deposit of horse manure, and, attacking the same leisurely with his broom, he swept the mass upon the horse railroad track, and walked away. Time actually consumed: Ten minutes to light his pipe, three-quarters of a minute to sweep and spread upon the horse railroad track the manure. Is not this an honest day's work, Mr. Editor?

Some of our citizens on the east and west side, however, do not seem to be even as fortunate as the denizens of this much favored quarter. They say that the filthy condition of their streets induces sickness and generates the germs of disease. What nonsense. The healthiest fellows in town are the members of the finest Police in the world. Considering the stench these men have to inhale all day and night, standing near the gutters and on the sewers of the streets, one-half of this finest Police in the world ought to be on sick leave. But they are not on leave of absence on account of sickness, and here is the explanation for it. Coming home rather late one night last week, I saw three members of the finest Police in the world standing under the street lamp on the corner, each with that ever-famous little book in his hand, each one trying evidently to decipher something within they did not understand. That little story-telling book, Mr. Editor, by way of explanation, is placed into the hands of every member of the finest Police in the world by the Committee on Rules and Discipline, to study every policeman to keep himself a rigid record of his own motions; to note down carefully what he has not seen, as well as what he ought to have seen, together with memoranda of orders from said Committee on Rules and Discipline. Just as I was passing, looking at my watch, one of the trio shouted: "I have got it now, Tim; oakum, gents, oakum." "Oh, I see now!" said the second; "Mike, this order from the Chairman on Rules and Discipline of the finest Police in the world reads: 'Officers and men of the force when on duty will stuff their nostrils with oakum to escape the danger of being injuriously affected by the effluvia from sewers and gutters and other filth laying loose in the streets.'"

Oakum in your nostrils, Mr. Editor, is the remedy against stench. Before closing this communication let me inquire of you, Mr. Editor, whether or not the Committee on Street-cleaning of our finest Police in the world could be induced to inspect personally and to inhale freely the effluvia from the corner of West Twenty-fourth-street, in front of the Albemarle, as far as the corner of West Twenty-fifth-street; but special attention is directed to the corner of Twenty-fourth-street.

PHYSICIAN.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS.

THE SCHMIDT DEFALCATION.

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE CONFIDENTIAL MAN OF THE DE CASTRO & DONNER SUGAR COMPANY—FOURTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS AND SEVERAL VALUABLE BOOKS TAKEN.

The disclosures yesterday regarding the sudden and somewhat mysterious disappearance of Christian C. Schmidt, who has for several years been confidential clerk, cashier, and book-keeper for the DeCastro & Donner Sugar Refining Company, at No. 107 Front-street, occasioned some surprise among those who were conversant with the affairs of the firm, and Mr. Schmidt's relations with it. Since his first employment by the company he has enjoyed the full confidence of its officers, and indeed has attended to much of its executive business. Under the old officers, his word was sufficient for the drawing of a check for any usual amount, and after Mr. Donner resigned the Presidency of the company, only to be followed soon afterward by the resignation of Mr. De Castro, Mr. Schmidt enjoyed the same confidential relations with the new officers, Messrs. Havemeyer and Elder. It was customary for him to be informed of the bills payable or soon to be payable for sugars in bond, and his mention of the fact and statement of the amount to the officers was sufficient for the drawing of a check. Accordingly, when on Monday of last week he went to Mr. Havemeyer and asked for a gold check for $14,000 to pay for sugars in bond no suspicions were aroused, and it was unhesitatingly drawn. It was a check on the Maine National Bank, and Mr. Schmidt drew the money in person, and attended to his business throughout the remainder of the day. Next morning he was missing, and it was at once feared that he had absconded. A number of the private and papers of the firm were missing, among others being a private account-book of much importance. When it was learned that Mr. Schmidt had drawn the money the case was put in the hands of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, and handbills were printed offering a reward of $500 for his capture. Schmidt is described as "a German, 30 years old, five feet four or five inches high, square-shouldered, dark hair, small goatee, and a German accent in speaking." His salary was $5,000 a year, and from this he had saved enough, in his years of service for the company, to buy a number of shares of stock, the value of which is just about covered by the gold check. Several weeks ago the company were in dispute with the Treasury Department, a Weigher in the Custom-house having charged them with defrauding the Government by short weights. This case is still in the hands of the Government, the papers having gone to Washington. Several of the officers of the company began an investigation of the remaining books yesterday, to learn whether anything else had been abstracted; but Mr. Donner declined last evening to make public the result of the day's work.

THE TAMMANY MACHINE.

RECORD OF PETER SEERY, THE NEW INSPECTOR OF COMBUSTIBLES—AN EFFICIENT OFFICER DISPLACED BY AN IGNORANT RUMSELLER.

At a special meeting of the two Tammany Fire Commissioners—Messrs. Gorman and King—held on Thursday, Mr. William Terhune was dismissed from his position of Superintendent of the Bureau of Combustibles. Mr. Terhune had occupied the position for a number of years, and had proved a competent and energetic official. That he is a Republican and that the Tammany Hall Committee on Patronage wished his place were the only reasons for his removal. His successor is a veteran Democratic place-holder named Peter Seery, the keeper of a low-class liquor shop on Third-avenue, near Thirty-eighth-street. Seery's record is that of a vulgar ward politician. He has been a place-holder on account of services rendered to either one of the Democratic factions of the Eighteenth Assembly District ever since he has been a citizen, and, perhaps, even before he procured his naturalization papers. He came to New-York from Ireland about 18 years ago. His first position was that of a patrolman on the former Metropolitan Police force. How he lost that place no one except himself appears to have a definite recollection. In the Ring days he linked his fortunes to those of Tweed, and by so doing procured a clerkship in the Department of Public Works. When Tweed began to "lose his grip," as ward politicians like him say, Seery, made overtures to the O'Brien faction. This fact became known to "the Boss," and Seery was cast out of the Department of Public Works. "Jimmy" O'Brien immediately took him up, and to show Tammany Hall that he controlled the Twenty-first Ward, he procured him the nomination for Alderman, and caused his election to that office. The most prominent feature of Seery's character is that of gratitude. Gratitude, however, is not the kind which has been defined as "a lively sense of favors to come." He clung to O'Brien for several years, and applauded him upon every occasion. At the conclusion of his Aldermanic term he sought and procured the nomination for Assemblyman from the Eighteenth District. He was badly beaten, however. His previous gratitude to "Jimmy" O'Brien then departed from him. He charged that he had been "sold out" by the ex-Sheriff and his supporters, and immediately became a "kicker." In the following Autumn he was once more a seeker for office, and was ready to join any faction that would give him a nomination. In order to prevent him from going back to O'Brien, Tammany Hall threw him the bait of an Aldermanic nomination. He took it, became a "regular Democrat," and proclaimed throughout his district his determination ever afterward to "folly his leadher." The whole strength of Tammany Hall was thrown in his favor, and for a second time he became a member of the Board of Aldermen. In that body his most remarkable performance was the making of a short speech on an occasion when two opposite projects were being discussed. He merely said, "O'her wor choice. Of'il folly me leadher," and voted. In the Autumn of 1876, Seery was a candidate for renomination to the Board of Aldermen. Opposed to him were the present Aldermen, William Sauer, of the Eleventh District, and George McGovern, of the Twentieth. The Aldermanic Convention had several very riotous sessions before a choice was made, and then Sauer received the nomination. Seery and McGovern withdrew from the contest at the request of John Kelly, the former being promised a position more lucrative than that of Alderman. For 10 months he has been kept on the tenter-hooks of anxiety, and he has now been given the place of Superintendent of the Bureau of Combustibles merely because he was becoming angry and appeared likely to desert Tammany Hall in the coming campaign. To the ordinary mind it does not appear that Seery has any qualification for his new office. He is to the last degree ignorant and illiterate. He has, however, been a liquor-seller for years, and his fluids have always been of the cheapest and most fiery kind. The salary of the new Superintendent of Combustibles is $2,500 per annum, but there are said to be perquisites enough to raise his income to $10,000.

RETRENCHMENT IN BROOKLYN.

Aldermen Fritz, Phillips, and Cottrell, constituting the Salary Committee of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, met last night in the Common Council Room of the Brooklyn City Hall, for the purpose of fixing the salaries of various city officials, in accordance with the terms of the city charter. Sweeping reductions were made in the prospective pay of all heads of departments and many other officials, the only cases of increase of compensation being the Police detectives. Following is the new schedule as compared with the present rates of compensation:

	Present Salary.	Future Salary.
Mayor	$10,000	$6,000
Controller	10,000	6,000
Corporation Counsel	10,000	6,000
Treasurer	7,000	4,000
Auditor	5,000	3,500
Collector	7,000	5,000
Register of Arrears	5,000	4,000
President Board of Assessors	5,000	3,500
Associate Assessors	4,000	3,000
President Board of Health	5,000	4,000
Each Alderman	1,000	1,000
President Board of Police	7,000	5,000
Associate Commissioners	5,000	5,000
President Fire Department	5,000	5,000
Associate Commissioners	4,000	3,500
President Board of City Works	7,000	5,000
Associate Commissioners	6,000	3,500
Superintendent of Police	4,000	4,000
Inspector of Police	3,000	2,500
Captain of Police	2,000	2,000
Sergeants of Police	1,500	1,500
Detectives of 5 years' service or over	1,100	1,500
Other detectives	1,100	1,200
Police Surgeons	1,250	1,250
Drill Captains	1,800	1,800
Doormen at stations	800	800
Fire Marshal	2,500	2,500

The saving effected amounts to about $36,000 per annum. The question of the adoption of the report will come up in the meeting of the Board of Aldermen next week, when it is anticipated that it will receive all the opposition which those affected by its operation can bring to bear against it.

A DECEIVED HUSBAND.

Karl Willerich, of New-York, was married last Sunday to a young German woman whom he had known only a short time. She persuaded him to go back to Germany with her, and on Wednesday they arrived in Hoboken to take the steamer from that city. He had drawn $175 from the Bowery Savings Bank the day before, and while waiting in Hoboken Mrs. Willerich induced her husband to place the money in her care for safe keeping. They met a friend of the wife named Philip Raisch, and Mrs. Willerich expressed a desire for some beer. Her husband went out to a neighboring saloon, and soon returned with the beer, but he could find no trace either of Mrs. Willerich or her friend. The deceived husband awaited their return, but they failed to put in an appearance, and the conviction that they had elopted with his money crept into his mind. He yesterday had her trunk attached on papers issued by Justice Strong, but it contained nothing of value.

END OF THE GARBAGE WAR.

A BLOODLESS VICTORY FOR LONG ISLAND—MR. FERGUESON'S WISHES TO BE COMPLIED WITH IN EVERY RESPECT—GOOD FEELING ON BOTH SIDES.

The garbage war ended yesterday, not only without violence, but without the use of hard words. Great preparations, however, were made on the other side of the river. On Thursday, Capt. Stevens, Superintendent of the Street-cleaning Bureau, visited Shore Inspector Ferguesoh in his office in Brooklyn, to confer with him in reference to the trouble. The conference was a pleasant one, according to Capt. Stevens' representations. He [Stevens] expressed his readiness to comply with all the requirements of Mr. Ferguesoh, and made an appointment to meet him at Fort Hamilton at 11 o'clock in the morning. The special deputies assembled in the reporters' room in the court-house, at about 10:30 yesterday morning. Deputy Sheriff Hardy called the roll and delivered a short address to the men, reminding them that they were not going on a pleasure excursion. They were to preserve the peace, obey orders, and not open their mouths. They were to protect the rights of the county from any person who should presume to violate them. This they were to do manfully and properly—if possible without raising a hand. If ordered to make arrests, they were to obey with as little force as might be, and not to injure the arrested, or be aggressive or oppressive in manner. There would be no necessity for ruffianism. The party left the court-house at 10:45 o'clock, armed with short clubs and wearing badges, and went to the foot of Joralemon-street, where, about an hour later they embarked on board the steam-boat Fletcher, Capt. Emmons. Aside from the Sheriff's posse, there were on board the Fletcher ex-Senator Coe, Supervisors Egolf and Gallagher, ex-Supervisor Richards, and Capt. Ellis. A full pressure of steam was kept up, and Capt. Emmons declared himself ready to run down any vessel or scow, if ordered to do so. At Fort Hamilton the command was reinforced by about 25 policemen from the country towns. Shore Inspector Ferguesoh went down the Bay in the steam yacht Nameless, accompanied, among others, by Chief Nevins, of the Fire Department, and Supervisor Gubner. The tug U. S. Grant left the office at the foot of East Seventeenth-street and was boarded at the Battery by Capt. Stevens in time to reach Fort Hamilton at 11 o'clock, according to appointment. Mr. Ferguesoh subsequently remarked that he had not expected that the appointment would be kept. He said he had been disappointed so many times by the New-York authorities that he had thought Capt. Stevens' visit of the day before was for the purpose of seeing how the land lay. Mr. Ferguesoh invited Capt. Stevens aboard of his yacht, but the invitation was not accepted, and the two boats steamed down the lower Bay together to a point in Coney Island Bay, about a mile from the point of the Island and on a line between Fort and Fort Hamilton. Mr. Ferguesoh indicated his wish that the scows should be secured at that spot while waiting for the tide, and it was agreed that piles should be driven there for that purpose. Hereafter the scows will be taken to the anchorage on the ebb tide, and will remain there until high water. Then they will be towed from two and a half to five miles beyond buoy 16, and the dumping will be commenced with the first of the ebb tide. This has been substantially the practice for the past 10 days, but the anchorage in Coney Island Bay will enable the men to begin dumping about one hour earlier.

Capt. Stevens expresses himself highly gratified with yesterday's proceedings, and with his intercourse with Mr. Ferguesoh, who, he says, appeared to be perfectly reasonable in his demands. It was agreed that if at any time Mr. Ferguesoh found anything to object to in the action of the garbage men he should telegraph to Capt. Stevens, who would visit him [Ferguesoh] before another scow was sent down. Capt. Stevens says that he is ready at any moment to stop sending the scows to sea if Mr. Ferguesoh shall so order. There are, he says, other places where the refuse can be disposed of. It is not designed in any event to send much of the refuse to sea, as the most of it is being used for filling at Bayonne, N. J., and at Newtown Creek, Long Island. At each of these places, it is said, all of the City's refuse for five years could be used.

BOAT-RACING AT NEWBURG.

SECOND DAY OF THE REGATTA—ONLY ONE CONTEST—ROWING IN HEAVY WATERS—HOW THE NEWBURG LADS WON A GALLANT VICTORY—THE OTHER RACES POSTPONED TILL THIS FORENOON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Aug. 31.—This was the second day of the first annual regatta of the Newburgh Rowing Association, and large crowds of people gathered along the course to witness the race. Early in the day the weather looked propitious, but about noon the wind veered around from the north-west to the south and shortly thereafter the water in the bay became very rough. There were four races to be rowed, but it being entirely out of the question to start the shells an effort was made to get both the working boat races off. The managers of the regatta, however, were only able to start one, and it proved to be a plucky and interesting race. The contest was for boys under 20 years in double-scull working-boats. There were 10 entries, but only seven started—Bates and Denman, of Newburg; Smedley and Downing, of Brooklyn; Darragh and Meginn, of Newburgh, (the winners yesterday;) Ten Eyck and Scribner, of Peekskill; Devan and Redfield, of New-York City; Hubbard and Parent, of Cornwall; and Mosher and Dolson, of Fishkill. When they were sent off, the white caps were tossing high, and it was impossible for some of the boats to weather it. The favorites in the betting—Darragh and Meginn—were first off. The lightest boat in the race—Ten Eyck and Scribner's—was unable to stand the heavy water, and before finishing the first mile they had to quit. To the turn it was a fine race between Darragh's and Hubbard's crews. Devan and Redfield were third, Smedley and Downing fourth, and Bates and Denman far behind. Hubbard's boat passed Darragh's and made the turn first at 4h. 21m. 33s., Darragh and McGinn close at their stern. Smedley and Downing turned third, Mosher and Dolsen fourth, Devan and Redfield fifth, and Bates and Denman last. Devan and Redfield turned the stake contrary to rule and were consequently ruled out. The race back was between Darragh's and Hubbard's boats, and was very close. Both boats were filling fast and the rowers had to struggle hard. At the end of the second mile the boats were hugging the western shore, and here it was that Darragh and Meginn displayed an excellent stroke of policy. Coming alongside a fishing smack the dock builders were using, they suddenly stopped their boat, jumped out, tipped her up side down and run the water out, and then quickly resumed their rowing. When they stopped, they were leading Hubbard's boat, which was nearly swamped, and when they went back to work again they passed Hubbard with the greatest ease, and soon won the race. Hubbard's boat shortly after swamped and had to go ashore. They displayed for boys remarkable endurance, and never gave up until they were compelled to. They were rewarded for their courage by a gift of $20 made upon the judges' boat almost before they had reached shore. Darrah and Meginn finished the three miles in 33m. 11s. Smedley and Downing, of Brooklyn, won second money.

The other three races are postponed until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The races are for amateur four-oared shells, four entries; single-scull working-boats, 15 entries, and professional pair-oared shells, with seven entries. Biglin, the Wards, Ten Eyck, and other noted oarsmen will row.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Passaic, N. J., has recently been the scene of several small fires, supposed to be of incendiary origin. Yesterday morning at 4:30 it was discovered that the Post mansion was on fire. A lot of boxes and wood in the cellar had been saturated with kerosene, but owing to the dense smoke created by the want of ventilation, the flames were discovered and extinguished before any damage had been done. There is no clue to the incendiaries.

The country residence of George H. Williams in Baltimore County, Md., three miles from Baltimore, with contents and outbuildings, was burned on Thursday. Loss, $15,000; insured. Mr. Williams is in Europe, and the house, not having been occupied for some time, was probably set on fire by boys who were at play near it.

Botsford's spice mills, Caldwell's feed store, and Brodie's carpenter shop at Wheeling, West Va., were destroyed by fire on Thursday night. Total loss, $12,000; insured in the American, of Philadelphia, Farmville, Va., and Western companies.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in the galley of the three-masted schooner John H. Kraus, Capt. John R. Pitcher, of Boston, lying at Pier No. 10 East River, but was extinguished before any material damage was done.

A fire at New-Springfield, Ohio, on Thursday, burned Pilger & Son's wood-bending establishment, and dwellings belonging to Messrs. Shearer & Hoadley. Loss, $13,000; uninsured.

A NEWS GIRL SHOT.

At 6 o'clock last evening a fight occurred at the United States Hotel, corner of Fulton and Water streets, between William R. Staples and John Dixon. Dixon knocked Staples down, when the latter drew a revolver and fired at his assailant. The bullet missed its intended victim, but struck a young newsgirl, named Ellen Noonan, in the left cheek, passing through the cheek and coming out behind the left ear. The wound, although very severe, is not considered dangerous. The girl, who lives at No. 36 Cherry-street, was taken in an ambulance to the Chambers-street Hospital, and Staples was locked up in the First Precinct Station-house.

WEIGHER BLACKIE'S REPLY

THE JAY REPORT PRONOUNCED FALSE

SPECIFIC DENIAL BY MR. BLACKIE OF THE ACCUSATIONS MADE AGAINST HIM, WITH DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE AND AFFIDAVITS TO SUPPORT HIS DENIAL—INDORSEMENT OF HIS OFFICIAL CONDUCT BY MORE THAN SIXTY IMPORTERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Secretary Sherman has just received from New-York a set of documents from Mr. Charles Blackie, the United States Weigher in the Third North River District of the port of New-York, comprising Mr. Blackie's answer to the charges made against him in his official capacity by Messrs. John Jay, Lawrence Turnure, and J. H. Robinson, in their report made to the Secretary of the Treasury after their investigation of Custom-house affairs in New-York, together with an indorsement of Mr. Blackie by a long list of importers of New-York, and the affidavits of men employed under Mr. Blackie as to the truth of the statements which he makes. Mr. Blackie begins his own statement to the Secretary by stating that the Custom-house Commission took testimony ex parte, and were imposed upon. He says that as far as he is personally concerned, their report is "absolutely and unqualifiedly false;" and to prove his integrity and efficiency he presents a report of his work during the year ending July 31, 1877, which, he explains, was a fair average year. The truthfulness of his statements Mr. Blackie challenges "any member of the commission or any reliable person" to disprove. The report explains that Mr. Blackie's district (No. 3) includes Pier No. 47 North River and all the piers above it on the west side of the City; that during the year he weighed the cargoes of 183 steam-ships and 50 sailing vessels, as follows:

Imports, pounds	130,314,509
Exports, bonded	6,410,436
Salt, bushels	726,530
Coal, bushels	346,902
Potatoes, bushels	38,473

The amount allowed by the Government for weighing was $32,483 37, while the report says that the amount expended was only $23,750 60, (73 11-100 per cent. of that sum,) leaving a balance in the Government's favor of $8,732 77. Mr. Blackie says that he has had assigned him permanently four assistant weighers, to whom an average of $16 73 per man has has been paid weekly; that he has employed 40 laborers, nine of whom have averaged $14 38 per week, and 30 of whom have averaged $8 75 per week; that both himself and his foreman have given constant attention to their duties, the former having been absent from duty only three days in the year, and less than four weeks in seven years, and that his clerk was away from his post only one day in the year, excepting his Summer vacation of two weeks. Of his other assistants, Mr. Blackie says that he has two men rated as laborers who also do clerk work, for which they are paid 40 cents an hour, and that their services as clerks are indispensable to the prompt discharge of his duties, "in making up returns, copying dock books, &c." Mr. Blackie asserts further that no man on his pay-roll ever received a dollar for which he did not render service, except a nonresident clerk who was excused from duty by the Surveyor of the Port; that no person except his foreman and clerk, who both receive stated salaries, has received pay for full time—10 hours a day—"except that occasionally this may have happened for a few days when business was brisk and when they worked full time;" and that no City Weighing Clerk has weighed any merchandise for the Government in his district or furnished him with any weights. He says, further:

"There are a number of articles of which I do not weigh the whole, particularly soda ash and caustic soda, but always make a fair test and satisfy myself that the invoice weight is correct. This is according to the Government hundreds of dollars. This is in accordance with the practice which has prevailed for many years, approved by my superiors, by the department, and by Congressional committees."

Mr. Blackie asserts that he never had any charge of lack of promptness made against him, and that he believes that the commission cannot doubt that the statements made against him during the investigation proceeded from those whose misconduct he had detected.

The importing firms who indorse Mr. Blackie, 66 in number, say that they "have uniformly found him obliging and prompt in the discharge of his duty," and that they "believe him to be a competent and efficient officer." George Garby, Mr. Blackie's foreman, and Andrew M. Stanbury, his clerk, together with four laborers, in an affidavit, depose that they have read Mr. Blackie's statement, and know its contents to be true, and the assistant weighers and other laborers swear to the truth of the parts of it which come under their own knowledge.

CORN FOR FAMINE-STRICKEN INDIA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is a popular error that the natives of India live on rice alone. Many millions of the lower classes never even taste rice from the day of their birth to the day of their death, and the highest castes do not disdain other grains. In Southern India all crops have failed. *Cholum*, which is largely consumed when there is any, is nothing but maize or Indian corn. We have plenty of it. Shipments of corn, not meal, by steamer through the Suez Canal to Beypore, the Western terminus of the Madras Railroad, could be thrown into the heart of Mysore, Coorg, and other districts sorely smitten by famine, in from 30 to 35 days. Other steamers would find a market at Mangalore, Cochin, Madras, Coconada, Nejapatam, &c. As a speculation it would pay. If every church that contributes to missionary effort were to take up one collection to save the bodies of those whose souls are their care, many would be saved who would otherwise perish. *Bis dat qui cito dat.* Every day counts when starvation is at work, and the promptest succor is too late to rescue many. We might send beans too. Bengal *gram* (not grain as it is too often misspelled) is a favorite pulse, very palatable, not unlike the Mexican *frijole*. The orthodox Boston bean, *au naturel*, would offend no religious or social prejudice of the proudest Hindoo. Why! they have been eating the green *gram* which, boiled, has been the food of horses, and the tenderly segregated sheep which appear at table as "gram-fed mutton."

BANGALORE.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

The Marquis de Villalba, of Cuba, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Lieut. William T. Burwell, United States Navy, is at the New-York Hotel.

Charles W. Woolley, of Cincinnati, is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Major John H. Butler, United States Army, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Joseph S. Potter, United States Consul at Stuttgart, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Rev. Dr. M. Van Rensselaer, of Geneva, Switzerland, is at the Sturtevant House.

Theodore N. Vail, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, and Major J. P. Sanger, United States Army, are at the Astor House.

AN OPEN LETTER TO HENRY C. KELSEY.

Hon. Henry C. Kelsey, Secretary of State and Commissioner of Insurance of the State of New-Jersey.

SIR: Some time since it was told to me that within a short time you would cause to be published what would purport to be a report upon the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company; that your object in making said statement at the present time was to use the same as a vehicle of attack upon myself; that soon after the publication of this report certain articles would appear in various newspapers attempting to slaughter my private character. The former portion of the prophecy has been fulfilled. I supposed your malice toward myself would cause you in your report to distort facts and attempt to color the truth so as to *try* to blind the public and intentionally convey wrong impressions. I will confess, however, that I was not prepared for the matter contained in your report. I did not suppose that you would

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Friday, Aug. 31, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	5	Lead, pigs	1,288
Beef, bbls	15	Leather, sides	13,267
Beeswax, pkgs	200	Oil-cake, pkgs	2,249
Bellies, bars	200	Oil-cake, pkgs	35
Bellies, bales	2	Lard, oil, bbls	139
Bristles, bales	60	Lard, oil, tcs	47
Butter, pkgs	160	Pitch, bbls	60
Cheese, pkgs	227	Provisions, pkgs	49
Coffee, bags	757	Pork, pkgs	1,817
Coffee, mats	5,522	Rice, pkgs	25
Corn-meal, bbls	790	Oil-cakes, pkgs	3,906
Cotton, bales	1,000	Rosin, bbls	2,443
Cotton-seed oil, bbls	2,965	Rosin, bbls	2,965
Corn, bushels	280,241	Cheese, pkgs	12,446
Cut meats, pkgs	1,035	Oats, bushels	34,634
Domestics, pkgs	6,389	Rice, pkgs	1,035
Flour, bbls	9,800	Rice, pkgs	12
Flax-seed, bags	3,915	Sugar, hhds	703
Flour, sacks	672	Sugar, bbls	40
Grain-seed, bags	708	Sugar, boxes	631
Grease, pkgs	56	Spelter, pkgs	616
Hemp, bales	1	Tobacco, pkgs	236
Hops, bales	43	Whisky, bbls	2

ASHES—Very little inquiry noted from any source. Pots quoted nominal, at from $4 50@$5, and Pearls at $6 75@$7 00 ₱ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been moderately sought after within the range of from 30c.@31c. ₱ lb., the latter pale, for upper choice.

BRICKS—Have been in quite moderate request, and rather weak as to prices. Pale quoted at $2 50; Hard, common, $3 50@$5; Croton Front, $8@$10; Philadelphia Facing, $23@$27 ₱ 1,000, and Red delivered from yard at the customary advance on these figures.

CANDLES—Have been sparingly dealt in, with Adamantine quoted at 11¾@12½c.; Sperm, 28c.; Star, 19c.@20c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 33c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been generally held with more firmness, on a moderately active movement. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $12@$14; Liverpool Gas Cannel, $9 50@$11; Newcastle Gas, $4 75@$5; Provincial Gas, $4 50@$5; Lehigh Lump, $5 50@$6; Cumberland and Clearfield, $4@$4 50; and Anthracite, $3 25@$4 for parcels.

COFFEE—Has been fairly active and quoted steady, with sales reported of 6,196 bags Rio by the Hipparchus, 565 bags do. by the Germanic, and 2,500 bags Santos by the Trevio Brake, on private terms.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand for early delivery, chiefly by spinners, at an advance of 1-16c. ₱ lb.

Sales, 985 bales; receipts, 1,138 bales last evening, all to spinners. And for forward delivery, the market has been moderately active at somewhat easier rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 22,700 bales, of which 4,000 bales for the account of Speculators, and 18,700 bales to-day, with 2,600 bales on the spot, on the basis of Middling, September closing at 10.36@10.44c.; October, 10.7c.@10.71c.; November, 10.59c.@10.62c.; December, 10.61c.@10.62c.; January, 10.72c.@10.73c.; February, 10.88c.@10.90c.; March, 11.03c.@11.05c.; April, 11.15c.@11.20c., showing a decline of 3@6 points, closing weak. The receipts at this port to-day were 2 bales, and at the shipping ports 6,638 bales, against 221 bales same day last week, and for the whole week 2,906 bales, against 2,545 bales last week. The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, were 3,945,012 bales, against 4,128,140 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year. Consolidated exports (six days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 4,701 bales; to the Continent, 243 bales. Stock in New-York to-day, 55,298 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 120,512 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton on New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orl.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 9-16	9 9-16	9 11-16	9 11-16
Strict Ordinary	9 15-16	9 15-16	10 1-16	10 1-16
Good Ordinary	10 3-16	10 3-16	10 5-16	10 5-16
Strict Good Ord.	10 7-16	10 7-16	10 9-16	10 9-16
Low Middling	10¾	10⅝	10¾	10¾
Strict Low Mid	10 13-16	10 13-16	10 15-16	10 15-16
Middling	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Good Middling	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
Strict Good Mid	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
Middling Fair	11⅞	11⅞	12	12
Fair	12⅜	12⅜	12¾	12¾

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 3-16	Low Middling	10
Strict Good Ord	10 3-16	Middling	10¼

FISH—The leading kinds have been in moderately active request, with prices generally quoted firm. We quote: Dry Cod, new, $4 50@$5 25 ₱ 100 lb.; Dry Cod, in frame, $4 50@$5; Scaled Herring, $2 50@$3 ₱ box; No. 1, $12@$15 for No. 2, and $8@$10 50 for No. 3 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring, 22c.@25c. for Scaled and 13c.@16c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A somewhat firmer market was again reported early in the week, especially for most grades of State and Western Flour, on generally lighter and less urgent offerings, and a fairly active inquiry for home use and shipping, stimulated by the reports of reduced supply, and favorite brands were in good request at stronger rates, bringing, in several instances, an advance of 10@15c. ₱ bbl., and to a few extent much more ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 20,200 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very poor to choice, at $3 75@$12 25, mostly unsound Extras at $5 25@$5 75. Sour Flour at $3 25@$6 25, chiefly Sour Extras at $5 25@$5 75; very poor to very fancy No. 2 at $3 10@$3 70, mainly at $3 35@$3 50 for poor to good choice; Winter Wheat, at $3 40@$4 20 for Spring; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 15@$4 65, mostly at $4 30@$4 60 for good, and $4 65@$5 for choice; Winter Wheat, of which were 200 bbls. Ohio and Indiana choices at $4 60; poor to good Extra State at $5 20@$5 50, (of which 900 bbls. fair, deliverable next week, at $5 40@$5 50,) and good to strictly fancy do. at $5 50@$6; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, $6 50@$6 85 for good to very fancy, mostly at $6 50@$6 65 for good to choice; do., for South American trade, $7 75 for good fancy; do., for English markets, quoted at $5, 30@$5 50, (with sales of 1,000 bbls. at $5 30, and at the close $5 40 bid;) do., Family Extras, $7 25@$8 25, the latter for choice; very inferior to strictly good shipping Extra Western, $5 @$5 50, chiefly at $5 25@$5 50; strictly good to very fancy do. at $5 50@$6, and other grades at proportionate rates. Included in the reported sales were 5,300 bbls. shipping and low grade Extras in lots, (of which 1,900 bbls. City Mill Extras,) 1,070 bbls. Minnesota clear, 3,150 bbls. do. straight Extras, 1,800 bbls. do. Patent do., 3,950 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, 1,000 bbls. Ohio Extras, 500 bbls. Indiana, Illinois, and St. Louis, new crop, at $6 @$7 75, mainly at $6 25@$7 25; 900 bbls. Superfine State, 725 bbls. No. 2 Spring Extras, and 430 bbls. unsound Extras at quoted rates. And Southern Flour in fair demand, and quoted somewhat firmer, generally. Sales reported of 1,850 bbls., in lots (part to arrive) mostly Extras at $6@$8 25. Of the sales were 875 bbls., in lots for shipment, mainly to South America, part within the range of $6 50@$6 75. Of Rye Flour, sales reported of 825 bbls., in lots including Superfine State, within the range of $4@$4 50 for ordinary to choice, and higher figures asked for very fancy. Brandywine, in lots, at $5 50@$6 25. Corn-meal, sales made of 2,400 bbls., in lots, including Yellow Western at $3@$3 20; White Western, $3 25@$3 40; market for Western heavy, on liberal and accumulating supplies. And of Corn-meal, in bags, 1,750 bags coarse on the basis of $1 03 for City, and 95c.@1 for Southern, in lots ₱ 100 lb.

FRUIT—The demand for most kinds has been on a moderate scale, with prices quoted in instances somewhat lower. Sales reported of 1,000 boxes Messina oranges at $1 20@$1 25; 4,000 bxs. loose, $1 60@$1 90; 650 bbls. Currants at 5¾c.@6¼c.; 95 casks Turkey Prunes, 6¾c. to 8¾c. for new and 9½c. for old, and 650 bxs. Sardines at 12¾c. @12½c. for quarter-boxes.

GRAIN—Has been in moderately active demand for prompt and forward delivery at an advance on the earlier rulings of 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel, which, however, was lost on the later transactions, the market closing generally weak, influenced, in part, by the much firmer range of both freights, especially by steam for liverpool. Sales have been reported to-day of 377,000 bushels, including White Western, in lots, about 11,000 bushels, at $1 30@$1 40; Red and Amber Western, ungraded, in lots, about 46,000 bushels, within the range of $1 20@$1 40; White State, small lots, at $1 41; Red Texas, a small lot, at $1 30; No. 1 Round Amber, 8,000 bushels, at $1 37½; No. 2 Amber, 8,000 bushels, at $1 33; New-York No. 2 Amber, 16,000 bushels, at $1 36; New-York No. 2 Red, in lots, 41,000 bushels, at $1 37@$1 39, chiefly at $1 37@$1 38, car lots and boat loads; New-York No. 3 Red, about 47,000 bushel, at $1 28@$1 30, mostly at $1 28; New-York No. 2 Red, September option, 8,000 bushels on the last call at $1 33¾; and Amber, do., September option, 5,000 bushels on the first call at $1 30; New-York No. 2 Spring, new crop, 17,000 bushels at $1 20; do., deliverable in October, 50,000 bushels at $1 21½; No. 2 Northwest Spring, 8,000 bushels at $1 30; inferior Spring, in lots, about 17,000 bushels at 80c.@$1 10; New-York No. 2 Spring, September option, 34,000 bushels on the first call at $1 24@$1 24¼; do., October, 40,000 bushels at $1 21¾, (with further sales of this option, reported on the extent of 15 to 20 boat-loads, at $1 21¾, but without confirmation,) and No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, deliverable Oct. 15 to 27, 25,000 bushels, rumored, at $1 23¾. The quotations of the afternoon call were for No. 2 Red Winter, August delivery, at $1 36 bid and $1 38 asked; do., September, $1 33¼ bid and $1 34¼ asked; do., October, $1 31¼ bid and $1 32¾; New-York No. 2 Amber, August option, nominal; do., September, $1 29¼@$1 30¼; do., October, nominal. And for New-York Spring, September option, at $1 23 bid, and $1 24½ asked; do., October, $1 21@$1 23. And No. 2 North-west Spring, September option, nominal; do., October, nominal. Corn has been rather moderately dealt in to-day, especially on export account, the decidedly firmer berth freight market operating against the outward movement. Prices opened a little higher, but fell off later on mostly. Much of the attention of the trade was given to the deliveries and settlements, on account of August contracts. Sales have been reported to-day of 284,000 bushels, for full deliveries, (of which 96,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York steamer Mixed, for early delivery, part at 50c., New-York steamer Mixed, September option, 56,000 bushels at the calls, at 55¾c.; do., October, 8,000 bushels at the last call, at 57¾c. New-York No. 2, for early shipment, at 56c.@56¼c., chiefly at 56c.; do., August, 16,000 bushels, last call, at 56c.; do., September, 80,000 bushels, at 56¼c., (of which, at the calls, 72,000 bushels at 56¼c., and 8,000 bushels at 56½c.;) do., October, 58¾c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, at 53c.@56c., mainly at 55½c.@56c. for sailing vessel; 54c@55c. for steamer quality, and, hot, warm, and inferior Corn at 53c.@54¼c., from store and afloat; New-York Low Mixed, 55c.@55¾c.; New-York Yellow, a car-load, at 57c.

At the afternoon call of Corn, New-York steamer Mixed, August option, closed at 53c. bid and 55c. asked; September, 55¼c.@55¾c., and October, 57½c.@57¾c.; And New-York No. 2, August option, closed at 56c. @56¼c.; do., September, at 56¼c.@56¾c.; do., October, 58¼c.@58½c. Rye, Barley, Malt, and Peas as last quoted. Oats have been in much better request, chiefly for local trade purposes, and have been quoted 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel dearer, closing buoyantly on lighter offerings. Sales have been reported of 96,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, 7,000 bushels new, at 40c., (as against 38c. @ 38¾c. yesterday;) New-York No. 2 White, 13,500 bushels, at 38c.@38¾c.; New-York Extra, 4,000 bushels, at 35c.; New-York No. 1, 12,000 bushels, at 33¾c.@34½c., closing at 34¼c.@34½c. (as against 33c. yesterday); New-York No. 2, 12,000 bushels, at 32½c.; New-York No. 3, 3,000 bushels new, at 30¼c. @ 31c.; Rejected nominal at 29c.@27c.; Mixed State at 35c., car-load from track; White State, new crop, nominal at 38c.@42c., Mixed Western at 31c.@36c., (of which a car-load of 31 lb. average at 32c., and a car-load of 37 lb. average at 35c.;) White Western at 35c. @ 39c.; No. 2 Chicago, at 29,800 bushels old, at 30½c. ....Seeds and Feed about as last quoted....Bale Hay has been moderately dealt in, with shipping quoted at 65c.@ 70c., and retailing qualities, 75c.@95c., the latter for choice, ₱ 100 lb.; Clover, 50c.@60c.; Salt Hay, 50c.@ 60c.....Straw has been inactive, with Rye Straw quoted at from 50c.@65c., and Oat and Wheat, 45c.@50c. Offerings to-day: The week's export clearances, hence, for European ports, include 13,693 bbls. Flour, 682,261 bushels Wheat, 645,869 bushels Corn, 63,631 bushels Rye.....Stock of Calcutta Linseed, here, 114,000 bags, and of Bombay, 12,076 bags. And at Boston, of Calcutta, 7,000 bags.

METALS—Trade in this line has been generally dow, with values showing depression and weakness....Of Iron, sales were reported of 200 tons Glengarnock on private terms. And of Steel Rails, 600 tons on private terms....Lead, Spelter, and Tin very quick as last quoted. ....Of Ingot Copper, small lots were reported marketed at 18c.@18½c.

MOLASSES—Has been in rather more demand and quoted steadier within the previous range, including Cuba Muscovado, 50 hhds., at 39c.@39¾c.; sales, 25 bbls. Cienfuegos on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been quiet to-day on the basis of $1 82½ for Strained, to $1 90 for good Strained; $1 95@$2 10 for No. 2; $2 20@$2 37½ for No. 1, and $2 35@$2 50 for Pale to Extra Pale and Window Glass ₱ 280 lbs. Sales, 1,000 bbls. very dark Strained, and 150 bbls. fine at $2 30@$2 35. Tar has been inactive: quoted at $2 75@$3 bbl.....City Pitch dull; quoted at $2 50 ₱ bbl. Spirits of Turpentine in good demand, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 35½c. ₱ gallon; sales, 110 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Has been more quiet and depressed, quoted at 7¾c. in bulk and 9¼c.@9¾c. in shipping order.....Refined has been less sought after, with late September options quoted have at the close down to 13¾c. @ 14c., and October at 13¾c. Sales reported of 10,000 bbls. October delivery, at 13¾c. Refined, in cases, quoted at 19¾c. for standard brands. Sales reported for prompt or October delivery.....City Naphtha quoted at 6c. At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum for October delivery, quoted at the close at 13¾c.....At Baltimore, Refined, for October, quoted at the close at 13¾c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in less demand for early delivery, and quoted barely steady.....Sales since our last, 149 bbls. at $12@$13 ₱ bbl., Other kinds neglected.....Extra Prime and Western Prime Mess quoted wholly nominal.....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess has been in slight request, with September options quoted at the close at $12 90@$13; October, $13 90@$13; November at $13 bid for new, and seller the remainder of the year at $12 90@$12 95, with no sales reported.....Dressed Hogs less sought after, with City quoted down to 6¾c.@7¾c., and fancy Figs at 7¾c.

Cut-meats continue quite prosperous in demand, include small lots Pickled Bellies at 7¾c.@7¾c., and sundry small lots of other City stock, in bulk, at former figures. Also, 50 bxs. Clear Bellies on private terms; and 150 bxs. Western Dry-salted Shoulders at 5½c.

Bacon dull; quoted as before.....Western Steam Lard has been moderately active for early delivery at firm rates. ....Of Western Steam, to-day, sales and sales have been reported of 200 tcs. old at $8 @3¼; 700 tcs. new sold at $8 80; 500 tcs. new, to arrive next week, at $8 75; and 40 tcs. do. at $8 80, and 200 tcs. for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard has been rather less freely dealt in, with Western Steam, September option, closing at $8 77½; October, at $8 72½; October, at $8 75@$8 77½; November at $8 57½@$8 60; December at $8 50, and seller the remainder of the year at $8 47½ asked, showing a decline.....Refined were reported of Western Lard, for shipment, at 7,000 tcs., September, at $8 75@$8 77½; 2,250 tcs. October, at $8 80 @$8 87½; 750 tcs., November, at $8 55@$8 57½; 1,500 tcs., December, and 1,000 tcs. for first half, seller Sept., remainder of the year, $8 47½.....City Steam and Kettle in fair request; quoted at the close up to $8 75; sales with regard to which see Lard. No. 1 quoted at $8 50.....Refined Lard in good demand; quoted for the Continent, for early delivery, at the close, at $8 30, (sales, 1,150 tierces,) to South America, $8 70; and West Indies, $8 87½@$8 77....Beef Hams, Butter, Cheese, and Eggs quoted generally about steady, on moderate enquiry.....Tallow in large demand for export, and includes 6,000 pks. to Glasgow, 3,400 pks. to Liverpool, 80 pks. to Bristol, 5 pks. to Hamburg, and 1,000 pks. to Rouen, and of City, 50,004 lbs. to Liverpool, 6,478 lbs. to London, 10,121 lbs. to Glasgow, 9,193 lbs. to Bristol, and 1,250 lbs. to Hull. ....Tallow has been quoted from 6¾@6¾ 25 for good to strictly choice; sales equal to 112,000 lb. in lots, at 6¾@6 18¾, chiefly at 6¾ 12½@6 18¾.....Stearine in demand, with sales to close, Western, in tcs., quoted at 9¼@10 2½@10 25.....Sales, 60 tcs. Choice Western on private terms, and 15,000 lb. inferior on private terms.

.....The week's export clearances hence for European ports include 470 pks. Pork; 682,261 bushels Wheat; 645,869 bushels Corn; 63,631 bushels Rye.....Stock of Bacon, 9,864 pks. Lard, 10,485 pks. Butter, and 77,451 bxs. Cheese. Also, 1,445 bbls. Tallow.

WHISKEY—Has declined to $1 13½; sales, 100 bbls.

WOOL—Has been rather more freely dealt in, though the purchases on manufacturing account have been checked by the firmness of sellers. Sales have been reported during the week of 78,000 lb. Domestic Fleece at 45c.@55c.; 25,000 lb. unwashed at 20c.; 58,000 lb. Domestic pulled on private terms; 6,000 lb. tub at 45c.; 5,000 lb. Ohio at 35c.@37c.; 3,000 lb. half-blood combing Ohio at 58c.; 5,000 lb. Georgia on private terms; 3,000 lb. Virginia at 50c.; 5,000 lb. combing Fleece at 55c.; 110 bales and 20,000 lb. Spring California at 21½c.@26½c.; 150 bales and 60,000 lb. Fall do. at 15½c.@20c.; 15,000 lb. Colorado at 17½c.@ 20c., and 116,000 lb. Texas at 6c.@26½c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—A livelier business was reported to-day on berth and charter, at generally firm rates, with, in the instance of room for Grain by steam for Liverpool, a sharp advance noted. The main call for accommodation has been from the Grain and Petroleum interests.....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 24,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ₱ bushel; and, by steam, 55,000 bushels do., of which 16,000 bushels (deliverable in October) at 10¼d.; 3,000 bushels at 10¾d., 37,000 bushels at 11d.; 16,000 bushels at 11¼d.; 8,000 bushels at 12d.) closing at 11¼d. bid, 12d. asked; 8,000 bushels, prompt shipment, to complete loading at 10¼d. ₱ bushel, and 175 tons Measurement and Heavy Goods at 22s. 6d. @25s., and 40c. @50c., respectively ₱ ton. Also, a British ship, 1,286 tons, placed on the berth, hence for general cargo.....For London, by sail, 50 bbls. Tobacco at 45s. 6d. ₱ hhd., and, by steam, 350 pks. Tobacco on private terms, and 1,650 pkgs. Provisions, (of which 100 lots, part at 27s. 6d.@30s. ₱ ton.....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 10d. ₱ bushel; 1,500 bbls. Flour reported at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl., and 1,000 bbls. Pork. Sail, 250 bales Hair, and 100 hhds. Tobacco on private terms.....For Hull, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 11d. ₱ 60 lbs.....For Goole, (east coast of England,) a British brig, 316 tons, with Deals, from St. John, at 72s. 6d.....For the United Kingdom, a British bark, 1,026 tons, hence, or equal to about 3,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported as loading on owner's account.....For the east coast of Ireland, a British brig, 367 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain at 8d. ₱ quarter.....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 377 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain at 7s. 3d.; an Austrian bark, hence, with about 2,800 quarters do. at 7s. 3d.; two Norwegian barks, (to arrive from England,) hence, with, respectively, 3,500 and 3,000 quarters do., at 7s.; three other foreign vessels, (to arrive from England,) hence, with, respectively, 4,000, 3,600, and 3,200 quarters do., reported at 7s. @7s. 3d.; an Italian bark, 550 tons, with about 3,600 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 7s. ₱ quarter. Several vessels chartered some time since to load hence with Grain are now arriving here, of which were a Russian bark, 1,700 tons; a Norwegian bark, 3,500 quarters capacity, (chartered at 7s.,) which have just reached this port.....For Continental ports, a British ship, 1,286 tons, hence, (to arrive,) hence, with Grain and Provisions, reported on the basis of 7s. 9d.@8s. ₱ quarter, and 25s. ₱ ton; and another, about 1,000 tons, not, (to arrive,) hence, with Grain, reported on the basis of 8s. ₱ quarter.....For Havre, a British bark, 619 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Naphtha, on private terms, quoted at 2c. 9d. ₱ 200 lbs.....For Havre, Antwerp, or Bremen, a British steam-ship, 1,018 tons, (to arrive from the Mediterranean,) hence, with about 8,500 quarters Grain, reported at 7s. 6d. ₱ quarter.....For the Continent, between Havre and Hamburg, a bark, (to arrive,) hence, with about 4,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl., and also a British bark, 845 tons, hence, with about 5,500 quarters Grain, reported at 7s. ₱ quarter.....For Oran, (Algeria,) a British schooner, 254 tons, with Deals, from St. John, at 78s. 9d.....For Trieste, an American brig, 505 tons, (to arrive from Portland,) hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s. 3d.; an American bark, 459 tons, (to arrive from Boston,) hence, with about 2,500 bbls. do., at 6s. 3d., (clearance of the vessel,) an Italian brig, 274 tons, hence, with about 1,000 bbls. do., at 8s. 6d. ₱ bbl.....For Corfu or Patras, an Italian brig, 347 tons, hence, with about 12,000 cases Petroleum, at 32c., or Boyront or Alexandria, at 33c. ₱ case.....For Bilbao, a British bark, 240 tons, hence, with equal to about 1,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, rumored, but without confirmation.....For Baltic, an American schooner, 374 tons, (now here,) with Flour, from Richmond, at $1 05 ₱ bbl., and primage.....For St. Thomas, an American bark, 247 tons, hence, with general cargo, (about three-fourths of carrying capacity,) at $1,700.....For St. Kitts, an American schooner, 151 tons, hence, with general cargo, on the basis of 1,000 bbls.....For Antigua, an American schooner, 141 tons, (recently chartered for Antigua and back from Honduras,) hence, with general cargo, (on sub-contract,) at about $1,100.....For St. John's, N. F., an American schooner, 170 tons, hence, with general cargo; mainly Flour, at 35c. ₱ bbl.....For Halifax, by steam, 600 bbls. Flour at market rates.....For Boston, tonnage for the Coal trade was in good demand, including for Baltimore loading, at $1 50, with Rhode Island services at $1 40@$1 50.....For Baltimore, a schooner, 286 tons, hence, with Phosphates, at $1 12½.....For Alexandria, a schooner, hence, with Phosphates and Peruvian Guano, at $1 25 ₱ ton.....For New-York, a British brig, 483 tons, with Coal, from Little Glace Bay, at $1 60 ₱ ton.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 31.—Trade in all descriptions of Live Stock was steady, but slow on this forenoon. The arrivals were light, yet equal to the demand, at the Sixtieth-Street Yard, horned Cattle sold at 9¾c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 6 to 7¼ cwt. At Harsimus Cove Yards prices were 7c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 5 to 7¼ cwt. Cows sold from 54 to 56 lb. were allowed net; a very few head obtained 57 lb. net. Milch Cows not reported. Smooth quality Veals sold at 7c.@8c. ₱ lb. Coarse quality grass-fed Calves at 3½c.@4c. ₱ lb. Sheep sold at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; Lambs at 5¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.; Bucks at 4c. ₱ lb.; 963,000 lbs. Dead Cattle, by Hallock, commission merchant, of London, England, sent as a gift to T. C. Eastman, Esq., of the Sixtieth-Street Yards, (wearing Oxford Down Ram,) they are unusually prime in quality, and will be immediately sent off to Duchess County, N. Y. The Oxford Down is a larger-boned, heavier animal than the South Down, and when bred pure and carefully fed is just as prime Mutton. Live Hogs sold at 8½@8¾ ₱ cwt. City Dressed not quoted at noon.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 12 cars of horned Cattle; sales as follows: 70 grass-fed Illinois Steers at 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 34 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 51 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 50 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. Coon & Thompson sold for Rankin & Thompson 95 common Kansas Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for Bolling & Co., 22 coarse Indiana Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., with 56lbs. of tare per head, weight 7¾ cwt.; 22 coarse Indiana Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. Ulery & Gary sold for selves 17 grass-fed Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt., strong; 80 good Illinois Steers at 11¼c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. H. F. Burchard sold for C. F. Heydon 22 coarse Indiana Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 39 coarse but fat Indiana Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weights 8 to 8¼ cwt.; for Rankin & Thompson 88 coarse Kansas Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., with 56lbs. of tare, weights 6½ to 6¾ cwt.; 13 common Kansas Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., with 4 head at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. J. Hickey sold 21 bulls, live weight 3,440 lbs., at $2 35 ₱ cwt.; 14 grass-fed Calves, weight 2,040 lbs., at 3½c. ₱ lb.; 5 Bucks, weight 540 lbs., at 4c. ₱ lb.; 2 Sheep, weight 3,130 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 139 Lambs, weight 7,490 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb., all State stock. Hume, Elliott & Co. sold 28 grass-fed Calves, weight 6,190 lbs., at 3½c. ₱ lb.; 24 grass-fed Calves, weight 3,310 lbs., at 3¾c. ₱ lb.; 5 grass-fed Calves, weight 770 lbs., at 4c. ₱ lb.; 9 Veals, weight 1,530 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 14 State Bucks, weight 1,040 lbs., at 4c. ₱ lb.; 197 Lambs, weight 12,690 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 132 Canada Lambs, weight 14,020 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 11 State Lambs, weight 710 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 209 Kentucky Lambs, weight 13,120 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.

At Fortieth-Street Hog Yards—George Reed sold 20 State Hogs, average live weight 220 lbs., at 8¾c. ₱ lb., ₱ cwt.; 97 Ohio Hogs, average live weight 264 lbs. ₱ head, at 8½ 65 ₱ cwt.

At Harsimus Cove Yards—Coney & McPherson sold for E. Swope 76 grass-fed Ohio Steers at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for Kirby & Co. 36 grass-fed Ohio Steers at 8¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for Culver & Co. 20 Dry Cows and Oxen at 7¾c.@11c. ₱ lb., weights 5 cwt. to 8½ cwt.; W. E. Dudley sold for V. Morris 38 grass-fed Steers, direct from the Plains, at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. 18 Colorado Steers at 9¼c. ₱ lb., with 50lbs. off head, weights 5¾ cwt.; 17 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., with 91 on the head, weight 6¾ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold for S. Morris 33 Texas Steers, direct from the Plains, at 8c. ₱ lb., with 91 on the head, weight 5¾ cwt. S. O'Donnell sold for Walzel & Alterton 17 grass-fed Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 15 grass-fed Missouri Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for F. Brown 17 common Indiana Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; for James & Co. 124 Colorado Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. S. W. Sherman sold for Walzel & Alterton 12 grass-fed Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 17 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. D. Walzel sold for Walzel & Alterton 90 Colorado Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., with 91 off ₱ head, weight 7¼ cwt. C. Kahn sold for Kahn & Furst 39 common Kentucky Steers at 10c.@10¼c. ₱ lb., weights 6½ to 6¾ cwt.; 5 grass-fed Kentucky Steers at 10¼c., with 91 off ₱ head, at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weights 7 to 7½ cwt., strong. Newton & Holmes sold for selves 18 grass-fed Ohio Steers at 9c.@9¼c. ₱ lb., weights 5⅞ to 6½ cwt.; 35 common Ohio Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., with 91 off ₱ head on 19 head, weight 7 cwt.; 27 common Ohio Steers at 10c.@10¼c. ₱ lb., with 91 off ₱ head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 6 fair Ohio Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., with 91 off the lot, weight 7¼ cwt. E. Swope sold for self 19 grass-fed Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., with 91 off ₱ head on 19 head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 8 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., with 91 off ₱ head on 19 head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 8 fair Ohio Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., with 91 off ₱ head on

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lake Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the banks on the passage to Queenstown, all the year round.

GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 2 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6, 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, *Pier No. 52* North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $30.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

Steamers leave LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA....WED., Sept. 5 | ABYSSINIA..WED. Sept. 19
BOTHNIA...WED., Sept. 12 | SCYTHIA...WED., Sept. 26

Steamers marked to not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 1
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 5

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods delivered free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Sept. 6
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Sept. 13
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Sept. 20
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Oct. 4

First cabin, $60 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $35; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

MOSEL.....Sat., Sept. 8 | DONDER.....Sat., Sept. 15
DONAU.....Sat., Sept. 8 | HERMANN...Sat., Sept. 22

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Sept. 15, 11 A. M.

SLEEPERS

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Express at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:30 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. From Philadelphia, 2:40, 6:30, 8:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:30, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 2:40, 5:05, 6:30, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M. From Long Branch, 7:40 A. M. Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Fulton-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
J. N. DUBARRY, General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily, 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.
Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Fulton-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Saratoga.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

5:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as required. Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Parkplace, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS

leave New-York from James-slip 30 minutes and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. No boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:44, 9:03 A. M., 3:30, 4:06 P. M.; Sundays, from Brooklyn, at 4:30 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 3:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 8:44, 9:03, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:35 P. M. For Fort Jefferson, &c., at 7:30, 8:44, 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 5:05 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 8:44, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:43 P. M.—7 P. M. to Far Rockaway only.—Sundays at 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:10, 6:30 P. M.—6:35 to Far Rockaway only. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time table. Ticket offices in New-York at James-Slip and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries; at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, No. 785 Broadway, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. In Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st. In Brooklyn, E. D., No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:30 P. M.

Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Philadelphia and Toma River, 6:20, 9:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.

—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENS HIGH SCHOOL,

RIVER-ST.
Between 5th and 6th sts.
HOBOKEN, N. J.

French, German, and drawing taught in all the classes. Instruction given in the elements of natural history, of chemistry, and of physics, both by lectures and by text-books. Pupils fitted for college and for business.

FREE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Four free scholarships in the Stevens Institute of Technology open to the competition of the graduates of the Stevens High School.

TERMS REDUCED.

For first and second classes, $100 per annum; for third and fourth classes, $150 per annum. Tuition per term in proportion.

Fall term begins Oct. 3.

For circular or catalogues apply to the Principal.

Prof. EDWARD WALL.

BETTS MILITARY ACADEMY,

STAMFORD, CONN.

Fortieth year begins Sept. 10. Emphatically a home school; situation unsurpassed; THOROUGH instruction and discipline; careful moral and Christian training. Number limited. Circulars sent on application.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, NOS. 21 AND 23 WEST 32D-ST.
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS.

Autumn term begins Wednesday, Sept. 26.

Having added the adjoining building to St. John's, increased facilities for the several departments of the school are gained, and a large sunny room for a Kindergarten secured, which, under the care of an experienced teacher, will open Oct. 1.

THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

In accordance with the new manual of the Board of Trustees, the College of the City of New-York will open on the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

Commercial, German, and French students will report at 22d-st. door; all other students at 23d-st. door.

ALEXANDER S. WEBB, President.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

No. 79 West 52d-st., corner 6th-av., New-York. Rev. HENRY R. CHASE, Ph. D., Principal. The fifty-eighth school year begins Sept. 17, 1877. Boys fitted for college or business. A primary department. Rates of tuition reasonable. Send for circular.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON

AND
MISS AGNES L. JONES

will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children at **No. 13 East 31st-st.**, on THURSDAY, Sept. 27.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH-ST.

Miss ANNA C. BRACKETT & Miss I. M. ELIOT'S School for Girls from 8 to 21, will reopen Tuesday, Oct. 2; prepares for any college or university if desired. For circulars and full information apply as above.

A LADY HAVING MUCH EXPERIENCE IN teaching, would like to receive a few pupils into her home and school; good advantages; home care and comforts; moderate terms. Address PRIVATE SCHOOL, Ledi, Bergen County, N. J.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND Private instruction reopens Sept. 24. Apply to THOMAS R. ASH, No. 103 West 40th-st., after Sept. 17, from 10 to 12.

"A GUIDE TO GOOD SCHOOLS," FOR PARENTS—free, personally—limited for stamp. SCHERMERHORN, No. Thirty East Fourteenth.

MISS MARY E. GAYLORD WILL OPEN A School for boys at No. 100 West 44th-st., Sept. 26. Address for circular until Sept. 10, Post Office Box No. 312, Catskill, N. Y.

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—MISS S. O. HOFFMAN will reopen her school for young ladies and children, Sept. 19, 1877; a limited number of boarders received. For circulars, &c., address as above.

OREAD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Worcester, Mass. Founded 1848. Address Prof. H. R. GREENE, at Jamestown, R. I., until Sept. 8.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

INSTRUCTION.

READING IN FIVE WEEKS, OR NO PAY. Class now in session daily from 9:30 to 12—two and a half hours. Open to visitors.

Yearly class for boys, primary, 6 to 9 years, opens Sept. 17. Pupils from a distance waited on to and from school.

Yearly class for boys, junior, 10 to 14 years, opens Sept. 24.

"It is obvious on its face that it will yield results many fold ordinary methods."—Rev. E. H. Chapin, D.D., Rev. C. F. Deems, D.D., and others.

Send for circular which is said by highest authority in United States. Also by parents—responsible parties—as to "3 years in 15 weeks" by methods "easy" and "delightful," or visit the school and see for yourself.

T. D. KELLOGG,
No. 709 6th-av., opposite Reservoir-square.

A CLASS FOR BOYS, NEW-YORK CITY.—Designed to prepare boys thoroughly for the best colleges; number of pupils limited to 12.

Fall term begins September 26. For circulars apply to ARTHUR H. CUTLER, No. 713 6th-av., after September 18.

REFERENCES—President Charles W. Eliot, Harvard College; President James McCosh, Princeton College; Henry M. Alexander, New-York City; William H. Osborn, Esq., New-York City; Theodore Roosevelt, Esq., New-York City, and many others.

INGHAM UNIVERSITY.

For ladies, Leroy, Genesee County, N. Y.; 43d year opens Sept. 19, 1877; full college curriculum; the school of music, adopting the most recent improvements; science and the College of Fine Arts, under the direction of accomplished New-York artists, pursuing the best methods of the European schools of design, afford to pupils the best advantages. For catalogues address

E. E. L. TAUNTON, Vice-Chancellor.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select family-school for boys at Sing Sing on Hudson, N. Y. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural science; classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing, and Elocution; a thoroughly organized Military Department, Riding-school, with well-trained Horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

MRS. DUREN, FORMERLY OF BROOKLYN Heights, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children in Somerset, N. J., Sept. 10; number of boarders limited to eight; they receive every care and attention—physical, intellectual, moral; French is the language of the family. For circulars, references, &c., address as above.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pottstown, Montgomery County, Penn.—The twenty-eighth annual session begins on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Mrs. and Miss Hoffman's English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Calisthenics, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. A separate class for boys under thoroughly competent teachers. Lectures by Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins and Dr. Labberton.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d-st., New-York. Fifteenth year begins Oct. 1, 1877. French the language of the school. Collegiate course of four years. Careful training in primary and preparatory classes.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st. (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Rouie, Neuilly, Paris) will reopen Thursday, Sept. 27. Apply by letter until Sept. 6, when Miles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

CLAVERACK (N. Y.) COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—24th year, opens Sept. 10. 20 instructors. 11 departments. College preparatory, English and business courses for gentlemen. For ladies, college course, with baccalaureate degree. Primary department. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, PH. D., President.

READY FOR WORK.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, will reopen for the year on MONDAY, Sept. 3. The Principal will be in his office daily, during August from 9 A. M. to 4. P. M.

S. S. PACKARD.

MME. C. MEARS,

assisted by
Mlle. LOUISE SER,
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 222 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26, 1877.

MOELLER INSTITUTE, NO. 336 WEST 29TH-ST.—German-American Boarding and Day School; prepares for business and college; connected with this institute is a Kindergarten and a Conservatory of Music.

P. W. MOELLER, Principal.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downingtown, Pennsylvania, 30 miles from Philadelphia; location, healthful; buildings, new; thorough instruction, home comforts, and charges very low; backward boys have special care. Address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for boys under 15, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 26 W. 39TH-ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Increased accommodations and advantages secured to the preparatory department.

ROCKY DELL INSTITUTE—A BOARDING School for boys, Lime Rock, Conn., reopens Sept. 12. J. H. HURLBUT, Principal. See E. N. HURLBUT, at H. B. & F. B. Thurber's, West Broadway and Reade-st. $12 per month.

RUTGERS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—One hundred and eighth year begins Sept. 12; sends 30 boys a year to college; prepares for college, scientific school, business, or West Point. 20 scholarships. Rev. D. T. REILEY, Rector.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies will reopen Sept. 18; regular collegiate course; languages, music, and painting; terms moderate.

For circular address
Miss S. M. VAN VLECK, Sing Sing, N. Y.

$200.—STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.—A select school for boys under 14, will reopen Sept. 19. Circulars and information can be obtained from GEO. J. WITHINGTON, No. 4a Beekman-st., New-York.

WILSON COLLEGE FOR LADIES,

CHAMBERSBURG, PENN.
Address Rev. W. T. WYLIE, President.

STAMFORD, CONN.

Mrs. RICHARDSON'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 24.

MRS. M. RODGERS GRIFFITTS, NO. 23 West 45th-st., will reopen her English, French, and German Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

NO. 33 WEST 136TH-ST.

The MISSES JACOT will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept 19. Circulars on application.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—MISS E. J. MACKIE'S Family School for young ladies and children, reopens Sept. 19. careful elementary training; excellent facilities in languages and music.

MISS S. L. CHAPMAN, SUCCESSOR TO the late Mrs. J. T. Benedict, will reopen the English, French, and German boarding and day school, No. 7 East 42d-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 27.

MURRAY-HILL INSTITUTE, NO. 1,279 Broadway, entrance No. 109 West 34th-st., an English and Classical School for boys, opens Sept. 12; Sept. 17; terms reduced.

JOSEPH D. HULL.

HEIDENFELD INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND German Day and Boarding School, No. 822 Lexington-av., north-west corner of 53d-st. New term begins Sept. 19.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S BOARDING SCHOOL will reopen Sept. 11; preparation of boys for college a specialty; see the *Nation*, Aug. 9. For circulars address PRINCIPAL, at Newburg, N. Y.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY WILL REOPEN SEPT. 11. One of the best academies for a thorough and liberal education. For circulars address Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, Principal, New-Platz, N. Y.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—THOROUGH preparation given for college, scientific school or business. For circulars apply to B. T. HARRINGTON, M. A., Throg's Neck, Westchester County, N. Y.

DREW SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE, CARMEL, N. Y.—A school for both sexes. Healthful, homelike, thorough. Rates reduced. Fall term Sept. 5. GEORGE C. SMITH, A. M.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies and children, at No. 15 th-av., first house from Washington-square, on Wednesday, the 26th September.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 24; thorough preparation for Harvard, Yale, Columbia, &c. Circulars at Putnam's book store, No. 182 5th-av.

MR. YOUNG'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School for boys, established in 1854, and pleasantly located on Clinton hill, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened Sept. 10.

THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 49 West 17th-st., New-York.
Will open on the first Monday of September.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-School for Young ladies and misses, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19, 1877.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding-School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 19, 1877, at 56 Washington-st., Norwich, Conn.

MILITARY INSTITUTE,
PORT CHESTER, N. Y.
Limited to 25. C. WINTHROP STARR, A. M.

MRS. M. S. PARKS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and little girls, reopens Sept. 19. New-Brunswick, N. J.

MLLE. D'OREMIEULX AND MISS KEITH, French boarding and day school, with Kindergarten, 277 Madison-av., New-York, reopens Sept. 26.

MISS E. HENDERSON WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, Sept. 10.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—MISS MONTFORT'S School for Young Ladies reopens Sept. 19, 1877. Send for circular.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, Worcester, Mass., begins its twenty-second year Sept. 19, 1877. C. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 260 West 38th-st., will be reopened on Sept. 17.

$150 A YEAR—BOARD AND TUITION; EPISCOPAL Academy, Haddonfield, N. J.
Rev. T. M. REILLY, Rector.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Fall term begins Sept. 13. JARED REID, A. M.
J. VAUCHER, A. M.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Jamaica, Long Island, reopens Sept. 12; English, classics, French, and German; $325 yearly. E. VIENOT.

BUSINESS COLLEGE.—CADY, WILLSON, AND Wallworth's, south-west corner Union-square, reopens Sept. 3. Write for circulars.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOLS, NO. 12 East 47th-st. and No. 39 West 16th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Kindergarten, Oct. 2.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—Boarding-school for boys. For catalogues apply to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE—FALL TERM Reopens Sept. 26. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D., Pres't.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P. M.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, SINGLY or in suites, desirable rooms; house newly furnished, and all the appointments first class; references exchanged. No. 177 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Two suites of rooms to let to families or single gentlemen; references; family private. Address B., Box 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH-ST.—ONE SUITE OF rooms, handsomely furnished, private bath-room; for family, with private table; rooms for gentlemen without board. References.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-SQUARE.—Elegantly-furnished suites of rooms; private table, if required; suitable for families and single gentlemen; house and table strictly first class.

FRANCIS F. WILSON, A. M., AND JOHN M. KELLOGG, A. M., heads of the Classical and Mathematical Departments of the

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL

during the last 12 years, have withdrawn, and will open a school Sept. 17 for the thorough and careful preparation of boys and young men for college, business, or scientific schools. Call or address for the present No. 206 East 22d-st.

MISS COMSTOCK,
Nos. 32 and 34 WEST 40TH-ST., FACING RESERVOIR PARK.—Boarders limited to sixteen.—Resident French and German teachers.—English and German Kindergarten in charge of Miss LEONOWENS, assisted by German graduate of Froebel.—Private class for boys.—Classes organized on 20th, 27th, and 28th Sept. The regular reopening of the school, including Dr. LABBERTON'S and Mr. CLARENCE COOK'S classes, will begin Oct. 3. Punctual attendance requested.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park, reopens Sept. 19. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered." Refers to the following patrons: Rev. Howard Crosby, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Rev. Charles P. Bush, Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. E. N. White, Rev. Prof. George L. Prentiss, Rev. T. Ralston Smith.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Cyrus Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Calisthenics, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. A separate class for boys under thoroughly competent teachers. Lectures by Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins and Dr. Labberton.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

C. A. MILES, Principal,
WILL BE REOPENED SEPT. 10.

For circular apply at No. 252 Madison-av., where Mr. Miles can be found after Sept. 1, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SCHOOL,

NO. 448 MADISON-AV.

Preparation for College, Scientific Schools, or Business.

Hours of session, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Hour for study only, (optional,) 8:30 to 9:30 A. M.
Term begins Tuesday, Sept. 25.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL.

NO. 25 WEST 46TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

Reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 20. Circulars and references on application.

French spoken fluently in one year. (Kindergarten.)

Latin, drawing, singing, pastel, water-color, needlework, &c., included in the tuition.

THE FIFTH-AV. SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

Nos. 539, 541, and 543 5TH-AV., (45th-st.)
This approved School for Boys
of all ages will reopen at 9 A. M. MONDAY, Sept. 17. Callers received after Sept. 10, between 10 A. M. and from 3 to 4:30 P. M.

E. A. GIBBENS, (Harvard.)
D. BEACH, Jr., (Yale.)

WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, AURORA, CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y.

Full collegiate course; location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness; village is distinguished for refinement; the college is a home were parents may with entire confidence intrust their daughters; term commences Sept. 12, 1877. Send for catalogue.

Rev. EDWARD S. FRISBEE, President.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 13. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. WM. L. ADAMS, Director.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN., opens September 12; location healthful; grounds ample; buildings unsurpassed; thorough instruction in CIVIL ENGINEERING, the CLASSICS, and ENGLISH; careful supervision of cadets. For circulars address BOARD OF KEEPERS, No. 1 Nassau-st., N. Y., or Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MISS JAUDON'S

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN,
No. 21 West 31st-st.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Young ladies prepared for the Harvard examinations.

MISS AYRES'

English, French, and German, BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 19, 1877. BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED TO TEN. For circulars address the Principal, No. 15 West 42d-st., New-York City.

MISS ADELAIDE GANNON'S FRENCH, ENGlish, and German Home Academy for young ladies and Conservatory of Music, Deer Park-av., Babylon, Long Island. French always spoken; music taught by an eminent pianiste.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall term of this Day and Boarding School for young ladies will open Sept. 19.

CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.
No. 138 MONTAGUE-ST., Brooklyn.

BINGHAMTON COLLEGE AND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC for young ladies; $200 to $300; enabled the minimum last year; $3,000 worth of Bible study and Bible work free. Rev. R. A. PATERSON, A. M., President, Binghamton, N. Y.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A FIRST-class college with superior advantages in regular studies, music and art; charges very moderate; next session begins Sept. 5. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL has removed to No. 1,481 Broadway, near 42d-st. The forty-first year begins Sept. 17, primary, commercial, classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, W. I. AIKIN, A. M., Principals.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 4 West 47th-st., 20th year opens Sept. 27, 1877.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. R. GARDNER, Principals.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Opens TUESDAY, Sept. 11.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

A. DODWORTH'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, NO. 681 5TH-AVENUE,
WILL REOPEN OCT. 13.
Private lessons during the Summer.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Putnam's. Three boarders taken.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL COMMENCE HER 19th school year on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 13 East 40th-st.

GOTHIC HALL YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, Stamford, Conn. Apply to Miss AIKEN, Principal.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO. 30 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 19.

PELHAM INSTITUTE—REOPENS SEPT. 10. For catalogues address S. PELHAM, Po'keepsie, N. Y.

JAMESBURG (N. J.) INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.

LAW SCHOOLS.

ANNUAL SESSION (19TH) OF THE LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Washington-square, begins Oct. 1, 1877, and ends June 17, 1878. A written as well as an oral examination is required for a degree; lectures from 4 to 6 P. M., for the convenience of students in offices. For circulars, examination papers of 1877, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Secretary of Council, No. 141 Broadway or to D. R. JAQUES, Professor and Secretary of Faculty, No. 291 Broadway.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL. The twentieth annual term of this Institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones-st., New-York, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, and continues until May 16, 1878. The course of instruction embraces two years. For catalogues, &c., address, as No. 8 Great Jones-st.

THEODORE

MYSTERY OF A LOST BARK.

A SERIOUS CHARGE YET TO BE TRIED

TRIAL OF A BRITISH CAPTAIN ON THE CHARGE OF FIRING AND ABANDONING HIS VESSEL AT SEA—THE CASE REFERRED TO THE ENGLISH COURTS.

A special Naval Court has been in session for the past week at the office of the British Consul-General, engaged in trying a case of more than ordinary interest and importance to shipping and commercial agents. The court was composed of E. M. Archibald, British Consul; William Rice Courtney, Master of the bark Inverness, of London, and George D. Spicer, master of the bark J. T. Whitney, of Nova Scotia, and was assembled to inquire into the circumstances connected with the abandonment at sea on July 22 last of the bark Berthe Et Marie, of Kingston, Jamaica, while on her voyage from Port-au-Prince to Falmouth, with a valuable cargo of mahogany, rum, and West Indian spices. It was charged that Capt. Del Fosse, the master of the vessel, had started from Port-au-Prince knowing that his vessel was not seaworthy, and that, when in mid-ocean, he had allowed her to become half-filled with water, and that he had deliberately set fire to her for the purpose of obtaining a reward for himself and to secure the vessel's insurance for her owners. The vessel left Port-au-Prince on June 29th last, the crew numbering 11 hands, including the master, mate, cook, and steward, and was supposed to be in first-class order. The clearance papers show that she was not overloaded. Capt. Del Fosse before leaving port stated that the vessel had two full suits of sails, but the testimony of the mate shows that she had only a portion of a second suit. All went well up to July 4, when the vessel had proceeded as far as Mague, where she was struck by a storm, and her main top-gallant yard carried away. She then put into Jamaica Bay, Castle Island, where she remained for five days for the ostensible purpose of repairs. The repairing, some of the seamen assert, was done imperfectly. On July 11 she put out to sea again, and on the following day the first mate reported to the Captain that she was leaking to such an extent that all hands had been placed at the pumps. The men worked hard for four hours, but the water gained rapidly upon them. On July 16 it was discovered that the depth of water in the hold was increasing at the rate of six or seven inches per hour. On July 19 she was found to be making 19 inches of water per hour, and, as the men were exhausted, she was put about for the purpose of making an American port north of Hatteras. Very little headway was made, however, and early on the morning of July 22 she was found to be water-logged and apparently sinking. Capt. Del Fosse gave orders to launch the boats when about 120 lines from the vessel. The first mate, with five of the seamen, left in the long boat, which was fully provisioned, and was followed about an hour afterward by the Captain and the remainder of the crew in another boat. The boats kept together the whole of that night, steering northwest, but during the next night they were separated. The boat containing the Captain and his portion of the crew reached New-York safely three days later. The long boat was picked up by the bark Rio on July 23, and her crew were taken to Delboy, Ga., from which point they came to New-York. This portion of the story has been told. Mr. Victor Dusant, the mate of the vessel, and by all of the crew at present in this City.

The principal witness against the Captain was Alexander Douglass, who resides at No. 219 Rutledge-street, Williamsburg. He testified that on July 27 Capt. Del Fosse went to his office at Burlingslip, and said he had lost his bark. When asked "How did you come to lose her?" he laughed and said: "I got pretty well paid for it." The witness said, "You have got paid for it, eh! what kind of pay?" The Captain answered "About $5,000; is that enough?" When asked to state what he had done to the vessel the Captain said, "In the first place, when I left Port-au-Prince my vessel was in a leaky condition, and her pumps were in bad order. I got as far as the Bahama Islands, and then I fixed up the pumps a bit, and went on until I got abreast of Cape Hatteras, where, as she was leaking badly, I left her. I fixed my men all right and then put them in the boats and pulled off. Then, to make the thing sure, I went to the vessel again and stove in 24 puncheons of rum, and got all the oil I could find in the vessel, and saturated the deck and then set her on fire. I next opened the stern lights to make a draught for the fire. Then we left her, and I stood off for three or four hours to see her burn; I waited until I saw her masts fall, and that was enough to satisfy me." The witness continued that just at this point he noticed that his son, William Douglass, had entered the office, and that the Captain at once stopped, and when the intruder had withdrawn asked the question, "Do you think he heard what I said?" The Captain also showed him a Bank of England note of the value of £590, which he said was part of his pay for the transaction; the same evening the witness' son told him that he had overheard a part of the conversation, and told him that it was his duty to report the matter to the authorities; he hesitated about doing so, but finally communicated with Capt. Brackett, of the United States Secret Service, and with Messrs. Mackie & Son, Lloyd's agents. William Douglass, the witness' son, corroborated his father's statements, and testified that he distinctly heard the Captain say that he fired the ship.

On behalf of Capt. Dusant, the mate of the vessel and the other seamen swear positively that the Captain and his portion of the crew left the vessel within half an hour after the long boat, and did not return to the vessel. Capt. Del Fosse also produced a long list of credentials from ship-owners and merchants as to his character. The court decided that if there was any ground for a charge it would have to be a criminal one, and that as it was a British vessel and the Captain a British subject, it would have to be conducted on British soil. They delivered a long opinion, but declined to express any opinion as to the criminality of the master of the vessel.

STRIKE OF PRINTERS.

A number of the compositors employed by George Munro at No. 84 Beekman-street, on the "Seaside Library," began a strike at noon on Thursday, for 35 cents per 1,000 ems. A committee had been appointed to wait upon Mr. Munro, earlier in the day, to present a petition for the increase of wages, and he refused to receive them. They subsequently went to the foreman, Mr. Newton, and he asked for time to consider the proposition. The committee gave him till 12 o'clock, and receiving no answer at that hour, about 90 of the 125 compositors laid down their sticks and left the room. In interviews with various persons, on Friday, representatives, employers and employed, the following facts were gleaned: There are two classes of publications issued by Mr. Munro, one called the "Fireside Companion," and the other the "Seaside Library." On the "Fireside" the printers are paid 35 cents per 1,000 ems, and on the "Seaside" they are paid 30 cents—the difference being caused by the fact that the "Seaside Library" is composed altogether of reprints, while the "Fireside" publications may or may not be from manuscript. It was claimed by Mr. Munro that the difference was a fair one, when taken in connection with the fact that those employed on the "Fireside" would always be kept in "copy" and never have to wait for type. The strikers say it would take a good printer at hard work to average more than $10 a week, and as some of the compositors have families depending upon them, they say they cannot live on the wages they get. Others say the employers refused to hear of the "Seaside" publications became successful they were to receive 35 cents per 1,000 ems, and they judge by the large numbers sold that the desired success has been attained. Mr. Munro denies that he either made such a promise or authorized any one to make it for him. In the meantime, he says, the condition of trade is such that he will have no difficulty in getting all the help he may need. The men say that other houses pay 35 cents for the kind of work they have been doing, and as they cannot support themselves on the pay they have been getting, they decided to quit work. A large number of the strikers remained in the neighborhood throughout yesterday, but no violence was offered, and they say they will not interfere with anybody who chooses to go to work.

THE NEW TELEGRAPH RATES.

By the new telegraph rates, which go into effect on Monday next, the tariff on all messages of 10 words, to and from parts within 100 miles of each other, will be 25 cents. Heretofore what is known as the "25 cent class" has only applied to distances of 25 miles or under. The maximum rate to and from points east of the Mississippi and Missouri will be $1, and between New-York and Washington, Albany and Boston, 25 cents. Local rates throughout New-York and New-England will remain substantially unchanged. In a few instances they will be advanced five cents, and a larger number reduced from 30 cents to 25 cents. The tariff between New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and intermediate points, and Cincinnati and Chicago, will be 40 cents, while to Louisville, St. Louis, and Milwaukee 50 cents will be charged. President Orton said yesterday that the present equalized scale of rates instead of being an increased tax on the business public, would in the majority of cases be a decrease from those heretofore in force, while at the same time the companies would be enabled to do business at a living profit. It had always been the policy of the Western Union to lower their tariff as fast as the volume of business justified it—a practice which would be continued in the future.

A PAUPER'S BANK DEPOSIT.

A few years ago a woman named Amberman, an insane patient, was sent from Queens County to an insane asylum. She apparently had no means of supporting herself, and her friends were not in a situation to bear the burden of maintaining her at the asylum. After her death, to the surprise of everybody concerned, it was discovered that she had money on deposit in some of the New-York savings banks. A few weeks ago her relatives deposited with Hon. John J. Armstrong, County Judge of Queens, $1,000, to reimburse the county and the town of Jamaica (from which she was sent to the asylum) for the expense incurred for her support while in the asylum. The question of a proper division of this money was referred to the Supervisors of the town, who have just reported that the county should have $650, and the town of Jamaica $350.

THE BOYDEN DIVORCE CASE.

OVER EIGHTY LETTERS OF AN ENDEARING CHARACTER—THE AFFECTION OF A CIRCUS MAN FOR ANOTHER MAN'S WIFE.

The divorce suit of Joseph A. Boyden against Georgiana L. Boyden was before Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, on a motion by the defendant for $250 counsel fees and $15 per week as alimony. Mrs. Boyden, in her petition, says she was married to the plaintiff on October 1, 1856, and that they have two children living, one being 19 and the other 16 years of age. Her husband, she says, has an income of over $2,000 per year. He charges her with marital infidelity, and seeks an absolute divorce. She denies the charges. In opposition to the petition the plaintiff, who has figured in suits brought against persons accused by him of improper familiarity with his wife, says he lived with the defendant until April, 1874. They boarded at hotels in Boston until 1870. Their expenses for board and lodging were over $5,000 per year. He says he dressed his wife "not only handsomely, but extravagantly." He charges her with improprieties with Douglas A. Moreau, and says he has letters from Moreau to the defendant. He charges the defendant with improper conduct with David H. White, who also wrote letters to her. In the Spring of 1870, Boyden says he moved to this City, and boarded with his wife at hotels at an expense of $50 or $60 per week. He says she was in the habit of making extravagant purchases, and that, when he remonstrated with her on account of it, she replied that "if he did not support her, somebody else would, as she had plenty of friends." In May, 1874, while they were living in Lexington-avenue, he says his suspicions were aroused concerning her. He found letters in a bureau drawer which she kept locked. These letters were written to her by A. H. Lewis, and are unfit for publication. The plaintiff says he found letters written to his wife by 10 different men, which are of the same character as those written by Lewis. On making these discoveries, the plaintiff says he telegraphed for her father to come to this City, and showed him some of the letters. It was then agreed that the defendant and the children should go to Massachusetts to the house of Mrs. Boyden's father, and that Boyden should support the children, but not his wife. In the Fall of 1874, the plaintiff says, the defendant visited this City and remained here three months under the care of one of her paramours. He says that when his wife left him she was well provided with clothing, jewelry, and diamonds, and is able to make her own living, she being a skilful seamstress. After the discovery of his wife's infidelity Boyden says he became so broken down in body and spirit as not to be able to attend to his business. He says he has in possession upward of 80 letters, addressed to the defendant by different men, in which she is called "Dear Georgie," "Dearest," "Pet," and other names of fondness and endearment. A great many of the letters are from the circus man John H. Murray, setting forth the route of the circus, and directing the defendant how to write to or visit Murray. "Most of the letters," according to the plaintiff, "breathe a spirit of love, and appoint clandestine meetings." Some of the letters are given. One reads as follows:

"MY SWEET GEORGIE: Did you get home all right, and was there any questions asked? Georgie, did you enjoy yourself? I hope so, as it gives me so much pleasure to have you with me, if only for a little while. When shall we be together again? I hope soon, for I love you, Georgie dearly, &c."

This letter is signed by Murray, and bears date June 20. Boyden believes it was written in 1872, because in one part of the letter Murray asks to be informed about the Boston Jubilee. In another letter, dated July 21, Murray says: "My darling, I do have your society and love sometimes, and you don't know nor can I tell you how much I am indebted to you for it." At another time Murray says in a letter: "It is a long time since I have seen you. I would have come to your hotel but I did not think it prudent under the circumstances." The plaintiff says he found Murray's picture among the letters to the defendant. After the defendant's return to this City from Boston the plaintiff says he had a conversation with her in regard to the letters he had discovered. She admitted having received them, and retired to an adjoining room, whence she soon emerged with a handful of other letters, and she held them up to him and in an exulting manner said: "You did not get these." She then put them into the stove. An affidavit is appended from Clara V. Moreau, who identifies certain letters and says Mrs. Boyden received her letters at the Brooklyn Post Office where they were sent addressed to "Carrie Porter." Judge Van Brunt ordered a reference to ascertain what alimony and counsel fee should be allowed.

FIFTH DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

AUSTIN LEAKE DEPOSED FROM THE PRESIDENCY OF THE ASSOCIATION AND EXPELLED FROM ITS MEMBERSHIP.

A special meeting of the Fifth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at No. 130 Prince-street, to take action upon a report by a committee appointed to investigate charges preferred against Austin Leake, President of the association, and others. There was a large attendance of members and Mr. Daniel Mooney presided. Mr. Leake, by virtue of his office as President of the association, had a number of offices in his gift, which it was understood were to be given only to Republicans in the district. It was charged that he procured the appointment of Mr. J. Kelly, a Democrat, as stenographer of Judge Kelly's court, at a salary of $2,000 per annum; Michael Egan, a Democrat, as court officer of the same court, at a salary of $1,200 per annum; H. G. Lowery, a minor, as clerk in the Post Office, at a salary of $1,200 per annum, and Charles R. Moncrieff, as night watchman in the Custom-house, at a salary of $3 per night, with the understanding that Moncrieff was to pay him $5 per month out of the money he received from the Government. He was also charged with removing property of the association to his place at Rockaway for his private use, and with misappropriating funds paid to the association for electioneering purposes. All of the charges were fully sustained except the last. The report of the Investigating Committee was as follows:

To the Republican Association of the Fifth Assembly District:

We, your committee, to whom were referred the charges presented by ex-Alderman John H. Brady against Austin Leake, President, failing to appear, although notified, beg leave to report that we have investigated the same, and present the testimony to the association for their consideration.

Eugene Ward, Abraham Lent, George W. Betts, Charles Lynch, Daniel Mooney, Special Committee.

The testimony as read pretty fully substantiated all the charges against Mr. Leake, with the exception of that of misappropriating the funds of the association. On motion of ex-Alderman John H. Brady the following preamble and resolution were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, At a regular meeting of the Republican Association of this district, held on Thursday evening, Aug. 9, 1874, a special committee was appointed, consisting of Eugene Ward, Daniel Mooney, Charles Lynch, George W. Betts, and Abraham Lent, to investigate certain charges against the President, Mr. Austin Leake, made by John H. Brady and other members; and,

Whereas, The said committee at different times met for the purpose of investigating, and also for the purpose of allowing Mr. Leake a fair trial, he being duly notified from time to time of the sessions of the committee, and not appearing personally or by counsel; be it therefore

Resolved, That Austin Leake, President of the Fifth Assembly District Republican Association be, and he is, hereby removed from the office of President, and removal to take effect from and after this date, Aug. 31, 1877, for the reasons contained in the charges and specifications made, and unbecoming an officer.

After some remarks by Mr. Frank Wood and ex-Alderman Owen Murphy in favor of this preamble and resolution, they were adopted without a dissenting voice. Mr. Wood then moved that Mr. Leake be expelled from the association, and the motion was carried. Mr. Murphy then explained that, by the deposition of Leake from the Presidency, First Vice-President Daniel Mooney would be required to name Inspectors of Election for the district for the consideration of the Police Commissioners. He also suggested that Edward Hulleck, Secretary of the association, and a personal friend of Mr. Leake, should be called upon to furnish the association with the books and records belonging to it. On motion of Mr. Brady, it was resolved that the Chairman of the Republican Central Committee and the Police Commissioners should be notified of the action taken by the association.

DISCHARGES FROM THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Eight deputy inspectors, five inspectresses, and two night watchmen were discharged from the Custom-house yesterday, in accordance with the policy of retrenchment recently adopted by the Government. Collector Arthur declined to give the names of the dismissed officials. All of the weighers have sent individual protests to Washington against their proposed removal, and Assistant Secretary McCormick has granted testimony until 12 o'clay for filing of these protests, which will be duly considered before action is taken. Weigher Jeremiah Drew, of District No. 11, has forwarded a statement to Secretary Sherman, categorically denying the charges of the Commission, and branding the allegations contained in their report as untrue, as far as he is concerned. Mr. Drew also submits a schedule showing that while during the past year the constructive fees allowed him by law and previous usage amounted to $76,299 92, the total pay-rolls of his district have only footed up $34,113 07, a saving to the Government of $39,186 85, or more than 50 per cent. Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., E. D. Morgan & Co., and other prominent firms unite in commending Mr. Drew's "promptness, accuracy, and strict attention to duty." Similar indorsements have been forwarded to Washington and previous Weighers Blakie and other weighers, but it is not thought that they will prove effective in preventing their discharge.

RIFLE-SHOOTING MATTERS.

MOVEMENTS OF THE BRITISH TEAM.

A DAY AT GLASS-BALL SHOOTING AT ELM PARK—MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH—THE SECOND BRIGADE AT CREEDMOOR.

In response to an invitation from Col. Gildersleeve, the British rifle team visited Elm Park, Ninety-second street and Ninth-avenue, yesterday, to witness the weekly match by the West Side Gun Club for the "Gildersleeve" medal. The guests reached the grounds shortly before 11 A. M. The weapons used by the club are double-barreled shot-guns, with which they shoot glass balls from the "Bogardus" traps. A smooth, close-cut lawn in the park, surrounded by tall trees, affords an excellent shooting ground for this variety of sport, which possessed a novelty for the foreigners which interested them at once. The party comprised Sir Henry Halford, Messrs. Milner, Fergusson, Greenhill, Fraser, Evans, Pigott, Rigby, Humphrey, and Mrs. Humphrey, of the British party, and Col. Bodine, Col. Gildersleeve, and Mrs. Gildersleeve, Gen. Shaler, Judge Stanton, and Mrs. Stanton. The traps were set at a distance of 35 yards from the firing point, with a rise for the balls of 18 yards. After all the strangers had tried their skill with varying success, Col. Gildersleeve proposed a four-handed match between Sir Henry Halford and Milner against Mr. E. Schweyer, of the club, and himself, each to fire 10 shots. The match resulted in a victory for the foreigners, the score being as follows:

	Ts
Milner.....1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—7	
Halford.....1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1—7	
Gildersleeve.....1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0—6	
Schweyer.....0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 Retired.	

There was some crowing over this good omen, and then all the riflemen tried their luck at firing at two balls while both were in the air. Sir Henry smashed his pair, Col. Gildersleeve failed, and Milner hit one. At this point lunch was announced, and the party proceeded to refresh themselves in an informal manner. At 2 o'clock the Gun Club commenced a match for the "Gildersleeve" medal. There were 20 entries, each shooting at five glass balls. The trophy had previously been won by Mr. Schweyer on two occasions, and as a third victory would give him the prize, he made a strong effort, but only succeeded in breaking 15 out of the 20 balls, while Mr. George Brizzolari smashed 16, and was declared the winner. There was much satisfaction expressed at this announcement, as it gives the other members one or more chances to win it, and it is certainly a prize worth working for. The trophy piece left at 4 o'clock to pay a visit to Mora's photograph gallery. To-day the team will practice at Creedmoor, and on Tuesday will accompany the visiting Governors on the Chamber of Commerce excursion around the harbor, through the invitation of Col. F. A. Conkling.

Mr. C. Grant Peterkin, of the British team, has gone to White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, for the benefit of his health.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

The committee of seven having in charge the arrangements for the international match and the Fall prize meeting at Creedmoor held a meeting yesterday afternoon, Judge Stanton, the President, in the chair. Other members present were Gen. Wylie, Col. Wingate, and Capts. Story and Casey. On motion, Mr. Schermerhorn, the Secretary, was directed to ascertain from Adjt.-Gen. Townsend whether he proposed to give a prize to be known as the "Adjutant-General's Prize" in the New-York State match, as he has hitherto done. It was decided that teams from any separate companies of infantry throughout the State should be allowed equal privileges with regimental teams. A letter was read from Gen. McComb, Captain of the California team, announcing that the team would start on the 29th, and would require three tents for their use at Creedmoor. A letter inviting a "cavalry" match in the Creedmoor programme, stating that a silver water-cooler would be given as the first prize, was corrected by the announcement that a bronze trophy would constitute the first prize. Gen. Wylie reported that Mr. Poppenhausen had repudiated his promise to issue complimentary passes over the Long Island Railroad to the American team during the week in which the Fall prize meeting takes place at Creedmoor. It appears that Mr. Poppenhausen gave the promise before asking permission of the Board of Directors of the Long Island Railroad, and at a meeting of that body last Monday they decided that a proposition to get passes over their road to the American team, as well as the British, was not to be thought of. Thus, the sum of about $35 is saved to the railroad company and added to the expenses of the National Rifle Association.

THE SECOND BRIGADE INFANTRY AT CREEDMOOR.

The Second Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Vilmar commanding, concluded its rifle practice in the third class for the season at Creedmoor yesterday. An unusually large number paraded. The details were as follows: Ninth Regiment, 231 men, Major Pryor commanding, Capt. Harding Inspector of Rifle Practice; Eleventh, 130 men, under command of Capt. Lorsch, Capt. Nightstch Inspector of Rifle Practice; and Seventy-first Regiment, 72 men, Capt. See commanding, Lieut. Belton Inspector. Major McAlpin commanded the brigade, and Gen. Vilmar and staff were present, while Major C. E. Orvis, Brigade Inspector, supervised the practice of the entire body. Good order was observed, and as the weather was cool the scores were good, and the regiment left for the City on the 5:40 P. M. train. The number who qualified by making a score of 25 out of a possible 50 at 100 and 150 yards was as follows: Ninth, 162; Eleventh, 67, and Seventy-first, 45. Following are the names of those who qualified to shoot for "Marksman's" badges at 300 and 400 yards distance, the highest attainable number being 50 points:

Ninth Regiment.—Private Frank, 46; Capt. Tallman, 44; Col. Hitchcock, 44; Capt. Harding, 41; Capt. Gotman, 39; Private Morris, 39; Sergt. Flynn, 38; Capt. Wheeler, 38; Lieut. Burry, 37; Surgeon Roof, 37; Sergt. Hasse, 36; Sergt. Wolf, 36; Private Dunne, 35; Corp. Miller, 35; Private Hitchcock, 33; Private Gunther, 34; Private Goerns, 34; Private Ward, 34; Private Bonnelly, 34; Sergt. Scott, 33; Sergt. Van Vleeck, 34; Corp. Clock, 33; Private McGee, 33; Private Mather, 32; Private Hern, 32; Private Pfeiffer, 32; Private Horts, 32; Sergt. Minne, 32; Private Kelly, 32; Private Birnham, 32; Private Cooney, 32; Private Goodall, 31; Private Smith, 30; Private Bills, 30; Private Tweed, 30; Sergt. Wahrstedt, 30; Corp. Schwartz, 30; Sergt. Hoffman, 30; Sergt. Hoffman, 30; Private Roy, 29; Private Randall, 29; Private Cummings, 29; Private Hooper, 29; Private Jones, 29; Private Ward, 29; Abraham Lent, 29; Private Hoffman, 29; Private Dreher, 29; Private Weber, 28; Capt. Russy, 28; Private Messersmith, 28; Private Crown, 28; Private Mahan, 28; Private T. Smith, 28; Private Wood, 28; Private Hoffman, 28; Sergt. Harnel, 28; Sergt. Best, 28; Private Gerler, 28; Private Miller, 27; Private Westfall, 27; Private Lynch, 27; Private Leaghy, 27; Private Betz, 27; Private Welp, 27; Corp. Smith, 27; Corp. Cooper, 27; Sergt. Earl, 27; Private Brown, 27; Private Donnahan, 27; Private Kholt, 27; Private Zetler, 26; Private Osterfield, 26; Private Sanders, 26; Private Kennedy, 26; Private Callahan, 26; Private Hinman, 26; Private Lawrence, 26; Private Schillens, 26; Sergt. Lombard, 26; Private Gourley, 25; Private Mitchell, 25; Private Dunne, 25; Austin Leake, 25; Corp. Burnham, 25; Private Hanna, 25; Private Hoggenmuller, 25; Private Mackinnon, 25; Private Laidlaw, 25; Private French, 25; Private Seaman, 25; Private Carnsege, 25.

Seventy-first Regiment.—Private Freeland, 38; Capt. See, 35; Col. Clark, 36; Private Heaton, 36; Private Grote, 33; Lieut. Belton, 32; Lieut. Conover, 32; Sergt. Benham, 32; Lieut. Wilson, 31; Sergt. Edmondston, 31; Colonel's Aid Allen, 30; Private Ludwig, 29; Private Lawrence, 29; Major McAlpin, 27; Corp. King, 27; Corp. Gleason, 26; Capt. Curtis, 25; Capt. Vantine, 25; Private Belton, 25; Private McKinley, 25; Capt. Scott, 25.

Eleventh Regiment.—Capt. Niglutsch, 36; Capt. Wohlebe, 33; Col. Unbekant, 33; Sergt. Koppenshimer, 34; Major Schoenemann, 32; Capt. Linden, 32; Corp. Moyer, 32; Capt. Heinzmann, 31; Private Herrick, 30; Private Malsinal, 30; Drummer Memsreheck, 29; Lieut. Oechali, 28; Private Haas, 28; Private Sauer, 27; Lieut. Goldzier, 27; Lieut. Harvison, 27; Private Bender, 27; Private Munch, 27; Private Furmann, 26; Corp. Untugge, 26; Private Haase, 26; Capt. Fretag, 26; Sergt. Fredrichs, 26; Private Bearmann, 26; Sergt. Daniel, 26; Private Sommers, 26; Sergt. Schwartz, 26; Sergt. Fritz, 26; Private Hohm, 25; Private Goeckner, 25; Drummer Bachmann, 25; Capt. Marrer, 25; Private Shell, 25.

RECOVERING STOLEN PROPERTY.

Detective Roche, of the Third Precinct, Brooklyn Police, is still busily at work hunting up the property stolen by Edward Romberg from Prof. Deghuee and others. The detective has been very successful, considering the fact that all the property stolen was purchased from the thief by a notorious New-York dealer in that class of property, and by him disposed of to other persons, most of whom must have been perfectly well aware of the character of the man with whom they were dealing. Of the $1,500 worth of stolen silk property about $150 has been recovered, and that, as Detective Roche is now informed, consisted of solid silver spoons, forks, &c., which have been melted, and thus destroyed beyond identifying. Detective Roche visited the place of business occupied by the purchaser of the stolen property, at No. 86 Catharine-street, yesterday, and examined his books, with a view of ascertaining how much he had paid Romberg, and was astonished to find that he had only $60 to show as the price paid by him for the whole $1,500 worth of property. The detective considers that he has a clear case against the dealer; but he says that, in view of his former success in securing convictions in New-York, he is not inclined to make any complaint against him. He says he has had several clear cases against receivers of stolen goods, and that, although he has had them arrested, he always, for some reason or other, failed to secure even a trial of the offenders. There are five charges against Romberg—four of burglary and one of highway robbery—the aggregate punishment for which amounts from 40 years, which is the lowest, to 85 years, the highest sentence within the discretion of the court. It is stated that the friends of Romberg are using their utmost endeavors to get the unfortunate man out of his trouble, as easily as possible, and that, to that end, they are trying to make arrangements whereby he may be allowed to plead guilty to one charge and escape sentence on the remainder.

BASE-BALL.

THE LOUISVILLE CLUB DEFEATED BY THE HARTFORDS BY A SCORE OF 6 TO 3.

The great "tie" game between the Hartford and Louisville Clubs, which was postponed from Aug. 23, was played off yesterday on the Union Grounds. It was the twelfth and last game of the championship series between the contesting clubs, and was witnessed by fully 3,000 persons, who anticipated a close game. In this the spectators were disappointed, as from the start the Hartfords held a strong lead, and won an easy victory from their competitors by a score of 6 to 3. Play was commenced at 3:50 P. M., with the Hartfords at the bat, and Mr. Kenny, of the Atlantic Club, acting as umpire. Burdock opened play for the Hartfords with a hot grounder to Gerhardt, and was fielded out at first. Habridge hit well for a base, and as Start, York, and Ferguson followed with good hits an earned run was scored before the side was retired. On the Louisville side, Latham, Hague, and Hall were fielded out by Allison, Start, and Habridge, in the order mentioned, without scoring, thus leaving the score at 1 to 0 in favor of the home club at the close of the first inning. The Hartfords still further increased their lead in the next inning, good batting by Carey, Ferguson, and Cassidy, assisted by three successive errors of Schaffer, giving them 3 runs. This virtually decided the contest, as the visitors, although they scored 3 runs in the sixth inning, were unable to overcome the lead which the Hartfords had assumed. Neither club fielded up to their usual standard, the errors on both sides being numerous and of a very serious nature. The Hartfords did the best batting, and consequently won the game. Devlin pitched well for his side, but was badly supported in the field. The pitching of Larkin, of the Hartfords, and the catching of Allison were the best on the Hartford side. Habridge excelled at the bat. Craver's fielding at short stop was the only redeeming feature of the visitors' play. Following is the score:

HARTFORD.	R.	IB.	PO.	A.	E.	LOUISVILLE.	R.	IB.	PO.	A.	E.
Burdock, 2d b.	0	1	3	1	0	Latham, 1st b	1	1	16	0	1
Habrge, c. f.	1	4	2	1	0	Hague, 3d b.	1	0	1	1	0
Start, 1st b...	0	3	11	0	0	Hall, l. f.	1	1	1	0	0
Carey, s. s.	1	2	3	3	0	Devlin, p.	0	0	1	6	1
Ferguson, 3 b.	1	2	4	5	2	Schaffer, r. f.	0	0	1	0	3
York, l. f....	1	1	2	0	0	Gerhardt, 2d b.	0	1	1	3	1
Cassidy, r. f.	1	1	0	0	0	Craver, s. s...	0	0	1	6	0
Allison, c....	1	0	3	4	0	Snyder, c....	0	0	6	1	2
Larkin, p....	0	1	1	1	1	Crowley, c. f.	0	0	1	1	0
Total....	6	13	27	15	5	Total.....	3	5	27	17	8

INNINGS:

Hartford	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—6
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—3

Umpire—Mr. Kenny, of the old Atlantic Club.
Scorers—Hartford, 2; Louisville, 0.
First base on errors of opponents—Hartford, 5; Louisville, 4.
Time of game—1 hour and 55 minutes.

GAMES ELSEWHERE.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 31.—The Indianapolis Club defeated the Chelsea Club, of Brooklyn, in a game of base-ball to-day on the Olympic Grounds, by a score of 13 to 3, in the presence of about 1,000 spectators. The Indianapolis Club scored 2 in the third and 11 in the fourth inning, and the Chelseas 1 each in the fifth, seventh and eighth. Errors—Indianapolis Club, 7; Chelsea, 20. Base hits—Indianapolis Club, 12; Chelseas, 3. No runs were earned. The Indianapolis Club left for Binghamton to-night.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The Stars defeated the Chicagos here to-day by a score of 5 to 2.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The Auburns beat the Rochesters here to-day by a score of 8 to 2.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 31.—Rhode Islands, 7; Cincinnatis, 2.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Four steam-ships—the City of Richmond, of the Inman Line; the Mosel, of the North German Lloyd; the Egypt, of the National Line, and the Victoria, of the Anchor Line—will sail for Europe to-day. Among the passengers are Rear-Admiral William E. LeRoy, Dr. Delavan Bloodgood, and Lieut. W. T. Burwell, of the United States Navy; Capt. J. Nevitt-Bennett, of the British Coast Survey, and Sir Bache Cunard, who sail in the City of Richmond, and Mr. J. F. Winter, United States Consul to Rotterdam, and Capt. Gorden, of the British Army, who sail in the Egypt. The following are the lists of the saloon passengers:

In steam-ship City of Richmond, for Liverpool.—T. J. Allman, Ed. Beeson, Mrs. Beeson and child, D. Bonanno, Thomas C. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bührer, Dr. Delavan Bloodgood, U. S. N.; Lieut. W. T. Burwell, U. S. N.; Sir Bache Cunard, John Custon, Dr. and Mrs. R. S. Denig, C. Dorris, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Derubio and child, John F. Dawes, F. Gosling, F. Goldsmith, A. W. Gubbins, Mrs. and Miss Galloway, Mr. Galloway, Albert S. Gallup, John Harrison, Frank Harris, M. Jimines, Richard Lathan, Rear-Admiral William E. Le Roy, United States Navy; Capt. and Mrs. Bertram Mitford, Mrs. McKinnon, James McGuire, Miss Mary McGuire, Thomas Marshall, Capt. J. Nevitt-Bennett, Mrs. S. G. Nicholson, Master John Nicholson, Master Percy Nicholson, Mrs. Harry Nicholson, Master Arthur Nicholson, Capt. F. L. Norton, H. Olive, Jacob Pita, M. H. Pulaski, R. H. Peck, Hon. J. S. Potter, Mrs. Rose, Mr. Rogerson, Gen. Rabán, Miss Rsban, Col. E. Rice, James Shea, Miss Sandford, James Stevens, J. R. Smith, Master Howard B. Smith, Rev. M. Van Rensselaer, Dr. Waller, Miss E. Volf.

In steam-ship Mosel, for Bremen.—Lieut. Von Untzer, Mrs. Von Untzer, Mrs. F. Eckhardt, Miss Anna Eckhardt, Miss Antonie Eckhardt, Mrs. Dr. Eckhardt, Miss E. Roessel, Mrs. Mary Zundel, Charles Zundel, James L. Hatch, Mrs. A. Rosenplaenter, Mrs. Susan A. Pierson, Master David C. Pierson, Mrs. G. Bertuger, Miss Helen Bertuger, Miss Helen Kramer, Mr. and Mrs. D. Hayn, Louis Dunte, C. P. Walter, Miss Laura Barschack, Emil Peter, Gustav A. Roeder, Theodore Reichel, Carl Burnstein, Ludwig Wetteroth, Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Oriemann, Miss Katharine Oriemann, Miss Emma Oriemann, Master Heinrich Oriemann, Mr. and Mrs. C. Heunewig, Henry M. Bischoff, Miss Mary Williams, Mrs. Albertine MacKwiez, Mrs. Gesnee Gennerich.

In steam-ship Egypt, for Liverpool.—Mrs. E. W. Clarke, Mrs. Parker, Miss Parker, J. C. Smythe, John Murphy, Mrs. Murphy, E. F. Powell, Mr. Treay, Mrs. Tracy, George Sadler, Mrs. Walker, A. Legendre, J. H. Higgan, G. F. Barlow, J. N. Partridge, Miss Mayars, Miss Randall, Miss Foreman, A. M. Powell, Isaac N. Low, Lieut. J. H. Murphy, Sarah Inglis, Miss Daniels, Mr. McAndrew, Mrs. Massey and son, W. C. Spalding, Capt. Gorden, British Army, F. A. Hill, Mrs. Van Smith, Mrs. Waite, Mr. Charthre, Mr. Payne, J. F. Winters, Mrs. Winters and child, Mr. and Mrs. Beale, Mr. and Miss Cowen, Capt. and Mrs. Infantry, Mrs. Thomas Griggs, Mr. Fox, Alexander Ross, Mr. Noad, Mrs. M. De Zouche, Miss E. K. Baker, Mr. Smalley, W. W. Harris, Ll. D., Mrs. Harris, F. G. Harris, Ll. D., Mrs. Fearons.

In steam-ship Victoria, for Glasgow.—R. R. Moss, George Barrie, George W. Thomson, James Cox, Miss Maria Norris, Miss Clementina Norris, Mrs. Edwards and child, Mrs. Edwards and friend, Rev. and Mrs. David Scott, Dominick Cella, Thomas A. E. Holcomb, E. H. Busse, Mrs. Mary Busse, Robert Arnold, Margaret Arnold, Joanna Arnold, Miss Constant, Hugh Cameron, Miss Martha Hay, Miss Agnes Paden, James Touzean, Isabella Graham, Mathias Brady, Robert Fleming, James Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. Kell and family, William Watson, William Moon, Robert Henderson, Peter Grimes.

THE SHIPMENT OF CATTLE TO EUROPE.

J. Sabine Knight writes to THE TIMES in reply to certain statements which have appeared in relation to the carrying of cattle to England on the steamers Elysia and Utopia of the Anchor Line. Mr. Knight was recently a passenger on one of the vessels named, and declares that he would as soon make a trip on any of the vessels of that line, with or without cattle, as on any vessel of any other line. He says there is no assemblage of persons more addicted to grumbling than steamer passengers, and he does not think

The New-York Times.

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THE WAR AGAINST TURKEY.

A WEEK OF OTTOMAN SUCCESSES.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE RUSSIAN DEFEAT ON THE RIVER LOM—THE GARRISON AT SCHIPKA PASS ALMOST COMPLETELY BLOCKADED—ENGLISH CORRESPONDENTS ORDERED TO QUIT SHUMLA—CONFLICTING NEWS FROM ASIA.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Later editions of the *Daily News* and the *Standard* publish dispatches from their correspondents, who were eye-witnesses of Thursday's battle, which confirm in detail the serious Russian defeat on the Lom. Both correspondents agree that Popkoi has been abandoned and the Russian position completely turned. The Turks are continuing the pursuit. Baker Pasha, (Col. Valentine Baker,) under whom the Turkish cavalry charge was made, and who had two horses shot, is, with Capt. Briscoe, one of his staff, reported missing.

The week closes favorably for the Turks throughout the whole theatre of war. As regards Schipka, although Suleiman Pasha has not succeeded in driving out the garrison, he has almost completely blockaded it. The latest Russian bulletin almost admits that he is master of the situation for the time, as it says the Russians are ignorant whether he is about to retire and renew the assault or attempt a turning movement. It is therefore apparent that he has his choice of action, and from the fact that he has pushed a reconnoisance to Keckilagatoch, which is on the northern slope of the Balkans, he seems to have chosen a turning movement. The reconnoissance was probably only made by a small body. The Russian positions in the pass block the only road throughout which is practicable for the heavy material of the main army. Mehemet Ali's advance from the eastward possesses great importance, in view of the fact that the Russian position at Tirnova, which is supposed to be the object of the Turkish movement, is comparatively open to attack from the east by a road leading from Bebrova and Elena, which debouches into the Tirnova and Drenova road 10 miles south of Tirnova, whereas Suleiman Pasha, even if he finally cleared Schipka, would still be obliged to advance through a complicated series of defiles. Before Mehemet Ali can, however, advance in the direction of Tirnova it seems that he would have to clear the Russians from their position at Pokoi, (Papaskoi,) from which they could threaten his flank.

The *Times* account of the battle of Karasan is transmitted via Therapia and is consequently likely to be more trustworthy, than if telegraphed direct from Shumla, from whence all news is more or less untrustworthy, by reason of the manipulation and pressure exercised by the Turkish authorities. As an instance of this pressure, private advices received in London state that three correspondents of the *Times*—namely, Norman, Capt. Gambier, and Col. Conningsby—have just been ordered to quit Shluma. On the Plevna front all is quiet except for trifling reconnoissances. Various conflicting estimates are published of the Russian force there, but it is yet hardly sufficient for an attack, as it seems that only a few days ago, when the Turks moved from Lovatz toward Selvi, and it became necessity to send reinforcements thither, the reduction of force thereby caused necessitated the evacuation of Slatina in order to concentrate the Russian lines and fill up the gap. The location of the force which the Prince of Roumania is to command is not yet precisely known, but if it be the 18,000 Roumanians which crossed at Corabia which is to be placed under his orders and combined with the Russian troops, it might be serious for Osman Pasha, as Plevna would then be threatened from the rear.

The news from the Asiatic seat of war is most conflicting as to the present movements of the Russian main Army under Gen. Melikoff. Mukhtar Pasha asserts in his official dispatches, which agree with the latest advices from Erzeroum, that it is retreating; whereas a telegram from Kuruk-Dara, of the same date, declared that the Russian camp had advanced four versts. A Russian bulletin, however, admits that in the engagement of Aug. 25 the Turks succeeded in capturing the heights of Kizhtepe, although their attempt to turn the Russian left was repulsed. As regards the engagements in which the Erivan column were engaged on the 24th and 26th of August, at Ardyr, though they may be in themselves utterly unimportant, they show that the Turkish right is operating on Russian ground, and though the Turks may never advance a step further, yet if they should succeed in stopping the Russian offensive for some weeks longer, there is an end to it for this year."

ZARA, Aug. 31.—Some Turkish troops crossed the Austrian frontier yesterday ner Kanidabuka, carried off some cattle, set fire to a barn full of hay, and fired upon an Austrian patrol.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 1.—Todleben, the great Russian engineer, who planned the defense of Sebastopol, has arrived here.

IN THE RUSSIAN REAR.

SHELLING RUSTCHUK—ACTIVITY OF THE TURKISH GENERALS—RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENTS — SEEKING EXCUSES FOR FAILURES—THE POLITICAL SITUATION—AUSTRIA'S POLICY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUCHAREST, Thursday, Aug. 16, 1877.

The military situation remains unchanged. The Turks continue to be successful in their defense, and the Russians are forced to abandon their offensive plan of campaign until after the arrival of their reinforcements. Gen. Zimmermann has been checked in the Dobrudscha, and is recalled to strengthen the army of the Czarowitch, and all the positions taken up as far as Rustendji have been abandoned, so that the rear and right flanks of the Serdar Ekrem is now secure from attack, and the communications between Rustchuk and Varna re-established. From the trans-Balkhan raiders there is no certain intelligence. The Turks pretend to have forced the Schipka Pass; but at the Russian head-quarters it is asserted that the Duke of Leuchtenburg still holds his ground, and can continue to do so. This is probably true. But as the country offers no resources for food, and as all his communications with the main army are intercepted, he must eventually be starved out, so that his destruction or capitulation has become a mere question of time. The native Christians are showing their true character, and in their panic are flying for safety to their mountain fastnesses, without giving the least assistance to those whom, three weeks ago, they hailed as saviors. This population has indeed never proved its possession of any one of the qualities inherent to a people worthy of liberty. Destitute of courage, of manliness, and of energy, they allowed themselves to be massacred like sheep last Summer, without, in any one case, offering a serious resistance. This year, believing themselves to be supported and defended by the Russians, they have in their turn become butchers and assassins, and have committed on Mussulman women and children the same atrocities with which they then reproached the Turks. At present, with the retreat of their champions, they have but the one thought—how to escape from Moslem reprisals; and such was their terror, after the second battle of Plevna, that many were drowned in the Danube while endeavoring to seek safety in Roumania. All yesterday, Slobodja bombarded Rustchuk and got no reply, as its batteries did no damage whatever to the fortress, only demolishing a few more shanties in the town. The cause of this expenditure of ammunition was an abortive attempt of the Turks to cross the river on Tuesday night. It was a simple demonstration at three points, intended to show the enemy that he had better not transport all his forces to the other side; but it was easily repulsed, and the loss of 100 men, killed or sunk in their boats, will prove a lesson to the garrison, while it has served as the text for another mutual admiration bulletin of victory to the defenders of Giurgevo.

It is generally believed that nothing serious will take place for some days; that Mehemet Ali Pasha at Rasgrad, Achmet Eyoud at Osman-Bazar, and Osman Pasha at Plevna are concentrating their efforts to convert their respective positions into intrenched camps, where they will await the enemy's attack, and that they will not assume the offensive until after the arrival of Suleiman Pasha, whose Army will form the centre of the line of battle. He is known to be advancing through the Elena defile, but his march must necessarily be slow, and may still be delayed by the sacrifice of the column of Gen. Gourkho, and the issue of the possible struggle in the passes of the Balkans is looked for with feverish impatience. The precise moment of the concentration of the Russian reinforcements and their particular objective are two other matters of equal interest which add other unknown quantities to the problem about to be solved, and render the fixing of a date a hazardous prediction. As the case now stands, it would seem that the Turks apprehend an operation against their left wing. They fear nothing at its extreme right, Lovdscha, but they have intrenched strongly at Sistova, on the road from Lovdscha to Bogod, at Tutchenitza, Radisova, Grivitza, Urbitza, and Kallisora, with their outposts—an innovation in Turkish tactics introduced by Osman Pasha—thrown out 16 miles beyond Plevna, on the road to Nikopolis. In front of these are two divisions of the Roumanian Army, in the Valley of Mahalic, and Prince Carol has promised to turn the Moslem left with the rest of his forces as soon as the bridge now in construction at Carabia shall be sufficiently advanced to allow of their passage. In short, on neither side is anything apparently ready, and yet nothing would surprise me less than to learn that a great battle has been fought within the next eight hours. The Grand Duke has passed a general inspection of the Army, and has slightly modified the dispositions announced in my letter of 14th of August. The Fourth and Ninth Corps d'Armee have been reinforced by a division of the Eleventh Corps and by a division brought over from Tirnova, to which is now added the Fourth Roumanian Division, forming a total of 140,000 men on the line of Biela-Plevna. I still believe that when the action commences Osman Pasha will fall back from left to right, leaving just sufficient troops to hold the intrenched positions which I have indicated above, and will make a strong counter-movement against his enemy's left wing while on the march.

Gen. Krüdener has been deprived of his command in a jocular but no less disagreeable manner. "My dear Krüdener," said the Grand Duke, "thou art in bad health, and dost need careful nursing by thy family; I authorize thee to ask for a leave of absence, except it please thee to serve under the orders of Skobeleff, to whom I have given the Fourth Corps." So this General, like the Roumanian Mano, has been disgraced, made a scape-goat to save the incapacities in higher places. Krüdener is punished for having acted entirely upon the reports of his Bulgarian emissaries, who affirmed that there was not a single Turk in Plevna, although in reality the town was strongly garrisoned. Mano is removed for refusing to occupy Nikopolis except on an order from his own sovereign, this refusal being, it is alleged by the Russians, the cause for the insufficiency of the means employed in the battle of the 30th of July. It is all very natural to seek for excuses for failures, but it is a severe commentary upon the organization of an army when one of its most trusted leaders is found ready to undertake an operation upon the simple report of a few ignorant peasants, whose exactitude he had neglected to verify by a reconnoissance. From the time of the crossing of the river to the present the Russians have neglected to utilize their magnificent cavalry to obtain that information of the enemy's movements without which everything is a mere groping in the dark. They have never yet known the exact position of the Turks, and their few successes must be attributed to the splendid courage of the troops who have won victories by their heroism notwithstanding the utter ignorance and incapacity of their commanders.

Still, in the midst of these grave preoccupations, the political situation is said to be even more interesting than any strictly military considerations, and the results of the interview of the Emperors at Ischl are announced, with a great flourish of trumpets, as being most favorable to the designs of Russia, according to whose partisans the German Kaiser, as the mouthpiece of the Czar, has arranged everything most satisfactorily with his "cousin" Francis Joseph. There may be a good deal of exaggeration in the Russophile statements, still there is little doubt that some compromise has been effected, and that, for certain conditions hereafter to be made known, the benevolent neutrality of Austria has been secured at Berlin, where certainly is to be found the gordian knot of the question. Only a few weeks ago the Russians, who had been refused permission to operate through Servia, published their abandonment of this design on the ground that it would involve a complete change in their plan of campaign, acting in this a little on the sour grapes principle to hide the mortification of a political check. Servia, too, was thus notified that any overt act of hostility against her sovereign the Sultan would be followed by an immediate occupation of her territory by Austrian troops. Now she is informed that if she wishes to assert her rights she is at liberty so to do, provided no help be given to the Bosnian and Herzegovinian insurgents, whose union with their Servian brethren would constitute a menace to Austria, and that, to guard against this eventuality, Austrian troops will occupy the revolted provinces. Baron Bereholstein, the Austrian military attaché at the imperial head-quarters, was sent on, immediately after the second battle of Plevna, to propose some arrangement, and it is probable that his mission, backed up as it has been by German influence, has been entirely successful, as the tone of the semi-official Hungarian papers has changed radically within the last fortnight. The organs of Count Andrassy now advocate what they call an active neutrality, in the interests of peace, avowing frankly that sooner or later the empire must take part in the struggle. With the victory of Russia there would be such a spread of Panslavist insurrection that Austria could not tolerate the position, as she could not tolerate Turkey, if that power were successful, unless with every guarantee for the faithful execution of the entire programme of the Andrassy note. To guard against either eventuality, and to remain on good terms with both the goat and the cabbage, a corps of occupation for the Herzegovina and Bosnia has been designated, from which all the Magyar element has been eliminated. None but Croatian or German regiments have been chosen, and all the Generals are of Slavonic extraction and known Slavonic proclivities.

The Turkish atrocities during the present campaign have doubtless much to do with the change of Austrian policy. But the optimists lose sight of the fact that the Hungarians, although in a numerical minority, are a most powerful and turbulent party; that they have never forgotten nor forgiven the part played by Russia during the revolution of 1848, and that to the antipathy of race must be added the hatred of rival religions. The majority of the Austrian Slavs are Roman Catholics, whose contempt for and dislike of their kindred of the Greek Church have not been diminished by the treatment received by their co-religionists in Poland at the hands of the Russians. It may be true that the triple alliance will produce excellent results in the sense of a localization of the war, but those who are best informed and who are not carried away by their sympathies apprehend a complication of the difficulty already existing. There can be no doubt of an arragement between Russia and Germany, but if Austria participates actively in the war, it will be against her will and in order to preserve her political existence. The Russian Consul at Brody, in Galicia, receives a dozen dispatches a day questioning him upon the subject of pretended insurrection on the frontiers of Russian Poland. Domiciliary visits are made, pretended revolutionary agents are arrested, and although in no case has any evidence been adduced worthy of credence, there is sufficient proof to show that Russia is adopting the Prussian system, followed so successfully in France previous to the war of 1870, by which the country and the spirit of its population was so thoroughly studied. A number of Muscovite agents, who were trying to work up the Ruthenians to join in the Panslavist movement, have been arrested, and among them Count Osten Salken, a son of the old General of that name, who, at the head of the Third Corps of reserves, was beaten by Omer Pasha in 1853. He was immediately set at liberty by the Starost of Nadworna—that is, so soon as he had proven his identity, and that he was merely on a pleasure trip—but the arrest caused a good deal of excitement among the Polish element of the population, already much agitated against the so-called Russian agents in Galicia. Scarcely had his affairs been settled when another, Major Kochanowski, was seized at Lemberg and brought before the authorities, by whom he was recognized as a Panslavist emissary who had already, last year, been expelled from Galicia. He was escorted immediately to the frontier by the Police, but the effects produced are very bad, as showing the indecision of the Government in thus tolerating a propaganda whose evident object is the provoking of a movement in favor of incorporation with the domains of the Czar. The peasantry is being worked up to a dangerous state by the promises made to them of a division of the landed properties of the nobles and of the Jews, and it is by no means rare to hear the Ruthenians declare that "when we have massacred all the nobility and all the Israelites, the great Czar will send his soldiers to divide their wealth among us." Such is briefly a sketch of affairs in the border provinces of Austria; it is only one of the many elements of discord now at work to defeat the efforts of diplomatists to procure an absolute localization of the war and a pacific solution of the Eastern question.

THE TURKISH ARMY OF THE DANUBE.

AFFAIRS AT HEAD-QUARTERS—LARGE STORES OF FORAGE AT SHUMLA—EFFORTS TO CIRCUMVENT THE RUSSIAN INFIDEL—AN EGYPTIAN PRINCE—SANITARY CONDITION AT VARNA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VARNA, Sunday, Aug. 12, 1877.

Railroad and steam-boat companies in this part of the world have of late been playing such fantastic tricks as to make newspaper correspondents gnash their teeth. Taking a mean advantage of the state of war, they have been as erratic as comets and almost as obstinate as women. To get a letter off for Shumla, so that it would have a fair chance of reaching you before it came to be altogether antediluvian, has of late been a work requiring as much energy and as much manœuvring as to circumvent the popular candidate at a contested election. The Moslem cannot be brought to see that it matters a pin whether a letter is dispatched to-day or this day week. And even if you send or take your letters to the steam-boat at Varna, you are as likely as not to find that the boat has been delayed and the mail for Europe has been lost. For example, to give them a reasanable chance of reaching the steamer, letters have to be written in Shumla on the 9th or early on the morning of the 10th. But the steamer was a day late, and in consequence the letters written on the 9th will have to lie at Constantinople till the 15th before they can be sent off to England, always supposing that they are not stopped for a fortnight or forever at some point between Shumla and Varna. As for telegrams, they are subjected to a supervision so strict, and in the case of their being at all out of accordance with the whims of the authorities, are so much mauled or delayed, that a correspondent with any spirit hardly cares to make the attempt to send them. It is true that of late on this side the Balkans little has transpired which it was worth while either to telegraph or to write. And, as for our news from the other side, I may give you a specimen of the energy and intelligence of the agents of the Press Bureau. At head-quarters the other day there was given out to half a score of correspondents, who had been hungrily waiting, a piece of news, which several of them telegraphed at length to their respective journals. The chagrin of these gentlemen may be conceived when they found that the identical piece of news had been published in Constantinople, and probably at New-York and London, before it was given out at the head-quarters of the Army to which it specially related.

However, as I have said, there has been little of interest to communicate. Ten days ago we were all expecting a great battle, but nothing has been done, and, from many indications, we now gather that nothing is likely to be done for a few days at least. At Rasgrad the soldiers are throwing up intrenchments for the protection of their camp, for the safety of the railroad, and for the purpose of repelling any attempt which may possibly be made to invest the town of Rustchuk. I do not think any such attempt is likely to be made just yet, for the Russians cannot spare sufficient men, and the inhabitants of Rustchuk seem to be of the same mind, for a large proportion of them have returned to their homes and occupations. At Shumla immense stores of grain and fodder are being collected, and for this work an abundant harvest affords the greatest facilities, for the neighborhood of the Tomb of the Infidels is peculiarly rich in corn, while draught cattle are also abundant. It is an immense advantage which the Osmanlis enjoy over almost every other race of warriors, that they can feed wholesomely on so very little. They do not even care to have their grain ground if there are difficulties in the way. They will pound it in a mortar or crush it between two rough stones, make it up in a mess, and filling their stomachs with it, will thank Allah that they are so well off.

In the meantime, while the ordinary Osmanli, thinking comparatively little of the privations of this life, while these privations render him all the more secure of indefinite happiness in a world beyond, toils day after day in fields and trenches to defend his country against the Muscovite. The commanders and Pashas, who in call themselves his supporters, discuss by what means they can circumvent the Russian infidel, and it is said—tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon—some of them are not indisposed to count among these possible means an alliance with the very Russian. Such things have been before—as when against the victorious Egyptian Mehemet Ali and his son Ibrahim Pasha the Sultan invited the aid of the Muscovite. Another, though minor, way of deliverance which is discussed even by the highest authorities at head-quarters is that of representing to Europe the serious consequences which may ensue if the ignorant and fanatical part of the population, driven to despair for their country, should be tempted to engage in the crusade against the Christians of the country. The same expedient, as readers of Mr. Kinglake's history will remember, was tried cleverly on several of the Ambassadors at the Turkish Court before the Crimean War. I have every reason to believe that the wisdom of adopting the same stratagem has been discussed in very high quarters again. I have just mentioned the war in Egypt—the rebellion, as a good follower of the house of Othman would have called it. Times are greatly altered since the days of Mehemet Ali and Ibrahim Pasha. Coming from Caspichan, the other day, our train was delayed for an hour and a half in order that Prince Hassan's special train from Varna need not suffer a moment's delay. And the Prince of Egypt rode in the royal carriage, all radiant in blue and silver—an honor which is only conferred on the Commander-in-Chief—and which a few years ago would probably have been refused to the Viceroy of Egypt himself. About half a dozen years ago all approach to the use of royal titles in addressing the Viceroy was forbidden by special order of the Porte, but now the Viceroy's son is Prince Hassan, and when he goes to Shumla to confer with the Commander-in-Chief he rides in the royal carriage, and Mehemet Ali comes to the railroad station to meet him. All this is creditable to the Sultan of Turkey, as well as to the Viceroy of Egypt.

Before closing, a word about the weather and the sanitary condition of Varna. At Shumla the weather has been insufferably hot and oppressive. There is hardly an Englishman who is not suffering from low fever or some of the other complaints common to the country. But here, at Varna, in spite of the sea breeze, the case threatens to be worse. There was a heavy thunderstorm two days ago, and while this has had to a certain extent the effect of clearing the air, it has on the other hand swept down into the lake or marsh of Devna, close by the lower parts of the town, such a quantity of garbage, offal, and dead carcases that a plague may well be apprehended. It seems there has been of late a great diminution in the number of dogs—the natural, if disagreeable, scavengers, of a Turkish town—and the authorities do not bestir themselves to supply the want. The shores of the lake or series of pools which are near the town are also crowded with refugees, and if the cholera should break out, as in 1853, there may be even as fearful a mortality as on that occasion. Already nearly all the railroad employes are indisposed, for the station is close by the dirty pools I have already mentioned, and in the town there are thousands of people in a similar condition.

Namyk Pasha, the President of the Council of War, has returned here from Shumla. He is a gentleman of liberal education, a thorough Osmanli, but of unconquerable honesty and independence. It is an open secret that he was sent down to weigh Abdul Kerim in the balance, and that he found him wanting. Namyk Pasha, though not sanguine, is still hopeful as to the position and condition of the Army of the Danube.

MR. A. B. CORNELL'S POSITION.

WHAT HE SAID TO FRIENDS IN ALBANY—HE WILL REMAIN ON THE STATE COMMITTEE TILL HIS TERM AS CHAIRMAN EXPIRES—THE USELESSNESS OF A COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 1.—A. B. Cornell passed through here to-day in company with State Senator Tobey, who was troubled with a fever and was compelled to lay over. He was attended by Dr. Craig, after which the two continued their journey toward Port Henry to-night. Mr. Cornell's family is stopping at Port Henry, which is Mr. Tobey's home. During the interval here Mr. Cornell was visited by a number of friends, with whom he conversed freely relative to the retention of his position as Naval Officer of the Port under the President's civil service order. From them it has been ascertained that he will remain at the head of the State Committee until the convention meets in September, at which time his term as Chairman of the State Committee expires. If any disposition is shown to re-elect him he will decline on account of his inability to attend both places at once, and the entire uselessness of a Committee Chairman during a year when no ticket of any importance is to be elected.

THE PARIS, TEXAS, FIRE.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 1.—A *News* special says the losers in the Paris, Texas, fire are the Farmer' and Merchants' Bank, the Leloed House, Post Office, express office, telegraph office, Barm & Gresham's livery stable, T. W. & A. S. Johnson, N. Cohn, Harris & Co., J. Goodgeon, F. Frees & Co., J. Falkner, Lewis Brothers, Denton Brothers' City Hotel, McGlesson's stable, J. W. Rogers, W. B. Craig, H. L. Baertef, Whitfield & Douglass, Williams & Wortham, N. Cohn, (second store,) A. S. McMurray, N. English, Hall & Braden, E. W. Saunders, Bywaters & Cook, P. N. Sims, J. D. Atkinson, agent; Harris & Co., dry goods; Altheimer & Co., S. Fox & Co., J. D Baum, M. Saunders, J. E. Coombs, Bright Bros., J. Goodgeon, W. R. Fitzpatrick, Edmonson & Meyer, John Wyatt, H. Harris & Co., confectionery; John Gabbett, F. H. Frees, Lyons & Harrison, Lewis Bros., Abe Lusk, Greaves' Hotel, H. Friedlander, Nix & Co., Gray's wagon-yard, &c. Many private dwellings, offices, and trades shops are not included in the above list. An area of about 10 solid blocks was burned over. The old Court-house was destroyed. The wind gave out, rendering the fire-engine useless. The loss of property is estimated at from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000. Many families are without shelter. A number of lives are reported to have been lost, but only one dead body has been found as yet. The fire was caused by an incendiary, who is under arrest.

AMERICAN SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 1.—The general session and the sessions of the sections of the American Science Association yesterday were largely attended. Many ladies were present. A resolution offered by Prof. Thurston, of Hoboken, for the appointment of a committee of five Fellows of the association on the development of mineral resources, and the encouragement of art and manufactures in the United States was referred to the Standing Committee. Prof. Forshay, of New-Orleans, in section C, read an interesting paper on the "Physics of the Gulf of Mexico." Prof. Shaler read a paper on the "Original Collection of the Eastern and Western Coal Fields of the Ohio Valley." Mrs. H. R. Ingram, of the Edgefield Public Schools, read a paper on "Atmospheric Concussion as a Means of Disinfection." In the afternoon, the members of the association visited the Vanderbilt University, and at night a brilliant reception and banquet was given by the Tennessee Historical Society to the American Association at the Maxwell House. The beauty, wealth, and fashion of Tennessee was liberally represented. Invitations were received to-day by the American Association for the Advancement of Science to visit the Nashville National Cemetery next Tuesday, also to attend the opening divine service of the Vanderbilt University to-morrow. Rev. Alexander Means, of the association, will deliver the sermon. Prof. T. Bassnet, of Florida, offered the following resolution, which was referred: Resolved, That in the opinion of this association the Superintendent of the Nautical Almanac would facilitate researches in an uncertain domain of physical astronomy by giving a column on one of its pages showing the systematic longitude of the sun's centre, and the values of various radius-vector for the first day of each month, or oftener, at his discretion, as computed for the action of the four great exterior planets; and that the Permanent Secretary be instructed to forward this resolution at the close of this convention. The following persons read papers: Prof. T. C. Mendenhall, of Columbus, on the "Measurement of the Wave and Length of the Blue Line of the spectrum of iridium;" Prof. Caleb G. Forshay, of New-Orleans, on "The Physics of the Mississippi River below Red River;" Dr. Thomas O. Summers, Jr., of Nashville, "Some Observations on the Skill of the Comanche;" Capt. J. W. Powell, of Washington, "Overplacement;" F. P. Dunnington, of the University of Virginia. "The action of Dilute acid upon Ferrous sulphide made from cast iron;" he also read a paper on the mineral of a deposit of antimony ores in Sevier County, Ark.; Prof. J. Lawrence, "A Steam Blast for General Use in Laboratories." Ernst Gundlach, of Rochester, N. Y., "A New Periscopic Eye-piece;" Alexander A. Julien, of New-York, "Accessories Adapted to Lithological Investigation;" George W. Moorhouse, "Objectives as Illuminators;" C. L. Mees, of Louisville, "The Use of an Ordinarily Low Power Objective for Photography; R. H. Ward, of New-York, "Modification of Wenham's Reflex Illuminator."

The association, by invitation, visited the Tennessee Hospital for the Insane this afternoon.

A MALIGNANT DISEASE IN FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 1.—The disease which appeared in Fernandina, Fla., a few days since is pronounced by physicians to be bilious intermittent fever of a malignant type and hemorrhagic form. Three deaths have occurred, and there have been fears that an epidemic might follow. The report of the physicians was laid before the Board of Health of this city last night, and strict quarantine on freight and passengers was ordered until the board is better satisfied of the sanitary condition of Fernandina. A special dispatch to-night says the disease readily yields to treatment.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

THE HOSTILE NES PERCES—DISPATCHES FROM GENS. SHERMAN AND SHERIDAN—THE SITTING BULL COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The following dispatches in regard to Indian matters were received at the War Department this morning:

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 31, 1877.

Gen. E. D. Townsend, Washington, D. C.:

No very important news yet from Montana, and nothing which can be considered absolutely reliable. The hostile Nes Percés are said to be on the east fork of the Yellowstone, on Clark's Fork Trail, and it is thought that some portion of them have gone with the wounded to some other place. Col. Sturgis, with his command, has gone from the Crow Agency to Clark's Fork, east of the range of mountains to intercept them. The command from Fort Ellis must now be on the trail near the bridge over the Yellowstone, west of the range. Gen. Howard's command should be there also. We may hear of a fight in a few days. There is not much danger of the Indians going to Sitting Bull. The Nes Percés and Sioux are not friends; they have always fought each other. Capt. Cushing, with his command, started this morning from Fort Ellis for the Crow Agency.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

DEER LODGE, Montana, Aug. 31, 1877.

To Gen. E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

The dispatch about the Third Infantry being ordered West has been received. The order will give great satisfaction here. The people are so scattered, and employed that protection of their borders is essential to their prosperity. My party is in splendid health and condition.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

A dispatch from the West received here this morning states that Indian depredations on the El Paso stage line still continue. It is feared that it will be impossible to continue replacing stolen stock and carrying the mails, as immense losses have already been incurred. Drivers and stock tenders are murdered so frequently that it will soon be impossible to get men to risk their lives. The military authorities are asked to take measures to afford adequate protection to the United States mails to the contractors and to their employes engaged in such dangerous service.

Gen. A. G. Lawrence, of Newport, R. I., has accepted a position on the Sitting Bull Commission, representing the Interior Department, and will act in conjunction with Gen. Terry in conferring with the Sioux Chief, provided he still remains in British posessions. Gen. Lawrence served on Senator Allison's commission in 1875, treating with the Sioux Indians for the relinquishment of the Black Hills.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a telegram from the agent of the Shoshone Indians at Camp Brown, Wyoming, which says: "The hostile Nes Percés Indians are reported coming toward this point. My Indians are perfectly friendly and loyal to the Government. Washakil, Chief of the Shoshones, says if they will give him a chance to mount his warriors when they come he can whip them in less than a day."

THE LONG-LOST CHARLIE ROSS.

ARRIVAL IN PHILADELPHIA OF A BOY SUPPOSED TO BE THE KIDNAPPED LAD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 1.—A boy, supposed to be the long lost Charlie Ross, arrived in this city at 10:15 this evening, in custody of Sheriff Coffin, from Springfield, Ohio. The news of the expected return of the lad caused a large crowd to collect at the North Pennsylvania Depot, and when the train stopped and the boy alighted a great cheer arose and the new claimant to the place of the missing child was made the recipient of the most cordial enthusiasm. The lad is about the age of the abducted youth, has light curly hair, blue eyes, and a cut over his left eye-brow, all of which points were prominent in Charlie Ross. Mr. Perry Bechtel, who accompanies the party, and who obtained the child from a woman named Wilson, is positive as to the correctness of his researches. The boy says that he has two fathers and mothers four sisters, and two brothers, and that he formerly lived at St. Mary, in Northern Ohio. Further than this, he is unable to give any account of himself. Up to midnight Mr. Ross had not arrived at the Continental Hotel, where the party is stopping, but if he does not come during the night, the boy will be taken to his residence at Germantown in the morning.

A WANDERER'S RETURN HOME.

SEDALIA, Mo., Sept. 1.—The Sedalia *Democrat* will to-morrow morning contain the following: "The public will remember that in May, 1876, Hon. S. S. Burdett, United States Commissioner of the General Land Office, suddenly disappeared, and notwithstanding a most thorough search nothing of his whereabouts could be learned. The last that was seen of him was in the Astor House in New-York, where he had considerable money and jewels on his person. Yesterday a well-dressed distinguished looking man, with a wan and careworn face, was observed pacing up and down on Fourth-street, acting strangely, and watching the buildings closely. Finally he entered the house of Lawyer E. J. Smith, and approaching Mrs. Smith inquired, 'Do you know who I am?' She replied in the negative. He then said, 'I am S. S Burdett,' and so he proved to be. He appeared to be deranged, and in reply to a question as to where he had been said he did not know. His intellect was evidently clouded and his mind wandered. He appeared indifferent upon the subject of his family. Mr. Smith, at whose house he stopped, was his former law partner. He left last night for Appleton City, Mo., where he would be met by his family, who reside in Osceola. It appears his family had discovered his whereabouts and sent him funds to return. It is thought the presence of his family and proper treatment will restore his reason."

STRIKE OF RAILROAD EMPLOYES.

DAYTON, Ohio, Sept. 1.—The engineers, firemen, and brakemen of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad refused to move the freight trains yesterday. At midnight all was quiet, but the men are determined not to submit to the changes recently made by the company.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 1.—The committee of freight men of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, who accepted the compromise with President Shoemaker yesterday, are to-day conferring with strikers at Dayton, Ohio, who refused to take out trains last night, with a view to inducing them to accept the compromise.

THE SCHUYLKILL COAL REGION.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 1.—The announcement made to-day that the wages of the miners employed by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company for August would only be 20 per cent. below the $2 50 basis, or an advance of 10 per cent. on the July rates, has had the effect of improving the situation in the Schuylkill region, and a strike, which was imminent, has been averted.

INDEPENDENT BREAD WINNERS.

IRVINGTON, N. Y., Sept. 1.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Independent Bread Winners' League of the Second Assembly District of Westchester County was held here this evening, with Hon. Thomas W. Pitman, Chairman, presiding. A call was issued for a district convention on the 15th inst., to elect three delegates and alternates to the State Convention to be held in Albany on the 25th of September to nominate a State ticket.

THE TOUR OF THE GOVERNORS.

RECEPTION AT CAPE MAY—THE PARTY MET BY A COMMITTEE OF THE NEW-YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Sept. 1.—The reception given to the visiting Governors at the Stockton House to-night was a brilliant success. There were present Govs. Porter of Tennessee, Anthony of Kansas, Newbold of Iowa, Young of Ohio, and Garber of Nebraska, with several gentlemen of their respective suites. There were also with the party the following members of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, who have been appointed a committee to conduct the distinguished visitors to the Metropolis: Elliot C. Cowden, Chairman; Henry F. Spaulding, J. D. Vermilye, George S. Coe, and William H. Appleton. A private meeting of the Governors was held in the evening, at which their future programme was discussed. They will leave here on Monday morning at 7 o'clock, going direct to Trenton, where they will be met by a committee of citizens and escorted to the Capitol. Gov. Bedle will receive them, and after having been conducted through one of the leading potteries the party will proceed to New-York, arriving at Jersey City at 4 o'clock that evening. It had been originally intended to start for Boston on Monday night, but it is probable that this part of the programme will be changed. All the Governors are loud in their praise of the generous and hearty manner in which they have been received by the representatives of New-York who met them to-day, but there is a feeling that this recognition should not have been confined alone to the citizens, but that some official recognition of their visit should have been manifested. All the Governors now here will go to New-York, but it is likely that some of them will leave the party there.

THE RECEPTION IN THIS CITY.

Following is the official programme decided upon by the Chamber of Commerce committee for the reception and entertainment of the visiting Governors of States in this City: The Governors will be waited on at Cape May by a delegation of the chamber, consisting of Messrs. Elliot C. Cowdin, George S. Coe, J. D. Vermilye, William H. Appleton, Henry F. Spaulding, and James W. Elwell, (who left on Saturday at 1 P. M. for the purpose,) and escorted to this City on Monday. The General Committee of Seventy, with the Mayor, will meet this day on the steamer of the Police Department, at Pier No. 18 North River, foot of Cortlandt-street, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., and proceed to Jersey City, receive the Governors, and accompany them to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. On Tuesday, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., the Governors will be formally received by the Mayor in the Governor's Room, City Hall, with the members of the Chamber of Commerce and citizens. At 11 o'clock, on the invitation of the Commissioner of Emigration, they will inspect the Emigrant Depot at Castle Garden, after which they will embark on the steamer Thomas Collyer, with members of the chamber, and other guests on an excursion up the North River as far as the elevators of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, then proceed through the Narrows into the lower bay to Sandy Hook. Returning, the Governors will visit the buildings of the Sailors' Snug Harbor on Staten Island, and thence sail up the East River, landing at Ward's Island, where they will be received and shown through the institutions under the charge of the Commissioners of the Department of Charities and Correction, with the Committee of the Chamber. The Governors and committee will return to New-York in the steamer of the Department.

THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH ROAD

ST. JOSEPH, Mo. Sept. 1.—The *Herald* contains this morning a communication on the subject of the appointment of a Receiver for the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, in which it is stated that one of the allegations in the amended petition charges that heretofore large sums of money, to-wit $50,000, have, by the said corporation, been paid to State officers for services rendered by them to the said corporation to suppress certain evidences of corrupt practices and mismanagement of the affairs of the said corporation, to the detriment of the taxpayers of the State and the bondholders and stockholders of the company. It is stated that an officer of the road made to the State Board of Equalization a sworn statement of the number, kind, and valuation of the different species of property subject to taxation, which statement is on file in the office of the State Auditor at Jefferson City; that a fruitless attempt has been made to procure a certified copy of the same from the Auditor, to be used on the trial of the application for a Receiver, to be heard on the 3d of September, and that that officer pretends not to fully understand what is meant when he is asked to furnish a certified copy of the same. It is asserted also that there is an evident purpose to delay and consume time, so as to make it impossible to procure in time this important written testimony, and that circumstances attending the case tend to show the truth of the allegations contained in the petition. The attempt to procure that evidence by correspondence in time to be used at the hearing of the application for a Receiver must now be abandoned, and a resort had to a subpœna *duces tecum*, to be used before a Master in Chancery, when it is proposed to "go for the bottom facts."

THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—Hon. Edward F. Noyes, the recently-appointed United States Minister to France, accompanied by his predecessor, Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, had an interview yesterday with the Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to whom the former presented a copy of his credentials and Mr. Washburne a copy of his letter of recall. The Duke Decazes received both gentlemen with great cordiality. He expressed regret at Mr. Washburne's departure, and warmly welcomed Mr.

cricket, lawn-tennis, foot-ball, and other games, including, in Summer, the recreation of bathing from the shore. At 6:30 they return again to the ship, and at 7 take tea with cold beef or jam. Studies are resumed from 8 until 9. At 9:15 prayers are said, and at 9:30 the bell rings for bed. Such is the daily routine of a boy matriculating for positions of command in the British Navy.

This branch of the service is just now exciting more than usual interest. Torpedo experiments are made daily. Every kind of purpose to which these deadly weapons can be applied is being tested. The Queen has been present at some of the most interesting of the experiments. One of the novelties of the time is the new armor-plated ship Temeraire. The Lords of the Admiralty have this week given permission to a number of Chilian officers and Japanese officials to examine the ship. The Shereef of Morocco has also been on board. Some of the ship's arrangements are not shown to visitors. The big-gun practice lately has been pronounced eminently satisfactory, and there have been some heavy shipments made to various British possessions abroad. Twelve Gatling guns are to be dispatched next week to India. Two of the number go to Kohat; two to each of the British mountain batteries, and six to Meerut where they will be subjected to a series of trials. The carriage for mountain warfare is to be similar to that of the 7-pounder muzzle-loading rifled gun. For use in the plains, small gun-carriages and limbers are ordered, the latter for double pony or mule draft, or for small horses. Rangefinders are being issued to a number of batteries of Royal Artillery on home service. The pattern adopted is an improvement upon that invented by Capt. J. P. Nolan, Member of Parliament for Galway. The main alteration lies in the instrument being attached to a tripod instead of to a gun, the range-finding operators thus being enabled to move on in advance of the guns to ascertain any required range. Her Majesty's gun factories and dockyards are not so busy as they were a few weeks since, and some orders for the transport of troops to India and Malta have been countermanded.

Gov. Tilden's visit to London has necessarily been a calm business affair, and the overwhelming reception given to ex-President Grant. They made Mr. Tilden an honorary member of the Reform Club; many distinguished political personages called upon him; the Directors of the Metropolitan Railway showed him their underground track; Mr. W. E. Forster and Hon. Ronald Melville invited him to dinner, and he is just now enjoying the noble scenery of Scotland. A weekly journal credits him with having expressed an opinion in regard to the Irish obstructives in Parliament. The ex-Governor, it is authoritatively stated, "is well skilled in all legislative devices for suppressing gentlemen like Parnell, Biggar & Co., and he, of course, is of opinion that everybody else who has looked thoroughly into the matter, that the machinery of the 'previous question,' as applied in America, is the only effectual means of carrying on public business when a factious minority has been determined to stop it." The Cabinet is advised to use this gag, which ex-Gov. Tilden considers thoroughly effectual. The same journal has another hard hit at Minister Pierrepont, who, it is hinted, is to have a successor in a gentleman from the State of New-Jersey. "My American friends," says the journalistic gossip of the *World*, "who have been here this Summer all cry out loudly for a change in their representative; and the ladies especially go away feeling very much ill-used. Why all this soreness exists it is not for me to explain. Ask Mrs. Hicks." This paragraph will probably be quoted in the American papers. It is written in the same spirit that animated a writer in *Tailor* some time ago in regard to the funeral of the historian Motley. It is only fair to Mr Pierrepont to say that he engineered the Grant receptions with diplomatic skill and administrative adroitness; and it is quite a mistake to suppose that he is not a social and official success. Mrs. Hicks appears to be a thorn in the side of some of the American ladies here, as I intimated in a description of the Guildhall entertainment to Ex-President Grant. London society evidently feels that it is showing its friendliness and desire to be polite to the States in receiving the American widow, who, it must be admitted, takes her position and holds her own with republican grace and firmness. There is some story just now afloat—and by an English but by an American correspondent—of a lady from the States unduly forcing herself upon a select party at Strawberry Hill. I heard the subject discussed in American society yesterday. The lady was, I am told, represented as presenting herself at a garden party, not only without being asked, but in spite of an emphatic intimation that her presence would be objectionable; that she asked Lady Waldegrave to let her remain to dinner, that her ladyship said there was no room, and that then the fair American went about among the guests asking if they were all going to stay to dinner, so that if any lady or gentleman did not intend doing so she might have the vacant place. I don't know the source or origin of this pretty little story of society, but the correspondent, I am told, was present and vouches for its truth. Now, I also happen to know a good deal about the Countess of Waldegrave, and from a great respect to her journalistic friend, it is impossible that such a *contretemps* could have taken place. Lady Waldegrave is the cleverest society woman of the age. A lobbyist of the most aristocratic and refined character, she is a mistress of social and political diplomacy, and she has a way of conducting her receptions that would utterly preclude the possibility of "a scene." Moreover, she is not the woman to look down upon an American lady of any status whatever. She likes the women of the United States; she is regal in her receptions of American gentlemen of distinction. "Poker" is the one great game at cards patronized by her ladyship. She limits the stakes, but she plays the game herself with well-known skill. A leader of Whig society for many years, the Countess of Waldegrave is one of the most remarkable women of her time. The Duke de Pomars professed to sketch her life in *Fashion and Passion*, but he simply libelled her and exposed his ignorance of the best English society. There are old men possibly in New-York who knew her Ladyship's father. His name was Braham. He was the famous English tenor of his day. His songs are popular now. "He visited the United States some 40 or 50 years ago, and Mr. James Gordon Bennett was godfather to one of his sons, a pleasant, genial fellow, well known in London as the proprietor of St. James' Theatre, and himself once one of the most promising tenors of the lyric stage. Charles Braham spends his time in writing songs and collecting works of art. His brother, Mr. Ward Braham, recently died at his picturesque island residence on the Thames, and it was in connection with his burial that I related in a previous letter the incident of an old act of Parliament which gives a right of public way over any footpath by which a funeral has passed to a public grave-yard. The Countess of Waldegrave has had a title and a new estate with each of her husbands. She is very rich, and the only daughter of Mr. Charles Braham is her heiress. Strawberry Hill, made classic by the memory of Walpole, is one of the show places of England. It is an enforcement of responsibility to be invited there, but the lady of the hill takes a broad and liberal view of her duties and her privileges as a leader of society.

The British Association is in full session at Plymouth. Dr. Allen Thomson delivered the inaugural address. After a careful study of its remarks fully reported in the local journals, I feel sure that my readers, as well as those on this side of the Atlantic, will find great comfort in the assurance that "however far we may be, by reason of the imperfection of our knowledge of palæontology, comparative anatomy, and embryology, from realizing the precise nature of the chain of connection by which the actual descent has taken place, still there can be little doubt remaining in the minds of any unprejudiced students of embryology that it is only by the employment of such a hypothesis as that of evolution that further investigation in these several departments will be promoted, so as to bring us to a clearer comprehension of the most general laws which regulates the adaptation of structure to function in the universe." The Mayor of Plymouth, Earl Fortescue, Lord Mount-Edgecombe, Lord Houghton, Sir Thomas Acland, Dr. Farr, and other distinguished persons, seemed, I am told, to be much delighted with Dr. Thomson's embryology. Now that this sentiment is up we shall have no end of learned discussions in the papers arising out of the congresses of the British and Social Science Associations, which with other famous societies go into session when the newspapers are no longer clogged with parliamentary debates.

The theatrical events of the time are the production of "Brass," at the Haymarket, and of "The Golden Plough" at the Adelphi. "Brass" came to London with a certain transatlantic reputation, but it is not proving successful in London. Mr. Rowe and Miss Violet Orme, understood to be Mrs. Rowe, were both heartily applauded on making their appearance in the play. For a time Mr. Rowe maintained the good opinion which the audience wished to form of "Brass" and himself. They applauded his bright vivacious manner, they roared at his jokes, they enjoyed that old device of the ring, and after the first and second acts were enthusiastic in calling the author-actor before the curtain; but the bed-chamber scene excited signs of disapprobation, and the mad business in the last act developed these symptoms of impatience into loud expressions of derision; the curtain went down on a failure. Miss Violet Orme made a favorable impression. She lacks experience—her elocution is weak, but she is earnest, and evidently modest, and these are qualities highly estimated in London. Add to this the fact that the lady is beautiful, and you have several reasons why she should be successful on the English stage, here or in America. Some of the critics object to Mr. Rowe's make-up, but I know an Englishman who lately kicked up a great fuss in Abyssinia, the very image of Mr. Rowe's *Wasiton Stray*, and, so far as the acting of the part is concerned, the rôle was most satisfactorily performed. "The Golden Plough,"

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE OLD GARDEN.

Beyond the quiet homestead's lawn,
In drowsy peace it lies;
Well from the passing gaze withdrawn,
Its matted hedges rise.
Through solemn firs that veil the light
To reach its gate we press,
Ere softly breaks upon our sight
Its halcyon loveliness!

Deep-rimmed with box, the paths we take
Through realms of plenty range,
When Summer's mellowing fervors wake
Perpetual charms of change;
And tender sounds, not told in words,
Forever haunt the breeze,
A sense of epicurean birds
And bacchanalian bees!

For bloom and fruit, in blended way,
Here brightly gleam by turns;
Beside the currant's crimson spray
The tiger-lily burns;
Or roses raise their balmy lips
Near purple-plumbs; or yet
The gooseberry's rounded amber slips
Among the mignonette!

We see the ancient arbor loom,
That bounteous vines enwrap,
And hear, within its fragrant gloom,
Pale-glancing foliage flap;
Or when the wind of Autumn grieves
Round pomps her power shall strew,
We watch the grapes from tarnished leaves
Hang dusty and dark-blue!

Shrewd wasps, in yonder jungle, haunt
The blackberry's beaded gloss;
High stalks of maize in vigor flaunt
Green flags and silken floss;
And here broad apple-boughs once more
Hesperian wealth unfold,
Whose dragon is the worm at core
That revels on their gold!

Now emerald melons wax immense,
Or now with grandeur glows
The pumpkin's yellow corpulence
In smooth rotund repose;
Here, too, all homeller life occurs
That household aims can please,
From curves of pimpled cucumbers
To bowers of tangled peas!

So, thronged by growths of many a grade,
The calm old garden lies,
Half mantled with monastic shade,
Half bared to altering skies,
While sleepy spells are round it cast,
That gently brood and muse—
Dead songs and sunbeams of the past,
And immemorial dews!

EDGAR FAWCETT.

A QUEER CLUE.

IN TWO CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.

As an ex-detective, I am often asked to relate my adventures, and at one time I was ready enough to do so; but I soon found that my tales were looked upon as dull, prosy things, and not at all like what detectives ought to have to say for themselves. Everybody seemed to think that detectives ought to find things out by a sort of magical divination; but I was reckoned a pretty good one, and I have known some of our greatest celebrities; and the only way any of us ever found anything out was by inquiring of everybody who was likely to know a little, keeping our eyes on any probable party, holding our tongues, and putting all the scraps together. Now and then we are befriended by a lucky chance; and when this happens we get a hundred times more praise than when we puzzle out the darkest and toughest case. The last affair I was ever engaged in was of this kind. I was first concerned it it two years before I left the Police, after, by-the-bye, I had quite given up the detective branch; and I resumed it three years afterward, that is three years after I had left the Police; and this is how it occurred. I must first say, however, that I don't at all regard this as one of the dull, prosy cases I referred to; in fact, it was the most exciting business I was ever engaged in.

I had left the detective work, as I said, and indeed had left London, for when I grew a little tired of the business I was recommended to the authorities at Combestead, a thriving market-town in one of the home counties; and I had a very comfortable situation there, having little to do, very good pay, and being head of the borough Police. Of course there is a great deal of difference between life in the country and life in town, and from a policeman's view it perhaps appears greater than it does to anybody else; and whereas I had often wondered how anybody could be detected in London, I was equally surprised to think how anybody could hope to escape in the country; for, excepting when strangers came down on some carefully planned burglary, we could nearly always tell where to look for our men if anything went wrong; in short, I knew everybody. As a matter of course, everybody knew me.

There was a middle-aged party lived in a quiet row of houses in Orchard-street—which ran parallel with our High-street—a Miss Parkway, who was reputed to be pretty well off, although not extremely rich, and reputed also to be rather eccentric. She lived by herself, in the sense of having none of her relatives with her; but there were other persons, although not many, in the large house where she lodged. I had my attention drawn to her by seeing her walking repeatedly in company with a young man of no very good character, who was fully 20 years her junior, and at last I heard she was going to be married to him. All the town professed to be surprised and shocked at this, but I wasn't. Whether detectives get hard of heart in such things or not I can't say, but if nothing in the way of a woman of five-and-forty marrying a man of five-and-twenty would ever surprise me, nor should I be surprised at the man marrying the woman if she had money, as in this case. After all, although I have said John Lytherly—that was his name—was of no very good character, yet there was nothing actually against him. He was a good-tempered, good-looking, easy sort of fellow, with a lot of cleverness about him, too, that always showed itself when it wasn't wanted; and never showed itself when it might be of service. He now called himself a photographer; but had been a solicitor's clerk, an actor, a traveler for a wine-merchant, a barman, and had once, before his mother died, been bought out of the lancers. However, it was now pretty well known that John was going to marry Miss Parkway, and half the young chaps in Combestead ridiculed and envied him by turns.

Matters progressed so far that it was known the lady had given orders to Bunnyman and Company, our chief bankers, to call in a thousand pounds of her money which was out on mortgage; and it was said she intended to buy one of the houses in the High-street and fit it up as a photographer's. It was also reported that old Mr. Bunnyman had: "I hope, Miss Parkway, that whatever you do with your money, you will do nothing that you have not well considered." And it is also said that Miss Parkway replied: "If I wanted to be preached to, Mr. Bunnyman, I should go to your brother, the Ranter"—perhaps because Mr. Bunnyman had a brother who preached, though he wasn't a ranter at all. However, as these two were by themselves, I don't see how any one could have known what passed; and these confidential conversations in books and histories are certainly things I don't believe in.

It was known for certain, however, that she had not only given notice, but had actually withdrawn the money; and among other things it was said that she had admitted to her landlady, Mrs. Ambliss, that the match with Lytherly would break off all intimacy with her friends. She only had one relative who came to see her, and that was a gentleman living some 40 miles away, but he had not been to Combestead lately. Whether he was offended or not, neither the landlady nor lodger could say; but the latter feared he was, as she had written and told him exactly how affairs stood and what steps she had taken, but had received no reply to her letter. Lytherly seemed, very naturally, to be [illegible] and took [illegible]

lations—for I had my say as well as the others—in a good-tempered although rather a conceited style. One annoyance he felt, which was that everybody to whom he owed money—which was every one who would trust him—was anxious to be the first paid; and, thinking that a little gentle pressure might help them, two or three of the tradesmen took out County Court summonses against him; and this, as he said, was very hard on him and very selfish. However, there seemed a little chance that they would defeat themselves, for, harassed and worried by these doings, he was forced to ask Miss Parkway for an advance of money, being the first time he had ever done so. He had received money from her, but she had always offered it, and pressed it upon him when he made a show, if he was not actually in earnest, of wishing to refuse it. Whether she was in a bad temper at the time, or whether she was hurt at his making such a request, Lytherly could not say, but she refused to make the advance, and they parted worse friends than they had been for some time.

All this the young fellow told out at the Bell on the Saturday, as the refusal happened on the Friday. A great part of it in my hes ring, for I generally took my pipe and glass at the Bell, and I saw that he was well on for tipsy. He had indeed been drinking there some hours, and would perhaps have stopped longer, but that the landlord persuaded him to go home. He was hardly able to walk, and as I didn't wish him to get into any trouble, which might mean also trouble to me, I followed him to the door, determined I would see him to his lodgings if necessary; but just then his landlady's son happened to come by. The poor chap, as I well remember, had been to the dentist's to have a tooth drawn, his face was so swollen that Mr. Clawes would not attempt to draw it till daylight, and the poor fellow was half distracted with pain. He offered to see Lytherly home, and as he lived in the same house and slept in the same room, of course he was the fittest party to do so; and so off they went together, and in due course of time I went home too.

Next day was Sunday, and a quiet day enough it always was in Combestead. Younger men might have thought it dull, but it suited me. I had lived 50 years in London, and did not object to the steady-going ways of the little town; in fact I took to going to church, and all sorts of things. Well, the day passed by without anything particular, and I was really thinking of going to bed, although it was only 9:30, for I felt sleepy and tired, when I heard somebody run hurriedly up our front garden, and then followed a very loud double knock at the door. I lived, I should mention, at a nice house in Church-street, which was a turning that led from the High-street into Orchard-street, where, as I have said, Miss Parkway lived. I was just about to drink a glass of egghot, which is a thing I am very partial to when I have a cold, and this was Winter-time; but I put the tumbler down to listen, for when such a hurried step and knock came, it was nearly always for me; and sure enough, in another half-minute the door was opened, and I heard

in the enemy's camp, but yielded at last to the fortune of war; the congratulations of his comrades; the pleasant chat with his friends among the bystanders; the fielding out; the brilliant catch; the well-stopped ball; finally, the welcome announcement that the last wicket of the other side is down; the summons to lunch; the smoke afterward, and in due time the resumption of the station at the wicket—each one of these incidents has about it a kind of inspiration which, as Horace puts it in his panegyric on the athletes of old, raises the "lords of the land to the level of the gods."—*All the Year Round.*

SKYE.

My heart is yearning to thee, O Skye!
Dearest of islands!
There first the sunshine gladdened my eye,
On the sea sparkling.
There doth the dust of my dear ones lie,
In the old graveyard.

Bright are the golden green fields to me,
Here in the Lowlands;
Sweet sings the mavis in the thorn-tree,
Snowy with fragrance;
But oh for a breath of the great North Sea,
Girdling the mountains!

Good is the smell of the brine that laves
Black rock and skerry,
Where the great palm-leaved tangle waves
Down in the green depths,
And round the craggy bluff, pierced with caves
Seagulls are screaming.

Where the sun sinks beyond Hunish Head,
Swimming in glory,
And he goes down to his ocean bed
Studded with islands,
Flushing the Coolin with royal red,
Would I were sailing!

Many a hearth round that friendly shore
Giveth warm welcome;
Charms still are there, as in days of yore,
More than of mountains;
But hearths and faces are seen no more,
Once of the brightest.

Many a poor black cottage is there,
Grimy with peat smoke,
Sending up its soft evening air
Purest blue incense,
While the low music of psalm and prayer
Rises to Heaven.

Kind were the voices I used to hear
Round such a fireside,
Speaking the mother tongue old and dear,
Making the heart beat
With endless tales of wonder and fear,
Or plaintive singing.

Great were the marvelous stories told
Of Oasian's heroes,
Giants, and witches, and young men bold,
Seeking adventures,
Winning Kings' daughters and guarded gold
Only with valor.

Reared in those dwellings have brave ones been;
Brave ones are still there.
Forth from their darkness on Sunday I've seen
Coming pure linen,
And, like the linen, the souls were clean
Of them that wore it.

See that thou kindly use them, O man!
To whom God giveth
Stewardship over them, in thy short span,
Not for thy pleasure!
Woe be to them who choose for a clan
Four-footed people!

Blessings be with ye, both now and aye,
Dear human creatures!
Yours is the love of the gold can buy
Nor time can wither.
Peace be to thee and thy children, O Skye!
Dearest of islands!

—*Good Words.*

DICKENS' LAWYERS.—Mr. Jaggers himself is one of Dickens' most felicitous characterizations in the law department of what we have called Dickens-land. It is astonishing that his limited experience as a reporter and as an apprentice in an attorney's office should have furnished him with so many sharply-defined types of the English lawyer, through all the grades of the profession, from Sampson Brass, in *The Old Curiosity Shop*, all the way up to the bland Lord Chancellor who figures so gracefully in *Bleak House*. He introduces scores of lawyers into his various romances, and shows a superficial knowledge, at least of the jargon which distinguishes their language from the English language, and of the moral qualities which distinguish their legal nature from ordinary human nature; but he also discriminates clearly between the different classes into which the profession is divided, and, while preserving the general features of each class, sharply individualizes; every person included in it—that is, every person who seems deserving of a place in his gallery of original characters. Thus Stryver in *A Tale of Two Cities*, belongs, like Jaggers, to a class of domineering legal bullies, of whom they might, upon a superficial observation, be considered as pretty much alike; but, as represented by Dickens, they are very far apart in individual character, and cannot be confounded by any reader whose imagination has once been stamped with the image of either. The variation comes in great part from the fact that the ides, purpose, and atmosphere of the romances are widely different. Stryver comes into *A Tale of Two Cities* chiefly as the advocate of an honest man accused of high treason. Jaggers comes into *Great Expectations* as the legal centre of a story which is saturated with crime, a story where the criminal or worthless characters are in the majority, and where the interesting persons are all involved in a mesh of contradictions, arising from low villainies, of which they are the victims. The offenses in the one romance are political; technical crimes which are universally known to be often the highest expression of noble virtues. In the other the crimes are such as all civilized mankind repudiates, and the perpetrators of which are persons who can be saved from death or transportation only by the interposition of such lawyers as Mr. Jaggers, exerting their force and ferocity, their ingenuity and knowledge of technical forms, on behalf of the criminal's "legal rights."—*The Atlantic Monthly.*

FANS.—It is curious to see how the historical development of our civilization has been epitomized in fan-painting. The relation between history and this branch of art is closer than has been the case with some objects of far greater importance. Mythology furnished the first subjects to the painters of fans; the Bible then took the place of mythology; the achievements of the cavaliers of the Middle Ages, both true and imaginary, the courts of love and all the chief features of that long and wonderful period next embellished the face of the costly trinket. Every episode in the "Jerusalem Delivered" was treated in a masterly manner. In the seventeenth century fans showed a striking tendency to increase in size. The *Mercury*, a French paper of fashions, in a number of January, 1678, states that their size should be in keeping with the volume of the dresses worn; at that time, as it is known, the *guardinfante* gave ladies the shape of immense demijohns—no wonder, then, that fans were two feet square. But the reaction came; this style of fans was replaced by the "Lilliputian," or "imperceptible" ones. These suggested to Mme. De Genlis her saying: "When women were timid and blushed they used to carry large fans, and they hid their faces behind them. Now that they blush no longer and are intimidated by nothing, they do not care to hide their faces, and consequently they carry but microscopic fans."

The two most beautiful fans ever seen are one of lace that belonged to Mme. de Pompadour, now in the possession of Mme. A. Jubinal, and one of ivory, presented by the City of Dieppe to the unfortunate Marie Antoinette on the birth of her son, the Dauphin, in May, 1785. The former, probably of Italian origin, is made of the finest embroidered lace; it took nine years to finish it, and the cost was about $30,000. A row of miniatures almost indistinguishable to the naked eye, but of infinite precision and finish, forms its border; it is divided into five sections, each one decorated with a painted medallion, and all fine masterpieces of miniature painting. The central medallion was suggested by an historical anecdote known by the designation of *The Flea of Miss Desroches*. In 1379, Etienne Pasquier was one evening at the salon of the Misses Desroches, who gathered around them the greatest littérateurs and wits of their time. Perceiving a flea on Miss Desroches' shoulder, Pasquier cried that he would give anything to be that flea, and that he would willingly celebrate it in a poem. The suggestion was enthusiastically received by the company; every one offered to join in singing the praises of the happy insect," and the result was that a volume of poems in Greek, Latin, French, Italian, and English were soon published under the title, *The Flea of Miss Desroches*. According to Le Monnoye, the best of all these poems was written by the young lady herself. Balzac speaks of Marie Antoinette's fan above mentioned as "the handsomest of all celebrated historical fans." It belongs to the variety of the so-called "broken fans," by which name are distinguished those now widely in use that have no cover. This fan is of ivory, open-worked and carved; it was executed by Le Flamand, (an ivory-carver who has, perhaps, never been excelled,) after the drawing by Vien, first painter of Louis XVI.'s household. The subject is an episode in the life of Alexander the Great. Porus, an Indian Prince, who reigned in 327 B. C., and the eastern banks of the Hydaspes, refused to submit to Alexander, but defeated in battle, was taken prisoner and brought before the conqueror. Alexander asked him how he expected to be treated. "As a brave soldier and King!" daringly answered the Prince. The great Macedonian, subdued by the firmness of his foe's countenance, gave him back the conquered States. The incident is engraved in a wonderful manner on the ribs of the fan. The French Revolution, which changed everything, influenced even fan-painting. The favorite subjects for decoration were the convocation of the General States, the inauguration of the Assembly, Mirabeau, and the three letters, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity. Marat then had his turn, and when it was the fashion to boast of rags, the aristocratic fan of former times was replaced by a very coarse one, on which still coarser sketches were drawn, bearing the motto, "Freedom or Death." It will be remembered that Charlotte Corday carried a knife in one hand and the popular fan in the other, at the killing of Marat. The Reign of Terror could but produce a reaction, and this, too, was felt in the manufacture of this toy, and gave rise to the satirical fans. Fans were then made of assignats—the greenbacks of the French Republic, famous for their worthlessness. Later on appeared the so-called "Pundholder's fan"—a clever epitome of the financial situation of the country. A fat, well-attired gentleman was shown on the right side of the fan, having the inscription underneath: "*I was, thou wast, he was,*" &c. On the left, under a thin, ragged, starving citizen, was the inscription: "*I am, thou art, he is,*" &c. The Royalists' ingenuity and patriotism were stimulated by the danger they were exposed to, and in order to communicate their political sentiments without discovery, they devised the "weeping-willow fan," the leaves of which, when examined closely, holding the fan turned upside down, represented images of Louis XVI., Marie Antoinette, and other members of the royal family. They contrived also transparent fans which only revealed their political meaning by being placed against the light. To such a fan Madame De Cevennes owed her death, and on the scaffold she bravely waved a similar one which she had procured nobody knew how.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

FLEET-STREET.—Just within the sight of Temple Bar, on the right of the street, is Child's Bank, which deserves notice as the oldest banking-house in England, still kept where Francis Child, an industrious apprentice of Charles I.'s time, married the rich daughter of his master, William Wheeler, the goldsmith, and founded the great banking family. Here, "at the sign of the Marygold"—the quaint old emblem of the expanded flower, with the motto "Ainsi mon ame," which still adorns the banking office—Charles II. kept his great account and poor Nell Gwynne her small one, not to speak of Prince Rupert, Depys, Dryden, and many others. Several other great banks are in this neighborhood. No. 19 is Gosling's Bank, with the sign of the three squirrels, represented in iron-work on the central window, founded in the reign of Charles II. No. 37 is Hoare's Bank, which dates from 1680; the sign of the Golden Bottle over the door, represents the flask carried by the founder when he came up to London to seek his fortune. Fleet-street retains its old reputation of being occupied by newspaper editors and their offices, and it is almost devoted to them. But it also contains many taverns, where lawyers and newspaper writers congregate for luncheon, and which are more frequent here than almost anywhere else in London, and many of these, of great antiquity, are celebrated in the pages of the *Rambler* and *Spectator*. It was next door to Child's Bank that the famous "Devil Tavern" stood, with the sign of St. Martin and the Devil, where the Apollo Club had its meetings, guided by poetical rules of Ben Jonson, which began—

"Let none but guests or clubbers hither come:
Let dunces, fools, and sordid men keep home;
Let learned, civil, merry men b' invited,
And modest too; nor be choice liquor slighted;
Let nothing in the treat offend the guest:
More for delight than cost prepare the feast."

We hear of Swift dining "at the Devil Tavern with Dr. Garth and Addison," when "Garth treated," and of Dr. Johnson presiding here at a supper-party in honor of the publication of Mrs. Lennox's first book. In Shire Lane was the "Kit-Kat-Club," (which first met in Westminster at the house of a pastry-cook called Christopher Cat); where the youth of Queen Anne's reign were wont to

"Sleep away the days and drink away the nights."

Thither it was that Steele and Addison brought Hoadley, Bishop of Bangor, on the anniversary of William III. to drink to his "immortal memory," and thence, as Steele dropped drunk under the table, the scandalized Bishop stole away home to bed, but was propitiated in the morning by this line:

"Virtue with so much ease on Bangor sits,
All faults he pardons, though he none commits."

The members of this club all had their portraits painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller for Jacob Tonson, their Secretary, and the half-size then chosen by the artist has always since caused the term "Kit Kat" to be applied to that form of portrait. The pictures painted here by Kneller are now at Bayfordbury in Hertfordshire. Hard by, also in Shire Lane, was the tavern—the "Bible Tavern"—which was inappropriately chosen by Jack Sheppard for many of his orgies, because it was possessed of a trap-door, through which, in case of pursuit, he could drop unobserved into a subterranean passage communicating with Bell Yard—an alley which is associated with Pope, who used to come thither to visit his friend Fortescue, afterward Master of the Rolls. Opposite the first gate of the temple, No. 201 in Fleet-street, marked by its golden bird over the door, is the Cock Tavern, one of the few ancient taverns remaining unaltered internally from the time of James I., with its long, low room, subdivided by settees, and its carved oak chimney-piece of that period. It was hither that Pepys, to his wife's great aggravation, would come gallivanting with pretty Mrs. Knipp, and where they "drank, ate a lobster, and sang, and mighty merry till almost midnight." Tennyson begins "Will Waterproof's Lyrical Monologue, made at The Cock," with the lines—

"O, plump head waiter at The Cock,
To which I most resort,
How goes the time? 'Tis five o'clock.
Go fetch a pint of port."

As we pass the angle of Chancery-lane we must recollect that the gentle Isaac Walton lived as a hosier and shirt-maker in the corner house from 1627 to 1647, and that just beyond, in the bow-windowed house, which is still standing, (Nos. 184, 185,) lived the poet Drayton, next door to St. Dunstan's Church. In a house close by, now demolished, Abraham Cowley was born in 1618, being the son of a grocer, and studied the large copy of Spenser's *Faery Queen* which lay on his mother's window-sill, till he became, as he himself tells, "irrecoverably a poet."—*Good Words.*

MANAGEMENT OF COVENT GARDEN IN 1811.—John Kemble's management certainly did not tend to the elevation of the stage; the vast size of the new theatres, so different to the old, which were quite small, induced him to create that spectacular drama which has since swollen to such enormous dimensions. Splendid processions, real water, real horses, elephants, dogs, too frequently possessed the stage, to the exclusion of artistic talent. Even in these degenerate days we would not tolerate much that drew eager crowds to the patent houses, where the Kemble's and a host of talent beside graced the boards. The importance given to the quadruped actors was particularly degrading, and was severely commented on by the press. Upon the revival of the famous old spectacle, "Blue Beard," in 1811, the following burlesque copy of theatrical rules was published: "Every mare or horse who refuses a part shall forfeit one peck of oats. Should any mare, horse, or gelding come to rehearsal, in dirty shoes, or lie down in the greenroom, or snort during rehearsal, the forfeiture shall be one peck of oats."—*Temple Bar.*

RAILROAD INVESTMENTS.—The material record of the railway in the United States, as we have seen, is no mean achievement. It has met and overcome obstacles of distance and construction in a way which justifies the belief that it will be equal to any future emergency which can arise. Hampered by the want of ready money in the community it came proposing to aid, it has devised and successfully practised financial methods as new as its methods of transportation. Towns and counties have been induced to bond themselves for its aid. The capitalists of the Old World have been seduced into taking their bonds. Stockholders—frequently there were none—and those who supplied the funds on construction bonds have seen the property pass to other hands, from whom fresh levies had been made with mortgages as a security. The investment of our railroad system has probably been as financially disastrous to the class of investors who bore the brunt of the first cost, as the settlement of the country itself was to the original supporters of the colonies settled all along the coast from Massachusetts to Georgia, and especially from the proprietary colonies. The incompetence of the methods of our era to meet the exigencies of the next is nowhere seen more plainly than in the development of finance. Though it has been claimed that "it is safe to say that this forgotten element in the account (the mere amounts of money actually paid into construction and since wiped out of existence by insolvency or loss of interest) would constitute more than a set-off for the largest amount of watered stock ever alleged to have been issued," yet it is hardly to be expected that the debtor and creditor accounts of the railroad with the public can be kept in this way with entire satisfaction to the community; for the community, with the railroad itself, has gone through a process of education, though possibly in a different direction.—*Harper's Magazine.*

A SPANISH TERTULIA.—Few Englishmen, I take it, have had the privilege of being present at a *Tertulia*, (Spanish for kettle-drum.) A few men, chiefly literary, with spectacles, Republican newspaper editors, and such small fry, are admitted to the sanctum, and I passed as one of the literary men. There is a quick, oniflowing rush of many sandaled feet, and the sharp "Toot-toot-toot-toot" of the Spanish Infantry quick march bugle, passing beneath the window. All crowd to see what it is. "*Ah! ah!*" with deep-drawn sighs from several voices. "*Dios de mi vida, de mi corazon!*" ("Alas! God of my life and of my heart!") "*Dios Eterno!*" It is the last drawn batch of *quintos*, or conscripts, being marched to the barracks, and the peasant couplet is freely quoted—that couplet which I have heard uttered in lonely gypsy hut, in low back-barrier, in wine-shop, and in third-class carriage:

"Cursed be the State that ever
Robs the mother of her son,
And restores him to her never
Save when blind, lame, lost, undone!"

"Are they so badly treated, the conscripts, Doña Antonia?" I asked. "What, now? No, not so badly; now they are Kings to what they were; they used to be terribly beaten, and have bad food; but now, they have themselves bet. tered their lot, with Castelar to aid them." "How so, Señora?" "Why, by killing a good lot of their officers, and a good thing too—*vaya.* If they knew their power, they would do as they liked. But they are beasts of burden, mere *brutos* (*i. e.*, stupids.) Why, 10 years ago it was death for a soldier who robbed an officer of anything above the value of two shillings!" Into the room, at this juncture, burst the servant, having quite forgotten the little episode in the kitchen, arrayed in decent black. "Will you," she said to her mistress, "put on this bow of ribbon for me? I want to go and dine with my *novio* at the eating-house, for the last time; he is drawn in the *quinta*." Her sides shaking with supressed laughter, the mistress performs her task, dismissing the young lady with the blessing, "Go you with God, my daughter;" then turning to the company, "*Novio*, did she say? God bless me: why her *novio* is her *chulillo!* (N.B. *Novio*—a sweetheart-legitimate; and *chulillo*, a make-believe sweetheart, who drains a servant girl of all her money, makes free for the joint dinner, and then, having sucked the poor girl dry, shows a clean pair of heels.) I am sorry to say this is a common form of low and cowardly vice in Spain's larger towns and cities. The treatment of servants by their mistresses in Spain is something quite extraordinary. One moment the lady is quarreling with her, the next calling her "My daughter." And so the two rub on, in a sort of irregular, sunshine-and-shower Freemasonry of life. But there is no domineering, no interference with the poor servant's dress, pleasures, and "followers." The servants take their meals, too, at what hour they like; as a rule, they receive about $7 per month, and buy their own simple food, of beans, bacon, coffee, bread, and the vegetables of the season, out of it, and there is no tyrannical interference. Above all, there are no bells in Spanish houses, so the poor girls are not forever engaged in "answering the bell." Thus kindly, if somewhat irregularly treated, the servants are very kind and devoted to a good master and mistress, while all the despotism of English mistresses is avoided. And if the middle classes loathe and hate the oppressive *quintas* or conscriptions, no less do they hate the other adjuncts of their ever cruel and oppressive Government. "They say, Pepita, the King is about to be married to the Infanta ——" "*Yo lo creo*" ("I believe you") is the rejoinder in a voice of the utmost contempt. "*Oh! qué tio pendon! Oh! qué tio sin corazon!*" (*i. e.* "Oh! what a gallant uncle! Oh! what an uncle without heart!") "And Canovas is to continue his Majesty's right-hand man," remarks some one else. "*Tio pillo*: (*i. e.*, "a rogue, he is the rejoinder muttered on all sides. One of the worst and most unpromising signs of the times in Spain of to-day, is that, though all own the King to be a blameless boy, they hate all around him; and not one party can you enter where the Ministers, individually and collectively, are not soundly abused. I state this fact with sorrow and regret; but it is the result of long and careful observation.—*Temple Bar.*

THE PAPER ON WHICH SANSKRIT MANUSCRIPTS ARE WRITTEN.—The manuscripts examined have mostly been written on country paper sized with yellow arsenic and an emulsion of tamarind seeds, and then polished by rubbing with a conch-shell. A few are on white Kashmiri paper, and some on palm-leaf. White arsenic is rarely used for the size, but I have seen a few codices sized with it, the mucilage employed in such cases being acacia gum. The surface of ordinary country paper being rough, a thick coating of size is necessary for easy writing; and the tamarind-seed emulsion affords this admirably. The paper used for ordinary writing is sized with rice gruel; but such paper attracts damp and vermin of all kinds, and that great pest of literature, "the silver fish," thrives luxuriantly on it. The object of the arsenic is to keep off this insect, and it serves the purpose most effectually. No insect or worm of any kind will attack arsenicized paper, and so far the manuscripts are perfectly secure against its ravages. The superior appearance and cheapness of European paper has of late induced many persons to use it instead of the country arsenicized paper in writing *puthis*; but this is a great mistake, as the latter is not near so durable as the former, and is liable to be rapidly destroyed by insects. I cannot better illustrate this than by referring to some of the manuscripts in the library of the Asiatic Society. There are among them several volumes written on foolscap paper, which date from 1820 to 1830, and they already look decayed, moldering, and touched in several places by the silver fish." Others on John-paper, which is thicker, larger, and stouter, are already so far injured that the ink has faded, and become in in many places illegible; whereas the manuscripts which were originally copied on arsenicized paper for the College of Fort William in the first decade of the century, are now quite as fresh as when first written. I have seen many manuscripts in private collections which are much older and still quite as fresh. This fact would suggest the propriety of Government records in Mofussil courts being written on arsenicized paper instead of the ordinary English foolscap, which is so rapidly destroyed both by the climate and also by white ants. To guard against mistake, I should add here that the ordinary yellow paper sold in the bazaars is dyed with turmeric, and not at all proof against the attack of insects.—*The Athenæum.*

SENSITIVENESS OF THE CAT.—The study of mountain climates has hitherto taken the form chiefly of an investigation into the physiological effects of diminished atmospheric pressure on the human organism. Since different individuals are very variously endowed with the power of accommodating themselves to altered external conditions, it is not to be wondered at that some discrepancies are to be found in the statements of different observers as to the effects upon themselves and others of alterations of atmospheric pressure. Even different animals seem to possess very different degrees of sensitiveness in this respect. The cat appears to be the most sensitive of animals in this particular. It cannot exist at an elevation above 12,000 or 13,000 feet. Attempts to acclimatize it at Potosi, a town in Bolivia, about 13,000 feet above the sea, have failed. At this elevation it is said to be attacked by very remarkable tetanic fits, commencing at first as slight irregularities of muscular movement, as in St. Vitus' dance, and gradually becoming stronger and stronger, inducing the poor animals to make violent leaps, as if they wished to climb up the rocks or the walls of the houses; after violent efforts of this kind they fall exhausted with fatigue, and expire in a convulsive seizure. In the town of Mexico, about 7,300 feet above the sea, efforts to introduce the cat, M. Jourdanet tells us, have been more successful. He mentions the attempt of a French lady who imported a couple of white Angoras. He says: "They rapidly lost their habitual gayety. They bred, however, but their young family was reared with difficulty, many of them dying in their earliest infancy, (drowned, so to say, in rarefied air!) Those who survived had a dejected appearance, not the gay and lively aspect natural to kittens. Most astonishing thing of all, they were all of them deaf." The long-suffering dog, however, abounds in Mexico, and before the conquest the natives used to eat them.—*The Fortnightly Review.*

ALPINE HEIGHTS.

Like mighty thinkers, there they stand
Above the soft green pasture-land;
They yield no common yearly food.
To those lone heights ne'er climbs the wood.
"What do those giant idlers there?"
I asked: and streams the answer bare,
Which, foaming through the Summer heat,
Rush down the rocks, and round the feet
Of those gray mountains coolness bring—
The coolness of their glacier spring.
"Oh, brown would all these pastures lie,
If never peak had towered high
Above the zone where corn and oil
Can flourish and repay your toil.
Those grand, calm heights, like sages, hold
Such treasures heaped from times of old,
Such stores of ice and snow to yield
Their cooling draught to thirsty field;
Those rugged shoulders bravely bear
New burdens for the coming year.
But mortals will not read aright,
Nor know that, from the barren height,
Unquenched the living waters flow
Which verdure bring to fields below."

—*The Spectator.*

THE APTERYX.—No remaining birds of New-Zealand equal in interest the weird-like kiwis, or *Apteryx*, the wingless relations of the gigantic bipeds of the past. Of the *Apteryx* four species are generally recognized—one, nearly extinct, in the Northern Island, and three in the Southern. The country was known many years before the kiwi was noticed by naturalists, and the first skin brought to England and exhibited at the Linnæan Society in 1813 was at first believed to be an artificially formed imposture. It was not until the skin had been opened and the presence of rudimentary wings detected, that the fact of so unique a form of life was recognized. The different species vary in bulk, from the size of a duck to that of a small goose. The plumage of the whole body is of the same character, and utterly different from that of other birds. Instead of springing from the skin in small tufts, the feathers grow like the hair of mammals, each plume singly. They are lanceolate, and the filaments are merely disunited hairs or barbs, the shaft terminating in a soft point. The beak is very long and snipe-like, adapted for probing the soft ground for earth-worms at night, when alone it ventures abroad. Perhaps no creature is more defenseless or less capable of adapting itself to any change of the conditions of life. Its only strength is in its legs, which it uses for burrowing with great rapidity, so that a kiwi confined in an inclosure has been known to burrow down for more than a yard into the hard ground beneath the fence, and thence up to the surface outside, and make its escape, in a single night. The egg of the kiwi is larger in comparison with the parent bird than that of any other bird; the egg of a mother weighing three pounds will weigh 15½ ounces when filled with water, and measure five inches by three. The plain gray and brown plumage of the different species and the nocturnal habits of the whole group do not aid in making them interesting or attractive birds, for they can seldom be seen, either in nature or captivity, as they bundle up into a ball among ferns or straw. But they are the last living representatives of the creatures that once were the most advanced type of life. The skeleton is yet more remarkable than the mere outward form; the ribs, only nine in number, broad and flattened like those of a tortoise; the wing-bones under the skin and two inches long; no furculum or merrythought; no flesh on the breast-bone, which is a small shield without any keel or ridge. The vertebræ of the neck strong and massive; the small head and long feeble bill; the enormous pelvis, with its great muscular attachents, the deadly claws of the bird both all on its back instead of on its breast; the huge and disproportionate thigh and leg bones, all call up the idea of creatures not less unlike the ordinary bird of every-day life than the flying-reptiles of the saurian geological epoch.—*Good Words.*

DICKENS AND THACKERAY.—If we look to the novels of Dickens and Thackeray, individual life is still represented, by each after his own manner, but by both in essential accordance with the spirit of their time. Charles Dickens' will to aid in the work of his day caused him even to found a journal for the purpose. Nor was his art always at fault when he took as theme of a story some social accident that he thought evil, and so wrote what was called a "novel with a purpose." This could be faulty only as a novel with inadequate or ephemeral purpose, for no sane man's work is purposeless. But it should not be overlooked that under every such accident lay an essential principle, and this, not the accident through which it was illustrated, might give a central thought, as in one of Shakespeare's plays, lasting as nature. In *Bleak House*, for example, the machinery of the Chancery Court is very prominent, and from the surface of the story there is much attack on its abuses. But in the essence of the tale the result of a Chancery suit represents anything that may happen to a man outside his own life, anything that fills his imagination till it blinds him to the fact that "what he does is his kingdom." Richard Carstone's young hopes to a dream of the great crowning of his life by fortune through the ending of the suit. This draws him out of the true individual life of daily duty which is typified in Mr. Jarndyce of Bleak House, who resolutely puts the lawsuit out of his life, and in Esther Summerson, who jingles cheerfully her housekeeping keys and is ready for each duty as it comes. In Thackeray's novels one of the least cynical of men kept the wiseacres of the clubs in awe, and caused the worldly in their own conceit to digest stories that set forth a standard of life which they might otherwise have refused to allow. With the advantage of more cultivated training than the genius of Dickens had received, and aided by much study of Fielding, Thackeray constructed *Vanity Fair* in some degree upon the model of *Tom Jones*. *Tom Jones* was a picture of the social world, and at its two poles were Tom Jones and Blifil. The world of Thackeray's *Vanity Fair* had at one pole Becky Sharp and her set, at the other pole Amelia and Major Dobbin. Some have called Major Dobbin a milksop. The type was strengthened, perhaps, in Major Newcome, whom none could despise. But it is curious to see how the cynicism once found in Thackeray's novels served as a thin shell for the protection of the tenderness within—how it sheltered the form of a brave manhood with the guileless innocence of childhood as the best part of its strength, and the tender simplicity of a true womanhood—reserving scorn or satire for all that was opposite to these.—*Henry Morley in the Nineteenth Century.*

SIR JOHN BOWRING AND MEHEMET ALI.—Sir John Bowring describes his visit in 1837 to Mehemet Ali. The Pasha received him in the Palace of Shoubra. He was conducted by the Secretary into the presence of the Pasha, and "in the corner of the place of audience stood Mehemet Ali, with his white beard, soft and fair hands, and fiery eye." Coffee was ordered in and conversation began. Mehemet Ali related that when the insurrection broke out in Syria the Russian and French Consuls told him he should study history in order to learn how to govern. "My son wrote to me," he said, "for orders, but I thought it best to go myself, and I solved everything in a week. That was practical government, better than I could have learned from history." The fact is that he went to Saffa, and simply hanged all the leaders of the revolt. He was fond of talking of his plans for the improvement of Egypt, and said to his visitor, "I have hitherto only scratched the earth with a pin, or tilled it with a hoe, but I mean to go over it with a plow." An English lady was introduced to him, and asked him for a lock of his hair as a memento. He refused the favor, probably thinking it an improper concession to a Christian woman, but said, "No, I can't give you a hair now, but when I am dead my whole head shall be at your service." Sir John Bowring gave him some valuable lessons and good advice. He persuaded the Pasha to oppose, at least in words, the slave trade; he convinced him that it was impolitic in a time of famine to forbid the exportation of grain, and he induced him to pardon some merchants whom the Pasha had condemned to the galleys, because they did not repay money he had lent them. Yet at Cairo there were persons who, even after seeing him, thought themselves wiser than Sir John Bowring. He was present when a man accused of burglary was brought before a tribunal. The crowd clamored for his immediate execution, and the Judge, to make things pleasant, ordered him to be hanged forthwith. Sir John Bowring was asked by this rapid Judge how such a criminal would be dealt with in England, and replied that he would probably be transported to a distant colony. The Judge asked at what cost, and Sir John Bowring estimated the expense of transportation. "And what in your country is the cost of a rope?" Sir John Bowring answered that it cost a few pence. "Then I think," the Judge said, "you must be great fools."—*The Saturday Review.*

ROUGH'S ALLEY—A LONDON SKETCH.—Rough's Alley happens to be in my case a short cut to railway, tram-car, or omnibus; so I know it pretty well, though I never enter it by choice, especially in hot weather. The space between the miserable little holes of houses is not wider than the room in which I am writing. A gutter runs down the middle. The alley is usually noisy with ragged and dirty children, quarrelling women—also ragged—and drunken men. All these are hideous with dirt. I do not believe the women wash their faces once in a week. How the poor creatures manage to breathe in these small, low rooms, with fires in them, it is hard to say. In hot weather the whole population gets out of doors as much as possible. Half a dozen of the old men beg of you as you pass along. There are one or two birds kept, and there are cats—the sight of the latter, tortured mangy skeletons, adding greatly to the generally miserable appearance of the place. One very close Summer morning I was about to pass along this alley for time's sake, but was stopped by what I saw. Everybody—man, woman, and child—appeared to have turned out in a state of half undress. At the first glance, you might have said that the inhabitants of Rough's Alley had all got some frightful spotted fever upon them. But upon the whole I thought me turn away and choose another route, at the cost of a cab, was a quite sufficient key to all the rest of the spectacle. It was a woman, suckling a child, and both looked well enough—they were certainly fat enough. The woman's apology for a body-linen garment was rent, and, coming suddenly round the corner as I did, I saw as she got up with an execration, to go indoors, I saw, to speak plain English—but no, I cannot speak plain English; the woman and the child were one mass of pink—from the bites of vermin. This is nauseating to read, but it was more nauseating to see; and, as I have said, I turned away. Once I ventured, drive by my natural curiosity, to walk down by the shady side of this alley. There again I saw, among other things, a woman still more nearly unclad, who made indescribable gestures and called after me. But that was nothing. It was my nose that suffered, and through my nose my whole system. I have never repeated *that* experiment. And about the morals of Rough's Alley? Well, before going down the back of it they do I had taken care to leave my watch on the mantel-piece; but, in fact, I saw no human creature there except the shameless woman. I only saw and smelt unutterable things. But you will, of course, be prepared to hear that in Rough's Alley there is plenty of drunkenness. Here the women drink gin from morning to night, and till they forget the lowest forms of decency. I have seen—on that open pavement, within a stone's throw of a busy thoroughfare—I have seen—no, that also must go unwritten. If any policeman should read these lines, he may draw upon his private recollections of the drunkard's cells at the station-houses. Here, too, there is plenty of fighting. Fighting is gambling. Indeed at midnight, and after midnight, gambling and boozing are carried on so commonly in the beer shops about here that I cannot possibly believe the Police are ignorant of the facts, though I do not like to assume that they are bribed. Here is the house or den in which the man beats his wife; here is the slaughter, aged 16, in the very room in which his wife is lying in with her seventh or eighth child; and when she complains of the—the discourtesy, shall we say?—not daring to hope for morality in such a place—he smashes the windows, puts out her last blink of fire with her last drop of beer, lays in the songs about her back, and half kills the baby in the paroxysm to hit her on the breasts. And here, too—to end a sickening story and let in a breath of sweet air—here the missionary is to be seen on his rounds; here I have seen one or two lovely children; here I have watched a poor coster lad gradually making his way up in the fish and watercress line till he has got a donkey and gone to a better neighborhood. And, almost in the alley itself, are two or three very decent families. Of one, the head is a Secularist; of the other, the head is a Methodist and a teetotaler. Close by is a gin shop, and there is more than one beer shop—one of the latter actually in the place.—*The Contemporary Review.*

PIGS AND THEIR TRIALS.—A learned jurisconsult, M. Berriat St. Prix, examining the archives of the old French criminal courts, found more than sixty accounts of trials in which swine or other animals were placed at the bar—as we should call it—as criminals, or offenders accused of crime. These occurred at various dates, from the twelfth century down far into the seventeenth—the later centuries of the Church had been accustomed to pronounce anathemas, on some occasions, against certain noxious vermin, such as field-mice, May bugs, caterpillars, snails, and others hurtful to the farms and gardens. But the criminal trial of animals was a different thing altogether. The instances ferreted out by M. Berriat St. Prix related mostly to offenders of the porcine genus, but some applied to bulls or cows and other animals. One of the trials took place in the year 1266. The officer of justice of the Monastery of Sainte Geneviève brought to trial a hog that had killed and partly devoured a poor little infant, at Fontenay aux Roses, near Paris. The culprit, found guilty, was sentenced to the punishment of being roasted to death—an example of roast pork which will probably be rather new to most English readers. Again, in the year 1386, a magistrate of Falaise, in Normandy, after a formal examination into the facts, condemned a sow to be mutilated in the leg and the head, and then to be hanged, for having killed and partly devoured an infant. Of course, the prisoner at the bar was neither asked nor expected to give evidence in her own defense. The executioner was furnished with new gloves on the occasion. Again, the judicial officer of the Abbay of Beaupré, near Beauvais, instituted a formal inquiry into a charge brought against a bull, of having viciously killed a maiden 13 years of age, in the Seigneurie of Cantry, a dependency of the Abbey. The facts were investigated, the animal found guilty, sentence passed, and the bull put to death by hanging. So far as appears, the four-footed beasts condemned after these curious trials were not put out of the world in the usual way; they suffered the more ignominious death of felons. Just before the close of the fifteenth century, in the time of our Henry VII., a sow and her young farm mate be used—was held, concerning which M. Berriat St. Prix gives us some of the technical records of procedure. It was held before the bailli or judicial officer of the Abbey of Josaphat, near Chartres: "Monday, April 18, 1499, an inquiry was held before us, at the request of the procureur of Messieurs the Monks of the Abbey of Josaphat, against Jehan Delalande and his wife, prisoners in the jail of this abbey, by reason of the untimely death of a child, named Gilon, about a year and a half old, which child had been duly nursed and nourished by its mother. The child was murdered by a pig, about the age of three months, belonging to the said Delalande and his wife. On considering the charge brought and the evidence taken, we have condemned and do hereby condemn the said pig, for the reason and facts established, to be hanged and executed by our executioner, in the jurisdiction of Messieurs our Superiors, and by virtue of our definitive and lawful power. Given under the counter-sign of the said bailliage, the year and day above named. Signed, G. Brisey." There is no statement that Delalande and his wife bore any part of the punishment inflicted on their porcine property.—*All the Year Round.*

VIVISECTION IN ITALY.—Italy has long had a bad name for cruelty to animals, and travelers have frequently called attention to the utter recklessness displayed in the treatment of horses. "They are not Christians, they have no souls," used to be thought a sufficient and conclusive reply to any remonstrance on the subject, accompanied perhaps by a shrug of contempt at the Protestant heretic who knew, no better than to attribute to the beasts that perish the rights which belong exclusively to good Catholics. There has been some improvement in this matter of late years, and it is to the credit of the present Government that a law has been passed against cruelty to animals, though we are unacquainted with its provisions. But it is clear that the public opinion of the country still requires a good deal of education on the subject, if only from the fact that Dr. Schiff, who presided till lately over the laboratory at Florence, tortured no less than 14,000 dogs in that one year. He was at length compelled by the indignation of his fellow-citizens to retire, but the unfortunate dogs do not seem to have gained much by his removal.—*The Saturday Review.*

CENTENNIAL FISHERY EXHIBITS.—In the products and in the apparatus of the fisheries, Philadelphia surpassed any general or special exhibition ever held. While little or nothing came from England, many of the nations of Europe contributed in great amount and variety. The efforts of the Administration to arouse a popular interest in the fish exhibition through the introduction of aquaria did not result very successfully. Through defects in the aerating and refrigerating apparatus, large numbers of the fish in both the fresh-water and the salt-water tanks died. In the completeness and efficiency of its fishing apparatus, in the variety of its food fishes, and in skillfulness of preparation, the Norwegian exhibit was in every respect of the first class. The exhibit of France was of far less variety, but in the specialty of the preservation of fish in oil this country was not surpassed or even approached by any country except Portugal, and, at a greater distance, by Italy. The South of Europe countries appear to find in the purity and cheapness of their native oils a decided advantage in the preservation of fish over countries which have to import the oil for the purpose. The United States exhibit of fishing apparatus was highly commendable, showing great ingenuity and good workmanship on sound and abundant material. The Smithsonian contribution of plaster casts of the food fishes of the United States was a novelty of the highest scientific value, and commanded universal attention. The exhibition of fish for food was suited to impress the observer with a sense rather of the enormous resources of the United States

EVERY-DAY ENGLISH.

NOW IT IS THAT ENGLISH HAS NO GRAMMAR.

BY RICHARD GRANT WHITE.

Among the eminent writers of English who were utterly ignorant of English grammar is one whom I have merely mentioned by name, but whose position in literature has a peculiar and impressive significance in connection with our present subject. This is Sir Philip Sidney. Sidney is one of the great writers of the early period of modern English—modern English having formed itself only in the generation before that in which he lived, and having since been modified in no essential, important, or even remarkable particular. Elizabeth, whose chief and almost only virtue was that she knew a man when she found him, called Sidney "the jewel of her times;" and well she might so call him. He was simply the highest-minded, truest-hearted, and most accomplished English gentleman of his period. He was a writer, although not so by profession. He wrote—as Raleigh wrote, and other gentlemen and noblemen of that time—with no other object than the expression of thought and feeling, or the accomplishment of some purpose. His romance *Arcadia* is tedious reading to us of nowadays, and I am not sure that it was not tedious to those for whom it was written. True, it went through many editions in the course of a century, but romances then were scarce, and most of them were very much longer and much more tedious than Sidney's. This quality, however, which makes the *Arcadia* now unreadable, except as a study in English literature, does not at all depend upon the English in which it is written—than which nothing could be better. True, its style is somewhat quaint, formal, and antiquated; but this was a mere consequence of the fashion of the day—a fashion which prevailed chiefly if not only in prose. It did not appear in Sidney's poetry, for Sidney, although he did not set up as a poet, was one. In this very *Arcadia* is the following sonnet, which is not only for its thought one of the most beautiful in our literature, but also is remarkable for its fine idiomatic use of English:

"With how sad steps, O Moon, thou climb'st the skies,
How silently, and with how wan a face!
What! may it be, that even in heavenly place
That busy archer his sharp arrows tries?
Sure, if that long-with love acquainted eyes
Can judge of love, thou feel'st a lover's case;
I read it in thy looks, thy languished grace
To me that feel the like thy state discries.
Then even of fellowship, O moon! tell me
Is constant love deemed there but want of wit?
Are beauties there as proud as here they be?
Do they above love to be loved, and yet
Those lovers scorn whom that love doth possess?
Do they call virtue, there, ungratefulness?"

Then there is another, beginning—

Come, sleep, O sleep! the certain knot of peace,
The baiting place of wit, the balm of woe,
The poor man's wealth, the prisoner's release,
The indifferent judge between the high and low."

The man who wrote these verses wrote in the great English. English which is not of a time or a period, which has no fashion, old or new, but which is for all time.

But Sidney's most celebrated literary performance is his *Apology for Poetry*. This essay is remarkable as being the first critical essay worthy of the name in our literature. And not only is it the first, but it remains to the present day one of the very best. So it often happens that the man who produces the first thing of its kind attains therein an excellence which may afterward be rivaled but hardly surpassed. There is to this day no more beautiful printing than that which came from the first printing office in the world; and Gaspar da Salo, who made the first real violin, left behind him instruments which are now eagerly sought by amateurs and artists.

In Sidney's *Apology for Poetry*, moreover, there is a passage which has a direct bearing on the subject of pretended English grammar. Sidney, like all men of his time, and of more than a century following, was entirely uninstructed in English grammar; for then, as I have before said, no English grammar had been written; none was taught in grammar schools, and the English language itself was looked upon with scorn by professed men of letters, and slightingly called the vulgar tongue—meaning the tongue of the common people. The passage to which I refer is the following. Speaking of English, he says:

"I know some will say it is a mingled language. And why not so much the better, taking the best of both the other? Another will say that it wanteth grammer. Nay, truly, it hath that praise that it wanteth not (i. e. does not need) grammer: for grammer it might have, but it needes it not; being so easie of itselfe, and so voyd of those cumbersome differences of cases, genders, moods, and tenses, which I think was a peece of the Tower of Babilon's curse that a man should be put to schoole to learne his mother tongue. But for the uttering sweetly and properly the conceits of the minde, which is the end of speech, that hath it equally with any other tongue in the world; and is particularly happy in compositions of two or three words together, neere the Greeke, far beyond the Latine, which is one of the greatest beauties can be in a language."

The *Apology for Poetry* was published in 1595, and here we have the recognition nearly 300 years ago of the fact in philology that English is a grammarless tongue. Sidney says, it "wanteth," that is, it lacks grammar, and not only so, but with a clear and admirable insight he says that it "hath that *praise* that it wanteth not grammar," (that is, has no need of grammar.) He saw that in its lack of grammar was the glory and the strength of the English language, as well as its easy fitness to the every-day uses of common men. There is no other such language in the world, nor has there ever been one. Sidney goes on to say why it is that English has no grammar, that is, because it is "void of those cumbersome differences of cases, genders, moods, and tenses." And then he puts the English common-sense view of the subject, that "it was a piece of the Tower of Babylon's curse that a man should be *put to school* to learn his mother tongue." How little a man needed such schooling to use his mother tongue with strength, with expression, and with nice accuracy, Sidney showed in this very essay the *Apology for Poetry*, and in various passages of his other writings. Entirely apart from the poetical beauty of the thought, in the verses quoted above, will any one venture to say that such a use of English can be taught by daily parade in school, according to the tactics of those drill-masters in language, Lindley Murray and Goold Brown, or even William Cobbett.

This passage of Sidney's I had either entirely forgotten, or had never noticed until after the publication not only of my essay, "The Grammarless Tongue," but of the first edition of *Words and their Uses*. In the second, I gladly found myself under the necessity of recognizing that in these few lines I had had an illustrious predecessor in what not only most others but even I myself, had regarded as a peculiar, and it certainly was an original, view of the English language.

The reason, therefore, why English has no grammar is that it is uncumbered with cases, genders, moods, and tenses, and, we may also say, with grammatical person; for these are the essence of grammar, or rather, I should say, its conditions; without them, there can be no grammar. I am using the word grammar, I need hardly say, in the sense in which it is used by Lindley Murray, Goold Brown, and their disciples. The word has had wider significations, and in past ages was applied to whatever related to the use of language in any way, including rhetoric, and even elocution; but of late years its sense in general use has been much more limited. When we say good grammar and bad grammar, we refer entirely to the forms of words and the construction of sentences. Now, in English grammar, as it is, according to Lindley Murray, the distinction of nominative case and objective case is absolutely essential. These cases may be said to be the cardinal points upon which English grammar, so called, turns. But in English there is neither nominative case nor objective case; the only real case is the possessive, which has no influence, or very little, upon the construction of the English sentence. For example, "Men love women." Now according to pretended English Grammar, "men" is in the nominative case, "women" is in the objective case, and "love" agrees with "men," according to the rule "a verb must agree with its nominative case in number and person." But "men" is not a nominative case, nor does "love" agree with "men" in person. For to illustrate, let us turn the sentence end for end, "Women love men." Here we have the same word "women" which we were taught before was in the objective case, now in the nominative; and "men" which we were taught before was in the nominative case, is now, according to the same system, in the objective case. What could be plainer than that neither of these words is in the nominative case, or the objective case, or in any case at all. What is really true is, that in the first sentence "women" is the object of love, that is of the action or the sentiment love. As to the verb, the word "love," and its agreement with the nominative case "men," let us see. "I love you." Here "I" is the nominative case, and yet we have the same verb, the same word, "love" agreeing with it just as it did with the plural "men." Truly, the grammarians might add, this must be a good rule, for it works both ways. But common sense may ask, what is the force or the meaning of such a rule? Is it not a mere sham and a shadow? a mere bugbear to frighten children? A sham it is, and a shadow. It is a shadow of a Latin rule which meant something. It is a sham because it was set up in order that the English language might have a grammar like the Latin and the Greek; that the poor vulgar tongue might be as well endowed in this respect as those that were called classic. For in Latin and in Greek, such a sentence as the example given above would have a real nominative case; the object of the action would be expressed in a real objective case, and the verb would have a plural form, which could not be used with a word expressing a subject in the singular.

With this article will be published two letters. And in passing I will remark that letters addressed to the editor of THE TIMES, and signed with the writer's name in full, will, if published, appear as they are written, unless accompanied by a special request to the contrary; but that in the publication of letters addressed to me personally the writer's name will be omitted.

The first of this morning's letters puts the writer's objections intelligently, and enables me in answering them to illustrate my subject. He is quite right in his assumption that faults in literary composition must be against logic, rhetoric, or grammar. He is also equally right in his assumption that grammar has to do with the correct form and correlation of the words themselves. But the difficulty in his position is that in English there is no form, and consequently no correlation, dependant upon form, which have any appreciable influence upon the formation of the sentence. Let him and candid objectors like him wait a little before they spring up to reply. I said "*appreciable* influence," meaning by this phrase to leave what the stock brokers call "a margin" of allowance for certain small remnants of grammar which are to be found in the English language. For English had once a grammar. When the English-speaking people were rude, ignorant, savage pagans, without literature, without any semblance of art, knowing little even of the useful arts, living in hovels, tilling the ground even in the rudest manner, and having a money price for man's life, their language had a grammar which surpassed in complexity that of the Romans and almost equaled that of the Greeks. But as they became civilized they rid themselves of this complexity; and when they had reached a point when they were about to produce a Shakespeare and a Bacon, they had, to all intents and purposes, freed themselves from it entirely. Not that civilization was the direct agent in producing this result, which was due to several causes, the enumeration of which is not to our present purpose, but that the gradual casting aside of the trammels of grammar did accompany advancement in civilization, and in particular did accompany the development of English literature into the splendors of the Elizabethan era; and, therefore, it need hardly be said this absence of grammar is in no way inconsistent with intellectual development or the highest form of literary expression. Indeed, as I will remind my readers, I have mentioned before this simplification of verbal forms and this doing away of the correlation that depends upon those forms; in other words, the laying aside of grammar seems to be a tendency of language; but in no language has this tendency been so fully developed as in the English.

Of the complex grammar which once entangled the English-speaking people, there remain a few vestiges, such as some of the philosophers of the present day have chosen to call "survivals," but which seems to me might better be called survivors, for a reason which I shall explain hereafter. If my readers will refer to the letters herewith published they will see that in all the examples given by my correspondents to show that the English language has grammar, the writers use pronouns. The reason for this is that they could use no other words. They were driven to *I*, and *me*, and *him*, and *her*, and *whom*. For our pronouns and two or three verbal forms are the last refuge of the once dominant and all-pervading English grammar. Pronouns *have* nominative cases and objective cases; but nouns have not. But pronouns are so few in number that you may count them on your fingers, (those who choose to count them may,) whereas nouns are numbered by the tens of thousands, and form, as far as the subject and object of action are concerned, the whole of the language to all intents and purposes. Could anything be more unreasonable, more inconsistent with English common sense, than the assumption that because in some half a score of peculiar words there remain vestiges of grammar that therefore there is a grammar for the whole language of which these form hardly an appreciable part.

Here, however, I must pause for to-day, merely adding that the very examples of false syntax which Mr. Apthorp uses, for instance, "Her aint a callin' o' we; us don't belong to she," I used myself, ten years ago, to illustrate this almost only real violation of grammar possible in the English language. He will find it in *Words and their Uses*. It, however, is incorrectly made part of the speech of Mackerelville. It is not heard there. It belongs to the remote rural districts of England, and it was the legend of a drawing in *Punch*, where I found it some fifteen years ago.

My answer to the query in my other correspondent's letter must be postponed to a more convenient season.

THE DEFENSE OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is desirable that the propounder of new and startling theories should not only understand himself, but be understood by those whom he would instruct. Now, I am most sincerely desirous of knowing just what Mr. Richard Grant White means when he says that "there is really no such thing as a grammar of the English tongue." If he means that the study of it is not a two day and wondrous and too much encumbered with rubbish, or that grammar is only exercise with inflection, and that consequently the English language, having but little inflection, has correspondingly little grammar, I understand him and agree with him. But when he goes beyond and denies that our mother tongue has any grammar at all I am really at a loss to understand him. I have been used to thinking that faults in composition must lie either against Rhetoric, or grammar, logic being the arrangement and subordination of ideas, rhetoric the ornament of logic and the effective use of language; in short, "the art of putting things," while grammar had to do with the correct form and correlation of the words themselves. When some of our "Southern brethren" say, "Why don't you all come and see we-all?" or a group of Mackerelville youngsters sing out to one who tells them their mother is calling, "Her aint callin' we; us don't belong to she," it is quite obvious that they neither speak good English. But against what laws do they sin if not against grammatical laws? I have always considered the common expressions, "That's him," "That's her," "It's me," &c., to be ungrammatical. But that cannot be unless we have a grammar. I am saying nothing as to how grammar should be taught, whether by rote or orally, or how extensive its domain really is, but I do not see how it can be said that writing or speaking grammatically is nothing "else than writing or speaking naturally," or "saying in plain language just what you mean." On the contrary, I can easily conceive of an uneducated man with a clear head speaking or writing something that might be perfectly natural, and express in a very feeble manner precisely what he meant, and yet be ungrammatical in every sentence, or, at any rate, be full of errors which have heretofore been called grammatical errors, and which any school boy would correct at once. I have been very much interested in Mr. White's articles on "Every-Day English," and write in no cavilling spirit, but simply to get at his real meaning. WILLIAM L. APTHORP.

No. 30 WAVERLEY-PLACE, New-York, Monday, Aug. 27, 1877.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Just one letter more on the long list of letters can't add very much to your annoyance—particularly as I am not going to ask you questions, nor dare to criticise your work. I am only going to thank you for all you do, and remind you, if you are wounded by the coarse and ignorant criticisms you sometimes receive, that stones are never thrown at any trees but those that bear good fruit, and judging by the stones thrown you-ward, you must think yourself highly complimented and thoroughly appreciated. It seems to me, after a long sojourn abroad, that I notice an improvement in our American speech; fewer gits, and aints, and dootys, &c. Perhaps voice, too, is more studied, and manner of speaking more dwelt upon, and I chose to attribute most of this to your hard up-hill work. That I am ready to give up the grammar I can't confess. I cling to all old things—clung to my New-England orthodoxy till there wasn't a shred left strong enough to support me; and I can't forget how my mother (who had been a school-teacher) was hedged always about with the rules of Murray's Grammar—rules which she recited as glibly as her child did "*Maitre Corbeau sur un arbre perché*"—and I cannot believe that much mental good came to her children by reason of her earnest, but often tedious, impressing upon them of those rules. The drudgery and the by-heart learning of grammar I don't believe in, more than you do (have we not proof in the speech all around us of its little worth?) but do let children be taught why they must not say, "Between you and I," and "Who did you see?" and then take back the last few lines, if I were inclined to rewrite, for I am not sure but that it is just these whys that you do want to teach; absent—I have not, by any means always had an opportunity to read your admirable papers. I am not going to agree with you either about healthy, rosy English women, or about good-mannered England. I have been very close to the English, and their good manners won't bear a severe strain; they generally mean, in fact, "Do me a service; give me *your boire*." Their good health is, too, but a myth. Of all the peoples in Europe, the English are the least pure in blood, and the most generally diseased. One hundred and thirty million pounds sterling spent last year on liquors doesn't look very much like good clear blood. But you are right about their voices—they are so sweet. I had a laundress last Spring in London whose voice was as lovely to listen to as to any song. It seems to me that Lowell is right when he says, as a whole, our English is the best—and I am sure that the best out in England never err; while, with us, do not the very best informed often speak dreadfully? I see I have done, my dear Sir, in writing you, just what I started by saying I should not do. I only intended to tell you how deep my gratitude for, and how strong is my appreciation of, your good work. But since I have broken a part of my promise, I shall break it all by asking a question. While, within 15 minutes, has come to me and asked, "How can it be right to say 'you look beautiful'?" Now, I confess the question has quite bewildered me, and I wonder if I have been showing my ignorance all my life by saying, "She looks pretty," "You look beautiful," "She is pretty." Yes, but how can "She looks pretty" be right? We can't make an adjective qualify a verb. And yet, you look beautiful, or she looks pretty, does not sound badly. Perhaps constant usage warrants it. Yet why should it more than than "She walks good," "The baby sleeps good," be warranted by usage? Don't answer these questions if you don't feel inclined. I shall any way know that you write beautiful, and that I am constantly indebted to you. Respectfully, I remain yours,

M. C.

HOTEL BRANTING, Madison-avenue and Fifty-eighth-street, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

THE PROBLEM OF FRUGAL LIVING.

HOW TO LIVE ON A DOLLAR A DAY WHEN THE INCOME IS NO MORE—"MARY PINCH" HAS RAISED FOUR CHILDREN, DRANK NO BEER, AND YET WEIGHS TWO HUNDRED POUNDS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

O dear, I think it is just dreadful. Here I am in my honest simplicity abused and maligned at a dreadful rate just because I saw fit, in my ignorance, to reply to Mary Forrest and make some few suggestions from my own experience as to how she might reduce the cost of living, and as if Mary was not enough, another man, I beg pardon, another correspondent of the male persuasion steps forth to champion Mary's side. He, too, pitches into me at a savage rate, and the fact is, Mr. Editor, I am not sure but your readers, as well as myself, will think I am squelched entirely.

But a few words more, and I dismiss the subject entirely, as I have not the time or inclination for a controversy on the subject of living. It occurs to me just here, suppose one's income is $6 or $8 a week and no more—what are you going to do about it? Is it worth while to growl and grumble, and make a fuss? Does it not more become a sensible woman or man to look the matter square in the face, and, as I remarked before, cut the garment according to the cloth? I readily grant the problem is not an easy one to solve. I know from experience how it is myself. I have many times stood at the ironing table with one foot on the rocker of the cradle and my hands guiding the flat-iron over my husband's Sunday shirts, and I have gotten up many a Monday morning at 5 o'clock to begin my washing, and I have sat up many a night until 11 o'clock to do the mending of my children's and my husband's clothes. I have raised four children also, and that, too, without the aid of a gill of beer. I am just a little tired of hearing people say they cannot live on this or that income, whether it is $300 or $3,000, there are just so many all the time who cannot do it, and they figure it out, too, to their own if not others satisfaction.

Mary, your article, it seems, would not be complete without some reference to Mr. Beecher again. I confess to being an admirer of Mr. Beecher, and hear him preach whenever I can, and I can tell you that no man living does more to inculcate the very truths of Christianity than he, and from what I can learn there is no congregation in the land that is more liberal than his in all works of charity and benevolence. Now, Mary, you are not satisfied without giving me a new name—Mrs. Pinch—that is hard, the unkindest cut of all, in view of the fact that I am sorry to say that I now weigh close on to 200 pounds. You seem to think I might not hide myself under a *nom de plume*, but the fact is, Mary, I am not at all desirous of notoriety, in fact I do not know what my husband or children would say if they saw my own proper name in type. It is altogether too much the practice of the day to attribute to every person who is disposed to be saving and careful in their expenditures, motives of meanness, stinginess, &c. To say that such a one will neither live himself nor let any one else live, is one of the favorite ways of saying it.

Your reckless prodigal that tosses a quarter for his newspaper or a dollar to the boot-black or waiter is the popular man (with fools.) No matter if his friends or the poor-house have to support him in his old days. I would be glad to expatiate more on this topic, but I am afraid the editor will think we have said enough. I am much of the opinion that anything I may write will be of little use, for your case is too much like that of Mrs. Micawber. It certainly was no fault of hers that lamb was 2 shillings 3 pence a pound. So, Mary, I dismiss the subject by accepting the new *nom de plume* of

MARY PINCH.

ROLLINS-PICKERING FAMILY REUNION.

Members of the Rollins and Pickering families held their annual reunion meeting at the old homestead in Newington, N. H., on Wednesday. Hon. John E. Rollins, of Lawrence, Mass., President, presided. The old officers were re-elected. Speeches were made by United States Senator E. H. Rollins, Hon. E. Ashton Rollins, Hon. Daniel G. Rollins, United States Assistant District Attorney, of New-York City; James W. Rollins, of Boston; Col. Peter Sanborn, of Concord; Daniel R. Brown, of Wakefield; Capt. Nat. Lowe, of Dover, and Ferguson Haines, of Biddeford. An original poem was read by Miss Mary P. Rollins, of Great Falls. In behalf of those present, Hon. E. Ashton Rollins presented Mrs. Lydia Rollins, who resides on the homestead, with a silver tea-pitcher. Hon. John E. Rollins stated that Hon. Henry Wilson descended from the Rollins family, his grandmother, Hannah Rollins, of Newington, having married Winthrop Colbath.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

Theodore McPherson, who explained to the Second-Avenue Railroad conductors how to tamper with the bell-punch, and who was committed by Police Justice Flammer for so doing, obtained a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The writ is returnable to-morrow.

Detective Croley, of the Central Office, yesterday arrested Thomas Holland and Michael Maloney on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery of eight cases of books from George A. Leavitt & Co., on Aug. 23. They were taken before Justice Morgan, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, and remanded until satisfactory evidence can be furnished against them.

William H. Wickham, William C. Traphagan, and Bernard Smyth were appointed by Judge Donohue yesterday as Commissioners to estimate the damage done to the owners of certain property in the upper portion of the City by the action of the Legislature in first enacting that the property referred to sh uld be turned into a military parade-ground, and in then rescinding such action.

On Friday evening a man who gives his name as Olof Gesterstrump, of No. 237 East Ninth-street, and his occupation as a tailor, accosted Officer Laddy, of the Seventeenth Precinct, in the street, and asked to be arrested. He was accommodated, and on being arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, in the Essex Market Court, yesterday, said that it was not he, but the lager within him, that made the request. He was fined $3.

James Sullivan, aged 17 years, of No. 53 Oak-street, was yesterday arrested by Officer Reilly, on the corner of Fulton-street and Broadway, charged with larceny from the person by Edward Anthon Smith, of No. 346 Broadway. Mr. Smith testified that Sullivan abstracted four five-dollar bills from his waistcoat pocket in the crowd near the corner of Fulton-street. Sullivan pleaded not guilty, but was held in $1,000 to answer.

Emily Shelan, of No. 233 Hester-street, was carrying in her arms, on Canal-street near Hester, on Friday night, a pretty little girl, aged 2 years, whom she is employed to care for. She was approached by a Mrs. Collins, who attempted to take the child from her; but Emily called an officer, and yesterday morning, in the Tombs Police Court, Collins was committed to the City Prison for 5 days, and put in bonds of $400 to keep the peace for six months.

Constant Haffemeyr recently petitioned the Supreme Court in order to obtain possession of his child, Maria Juliet Haffemeyr, who is less than 10 years old. He stated that his wife had left him and had taken to evil courses, and that she retained the child in her custody, forcing the little girl to be a witness of her bad conduct. A reference was ordered, and William S. Kelley, the Referee, reported in favor of granting the petitioner's request. Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday confirmed the report, and ordered the mother to surrender the little girl to the father's custody.

Jacob and Eliza Newhoff, of No. 409 Second-avenue, are in the habit of drinking, and when under the influence of liquor they generally quarrel. On Friday evening last, being slightly intoxicated, they had a quarrel which Jacob commenced by pouring the contents of three basins of water over his wife, and thinking he had not yet done enough, struck her on the head with an ice-pitcher, felling her to the floor. Officers were called in, an ambulance was sent for, and Mrs. Newhoff was taken unconscious to the station-house. Jacob was arraigned before Justice Murray yesterday, at the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, and committed in default of bail to await the result of his wife's injuries.

A motion was made before Judge Sinnott, in Marine Court, Chambers, yesterday, which seems to illustrate the idiocy of a person who was a juror in the suit of the Standard Roofing Company against the New-York Roofing Company, recently tried in the Marine Court. The verdict obtained was in favor of the plaintiffs. The defendants moved to set the verdict aside on the ground that a juror in the cause had declared his ignorance of the "United States language," and that in arriving at his conclusion he "voted mit der crowd." The question of whether the verdict should be set aside was argued at great length by H. G. Batchellor for the motion, and Royal S. Crane in opposition. Decision was reserved.

THE MUTINY ON THE SWEENEY.

The American brig C. C. Sweeney arrived in this port early yesterday morning, having on board A. Hurling, Thomas G. Williams, John Webber, and Niels Olsen, the witnesses of the shooting of Harris, the second mate of the vessel, in the port of Havre, France, by Edward Smith, one of crew, who, with John Williams, Thomas Anderson, and William Davis, three of his shipmates, has been held by the French authorities on the charges of murder and mutiny, Smith as the principal, and the others as accessories. The brig anchored off Red Hook, and Deputy Marshals Robinson and Newcombe went out to her in a small boat and brought the witnesses ashore, and took them before Commissioner Deuel, who committed them to Ludlow-Street Jail, in order to have them testify against the mutineers, if the latter are sent here to be tried. Gen. Foster, Assistant United States District Attorney, who has charge of the case, said yesterday that the American Consul at Havre had sent word that the French Government claimed jurisdiction of the mutineers, as the mutiny and shooting took place in French waters, in the harbor of Havre, but had allowed the witnesses to come to this port after having taken their evidence against the accused. Communication had been had by the Consul with the American Minister at Paris in reference to the question of jurisdiction, and, at the latest reports, the matter was under consideration between the Governments of France and the United States. The witnesses' statements made yesterday in reference to the mutiny and shooting embraced, in substance, the facts relating thereto published in Friday's TIMES.

A DRUNKEN GIRL SENT TO THE ISLAND.

In the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Murray, Mrs. Parker, of Fifth-avenue and Eighty-ninth-street, appeared to make complaint against her daughter for being an habitual drunkard. Considerable feeling and sympathy were aroused in court as the mother, whose downcast countenance bespoke anxiety and care, with tears in her eyes, approached the bar and asked the magistrate that her daughter, a handsome girl, only 18 years old, be sent to the Island. The girl, whose name is Virginia, was called up. She came forward, crying and sobbing aloud, and calling to her mother, "Take me back, take me back, mother, I'll be good." The scene was heartrending in the extreme, the daughter imploring and begging the mother to take her back and give her another trial, and the mother deaf to her supplications. Virginia's brother was also in court, and he seemed to have no more sympathy for her than advising her to make up her mind and prepare for the worst. The Justice, after censuring the unfortunate girl for her drunken habits, committed her to the Island for six months.

EDITOR VERSUS PUBLISHER.

Frederico Fuentes was required to give $2,000 bail yesterday, under an order of arrest in a suit instituted against him by Alfred M. Cotté to recover $8,000 damages for an alleged fraudulent violation of contract. Cotte alleges that he entered into an agreement with Fuentes on the 28th of last July, by the terms of which Fuentes was to furnish the money to get out a new French weekly newspaper, to be called the *Ribo ala Deux Mondes*, to be published at No. 48 Broad-street, of which Cotte was to be the editor and Fuentes the publisher; but that, on the 31st of July, when the paper was to have been issued, Fuentes refused to furnish the necessary means, and the men who had prepared it for publication held possession of it because they were not paid, to the great damage of the plaintiff. Fuentes was the plaintiff recently in an action in which the defendant, Victor Allign, was arrested and lodged in Ludlow-Street Jail on a charge of having defrauded Fuentes of $1,700 by falsely representing himself as a Custom-house officer.

BRUTALITY IN A POLICE COURT.

A disgusting exhibition of brutality was witnessed in the Tombs Police Court yesterday afternoon. James McDermott, a shambling fellow, with a hang-dog look, of No. 202 Mott-street, was brought before the bar on a charge of violent assault preferred against him by his wife, Catharine McDermott. After the woman had made her complaint, Justice Duffy sentenced the man to a short imprisonment, and Mrs. McDermott stepped down from the stand, when her husband, breaking away from the officers, sprang toward her, and striking her violently on the face with his clenched hand, let forth a volley of disgusting ribaldry and abuse. The Justice, after order had been restored, resentenced McDermott to an imprisonment of six months on Blackwell's Island. "You don't keep me there long," exclaimed the prisoner, with a leer; "I have friends as well as you have." Whereupon Justice Duffy remanded the fellow for examination in the Court of Special Sessions, preparatory to a year's imprisonment.

STRIKERS PLACED UNDER BONDS.

Officer McLalley, of the Jefferson Market Police Court Squad, succeeded yesterday morning in arresting four of the strikers who have been attempting to intimidate new hands from working at the silk manufactory of the Steinhardt Brothers, No. 162 West Twenty-seventh-street. Their names were John E. Berger, Charles Figge, Rudolph Hoffman, and John Kurstainer. They were arraigned before Justice Morgan, in Jefferson Market Police Court, during the morning session, and Julius L. and Ephraim R. Steinhardt testified against them. All the prisoners except Figge were put under bonds of $300 each to keep the peace for six months or be recommitted to jail for one month. They were furnished bail by Hugo Mealor, of No. 568 Ninth-avenue. Figge was discharged, there being no direct evidence against him.

THE STEINBURG BANKRUPTCY CASE.

The bankruptcy case of Adolph Steinberg, the clothing dealer, of No. 37 Walker-street, has been set down for a hearing before Commissioner Osborn on Tuesday next. Mr. Steinberg says that after he had effected a compromise with his creditors a few months ago on Broadway sent for him and told him that they had known all along of his having accreted goods, and that they wanted him to pay them $2,400 or they would have him prosecuted and put under very heavy bail; that the result was they caused his arrest, but he meant to resist in every way in his power what he considered a black-mailing scheme, and would, on the examination, conclusively show the real nature of the prosecution against him.

LOOKING FOR HIS GIRL.

Officer Wood, of the Tenth Precinct, entered the Essex Market Court yesterday afternoon, looking, as did his prisoner, Stephen Force, considerably the worse for a long chase. The facts, as presented in the affidavit of William Sparrow, were as follows: William was at dinner yesterday in the basement of No. 248 Broome-street, kept by his father as a furniture store. Hearing a noise overhead he went to the rear of the house and saw a man at the window. He ran up stairs and caught the man, but was thrown down, and the intruder escaped to the back yard and jumped the fence. William ran to the street and saw the man come out of a store on Rivington-street. Officer Wood joined in the pursuit, and after a hot chase made the fugitive a prisoner at the corner of Rivington and Orchard streets. Nothing apparently had been stolen from the house. The prisoner is a respectable-looking young man, 24 years old. Replying to Justice Otterbourg's questions he said that he called at the house to see a young lady who said she lived there; that the lady had told him that if she did not meet her at the door he should go up stairs and knock. If she did not open the door he was to get out of the back window on to the shed, and go to the window of the room. This he did, and was sitting in the window calling her, when Sparrow seized him. The case was set down for examination this morning.

THE ANSWER TO A LIBEL SUIT.

Willard Bartlett, the counsel for the *Sun* Printing and Publishing Association, put in the answer yesterday to the suit for libel brought by Alonzo Bell, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, on account of certain articles published in the *Sun*. The plaintiff sues on account of two alleged libelous articles. The defendants put in a demurrer to the first on the ground that the complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action in regard to it. In answering the cause of action set forth in regard to the publication of the second article, the defendants aver their belief in the truth of what was therein stated. They also plead that the publication was a fair and honest communication and discussion concerning a matter of public interest, and was a legitimate criticism thereon, and was made wholly without malice toward the plaintiff, to give useful information to the community in good faith." The defendants, in mitigation, reiterate that the publication complained of was made without any malice or ill will toward the plaintiff, and say it was made in the usual course of their business as journalists. They aver that it was based upon an apparently trustworthy statement of facts, and upon a belief in the statement set forth, and was induced by a full and sincere belief" on the part of the editors that the matter published was true.

A LOST OR STOLEN BOND.

Joseph B. English was arrested yesterday by Officers Handy and Fogarty, on Liberty-street. He is charged with offering to sell a United States bond of $1,000 to $250, and the bond, which was found in his possession, is one announced as "lost or stolen" at the United States Sub-Treasury. English was remanded in the Tombs Police Court until further evidence shall be forthcoming. The Police are reticent about the matter, and refuse to show the bond; but they hint that more persons than English are concerned in the matter, and that further arrests will probably be made. The bond, it is said, has been tampered with.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Van Brunt.

In the matter of Hofmeyer.—I think that the father should have the custody of the child, as the evidence discloses that the mother is not a proper person to have the custody of it. Child committed to the custody of the petitioner.

In the matter of Spencer.—Judge Lawrence having decided that a Receiver should be appointed, I cannot reverse his order upon this application. The order entered seems to be correct.

Dierckx vs. Shenfeld.—24 How., 404, seems to decide the question; extra allowance of $50.

Bradbury vs. Winterbottom.—Motion denied, $10 costs, to abide event.

Cossa vs. Lesae.—Affidavits not sufficient.

Grant vs. Palmer.—Order granted.

SERVANT GIRLS.

A PHILADELPHIA MISTRESS TELLS WHAT SHE KNOWS ABOUT THEM AND THEIR OBJECTIONABLE WAYS.

From the Philadelphia North American, Aug. 28.

With the view of learning something about the servant girl problem, a reporter of the *North American* called yesterday upon the mistress of one of the finest residences on Walnut-street. The lady received the scribe in her most courteous manner, and in the course of an hour's conversation important information upon this perplexing question was gleaned. Of the different nationalities of servant girls, the Danish and Norwegian are to be preferred. These girls are generally neat, cleanly, and respectful, although seldom proficient when they first arrive in the country. Where pains are taken to teach them they appreciate the kindness and hold their places longer than almost any other nationality. There seems to be a widespread antipathy against Irish Catholics, nevertheless there are not a few who are superior cooks, and prefer them above all others, provided they are what they profess to be, and are steady, church-going girls. The lady with whom the reporter was conversing said that her next door neighbor, on Arch-street, who was an experienced and careful housekeeper, invariably employed Catholic girls, and would have no other. For her own part, she did not believe that she would ever employ a Protestant girl. The following is what she had asked for a latch-key, and insisted upon having one. "Of course I refused to allow her to have the key," said the lady; "no experienced housekeeper is willing to grant such a request under any pretense; but during an intermittent thunder storm I sent for a locksmith, and had a key fitted to the lock. I did not discover it for some time, and when I did find it out I sent her off."

There are many families where servants remain for a long time and there never seems to be any trouble concerning them. This is partly to be accounted for by the fact that families become accustomed to their servants and imagine that no one can do the work in so satisfactory a manner. Many a man praises "the way that mother used to make coffee," and honestly believes that no one else in the world could do as well, when if the truth were known, it would be seen that "mother's way" was a very poor way. For 20 years "old Aunt Jane" had been the cook in a highly-respected family on Walnut-street, but she began to grow old and feeble, and her mistress was obliged to part with her, thinking that she would never get as competent a cook to fill her place, but the very first cook that stepped into old Aunt Jane's shoes had no trouble in giving her mistress to think that Jane was a poor hand, and that for at least 10 years there had been no good cooking done in that kitchen. It is almost a universal custom to demand references from servants before they are admitted into the family, and many an amusing anecdote might be told of the utter worthlessness of the so-called recommendations. In one instance a lady was pleased with the appearance of a woman who applied for a situation, but as she could give no reference the lady refused to employ her. Then, with becoming gravity, Bridget asked for pen, ink, and paper, and deliberately wrote a recommendation of herself, signing it with the name of a lady who was supposed to live in Germantown. Madame's eyes were opened, and she employed the witty Hibernian, who remained with her several years, proving a faithful servant.

Recommendations are sometimes given merely for the purpose of smoothing over the unpleasantness arising from the discharge of a servant. Many a mistress is in mortal fear of her cook, and it does not take a termagant to intimidate her. Then that supremely ridiculous edict goes forth from the queen of the kettles and pots that "I ain't a' goin' to hev no one botherin' in me kitchen," and Madame is actually forbidden entrance to a room in her own house. When the discharge is reached it is not long before the storm bursts, and it is decided that the cook must go. Madame is more than half afraid of the muscular, red-faced woman, and to mollify her a recommendation is given. In one instance it is stated, upon good authority, that a chamber-maid who had been detected in purloining house-linen threatened to expose a family scandal if the usual discharge without a recommendation. Madame knew that she was in the power of the Abigail and consented. The girl obtained a good place, and within a week's time had retailed the entire scandal, with many an additional flourish of her own, to a newspaper reporter, and the whole story was published in a morning newspaper. Drinking servants and thieving servants are sharp thorns in the flesh of many a worthy housekeeper, and almost any lady will relate upon the slightest provocation her experience in this line.

A particularly irritating case was told to the reporter by the lady who has furnished considerable of the information contained in this article. A gentleman and his wife, while traveling in Spain, had a daughter born to them, and before their return to Philadelphia the gentleman bought two dozen bottles of ale and made up his mind to the intention of keeping it until their daughter's wedding. For 12 long years the bottles were preserved in the cellar. Then came a moving day, when it was discovered that some forgotten servant had drunk a good many—somewhere—dollars' when she left, had drank all the wine and filled the bottles with water. Colored servants are supposed to be guilty of these petty thefts to a greater extent than white servants. Instances are not uncommon where colored girls have made a regular practice of stealing little packages of sugar, tea, butter, and groceries of all kinds, which they sell at the low provision stores where beggars dispose of their surplus supplies of cold victuals, in the neighborhood of Seventh and St. Mary streets. The well-known practice of temporarily purloining the mistress' clothes for the purpose of "cutting a swell" is another heinous offense that tries the patience of my lady. This crime is seldom practiced by colored girls; when they steal it is for the sake of selling their plunder and not for the purpose of making a display.

The wages of servants have not decreased in the same ratio as in other branches of labor. A good cook gets from $3 to $4 50 per week; chamber-maids and nurse girls from $2 to $3 50. The reason for the high rates still paid is explained by the ladies in this way: They say that wherever one has servants that they can trust, who know "the way of the house" and were with the family before the panic, the mistresses are willing to continue the high prices paid rather than to go to the trouble and expense of breaking in new hands. By this action among those who can afford it prices are kept up, as other servants will not consent to work for a less price than their mates. Notwithstanding this, wages have really decreased about 25 to 50 cents per week since the panic. It is well known that American girls shun service and prefer to go into stores as saleswomen at $3 per week, when they could receive the same amount, board, lodging and all other exp

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 2, 1877.

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The Signal Service reports indicate for to-day, for the Middle States and New-England, north-west winds, rising barometer, cooler, cloudy, followed by warmer, dryer, partly cloudy, or clear weather,

A very quiet day closed the week at the Stock Exchange yesterday. The bank statement showed the reserve to have remained practically unchanged, specie having increased, and loans, legal tenders, and deposits having fallen off. The prices of stocks retain, on the whole, the advance recently gained, but there are still no outside dealings of any importance. Gold again touched 103⅞ early in the day, and remained at that figure to the close. General trade was fairly active during the week, with unusually favorable reports from Baltimore.

Our readers will be interested in the explanation of the changes made in telegraph rates in consequence of the recent consolidation, which we reprint from the *Journal of the Telegraph*. Assuming the correctness of this explanation, which our readers will be able to verify for themselves, the general effect of the revision of charges will be favorable to the public. There is no doubt that the principle of lowering tolls for the purpose of extending business is a perfectly sound one within certain limits, and that it would be a very short-sighted policy for the Western Union Company, at this stage in its career, to pursue any other where the density of population and the activity of commerce permitted this one to be applied. Material variation from such a course would inevitably provoke competition, while the ability to press this system to further lengths than any new company can possibly go is really the greatest advantage which the old company possess. On the other hand, it is to be remembered that prices cannot be made to vary solely according to distance, and that the Western Union is obliged to maintain from the profits earned in the thickly-settled portions of the country lines which are not always profitable in themselves.

The loss to the American stage by the death of Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT is a very great one. Though Mr. DAVENPORT had reached an advanced age, he had done excellent work within a short time of his death, and there was reason to hope that he would do much more. At a time when there is so much of narrowness, and even baseness, on the stage, we cannot but miss a man whose talent was as greatly used as it was great, who was not content with special "creations," who devoted not only natural gifts but earnest study and faithful effort to his art, and who, in a wide range of characters, never found occasion or temptation to sacrifice a high ideal of his profession. Mr. DAVENPORT'S acting has been criticised as "cold," but there are many American play-goers who will always retain a grateful impression not only of its refinement, skill, and intelligence, but of its strength and fire, and its capacity to arouse the nobler sentiments. There have been a good many great "successes" on both the American and the English stage since Mr. DAVENPORT began his career, of which it is the simple truth to say that they were "cheap and nasty;" but his was not of them.

Considerable interest has been shown throughout the country in the action of the Board of Trade at its recent annual meeting in favor of free ships, and the comment has, on the whole, been strongly in support of the board's position. Such unfavorable criticism as we have noticed has been based on what seems to us very contradictory premises, namely on the statement, first, that the navigation laws as they stand are essential to the prosperity of American ship-building, and that their repeal would be unpatriotic; and, second, on the statement that ships can be built as cheaply in American yards as they can abroad. To us it appears tolerably clear that if the second statement is true the first cannot be, and that if it is not true that American ships can be built as cheaply as foreign ships, then it is not unpatriotic to give those who wish it a chance to buy ships abroad. On the contrary, the effort to maintain a comparatively small interest at the expense of a large one is essentially unpatriotic and opposed to the principles of equality, fair play, and non-interference by Government in private affairs which are or ought to be distinctly American.

The disturbances in the labor market still continue. From the coal regions of Pennsylvania we have conflicting reports. The general tendency seems to be toward a gradual resumption of work, though no arrangement has yet been made in a portion of the Lehigh Valley or in the Lackawanna Valley. The Schuylkill miners still remain at work. The extensive strike of cigar-makers in Cincinnati has been followed by a considerable strike here, the object being in both places resistance to reduced wages. The statements of a cigar manufacturer, which will be found in another column, show that wages in this department of labor are very low and the hours of work long, while the market is overstocked with the lower grades of cigars. Under these circumstances strikers may get public sympathy, but they can hardly expect much success with their employers. The strike of the cigar-makers has been an orderly one. That of the silk workmen in Twenty-seventh-street has called for the interference of the Police. It will be noticed that so far the only punishment inflicted for violence among strikers has been for "contempt of court" in cases where the employer was a Receiver.

IS ANYBODY TO BE PUNISHED?

During the last twenty years the number of defalcations, even excluding the petty ones and those occurring in private business, has been many, but the instances of adequate punishment have been few. The unfortunate Paying Teller of the Phœnix Bank long ago died by his own hand in a startlingly tragic manner while in his just confinement; the Cashier of the Merchants' Exchange Bank escaped with slight punishment, and that of the Central Bank escaped with none except exile; the Secretary of the Union Trust Company bore no penalty but exile, and recently died in South America; the Cashier of the Atlantic Bank supplied an exceptional case of summary punishment under the United States Banking act; the Teller of the Park Bank encountered exile in St. John's, and an imprisonment there which still continues. Exile is itself a punishment, and every one of these defaulters doubtless suffered keenly, although only a part of the proper penalty. Still, a criminal out of reach is not punishable, and the worse failures of justice occur in cases where the law can or might reach the culprit. Everybody, of course, thinks of TWEED in this connection, and of the notorious failure of the law in his case, not one member of the broken Ring having been punished adequately. So with the savings banks. One culprit fled to Canada; some others, elsewhere; but some remained in the City and went unwhipped of justice, one of them afterward being honored, at his death, with such civic honors as this piebald and stained City Government has power to bestow.

So, again, more recently and most flagrantly, this miscarriage of justice is shown in the case of the life insurance companies. Twenty-eight companies—all but one of them located in this City—have been done to death within seven years; the cause of destruction was formerly incompetence, but latterly it has been fraud. We cannot take space to review the cases in detail, and they have all been set forth, as they occurred, more fully and clearly in the news columns of THE TIMES than anywhere else; suffice it to say that successive reports have been made and published by the Insurance Superintendent, detailing the rottenness of these companies one by one, and more or less directly, but always unmistakably, charging their officers with theft and perjury. The officers of the Continental and New-Jersey Mutual fled at the first alarm and have since been hidden; one officer of the Security did likewise; there have been several indictments found, but no trial, and the "thing" begins to "blow over." What are we going to do about it?

We desire to avoid harsh words, which convince nobody and weaken the presentment of a case. There is no moral doubt of the guilt of these men, whatever be the practicability of establishing it by methods of evidence; at least, there is less doubt than of the guilt of the great majority who stand before Judges for sentence, and, whatever doubt there is, it is the province of law procedures to give opportunity for sifting it and to prosecute upon reasonable evidence and reasonable probability. We distinctly disclaim the least feeling of vindictiveness, having suffered no wrong beyond what every citizen suffers from law-breaking. But this sort of crime is especially dangerous, and the consideration our laws and courts have always shown to what is tenderly known as a "breach of trust" is both unjust and dangerous. Trust is a necessity in society. We can employ improved safes and telegraphic alarms against the burglar, but against the treacherous and trusted employe what can we use? Hence the "breach of trust" is a breach made in the foundations of society, and the defaulter and violator of trust is a far worse enemy than the burglar. English law, with clear perception, even if with harshness, emphasized this by hanging the forger, but we lock up the man who breaks in from the outside in the night, and let off the trusted one who robs from the inside in the day-light. The injurious effects of these corporation robberies are especially great in two directions. When savings banks are ruined a direct discouragement is given to habits of thrift and an encouragement to idleness and vice. The savings bank is the natural foe of the dram shop and its influences, and a blow at saving is therefore a blow at society itself. When a life insurance company is ruined the effect is similar. People are deterred from taking out policies, and are induced to sacrifice those they already have. There is no company but has suffered from these frauds, and their tendency is directly to undermine the fabric of insurance.

Their demoralizing effect is worse yet. We have all become so far used to these betrayals of trust that we have actually coined a round, oily word for them; the defaulter no longer steals—he is guilty of a financial "irregularity." Let it not be forgotten that the normal and necessary condition of society is that the thieves—not merely those who actually steal, but those who would if they dared to—should be in the minority; when the dishonest, not merely in act but in wish, become the majority, we shall go down by sheer force of gravity. Consider, then—if this is so—whether those who, by unpunished crime are defrauding the community of goods and debauching it in its better treasure, the moral sensibility, as well as they whose sluggishness prevents either outcry or protest, are not really working to overthrow society.

Taking another view of the matter, what claim to exemption have evil-doers of this sort? We virtuously send to Sing Sing the habitual criminal, born in the slums, with hereditary criminal tendencies, who was educated in the street, and has never known any except evil influences; we let go free the educated man of high social position, who has been a church pillar and a member of many boards of trustees, but has somehow—under extraordinary temptation, of course—been guilty of an irregularity. Does he not "feel his position keenly," and could we shut him in prison with "criminals?" In the just view, the greater the light and the less the necessity, the greater the crime. At all events, the man who commits "irregularities" is the dangerous criminal, and the one against whom it is hardest to set up an effectual barrier; there is a sort of respect possible to be felt for the burglar who comes to match skill and strength against skill and watchfulness, taking his own risks without pretending to be what he is not; but why should not the Anglo-Saxon hatred of treachery assert itself in contemptuously punishing the man who conducts his operations from within? Nothing can be worse than to bring into contempt the laws and the courts, and establish the rule that nobody is to be punished except the poor and friendless. Decidedly it is time for society to rally for its own defense and begin to punish without further respecting elegant persons.

MEHEMET ALI'S ADVANCE.

The Turkish Commander-in-Chief has at last assumed the offensive, either growing weary of awaiting SULEIMAN Pasha's promised co-operation, or deeming a vigorous advance upon the enemy's position the best method of extricating the latter from his present difficulties. As yet our only detailed accounts of Thursday's battle are the official report of the Commander-in-Chief himself and the dispatch of a correspondent attached to the Turkish Army. The Russian version is still to come; but the fact that the Turks themselves own to a loss of 3,000 men shows that the conflict was no slight one. Both the published reports agree in the main details of the affair. MEHEMET ALI'S capture of the fortified villages of Karasan and Haidarkoi, (Karahasssnler and Haidaraÿaz,) SELIM Pasha's diversion by the crossing of the Lom, near Aghaslar, the falling back of the Russians with a loss of 4,000 men and two guns, the fine practice of the artillery on both sides, and the establishment of a Turkish force on the left bank of the Lom. Col. BAKER'S death has been better than his life, according to a flying rumor, but it still lacks confirmation. If truly reported, the affair is decidedly creditable to the Turks; but, apart from its effect in pressing back the Russians from their threatening watch upon Rasgrad, it can have little if any influence upon the general situation. The Russian position on the Karn-Lom has never been anything more than an out-work of the great camp, whose actual boundary walls are the Yantra on the east and the Osma on the west, the Danube to the north and the Balkan to the south. The out-work has fallen, but the fortress itself is still to be won. Should MEHEMET ALI succeed in passing the Yantra as he has passed the Lom, he will undoubtedly inflict a heavy blow upon the invaders; but the 100,000 men now massed around Biela and Gorny-Studeni will be less easily dealt with than the isolated defenders of Haidarkoi and Karasan.

The situation at the Schipka Pass is still unchanged, the two exhausted armies sullenly watching each other from behind their intrenchments and exchanging a few dropping shots ever and anon. But, if the latest reports are to be trusted, SULEIMAN Pasha must have profited, partially at least, by the sanguinary lessons of the past fortnight. It is said that a Turkish detachment has suddenly appeared to the north-east of Drenova, and that another has been seen between Troyan and Selvi, evidently marching upon the latter place. This implies the passage of the Balkan by a portion of the Army of Roumelia, at two points, lying respectively east and west of the Schipka defile, showing that SULEIMAN, while fully resolved to maintain his hold upon the contested pass, has sent a considerable part of his forces to co-operate with the Turkish Army of Bulgaria.

But if the Russians are being hemmed in to the south and east, they have their revenge on the north-west, where the Roumanian "white-frocks" are pouring across the Danube, led by their own Prince CHARLES, the newly-elected commander of the Russo-Roumanian Army in Western Bulgaria. From their landing-place at the mouth of the Iaker it is but a short distance to Plevna, with a good road (as roads go in Bulgaria) all the way; and the situation of OSMAN Pasha, thus menaced simultaneously in front and flank, and with the Russian "raiders" attempting to seize his line of retreat to Sophia, is daily becoming more and more critical. That the beleaguered General is fully aware of his danger has just been shown by a sharp skirmish between one of his reconnoitring parties and a detachment of the enemy's cavalry; but, judging by the vast concentration of force now directed against his position, the efforts of his colleagues to relieve him must be speedy if they are to be of any avail.

Not a few of the Russians have evidently been hoping that this important movement would receive the active support not only of Roumania, but of Servia as well. These hopes, however, are once more doomed to disappointment. Prince MILAN, though himself perfectly ready to act, is still hampered by the backwardness of his cautious Minister, M. RISTICS, who evidently designs to secure himself on the side of Austria, and at the same time to make the best possible bargain with Russia, before committing himself in any way to an active policy. The scheme of a "free Servian legion," for service in Bosnia, has been negatived, and the war in that quarter is still the same endless succession of indecisive skirmishes, wasting lives on either side without any adequate result. In Montenegro, the native camp has been removed to the plain between Niesics and the Duga Pass, as a precautionary measure against the anticipated attempt to relieve the town by way of Gatchko. The Army of the Dobrudscha, though showing no signs of action at present, has been raised to an effective total of 50,000 men, and four new reserve divisions have been told off to the defense of the Black Sea coast in place of the Seventh and Tenth Army Corps, which have been ordered to the front. The execution of Bulgarian prisoners in Roumelia is proceeding at the rate of fourteen a day, most of the victims, it is to be remarked, being men who have property to be confiscated, and can thus enable their butchers to supplement the duty of murder with the pleasure of robbery.

From Armenia there is little news of importance, but that little bears the stamp of the sudden activity which has characterized the movements of both combatants during the past fortnight, in strong contrast to the stagnation of the preceding three or four weeks. The Russian field Army has shifted its ground once more, and is now planted between MUKHTAR Pasha and the frontier town of Alexandropol, guarding the high-road from Ardahan eastward to Gumri. Col. ISMAILOFF, who is in command of a detachment of the "Erivan column," claims to have repulsed, at Igdyr, three vigorous assaults on the part of a greatly superior Turkish force, with a loss to the assailants of 400 men and but few casualties in his own ranks. The few Turks still left in the little port of Soukgoum-Kaleh are fortifying it in expectation of an immediate assault. Turkish soldiers are being shipped off from Batoum by hundreds daily to reinforce the troops in Bulgaria and Roumelia. In a word, everything shows that the two belligerents are beginning to awake to the consciousness that their time is short, and that it behooves them to strike, if possible, one decisive blow before the October rains imprison them in their respective camps. The vast reinforcements brought up on either side, the fresh levies at Constantinople, the nomination of Gen. GOURKHO to the command of the cavalry of the Guard, and, above all, the arrival at Bucharest of Russia's greatest military engineer, Gen. TODLEBEN, are signs which no one can misinterpret, and the events of the next few days may not improbably decide the fate of Bulgaria.

REALISTIC AUTHORS.

The novelist who enjoys the widest fame just at present needs to be one who, in the treatment of his plot and the clothing of his characters, puts truth before every other quality. It is not enough that the truth shall be general; that the persons and actors in the story, when judged on broad lines are true to nature; but they must adhere to actualities in minute particulars. They cannot assimilate from the life of this exceptional person one trait, and from the experiences of that genius another, but must conform pretty closely to whatever it is likely that an ordinary individual would show in his character and experience during life. At an exhibition in the Union League Gallery, and, if we mistake not, in that of GOUPIL, there was a picture of the Parisian flower market painted by FIRMIN-GIRARD. It received something like an ovation in Paris, and extravagant praise greeted it when it arrived in this country. Enthusiasts went so far as to prefer it to any oil-painting that is owned in New-York. The peculiarity of this work of art was its extreme realism. There were the well-remembered Parisian houses, a glimpse of the Seine, a couple of bridges, and in the air that fresh sparkling effect of springtime in Paris when the leaves are just coming out. A neatly distributed series of groups in the background were admiring bouquets, unloading and placing in position growing flowers of brilliant hues; there were wagons and horses, carriers, maid-servants, and bareheaded soubrettes, and, finally, in the front centre stood a family group, in which was FIRMIN-GIRARD himself, the painter and photographer in oils of the fresh and smiling scene.

Realism in literature, when used by people who object to it, does not mean so happy a view as this, but rather the reverse. The picture mentioned is therefore far from an ill-natured example. But the modern novelist who makes a success of his book is very much like the painter of the flower market, only, as a usual thing, he paints the sombre and repulsive "actuality" instead of the gay. ALPHONSE DAUDET, for instance, strives to render in words the actual life of a hard-working, thrifty, and noble-minded manufacturer, from the time that he takes a cool, designing young Parisian girl as his wife and a weak young man as his partner, until the wife corrupts the partner and the partner ruins the business. Another book by the same hand describes the ruin of a son of a woman of good instincts, but light morals, through the infatuation she acquires for a selfish rhymester and the vindictive pursuit of the step-father. The latest sensation is a novel by ZOLA, called *L'Assommoir*, in which the scene is not only placed in low neighborhoods, but the progressive ruin of a poor family is carried out in all its most repulsive details. Women are described fighting together with all the art that seeks to bring the scene "actually" before you; their clothes are heard to tear and their bodies resound under the blows. TURGENIEF is a far more delicate artist; but he plainly shows susceptibility to the modern influence. He made his mark by a highly artistic kind of reporting embodied in letters purporting to come from a sportsman in Russia. *Fathers and Sons, Smoke, Lisa, Spring Floods*—all these mournful but fascinating novels are careful and delicately adjusted reports of actualities; they will not listen to anything ideal; they must rest on a positive hardpan of fact. The sadness pervading them is justified on the ground that life is sad, that men and women are weak and sinful, and the fates are generally adverse to the fulfillment of youthful plans. One feels that they are written by a man with a heartache. But is that heartache personal or only what may be called ethnological? Is it the result of depression from causes only known to himself or his own circle of intimates, or is it the angry despair of a Russian who measures the inferiority of his own countrymen to Europeans of other stock? His last novel—*Virgin Soil*—may give evidence that the quality which made the former works of TURGENIEF charming, notwithstanding the dismal atmosphere which reigned in them, is a personal one and not Russian. *Virgin Soil* is more than ever a realistic performance, more than ever a report on the present condition of Russia, and it is also the least successful and least admired of his novels. Yet, if one were to judge from the earlier performances, in which Russians are depicted in close contact with German and French life, why should not this still more Russian and still more realistic novel at least hold its own? It carries the reader into one of those abortive attempts at revolution which are incited by young persons who call themselves, or are called, Nihilists. WALLACE tells us that in Russia he for his part could neither find a person answering to that name nor any one to describe definitely what a nihilist was. Very much the same thing says TURGENIEF, but he takes a whole novel to explain obscurely what the English traveler has put into a clear article for a review. It has been reported more than once that TURGENIEF considers his last novel his masterpiece, and awaits for it a much heartier welcome than that which greeted former books. Now, *Virgin Soil* shows in its plot and carrying out that he has lost sight more than ever of the artistic or pleasing side of the novel, and made it a nearly barren chronicle of uncomfortable facts. As a Russian, we may suppose that he is grieved at the incredible passiveness of the emancipated and half-emancipated serfs, and at the childish folly of the ignorant and mischievous "reformers." But from the coldness of the novel can we not hazard the opinion that it is his mind and not his heart that grieves? His earlier works had something of his own personality in them; was it not that leaven which saved them from the plane of mere cleverness on which the works of DAUDET stand? *Virgin Soil* may be inspired by patriotism, but it lacks the intensity and refinement of art of his other novels.

Clever as workmen are these realistic painters and realistic writers, but is it possible for them, without a larger admixture of the ideal, to be great? Some people account for the modern tendency toward exactness of statement in fiction (curiously paradoxical expression though that be) by saying that science, which is based on exactness of experiment, is reacting upon literature and the arts. So that—since the fictitious is a lie—the artist is expected to tell the truth while lying. This is the dilemma into which too stern a pursuit of truth carried the Englishmen called pre-Raphaelites. Now, it will not do to baldly call the ideal a lie, but when we consider that a picture and a book of fiction are of necessity unreal and fictitious in themselves, it is hard to see what is gained by so much realism. While TURGENIEF and FIRMIN-GIRARD were compelled to fib within the limits of their separate arts, would that they had fibbed a little more!

DEAD MEN'S ESTATES.

New-Orleans, perhaps more than any other city in the country, has been blessed with eccentric millionaires who have left large bequests for the benefit of the municipality, and ex-Mayor Flanders, in a recent report of his administration of the well-known Stephen Henderson legacy, recalls a number of the peculiarities of some of those well-meaning but impracticable gentlemen which very forcibly illustrate the truth of the old German adage that "Dead men cannot manage estates." Old NICHOLAS GIROD, the first Mayor of the Crescent City, was one of the earliest of these would-be benefactors. He left $100,000—an enormous sum in those days—which was to be devoted to the erection and maintenance of an asylum for the education of the children of indigent French residents. The Mayor of the city was appointed to administer the fund, and, shortly after the death of old GIROD, attempted to carry out the instructions contained in his will. He met with great opposition from the legal heirs of the dead man, however, and a considerable portion of the bequest was spent in litigation. The case was finally decided in favor of the city, but, unfortunately, the decision of the courts did not put an end to the difficulty. It was specified with much distinctness in GIROD'S will that the institution to be erected with his money should be exclusively for the benefit of the children of poor French citizens. This class was found to be a very small one, and the authorities, having an eye to their political future, persistently refused to take upon themselves the responsibility of admitting children of only one nationality to the benefits of the asylum. At last, when the buildings were completed, the city was at a loss to know what to do with them. Those for whose special use they were at first intended could not be found, and not long ago the proper municipal authorities wisely concluded to throw the asylum open to poor boys and girls of all classes and all nationalities. And so the will of old NICHOLAS GIROD has been thwarted and his clearly-expressed wish disregarded.

JOHN D. FINK was another rich man who embarrassed the city authorities of New-Orleans. He did so by leaving them a large sum of money for the establishment of free schools for Protestant children. His will was so worded that to carry it out the municipality would be obliged not only to apply certain severe religious tests to applicants for admission to the schools, but would also be compelled to regulate their religious studies in a manner entirely at variance with the institutions and traditions of this country. The city authorities very sensibly decided not to assume the responsibility. They secured possession of the fund, after much litigation, however, and it is now invested in city bonds, with the understanding that at some future time the interest received from them shall be devoted to charitable purposes. Still another citizen of New-Orleans, who sincerely desired to benefit that city, but who, because of the complicated and impracticable nature of his will failed to do so, was Mr. JOHN MCDONOGH. This gentleman died possessed of an immense property, the bulk of which he willed in trust to the authorities of the Cities of Baltimore and New-Orleans for the erection and maintenance of ten or a dozen charitable and educational institutes. The will making these bequests covered upward of forty pages of foolscap closely written, and contained innumerable ridiculous conditions, none of which could, by any possibility, be carried out. Absurd as were these provisions, however, it was years before the two cities that were to benefit by the will could have them legally declared null and void. They did so, however, after the expenditure of hundreds of thousand of dollars. Then they fell out about the division of the property, and at last, when all litigation had ended, and each municipality had received its share, it was found that nearly a million dollars had been spent in counsel fees, and that the estate had depreciated in value from seven to two million dollars. New-Orleans used a part of her share before the war to help her credit, and when the city was attacked during the rebellion exhausted the remainder, not in the building of schools and asylums but in the construction of useless forts and earth-works, which were intended to, but which did not, resist the attacks of the Federal troops. When Gen. BUTLER entered the city and found that the McDonogh trust fund had been expended as described, he immediately arrested such of the city authorities as he could lay hands on, and placed them in jail. They were released when he left the city, and after the war four or five school-houses were erected with the remnant of the fund.

It will be seen from this brief reference to some of the most remarkable legacies which have been left to the City of New-Orleans that several million dollars have been practically lost to that city, and the wills of a number of would-be public benefactors frustrated, simply because they appointed political agents to do what they ought to have done themselves. The truth is that rich men should be careful to administer their own charities; their generosity should not commence upon their death-beds. The incidents to which we have referred prove very conclusively that it is next to impossible for municipal or other political bodies to administer the legacies of dead men in accordance with their wishes as expressed in their last wills. The lesson which those incidents teach should not be disregarded.

FUGITIVE HUSBANDS.

We have heard a great deal about women running away from their husbands in all ages and under all conditions of society, and we shall continue to hear of their doing so to the end of time. These uxorial hegiras, as the reporter of the period would be delighted to call them, have laid the foundation of many a romantic story, and the writers have usually embellished the good looks and wickedness of the wives to the utmost in order to make their narrative as interesting as possible. The blind old bard from Scio led off in this sort of thing, and got such a reputation for his epic that all eloping wives are now called Helens, beguiling lovers Parises, and all deserted lieges compared with MENELAUS. The poet, being masculine, gave MENELAUS' version of the affair rather than HELEN'S, and it is quite probable, if she could have been heard from, (Dr. SCHLIEMANN may soon exhume the diary in which she kept a detailed record of her domestic wrongs in Sparta,) that she would undoubtedly have had quite another story to tell. Men are generally the guilty ones; but, being the historians and poets, for the most part, they make women the scapegoat of their sins. They illustrate the old fable of the lion and the painter. The painters paint the lions, but the lions cannot paint the painters, and so, for lack of capacity or opportunity, what is invented is believed, and the actual truth is unexpressed.

Eloping husbands, unless their elopement involves some criminality, or causes great scandal, are not advertised as eloping wives are, partly because men make the newspapers and partly because there is so much less novelty and piquancy in their violation of law and conventionality than there is in women's violation of the same. But the elopement of husbands has grown to be much commoner than is generally supposed or known, especially since the commercial dullness and financial pressure—now in their fourth year—have rendered the maintenance of a family extremely difficult. Hardly a week passes in any considerable city that some man does not desert his wife, and children too, if he has any, because he finds it inconvenient to support them. In some cases husbands are candid enough to leave a communication behind declaring their intent and the cause of their departure. But in most cases they go away without a word, oral or written, preferring that their families should endure the agonies of doubt and suspense rather than confess their own cowardice and weakness. If the forlorn wives suspect the truth, as they often do, they say nothing about their desertion save to the intimate few from whom it cannot long be hidden; but they take up their new burden in silence and bear it as well and bravely as they may.

Not unfrequently, however, they are terribly alarmed—for they have so idolized their lords that they cannot believe them capable of such baseness. They believe they have been murdered or have lost their wits and wandered off. Then the local columns contain accounts of mysterious disappearances and families plunged in grief and despair. The fugitives probably read these and chuckle over the false impression they have created. The women are not very long deceived, usually; many circumstances and coincidences come into their mind by degrees, and the truth is revealed at last. It is a bitter truth, far bitterer than their former grief—for a woman would rather mourn as dead a man she had loved than believe him living and utterly unworthy of her love.

There are scores and scores of wives in this and adjacent cities who have been widowed by the hard times. Left without natural protectors, they have courageously gone to work and taken care of themselves and those dependent on them. Four years ago many of them had husbands who seemed to be men; but the husbands, not strong enough to bear up against continued ill-fortune, slunk away, leaving the women they had claimed to love, and the children they had brought into being, to fight the hard battle of life alone. Some of these deserted wives have been tenderly reared, have never known until recently what it was to touch the rough, cold edges of the actual world. But they have accepted the change heroically, and are sustaining the struggle as finer natures do when put to the test. A number of young wives, but a few months wedded, have been abandoned by men (generically speaking) who, having little earning capacity, and no sense of responsibility, found it inconvenient to support them after the lover's ardor had cooled.

Many of these fugitive husbands have gone to California and other new States, not because enterprise carried them thither, but that they might be far removed from the scenes of their broken faith and demonstrated shame. Probably their conscience pricked them a little at the start; but they could not have had enough to prick long; otherwise they could not have so wholly renounced their manhood. If the times had been ordinarily prosperous, it is not unlikely that they would have kept their covenant and done their duty; but adversity pressed them; they had small power of resistance, and they went under to the wall. They are not so much scoundrels as weaklings; but oh! the inconceivable power of mischief that lies in weakness, greater often than deliberate villainy entails.

When the tide of prosperity sets in, some, perhaps many, of these marital fugitives will be sneaking back, with a plausible story, and begging to be forgiven. Seeing how well their families have got on without them, they will want to be partners in their success, sharing the profits, but contributing nothing thereto. They will not be forgiven in most cases, we suspect; for their former wives will have had time to learn how much better off they are in every way disincumbered of such husbands. They have been compelled to despise them, and to be grateful for deliverance even through mortifying desertion. Few of the abandoned wives will be willing to re-establish relations with men who have proved that they never deserved to have a wife. Women are divinely forgiving; they can forgive deceit, treachery, ingratitude, villainy in a man they have ever loved; but the one thing they find hardest to forgive in him is weakness; for weakness, in a woman's eyes, has no power to atone.

DEATH OF E. L. DAVENPORT.

THE HISTORY OF ONE OF THE BRIGHTEST ORNAMENTS OF THE AMERICAN STAGE.

Edward L. Davenport, an American actor, and an artist of celebrity in both hemispheres, died in Canton, Penn., yesterday. He had long been ailing, but the tidings of his death came rather unexpectedly, for only a few weeks since he was expected to fulfill an engagement in Philadelphia. Illness then prevented him from appearing, but no indications were supplied that his condition was at all alarming, and from the fact that no reference whatever was made to his health, the public was justified in supposing that he was on the high road to recovery. The news will bring sadness to many thousand admirers of the drama. Mr. Davenport leaves a name won by other methods than are resorted to nowadays by actors yearning for fame and wealth, and if his place as an artist of high aims and rare studiousness was secured slowly and with less clangor than has attended the efforts of younger performers, it will be accorded him probably with more unanimity and held for him with more constancy than if his triumphs had been more prompt and noisy. He had been upward of 40 years on the stage. He was born in 1816, in the State of Connecticut, in the vicinity, it is said, of New-Haven. His father, who was a hotel-keeper, moved with his whole family to Boston while Edward was still a lad. The son's first appearance in public was effected in 1836, in the old Brick Circus, in Providence, R. I. The play was "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," with the elder Booth as *Sir Giles Overreach*—a personation which was in due course to be credited to Mr. Davenport as his finest achievement—David Ingersoll as *Wellborn*, and George P. Browne, now of this City, as *Tapwell*. Mr. Davenport, who acted under the stage-name of Dey, represented *Parson Welldo*. There is no record extant of the impression produced, but it seems that he thenceforward held his own among the members of his profession. He was a good singer, and his "Britannia Rules the Waves," and "A Yankee Ship and a Yankee Crew" are still remembered. His first victory, however, was scored in "The Iron Son of '76," in which he figured as *Jedediah*, while Mr. Browne played *General Putnam*. It would require a volume to merely cite the theatres and the works in which he was afterward seen. His début in New-York occurred at the Bowery Theatre, where he was under the management of Thomas H. Hamblin. In 1838 he first played in Philadelphia, in the Walnut-Street Theatre, as *Count Montalban*, in "The Honeymoon." He was chiefly connected with the Boston theatres until 1847, when he visited England with Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt, and appeared on the 6th of December of that year, in the Manchester Theatre, as *Claude Melnotte*, Mrs. Mowatt acting *Pauline*. While in England Mr. Davenport supported Macready for two seasons in the Covent Garden Theatre, and assumed such parts as *Brutus* to Macready's *Cassius*; he afterward acted with Macready when the latter bade farewell to the stage. A number of plays were written expressly for him in England; among them were "Civilization," "The Egyptian," and "St. Mare." In the last named drama he subsequently carried on successful starring tours through this country. He was very popular in the Haymarket Theatre, in London, as *William*, in "Black-eyed Susan," and T. P. Cooke—the original *William*—there presented him with an unusually fine dress for the part. Mr. Davenport was married, in England, to Miss Fanny F. Vining, a member of a well-known English theatrical family, and a cousin of Mrs. John Wood. After his return to America he fulfilled many unusually profitable starring engagements, and had professional intercourse with Messrs. Wheatley, Jarrett, Wallack, and Mark Smith; with Mrs. Barrow, and with Mr. John E. Owens, in the earliest "combinations." Afterward, with Mr. James W. Wallack and Miss Rose Eytinge, he acted through the country. In 1859 he became manager of the Howard Athenæum, in Boston, and continued in that position for two years, when, at the beginning of the war, he became pecuniarily embarrassed, and undertook another starring tour. In 1869 he appeared as manager of the Chestnut-Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, where he produced a number of American plays. He remained there for three years. After Miss Rose Eytinge's starring expedition, Mr. Davenport played *Brutus* in this City with the "Julius Cæsar Combination," with which he was connected for some time. His last effort was *Don't Bruce*, in the play bearing the same name. His versatility was marvellous, and he was equal to any task imposed upon him. As already noticed, his performance of *Sir Giles Overreach* was generally considered as his most profound and elaborate personation, but his *Hamlet*, although a trifle cold, was by many held to be the most perfect portrayal of the Danish Prince ever witnessed on the American stage. His *William*, in "Black-Eyed Susan," has had no rival in the memory of the present generation. When Mr. Davenport was last listened to in this City his voice failed him, and hence his *Brutus*, in spite of artistic excellence of a high order, and of a subtlety and refinement not to be mistaken, was scarcely effective. His *Don't Bruce* was an admirable picture, and its success in Philadelphia was immediate. Mr. Davenport, therefore, graced the stage to the last; leaving it, he leaves a place which it will not be easy to fill. His wife, a brother who dwells in Boston, five daughters, and two sons survive him.

Among the actors in this City last evening the deepest sorrow was expressed for the affliction which had fallen upon the profession. They recalled the famous "Wallack-Davenport Combination," and the performances of that remarkable company in Niblo's Garden. In January, 1862, that company first appeared in this City, and their first performance, on Tuesday, the 7th, was "The School for Scandal," with Wheatley as *Charles*, J. W. Wallack, Jr., as *Joseph*, Davenport as *Rockit*, Mark Smith as *Sir Peter*, and Thomas Placide as *Crabtree*. All of these actors are now dead. Mr. Davenport during this series of performances played *Hamlet*, *Othello*, and *Brutus*. Afterward he gave his notably strong impersonation of *Bill Sikes* in connection with the same company. Some of Mr. Davenport's most recent appearances in this City were as follows: In December, 1873, he acted at Wood's Museum, appearing as *Rover* in "Wild Oats" and other characters; he appeared in Shakespearean characters in the same theatre in the Autumn of 1874; and in September, 1875, he acted *Nickelless* and other parts in the Grand Opera-house. Mr. Davenport was not a club-man, and few of his friends have anecdotes to tell about him. They all remember, however, that Macready alluded to Mr. Davenport as a rising actor whom he left behind him, in his farewell address; and that T. P. Cooke spoke of him as the best *William* in "Black Eyed Susan" he had ever seen. When he went to England with Mrs. Mowatt he played there the leading characters in that lady's two now forgotten plays, "Fashion" and "Armand." One night an ardent royalist, in his shirt sleeves, seated in the upper gallery, objected audibly to certain of the democratic sentiments of *Adam*, the old farmer, in the former play; but Mr. Davenport stopped in the middle of a sentence, and, folding his arms, drew himself up to his full height, and firing his piercing eye upon the discontented auditor, completely quelled him, and the spectators of the scene with one accord sent up a round of applause which shook the house to the rafters. His daughters, Fanny, Blanche, and Lilly, were born in London.

The complaint from which Mr. Davenport died was gout, which finally attacked his heart. On Thursday evening the physician reported that the heart symptoms had nearly subsided, and strong hopes were entertained of his recovery. He passed an easy night, and yesterday morning his prospects appeared to be even more hopeful. Last evening he appeared to be stronger and was resting easy, but later he grew worse and passed a night of agony which dissipated all hope of recovery. All the members of his family were at his bedside during the last days of his life, excepting his two youngest daughters, Blanche and May. The former of these is residing permanently abroad, but the latter was expected to reach home from Europe this week.

Mr. Davenport's body will be brought to this City for burial next Tuesday. The arrangements for the funeral are not yet completed, but the following gentlemen have been asked to act as pall-bearers: Hon. Smith Ely, William Cullen Bryant, Charles A. Dana, Judge C. P. Daly, Judge J. T. Brady, Edwin Booth, Lester Wallack, E. A. Sothern, Frank Mayo, H. C. Jarrett, Dion Boucicault, John Brougham, and John W. Forney. The funeral will take place from Miss Fanny Davenport's residence.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

ENGLAND'S HARVEST PROSPECTS.

THE EXTENT OF WHEAT GREATER BUT THE YIELD FAR BELOW THE AVERAGE—GREAT BRITAIN NOT THE ONLY COUNTRY WHICH REQUIRES HELP—ALL WESTERN EUROPE DEFICIENT—AMERICA TO BE DEPENDED UPON.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Mr. James Caird, in his annual letter to the *Times* on the harvest prospects, says: "The extent of wheat is greater by nearly 200,000 acres than last year, but 400,000 acres, or one-ninth, below the average of the 10 preceding years. On a careful analysis of the returns from farmers in various parts of the country I find that in 12 of the principal wheat counties, which represent one-half of the wheat growth of the kingdom, three-quarters of the returns show that the crop is below the average, while one-quarter give an average crop. For the remainder of the country the deficiency is somewhat less in proportion. The returns show a very general deficiency. They are below an average crop, but not greatly below it. The general yield is better than that of 1853, 1867, or 1875, the three worst crops in 34 years, but I fear that it will not be equal even to the defective crop of last year, and that notwithstanding the increased acreage, we shall not have more than between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 quarters of the home crop. The reduction of consumption consequent on the enhanced price may reduce the year's requirements to 20,500,000 quarters. On two conditions—of strict economy in consumption, and an early harvest next year—the foreign supply we should in these circumstances require might be limited to 11,000,000 quarters. This takes a most favorable view of our position, for north of the Trent most of the crop is still unharvested, and is subject to the risks of a late season and very unsettled weather. If we were the only country that required help, and if we could rely on the continuance of the large scale of foreign imports which has marked the last four years, there would be little cause for apprehension, but, with the exception of some parts of Spain all Western Europe is deficient, and the ports of the Black Sea are closed, while a renewal of the famine in India can hardly admit of any increase of the large supply we have received from that quarter during the present year. We must, therefore, look to America for a considerable increase even on her great exports of the last four years, and, if the war in Turkey continues, the vast resources of the United States and Canada will indeed be severely taxed to make good the wants of this country and Western Europe.

"The small home crop of 1875, supplemented by the largest import we have ever yet received, afforded five and one-half bushels per head. The deficient crop of 1876, with an import which somewhat exceeds 12,000,000 quarters, has afforded very little over five bushels. If the Black Sea ports continue closed for the coming harvest year we may have to restrict consumption to considerably less than five bushels a head. The other home grown crops promise little aid, barley being deficient and oats not above an average, while potatoes are much diseased. In 1866 and 1867, when from two deficient crops and comparatively small imports the quantity of wheat for consumption fell below five bushels a head, the price was 64 shillings. In the past 25 years the quantity has on several occasions fallen below that mark, and the price of these years has averaged 60 shillings. If, therefore, the Black Sea ports continue closed during the coming harvest year, we may be thankful if it goes no higher."

FOREIGN BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

THE LONDON COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW OF BOTH—BROKERS PREPARING FOR AN IMPROVED BUSINESS—WHY PRICES HAVE DECLINED IN FRANCE—STRIKE OF COTTON OPERATIVES.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Mincing Lane markets have generally shown little further change this week. Tea is very depressed. Business by private contract is almost suspended. At public sales common to fair grades of Congou and new Ping-suey green are lower. Sugar is in steady demand by refiners, West India descriptions showing 6d. per cwt. recovery on the recent lowest quotation. Common brown sugars are held more firmly. In rice speculation has continued with prices tending upward. Numerous cargoes to arrive, or off the coast, have been sold. Coffee is firm, and again higher for all colory kinds. The sales of cinnamon on Monday established a rise of 2d.@5d. per pound on May quotations. Black pepper is dull. Saltpetre is unchanged.

The rise in the bank rate on Tuesday caused a corresponding advance of fully 1 ₱ cent. in the open money and discount markets. At the end of the week, though there seem to be few bills in market, money is scarce and brokers have further raised their allowance upon deposit notice. In consequence of the internal demand for money, usual in France at this season of the year, it is expected that French money will now be, to a less extent than of late, employed in the discount of bills in London, and brokers here are preparing for an improved business. The rise in the bank rate has caused the speculative stock markets to give way, prices having generally for a time past been buoyed up by the cheap rate at which money was obtainable. This even applies to some extent to American railways, although they, as a rule, show a rise on the week in consequence of the continued anticipation of a large grain traffic. In Colonial Government securities the decline has been unusually light. In English railways, with the exception of a comparative steadiness in Southern stocks, the result of this week's transactions has been a considerable and general decline, the freight lines being on the average of 1 per cent. down all round. Notwithstanding the rise in the bank rate and the political excitement in France, consols show for the week scarcely a quotable decline. In foreign Government securities the advance in the value of money has been followed by an increase in the supply of stock coming on the market for delivery. The older Russian issues too have fallen in market value in a manner which seems to show that something has occurred to drive those stocks upon the market. In France current investments appear to have at last stopped, partly, no doubt, because there is comparatively little money accumulating. There have also been sales which seem to have been prompted by political motives. Prices have this week declined generally in the foreign market, owing at first to the tighter money market, next to the Gambetta incident, and then to the actual rise in the bank rate on Tuesday. On Wednesday the demand for stock for delivery in some degree steadied prices, but there has been no complete recovery, and on balance the decline is 1 per cent. upon most Russian stocks, and ¾ per cent. on Egyptian, French, and Italian. Rentes are on balance depressed.

The *Standard*, in its financial article, says: "With respect to the efflux of gold for New-York, which was thought probable, we learn that there are no orders in the market for that quarter, and it is believed that the exchange between New-York and this country will be balanced by the export of bonds, without the necessity of sending gold." Silver is quoted at 54¼d. per ounce.

Elias Gaskell, a cotton spinner of Mellor and Chapel-en-le-Frith, has failed. His liabilities are estimated at $300,000.

A strike of 10,000 cotton operatives commenced at Bolton yesterday.

DEATH OF A FINE TROTTING STALLION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 1.—Messrs. Nye & Foster, of Flint, Mich., lost this morning, after a short sickness with inflammation of the bowels, their stallion Mambrino Gift. His trotting time of 2:20 was the fastest ever made by a stallion when he accomplished it, and an offer of $30,000 was refused for him last year. He was 10 years old, and bred by F. P. Kinkead, of Woodford County, Ky.

ATTEMPT TO STEAL A TROTTING MARE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 1.—A bold attempt was made last night by James Moffatt, a former driver of the trotting mare Jewess, which was entered for the 2:25 race Aug. 3, and detained by the Park Association for the entrance fee money, to run off that animal. Moffatt presented a loaded revolver at the attendant's head, forcing him to mount the mare and follow him in a wagon to North Buffalo, where she was hitched to a wagon, and the horse stired by Moffatt sent back in charge of the attendant. The Police tracked Moffatt to Lewiston, where, being unable to get her across to Canada, he abandoned her and went himself. The Jewess was entered by J. Ewall, of Columbus, Ohio, and is supposed to be owned in Paris, Ky.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Mr. Maurice Strakosch will not return hither this Winter.

"Oxygen" will enter upon the second week of its run at Wallack's, Theatre, to-morrow.

"Our Hash House" will be reproduced by the San Francisco Minstrels, to-morrow evening.

A live dolphin, seven feet in length, has been added to the wonders of the New-York Aquarium.

Nightly performances of "The Danites" take place until further notice at the Broadway Theatre.

Signor M. Bina will officiate as musical director in the concerts to occur in Pittsburg, this week.

Mr. John T. Raymond departed for St. Louis to fulfill the first of his Fall engagements, yesterday afternoon.

A new sketch by Mr. Edward Harrigan, is promised by Messrs. Harrigan & Hart at the Theatre Comique, this week.

Mr. F. S. Chanfrau will to-morrow evening enter upon an engagement at the Grand Opera-house. He is to appear there in "Kit."

The romantic drama called "The Wild Flower of Mexico," but better known as "The Sea of Ice," will be brought out at Niblo's Theatre, this evening.

Announcement is made that the Lyceum Theatre will be opened for the season on Monday week, with a play new to local audiences, and called "Under the Willows."

A minstrel troupe, under the direction of Mr. Neil Bryant, will appear at Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway, these premises being now christened Bryant's Opera-house, on Monday week.

Mr. Sothern will begin a protracted engagement at the Park Theatre, to-morrow evening. He is to appear there in a drama by Henry J. Byron, entitled "The Crushed Tragedian; or, the Prompter's Box."

Miss Fanny Davenport, in consequence of her bereavement, will not fulfill her engagement at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Her first appearance this season will be expected at a later period in Toronto.

Mlle. Aimée and her company will enter upon a three weeks' season at Booth's Theatre, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 12. The attractiveness of "The Danites" at the Broadway Theatre suggested the change of *local*.

Mr. W. W. Tillotson, who was long connected as Treasurer with Booth's Theatre, has assumed the same responsible position at the Park. The pleasant memories left by Mr. Tillotson at Booth's commend his newest appointment as most judicious.

The usual programme of semi-sacred music will be interpreted at Gilmore's Garden, to-night. To-morrow the first of the series of 30 concerts in aid of the European fund, intended to enable Mr. Gilmore to take his band to Europe next Spring, is to be given.

A new march, the "Transatlantic," by Signor Asturo Arrigotti, has been added to the répertoire of Gilmore's Garden. It is in quickstep time, and its spirited theme, well-marked rhythm, and happy contrasts commended it so strongly to the audience that it was enthusiastically redemanded after its first hearing.

An amateur minstrel performance of remarkable vocal and comic merit took place at Irvington on the Hudson, Wednesday evening. Messrs. F. M. Cronise, C. C. Worthington, A. S. Richards, and I. Henderson, Jr., distinguished themselves particularly. The entertainment was enjoyed by a large and brilliant audience.

Mr. Daly's new drama, entitled "The Dark City," is to be made known at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, on Tuesday evening. The cast of characters will bring into requisition the services of Messrs. Hardenberg, Barrymore, Fisher, Studley, Lewis, and Davidge, Misses Ada Dyas, Emily Rigl, and Sidney Cowell, and Mrs. J. H. Gilbert. Fresh scenery is promised, and, in brief, great efforts have been made to render the opening night of the Fall and Winter season an occasion of special attractiveness.

Mr. Adams, the new tenor whom Mr. J. C. Fryer is to introduce to American audiences in opera, is an American by birth, but has passed the larger part of his artistic career at the Imperial House, in Vienna. He remained there as *primo tenore*, nine years, and has distinguished himself alike in the Italian and the German, in the old and the ultra-modern répertoire. Among the artists who have accompanied Mr. Adams to this country is a young German songstress, on whose voice and beauty much praise has been lavished by Viennese critics. Her name is Fräulein Marie Selbach, and she will probably have her first hearing here in concerts.

The last performances of "Pink Dominos" occur this week and next, at the Union-Square Theatre. On to-morrow fortnight, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Williamson appear at the same house in "Struck Oil." These artists have acted in Australia and in England with marked success, and their representations have been commented upon as combining *ad captandum* traits with exceptional merits as studies of character. Mrs. Williamson has never been seen in New-York, but Mr. Williamson will be recollected as having supplied, as a very young performer, several elaborate and finished portrayals while at Wallack's and the Broadway Theatre, some years since.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Paris Opéra Comique will open with "L'Eclair."

The subscription for the Spohr Monument at Cassel at present amounts to 4500.

The Congress of Delegates of German musical societies met at Munich two weeks since.

Bottesini, the double-bass player and conductor, has accepted an engagement for Havana.

Mr. Gye and Mr. Mapleson are wrangling in the London newspapers over the proposed new opera-house.

The Mozart Festival at Salzburg has resulted in a profit of £200, half of which only goes to the Mozarteum.

Mlle. Belocca is staying for a short time at a little house she has hired in the Rue Singer, at Passy, Paris.

An opera, "Les Albigeois," by the violoncellist Jules de Swert, has been accepted at the Hamburg Opera-house.

Among the vocalists at the Mozart Festival was Herr Standigl, a son of the celebrated bass, and a pupil of Herr Rokitansky.

The deaths are announced at Moscow of the prima donna Laikos; at Milan of the tenor Tasso; and at Brussels of the well-known impressario Letellier.

A horrible instrument called a "Dactylomonocordo," of one string, and played with one finger, has been invented by Guida, of Naples. It appears to be a sort of guitar.

M. Edouard Philippe, *administrateur* of *La Revue et Gazette Musicale*, has been nominated an officer of the Academy for his services in connection with French choral societies.

Owing to ill-health, M. Victor Massé has been compelled to ask for six months' leave of absence from his functions as Director of the chorus at the Paris Grand Opéra and Professor at the Conservatoire.

Mme. Nilsson and her husband are in Bavaria, on a visit to the ex-King and Queen of Naples. But M. Rouzeaud will soon be back in London, to be "initiated." It is said, in a new London musical lodge of Freemasons.

The Meyerbeer foundation prize at Berlin has been won by Herr Krug, already a professor at the Conservatoire at Stern. The prize was for a one-act opera, a double fugue for eight voices and two choirs, and an overture; it is worth $1,200, and it carries with it an obligation to reside six months in Italy or Paris, and six months at Munich, Dresden, Leipsic, or Berlin.

Mr. Sims Reeves is now in Italy, on a visit to his eldest son, who has for the past 12 months been studying in the land of song. It is not at all unlikely that young Mr. Reeves (who has, of course, a tenor voice) may make his début in Italy next year, and afterward go to England. Another son of Mr. Sims Reeves has a baritone voice, but at present it is not intended to bring him forward in public.

The old Philharmonic Society in London lost, we learn, no less than £400 by the concerts last season, and as they have only £1,000 funded property to fall back upon, it has been brought to the minds even of the committee that this state of things cannot last long. They have therefore decided to entirely abandon the morning concerts, and to fix the nights of performance in such a way that they will not clash with the opera. There will be but eight concerts given next year.

THE EMPEROR'S PHYSICIAN.

DEATH OF DR. CONNEAU IN CORSICA.

HIS GREAT ATTACHMENT TO THE BONAPARTE FAMILY—TOUR OF THE MARSHAL-PRESIDENT—AN INCIDENT OF THE FRENCH TURF—LETTER FROM M. THIERS TO AN ITALIAN DUKE—A GODFATHER'S GIFT AND GOOD WISHES.

From our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 20, 1877.

The death of the Comte de Monti, the faithful friend and servant of the Comte de Chambord, was speedily followed by that of the most faithful and trusted friend of Napoleon III. It was with real pain that the friends of the Bonaparte family heard of the death of Dr. Conneau, which occurred in Corsica three days ago. This eminent man's name is the very symbol of devotion. He was attached to Queen Hortense when a mere boy, and was reared with her son, afterwards Napoleon III. She was very fond of him, and admired his good sense, his coolness, and the justice of his opinions. It was she who encouraged the intimacy of Conneau with Prince Louis, and in her will she wrote the words: "It is my wish that you should never separate yourself from Conneau." The wish was fulfilled, and Conneau was by the Emperor's bed at Chiselhurst when he breathed his last. The two men were together throughout the Prince's eventful career. It was Conneau who planned the escape from the Fortress of Ham, and it is touching even now to read his deposition when called to account for the act. During the Empire he was almost an inmate of the palace, and not a day passed without an interview with the Emperor, not only as a medical adviser, but as a friend. Conneau watched the Prince carefully, to keep him in health, and called in eminent specialists for each malady divined or discovered by himself. He had no pretensions. He was the private medical adviser of the Emperor, but he never refused to share the honors with his colleagues, and the rewards were always for them, not for him. He had 1,500,000 francs placed in his hands, annually, to distribute among the poor as he saw fit, and when the Empire fell Conneau was so poor that Mme. Conneau had to teach music for a living. Every year she gives two subscription concerts, one in England and another at Nice, and the proceeds have helped out the family and aided in the education of the son, the friend of the Prince Imperial. Naturally, the friends of these devoted persons have annually taken a quantity of tickets. The Emperor recommended his son to Dr. Conneau, and he would have remained with the young Prince if his age and infirmities had not obliged him to retire. He loved the Island of Corsica with all his heart because it was the cradle of the Bonapartes, and often expressed the wish to die there. When his health failed he went there, and it was there that he died, passing away calmly and peacefully after an eventful and most honorable career.

When one begins to speak of Dr. Conneau, a thousand incidents arise in the mind, and I presume I shall be relating them for some time to come. He accompanied the Prince everywhere. He was with him in prison, and came with him to France when he was elected to the Assembly. There is a story connected with this voyage. When Prince Louis Napoleon became Emperor of the French he made a visit to Cherbourg, as Marshal de MacMahon did the other day, and all the neighboring nations sent their fleets there to pay him distinguished honors. England had a number of vessels in the harbor, but Belgium had a single war vessel, commanded by a Captain, but having on board a number of Lieutenants, sent on expressly. When receiving the officers the Emperor spoke to many, and gave orders for sending them decorations. He did this for the Belgian Captain, but, when passing the Lieutenants, his eye fell upon a familiar face. Stopping for an instant, ready to give his hand, his eyes wandered, and all saw that he was trying to remember something in the past. Memory came in a moment, and the Emperor turned brusquely away. That night he related the affair to Conneau. A few years before the Belgian Lieutenant, Dufour by name, was temporarily placed in command of one of the steamers running from Dover to Ostend. When the Prince arrived at the latter place he was in a great hurry to catch the train, and was afraid of missing it. As the boat came up to the wharf he sprang upon the wheel-house, and was preparing to jump off, when the Captain ordered him away rudely. "Hey! there! go below," he cried, "that is forbidden." The traveler paid no attention. The sailor was not very patient. "Will you get down at once," he screamed at the top of his voice. "if you do not I'll pitch you down like a package." The Prince went down, got out late, but did not miss the French train. He never forgot a face, and when he saw that of Lieut. Dufour he knew that he had seen it somewhere—perhaps it was that of a friend—but in a moment he recalled the vexatious scene of the Ostend boat.

The Marshal has returned to Paris after his tour in the west, and it must be confessed that he had a splendid reception. At Cherbourg there was a real fête, with illuminations, processions, and fire-works, as on all grand occasions. Ruggieri was sent down to manage the pyrotechnics, and they were superb. The principal piece represented the initials of the President of the Republic surmounted by a ducal crown. The streets were hung with flags and banners of all sorts, and the people were enthusiastic in their cheering. So far as reported, there were no disagreeable incidents to disturb the harmony of the fête, and no cries of *Vive la République* to shock the nerves of Duc de Broglie. The people were well behaved, and all seemed delighted to see the Chief of State. There was a grand review of the military, after which a naval review and a mock battle. On leaving there were a few hurrahs for the Republic, the Conservatives pretending that they were paid for at the rate of 3 francs each. But things passed off quietly well, taken as a whole, and there is no reason for serious complaint. But there is some ground of complaint in another quarter, for the Marshal claims that the speeches delivered by him have been misrepresented by the Republican journals, and his ideas so twisted that they resemble very little those he had in his head. This has given rise to a fierce polemic in Paris, and the journalists are disputing upon this weighty question. But the real question is whether or not the Marshal's visit has been of service to the Conservatives, or whether it has turned away any considerable number of Republican votes.

Paris is nearly deserted by society people at this season of the year, and the Bois now sees few vehicles other than the modest fiacres or the victorias, taken by the hour. In a few days, however, there will be a general movement in this direction, for nearly every one *qui se respecte* comes to spend a week in the city before the opening of the shooting season, this year on the 2d of September. For the past few days the leading members of Paris society have been at Trouville and Deauville, where the races have been uncommonly interesting. Our turfmen make a practice of taking their best horses down for the Deauville races. An incident occurred on the last hurdle race, which is the subject of much gossip to-day in the Paris clubs. Boule-de-Neige was one of the finest steeple-chasers entered and became one of the favorites. Goddard was the jockey. At the last he was seen pulling his horse, and made such efforts to prevent him from winning that he was observed by everybody. There were loud cries of "shame," and other things of the kind, while those betting upon the animal raised their canes menacingly and rushed upon the turf. Goddard was nearly pulled off his horse, and he would surely have been severely beaten by the infuriated crowd if a squad of policemen had not arrived in time to protect him. He was taken away and placed in confinement, while the judges deliberated as to the course to be pursued. They decided to declare the race null and the bets off. What will be done to Goddard is yet to be determined, but generally a jockey detected in the act of pulling his horse is excluded from the turf. This incident caused a howl of indignation at Deauville.

M. Thiers has also returned from his visit to L'Isle Adam, and is once more actively engaged in directing the political campaign. He has very little doubt about the triumph of the Republicans in the coming elections. The other day the Duc de San Donato wrote to him asking him so stand godfather to his young son. M. Thiers responded as follows:

MY DEAR DUKE: I am very much touched by the happy thought you had to entrust me with the pleasant mission of being the godfather to your son; I have accepted it as the consecration of the souvenirs of our old time relations, as an evidence of friendship to your noble family, and as a new league with liberal Italy and with the friend of France. Tell the Duchess of San Donato how much I am pleased to find myself related to her in this way, and I say this for Madame Thiers as well as for myself. I am now engaged in preparing my works so that I can present them to my godson as the commencement of his library. I hope that the volumes I intend to give him, when they are decently bound, will form a basis of historic and literary instruction which will put him in the way of the great studies necessary to his rank and his probable destiny. I make for him the most sincere wishes, and I hope that he will be worthy of his family and of his country.

THE SOUND SEA-SERPENT.

INVADING THE MONSTER'S HAUNTS—A TIMES CORRESPONDENT'S HUNT—A COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF IT OBTAINED—VIEWS OF OLD FISHERMEN.

From our Own Correspondent.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 1, 1877.

The Summer visitors along the Sound have been excited for a month past over regularly recurring reports of the presence in their neighborhood of a veritable sea-serpent. The monster was described as apparently as large around as a hogshead, with an enormous head which stood up straight 15 or 20 feet out of the water, and as making a queer hissing noise and a roaring sound. It was said to have been seen successively off Nahant, Norwalk, Watch Hill, Greenwich, and this place, but, from all accounts, it was principally in this vicinity that it had its head-quarters. It was here that the story originated in the latter part of July, and only a few days ago one of the Bridgeport steamers was said to have run down the beast while it lay asleep on the water after midnight just below Execution Light. The collision, it was averred, caused the boat to tremble from stem to stern, a black object rose angrily to the height of the flagstaff with a hissing sound, and water was dashed upon the deck. The number of times it was encountered in this locality in the interval, if report is to be believed, is past remembering. Strange to say, the fishermen, clammers, and others whose business it is to be much on the water scouted the idea and spoke contemptuously about scared landlubbers and bunches of sea-weed, but a good deal of credence was placed in the story by people from the City, who considered the natives to be interested in having the matter kept quiet. Many timid persons were afraid to venture on the water at any distance from shore, and in some places bathing suddenly fell into disfavor.

By dint of much questioning I learned that the first account of the appearance of the sea-serpent was published in the local paper here, but no names were used. The editor laughingly acknowledged to having "fixed up" the article a little, and referred me to a Mr. West, partner in a shirt factory near the railroad depot. Mr. West, a modest, retiring little gentleman, was found to find himself in danger of being dragged before the public in what he considered a ridiculous light. He protested warmly against being held responsible for the accounts that had been put forth, and said that they were greatly exaggerated. All he knew about the monster was this: About the latter part of July he and his wife were enjoying a quiet sail between Captain's Island, three miles from shore, and Bryan's Point. Suddenly his attention was attracted to a black object about a quarter of a mile from his boat, which rose into the air and immediately disappeared. A few moments later it came into sight again further away, and subsequently he saw it a third time a little nearer. It bore no resemblance to a serpent. On the contrary, it was broad and stocky, and from what he had read about them—he had never seen one—he was inclined to think it might be a small whale. It was neither a shark nor a porpoise; he knew both. He did not notice whether it spouted or not; in fact, he did not think anything of the incident at the time, but he afterward happened to speak of it and it got to the ears of somebody who took it to the paper. The sound made by the nondescript might be called a hissing or a splashing noise.

Mr. West's story was corroborated in all important details by the various persons at different points who profess to have seen the monster. All agree that it was only a large fish, but all claim that it was a very large one. It is curious that these persons are all landsmen, and most of them city people. I could not find a single waterman from one end of the coast to the other who had seen anything out of the way. Several told me that since the publication of the first story they had kept a sharp lookout in every direction, but had been unable to get a glimpse of the monster. They have settled upon it that nothing was seen but a bunch of seaweed. Capt. Worden, keeper of Captain's Island light, who from his position commands a view in every direction for miles over the sea-serpent's alleged haunts, told me he had never seen anything unusual, except a few seals and an occasional seal-lion. The former were on the ice near the island in front last Winter. The latter used to come up on the boulders on the end of the island some years ago. Capt. Martin, one of the residents of this place, caught a 64-pound striped bass in a net which he had set for "bony fish." (mossbunkers,) a few days ago, and it is reported that a dolphin was captured alive off New-Rochelle on Friday. The "monster" may have been either of these. By the way, the natives eat mossbunkers here. An old fisherman told me that he would rather have them than any other kind of fish, provided they are cooked fresh. The water is full of snap-mackerel or young bluefish. Fifty or sixty of a tide is considered a fair catch. The other resources of the anglers here are tautog, or black-fish, which are plentiful, and from one and a half to eight pounds in weight, and an occasional rock fish or striped bass of great size.

THE NEW TELEGRAPH RATES.

HOW THE NEW ARRANGEMENTS AFFECT PROMINENT POINTS EAST AND WEST—GENERAL OUTLINE OF THE PLAN OF EQUALIZATION.

From the Journal of the Telegraph, Sept. 1.

For several months past, three classes of rates for substantially the same distances have been in force throughout the territory occupied by competing lines.

1. Rates between competing stations which, with few exceptions, have been 25 cents, without regard to distances.

2. Rates between competing and non-competing stations, which have ranged from 25 cents to $1; and

3. Rates between non-competing stations in the same territory, from 25 cents to $2.

One of the first necessities of the arrangement for co-operation between the telegraph companies is the equalization of these rates. To do this even approximately, without too great an increase in some rates, or too great a reduction in others, it will be readily seen is a work of much difficulty. The officers of the two companies have, however, agreed upon the general outlines of a plan of equalization which will be carried out as fast as the details can be perfected.

The first step is the extension of the 25-cent rate in the Territory east of the Mississippi River, from 25 miles, as heretofore, to a minimum of 100 miles in an air line from each station. This will reduce the rates between a large number of stations 5, 10, and 15 cents. The next step fixes $1 as the maximum rate between all stations east of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. By this change a number of rates between stations in Iowa and Missouri, and those in New-England and the Atlantic coast, will be reduced $1, and also a considerable number of rates between stations in the Southern and several of the Northern and Eastern States will be reduced 25 and 50 cents.

The rate from New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and intermediate stations to Cincinnati and Chicago, will be 40 cents; to Louisville, St. Louis, and Milwaukee, 50 cents. The rates between New-York and Washington, Albany, and Boston will remain at 25 cents. The local rates throughout New-England and the State of New-York will remain substantially as at present, except that a few will probably be advanced 5 cents, while a larger number will be reduced from 30 to 25 cents.

These changes can hardly fail to give general satisfaction to the public. They indicate a disposition on the part of those charged with the management of the companies to continue the policy inaugurated by the Western Union 10 years ago, to give the public lower rates as fast as the increase of business and of the facilities required for handling it promptly would enable them to do so without doing injustice to the owners of the property. Although these changes still leave the rates throughout a portion of the interior and Southern cities somewhat lower than for corresponding distances in the Southern and in a portion of the Western States, yet it is to be remembered that the section of country where the low rates prevail offers the largest volume of business and yields much the largest portion of revenue. In this connection, the following extract from President Orton's semi-annual report, submitted in December, 1874, seems pertinent:

"Such is my confidence in the growth of the telegraph business within the next few years, that I believe it will be practicable for the company to continue reducing the higher rates, and extending the distance to which the lower rates are applied, until we shall ultimately have but four rates for day messages, namely: 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1, and half these rates (excepting the lowest) for night messages, and that this result can be gradually accomplished without impairing the company's ability to pay satisfactory dividends to the stockholders."

WASHINGTON.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, 1877.

Secretary Thompson will leave here on Monday next for Terre Haute, Ind., to be absent two or three weeks.

The amount withheld for the payment of the military establishment, not appropriated by Congress, is $4,500,000.

A dispatch received at the Navy Department announces the arrival of the United States steamer Richmond, late flag-ship of the South Atlantic Station, at Boston this morning.

The following is an official statement of the national bank balances in the United States Treasury up to date: Banks reducing circulation, $8,021,984; banks in liquidation, $3,968,437 80; failed banks, $870,903 20; total, $13,761,325.

The payments made from the Treasury by warrants during the month of August, 1875, were as follows: On account of civil and miscellaneous, $5,160,811 50; war, $860,427 58; Navy, $1,080,941 82; Interior, (Indians and pensions,) $4,161,265 41; total, $11,263,446 31.

The United States Chargé d'Affaires to Switzerland has transmitted to the Department of State a letter from the Swiss Federal Council announcing the accession of the Danish Colonies of Greenland, St. Thomas, and St. Jean to the international postal treaty, and their entry into the Postal Union.

The following balances were in the United States Treasury to-day at the closing hour: Currency, $11,828,537 96; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,265,412; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $50,430,000; coin, including $38,525,400 in coin certificates, $106,904,936 09; outstanding legal tenders, $357,976,164.

The President has appointed Thomas W. Hunt to be United States Marshal for the Southern District of Mississippi, vice J. L. Lake, Jr., resigned; Lewis E. Parsons to be United States Attorney for the Northern and Middle Districts of Alabama, vice Charles E. Mayer, removed; Samuel G. Reid to be United States Marshal for the Middle and Southern Districts of Alabama, vice George Turner, removed.

The receipts of national bank notes for the week ending Sept. 1, 1877, as compared with the corresponding period last year, were:

	1876.	1877.
New-York	$1,080,000	$1,019,000
Boston	1,685,000	1,753,000
Philadelphia	579,000	125,000
Miscellaneous	821,000	1,017,000
Total	$4,165,000	$3,912,000

The receipts to-day were $520,000.

The Treasury now holds in United States bonds for circulation $337,634,650, and $15,304,000 in United States bonds for public deposits; total Sept. 1, $352,809,650; United States bonds deposited for circulation during the week ending to-day, $1,983,050; United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending to-day, $1,834,150; national bank notes outstanding—Currency, $315,260,928; gold, $1,425,770; total, $316,686,698.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department, United States Army, have been made: Major Ely McClellan, Surgeon, is relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and will report in person, without delay, to the commanding General, Department of Dakota, for assignment to duty; First Lieut. William B. Davis, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty at the St. Louis Barracks, Missouri, and will report in person, without delay, to the commanding General, Department of Dakota, for assignment to duty.

Lieut.-Commander Charles G. Barclay is ordered to command the store-ship Onward, South Pacific Station, in place of Lieut.-Commander E. S. Keyser, detailed from the command of that vessel, and ordered to return home. Master Alexander McCrackern is ordered to the Hartford, at Norfolk, Va. Passed Assistant Engineer James Butterworth is ordered to the Canonicus, at New-Orleans, in place of Passed Assistant Engineer G. L. M. MacCarty, detached and placed on waiting orders. Gunner George W. Omensteller is ordered to the training-ship Constitution, at Philadelphia, in place of Gunner William J. Devlin, detached and granted two months' leave of absence. Boatswain Edward Kenney is detached from the receiving-ship St. Louis, and ordered to the training-ship Constitution. Boatswain Edward Bonsall is detached from the training-ship Constitution, and ordered to the receiving-ship St. Louis. Midshipman Edward D. Bostick is detached from the Hartford, and placed on waiting orders.

The Treasurer of the United States is about to make the assessments upon the national banks for the expenses of redeeming and assorting their notes by the Redemption Agency during the last fiscal year, under the third section of the act of June 20, 1874. The total amount of national bank notes assorted was $214,361,610, of which $62,518,000 were unfit for circulation, and were destroyed. Notes to the amount of $151,842,700 fit for circulation were returned to the banks by which they were issued, and again put in circulation. This is an increase of $38,239,445 over the redemption for the preceding fiscal year. The number of sheets assorted were 922,743,548, being an increase of 3,633,710 over the preceding year. The expenses for express charges were $189,362 05, and for all other purposes $167,704 05, aggregating $357,066 10. Notwithstanding the large increase of work, the expenses other than express charges decreased $39,342 42, as compared with the preceding year, or nearly 20 per cent. The expenses for express charges are assessed in proportion to the amount of the notes assorted for each bank, and the other expenses in proportion to the number of notes assorted. On this basis of calculation the assessment for express charges is 88.34 cents for each 1,000 notes, as against 90.36 cents for the previous year, and the assessment for other expenses is $7 37 for each 1,000 notes, as against $10 78 for the preceding year, and $11 37 for the first year of the agency's operations. The aggregate expenses of the agency were less than one-sixth of 1 per cent. of the amount assorted, as against one-fifth of 1 per cent. for the preceding year, and two-ninths of 1 per cent. for the first year. No loss of money of any kind or amount has been sustained by the agency during the last two fiscal years.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement issued to-day:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.

Bonds at 6 per cent	$814,341,050 00
Bonds at 5 per cent	703,266,650 00
Bonds at 4½ per cent	185,000,000 00
Total principal	$1,702,607,700 00
Total interest	25,519,618 49

Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.

Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	$14,000,000 00
Interest	70,000 00

Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.

Principal	$19,357,660 26
Interest	669,019 05

Debt Bearing No Interest.

Old demand and legal-tender notes	$358,040,096 50
Certificates of deposit	50,430,000 00
Fractional currency	19,172,114 39
Coin certificates	38,525,400 00
Total principal	$466,167,610 89
Total unclaimed interest	7,057 03

Total Debt.

Principal	$2,202,132,971 15
Interest	26,265,694 57
Total	$2,228,398,665 72

Cash in the Treasury.

Coin	$706,904,936 09
Currency	11,828,537 96
Currency held for redemption of fractional currency	8,265,412 00
Special deposit held for the redemption of certificates of deposit as provided by law	50,430,000 00
Total	$177,428,886 05
Less estimated amount due military establishments, for which no appropriations have been made	4,500,000 00
Total	$172,928,886 05

Debt Less Cash in the Treasury.

Aug. 1, 1877	$2,059,339,318 42
Sept. 1, 1877	2,055,469,779 67
Decrease of debt during the month	$3,869,538 75
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1877	4,688,443 59

Bonds Issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.

Principal outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	646,235 12
Interest paid by United States	35,957,629 14
Interest paid by transportation of mails, &c	8,676,250 50
Balance of interest paid by United States	27,281,378 64

A SINGULAR LAW SUIT.

The Troy *Times* of Friday says: "A remarkable land-slide occurred in the town of Schodack some time ago, by which hundreds of tons of earth were displaced and the bed of the stream into which the earth slid was diverted nearly half a mile from its natural course. A paper-mill is located on the original bed of the stream, a short distance below the slide, and its owner has instituted legal proceedings against the owner of the land on which the slide occurred, to compel him to restore the stream to its former course."

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—1 A. M.—The lowest pressure, that was Friday night created right central over the lower lakes, has moved north-eastward beyond our stations, and the pressure has fallen, but is now rising over the Middle States and New-England, where slightly cooler, dryer, north-west winds now prevail. Northerly winds have extended from the lake region southward into the Gulf States, with numerous rains, but southerly winds continue at the immediate Gulf coast stations. The Ohio and tributaries rose slightly on Saturday, as also the Mississippi at Keokuk and La Crosse.

INDICATIONS.

For the Middle States and New-England, north-west winds, rising barometer, cooler, cloudy, followed by warmer, dryer, partly cloudy or clear weather.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, southerly winds, shifting to cooler northerly, with rising barometer and rain, followed by clearing weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, northerly winds, cooler, followed by warmer, partly cloudy weather, and rising barometer.

For the lake region, Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valley stationary or rising barometer, cooler, followed by warmer, clear weather, and north-west winds.

The rivers will continue stationary or rise slightly.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending at 1 P. M., Sept. 1: Barometer—Mean, 29.909 inches; maximum, at 9 A. M., Aug. 28, 30.087 inches; minimum, at 1

BLUE FISHING FOR MARKET.

A CRUISE ON A FULTON MARKET SMACK.

OLD AND NEW STYLE FISHING—LESSONS OF EXPERIENCE—TAKING BAIT ABOARD—THE FAVORED GROUNDS—WHENCE THE BLUE-FISH COME AND WHERE THEY GO—"STOSH"—A VERY GOOD NIGHT'S WORK—THE ODDEST SHARK—JERSEY OPPOSED TO "MOMMUXING"—COST AND GAIN.

The blue-fish caught by amateurs and sportsmen generally cost from $3 to $30 per pound in actual money for yacht-hire, stores, &c., to say nothing of valuable time squandered, clothes ruined, fingers torn, and whole pages of the record blotted over by angels' tears—if the "B. A." has not become hardened since he heard Uncle Toby swear. And, with all this outlay, the fish captured are seldom more than the captors themselves can eat before returning home. It is not even easy any more to get people to believe old fishermen's yarns about how plenty the blue-fish used to be, although every one knows instinctively that nobody would lie in telling a fish story. Yet, from appearances in the Fulton fish market, blue-fish are as abundant as ever, and what the amateur fellows utterly fail to understand about it is—the fish-dealers make money in selling them for from 6 to 8 cents per pound. "They catch them in nets" suggests somebody. Later, yes; but not at this season or earlier. Now they are caught in the good old-fashioned way with hook and line—not by "trolling" with a "squid," but by ingenious devices which the fishermen evidently find infinitely more effective.

About 15 years ago Platt Woods, familiarly known as "Dick," Jack Knight, Jimmy Turner, and Capt. Groves were catching sea-bass down the Bay, and cleaning them as fast as they were caught, throwing the offal overboard. In so doing they noticed that the blue-fish swarmed thickly about their smack, greedily seizing the refuse thrown to them. Other fishers had doubtless observed the same fact before, but it had suggested nothing to them, and they still relied on "trolling" for their blue-fish. To these men, however, it gave a practical idea, acting upon which they took with them on their next cruise a lot of menhaden for bait. When they returned to market they brought in such a lot of blue-fish as amazed the oldest inhabitants. For some time they kept their secret to themselves, but gradually it leaked out. They had been chopping up the menhaden to attract the fish, and then using pieces of the same as bait to catch them. Very soon that was the only mode in use, and the market was glutted with this choice product of the sea. But the revolution inaugurated on board Jim Turner's smack, New Brighton, was followed by one in the sea. "New occasions teach new duties; time makes ancient good uncouth" sings the poet. The new duty impressed upon the blue-fish was that of eschewing what had hitherto been their ancient good, and from the results observed one can readily imagine an old and cunning blue saying to his ravenous young ones: "Keep away from this vicinity with the smacks; the locality is marked by strange disappearances, amid excessive agitation, among members of our family." Where it used to be no uncommon thing for a smack to take 700 or 800 fine blue-fish per diem off Rockaway, after the baiting practice was inaugurated, the habits of the fish so changed in a few seasons that scarcely one-tenth of that number could be caught from the smack's deck. Then the fishermen took a new departure, fishing singly from small boats, the mode they still pursue. Without doubt the blue-fish will, in time, come to understand that also, and "guard themselves accordingly," and then some new dodge will have to be invented to circumvent their ripening intelligence. At one time they would almost snap at one's fingers dipped in the water beside the smack, but now those who reach for them from the deck must use lines 15 to 20 fathoms long, and already even the men in the small boats have to use from six to ten fathoms of line.

With a view to showing the way in which this branch of the fishing business is conducted at present by men who make a living at it, the writer joined the crew of the schooner smack G. L. Daboll, on a recent cruise. This is one of the largest and best appointed fishing-smacks engaged in supplying the New-York market, registering a little over 49 tons, and belongs to Greenport, Long Island. Her skipper is Capt. Benjamin F. Rackett, a bronzed, hale, sturdy, genial-looking man of about 45 years of age—the very model of a bluff, kind-hearted sailor, and she carries a crew of one mate, Harvey S. Brown; a cook, Jim Lennon, who has a positive genius for getting up fish dinners, and four men, one of them is the same "Dick" Woods who can justly claim partnership in the invention of the present mode of blue-fishing.

We began by taking on board and stowing away, in the "houses" beneath the deck, five tons of ice, which were obtained at the Knickerbocker Ice Company's barge wharf, over on the Wallabout Bay, at a cost of 50 cents per ton. Last year the fishermen had to pay $5 per ton for their ice. Some of the smacks get their ice on the North River, but the price is everywhere about the same. They always use the best and clearest ice they can get, but the singular claim is put in by the "longshore Jersey fishermen" that the salt water they bear on the beach in winter—a loose, milky, light stuff, lasts longer and keeps fish better than the best fresh water ice procurable.

A storm of wind and rain greeted our approach to Prince's Bay, where the menhaden bait was to be procured, either from one of the pound net owners, or from some of the smacks operating purse-nets for the menhaden oil factories. It was our good luck to come upon Joe Griffin's sloop, the Thatcher, just as the captain at the masthead had signaled a school of menhaden in the vicinity, and the crew were getting out the great "purse"-net to envelop them; so, by standing off and on for a little time, we were enabled to witness their proceedings, and, at the close, to get our bait in the freshest possible condition. The large bass were swiftly rowed away from each other, while men paid out the seine between them, and then were brought together, leaving a wide circle of cork floats dancing upon the surface, marking the line of the top of the huge net. Then a few quick pulls on the ropes let into the leaded bottom of the net drew it closely together below in the form of a purse, and nothing was left to do but gradually "haul in the slack" and take out the fish.

In this way sometimes as many as 250,000 fish are taken at a single haul. This, however, was quite a small school, so small that it would hardly have been deemed worth while to cast for it but to accommodate us with fresh bait. We only wanted 6,000—as we had already 2,000 on board, left over from the last cruise—but the moss-bunker skipper dealt generously with us and gave us all the catch, nearly one-third more than we required, for good measure. Menhaden, or "moss-bunkers," or "alewives," or "bony-fish," or "pogees," for they bear all these names in different places—are never counted, but are sold by bulk. Theoretically a single fish of this species measures 22 cubic inches, but few of them will reach that standard, although they are larger this year than they were last, and were then of better size than during the year preceding. Ten bushels of these are supposed to fill 1,000, and three fillings of the big net scoop with which they are dipped out of the seine make up the same quantity. The factories only pay $1 per thousand for them, but the smack fishermen have to pay 50 per cent. more, and the poor fellows who go out in small boats through the surf from Long Island and Galilee, to catch fish, are mulcted of $4 per thousand for their menhaden bait when it is carried down to them, and only get scant measure at that, they complain. In a little time our smack-boat and two "dories" sent off for the bait returned laden heavily, their rowers sitting almost waist-deep in the wriggling and flapping mass of struggling and dying fishes. Then, in the midst of a steadily pouring rain, the menhaden had to be dipped by small scoops, made of netting stretched on an iron hoop, from the boats to the deck of the smack and thence handed down by basketfuls into the ice-houses to be packed away. Poor little creatures, how long it took them to die. Many of them were still helplessly gasping and flapping until they disappeared below the deck. It was simply astounding how the men stood up, moved about and worked in those "dories" amid the mass of fish, and tossed upon the rough waves through which the vessel was still driving toward her anchorage. A "dory" is beyond question the crankiest, most treacherous, abominable sort of working boat that floats. It is always doing things you don't expect of it, and with a seeming diabolic intelligence for the promotion of your disquiet. You can tip it over easier than you can hold your breath. Yet there was Mohgut—who looks as if he weighs 160 pounds—walking about in them, turning about, shoveling fish up to the deck, and looking as easy and unconcerned as if he were standing on a stone pier. After the fish had been stowed away the deck was carefully washed, as were also all the implements used in handling them, cleanliness being a strictly enforced law on the Daboll.

All that night we lay at anchor and fought mosquitoes in the Horseshoe of Prince's Bay. Near us lay two steam-boats of the old Long Branch Line, and further off 19 sailing craft. The fishing smacks among them could be picked out by the position of their lanterns—slung before the foremasts. The yachts had their lights in their standing rigging on the starboard sides. Had there been any pilot-boats there we should have seen their lanterns in their main peak halliards aft, such being the fashion among those swift-winged birds of the sea when they go to roost—metaphorically speaking.

Very early in the morning the mosquitoes encouraged us to activity, and before daylight we were all whistling for a breeze, which refused to obey the summons until long after daylight. When the sun was high and glaring in the heavens we crept down slowly past the twin light-houses that stand up like two big bottles on the end of the Highlands, past the numerous irregular, queer-looking buildings, and the useless fort on Sandy Hook, out until we met the strong tide running in around the Hook. Then we drifted backward awhile, and the skipper dived down into a locker for the solid facts. There are few men to whom the arithmetical reminiscences of youth cling so closely as to Skipper Rackett. He studied Daboll's arithmetic at school, had his schooner built by a man named Daboll, called her the Daboll, swears gently "by Daboll" when a big blue-fish gets off his hook, and when one wants any reliable information about tides and things rushes to Daboll's almanac for it. At length we drifted slowly out to the ocean, through the flock of gulls over the bar, and away. In old times, by the way, when out "trolling," one could always steer for the gulls, in confidence that where they were circling, screaming and dipping in the waves there were blue-fish, for the honest gulls of those days picked up a handsome living off the small fish that jumped out of the water to escape from the keen devouring blue jaws beneath. But the gulls seem scarce now, and those that remain are no longer to be relied upon. They must have become demoralized and lazy, like the fish-hawks, that no longer industriously earn their peck—it can hardly be called grub—on the bosom of the briny deep, but perch for hours together on the stakes of a "pound" net, until they see some tempting fish caught in the meshes beneath, when they will pounce down upon him and eat him. But they have good taste, those fish-hawks. They always choose a Spanish mackerel if one is procurable, however many other varieties may be about, and their second choice is a weak-fish.

The fishing-ground upon which we anchored was that known as the "Sea Bass Banks," not by reason of any sea bass here now but because they used to be caught here. It is from five to seven miles off shore, and stretches along in front of Seabright and Long Branch. Fishermen regard it as one of the best places for catching blue-fish that they frequent at this season. But there are several other good grounds. One is the "Rocky Spot in the Channel," about five miles south-south-east from the light-ship. The water there is 20 fathoms deep, and at certain times many huge man-eating sharks frequent that spot. A third well-known place is the "Rocky Ground," about 12 miles south-east of the Highlands, and a well-known fourth is "The Farm," some three miles south of the "Rocky Ground." These are the best places, but there are many others at least good enough for amateur fishermen in this vicinity. Indeed it may be said that during the proper season blue-fish are liable to be caught anywhere along this coast, from Cape Hatteras up. They are very rapid, tireless, and insatiate fish, darting everywhere inside and outside of and nothing to swallow. Even after they are full they will still rush at prey, and at least rend when they can no longer devour. Such at least is their character from the time they first appear in the Spring, say in May, down about Cape Lookout, during all the while they are making their way up along the shore to the Maine coast—and perhaps beyond—and until, on their way back southward in September and October, they get as far as Haraford, a little this side of Cape May. Below that they do not bite with sufficient avidity to make hooks profitable in taking them, and from that on they are taken in nets. Enormous numbers are sometimes caught in that way. The schooner Thomas S. Rogers, in the Autumn of 1870, for instance, took, at one haul of a net, 4,300 blue-fish, averaging 10 pounds weight each. That sort of thing goes on until near the middle of November. Then all is over for the year. From Cape Lookout they disappear, and are seen no more until the next season, vanishing as completely as if they were all exterminated, and really the wonder is that they are not, seeing how they are hunted and what vast quantities of them are taken.

Fishing during the day was clearly useless. We tried it, both by trolling and with bait, but not a single blue-fish could be tempted. A few plaice and skate were dragged up from the bottom in about 10 fathoms of water, but they were not abundant enough or large enough to be an object, so we waited with what patience we could for night. And here is another peculiar thing about blue-fish. For a certain—or rather an uncertain—time in the Summer, and up to the 10th or 15th of September, they will bite best at night on the full moon, but hardly ever rise enough in daylight to pay for the trouble of taking them. Then suddenly they will cease to bite at night, feeding only in the daytime.

As evening fell, all the preliminary preparations were made for work. Great baskets of menhaden were hoisted to the deck and then passed through a "mill" similar to that in use for grinding mackeral bait, but with its knives set something more widely apart. The knives on the cylinder of the mill and those on the sides cut the fish into a disgusting looking mess of fragments, technically denominated "stosh." Half a barrel of this stuff was prepared for each boat and for use on the smack. Then whole menhaden were cut up into bait for the hooks. Come of the fishers took the trouble to "sliver" their fish, or in other words to take out the intestines and backbone and cut off the head, using only the sides in long strips. Others contented themselves with simply cutting the little fish across in three or four fragments, throwing away only the head. The results of the fishing did not show any great advantage in favor of either mode. About 200 hook baits were the allowance each set aside as the complement of a half-barrel of "stosh." This work done, boats were seen to be dry and clear for work, hooks and lines were carefully examined, extra hooks were provided for possible contingencies, an anchor and buoy were placed in each boat, bait knives were sharpened, a striking board—two things like big boot-jacks, each with a stout wire across where the boot ought to go—were fastened upright on the sides of the "stosh" barrels, and all this being done supper was partaken of.

Just before dark the boats were ordered off. There were four dories and one smack-boat, each to be used by one individual. In some quite incomprehensible way, although a heavy sea was running and the infernal wickedness of the dories had an unusually fine chance for display, the men not only got themselves aboard the pitching, jumping, backing, dodging, dipping, wobbling, and tipping things, but also took the "stosh" barrel along, and each, sitting with his legs around his tub, rowed away into the night in a direction different from the others. For some time the fishing was bad. No voice came from the distant boats hidden in the darkness, and on the smack the only sound was the occasional splash of the doleful "stosh" in the water and the flapping of the reef-points against the mainsail which had been allowed to stand to steady the craft. In the distance an extended line of lights marked out Long Branch. In other directions, east and south, the lanterns of other fishing smacks bobbed about. Up on the point of the Highlands glowed the double light, steady and clear. High overhead the thick clouds of fleecy white parted in such strange rifts, showing the intensely deep blue vault above, that it seemed as if a vast hand were outstretched above us. Suddenly the blue-fish arrived, or, if they had been in the neighborhood before, evinced at once the possession of more appetite than prudence. Three bounded and flashed in the light of the rising moon on the deck at once. From that time work was moderately busy with all. The use of the "striking board" soon was displayed. It is not a fanciful arrangement for striking fish on the head to give them sudden death, as its name might lead one to suppose. You throw your fish—perhaps you have him on board—on the opposite side of the board from you, and hold the hook firmly on the wire. In a few convulsive struggles, if he is a fellow of any decent weight, he will tear himself loose from the hook. That may seem slightly cruel, but it is much better that the blue-fish should lacerate his own jaws, particularly when he has so short a time to live, than that he should get your finger in his mouth in an awkward endeavor to free him from the hook, for he can bite terribly. Very often he will bite clean through a stout line doubled.

But what exciting sport it is to catch blue-fish! They are not only game and powerful, but they are cunning, and one has to know well "their tricks and their manners," or they will get away even after they are soundly hooked. A very frequent dodge with them is to dart as swiftly as they can in the direction in which they are being pulled, until they get sufficient slack in the line to perform the feat, when they will spring out of the water, turn over and shake out the hook. At other times they will plunge under the boat if they can, or if there are other lines near enough, will try to effect a tangle in them. If they seem too big to haul up at once, they must be played, but the line must never be permitted to slacken for a single instant. In this contest one's fingers may be so cut with the line that they bleed, and after the fight is over, one realises that the salt water nips very keenly in the open wounds, but while the thrill of excitement, expectation, and anxiety is felt, no one ever thinks of his fingers.

About midnight the Long Branch lights faded out as suddenly as if they had all been turned off at one instant, with the exception of some big hotel, which kept up its blaze three hours later. The turning off of most of the lights is no regular thing, but men in the boats always say "12 o'clock," and make for the smack to put aboard what fish they have caught, take more "stosh" and bait, and snatch a bite of something to eat. Evidently our boats were doing but moderate work up to that time. Something less than 200 blue-fish were thrown on the deck, and instantly covered with a big sheet, to shield them from the rays of the moon, which are believed to soften them. But from that time on they did well. When they were recalled a cool gray light was whitening the eastern sky, fresh morning breezes were bringing from the shore the smell of the land, and before the catch of fish was all pulled on the smack a change began to show low down in the pale blue vault of the heavens, resting like a faint blush against the cool green of the ocean. Five hundred and eighty-one blue-fish had been caught, ranging in weight from three and a half pounds to eight, averaging probably nearly five pounds each.

Then, before the boats could stop to rest or breakfast each of those fish had to be disemboweled, carefully washed and packed away in the ice-house. Few skippers are so careful in handling their fish, cleaning and icing them, as Capt. Rackett, but he has a good old motto that the world at large would do well to adopt, that if nothing is worth doing at all that is not worth doing well. So the fish were thus packed, his catch are witnesses that he lives up well to his motto. After the fish were put away, the deck and all the utensils had to be scrupulously scrubbed and washed. Then came a hurried breakfast of fried fish, ham, potatoes, and excellent coffee, 10 minutes after which everybody but the cook and guest was sound asleep.

The day that ensued was a wretchedly hot one, and was mainly slept through by the crew. The steam-boat Seth Low came down with a lot of amateur anglers, and anchored near us for a long while. She had quite a crowd on board, for the day was Sunday, but they must have been disgusted, for we knew better than we that they could catch nothing there but a few flounders, plaice, or skate. It would have been pretty safe to bet that the whole lot of them did not get half the weight of fish taken by one of our men, "Dick" Woods, the night before, when he held "high line" on 127 blue-fish. Late in the day another boats had gone out, indeed, we experienced a severe squall of wind and rain. It burst upon us furiously, and was in full force. Within three minutes after the air was calm and the sky clear. By a miracle, no doubt, all our dories escaped upsetting, but the men in them were thoroughly drenched. Before this happened, the cook, who was trying a little quiet deep-sea fishing, nominally for amusement, but really for flounders, managed to haul in a hammer-headed shark, one of the most preposterous looking fishes that swims. The hammer-headed shark is surely nature's most ghastly ichthyologic joke. Its head is like a broad hammer, with its slender body for the handle thereto, and its eyes are on the extreme ends of the hammer, looking as if the queer creature were wearing them on a sort of outriggers, or as if it had a comic mask on. The one the cook caught was nearly five feet long, and was brought in on an ordinary blue-fish line, aided by the persuasive influence of a stout gaff-hook in the Captain's hands.

The fishing that night was not quite so good as during the preceding, scarcely commencing at all until after 11 o'clock. Still, we managed to take in all 505 fish, among which were one weak-fish and six or eight bonitos. The bonito, by the way, is a fine large round-bodied fish, with a tail like a mackerel, and is very frequently played on ignorant and confiding housekeepers as "Spanish mackerel," but any one ought to be able to recognize it at a glance by its larger body and transverse stripes instead of spots. It is worth less in the market than blue-fish, but is, when fresh and properly cooked, excellent eating. Harvey S. Brown that night got 140 fish, and so held high line. Al. Rackett, the skipper's nephew, got 70 in a very little over half an hour in one place, then had to leave his anchorage to get out of the way of a passing steamer, and when he found his buoy again the fish were gone, and he only got four more in three hours of steady endeavor.

Two hours were spent in cleaning the fish and stowing them in the ice-houses, half an hour in cleaning the smack; then, when the sun was already high, ensued breakfast, and the long wished for sleep. While they slept on that placid Monday morning, a strange devil's tattoo broke forth and filled all the surrounding air. It seemed as if a hundred invisible carpenters were hammering nails into the shingles of a hundred interwoven little echoing coffins. It was the local fishermen from the Jersey shores out in their little boats, who produced that astonishing clatter in chopping their bait, for they are non-believers in the faith and practice of the stosh-mill and prefer the orthodox style of mincing their menhaden with a hatchet on a board, just as bluefish to use it. The blue-fish, they say, like better to have it so, red and freshly cut in chunks, instead of all "ground and pulverized and mommuxed up" by a stosh-mill, and then made sour by standing in a tub before it is thrown to them. Perhaps they are right. They may know more about the blue-fish than our fishermen do, at all events, but know enough to fish with stout wires connecting their hooks with their lines, wires which the ferocious blue-fish cannot bite off, and that is what very few of our fishermen do.

Sitting beneath the shade of the staysail, which was spread awning-fashion over the gaff of the foresail and down to the rail on each side, to keep the heat of the sun from the deck over the ice-houses, Skipper Rackett said:

"Sometimes men go fishing on shares, in which case, after expenses are paid, the vessel takes two-fifths and the balance is divided into shares around. There is very little of that about here, but a good deal up New-London way. Thus far this year the sharing men have done badly, but really the good part of the season is just beginning. We do not expect to do much before September. When men work on shares a man's wages are $35 to $40 a month—I only know of one getting that, and he is the skipper's brother—a cook's wages $30 to $35, according to his skill, and a fisherman $20 to $30. The vessel finds provisions; gear, (hooks and lines,) and everything else. Our stock expenses for a vessel of this size, for provisions, bait, ice, towage, wharfage, coal, wood, water, hooks, lines, &c., will run up to about $350 a month, but there is one thing, we live a little better here than a good many of them do. In addition to this we may calculate upon expending about $500 per annum in keeping the vessel in repair, replacing sails, anchors, cables, painting, caulking, &c. She cost when new, five years ago, $9,700, and is good for many years yet, if no serious accident happens to her, for she is very well built and we take good care of her. We expect to get now five cents per pound for our blue-fish, although the price varies somewhat according to the supply on hand and the demand in the market. Out of that we have to pay one-tenth to the commission merchants for disposing of our fish for us. It is a hard and by no means a well paid business. I don't like it, and I'm not going to follow it after this Summer. I shall go back to what I was at up to a couple of seasons ago—lobstering from the coast of Maine. The present cruise, up to this time, has been the most successful one we have had this year, and we will make some money on it, but until now we have done little above paying expenses. There's one thing I, hope you will not do if you publish anything about this cruise, and that, this don't encourage any more health-eaters to come swooping down on us fishermen. What do I call health-eaters? Well, that is a name that has somehow been given to the people who come down to us wanting to 'go along for a week outside for the benefit of their health.' You have no idea what crowds of them there are, or what a nuisance they are on board. They are willing to pay well very often, but we are not carrying passengers; we are catching fish, and cooking is too rough for them. They can't stand it, and then it makes us feel bad to see how really sick and disgusted they often are. I tell you a fishing smack isn't a good factory to tinker up battered constitutions in."

DEATH FROM AN UNUSUAL CAUSE.

The Potsdam *Courier* of Aug. 30 says: "Mrs. Church, daughter of Asahael Train, of this village, died last week, death resulting from a most unusual cause. Two weeks ago last Sunday, while dressing, Mrs. Church ruptured a blood-vessel in the spinal column while in the act of sneezing, and all her body and limbs below the rupture became paralyzed and remained so until her death, which occurred some 10 days afterward."

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FEMALES.

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COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable girl; excellent baker; no objection to a boarding-house; good references. Call at No. 431 East 14th-st., Room No. 18.

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INSTRUCTION.

MISS MARY E. GAYLORD WILL OPEN A School for boys at No. 100½ West 44th-st., Sept. 26. Address for circular until Sept. 10, Post Office Box No. 913, Catskill, N. Y.

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JAMESBURG (N. J.) INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.

INSTRUCTION.

THE PRIME OBJECT OF EDUCATION IS TO TEACH PUPILS TO THINK.

TOWN OF NILES, Cayuga County, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1872.

To Whom it May Concern:

The school of this district was taught, during the Winter of 1861-2, by Mr. T. D. Kellogg. We take pleasure in stating that the scholars made under his care a progress far in advance of anything ever preceding known in this section, and marked by an INTELLIGENCE which was TRULY SURPRISING. The requirement of knowledge was made a PLEASURE. His pupils entered into their studies with SPIRIT AND DELIGHT, even the youngest children seeming to have a SELF-RELIANCE and HABITS OF PERSISTENT APPLICATION quite remarkable at their, or any age.

How Mr. Kellogg was able, without assistance, to conduct simultaneously the 24 or 25 classes of a mixed school, of every branch and all grades, by methods at once so ORIGINAL AND PECULIAR, and which evidently required so much careful and special preparation—more than HALF OF IT BEING WITHOUT TEXT-BOOKS—and always quite independent of them—was to a matter of SURPRISE AND WONDER.

His is the only system of teaching PERFECTLY ADAPTED to the minds of the young, meeting at once their VARIED INDIVIDUAL WANTS, and we regard his way of awakening pupils to ACTIVE PERSONAL energies, and leading them to OBSERVE and THINK for themselves, a hundredfold better than the dull and passive modes of teaching by rote in general use.

D. L. WILCOXEN,
WILLIAM W. GLOVER,
CHARLES H. ROOKE,
Trustees School District No. 7, Niles.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24, 1868.

I made Mr. T. D. Kellogg's acquaintance several years ago, when I was Superintendent for the Central District of the County of Cayuga, and State of New-York. He then taught a school in that district, and with marked success, several terms. Many younger members of the school of EIGHTY SCHOLARS under my supervision, which I visited at least twice a week, I never saw children working so hard, so thoroughly in earnest about their studies, or making such intelligent and RAPID PROGRESS as the little ones committed to his care. No one could watch THEIR FACES more carefully, and developed EARLY SELF-RELIANCE in his scholars, than the gentleman above named. To all who have children to educate I say, Send them to Mr. Kellogg's school, if you desire for them a THOROUGH AND COMPREHENSIVE SENSE of the term, I most cheerfully recommend him.

Rev. WILLIAM HART, now of Bath, Me.
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1863.

To whom it may concern:

I take pleasure in saying I have been acquainted with Mr. Theo. D. Kellogg for a number of years and am somewhat acquainted with his character and qualifications as a teacher. * * * He has manifested in PARTICULAR I have marked in him: his GREAT KINDNESS, making all scholars love him, and the happy method he uses to make them THINK FOR THEMSELVES, and have PRACTICAL IDEAS of what they study. Respectfully,

REV. D. K. LEE, D. D., No. 28 Perry-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1871.

I have examined Mr. T. D. Kellogg's system of teaching Reading, Writing, and Spelling with much care. It is founded on the NATURAL PRINCIPLES. It seems to UNDERSTAND PERFECTLY what the NATURE of the child requires, and how to secure it, and I think he has succeeded in a REMARKABLE DEGREE. * * * A vast improvement upon the arbitrary and mechanical methods in common use, substitutes for mechanical acts of imitation and mere memorizing the exercise of the HIGHER OBSERVING and THINKING FACULTIES; develops SELF-RELIANCE, EASE and NATURAL EXPRESSION; AFFORDS PLEASURE TO BOTH TEACHER AND TAUGHT.

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Fall begins Sept. 3.

For circular or catalogues apply to the Principal.

Prof. EDWARD WALL.

FRANCIS F. WILSON, A

THE HOUSKHOLD.

FEATURES OF THE MARKETS.

A few hours spent in walking around the markets will convince the most casual observer that New-Yorkers are in no danger of suffering from a scarcity of either the necessaries or luxuries of life. In addition to woodcock and wild pigeons, the only kinds of game that could be sold legally for some time past, the Game laws now permit the sale of grouse, partridge, snipe, and wild ducks. The rates for choice fresh meats in Washington Market—generally a little lower than those current in grocery stores and up-town markets—are as follows: Porter-house steaks, 25 cents per pound; sirloin steaks, 20 cents; round steaks, 18 cents; prime roasting beef, 18 cents to 20 cents; "chuck pieces" of beef, 14 cents to 16 cents; stewing pieces of beef, 8 cents to 10 cents; soup meat, 6 cents to 8 cents; hind quarters of lamb, 18 cents; fore quarters of lamb, 15 cents; legs of mutton, 14 cents; fore quarters of mutton, 9 cents to 10 cents; mutton chops, fat, 14 cents to 16 cents; mutton chops, choice, lean, 20 cents; loins and legs of milk-fed veal, 18 cents; choice veal cutlets, 28 cents to 30 cents; corn beef of ordinary quality sells at 8 cents per pound, and rumps of corn-beef at 12 cents. Meats of poor quality can be bought at much lower rates at stalls outside of the market, Texas beef selling at 6 cents to 12½ cents per pound, and mutton, lamb, and veal, the latter being generally grass-fed and much inferior to the veal fed on milk, selling at much lower prices than those given in the above list.

Butter of very choice quality has advanced to 30 cents per pound in Washington Market, and some grocers are selling it at 35 cents per pound. Cheese of good flavor is also a little higher, and there is a slight rise in the prices for really fresh eggs. Spring chickens for broiling and frying are selling at 20 cents to 22 cents per pound, fowls for roasting; boiling, &c., at 16 cents to 18 cents; turkeys at 20 cents to 23 cents, and ducks at 20 cents to 22 cents. This is not the season for geese and the poultrymen's stalls are bare of them. Woodcock sell at $1 to $1 25 per pair, and the few wild ducks, partridges, and grouse in market, in ample supply for the present demand, sell at about the same rates. Snipe sell at $2 to $2 50 per dozen, and wild pigeons at $1 25 to $1 75 per dozen. Frogs' legs sell at 35 cents to 50 cents per pound. The prices for fish are about the same as they were last week. The supply of mackerel, blue-fish, cod and halibut is large. Pike, pickerel, muscalong and lake fish generally are in good supply, and sea-bass and small salt-water fish are plentiful. The supply of salmon and trout is not in excess of the demand, and prices for them are, in the language of the fish-mongers, "rather stiff." Fruit is very abundant. Peaches sell at 75 cents to $1 25 per basket in Washington Market, the highest rate named being for choice varieties. Fine Bartlett pears sell at $2 50 per bushel, and very fancy varieties are a little higher. Common eating and cooking pears are quite low priced. Egg and green gage plums sell at $1 to $2 per basket, according to quality, choice sour apples at $3 50 to $3 75 per barrel, choice sweet apples at $3 75 to $4 per barrel, and common at very low prices. Grapes are plentiful and cheap, selling at 4 cents to 10 cents per pound, according to quality.

The fruit stores are well supplied with Messina oranges at 75 cents to $1 50 per dozen, bananas at 75 cents per dozen, hot-house grapes at 50 cents to 75 cents per pound, fancy peaches at $2 to $2 25 per large basket, Bartlett pears at 75 cents per dozen.

Good watermelons from New-Jersey are abundant, and sell at 20 cents to 25 cents each in Washington Market, and cantaloupes at $1 to $1 50 per barrel, and 5 cents to 10 cents each.

Vegetables are cheap. Irish potatoes, per barrel, $1 to $1 50 for fair to good; sweet potatoes, per barrel, $3; red onions, per barrel, $1 50; white onions, per barrel, $2; tomatoes, per bushel, 25 cents to 30 cents; turnips, per barrel, 75 cents to $1. Green corn sells at 50 cents per 100, and Lima beans, egg plants, cabbage, beets, squash, and other varieties of vegetables are plentiful and very low priced.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

TOMATO SOUP.—To two quarts water add one pound of beef, (free from fat,) boil till reduced to three pints, then add one quart tomatoes, one cupful milk, two tablespoonfuls sifted flour, mixed with a lump of butter size of an egg, one teaspoonful salt; boil one hour when the ingredients are put in.—MRS. BROOKLYN.

TOMATO SOUP, II.—Boil one quart sweet milk; take one quart hot water, one quart stewed tomatoes, measured after they are cooked, then strain seeds out; put tomatoes and water together, wet one and a half tablespoonfuls corn starch with a little cold milk, put in the boiled milk and heat until it thickens a little; then put the milk in the tureen with a little butter, pepper, and salt, pour the tomatoes in, stir quickly, and serve.—NETTIE.

TOMATO SOUP, III.—Boil three pounds of lamb in one gallon of water, so that the meat will be in shreds and the water reduced one-half, and strain through a fine sieve; peel and cut up two quarts of fresh ripe tomatoes, add them to the liquor, stir very hard and boil half an hour; season with pepper, salt; strain again, and add a tablespoonful of butter and teaspoonful of white sugar; serve hot. Chicken broth is often preferred to the lamb; boil the chickens for dinner, and use the water in which they were boiled to make the soup.—MOLLIE.

TOMATO SOUP, IV.—One quart of stewed tomatoes with the seeds strained out; a little over a quart of sweet milk boiled; put a piece of butter the size of an egg in the tureen, salt and pepper, two tablespoonfuls rolled cracker; then pour in the milk, next the tomatoes; stir quickly and serve.—NETTIE.

TOMATOES.—Take 12 round ripe tomatoes, cut the tops off for a cover, take out the insides, and mix with six soda crackers, rolled fine; add butter, pepper, and salt; set the tomatoes in a deep dish and fill with the crackers; put them in the oven and bake them; put a cover on each tomato.—AUNT PHEBE.

FROGS, I.—Only the hind legs are eaten. After skinning them boil them about seven minutes, then throw them into cold water, drain them, sprinkle a little flour over them, and fry them a light brown; serve very hot.—CALIFORNIA.

FROGS, II.—For one dozen frogs allow a piece of butter the size of an egg; set it on the fire, and when it melts put in the frogs, stir and fry them till they begin to take color; then take them out, sprinkle in a teaspoonful of flour, a little chopped parsley, and a little very finely-minced onion; mixed together with one and a half gills of soup stock, milk, or white wine; return the frogs to the pan and stew gently till done; put the frog legs on a dish, boil the sauce a few minutes more, add pepper, salt, and the yolk of an egg to it, pour it on the frogs, and serve at once.—CALIFORNIA.

A BREAKFAST LUXURY.—Take eight ears of corn and grate them, carefully scraping off the cobs with a knife, so as to get all the milk. Peel one quart of potatoes, four eggs, two ounces butter, one teaspoonful sugar, one-quarter teaspoonful soda; put the water and butter on the fire; when it boils stir in very rapidly the flour and sugar; take it from the fire as soon as it is well mixed; it should be done very rapidly, and if properly it will be as soft as velvet and will not stick to the pan at all. Stir a few minutes, and then work in, alternately, the yolks and whites of the eggs, well beaten, separately; add the soda dissolved in a little water. Let the whole rest one hour, and then lay it out upon buttered paper, in the form of cakes, four inches long and one inch broad, and bake in a quick oven; let them stay in the oven a few minutes after they seem done to crisp them, or they will fall after they are cold. When cold, ice them with chocolate icing, and fill with the following cream: one pint of milk, put on the fire, having mixed it a little at a time, with two good tablespoonfuls of flour and two of sugar; cook till it is rather thick and the flour no longer tastes raw; then pour it on four beaten yolks of eggs; stir well; return it to the fire for a few minutes, taking care that the egg does not curdle. Melt one ounce of chocolate over the tea-kettle, add it to the cream, mix well, and use. For éclairs au café mix three tablespoonfuls of very strong coffee with the cream instead of the chocolate.—CALIFORNIA.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

PICKLED ONIONS.—Peel onions—the smallest that can be found—put in a strong salt and water brine for 48 hours, then freshen 12 hours. Put in jars or bottles, as many as can be packed in, then fill with best cider vinegar, cold. These will keep for years, and keep white and crisp.—KETTLE.

PICKLED ONIONS, II.—Unsemall white onions; peel and let them stand in strong brine for three or four days, changing the brine twice; bring some extra brine to the boiling point, throw in the onions, and let them boil two or three minutes; place them at once in cold water, and let them remain four or five hours; skim them out, drain and pack them in jars; occasionally drop in one or two whole mace, a few white pepper-corns, and whole cloves; fill up the jars with scalding vinegar, having allowed one cupful of sugar for every six quarts of vinegar; cook while hot. It is said that one teaspoonful of sweet-oil in every jar will keep the onions white.—MOLLIE.

PICKLED CUCUMBERS.—Select small ones, use the best cider vinegar, pick out all the cucumbers that are specked or poor, pack the remainder in a stone jar or wooden bucket, first a layer of cucumbers then one of salt; cover the top well with salt, add cold water enough to cover; have the brine salt enough to bear up an egg; cover with a plate or board; leave them in the brine one week—one month would not hurt them; stir them up from the bottom three or four times a week; if you raise your own cucumbers, pick them fresh every day and drop them in the brine; when ready to pickle them, first pick out all that have become soft, as they are not good; throw away the brine, place the hard ones in cold fresh water, let them stand 24 hours, change the water, and let them stand 24 hours longer; to every gallon of vinegar add one cupful white sugar, three dozen black peppers, the same of cloves, and half as much allspice; boil all together five minutes, pack the cucumbers in a stone jar, and pour the scalding vinegar over; cover closely; in two days scald the vinegar again, then again in four days, and at last in six; cover with a wooden or stoneware cover. Green beans and small green tomatoes are pickled in the same way.—MOLLIE.

CUCUMBER PICKLES.—One pint fine salt dissolved in very hot water for 100 pickles; add enough cold water to cover the pickles; let them lay in this three days and three nights; stir them often with the hand, drain off the water, and let them lay a few hours in cold water; then take vinegar and water half and half, let them scald, skim them out in the jars, put a few whole cloves and stick cinnamon in layers; scald the vinegar, and pour it over hot; a piece of alum as large as a black walnut, and a few slices of horse-radish, and a few green peppers, if you like. Use good cider or malt vinegar.—MRS. B.

CHILI SAUCE.—Twelve ripe tomatoes, four ripe peppers, two onions, three cupfuls vinegar, two tablespoonfuls sugars, two tablespoonfuls cinnamon, two tablespoonfuls salt; chop the peppers and onions fine, and add tomatoes; cook together slowly one hour. It is not necessary to chop the tomatoes if ripe; they will all cook soft, and mix with the other things.—MRS. M.

TOMATO CATSUP.—One peck ripe tomatoes, one teacupful salt, half teacupful black pepper, two tablespoonfuls ground cloves, two tablespoonfuls ground allspice six small red-peppers, and four onions, chopped together fine; half teacupful celery-seed; wash and wipe the tomatoes, cut them up, and put in preserving kettle; add all the above ingredients except the celery-seed; boil two hours, stirring frequently; then remove it from the fire, and strain through a sieve; add celery-seed and boil half an hour longer; before taking it from the fire add one quart good vinegar; bottle and seal.—BROOKLYN.

WILD CHERRY BRANDY.—After filling a bottle with the cherries, cover them with brandy or Jamaica rum and water, in proportion of two-thirds brandy and one-third water.—MRS. M.

TO PREVENT DECAY IN MEATS.—A correspondent who signs himself or herself "Physician" says that "Mollie's" method of preventing decay in meat is unwholesome, and should not be used by anybody. "Mollie's" enthusiasm for borax may lead her to attribute too much virtue to it. "Physician" would oblige many readers by explaining why "Mollie's" use of borax in this particular case is injurious.

RELIEF FOR CATARRH.—A snuff made of powdered borax, and used frequently during the day; also borax dissolved in tepid water and snuffed up the nostrils. Spirits of camphor on a handkerchief and kept near the nostrils at night after retiring will also be of great benefit.—SUFFERER.

RELIEF FOR CATARRH, II.—Inhale the smoke from pine-tar; get a pint or more of pure pine-tar (not the oil) from the ship-chandler; put some live red-hot and stir the tar with it; a thick smoke will rise; hold your head over it, keep your mouth shut and inhale through the nostrils; heat the poker three or four times, and when the room is filled with smoke, shut doors and windows, remain in the room as long as possible. In two weeks get fresh tar. It is a good plan to smoke it in one's bedroom, just before retiring; after smoking, open a window from the top; the smoke slowly escapes, but enough remains to be of some benefit.—MOLLIE.

TO BLEACH LINSEY AND STOCKING YARN.—Saturate them well with water made soft with borax. A tablespoonful of pulverized borax to a basin of tepid water. Bleach in the sun.—MOLLIE.

TO REMOVE GREASE SPOTS FROM BLACK VELVETEEN.—Have a bowl of hot water, a tooth-brush, and some pulverized borax. Dip the brush into the water, then into the borax, and scour the spots; when the grease has disappeared rinse the places with fresh hot water, using the brush to do so; rub dry with a black cloth; shake well; when quite dry brush the places with a dry brush.—MOLLIE.

INDELIBLE INK SPOTS.—Cyanide of potassium will remove indelible ink, but being a deadly poison it must be carefully handled. Druggist will give the necessary information. Try a mixture of lemon juice and salt; keep the spots wet with it, and bleach in the sun.—MOLLIE.

TO REMOVE INDELIBLE INK, II.—Paint the spot with iodine, then soak the place in a solution of cyanide of potassium, which can be procured at a druggist's. As soon as the stain disappears wash the fabric through several clean waters. Great care must be taken in the use of the cyanide of potassium; not to put it near the mouth, as it is a violent poison.—CALIFORNIA.

TO PRESS AUTUMN LEAVES.—Press the leaves carefully between newspapers, taking care to avoid lapping one over another. The next day take out the leaves and dry the papers. Put the leaves again in press, and the next day repeat the drying process. This should be done three or four times, until all the moisture is extracted from the leaves. This is troublesome, but the result will be brilliant. If the face of each leaf, after the first pressing, is brushed over with sulphuric acid diluted one-half with water, the color will be still brighter. Do not wax or varnish the leaves, as it gives them an unnatural gloss. They can be made into sprays or garlands by means of the fine wire which florists use twisted lightly around their stems.—H.

TIME TO REPOT PLANTS.—The best time for repotting plants is from the middle of August to the middle of September. So many sorts of plants come now under consideration that it requires considerable knowledge to prepare the soil correctly for them. Common good garden-soil, mixed with well-rotted stable-manure, sand, and bits of charcoal will do best for geraniums, ivies, verbenas, tropæolums, azaleas, &c.; but roses need a richer soil—four parts of mold from under sods, and two parts well-rotted cow-manure, with the addition of a little sand. In putting them into the pots much of the old soil will fall off; what little clings to the roots put in the pot, placing the new soil around. Pinks and plants of that class need the same soil, only finer; this is readily obtained by sifting. The cactus family, on the other hand, need coarser, more gravelly soil, with, however, a little manure and mortar-rubbish.—AUNT ADDIE.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A receipt for plain johnny-cake.

A receipt for blackberry pudding, boiled, without suet and with suet.

A receipt for preserving citron with ginger and lemon.

How to preserve plums.

How to preserve brandy peaches so that they will keep white and not shrivel up.

How to make English pickles—a small, highly-spiced pickle.

How to pickle green tomatoes whole.

A receipt for canning peaches.

A receipt for grape jelly.

A cure for dyspepsia attended with nervous debility.

A relief for weak eyes for a person who is continually using acid.

The best thing to make the hair grow thick.

What will permanently remove a warty formation in the hair?

The best method of cleaning and keeping in order hard-wood floors—Georgia pine and walnut.

How to cure ferns so that they will not curl.

SALLY'S CAMPING-OUT PREPARATIONS.

A Boston paper says that a house servant in that city named Sally Snowman, middle age, started to go out to make a visit to her friends Saturday evening, but her form excited the suspicions of her mistress, and she was detained and examined by a policeman called into the house for the purpose. The following articles were found suspended from her body: From one hip a frying-pan, and from the other a kerosene lamp; about her waist was girded a quantity of flour; from her limbs were suspended, in convenient packages, bags, &c., slices of ham and beef, sweet and Irish potatoes, and a can of coal oil. Sally was going into the country to camp out for a fortnight.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Company E, Twenty-eighth Regiment, Brooklyn, will have a reception on Monday, the 10th inst.

Company A, Fifteenth Battalion, Brooklyn, Capt. Peter Aisgood, commanding, will hold its annual festival and rifle practice at Schuetzen Park on Tuesday, the 11th inst.

The Fifth Brigade Examining Board will convene at the Brigade Head-quarters next Wednesday evening. The board comprises Cols. McLeer and Austen and Lieut.-Col. Meyenborg.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding, will hold its monthly meeting next Wednesday evening. It is probable that the troop will be inspected on the 24th inst.

The Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. James McLeer, commanding, has been ordered to assemble at the armory of the Thirteenth Regiment next Tuesday evening, for the purpose of receiving its pay for duty during the late riots.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Fifth Brigade, Brooklyn, Capt. Louis Sandhausen commanding, celebrated its twenty-ninth anniversary at Myrtle-Avenue Park. The principal amusement was target-shooting, for which prizes were awarded, and dancing occupied the attention of the guests during the evening.

Capt. Cushing, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, who was sentenced by the Third Brigade Court-martial to be dismissed the service for disobedience of orders, appealed his case to the Governor, and the latter has remitted the sentence, but has directed Gen. Shaler to publicly reprimand the Captain in general orders.

The Bataillon des Gardes Lafayette will hold its seventh picnic at Hamilton Park next Thursday. On its way to the picnic grounds the battalion will halt at the monument to Gen. Lafayette, in Union Square, where it will assist the Veteran Corps of the old Fifty-fifth Regiment in the ceremony of celebrating the first anniversary of the unveiling of the statue.

A committee from Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, comprising Capt. Webber, Lieut. Blakely, and Sergt. Rockafellar, visited the Second Regiment, National Guard of Philadelphia, last Friday, and presented its officers with a set of resolutions in token of appreciation of the courtesy extended by the Second to the Seventy-first Regiment last year.

The team of sharp-shooters representing the Seventy-first Regiment has been chosen, and has elected Capt. O. C. Hoffman, Inspector of Rifle Practice, as its Captain; Capt. W. C. Clark, of Company D, as Adjutant, and Capt. L. A. Webber, of Company I, Secretary. Capt. Robert S. Orson, of Company K, in this command, furnished the uniforms to the American long range team.

Private John N. Brengle, of Company K, Twelfth Regiment, has been elected First Sergeant of that company. Capt. Packner thinks he has obtained a good non-commissioned officer, as Sergt. Brengle served his time in the war of the rebellion, where he was engaged in 71 battles and skirmishes. He has been a member of Company K for two years.

The Range Committee of the National Rifle Association has decided to allow all military teams to practice at the range on all days during this week, as well as on the strictly military days—Monday, Thursday, and Friday—excepting that on Tuesday and Saturday it will be necessary to pay for markers. Free admission to the range will be granted to all teams in uniform who present themselves at the entrance in bodies.

The Syracuse *Journal* says: "We fear it is nearly settled that the Yates Dragoons will not go to Creedmoor this year. Year after year they have won 'water-coolers,' hoping that eventually the stock would be closed out and something else offered." Let the Dragoons come on; the stock of water-coolers has been "closed out," and a handsome bronze trophy will be given to the Dragoons if they will only whip us once more.

Col. Emmons Clark, commanding the Seventh Regiment, has issued orders directing those members of his command remaining in the third class to go to Creedmoor, for rifle practice, to-morrow. The troops will assemble at their armory in fatigue uniform, with overcoats rolled, and knapsacks, containing one day's rations, at 7:30 A. M. One officer from each company is directed to report for duty at the same time and place.

The Washington Gray Cavalry Troop held a meeting last Thursday evening, and selected the following team and reserves: Capt. Baker, Captain of the team; Lieut. Decker, Adjutant; Sergt. McHugh, Privates Pasco and Miller, Bugler Ross, Private Rozell and Sergt. Wilson; reserves, Sergt. Holstein and Corp. Batterson. The troop will give a reception to the teams from the Yates Dragoons, Oswego, and others on their arrival at Creedmoor.

The Thirty-second Regiment, Col. John Rueger commanding, will not go to Creedmoor next Friday for third-class practice, as previously ordered, the order having been countermanded by Gen. Dakin, so as to allow the British rifle team an opportunity to practice on that day. Company H of this command has been christened the "Beebe Rifles," in honor of the brigade commander, Gen. Ira L. Beebe. Capt. Louis Goldman, of Company C., has passed the Brigade Examining Board.

Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, Capt. Joseph G. West commanding, will hold an election to-morrow evening to fill vacancies among the non-commissioned officers. The work of refinishing the company room will commence on Tuesday night. At an election held in Company H last Tuesday evening Noel R. Park, formerly a private in Company D, was unanimously elected First Lieutenant, vice Drisler, promoted Captain. Lieut. Park is a veteran, having received his discharge last December. The following changes in this command are announced: Private George B. Patterson, Company D, discharged; Private Charles E. Sheldon, same company, dropped; Private Bernard P. Traitel, Company C, transferred to Company F. The Board of Officers will hold its regular meeting on Friday evening, the 14th inst.

Col. Rodney C. Ward, commanding the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, has issued orders countermanding the order directing his regiment to go to Creedmoor for rifle practice next Friday, and directing the men to assemble in fatigue uniform for the same purpose on Thursday, the 20th inst. The marksmen of this command held a meeting last Monday evening, when the following team was selected: Corp. Charles A. Coffin, Captain; Adjt. John B. Frothingham, Capt. Wingfield G. Burton, Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice; Sergt. William J. Oliver, Lieut. E. W. Burd, Corps. A. G. Weber and J. H. Stearns, Privates F. Albers, F. H. Holton, G. Whiting, J. L. Thompson, and Corp. D. C. Pinney. The team has been provided with fine accommodations at Creedmoor, having plenty of wall tents and a head-quarters tent, the camp being designated "Camp Ward."

Major-Gen. Thomas S. Dakin, commanding the Second Division, Brooklyn, has issued the following order to his command under date of Aug. 31: "Brig.-Gen. Hermann Uhl, Paymaster-General N. G. S. N. Y., having this day communicated to the Major-General commanding his purpose to pay the troops of this division upon the dates herein designated, for the duty performed under the recent orders of the Commander-in-Chief, the several organizations will assemble at 7 P. M. (with the except of division and brigade staffs, who will assemble an hour later) at their respective armories in full uniform, upon the following dates: Sept. 3, General and staffs of Second Division and Fifth and Eleventh Brigades; Sept. 4, Fourteenth Regiment; Sept. 5, Thirteenth Regiment; Sept. 6, Fifteenth Battalion and First Separate Company of Infantry; Sept. 7, Twenty-eighth Regiment; Sept. 8, Battery B, Separate Troop Cavalry of Fifth and Eleventh Brigades, and Gatling Battery; Sept. 10, Twenty-third Regiment; Sept. 11, Thirty-second Regiment; Sept. 12, Forty-fourth Regiment. The Paymaster-General will require every officer and enlisted man to receive his pay in person, and it will therefore be necessary for all who are entitled to it to attend."

At First Division Head-quarters has been received the returns of election of Second Lieut. George B. Brown, Ninth Regiment; Second Lieuts. Gustavus W. Conover, Robert G. McLintock, Seventy-first Regiment, and Capt. William Milne, Jr., of the same command; also the appointment of ex-Capt. William J. Harding as Adjutant of the Twenty-second Regiment. The First Division Court-martial has finished its labors and turns in to the Treasurer $510 as the result. The greater part of this amount was obtained in small fines from officers who had missed a drill or instruction. The largest single fine was $122 50, imposed upon Major David G. Yuengling, of the Third Regiment Cavalry, who appears to have neglected his military duties during the greater part of last year. The religious instructor of the Third Regiment, Chaplain George C. Claussen, was fined to the amount of $85. Lieut. John A. Hartcorn, of the same command, paid $55 in fines for absence from drills. Major George W. Sauer, Lieuts. Frederick Opperman, John Perling, Herman Ranger, Henry Lohman, John Kappe, William J. Klee, and Capt. W. E. Barkhardt, of the same regiment, were also fined for non-attendance at drills and meetings for instruction. Capt. Casper Tiedmann was returned to the court by Col. Budke, of the same organization, for absence from drills on Jan. 31, Feb. 7, April 3 and 10. The Captain was indignant at the charge, and declared that he was present at all those drills. The case was adjourned to enable the Captain to obtain a certificate from Col. Budke, which, to the great astonishment of the court, he was able to do. Of course, the Captain was discharged, and Col. Budke was censured for not keeping a better record of his command and for putting the Captain and the court at great inconvenience by calling up an innocent officer. When such delinquency exists among commissioned officers it is not to be wondered that the regiment is so inefficient an organization.

SCIENTIFIC GOSSIP.

Mr. C. Lauth has found that the hydro-sulphuric putrefaction of sewage may be prevented by simple aeration.

Of 43 varieties of apples tested by M. A. Truelle, of the Chemical Society of Paris, the red American reinnet was found to contain the largest amount of sugar.

Some British naturalists are said to have imported Colorado beetles in order to study their habits more closely, and the rumor has caused considerable excitement.

Mr. Walter Weldon, whose name has been associated with the manufacture of bleaching powders, has received this year the Lavoisier medal of the French Society for the Encouragement of Industry.

The plastic crystal of dinas is described by C. Bishof as a species of Portland cement, consisting of silica 86.42, alumina 9.33, oxide of iron 0.86, lime 0.34, magnesia 0.22, alkalies 0.37—loss on ignition 2.40.

The expedition of the International Commission of the African Association will be under the management of M. Crespel. M. Cambier is to act as astronomer and geographer, Dr. Maas as naturalist, and M. Marno as general explorer.

It is announced that Dr. Henry Draper, of New-York, and Prof. E. S. Borden, of Washington, discovered on Aug. 26 that Mars has a third satellite. The discovery was made at Dr. Draper's observatory at Hastings-on-the-Hudson.

M. Prud'homme says he has found that a mixture of glycerine, carbonate of soda, and protoxide of tin, in a paste, reduces indigo perfectly for dyeing purposes at 120° C.; but if water is used instead of glycerine the reduction is incomplete.

To destroy the organisms which promote the formation of vinegar in wine, Prof. Nessler proposes the use of a mixture of salicylic acid and paraffine. Wooden chip or linen rags are saturated with the mixture, and then placed in the casks.

M. Fautrat asserts that wooded land receives more rain than bare land in its immediate neighborhood. Pine forests attract more moisture than other forests. Pine trees also retain in their branches more than half of the rain which falls on them, while leafy trees permit more than half of the rainfall to reach the earth immediately.

Thao, a new material for dressing textile fabrics, is the gelatinous part of certain sea-weed found on the coast of Bretagne. It is dissolved with difficulty after maceration and long-continued boiling; but it does not again congeal when it becomes cold. Goods saturated with it are not affected by moisture, and if a certain yellowish substance is expelled from it during the time it is boiled, the thao does not injure the color of the stuffs treated.

A method of separating oil from cotton or woolen waste has been introduced in Germany. The waste is placed in a drum and a quantity of plaster of Paris is mixed with it, sufficient to take up the oil after prolonged contact. The mixture of plaster and waste is next placed in a perforated, drum which is revolved rapidly, and the plaster escapes in the form of powder. Any of the gypsum which may still remain can be separated by heating the waste.

M. Grosheintz gives in the *Bulletin* of the Chemical Society of Paris the following simple method of preparing crystalline phosphorous acid: The chloride of phosphorus heated to 60° C. is conveyed by a current of dry air through two flasks each containing about 100 grams water at 0°. The first flask after some hours is found to contain a thick crystalline paste, which is thrown upon a funnel plugged with asbestos, freed from the water with the filter pump, washed with water at 0°, and dried in a vacuum.

A self-moving terrestrial globe has been constructed by a Benedictine monk of the monastery of Exigern. Its motion is similar to that of the earth. The delineations on the surface of the globe are very carefully executed, and embrace all the recent geographical discoveries, including the results of late deep-sea soundings. A smaller globe is attached to it by clock-work, in order to represent the motion of the earth round the sun. At the North Pole there are dials to indicate the day of the month, &c. This model was the result of 10 years' labor.

Mr. E. Hansen has published the following method for gilding and silvering glass and porcelain: A thin paste is formed of sulphur and the essential oil of lavender. To this semi-fluid an ethereal solution of the chloride of gold or of platinum is added, and the whole is then concentrated under the action of a gentle heat. The composition thus obtained is applied to the surfaces to be metallized. The articles coated or painted are placed in the muffle and subjected to heat sufficient to drive off the sulphur and other volatile substances, leaving a deposit of gold or of platinum, which may receive a uniform layer of silver, gold, or platinum by the use of the galvanic process.

Some valuable facts with regard to poisoning by copper have been discovered through researches instituted by MM. V. Feltz and E. Ritter. The insoluble albuminate of copper has scarcely any action on the system, but the soluble albuminates cause symptoms of as grave a nature as those resulting from the introduction into the stomach of the ammonical sulphate in distilled water. Sulphate of copper administered in syrupy glycerine is more active than the same quantity of the sulphate conveyed in aqueous glycerine. The general rule is given, which may prove of importance in medico-legal investigations, that a solution of albuminate of copper containing 0.00115 gram of copper per c. c. causes death as soon as the dose exceeds 0.0015 gram per kilo of the animal; and a salt of copper does not act as a poison until the system has taken up the quantity just stated.

The forty-seventh meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science began at Plymouth on Aug. 15. Prof. Allen Thomson, the President for the year, took for the subject of his address the "Development of the Forms of Animal Life." After briefly sketching the change in scientific ideas and methods during the last 50 years, he dealt in lucid manner with the phenomena of embryology; and, while he guarded himself against committing his authority in support of any positive theory of the ultimate origin of life on the earth, he said, in effect, that no one could faithfully study embryology with the light now afforded by science without becoming an evolutionist. The theory of Darwin, in his view, brought the various phenomena into harmony, afforded a basis for establishing their fundamental identity, and their variability under different surroundings, and gave the key to the fact of the preservation and transmission of properties essential to the maintenance of life. Prof. G. C. Foster presided over the Section of Mathematical and Physical Science, and in his address he showed the intimate connection of mathematics and physics, the influence of each on the other, and the beneficial results of their combined operation. Mr. Abel's opening address before the Chemical Section was a review of the influence of chemical research on modern industry. Mr. W. Pengelly, who presided in the Geological Section, gave the results of explorations in various caverns. In the Biological Section Dr. J. Gwyn Jeffries confined his opening address for the most part to the deep-sea molluscs, pointing out the errors of our hasty generalization, and flatly scouting evolution as the "product of modern imagination." Admiral Ommaney, the President of the Geographical Section, reviewed the history of arctic exploration for the last half century, and he approved of the course of Capt. Nares in returning when he did. The results of the Challenger expedition and African exploration were also touched upon. Earl Fortescue was President of the Section of Economic Science and Statistics, and awakened considerable attention by an attack on the Malthusian theory, and by advocating the expediency of a modification of free-trade principles in the management of railroad communication, &c.

A LIVING FLY IN A STONE.

The New-Haven *Journal* of Friday contains this curious statement: "While chipping a stone recently for the foundations of the Humphrey-street school building, Mr. Frank Healy, of No. 98 Jackson-street, Fair Haven, cracked the stone, which disclosed to his astonished view a living thing resembling a large fly. He called the attention of Mr. Peter Small and the other hands to it, and they turned it over, when it hopped away and was lost to sight. It came out of a little cavity in the stone from which there was no way of escape, and it had been imprisoned there—how long no fellow can find out. The stone weighed 500 pounds, and came from Donnelly's quarry, Fair Haven."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 1.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$6,000	H. & St. J. 8s, conv	91	1300	Erie 8sd	12¼
10,000	do	90	8400	do	12⅝
2,000	do	90¼	10	Cen. of N. J.	16
4,000	do	90¼	200	Mich. Central	56⅝
1,000	do	90¾	300	do	56⅞
1,000	do	90¾	100	North-western. bs.	32⅜
1,000	do	90¼	50	do	32⅝
11,000	do	91	200	North-west. pf.	62¾
9,000	do	91	100	do	62⅛
8,000	do	b3 91	100	do	62⅝
5,000	do	x1 97	85	do	63
5,000	L. & W. 8 con	33	100	do	62⅜
10,000	C. C. & I. C. 2d. 8	14	25	do	62⅝
1,000	do	s3 14	100	Rock Island	s3 100¼
1,000	do	14⅜	100	do	100
300	West. Union	s3 31½	200	do	100¼
900	do	s3 31⅝	100	Wab. R. Rec	13⅝
100	do	31⅞	400	do	14
600	do	31¾	900	do	14⅛
200	do	31½	300	do	14⅜
100	Pac. Mail	24⅜	200	Ohio & Miss	6⅞
200	do	24⅝	900	do	6⅝
100	N. Y. C. & H	101⅞	200	do	6⅝
200	do	101⅝	425	St. Paul	31¼
200	do	101⅞	300	do	31½
100	do	102⅛	100	St. Paul pf.	67
200	do	102⅜	200	R. & St. J.	12⅜
20	do	101⅞	100	do	11⅞
100	do	c. 102¾	400	Han. & St. J. pf.	27¾
1200	Ill. Cen.	68	100	do	27⅞
100	Lake Shore	64	100	do	27¾
1200	do	64	100	do	27¼
1100	do	64¼	200	C. C. & I. C.	4⅝
100	do	64¼	700	do	s3. 5
300	do	64⅜	200	do	s3. 5⅛
800	do	s3. 64	100	do	s3. 5¼
7	do	63⅝	100	Ohio & Miss. pf.	11
200	do	64⅛	200	Pac. of Mo	21½
700	do	64⅛	200	Del., L. & West.	49¼
100	do	c. 64½	125	do	49¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R	110¼	$20,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68	12 110¼
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R	111⅜	5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R	x1.c. 109⅜
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65 N	h.c. 106	25,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R	108⅝
25,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	108	5,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C	108¾
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	12 108	7,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, C	106¾
6,000	U. S. 4s, 1907, R	x1.103⅜	10,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, R	12 106⅝
5,000	do	x1.103		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,500	D. C. 3.65s	76⅜	300	N. Y. C. & H	h.c. 101⅞
1,000	C. B. & Q. 8s	112	100	do	s3. 101⅞
5,000	Mil. & St. P.	109	100	do	109
	L. & M. Div.	92	100	Ill. Cen	h.c. 65½
8,000	do	h.c. 92½	25	C. & P. Rd	h.c. 82
1,000	Mor. & E. 1st	115	20	Cen. of N. J	h.c. 17
2,000	Long Dock	110	100	do	16⅛
1,000	N. J. C. R. E.	104	100	L. S. & M. S.	h.c. 64⅛
4,000	West. Pac.	101	600	do	64
3,000	Un. P. 1st	105⅜	800	do	63⅞
5,000	Un. P. s. f.	94	500	do	s3. 63¾
2,000	do	h.c. 93⅞	200	do	63⅝
4,000	P. of M. 1st	99	100	do	63¾
1,000	C. & I. C. 6s,	1917	104⅜	200	do	64
5,000	do	104⅞	400	C. & N. W.	h.c. 32⅜
1,000	S. L. & I. M. 1st	93	1400	C. & N. W. pf.	h.c. 62
2,000	C. C. & I. C. 1st	41	200	do	c. 61⅞
5,000	T. & W. con.	50	200	do	c. 61⅞
	con	53	600	do	62¼
2,000	W. C.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LIFE OF GEORGE WHITEFIELD.

THE LIFE OF THE REV. GEORGE WHITFIELD. By Rev. L. Tyerman. London: Hodder & Stoughton. 1877.

Gloucester has produced two very distinguished, though widely different, divines, both sons of innkeepers there—the late Bishop Phillpotts, of Exeter, and the subject of this work. George Whitefield was born at the Bell Inn, Gloucester, in December, 1714, the year of the accession of the House of Hanover. His great-grandfather was a clergyman, and his father, one of a family of 14, a wine merchant, who later took to innkeeping. His father died early, and George, after some schooling, became tapster at the inn, which had passed into the hands of an elder brother; but, having "experienced religion," resolved to go to Pembroke College, Oxford, as a sizar, or poor scholar, and qualify for the ministry. His religious fervor soon became intensified by his friendship at the University with the Wesleys. This was destined to have a dominant influence on his career. Whitefield reached manhood at a time when the tone of society in England was about as low as it has ever been. The church feeling of Charles I.'s time, and the puritanic influences which prevailed under Cromwell were both in a great degree obliterated by the era of debauchery which set in at the Restoration, and by the time that George I. ascended the throne the country had for the most part sunk into a condition in which the leading notion of religion—with most—consisted in denunciation of popery. The clergy were frequently men not merely of supine but of irregular life, and the prizes in the Church were for the most part divided between men of family, who were often pushed into prelacies before they were 40, and the sychophantic tutors of great noblemen. Pluralism abounded, and it was no uncommon circumstance for a man to be at once a Bishop, Dean, Canon, and holder of two or three fat livings. These latter he probably rarely saw, but contented himself with paying a curate £60 a year as his *locum tenens*. For 22 of the first 28 years of Whitefield's life Walpole was Minister, the man who said that he talked grossly at dinners because in that all could join, a circumstance which in itself is highly suggestive of the tone of society. That religious spirit which led to the application of art to church architecture was so dormant as to seem almost dead, and the Churchmen of the nineteenth century have spent their time in peeling off the plaster, white-wash, and paint with which those of the eighteenth century disfigured exquisite edifices. Nor was it the inferior clergy only who showed a low appreciation of what was due to their sacred office, but the very highest dignitaries of the Church too often seemed entirely lost to all sense of it. Thus of Archbishop Blackburne, of York, Horace Walpole writes to Sir David Dalrymple:

"I was much better acquainted with the Archbishop. He (be it here observed that an Archbishop's style is "most reverend father in God, by divine Providence Archbishop," &c.,) was perfectly a fine gentleman to the last—to 84. In point of decorum he was not quite so exact as you have been told, Sir. I often dined with him. His mistress (Mrs. Conwyr) sat at the head of the table, and Hayter, his natural son by another woman, and very like him, at the bottom, as chaplain. He (Hayter) was afterward Bishop of London."

"To his clergy he, the Archbishop, was, I have heard, very imperious. One story I recollect, which showed how much he was a man of the world, and which the Queen herself repeated to my father. On the King's last journey to Hanover before Lady Yarmouth—George II.'s mistress—came over, the Archbishop said to her: 'Madame, I have been with your Minister, Walpole, and he tells me that you are a wise woman, and do not mind your husband's having a mistress.' He was a little hurt at not being raised to Canterbury on Wake's death, (1737,) and said to my father, 'You did not think so me; but it is true. I am too old, too old.' Walpole had appointed him to York."

And to pass on to a later date we find Whitefield's great patroness and friend, Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, representing to George III. the scandal created by Dr. Cornwallis (uncle of the American war Marquis) and his wife giving balls and routs at Lambeth Palace, a proceeding which drew from the King the following remarkable letter, almost Elizabethan in its severity, and recalling that letter, infinitely less merited, of the great Queen's to the refractory Bishop of Ely, in which she tells him: "I would have you know, proud prelate, that I who frocked you can unfrock you, and will do so, unless," &c.

The King to Archbishop Cornwallis:

My Good Lord Prelate:

I could not delay giving you the notification of the grief and concern with which my breast was affected at receiving authentic information that routs have made their way into your palace. At the same time I must signify to you my sentiments on this subject, which hold these levities and vain dissipations as utterly inexpedient, if not unlawful, to pass in a residence for many centuries devoted to Divine studies, religious retirement, and the extensive exercise of charity and benevolence. I add, in a place where so many of your predecessors have led their lives in such sanctity as has thrown lustre on the pure religion they professed and adorned.

From the dissatisfaction with which you must perceive I behold these improprieties, not to speak in harsher terms, and on still more pious principles, I trust you will suppress them immediately, so that I may not have occasion to show any further marks of my displeasure or to interpose in a different manner. May God take your Grace into His almighty protection! I remain, my Lord Primate, your gracious friend, G. R.

Lord Stanhope, in his *Life of Pitt*, adduces some flagrant instances from the latter's correspondence of the impudent greed of the higher ecclesiastics, more especially in the case of another Cornwallis, the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. "This exemplary prelate," as his biographer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* terms him, was born in 1742, and was, we are told, intended for the Bar, "but brighter prospects awaited him, for the mitre is the portion of more men than the woolsack;"—which may be interpreted that in this case mere interest would make a man a Bishop, but that there must be merit and ability, even in those days, to be a Lord Chancellor. His uncle, the Archbishop of Canterbury, presented him, immediately he was ordained, to the rich living of Wrotham. Soon afterward he was made Prebendary of Westminster, and in 1775, when only 33, had, in addition to these preferments, the Deanery of Canterbury, bringing his income up to some $25,000 a year, of our money. When 39 he was made Bishop of Lichfield, and 10 years later had the impudence to write to Pitt:

SIR: After the various instances of neglect and contempt which Lord Cornwallis and I have experienced, not only in violation of repeated assurances, but of the strongest ties, it is impossible that I should not feel the late disappointment (the not getting some good thing) very deeply. With respect to the proposal concerning Salisbury I have no hesitation in saying that the See of Salisbury cannot be in any respect an object to me. The only arrangement which promises an accommodation in my favor is the promotion of the Bishop of Lincoln to Salisbury, which will enable you to confer the Deanery of St. Paul's on me.

Pitt's reply to this representative of apostolic succession was:

MY LORD: On my return to town this afternoon I found your lordship's letter. I am willing to hope that on further consideration, and on recollecting all the circumstances there, there are parts of that letter which you would yourself wish never to have written. My respect for your lordship's situation, and my regard for Lord Cornwallis, prevent my saying more than that until that letter is recalled your lordship makes any further intercourse between you and me impossible.

The representative of the Apostles then, as it is vulgarly called, knuckled down, and writes, "I have since repented. * * * I beg leave to retract, &c." It is disgusting to find that in two months later he was made Dean of Windsor, and in 1794 exchanged that preferment for the Deanery of Durham, then upward of £12,000 a year, to hold with the bishopric. He lived to 1824, so that from his deanery alone he must have drawn £324,000, while his various other preferments must in the course of his life have brought him as much more.

In truth, as Whitefield wrote from Olney in 1768, "It is always darkest before daylight. It has been so in England. Matters as to religion were come almost to an extremity."

We have entered into these details to exemplify what the state of the Church was when Whitefield began his work, and it may readily be imagined to what an extent "an awakening man" was needed. He brought wonderful qualifications to bear upon his task, but they were all needed, for one demanding more both intellectually and physically has rarely been undertaken. He was ordained June 20, 1736, at Gloucester Cathedral, near the inn where, five years before, he had been tapster, and preached his first sermon at the Church of St. Mary de Crypt, where he had been baptized and first received the sacrament. He writes: "I have since heard that a complaint has been made to the Bishop (who had proved a most kind friend to him) that I drove 15 mad. The worthy prelate, as I am informed, hoped that the madness might last till next Sunday." This recalls King George's reply when told that Wolfe was mad: "Is he? Then I hope to God he'll bite some of my Generals!"

In the following August he took the duty at the Tower of London for a friend, and very soon drew a large audience. While there letters came from the Wesley brothers and others, who were on missionary work in Georgia, which fired Whitefield with anxiety to join them; but this was deferred until two years later. During that interval his reputation increased steadily, until in August, 1737—he was then but 22—thousands flocked to hear him. But already his laxity as to associating with dissenters from the Church of England, the prelude to his own secession from its ranks, was beginning.

In October, 1738, Whitefield sailed to join the Wesleys in Georgia, and thus, at 23, began a work in America which only ended when his bones were laid in Newburyport. He very sagacious took out with him a quantity of presents, with which his friends had supplied him, for the poor settlers—a circumstance which Mr. Tyerman no doubt rightly conjectures had a very considerable influence in causing them to listen to him with more favor than they did to Wesley. Georgia was then only six years old. The colony was composed of very queer material; 120 released debters, who arrived with Gen. Oglethorpe in February, 1733; some Saltzburghers, who arrived in 1734; a number of Scotch from the small islands off the Scotch coast, and two sets of Moravians. Wesley had found these heterogeneous elements too much for him, and returned in very low spirits. The company on board the Whitaker included a detachment of soldiers and their officers. Over all these Whitefield soon obtained complete ascendency.

On his return to London in 1738 he found nearly all the churches closed to him, the opinion having got abroad that he was unorthodox; but he found warm friends and supporters among certain aristocratic ladies, notably the Countess of Huntington, and even Duchess Sarah of Marlborough, now not far from another world, lent an ear toward Lady Huntingdon's protégé. To that lady she writes:

"My dear Lady Huntington is always so very good to me that I must accept your obliging invitation to accompany you to hear Mr. Whitefield. I do hope I shall be better for all your excellent advice. God knows we all need mending, and none more than myself.

"I have lived to see great changes in the world: have acted a conspicuous part myself, and now hope, in my old days, to obtain mercy from God, as I never expect shy at the hands of my fellow-creatures. The Duchess of Ancaster, Lady Townshend and Lady Cobham were exceedingly pleased with many observations in Mr. Whitefield's sermon at St. Sepulchre's, which has made me lament ever since that I did not hear it, as he has been pleased to make me doing me some good; for *good, alas, I do want*, but where among the corrupt sons and daughters of Adam am I to find it."

Another great lady, the Duchess of Buckingham, was of opinion that

"The doctrines of the Methodist preachers are most repulsive and strongly tinctured with impertinence and disrespect toward their superiors, in perpetually endeavoring to level all ranks and do away with all distinctions. It is monstrous to be told that you have a heart as sinful as the common wretches that crawl on the earth. This is highly offensive and insulting, and I cannot but wonder that your ladyship should relish any sentiments so much at variance with high rank and good breeding."

However, she expresses a wish to hear Whitefield, and intimates that she shall bring another Duchess with her. But notwithstanding the patronage of Lady Huntingdon and a few aristocrats, and the devotion of their adherents, Whitefield and his friends had terrible difficulties and dangers to contend with from the ignorant mob whose proceedings were too often winked at, if not encouraged, by the clergy.

The Grand Jury of Cork had made in 1749 the following presentment:

"We find and present Charles Wesley to be a person of ill-fame, a vagabond, and a common disturber of his Majesty's peace, and we pray that he may be transported."

In Ireland too, Whitefield himself was stoned, and narrowly escaped the fate of Stephen.

From Portsmouth one of his assistants writes: "We cannot get a pepceable meeting at Gosport. The rude men of the King's Dock make great disturbances, sometimes pelting us with eggs and dirt and stones." A similar account comes from Tewkesbury.

At Dublin Lady Arabella Denny—the same to whom her nephew, Lord Shelburne, the Prime Minister, pays so flattering a tribute in his autobiography—had founded a Magdalen asylum, and it had become the fashion for ladies to go there on Sundays and listen to the sermon preached to the poor women. When Dr. Peckwell, a coadjutor of Whitefield, came to Dublin, bringing credentials from Lady Huntingdon to her daughter, Lady Moira—a brilliant and noble-minded woman, who led social life in Dublin at its brightest periods—Lady Moira recommended him to Lady Arabella to preach in her chapel, but the "swells" didn't at all approve of this divine. Instead of preaching at the poor Magdalens, he preached at them, and intimated in forcible terms that they too were miserable sinners. In fact, they were so indignant that they came down severely on poor old Lady Arabella, who grew alarmed and reproached Lady Moira with having sent a serpent into the fold. Here is the latter's reply—it is excellent:

"Conscious of the most upright intentions, and fearless of being branded with fanaticism, Lady Moira avows her firm conviction of the justness and propriety of all that was advanced from the pulpit by the respectable clergyman whom Lady Arabella Denny and others have charged with Methodism and the propagation of new doctrines, subversive of all morality and of the Established Church; such charges become ridiculous and contemptible when unsupported by evidence, and put forth by persons who have never exerted one ray of intellect toward the discovery of truth from the prevalent errors of the day. If Lady Arabella Denny and her friends will be at the trouble of comparing the doctrines preached by Dr. Peckwell with the 39 articles and other parts of the prayer-book, they may, perhaps, discover that those clergymen whom they unsparingly vilify with every odious epithet are among the number of those who faithfully and conscientiously preach what they have so solemnly subscribed to at their ordination."

Whitefield's first open-air sermon was at a place called Rose Green, near Bristol, where he preached to the colliers of Kingswood—a wild, neglected district—whom he described as "in a state of bestial ignorance; heathens or worse than heathens, in the midst of a Christian country, and close to the then second city in the land." After this his *al fresco* congregations were often from 5,000 to 15,000.

While Whitefield was at Bristol, before sailing for the second time to Georgia, immense crowds flocked to hear him; the churches were as full to hear this mere youth on week days as they were on Sundays, and on Sundays crowds had to turn away for lack of room. He could hardly reach the reading-desk. When he preached his farewell sermon and told his hearers that they might see him no more, hundreds burst into tears. Whitefield's appearance at this time is thus described:

"He was something above the middle height, well proportioned, though thin, slender, and remarkable for a native, genteelness of manner. His complexion was very fair. His eyes of dark blue. His voice excelled both in melody and compass, and its fine modulations were happily accompanied by that grace of action which he possessed in an eminent degree."

A man in humble life described his eloquence oddly but strikingly when he said that Mr. Whitefield preached like a lion. When he was about to go for the second time to Georgia, numbers of his flock in Bristol used to say: "What need of going abroad? Have we not Indians eno' at home? If you have a mind to convert Indians, there are colliers enough."

And indeed his going to Georgia seems only accountable on the score of that sort of craze for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts which would have taken Fénelon, who certainly had sinners eno' to convert in France, to Canada, but for the remonstrances of his uncle the Bishop.

Of Whitefield in America, Franklin wrote:

"In 1739 arrived among us from Ireland Rev. G. Whitefield, who had made himself remarkable as an itinerant preacher. He was at first permitted to preach in some of our churches, but the clergy, taking a dislike to him, refused him their pulpits, and he was obliged to preach in the fields. The multitudes of all sects and denominations that attended his sermons was enormous, and it was a matter of speculation to me, (who was one of the number,) to observe the extraordinary influence of his oratory on his hearers, and how much they admired and respected him notwithstanding his common abuse of them by assuring them that they were half beasts and half devils. It was wonderful to see the change soon made in the manners of our inhabitants. From being thoughtless and indifferent about religion, it seemed as if all the world were growing religious, so that one could not walk through Philadelphia in the evening without hearing psalms sung in different families of every street. Mr. Whitefield, on leaving us, went preaching all the way through the colonies to Georgia. The settlement of that province had lately been begun; but instead of its being made with hardy, industrious husbandmen, accustomed to labor, the only people hitherto sent were, indentured servants, or families of broken shop-keepers and other insolvent debtors, and many of indolent habits taken out of the jails, who, being set down in the woods unqualified for clearing land, and unable to endure the hardships of a new settlement, perished miserably, leaving many helpless children unprovided for. The sight of these inspired Mr. Whitefield with the idea of building an Orphan House there, in which they might be supported and educated."

This Orphan House became thenceforward one of the main objects of Whitefield's life, and there is frequent and protracted reference to it in these volumes. At his death he bequeathed it, with his lands and slaves, to Lady Huntingdon. The whole property was confiscated by the American Government in 1782, and it subsequently fell into ruins; but the authorities of Savannah, out of respect to Whitefield's memory, ultimately secured what they could of the property, and invested the proceeds in a school, which yet, we believe, exists.

In September, 1769, Whitefield, now 54, crossed the Atlantic for the thirteenth and last time, reaching Charleston on the 30th of November. The 29th of September following he set out from Portsmouth, N. H., for Boston, intending to preach next morning at Newburyport, and though apparently exhausted, preached to a vast congregation at Exeter, en route, with wonderful energy for two hours. Arrived at Newburyport, he was so exhausted that he could not walk without assistance to the meeting-house manse, a venerable building yet standing. After supper he took a candle to go to bed, but finding the hall and the front of the house crowded with people, went to hear him, but spoke to them until his candle—emblematic of himself—died out in the socket. At 6 the next morning he was dead—it is supposed of *angina pectoris*. Henry Vincent, an English traveler, thus describes his visit in 1867 to Whitefield's remains:

"We descended into a cellar behind the pulpit, and entered the tomb of the great preacher. The upper part of Whitefield's coffin opens upon hinges. We opened the coffin carefully and saw all that was mortal of the eloquent divine. The skull is perfect. I entered my hand upon the forehead and thought of the time when the active brain within throbbed with love to God and man, and when those lips swayed the people of England and the growing Colonies of America. I envy America the possession of the earthly remains of Whitefield, but perhaps it is appropriate that while England holds the dust of Wesley the great Republic should be the guardian of the dust of his holy brother."

The old Bible used in the pulpit at Newburyport is that out of which Whitefield read, and the chair in which he died and the ring he put on his finger are still to be seen. We cannot say much in praise of Mr. Tyermen's performance. The book lacks condensation and good arrangement, and is not nearly as interesting as it ought to have been.

SERMONS AND ADDRESSES DELIVERED AT ST. ANDREW'S. By Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, D. D., Dean of Westminster. New-York: Macmillan & Co.

The theme of Dean Stanley's inaugural address as Rector of the University of St. Andrew's is the study of greatness. He tells us that when, 20 years ago, he first explored the historic scenes of St. Andrew's, he was brought into the ancient library of the university and there shown the Homeric inscription, *aien aristeuein*, which is its motto, and was told the story familiar to so many students, how Lord Campbell, afterward Lord Chancellor, was fired by it with the ambition of winning in the race of life the first post in his profession. The passage as literally rendered by the most recent translation of *Homer*:

"To aim at highest honors, and surpass
My comrades all—"

is sufficiently hard and prosaic. But, no doubt, as Dean Stanley suggests, this is one of those cases in which the spirit of a great poet and of a great language cannot be preserved in any merely literal translation. So Sir Walter Scott felt, as appears from an interesting anecdote told concerning him by Principal Shairp. When Scott was just on the eve of quitting his native country for Italy, he received at Abbotsford the poet Wordsworth, who was to write during those days his beautiful "Yarrow Revisited." Wordsworth had with him his young nephew, then fresh from Oxford, Charles Wordsworth, who has since become Bishop of St. Andrew's. The young scholar attempted to draw from Scott his opinion regarding a new translation of *Homer* (that of Sotheby) which had then just appeared. The old poet listened with his accustomed gracious condescension to the accomplished Oxonian, and then replied: "Pope's 'Iliad' is good enough for me. I am no Grecian, but I cannot conceive anything better than Pope's rendering of the advice given to Glaucus," and then he repeated with fervor the lines:

"To stand the first in worth as in command;
To add new honors to my native land;
Before my eyes my mighty sires to place,
And emulate the glories of our race."

It is rather to this view of the old motto than to any hot pursuit of substantial rewards that the Dean advises his young hearers. He emphasizes the advantage, especially in education, of admiring and appreciating that which transcends the ordinary course of life. "In all ages," he remarks, "but not the least in this age of an equality, which, together with its noble, has also its ignoble aspect—of a mediocrity which no doubt has its golden but also its leaden side—it is the function alike of teachers and taught to have their minds fixed not only on what is useful, sound, wise, and good, but on what is great in institutions, in men, in books, in ideas, and in action."

In the discourses which follow on "The Hopes of Theology," "The Principles of Christianity," and "The Two Great Commandments," Dean Stanley repeats his well-known and oft-expressed opinions concerning the nature of the Christian religion. These lectures are the contents of the book, indeed, although they show extensive reading and literary sympathies which Dean Stanley's former works exhibited, do nevertheless appear to be somewhat wanting in fibre. The speaker's urbanity makes a pleasant impression; he is very appreciative; we find him referring in the most complimentary terms to various individuals who have attained eminence in very diverse walks. It is pleasant to see one who is himself full of years and honors so ready to acknowledge the claims to commendation of his contemporaries. But, at the same time, a too profuse use of the names of living individuals seems hardly suitable to a sermon. The practice in which the Dean indulges of using quotations too freely ought besides rather to be discouraged, as unfavorable to the proper energy of the mind, leaving it to lean on the crutches of other men's expressions rather than prompting it to look about for something suitable of its own. The allusions which the Dean's wide historical reading furnishes readily to his hand are, however, often happy

THE FASHIONS.

LATEST DECREES OF THE MODE.

COMBINATIONS OF COLORS—FEATHER TRIMMINGS IN FAVOR—COLORED BEADS IN VOGUE—NEWEST COSTUMES—HINTS FOR TROUSSEAUX.

Although the weather continues oppressively warm, and none but the lightest suits can be yet donned, dressmakers are actively engaged in planning and making the Fall suits. Among the most favored combinations are to be all shades of gray combined with "matelot" or "amiral" blue. Plum color, brown, and green are also to be combined with gray, but as blue is the most becoming, it is likely to be preferred. Among the fancy styles the latest caprice is coral red and pink. This combination exacts the finest quality of faille, armure, or grenadine neige. The handsome shades of these materials can alone redeem the rather peculiar contrast. This fashion is not, however, to be altogether condemned, but great care must be taken when making the toilets that they are given the particular character the colors exact, as a pretty and simple style is far more desirable than an eccentric article when the general effect is in bad taste. Such materials as foulard, ordinary silk and woolen goods must be carefully avoided in this combination.

To return to the more sombre colors, a new style of suit has just been made of gray poplin and blue faille. The vest and apron are composed of seven bands of gray faille corded with blue. The lower ends of these are pointed, and hang loose over the flounces of the skirt. The back of the polonaise forms a small train, slightly raised in waves, and then falling loose in one piece.

The tunique Juive is again much worn, as it is useful over all dresses. It is made of black lace. Black Spanish tulle is most suitable, being very effective when worn over light faille dresses. The tunique is made to form a long train, fastened in the middle under a black satin bow. A woolen and chenille galloon with jet beads intermixed forms the trimming. It is placed on in front to form a breton apron, divided off into barrettes. The same galloon is around the square, opening in the neck, the arm-sizes and lower part of the tunique. The latter has, in addition to this galloon, a Spanish lace ruffle. At the middle or on the side of the square opening in the neck is a black satin bow. The sleeves are of the same lace, and are either worn over the sleeves of the dress or over the bare arm. Polonaises are also made of black tulle lace and embroidered grenadine. They are trimmed with a narrow black faille puffing, or dotted with small satin balls. The vest worn with these polonaises is of faille.

In the way of trimming, full dress toilets are to be lavishly trimmed with straight feathers. These are not as graceful as when curled, but as they are a novelty, will probably meet with favor. It is thought that feathers will be more used next Winter by milliners and dressmakers than ever before. Among the many feathers now in course of making are cock's feathers "paillotes." These undergo some process which make them stiff. They are sometimes plaited, and sometimes shade off "clair de lune." They are arranged in tiny branches, which are joined and placed under a large bunch of the same feathers.

All colored beads are once more to be used. The colored ones are given all such fanciful names as "flamme de punch," "clair de lune," and "lueur du Vésuve," but are in reality nothing but the former jet, glass, and steel articles. As a fashion never repeats itself in exactly the same form, these beads are all arranged in new designs. Fringes, passementeries, galloons, and laces are enriched with them. Jet beads will be much more used than any other kind. The use of galloon will be resumed next season. Elegant embroideries are already in process of preparation. Black chenille embroidery will be used to trim day dresses, and the colored woven will serve for evening toilets. This embroidery will be done upon thick goods, tulle, and lace. Black guipure lace will be much used for dresses and confections. Some fringes and galloons have been made consisting of chenille, jet beads, and satin balls.

The voile Sita which has been so popular at French watering-places this Summer will continue to be worn through the Fall months; it is made of white or black dotted tulle. This veil consists of a long square piece, with one end falling over the front of the face, another over the back, and the third and fourth tied over the chignon. The various ornaments, such as Louis XVI. buckles, will be used to fasten the feathers down upon bonnets. Birds of Paradise will be very fashionable.

Black faille trimmed with yellow may be made in a princess dress, trimmed on the lower part in front with very narrow flounces, all of black faille, with the exception of the lower one, which is of bouton d'or silk. Up the front of the dress are two scarfs bordered with yellow and black silk fringe with a deep heading. The plaits are fastened down on one side under ribbon bows. There are four of these bows, which start a little below the waist and extend down the dress. The waist is trimmed with two very narrow ruffles, placed on in a triangular shape, with a line of black buttons running through the centre, and false buttonholes. The scarfs start from the side seam in the back. Over the upper scarf is a square pocket, forming, as it were, part of the scarf. It is bordered with fringe. The dress closes in the back by means of buttons. The buttons extend to the train, where the dress hangs open, over a plaited train. From this point the buttons are on either side. The sleeves have cuffs corded with black and yellow, and surrounded by very narrow plaitings. The lingerie worn with the toilet is of ruched lace. The capote bonnet is of silk and straw-colored gauze. The silk is drawn tight over the back of the crown. Falling over the front of the crown is a yellow ostrich tip and blue wing. A yellow ribbon is crossed in the back, where it is fastened under a rose, and is then taken front to form the strings.

A rich suit may be made of plum-colored faille and mauve-colored neigeuse. The train is trimmed with seven narrow ruffles, three of which lu front are four plain flounces, all of the same width. The neigeuse polonaise forms in front a large apron, very much raised in the back, under faille loops. Two square ends fall on either side of the apron, underneath. In front of the polonaise is an imitation vest, made of mauve silk, reaching down to near the centre of the apron; it turns over in revers in the neck, which opens in a point. Down the front of the vest are mauve buttons. The trimming consists of a very deep fringe, with mauve and plum colored balls. The sleeves terminate at the elbow, and are finished with two very full ruffles. Underneath is a lace ruffle.

As many bridal trousseaus are now being made, a description of some of their contents will give an idea of the present fashions for undergarments and general lingerie. Chemises are of two kinds, plain and fancy. The latter are trimmed in too many fanciful ways to allow of any particular description. The plain linen chemise is cut very low in the neck, and has very small sleeves. It is trimmed with a tiny embroidery worked with holes, through which a colored ribbon is drawn. The sleeves are trimmed in the same way. Corset-covers and drawers are trimmed with a broader band of ribbon. The initial is embroidered on the chemise with white cotton under the shirring, exactly in the middle. Night chemises are heavily trimmed with fine plaitings, embroideries, and laces. In some trousseaus chemises are so elaborately trimmed that they might easily pass for matinées. Sheets are made four and a quarter yards long; the hem on the one end is from three to four inches deep, either hemstitch or plain, and, on the other is quite small. The monogram, which is of large entwined letters, is embroidered in the corner on the side of the bolster. If there is a crest, each letter is surmounted by a crown in proportion to the size of the letter. Sometimes, too, there is embroidery on the border of the hem of the upper sheet, or even a ruffle worked to correspond with the remainder of the embroidery, or trimmed with lace. The latter is very handsome. It is considered as the height of elegance to have each pair of sheets differently trimmed. The pillow-covers are trimmed to match the sheets. Sometimes they are embroidered around, and sometimes surrounded by plaited ruffles or lace. The embroidered square must be about 33 inches in the square, including the scolloped border. The under part, including the hem, is about 27 inches. The outside piece, which is the larger, remains for the trimming. The two sides are stitched together. Table linen has also for some time past been embroidered. Large monograms are upon table-cloths, on the end of the cloth at the head of the table. Some of the initials and crests are woven in the same patterns as the embroidery. Napkins are embroidered in the centre.

Diamonds, with the exception of stones in ear-rings, have not been worn by Parisian belles at the seaside this Summer. If a lady wears her diamonds, it is acknowledging that she has no other opportunities of showing them. They are replaced by the sapphirine, with its grayish blue lustre, and the topaz. Blonded generally choose the sapphirine, and brunettes the topaz. All kinds of imitation jewelry is worn, with colored stones, and small golden pendants hanging from small chains.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON ABROAD.

HIS SPEECH ON THE LATE RAILROAD STRIKE AND FREE TRADE IN CHESTER COUNTY, ENGLAND.

From the Liverpool Post, Aug. 20.

The distinguished anti-slavery advocate, Mr. Lloyd Garrison, is now on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Robson, of Lymm, near Warrington; and, following the example of other towns, the inhabitants of Lymm entertained Mr. Garrison on Saturday to a public breakfast. In the course of his address Mr. Garrison said, after referring to the work of emancipating the slaves, his anxiety was not for the blacks, but for the whites of the Southern States. The whites had lost their hopes of founding a fresh empire in the South after the rebellion, and it was the purpose of the Southern whites to disfranchise the blacks and get the political power in their own hands, so that at the next Presidential election he was looking forward to a united vote on the part of the Southern whites, which would cause the colored vote to amount to nothing. Such hostility, however, would not last long. Color prejudice was fast passing away, and now they had colored Senators, lawyers, doctors, and ministers. He also looked forward to the adoption of woman suffrage, which would cause a great influence for good in America. [Hear, hear.] With regard to the railway strike, he belonged to continental Europe. It was not at all indigenous to American soil. He knew that they did not do things in that manner in the United States, for the great body of the citizens there were educated, and the great bodies of people in America who had not yet been educated and had no idea of what true liberty was. The rioters came from this side of the Atlantic, Ireland and Britain generally, and it was, however, a mere spasm, a mere straw in the Atlantic, and would affect nothing but the profits of the various companies for the time being. He strongly urged upon them not to believe all the reports they read in the papers with reference to the late disturbances in America. They were generally manufactured lies and political capital, got up for this purpose by newspapers who opposed certain men. They had a law of libel in America, but no jury in the country would convict on such matters, though they might agree that it was low, untrue, and objectionable. They had a case in point among the Democrats who brought charges against the Republican Government of Gen. Grant, but were not able to substantiate a single accusation, although they had all official documents in their hands. They had about 80,000 men in office in the United States, and he thought that body compared favorably with any political civil service body in the world. [Hear, hear.] He was sure they never had so high an exemplification of political rectitude as they had at the present time in the Republican Administration of President Hayes. [Cheers.]

In response to a question about the objection America had to free trade, Mr. Garrison said he thought America was standing in its own light in that respect. In New-England they had free trade and no protective tariff. They had not yet fully got rid of the influence of the South, or they would before now have adjusted the matter of free trade.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Garrison for his presence, and in acknowledging the compliment Mr. Garrison said he had always secured a hearty and cordial reception whenever he visited the old country.

THE ILLNESS OF DR. ANDERSON.

The Rochester *Democrat* of Aug. 30 says: "Yesterday afternoon advices received from Freeport, Me., stated that President Anderson was considered somewhat better, and that his friends there were beginning to hold some hope of his recovery. It is of course impossible to decide as yet whether he is really better or not, so very low is his condition. A few of the most important details of his illness will be of interest. Dr. and Mrs. Anderson left Rochester Monday, Aug. 6, intending to go to Freeport, Me., to remain there, visiting the family of H. B. Means a few days, and then to spend several weeks in the White Mountains. Arriving in Freeport the President felt unwell, and on Friday, Aug. 10, was quite ill and confined to his room. Dr. Powell, of Freeport, was called, and pronounced the disease rheumatic fever. In making an examination the physician ascertained that one lung was inactive. The fever was high during the first few days, and soon after, when the patient was rapidly convalescing, pneumonia set in, and soon assumed a violent and dangerous form. On the 18th inst. the President was so ill that no one, save his attendants, were allowed to see him, and he was unable to obtain any rest except by assuming a half-reclining posture. The physician, who thought he was worrying over the university and business matters, told him he must throw from his mind all thoughts of home matters. He was answered, 'Doctor, I have got beyond that.' From the very first it is said that Dr. Anderson had no hope of his recovery, and so expressed himself. He asked 'Doctor, how long will I be sick, how very sick I am?' On the 25th inst. Dr. Mitchell, of Bowdoin College, was summoned in consultation. At that time the patient was very low, was delirious, and kept moving his hands about, pointing at some imaginary object, &c. The inactive lung had by this time begun to develop alarming symptoms. The coughing was very violent, and very bad matter of a gangrenous nature was raised. The voice was also able to do more than whisper, and on the whole the appearance of the patient was very alarming. Dr. Mitchell pronounced recovery impossible, and the friends attending the President gave up all hope. On the 27th inst. Dr. Burbank, of Yarmouth, was called in also as counsel, and his opinion was in the reverse of the others. He stated that recovery had already begun, and that the crisis of the disease had passed. Upon this hope again revived somewhat. The reports received yesterday indicate no material change, although hope was again entertained. William N. Sage, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, has gone to Freeport from his Summer residence at Martin's Vineyard, and Prof. J. H. Gilmore has also gone on from Fisherville, N. H."

TOOMBS ON WALL-STREET.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* prints an authorized and revised report of the speech in favor of the new Constitution of Georgia, which Robert Toombs delivered in that city on Friday, Aug. 24. In it he said, as there reported: "We have tied up the Legislature and stopped the voting of indorsements and the giving away of the people's money. This, of itself, will be worth millions to the State. So far as the public debt is concerned, we never owed a dollar until the war came. We don't owe a dollar of that debt which has been declared fraudulent. I say unto the world, follow from some where about Cherokee—I believe his name was Wofford—made a great to-do because I said they were savages. They are—just as much as those who came over in the Mayflower to Savannah before the war. They are of the human race, but they are not of my race. They are a lower order of human beings. God Almighty made them, but He made them just as He does other things in nature. He made the race-horse, but the draught-horse, and He made the jackass—and He makes fools in our own race. We whipped the Radicals in their own fight when they first tried to force the negro upon us. It was said that I threw the whole Yankee nation into 'trepidation' because I said that if they would let me make the Constitution the negro would never be heard of. That is so. But in this Constitution I take away none of his rights. That is a matter for society. We exclude only idiots and thieves. Nobody, I hold, should have the franchise except those who are fit for it, and that is what your Constitution has provided for. That is the Constitution which Georgia will live under when you and your posterity are gone. You have shut out the women, but you have done that on what I conceive to be a right principle. The brave soldier does not carry his jewels into battle, and it is our duty to keep purity, virtue, and honor out of the ring."

WHAT LIEUT.-GOV. WILTZ REPORTS.

THE STORY HE TELLS IN LOUISIANA OF THE PLEASURES AND THE RESULTS OF HIS VISIT TO THE NORTH.

From the New-Orleans Democrat, Aug. 26.

Lieut.-Gov. Wiltz, who arrived in the city several days since from an extended trip through the Northern, Western, and Eastern States, was visited yesterday by a *Democrat* reporter. In answer to various interrogatories, the Lieutenant-Governor stated that the trip was most agreeable to himself from the fact—first, that he met a large number of prominent Northern gentlemen of both political parties who seemed to take a lively interest in the affairs of the South, and especially of this State; and again, because during his intercourse with these gentlemen, he did not hear scarcely an allusion to the war, from which he inferred that the thinking people of the North had forgotten that the two sections were ever at war. On one occasion," said he, "while I, in company, was visiting one of the charitable institutions in Boston, an institution where there were quite a number of children, there was an indication that some of the old ill-feeling existed, and I will tell you what method was adopted to eradicate it. I had been invited, as I said, to the institution, and had been by the Superintendent introduced to the scholars as the Lieutenant Governor of the State of Louisiana, and was, I presume, the first native of the South they had ever seen. After paying me one or two compliments in his remarks, the Superintendent, whose name I do not now recollect, proceeded to address the scholars after I had made a few remarks to them. His first question was as to the State of Louisiana, when one little fellow answered that it was 'a rebel State,' and was one of the first to secede; whereupon his instructor checked him, and, addressing himself to the entire school, he stated that Louisiana was now and had been in the Union for years; that all past differences had been forgotten, and that hereafter, in speaking of Louisiana, they should speak of it only as they would of any of the Eastern or New-England States."

"This," said the Lieutenant-Governor, "was the only time that I can remember of when anything like an allusion was made to past differences. While in New-York and Boston, and, in fact, in all of the cities I found the business men and capitalists, very many of whom I met, were more than anxious to learn all they could as to our resources, our State debt, the fertility of the soil, our rate of taxation, amount of taxable property, revenue, and mode of collecting the same; and in fact their inquiries in every instance led me to believe that they looked to this State for future investment of capital. Of course," said he, "having lived here from infancy, I could give them a fair idea of our State prior to and since the war, and it seemed, in every instance, to surprise them not a little when I told them of the fertility of the soil, the amount of cotton, sugar, and rice we were producing, and the increase yearly in the crops, and I should not be surprised this Winter to see delegation after delegation of these very men coming here to see for themselves. Some seemed especially interested as to our State bonds, and I am advised upon reliable authority that some of the very bankers I conversed with upon these subjects sent telegraphic orders here for the purchase of various amounts of our bonds. In some instances I was urged to address different commercial and financial bodies, and did so briefly, complimenting the people, and, at the same time, our own, upon the harmonious relations now existing between the South and North, and everywhere, in all circles and with men of both political parties I heard but one wish, one desire, and that was that those relations should be everlasting.

"You asked me a moment ago," said the Lieutenant-Governor, "what they thought of the adjustment of our political troubles. In every instance I found those with whom I associated satisfied with the course our people had taken, and, in nine cases out of ten, our course was commended. They seemed to realize that we had for years been grossly misrepresented, and were now as eager to assist as they formerly seemed to be to condemn." "Were you questioned as to the result of Hayes' policy," queried the reporter

"Oh, yes, by a good many, and I told them that so far it had given us our rights, and that with them we could make the State rank foremost among the producing States of the country. Some were surprised to know that the negroes were working in which harmony with the weite landowners, and when I told them that this year's crop, with the negro labor, would show a marked increase over that raised last year, some were surprised, while others attributed it to the fact that, because that is first, an honest and competent

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These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in completeness. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the motion and noise are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

P. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or Nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ALGERIA.....WED. Sept. 5 | ABYSSINIA.....WED., Sept. 19
SCOTHNIA.....WED. Sept. 12 | SCYTHIA.....WED., Sept. 26

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and baggage off at lowest rates.

Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 8

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination at one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO.,
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
CHARLTON T. BARRELL, Superintendent, Agent.
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Sept. 6
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Sept. 13
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Sept. 20
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Oct. 4

First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodation; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Pavonia.....Sept. 8, 6 A. M. | Bolivia, 3, Sept. 22, 3 P. M.
Anchoria, Sept. 15, 11 A. M. | California, Sept. 29, 10 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $22.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Australia.....Sept. 8, 6 A. M. | Utopia.....Sept. 19, 2 P. M.

Cabin, $75 to $70; Steerage, $26. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier No. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 3d-st., Hoboken.

MOSEL.....Sat., Sept. 1 | ODER.....Sat., Sept. 15
DONAU.....Sat., Sept. 8 | HERMANN.....Sat., Sept. 22

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, TUCKERMAN.....Wednesday, Sept. 5
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Sept. 15
CITY OF VERA-CRUZ, DEANE.....Wednesday, Sept. 19

FOR TUXPAN, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUXPAN, TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Sept. 15

For Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Merida, Sisal, &c.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Sept. 15, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Sept. 22, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Oct. 13, 10 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Greece, Th., Sept. 6, 3 P. M. | Erin, Thurs., Sept. 20, 3 P. M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

England, Sat., Sept. 8, 3 P. M. | Spain, Sat., Sept. 22, 3 P. M.
The Queen, Sept. 15, 10:30 A. M. | Europe.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 25, at 2:30 P. M.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Sept. 25, 7 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, 65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
LABRADOR, SAUGER.....Wednesday, Sept. 5, 3 P. M.
LAFAYETTE, DARRAS.....Wednesday, Sept. 12, 8:30 A. M.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Wednesday, Sept. 19, 3 P. M.

For freight and passage apply to

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, TUESDAY, Sept. 4, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, Thursday, Sept. 6, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. RAZARD, SATURDAY, Sept. 8, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. | No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship COLON.....Saturday, Sept. 15

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship City of PEKING.....Wednesday, Sept. 12

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 12

For information and tickets apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 1
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

ABELLERT.....Sept. 5 | LESSING.....Sept. 20
BUEVIA.....Sept. 13 | PRISIA.....Sept. 27

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in Europe: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency. KUHNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents. General Passenger Agents.

61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS, MADE TO MEASURE.

The very best, 5 for $9. No obligation to take any shirts ordered unless perfectly satisfactory.

No. 623 Broadway, New-York.
No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

STEAM-BOATS.

THE NEW

PROVIDENCE LINE

TO BOSTON, via Providence direct.

A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.

The new and magnificent steamer

MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")

and the world-renowned steamer

RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")

Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R. foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,

at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 36 N. R., foot of Jay-st. *Free transfer for passengers, either line to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex, leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:25 P. M.*

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M., arrives Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 6, 8, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Philadelphia, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Sunday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 9:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and Depots of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | J. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | I. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to Albany.

9:00 A. M. Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.

10:30 A. M. Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.

5:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

6:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.

Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. For Cape May, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Springfield, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 A. M., 7 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3, 9, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Wickford at 5 and 9 P. M. Superintendent, THEODORE WARLEN.

KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS, MADE TO MEASURE—The very best, 6 for $9. No obligation to take any shirts ordered unless perfectly satisfactory.

No. 623 Broadway, New-York.
No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

CONNECTICUT 5s, 1897;
GREENE COUNTY 7s, 1881 and 1882;
JERSEY CITY 6s, 1907;
ELIZABETH 7s.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

FIRST MORTGAGE RENEWAL SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, DUE 1916.

Interest payable June and December, in New-York. (Coupon or registered.)

For sale by
PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

Miles.
Length of road from Buffalo to Corning.....142
Double track.....31
Sidings.....47
Third rail laid on 80 miles.....40
Total.....260
(Of which 67 miles are laid with steel rails.)

The renewal first mortgage is.....$2,380,000
(Being less than $17,000 per mile on 140 miles, or about $9,000 per mile, counting double track sidings and third rail.)
Of these bonds there have been issued to retire old bonds.....458,000
The balance.....$1,922,000

Have been sold by the company at a price more than sufficient to pay off all the old bonds of the company, all of which mature 1st December, 1877.

The proceeds of the renewal bonds are paid into the Union Trust Company of New-York, and the Union Trust Company have executed an agreement to pay the money out only as the old bonds are presented to them for redemption and cancellation.

This issue of bonds does not increase the mortgage debt of the company, but simply renews the old loan for 40 years.

This company has extensive docks, lands and terminal facilities at Buffalo.

The road and property of this company was leased to the Erie Railway Company in 1863 for the term of 400 years. The yearly rental is $238,100. The rent is payable semi-annually, being more than sufficient to pay 7 per cent. interest on the bonds and 7 per cent. dividend on the stock.

The road is of vital importance to the Erie Railway. All their Buffalo, Niagara, and Suspension Bridge business has to go over it, and it is also their only outlet for their Rochester business. The extensive coal business of the Lehigh Valley Company is tributary to this line; and as the property could not be duplicated to-day for less than $7,000,000, the punctual payment of the rental is assured for the future, as it has been for the past 14 years.

SALE OF CLEVELAND BONDS.

CITY AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, Aug. 22, 1877.

Open bids will be received at the office of the City Auditor, City Hall Building, Cleveland, Ohio, until 12 o'clock M. on Dec. 3, 1877, for $213,000 of the $213,000 of Cleveland 6 per cent. bonds, interest payable annually, principal and interest payable at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York. Said bonds are dated Sept. 1, 1877, are each of the denomination of $1,000, and mature as follows:

September 1, 1878—$2,000.
September 1, 1879—$2,000.
September 1, 1880—$2,000.
September 1, 1881—$42,000.
September 1, 1882—$50,000.
September 1, 1883—$93,000.
September 1, 1884—$22,000. $213,000.

The city reserves the right to accept any or reject all bids.

GEO. W. GARDNER,
A. K. SPENCER,
S. M. CARPENTER,
Committee on Finance.

S. T. EVERETT, City Treasurer.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The circular of Messrs. EMILE ERLANGER & CO., of London, containing their proposal to the bondholders, can be obtained, together with forms for subscriptions, by applying to the undersigned.

Bondholders' subscriptions will be received until the 10th of September next at the office of

PLOCK & CO., No. 51 William-st.

NEW-YORK, 16th August, 1877.

NEW-YORK CITY 7 PER CENT. STOCK, DUE IN 1900. FOR SALE BY DANIEL A. MORAN, NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO. BONDS OF 1877.

No. 23 WALL-ST., CORNER OF BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1877.

We are prepared to purchase any of the above Bonds at par and accrued interest, or to exchange the same for similar bonds, secured by the same mortgage, maturing in 1891.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

JOHN H. HAAR, JULIUS HEWITT,
HAAR & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 45 Wall-st.
Post Office Box 2,966.
New-York, Sept. 1, 1877.

MR. CHARLES F. RUEHNEMUNDT, Member of the New-York Stock Exchange, has this day admitted in our firm. The business will be continued as heretofore under the same firm name. HAAR & CO.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS,

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS and BONDS, and GAS-LIGHT STOCKS, bought and sold by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Bankers, Brokers, and Auctioneers,
No. 41 Wall-st., New-York.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK, AND ERIE RAILROAD First mortgage renewal 7 per cent. bonds, due 1916, coupon or registered, interest payable June and December in New-York. For sale by

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE and endowment insurance policies, mortgages, and other securities; insurance of all kinds effected in good companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., No. 119 Broadway.

KEEP'S NIGHT SHIRTS, EXTRA LENGTH, best quality, 6 for $6, or $1 each.

No. 623 Broadway, New-York.
No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, No. 13 Wall-st., New-York, issue LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, available for travelers in all parts of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHASE & ATKINS, BANKERS,
No. 18 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1877.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE BUFFALO and State Line Railroad Company, due SEPT. 1, will be paid at our office.

EXCURSIONS.

A.—A.—FIVE OCEAN EXCURSIONS DAILY TO ROCKAWAY BEACH!

The entire, new, and magnificent steamer, COLUMBIA (GEM OF THE OCEAN.)

WITH	Leaves daily and Sundays	Comfort,
CONTERNO'S 23d Regiment BAND,	from	Luxury,
COLUMBIA GLEE CLUB,	24th-st., N. R. 10 A. M.	Health,
Prof. Soltan,	10th-st., " 10:15 A. M.	and
Cornet Soloist	Pier No. 2, N. R. 10:30 A. M.	Pleasure
	Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, 11 A. M.	Combined.

STEAMER AMERICUS, DAILY and SUNDAY, with Neptune Brass Band and Orpheus Quartet Club. Leaves Twenty-fourth-st., N. R.....8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
Tenth-st., N. R.....8:40 A. M. and 1:25 P. M.
Pier No. 27, N. R.....8:50 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.
Pier No. 2, N. R.....9:00 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.
Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn.....9:20 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

STEAMER NEVERSINK, DAILY and SUNDAY, from East River, with SEA-SIDE BRASS BAND, leaves:
Thirty-third-st., E. R.....6:15 A. M. and 12:55 P. M.
South First-st., Williamsburg.....6:30 A. M. and 1:10 P. M.
Broome-st., New-York.....8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn.....9:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

RETURN TICKETS GOOD ON EITHER BOAT.

Boats leave Rockaway at 11:15 A. M., 4:45, and 6:30 P. M.

No strong liquors sold on this line.

SPECIAL POLICE OFFICERS ON EVERY BOAT.

A.—9:30 A. M. Excursion to Manhattan Beach, sailing at Astoria, 23d-st., and Grand-st., connects with COLUMBIA at Brooklyn without extra charge. Return by steamer TWILIGHT.

A.—GRAND SPECIAL EXCURSION to LONG BRANCH, TUESDAY, SEPT. 4, 1877. The magnificent palace steamer EMPIRE STATE will leave Pier No. 8 North River, at 10:40 A. M., giving the excursionists five hours at Long Branch. Returning, leave Long Branch at 5:15 P. M. Arrive at New-York 7 P. M. Excursion tickets $1, for this trip only.

Free transfer to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex, leaving Jewell's Wharf at 10:10 A. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND BEACH.—On SUNDAY, Sept. 2, the fine steamers ROSEDALE, IDLEWILD, and J. B. SCHUYLER will make hourly excursions to Coney Island Beach, leaving 24th-st., North River, 9, 10, 11, and 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5:30 P. M.; 10th-st., North River, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10, and 12:10 A. M.; 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, and 5:20 P. M.; Franklin-st., North River, 9:20, 10:20, and 11:20 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, 4:20, and 5:10 P. M.; Pier No. 2, North River, 9:30, 10:30, and 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, and 5 P. M.

A.—SARATOGA.—DIRECT ROUTE, VIA CITIZENS' LINE now palace steamers, from Pier No. 49 North River, foot Vestry-st., at 6 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

THE OLD RELIABLE, STONINGTON LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,

at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 36 N. R., foot of Jay-st. *Free transfer for passengers, either line to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex, leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:25 P. M.*

THE GREAT FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

And all points East, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

The mammoth palace steamers

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,

LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M. (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 16, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28 N. R. foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Room secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-st. Pier, N. R., at 8:30, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central R. R. for the West, and with express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River R. R. are received on board for passage. FREE TRANSFER from and to BROOKLYN by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex. Leaves Jewell's Wharf (Fulton-st.) at 8 A. M. Tickets over New-York Central and for Saratoga on the wharf.

ALBANY AND TROY.—SUNDAY EVENING boat, Citizen's Line, new palace steamer SARATOGA, leaves pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., every SUNDAY EVENING at 6 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central, Rensselaer and Saratoga, and Troy and Boston Railroads and connections. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points. Hudson River Railroad tickets taken for passage.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 28 N. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st., E. R. at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.

Steamer ADELPHI leaves Norwalk, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M., Pier No. 37, East River, 2:45 P. M., and 23d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents.

Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad; steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS SANDS, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

A.—MARY POWELL—FOR WEST POINT, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, leaves Pier No. 39 North River, daily, at 3:30 P. M. Free transfer to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex, leaving Jewell's Wharf at 2:55 P. M.

KEEP'S PURE LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, full size, $1 50 half dozen, 25c. each.

No. 623 Broadway, New-York.
No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 P. M. For freight and passengers. Fare, $1. Berths free.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS Cleave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M. For passengers and freight. Fare, $1. Berths free

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

CARPETS, &C.

AT PRIVATE SALE—A BRUSSELS CARPET, a Morgan pattern, with border; about 100 yards. Apply at No. 17 East 21st-st.

FINANCIAL.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,938 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily. Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY, OWNING their house, splendid location, all improvements, have three front, sunny rooms for a family of four or five adults; table unexceptionable; private if desired; references. Address W. Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH-ST.—MRS. GERARD IS now prepared to make Fall and Winter arrangements with parties desiring rooms, with board, singly or en suite; very desirable accommodations; private table; reference.

NO. 210 WEST 24TH-ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH-AVS.—Liberally-furnished rooms and superior board for families and single gentlemen, at reasonable prices; location unexceptionable; choice of rooms; references.

NO. 2 WEST 32D-ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR floor; second floor, four light rooms also, other rooms, with board, for families or gentlemen; references.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without private table.

NO. 39 EAST 22D-ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms en suite or single, with superior board; only first-class parties need apply; references exchanged.

WELL-FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS WITH good board; house and location first class. No. 104 East 23d-st., near Fourth.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NO. 240 WEST.—SECond-story back and hall room; also, large room on fourth floor, with board; references exchanged.

ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, furnished or with all home comforts, at prices to suit the times, at 49 7th-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NO. 116 EAST.—Handsomely furnished front floor with board; also other rooms. Highest references.

ONE CHOICE SUITE AND ONE SINGLE ROOM, with board; family occupying their own house; references. No. 43 West 22d-st.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 221 WEST.—Large room over parlor, with closet and water; board if desired. Also, basement floor back.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished apartments for families or single gentlemen, with board; references.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 351.—SECOND FLOOR; ALSO beautiful back parlor, private bath and dressing-room; excellent table.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET, with board, at No. 125 West 45th-st.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH-ST.—ROOMS SINGLE AND en suite, with board, for first-class parties.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK.—DESIRABLE rooms with board, either transient or permanent.

NOS. 28 WEST 31ST-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, single and square, with board; references.

NO. 237 WEST 53D-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Good rooms, with or without board; good location.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—EN SUITE OR singly, with good board, at No. 219 West 49th-st.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS can be obtained, with board; references.

NO. 6 EAST 42D-ST.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, separately or en suite; references.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST-ST.—PLEASANT ROO

FORGERS EVADING JUSTICE.

WESTON DEPARTS FROM THE STATE.

BAIL FURNISHED IN THE CIVIL SUIT ON WHICH HE WAS HELD—HE AT ONCE GOES TO JERSEY CITY AND STARTS FOR THE WEST—SPRAGUE'S WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN—THE TWO MOST IMPORTANT WITNESSES AGAINST GESSNER OUT OF THE WAY.

It is probable that Assistant District Attorney Sterring builded better than he knew when he said that there would be more startling developments in the great forgery cases before the people were through with them. His remark has been verified more than once since it was made, but its most startling verification was in the sudden departure from the State, yesterday, of the man who was supposed to be one of the best, if not the principal, witness for the prosecution. When Ely B. Weston left the Supreme Court-room on Friday morning, having been released from custody by Judge Van Brunt, after a hearing on a writ of certiorari, he was immediately arrested by a Sheriff's officer, armed with an order of arrest in a civil suit brought by James W. Pitney, to recover $475, with interest from May, 1872. The bail demanded was only $750, but for some reason this was not forthcoming on Friday, and, after waiting for some time in the Sheriff's office, Weston was taken to Ludlow-Street Jail, where he spent the night. Yesterday morning Weston, his brother-in-law, Mr. Ross-Lewin, of Rochester, Col. Fellows, and the Sheriff's officer gathered in lawyer Oliver's office in Chatham-street, and the situation was discussed. It was at first proposed to move in the Marine Court to vacate the order of arrest; but, after some consideration, it was determined that the prisoner's release should be secured by giving bail. At 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon the party met again in the Sheriff's private office in the new Court-house, and Weston and his counsel were closeted for a long time. In this room is a window, overlooking the park, and Mr. Weston kept a watchful, nervous eye on this window, at one time walking rapidly up to it and bracing his hands on the window-sill, as though preparing to spring out. The Sheriff's officer was quickly by his side, and Weston was recalled to a sense of the situation by a loud "Come, none of that." It is not believed that he actually intended to escape through the window, but that his nervous system has been so worked upon by the many arrests and hearings he has gone through, within the last week, that the great idea in his mind is personal liberty. The sureties offered the Sheriff were W. H. Ross-Lewin, the prisoner's brother-in-law, and an ex-partner of Hon. Jarvis Lord, of Rochester, and Charles N. Miller, a commission merchant at No. 51 Broad-street. As Mr. Ross-Lewin's real estate is all in Rochester, he deposited $750 in cash in the Sheriff's hands, in addition to the bond, to secure the Sheriff personally. As soon as the papers were signed Mr. Weston, Mr. Ross-Lewin, the Sheriff's officer, and Mr. Frank Oliver left the room and walked rapidly to the Chambers-street Ferry; and within 10 minutes after the bail was given Weston was in New-Jersey, far enough away from Sheriffs' officers and orders of arrest to feel safe. Mr. Ross-Lewin bought him a ticket for Rochester, and he took the 7 o'clock Erie train westward.

It is hardly to be supposed that Ely B. Weston will voluntarily be seen in New-York again. His reception in this City, although warmly mentioned in the newspapers, was hardly of that flattering kind that would induce a speedy repetition of the trip. That he was considered a highly important witness for the prosecution is made evident by the many legal practices that have been resorted to to secure and retain his presence in this City. He was first imprisoned in the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, was then brought to this City and confined for five days in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, was taken thence to the House of Detention, was examined in the Tombs Police Court, released on a writ of certiorari, arrested on a Sheriff's process, confined in Ludlow-street Jail, and finally made his way out of the City by giving $750 bail. When Weston was first released, on $2,000 bail, his bondsman having first been secured by a certified check drawn by the prisoner's brother-in-law, and when it was known that Weston was wanted in Chicago for alleged forgeries there, it was a matter of wonder to many persons that he did not then quit the State, forfeit his bail, and, by flight and concealment, avoid further trouble either in New-York or Chicago. But if it is a fact, as some persons alleged, that he desired to escape, which he stoutly denied, if it is his intention not to return to answer in the civil suit, he is gainer, in dollars and cents just the difference between the first $2,000 bail and the debt, interest and costs. In other words, if Weston fails to return to New-York State his bondsmen will lose just the amount of the debt—$475—with interest from 1872, and the legal costs. It is a noteworthy fact, however, that no requisition from the Governor of Illinois has arrived, the telegram from the Chief of Police of Chicago last Sunday to the contrary notwithstanding. But in view of the many efforts that have been made to keep Mr. Weston in this City, it will not be surprising if the Erie Railway Company loses a passenger before it has a chance to give him a full return for his money.

Weston, however, is not the only important witness for the State who is likely to be tried and found wanting. A well-known criminal lawyer, whose name has been mentioned many times in connection with the forgery cases, left the City yesterday morning to find the mysterious Sprague and talk with him. Sprague is the second man whose testimony is thought to be all-important to the State. But Sprague is, to say the least, considered very doubtful. He was confined for some time in the Gilsey House, and, it is said, has since been spirited about from place to place to avoid prying questions, and it is believed that he is now out of the City. The confidential clerk of the lawyer above mentioned said to a TIMES reporter yesterday that it was so uncertain which way Sprague would testify that both sides had been shy of calling upon him. Fear that, in questioning him, hints might be dropped that would be detrimental to the conduct of the case should Sprague espouse the other side.

It is considered highly probable that the continuation of Col. Gessner's examination before Justice Duffy to-morrow morning will be interrupted with the announcement that an indictment has been found by the Grand Jury. The question of the day is, with Weston absent and Sprague refusing to testify against the prisoner, what case will the people have to present?

TWEED AS A WITNESS.

HE IS SUMMONED TO APPEAR BEFORE THE ALDERMANIC COMMITTEE TO-MORROW—THE UNNECESSARY CHARACTER OF THE PROCEEDINGS TAKEN.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Hugh L. Cole, the counsel to the Aldermanic Committee appointed to investigate the Tweed "Ring," obtained from Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, a summons directing Tweed to appear as a witness before the committee at 2 P. M. to-morrow. Mr. Cole also obtained a writ of *habeas corpus ad testificandum*, as it is called, commanding the Sheriff to produce Tweed as a witness before the committee at the time specified. The summons and writ were granted on the petition of Samuel A. Lewis, the Chairman of the Aldermanic Committee referred to. In the petition Mr. Lewis says that the Board of Aldermen on July 28, 1877, appointed him and Messrs. Slevin and Cowing a committee "to investigate thoroughly all the facts and circumstances connected with the organization known as the 'Tweed Ring' and its fraudulent acts," &c., and to ascertain and report the results of their investigations, giving the names of persons concerned in the Ring, their official positions, &c. Mr. Lewis then goes on to say that in the opinion of the committee Tweed is a material witness, and that the committee passed a resolution authorizing the petitioner to apply for a summons, &c., requiring Tweed's production before the committee at 2 P. M. to-morrow. Tweed, Mr. Lewis informs the court, is at present incarcerated in Ludlow-Street Jail. The petition of Mr. Lewis concludes with the following unnecessary and rather suggestive paragraph:

"And the said Samuel A. Lewis further shows that this application to procure the attendance of the said William M. Tweed as a witness as aforesaid is made in good faith, and without any fraud or connivance between the said committee, or any of them, and the said William M. Tweed."

One point in regard to this proceeding is perhaps worth noticing, and that is the fact that the summons from the Supreme Court against Tweed is an unnecessary bit of braggadocio. That it is of no use may be seen readily on reflection. In case Tweed should refuse to answer questions as a witness, he can be fined or committed for contempt of court. As to the fine, it is apparent that, as he cannot or does not pay the judgment obtained against him by the people, he can not or will not pay any fine that may be imposed for a contempt of court. The fear of imprisonment is even more ludicrous. For a contempt of court he can only be imprisoned in Ludlow-Street Jail, where he now is. As, therefore, no coercion can be exercised over him by reason of the summons from the Supreme Court, the fact is patent that if he testifies at all he does so of his own free will, and the suspicion is entertained that in order to carry favor with the majority of the committee—two out of three of whom are Democrats—he will say only such things as will please such majority, instead of making an honest confession of the ways, means, and methods whereby the City was defrauded by the efforts of the clique of which he was the "bright particular star." To all intents and purposes, he might as well have been simply summoned by the Aldermanic Committee. The surety which Alderman Lewis shows in saying that there is no connivance between his committee and Tweed possesses, perhaps, more than ordinary significance in this connection.

RIFLE PRACTICE AT CREEDMOOR.

BRILLIANT SHOOTING BY THE BRITISH AND NEW-ORLEANS TEAMS—THE FOREIGNERS EXCEED THEIR FORMER RECORDS.

The British and New-Orleans teams had the long ranges at Creedmoor all to themselves yesterday. The British team had decided to make a regular practice day of it, and the New-Orleans team, hearing of their intention, concluded to do the same. The British team occupied three targets, on the left, and the New-Orleans team had target "O," on the right. The weather was excellent for shooting as well as for personal comfort. There was scarcely any wind, but the sky was overcast, and the scores were excellent. Mr. Dudley Selph made 74 at 800 yards, and 73 at 900 yards. Major Arms tied Mr. Selph on the aggregate score of 207; and as his score at 1,000 yards was the largest he took first place in the list. The scores of the New-Orleans team were as follows:

MAJOR WILLIAM ARMS.

Yards.										Total.
800	5	5	5	5	3	4	4	5	5	5—60
900	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—74
1,000	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	3	3—37—171

DUDLEY SELPH.

800	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—74
900	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4—73
1,000	5	5	4	0	4	5	3	0	5	5—60—207

COL. JOHN GLYNN, JR.

900	3	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	4—67
900	4	5	5	5	5	0	4	5	5	4—67
1,000	5	3	4	0	3	4	5	4	5	5—55—189

R. G. EYRICH.

800	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5—71
900	5	5	5	5	4	5	3	3	5	4—68
1,000	4	2	3	4	3	5	3	4	3	3—50—189

Following are the scores of the British team, the highest possible number being 225 points:

J. K. MILNER.

Yards.										Total.
800	2	5	3	5	4	5	5	4	5	5—67
900	5	5	3	5	5	5	3	5	4	4—65
1,000	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5—72—207

WILLIAM FERGUSON.

800	5	5	5	5	4	5	3	5	5	5—72
900	3	4	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—67
1,000	3	5	3	5	5	3	4	5	5	5—68—207

A. P. HUMPHREY.

800	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5—73
900	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	3	5	4—66
1,000	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	3	5—68—207

F. T. PIGGOTT.

800	4	4	5	5	4	3	5	4	5	4—69
900	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	3	5	4—68
1,000	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4—63—206

H. S. W. EVANS.

800	5	5	4	5	5	5	3	5	4	5—68
900	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4—68
1,000	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4—66—203

LIEUT. GEORGE FENTON.

800	5	5	5	4	5	4	3	5	5	5—71
900	5	5	5	5	3	5	3	4	3	5—64
1,000	4	3	5	5	2	5	3	5	5	5—67—202

LIEUT. COL. JAMES FENTON.

800	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	3	5	4—68
900	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	3	5—63
1,000	5	3	5	5	4	3	5	5	4	5—68—199

WILLIAM RIGBY.

800	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5—69
900	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	4—69
1,000	4	3	5	5	3	5	3	4	3	4—60—198

SIR HENRY HALFORD.

800	5	3	4	5	5	4	3	5	5	5—65
900	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	4—68
1,000	3	4	5	3	5	5	3	5	2	5—64—197

SERGT. W. H. GILDER.

800	4	0	5	5	5	5	4	4	3	4—63
900	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	4—61
1,000	5	4	4	5	5	3	4	5	5	4—63—188

SERGT. R. S. GREENHILL.

800	4	3	5	5	4	3	5	5	5	5—64
900	5	3	3	5	3	5	4	4	5	5—62
1,000	0	5	3	0	5	4	5	5	4	5—57—183

A. M. FRASER.

800	5	5	R	5	5	3	5	4	3	5—61
900	4	5	5	3	4	3	4	3	4	5—61
1,000	4	2	5	3	5	5	0	3	3	3—51—173

The total score made by the highest eight was 1,629 points, which exceeds any score previously made by this team, and lessens its chances of defeat proportionately.

The Irish-American Rifle Club contested for the "Millen" trophy at 200 and 500 yards, seven shots at each distance, those members using sporting guns being handicapped 100 yards at the longer distance. The total scores were as follows:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Gen. F. F. Millen	19	33	52
Sergt. Burns	20	32	52
Lieut. Kneeland	25	24	49
M. M. Maltby	26	23	49
Lieut. Regan	20	28	48
N. D. Ward	23	23	46
Lieut. Farrelly	14	16	30

Although Gen. Millen made the top score, he yielded his place to Sergt. Burns, who won the trophy for the first time.

THE SCHMIDT DEFALCATION.

MYSTERIOUS FACTS REGARDING MR. SCHMIDT'S DISAPPEARANCE—HIS GOOD NAME SACRIFICED APPARENTLY FOR NOTHING.

There was much speculation among sugar refiners yesterday as to the motives of the missing Christian C. Schmidt, of the DeCastro & Donner Sugar Refining Company. Mr. Schmidt is said to have run ignominiously away from a $5,000 salary and a snug little fortune in stock, all for the comparatively slight inducement of $14,500 in gold, and at the same time laid himself liable for embezzlement or breach of trust. Those who are interested in the return of Mr. Schmidt and the documents he took with him say there is something remarkable in his sudden flight. They cannot understand why a man who has enjoyed the entire confidence of his employers, as Mr. Schmidt has, and those employers constantly handling large sums of money, should forfeit honor, good name, self-respect, and everything that is dear to an honest man for so small a sum as $14,500, particularly when, as in the present case, he is not a gainer by the fraud, but leaves behind him stock in the company almost to the same amount. They cannot see, they add, why the company should try to make light of Mr. Schmidt's offense, and offer so meagre a reward as $500 for his recovery, when, at the best, the alleged fugitive was guilty of gross deceit in representing that the gold checks were as pay for present, ease, in bond, and then surreptitiously making off with the money himself. Nothing has so far been heard of the fugitive, so the officers of the company say, although the hand-bills offering a reward for his apprehension have been circulated far and wide. Exactly what Mr. Schmidt took with him it is impossible for disinterested persons to ascertain. When questioned by a TIMES reporter yesterday, employes in the company's office said at first that he took nothing whatever but the proceeds of the gold check. Upon closer questioning, however, this was qualified by "that is, no books or papers of any value." But persons who are skeptical concerning the statements given about Mr. Schmidt's conduct say that if he took any books or papers of value with him, to be carried to Cuba or Brazil, as the company says, he unquestionably considered that they were of some value; they add, it is hardly customary for a fugitive eminent to some foreign country to burden himself with useless account-books. It is generally conceded that there is some mysterious element in the case that has not come to light; and this may be cleared up either by the capture of Mr. Schmidt, or the continuation of the revenue case in which the company is involved.

THE FASTEST OCEAN TRIP ON RECORD.

The White Star steam-ship Britannic, Capt. William H. Thompson, during her recent trip westward, made the fastest time ever recorded. Her time from Queenstown to New-York was 7 days 10 hours and 53 minutes, being several hours faster than the City of Berlin, and 44 minutes faster than the time of the Germanic (also of the White Star Line) on her famous voyage of April last. The following extract from the log of the Britannic shows the number of miles made each day:

"Left Liverpool Aug. 9; Rock-light abeam 8:12 A. M.; Aug. 10, arrived at Queenstown, inward, 1:11 P. M.; outward, 4:35 P. M.; Aug. 11, 235 miles; Aug. 12, 332 miles; Aug. 13, 402 miles; Aug. 14, 401 miles; Aug. 15, 401 miles; Aug. 16, 399 miles; Aug. 17, 370 miles; Aug. 18, 100 miles; arrived at Sandy Hook at 11:05 P. M."

The total distance was 2,802 miles. The weather throughout was fine, the wind varying from fresh to light only once—on the 15th—increasing to a squall. The Britannic is a Clyde built iron steamship of 5,000 tons measurement, with engines of 600 nominal horse-power, and is a sister ship of the Germanic.

THE GARBAGE WAR SETTLEMENT.

At a special meeting of the Board of Police, at which Commissioners Wheeler, Erhardt and Nichols were present, Capt. Gunner, Chief of the Street-cleaning Bureau, presented a permit from Shore Inspector Ferguson, giving permission for the scows of the department, loaded with ashes, garbage, and street sweepings, to pass down the bay and through the Narrows under the conditions agreed upon between the Shore Inspector and Roundsman Stevens, Superintendent of Scows, which were fully published in THE TIMES of yesterday. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That Capt. Gunner, Inspector of Street-cleaning, be and he is hereby instructed to procure to be driven a group of piles at a proper anchorage below the Narrows, the location to be indicated and approved by Shore Inspector Ferguson, to which to make fast (and to be sufficient to safely hold) the loaded scows of the Street-cleaning Bureau while waiting for the commencement of the ebb tide, provided the expense shall not exceed $500.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The creditors of Joseph West Bradley, for merly Vice-President of the West Bradley and Carey Manufacturing Company, met yesterday at Register Dayton's and elected William T. Carlisle Assignee in bankruptcy. He owes $130,000 and has no assets.

Register Dayton has adjudicated Emery, Ivey & Lee, dry goods jobbers of No. 359 Broadway, bankrupts on their own petition. Their liabilities amount to nearly $200,000, distributed among 257 creditors. The largest creditors are the following: Joy, Langdon & Co., $7,791; R. B. Wells & Co., $4,460; Faulkner, Page & Co., $5,342; Mudge, Sawyer & Co., $4,115; Wright, Bliss & Fabyan, $4,552; Woodward, Lawrence & Co., $4,180; Wheelwright, Anderson & Co., $4,104; Low, Harriman & Co., $3,340. Their stock is valued at $66,562 1-2.

THE WOUNDED NEWS-GIRL.

LITTLE ELLEN NOONAN'S DREARY HOME—HER WORK IN SUPPORTING A FAMILY—FURTHER DETAILS OF THE SHOOTING.

Following one of the overcrowded thoroughfares that lead into Franklin-square, and turning abruptly to the left and almost retracing his footsteps, the pedestrian finds himself in the midst of the hurry-skurry, helter-skelter throngs of Cherry-street. Following this unsavory street, still to the left, the distance of an ordinary block or more, he arrives unexpectedly at the entrance to what is dignified by the name of an alley, but what is no more than a hole between the two great tenement-houses that tower high above it on either side. Extending for several hundred feet between the walls of these huge buildings the alley is dotted on both sides by iron-barred windows, by doors leading to uncomfortable homes, and above by the lights from a hundred windows. Into this deep aqueduct of smells the sun's light shines only when it is highest in the heavens, when it is darting forth its fiercest rays, and the air is like the air of a great steam-boat's engine-room when the fires are aglow. No gas-lamp lights this dreary passage, but the day's supply of soap-suds and refuse fruit and vegetables make the stones slippery and dangerous of passage. Into this alley a TIMES reporter groped his way last night far into the darkness. At the extreme end, turning to the right, a door stood ajar, and a dim light, reflected from a gleaming window across the way, revealed a rickety staircase within. Up the slippery stairs, that creaked as they were ascended, the reporter groped, holding fast by a rough banister, whose accumulated savings of dirt and grease made themselves felt in the darkness, through a dark and slimy hall, and he was at the entrance-door to a Cherry-street home—at the entrance to a single room, whose household gods were squalor and discomfort—a room in which three persons eat and sleep and live; a room with bare floor and bare but smoky walls; a room in which every piece that stood upon the floor, and everything that leaned cheerlessly against the walls told the sad story of poverty and want.

In this unwholesome little room, with her aged mother and her elder brother, lives little Ellen Noonan, the unfortunate news-girl who was accidentally shot in the altercation between William R. Staples and John Dixon, in the United States Hotel on Friday afternoon. When the reporter entered the room, Ellen was lying stretched out upon the bare floor, her head resting upon an uncovered pillow and by her side stooped her mother, tenderly fanning her with her calico apron. Little Ellen's head was tied up in a neat white cloth, a mark of kind treatment in the Chambers-Street Hospital, and she was so weak, that when her mother bade her rise it was with difficulty that she could raise herself to her feet. She is a kind-looking, rather pretty little girl of 11 years, and the misdirected bullet struck her in the middle of the right cheek, coming out behind the ear. Since the wound was inflicted she has not been able to eat, and the only nourishment she has had is a spoonful of wine. She was evidently suffering from fever, her pulse was tearing away at 120 pulsations to the minute, and it was with great difficulty that she could talk. Mrs. Noonan says that little Ellen has been a news-girl for several years, and has been almost her entire support. Her husband is dead, and for many years she has been disabled by rheumatism. Her little Dick, 15 years old, is a boot-black, and all his scanty earnings are cheerfully handed over to his mother; but, since the scarcity of money began, his earnings have been light, and Ellen has been the mainstay of the family. The little girl, talking slowly, with the bandage under her chin, said that she had for a long time been selling evening papers in the United States Hotel and neighboring streets. The proprietors were kind to her and let her go through the hotel and restaurant and on good days she sometimes made as much as $1, but far oftener not more than 50 or 75 cents. "God knows what I'll do now, since they've laid my little girl up. She's a good girl, that she is," said Ellen's mother.

Willard R. Staples, who fired the pistol at Basil M. De Conn, in the United States Hotel on Friday evening, and wounded the little news-girl, was in the Tombs Police Court yesterday. The facts in the affair were more clearly stated there than in yesterday's newspapers. Staples quarreled with John C. Dixon, the controversy beginning with mere banter, but afterward assuming a serious character. Finally, Staples struck Dixon with his cane, and Mr. De Conn stepped forward to intercede, when, as stated in the complaint, Staples drew his pistol and fired. Charges of assault were made against Staples both by Dixon and De Conn. Staples, however, insists that the discharge of the pistol was accidental. Ellen Noonan's misfortune did not enter a complaint against Staples, although if he does not compromise the matter the girl can find redress in the civil courts. Staples was admitted to bail in $1,500, and a formal examination was set down for 2:30 o'clock next Wednesday afternoon.

THE CIGAR-MAKERS' STRIKE.

VIEWS OF MR. D. HIRSCH—THE TENEMENT-HOUSE SYSTEM THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE—THE COST OF CIGARS TO MANUFACTURERS REDUCED BUT THE PRICE TO CONSUMERS AS HIGH AS EVER.

Mr. D. Hirsch, of the firm of D. Hirsch & Co., cigar manufacturers, of No. 88 Wall-street, gave a TIMES reporter his opinion yesterday concerning the present strike among the cigar-makers of this City, which he says is not for higher wages, but against a further reduction. Mr. Hirsch says that cigar-makers, as a class, are very respectable and intelligent people, who would be contented with reasonable treatment from their employers, but that they have been compelled to submit to repeated reductions until they have finally been reduced to a point almost of starvation. This state of facts, he says, has been brought about by the "tenement-house system," which is not only employed by small manufacturers, but by some of the most extensive establishments in the City. Houses now hired or owned by the manufacturers, and the apartments are by them rented to families at high rents, and the tenants are compelled to sign an agreement allowing their employers to turn them out at the shortest notice. These tenants make cigars for their landlords and are obliged to assort the tobacco and strip it themselves, a labor for which, in manufactories, special hands are usually employed. The cigars so made are of the poorest grade. Mr. Hirsch says that for the poorest cigars made in his place he pays $5 50 a thousand, which he considers very scanty pay, but that in the tenement-houses the price for the same grade of cigar has been reduced to $3 25, and that this price it is necessary to work 17 or 18 hours a day in order to live. Another evil which Mr. Hirsch mentions is that houses, in order to have the name of employing a large number of hands, will keep twice as many as they can furnish steady work for, the result being that the hands not only have to work at mean wages, but must remain idle about half of the time. Mr. Hirsch further states that the production of 5,000 cigars exceeds the proper market demand by fully 33 1-3 per cent., and that while the pay for making them has been very much reduced, the price to the consumer remains as high as it was before the tenement-house system came so much into use, and the cigar itself is really inferior, inasmuch as its manufacture in cramped dwelling apartments, where the leaves must be assorted on the floor of the room in which often a family eat and sleep, must be attended with much uncleanness, and even with the spread often of infectious disease. He believes that the tenement-house system at the root of the whole evil, and that but for it fair prices would be paid, and cigar-makers would be contented.

REPENTANT STRIKERS.

Those of the compositors employed on Mr. George Munro's "Seaside Library" who struck on Thursday for an increase of rates to 35 cents per 1,000 ems assembled yesterday morning in front of the publication office at No. 84 Beekman-street. They were dispersed by policemen, and as soon as they disappeared from the street 25 new hands were employed as substitutes at the existing rate of 30 cents per 1,000 ems. Learning of the action of Mr. Munro, the strikers appointed a committee to inform him that they were willing to resume work at the old rate, providing they were re-employed in a body. The committee visited the office of the publisher in the afternoon, but met with a decided rebuff. Mr. Munro intimated that he could not consistently discharge the new men, but would take back as many of the malcontents as there were cases for. The foreman was authorized by him to exercise his own discretion in reinstating a limited number of the strikers. They were all paid off last evening immediately prior to the time of closing. It is probable that a number of them will return to work to-morrow.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Collector of Assessment Gilen received $14,613 11 for the week ending yesterday.

Marshal Kelly, of the Mayor's Office, granted 242 licenses last week, for which he received $1,825 75.

During the past week the public baths were visited by 24,476 people, of whom 176,031 were males and 38,445 females.

During the week ending yesterday, the Department of Public Works received $14,669 40 for water rents, $258 95 for penalties, and $102 50 for the tapping of different croton mains.

City Chamberlain Tappan's report for the week ending Friday gives the balance in the City Treasury on Aug. 25 as $1,056,134 93, receipts for the week as $438,013 84, the payments as $234,989 05, leaving a balance on Aug. 31 of $1,259,259 79.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests by the Police last week numbered 1,853.

The Caledonian Club will hold its twenty-first annual games at Jones' Wood on Thursday, the 6th inst.

The Board of Excise received 81 applications for licenses and $2,150 as fees last week.

Special arrangements have been made by which there will be music on the lake in Central Park this evening.

Mr. Frederick W. Stephens has forwarded through Henry Bergh a check for $100 for the benefit of the Sea-side Sanitarium.

The seventh annual fête nationale of the Lafayette Guard, will be held on the 6th inst., at Hamilton Park, Sixty-ninth-street and Third-avenue.

Six thousand cigars and 700 bundles of cigarettes were seized for non-payment of duties, yesterday, on the steamer City of New-York, from Havana.

New edifices erected at Salemfield Cemetery, Long Island, by the Temple Emanu El Congregation of this City, will be formally dedicated to-day at 10 A. M.

The annual chowder party and athletic tournament of the Police of the Twenty-ninth Precinct will take place at Buenia Grove, Mott Haven, on Monday next.

The schooner Alabama, lying at the bulkhead between Piers 52 and 53, East River, was boarded by river thieves on Friday night and robbed of $100 worth of wearing apparel.

Elizabeth Steck, aged 40 years, of No. 413 West Fifty-third-street, was thrown from a wagon at Forty-eighth-street and Ninth-avenue last evening, and received severe injuries.

The Ulk Quartette Club will give a dramatic and musical entertainment for the benefit of its leader at Turner Hall, No. 64 East Fourth-street, on Sunday evening, the 16th inst.

Several wholesale dealers in coal have raised the price in egg and stove 25 cents per ton. It is rumored that the Reading Company will announce a similar increase on Monday next.

The fourth annual games of the Yonkers Lyceum will be contested on Tuesday, Oct. 9, on their grounds. The exercises will consist of running, walking, leaping, and vaulting matches for prizes.

Kitty Grenel, aged 21, an inmate of a house of ill-fame in Wooster-street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by swallowing a quantity of carbolic acid. The girl was sent to the New-York Hospital.

The Autumn exhibition of the Horticultural Society will be held at Gilmore's Garden on Sept. 26, 27, and 28. The premiums offered, of which there are 221, exclusive of special awards, are open to all competitors.

There were reported last week at the Bureau of Vital Statistics 644 deaths, 511 births, and 96 marriages: showing an increase of 48 deaths and 6 births and a decrease of 19 marriages as compared with the figures of the preceding week.

Peter Cunninghan, of No. 552 West Forty-fourth-street, during a quarrel with Matthew Towley, of Forty-second-street and Eleventh-avenue, last evening, was stabbed in the face and seriously wounded. His assailant was arrested.

Mr. Daniel Walford, of London, will deliver his lecture, "How to Provide Employment for the People," before the American Temperance Union at Cooper Institute, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Temperance addresses of the usual tenor will be made by other speakers.

The closing services of the camp-meeting conducted during the past week by Mrs. Van Cott, at Sea Cliff, will be held to-day. The steam-boat Seawanhaka will leave Peck-slip at 9 A. M., Broome-street at 9:05, and East Thirty-second-street Pier at 9:15 for the grounds.

Patrick Dowd, aged 50, residing at One Hundred and Tenth-street, near Broadway, had his left arm and right leg broken by a derrick falling on him while at work at One Hundred and Seventeenth-street and Riverside Drive yesterday.

A rumor was in circulation yesterday to the effect that Receiver Jewett, of the Erie Road, was to resign in favor of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles. Mr. Jewett positively declined to hold an interview on the subject, and the other officials of the road were ignorant of any pending change.

William Harris, aged 18, of No. 553 West Thirty-ninth-street, was run over by locomotive No. 73, of the Hudson River Railroad, at Fifty-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue early yesterday morning, and had his left leg severed from his body. He was cared for at the Roosevelt Hospital.

John Westersen, of No. 1,049 Second-avenue, while in the Presbyterian Hospital on Madison-avenue, at the corner of Seventieth-street, yesterday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, jumped from the fourth-story window to the ground and was instantly killed. Coroner Flanagan took charge of the case.

The Friendship Boat Club will hold its sixth annual regatta at Dudley's Grove on Tuesday. A steam-boat and barge chartered by the club for the accommodation of its friends will leave Twenty-eighth-street, East River, at 9 A. M., and will touch at the foot of West Twenty-fourth-street at 10 A. M.

A tramp, aged about 70 years, died yesterday at the Ninety-ninth-Street Hospital. He was run over on Thursday night by a freight train on the Hudson River Railroad at One Hundred and Forty-first-street, and had both legs cut off just above the ankles. Coroner Woltman assumed charge of the case.

The *Paper Trade Journal* announces that the Commissioner of Patents has extended for seven years more the Henry Voelter patent for reducing wood to pulp, which, as the law now stands, will raise the price of such pulp to 3½ cents per pound, instead of 3 cents, which has been the general rate heretofore.

According to the report of George P. Rowell & Co., advertising agents, for the month of August, there were established during the month 78 publications, consisting of six dailies, one semi-weekly, 64 weeklies, six monthlies, and one quarterly; 32 papers suspended, comprising four daily, 27 weekly, and one monthly publication.

Deputy Inspectors Dave McMicken, Alexander Hicks, Ferris, and Connolly were formally dropped from the rolls of the Custom-house yesterday. The four inspectresses who were discharged at the same time were Mrs. Ferris, Mrs. Upham, Mrs. Buckman, and Mrs. Dominguez. The former received $4 and the latter $3 per day.

John Brennan, a hod-carrier, who was convicted in the United States Circuit Court in April last of having run a small illicit still, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, was pardoned yesterday by President Hayes, there being mitigating circumstances in the case, and he having behaved in an exemplary manner during his confinement.

The annual season of penitence and prayer among the Hebrews will be begun to-day. At 4 o'clock in the morning the Synagogues will be opened and penitential prayers offered up. These ceremonies will be continued until Saturday next. On the evening of the 21st inst. the feast of the "Tabernacles" occurs, and continues until the last of September.

A train of 40 cars loaded with Delaware peaches arrived in this City yesterday. During the week the total number of cars which arrived was 360, containing 351,000 baskets of peaches. Notwithstanding this extraordinary importation, the prices have been greatly in excess of those of last year. The parties most interested confidently expect that before the close of next month a general reduction will ensue consequent upon the ripening of late fruit.

Michael Carre, an Italian laborer, of No. 56 Mulberry-street, four days ago got into a quarrel with some unknown man, and was kicked in the abdomen. He was taken home in a helpless condition, and lingered until Thursday night, when he had to be sent to Chambers-Street Hospital. He rapidly sank after his admittance there, and at 11:10 was transferred in an ambulance to Bellevue Hospital, where he died yesterday morning at 2 o'clock. The cause of his death was ascertained to be hernia, produced by the kick, followed by peritonitis. Deceased gave no information about his assailant. The body was sent to the Morgue, and Coroner Woltman took charge of it.

BROOKLYN.

The total number of arrests by the Brooklyn Police during the month of August was 2,537.

Roger Costello, of No. 68 Woodhull-street, yesterday caused the arrest of Mrs. Sanzimino, the wife of an

The New-York Times.

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THE CONFLICT IN THE EAST.

THE BATTLE OF KARASAN ON THE LOM.

ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT FROM THE LONDON DAILY NEWS' CORRESPONDENT WITH THE RUSSIANS—THE TURKS IN STRENGTH OF SIX TO ONE OF THE DEFENDERS—THE UNEQUAL STRUGGLE CONTINUED EIGHT HOURS.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The *Daily News'* correspondent with the Czarewitch's Army, who was an eye-witness of Thursday's battle from the Russian side, telegraphs from Gagovo, 10 versts west of Karasan, whither the Russians retreated after Karasan was taken. Gen. Leonoff, who commanded at Karasan, had in all about 3,000 infantry, 500 cavalry, hussars, and Cossacks and 10 guns. Gen. Leonoff having been exposed to continual attacks by small detachments of Turks, a few rifle pits had been dug along the slope before the village, and small batteries erected on either side of the village and preparations were made to hold the position against the superior force which was known to be in the vicinity of Rasgrad. I should judge that no less than 20,000 Turks formed the advance, and this is making a very deliberate estimate of their numbers. It was odds of six to one for eight hours before we left the village, and firing was almost continuous during the whole day. After the Turks had entered a portion of the village the Russian infantry held their ground for two hours awaiting reinforcements. At length 300 came, and two hours' more hot firing ensued, during which the Turks were continually being reinforced by masses of troops. It was long since certain that we must lose our position, but the retreat did not begin fairly until 4 o'clock, (the fighting having commenced at 8 in the morning,) when from all along the line came suddenly back the exhausted infantrymen. Not a single case of cowardice did I see during the whole day. The only remark passed was: 'There are too many.' Gen. Leonoff and his staff were indefatigable in their exertions. When the retreat began it was an ugly one; from one little rise to another we went, waiting each time until the fire was too hot for us, and at last, when a great body of Circassians hovered upon our right flank in the maize fields below, our Cossacks and hussars were sent down to meet them, our position was finally yielded and we straggled back to Gagovo. Such of the wounded as could manage to crawl away did so, while the infantrymen bore back others on their rifles. We gave up our horses to wounded officers, and finally gathered a few hundred of us at the foot of a hill along the winding road which leads to Karasan. The result of the loss of Karasan is not important, unless the enemy succeeds in forcing the heights we now hold. The Czarewitch's army is necessarily divided into small masses at different places along the whole line of front from Giurgevo to Tirnova. Speedy concentration is impossible—first from want of troops; second on account of the great distances and narrow roads. Our present position is an admirable one. We stand, of course, strictly on the defensive."

This correspondent estimates that the Russians had 500 killed and wounded in the battle.

FIGHTING TO THE EAST OF PLEVNA.

CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS AS TO THE RESULT — VICTORY CLAIMED BY BOTH SIDES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 2.—Osman Pasha telegraphs from Plevna, Aug. 31, as follows: "We have made an offensive reconnoissance in force against the Russian fortified position at Plichad, [probably Pelishal of the maps,] five miles east of Plevna, and encountered the enemy half an hour's march from Plichad. After two hours' desperate fighting the enemy fled. We carried three redoubts by assault, captured a gun, many horses and arms. The Russians, who numbered 30,000, lost heavily, we slightly."

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A Russian official dispatch, dated Gorny-Studen, Sept. 1, says: "All is quiet toward Rustchuk, Osman-Bazar, Loftscha, (Lovatz,) and the Balkan Passes. There was fighting before Plevna on Aug. 31 from 8 o'clock in the morning until 4 in the afternoon. The Turks numbered 25,000, and were repulsed along the whole line. The Russian loss was 600."

THE STRUGGLE AT OTHER POINTS.

POSITION IN THE SCHIPKA PASS—REINFORCEMENTS TO BOTH SIDES—THE TURKS PREPARING TO RENEW THE ATTACK—RUSSIAN EVACUATION OF SELVI.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The *Standard's* correspondent with the Turks at the Schipka Pass telegraphs under date of Friday morning as follows: "Large reinforcements and several mortars have arrived, and decisive action against the last Russian position will be undertaken shortly." Other telegrams state that the Russians also have just been reinforced.

The *Daily News'* special, dated Paredin, Aug. 29, says the Russians have evacuated Selvi; but this is unconfirmed.

The correspondent of the *News* at Vienna telegraphs: "The Porte has ordered that the fortifications of Adrianople shall be completed before Winter, and decided that they shall consist of 24 detached forts."

The *Times'* Belgrade correspondent telegraphs Sept. 2 as follows: "It is reported from Turn-severin that a Russian division, which will cross the Danube and enter Servian territory, is expected there. It is believed that the Russian division, with two Roumanian divisions and the Servian Timok Corps, will operate against Widdin and Sopha."

The *Daily Telegraph's* special from Batoum announces that the Turks have begun to evacuate Soukgoum-Kaleh.

AT THE TURKISH HEAD-QUARTERS.

EXAMINATION OF RUSSIAN SPIES—SINGULAR DOCUMENTS FOUND ON A SUSPECTED PRISONER—STRANGE STORY OF NEIGHBORLY LOVE BETWEEN TURKS AND CHRISTIANS—REINFORCEMENTS HURRYING TO THE FRONT—HOW THE TROOPS HAVE BEEN STIMULATED BY THE RUSSIANS.

From our Own Correspondent.

VARNA, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1877.

The examination of spies brought into camp, their evidence weighed by the side of that given by Russian prisoners, affords ample proof that Russian calculations as to the length and direction of the campaign have been completely overturned. One of these men who underwent an examination the other day gave serious evidence on this point. First of all, two papers were found in his pocket. The first was signed by the Chief of Staff of the Grand Duke Nicholas, was dated the 1st of May, and authorized the bearer to pass, without let or hindrance, through the Russian lines at Novi-Bazar on and after the 1st of June, thus clearly showing that the Russians had calculated on being at that place in the beginning of June, whereas in truth, a campaign—a successful one—would not now take them there in less than three months. Another paper was a written instruction on foolscap paper, in the Russian language, guiding him as to his conduct and giving several details relating to his mode of procedure under certain circumstances. Marginal notes in his own handwriting, in pencil, were added. In reply to his examiners, the spy said he had found the papers discovered on his person, and that his intention was to have sent them to the Turkish Commander-in-Chief. When asked how it was his own name appeared on the pass, he could give no reply, and was evidently dumfounded. I will give you an idea of the manner in which the examination was carried on. The court consisted of Namyk Pasha, a Turk; Nihad Pasha, a Pole, and a few General officers and Colonels. Besides the members of the court, some privileged visitors were allowed to be present. The court was held in a spacious tent, the upper end of which was furnished with divans in the form of a crescent, on which were seated the officials. Near to the entrance were seated the visitors, and the spy was standing in the centre. The examination was opened by Namyk, who asked what kind of reception the Bulgarians gave to the Russians when they entered his village near Osman-Bazar. The reply of the spy was that he could not say, as he had fled with the Turks on the approach of the Russian forces, and that consequently he could not answer the question, because he saw nothing. "How is that?" said Namyk. "You were caught in the village, and yet you say you saw nothing." "True," said the spy; "I was caught in the village, but I did not see the arrival of the Russians, because the Turks, after I fled with them, turned me back, and, having no other refuge, I returned to my village, where the Russians had already installed themselves. They treated me very badly, and after their departure I was glad to fall again among the Turks." Midhat Pasha then announced to the spy that he would prove his statement to be false, and clapping his hands in the true Turkish style, an orderly appeared, leading a Russian prisoner, a Sergeant. At the sight of this man the spy fell to the ground, crying loudly in Turkish for mercy. The Russian was led quickly back, without having been allowed to say a word, and the spy afterward admitted having lodged the same Sergeant for over a week in his house. He thought the Russian had given evidence against him, and to save his neck he divulged everything.

Of course, in order to appear zealous the Police sometimes go very much too far, and many innocent persons suffer. One man especially who was examined this week was deserving of sympathy. He was an inhabitant of a mixed village near Osman-Bazar, and was found there after the flight of the Turks, and of course was pounced upon as a spy. His tale was a very simple one, and the frank and open manner in which he related it impressed every one in his favor. He was a farmer, well to do, and his people had always lived on good terms with the Turks, their neighbors. So intimate were their relations that only last Winter, a storm having destroyed part of the village church, the Ottomans to a man had assisted in rebuilding it. All went on smoothly with them, and what passed in the outer world was little heeded. What had they to do with the quarrels of others, so long as internal harmony was with them? One morning a shepherd, a Turk, entered the village in a very excited state and announced the approach of the Muscovites. A meeting was hastily called of the elders, the women working in the fields meantime being summoned, and a decision was asked from the assembly as to what they should do. In all mixed villages there are two mukhtars—chiefs—but under the circumstances, both persuasions being under the same roof, it was desirable to have one President only, and this, instead of causing disunion as might have been expected, only proved to cement more closely the ties of friendship existing between the two people. The Turkish mukhtar was nominated President, and delivered himself very laconically, but also very sensibly. The old man, over 70, rose and said: "Brethren, we have lived many years together, and our tithes have always been fairly divided. No complaint has ever reached me from my people that our Christian neighbors had overreached them. Neither have you Bulgarians on any single occasion given me reason to suppose you were unfairly dealt by. My beard has grown white in the village, and my home for over 70 years is mine no more. The Muscovites are not our friends, and I will not wait for them. Stay you; to you they will do no harm. It would not be wise in us to risk their fury. The ungathered corn belongs to you. It is our bequest. We will take whatever flour remains, and bid you adieu." The old man sat down, and after a consultation among the Bulgarians their chief rose and said the bonds of so many years were not so easily loosened, and that it was decided they would share the fate of their neighbors, and leave with them. The same evening a caravan composed of 2,000 people left the village to the coming Russians, and started on their way to Varna. After three days' weary traveling the Turks found their provisions were failing, and resolved that the Bulgarians must return to the village. After much discussion it was done, and the supposed spy was one of them. The Turks gave evidence in his favor, but it was of no use; the man was put back, and will most probably have to remain in durance vile until the end of the campaign.

The most extraordinary activity prevails here. As fast as the trains can return from Shumla they are filled again with men. So anxious are the authorities to send men to the front that they have consented to allow the men to be carried in uncovered goods wagons, and also in grain wagons, which are like enormous band-boxes, with a little hole in the top. Yesterday, amid the thunder of cannon, Raouf Pasha, Minister of Marine, arrived in an ironclad. He is to take a high command under Mehemet Ali, and will replace either Eschef Nouri or Ahmed Eyoub. No sooner had Raouf put his foot on shore than a special train was ordered to convey him to Shumla. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the royal coach, containing Prince Hassan Pasha, Raouf Pasha, and their staff, steamed beneath a torrent of rain slowly out of the station. Mehemet Ali was at the Shumla railroad station to meet his visitors, and a conference was held in the car as to concerted action between the Prince's forces and those under Mehemet Ali, after which the Prince returned to Varna, arriving there about 2 o'clock in the morning. There is a regular panic among the Circassians. Several of those more deeply implicated in the Karawa massacre have been publicly hanged, much to the disgust of their fellow-countrymen, who do not hesitate to proclaim loudly that when Raouf arrived things would take a different turn. The new Marshal, being a Circassian, they had hopes he would allow them greater license and impunity than they now enjoy. Much to their astonishment, during the few short minutes he stayed in Varna, he called the chiefs together and told them very plainly that their days had ended; that every man must be enrolled into regiments, and the slightest opposition from chief or man would be met by a rifle shot. The Marshal also expressed himself to the same effect to several Europeans who came to the station to congratulate him on his arrival. This has caused a very good impression, and it remains now to be seen whether Raouf Pacha will have force of character enough to carry out the bold plan he has formed.

The Russians have done a very good thing to stimulate the Turkish troops in sending the Wallachians to Nikopolis. A full parade was called, and it was announced that the Wallachians had occupied Nikopolis. Not a man was there who did not interpret it as a sign of weakness on the part of the Russians, as the latter would never accept foreign aid had they enough men of their own. The spell is now broken. The long drought ended yesterday with a fearful thunder-storm. Even in the streets of Varna it was dangerous to pass, as the cascades of water displaced and rolled down large stone boulders. Under canvas the rain must have been felt very severely, especially so in the neighborhood of Biela and Tirnova. We may now consider the rainy season as opened, and if the Russians do not soon attack the Turks, their death knell may be said to have sounded. The moment when the Turks were weak in commanders and organization is passed, and now that the flower of Turkish skill and intelligence is at the head of affairs, a different account will be kept with the Russians than would have been the case had they pushed on two months ago.

FRANCE AND HER BAYONETS

THE MARSHAL AND THE WAR-OFFICE.

A DEMAND THAT THE COUNTRY SHOULD BE DECLARED IN A STATE OF SIEGE—HOW TO PREVENT THE GOVERNMENT FROM FALLING INTO THE HANDS OF THE RADICALS.

From our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1877.

To-day every one feels that a serious storm is brewing. It has been raised by one of our newspaper writers, Saint-Genest, of the *Figaro*, the same who wrote the "Palva article" two years ago, calling upon the Marshal to make a coup d'état. He now repeats the advice, though in a different way, and demands that the Marshal shall proclaim the country in a state of siege—that is, declare martial law in all the departments during the electoral campaign. This would seem to be an acknowledgement that the elections cannot be carried without the aid of force. Naturally the Marshal could carry them with the bayonets at his command, and this astounding writer counsels him to use them rather than jeopardize the best interests of the country by risking a defeat at the polls. The writer who signs himself "Saint-Genest" is M. Bucheron, formerly a Captain of Cavalry. He left the service when the Army was reorganized, because he had just inherited a fortune, and because he thought it easier for him to make a position in the world by his pen rather than by his sword. Capt. Bucheron seems to have been a fair cavalry officer, rather above mediocrity; but it would have taken him years to have arrived at notoriety if he had continued in the service. After leaving the Army he entered the profession of journalism, and, being *un homme du meilleur monde*, with a fortune, he soon won a prominent position. He began to write the most astounding articles that one can possibly imagine, criticising the members of the Government in an *ex cathedra* way, and finally came out with the Palva article which created so great a sensation. Journalists wondered how M. De Villemessant could publish such stuff as that written by M. Saint-Genest, but that clever director replied that it suited a certain class of his readers, and hence was useful. Besides, he had an object. He had to make an apology after the Palva article, to escape prosecution, and sent Capt. Bucheron on a tour through Italy. On his return he again began to publish his articles, all of them curiously and wonderfully made. A short time ago a friend of mine asked M. De Villemessant if he was not tired of hearing a man harping continually upon the same string. "Heartily tired," replied the editor-in-chief, "but the letters I receive daily show me that the country people are not tired, and I stand it on their account." It is probable that Saint-Genest would have been stopped had it not been for the Marshal's trip to Bourges. He went there and wrote some letters that created a sensation.

These letters are now under discussion. I will not pretend to analyze them, but will simply give two of the leading points made. In the first place, the writer spoke of the admirable spirit of discipline seen in the Army, and of its devotion to Marshal de MacMahon. That Army called upon him to save the country, and demanded that he should not allow the Government to fall into the hands of the Radicals. The way to prevent it was to declare martial law everywhere, and to control the elections for the good of the country—to save the nation. Secondly, M. Saint-Genest criticised the Government, and particularly the Minister of War. He insinuated that Gen. Berthaut was a simple student, given to minute details of army organization, and only fit for subordinate bureau work. For example, instead of watching over the great interests of the country, he had spent night after night, to the neglect of more important things, in searching for an error of $1 67½—that $1·67½ so occupied his mind that he could think of nothing else until he had gone through the voluminous accounts of the War Department, and found it. The moral was that Gen. Berthaut was too much given to petty details to make a good Minister of War, and at best he was only fit to be a Quartermaster-General. What was really wanted was a man of large ideas, like Gen. Ducrot or Gen. du Barrail.

At first not much attention was paid to this *boutade* on the part of Saint-Genest, but the other day he happened to say that he had been spending some time with Gen. Ducrot, and had given simply the opinions of the superior officers he had met. In fact, he had repeated the talk of the mess-tables. This was extremely imprudent, to say the least, for the Opposition journals at once attacked Gen. Ducrot and demanded a disavowal of the opinions expressed by the journalist. As two days passed without any reply, his resignation was demanded. The affair grew exciting; it reached the ears of the Government; an interpellation was threatened; it became a political incident, and rumor says that it was the cause of the Cabinet meeting of Monday. Furthermore, there is a report to-day that Gen. Ducrot has been ordered to Paris to furnish explanations, and that he will arrive this evening. The Republican journals are crying out for his removal; the more moderate demand a denial or his resignation; the Monarchical journals say that the matter cannot rest as it is. Saint-Genest comes forward at last, and at the end of another astounding article makes the following statement:

"At the last moment we read the second denial (*démenti*) of the *Moniteur* with regard to the honorable Gen. Ducrot. Since we are forced to do so, we will give, no later than to-morrow, explanations so precise, so categoric, that this journal will have nothing more to say. Meanwhile, we formally declare that what this journal has affirmed is false from one end to the other, and that never before did the press witness such a scandalous proceeding."

We await, therefore, for the precise and categoric explanations promised by M. Saint-Genest. My own opinion is that he is the guilty party. I fancy that he was treated like a gentleman at head-quarters, where every one talked at his ease, criticising brother-officers as they do at every mess-table, without meaning malice, never thinking that a word of what was said would go beyond the mess-room. It would not have made any great difference if Saint-Genest had given the opinions as his own, but unfortunately he coupled the name of Gen. Ducrot with them in a way which gave the Republicans a hold upon him. Saint-Genest did not mean to do so, I feel convinced, but he was certainly lacking in foresight and in prudence. His explanations can be little more than denials of the complicity of Gen. Ducrot, and the question is whether or not they will be received. The Government has taken the matter up at the demand of Gen. Berthaut, and Gen. Ducrot has been placed in an extremely disagreeable position.

Paris is beginning to fill up again, and yesterday the Bois de Boulogne was more animated than it has been for weeks. In a few days we shall have still more members of our high society, many of its members being now in the departments to attend the Conseils-Généraux. Speaking of these local parliaments reminds me of the turbulent debates in some, and the expressions of political opinion in others. The law formally prohibits any allusion to politics in the speeches delivered at the opening of the Councils, and the Prefect of the department is present to see the law enforced. But the leading Republicans manage to drag politics in, in some way, either by having a direct statement or by insinuation, and in several cases the Prefects tried to interfere. It cannot be denied that the Conseils-Généraux are becoming more and more Republican, and that party has made large gains since the date of the last elections.

DISHONESTY ON THE FRENCH TURF.

HOW A HORSE WAS PULLED IN A STEEPLE-CHASE—THE NOBLE OWNER BETTING AGAINST HIS OWN ENTRY.

From our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1877.

I told you the other day of an unfortunate incident that occurred at the races of Deauville, where a jockey "pulled" his horse to prevent him from winning. Further details are now given, and they are still more unfortunate. I told you that the judges met at once to hold an inquiry, and decided to annul the race. On examining into the matter they found that the owner, the "Comte de X——," had bet against his own horse, and he was at once expelled from the turf. It seems that the sum was a very small one, and one asks with astonishment what fatality led him to commit such an act. But he came very near escaping the severe punishment that has overtaken him. He was near the judges' stand when he saw the great superiority of his horse over the others, and saw that he could easily win in a gallop. This was about halfway round. Count X., (this is the term for one that cannot be named, or for a man whom one does not wish to be name,) began to "hedge," and had a small advance upon his own horse at the three-quarter stake. He then rushed to the gate for the purpose of crossing the track, in order to tell his jockey to win—in other words, to change his orders. But the man at the gate would not let him through. His orders were to let no one pass after the start. The Count pleaded in vain, and he was a witness to the supreme efforts made by his jockey to prevent his splendid horse from winning, in obedience to orders, and to the cries, hisses, and blows from the infuriated crowd when the race was over. Count X. suddenly disappeared. A few of his friends set out in search of him, and they found him wandering along like a man meditating suicide. When they came up to him they saw that he was in such a state of consternation that he could hardly speak. He merely threw up his hands and let them fall heavily upon his sides. He wanted to take the next train for Paris to settle up his affairs, he said, but his friends persuaded him to stay, and to find some sort of an excuse for his act. "What has happened?" he asked, in a wild way. "This has happened," said his friend, "you are a lost man unless you can find some way for exculpating yourself. Find something—some sort of an excuse. It's frightful what you have done there." At 11 o'clock the committee heard the explanations of the Count, and at 1 o'clock in the morning the sentence of expulsion from the turf was pronounced against him. Immediately he was put into a closed carriage, and, crying like a child, was taken over to Harfleur to escape the crowd when the facts became known. This execution of one of our most respected turfmen is a sad affair, and it is not without emotion that we think of this brilliant career ended forever, of this fine social position suddenly brought to a close by a most shameful and dishonest act.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

THE COMING ELECTIONS IN FRANCE—PRESIDENT MACMAHON'S TERM—FAILURE OF FRANKFORT BANKERS—LIABILITIES, $1,000,000.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A Reuter telegram from Paris states that a decree ordering elections for the new Chamber of Deputies will be issued on the 20th inst. The report is confirmed that Oct. 14 has been finally fixed as the date of the election. The *Union*, a Legitimist organ, declares that President MacMahon has contracted a certain binding engagement which will render it impossible for him to accept the prolongation of his powers after 1880.

The *Standard* announces that F. J. Field & Co., bankers, of Frankfort, have suspended payments. Their liabilities are estimated at $1,000,000.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The *Times'* Athens dispatch states that the Duke of Edinburgh arrived there yesterday on the iron-clad Sultan and visited the King and Queen. The British Government fearing that he would seem to countenance the war party, telegraphed that he must leave immediately. He left the same evening.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1877.

Gov. Hampton, of South Carolina, is in this city to-day, on his way from Philadelphia to South Carolina.

William Mayer, of the New-York *Allgemeine Zeitung*, was among those who had interviews with the President yesterday.

Secretary Thompson, who has remained here during the Summer, will leave to-morrow for a visit to his home in Indiana, and his former home in Louisville, Ky. He will also go to Richmond, Ind., to visit Senator Morton, who is his personal friend.

CANADIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 2.—The imports of the Dominion, exclusive of British Columbia, for July, were $8,294,000, of which $2,851,000 were free goods. The duties collected were $1,179,000. The exports for the same period were $6,085,000. All the Provinces of the Dominion will unite in appointing a day of thanksgiving for the blessings of a bountiful harvest and returning prosperity. Nov. 22 is the date proposed.

RIFLE MATCHES IN CANADA.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 2.—In the Ontario Rifle Association matches yesterday Mr. Adam, of Hamilton, won the small-bore prize, distance 800 and 900 yards, with a score of 64, and J. J. Mason, of Hamilton, won the 1,000 yards' prize, with a score of 31. Some of the members of the New-York Amateur Rifle Club team, which shoots with the Victorias, of Hamilton, here to-morrow, took part in the shooting, but were not very successful, owing, probably, to the fatigue of their journey, and being unaccustomed to the range.

MONTREAL, Sept. 2.—Counterfeit fours on the Dominion Bank are in circulation. The Cashier's signature is lithographed, while on the genuine it is written.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 2.—The evidence in support of the British case before the Fishery Commission will close during the coming week. About 60 witnesses have been examined.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 2.—James W. Walsh, of Brooklyn, N. Y., while rowing a single-scull boat on the Charles River to-day, fell into the water and was drowned. His body was recovered.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 2.—A French Canadian named Joseph Boutelice, an inmate of the Albany County Alms-house, was gored and trampled to death by a mad bull at the alms-house grounds this afternoon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 2.—A dispatch from Victoria states that the prudent action of the Commissioners seems to have averted the threatened Indian troubles at Shuswap, but fears are entertained that the Commissioners will meet with opposition from the Okanagan tribes, which they are now visiting.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 2.—A special dispatch to the *Courier-Journal*, from North Vernon, Ind., announces that John Simon was taken from the city jail at that place, about 2 o'clock this morning, by a band of masked men, and hanged to a tree till nearly dead. After being terribly lashed by each man he was liberated and asked to divulge what he knew concerning robberies recently committed there. He replied that he was innocent, and knew nothing about them.

DESPERATION OF CONVICTS.

AN INGENIOUS PLOT FRUSTRATED.

MURDER OF A FAITHFUL WATCHMAN IN THE CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON WHO COULD NOT BE SILENCED WITH A PISTOL AT HIS BREAST—OTHER OFFICERS AROUSED BY THE SHOT THAT FATALLY WOUNDED HIM—THE DESPERADOES, SURROUNDED IN AN ATTIC SURRENDER, AFTER FIVE HOURS' SIEGE—DETAILS OF THE PLOT TO RELEASE ALL THE CONVICTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 2.—There was great excitement at the Wethersfield State Prison from 11 o'clock last night till 5 this morning. The prisoners were locked in their cells as usual at 6:15, and at 7:45 the sliding bars, which give additional security, were moved along the tiers. At 9 o'clock Welles Shipman, the night watchman, went on duty in the main hall. He is the only man on watch in the whole prison during the night, and there are over 250 prisoners in the cells of the main hall. No one stays up in the guard-room, and the whole conduct of the establishment is foolishly economical and dangerous during the night. It appears that two prisoners—Henry Hamlin and William Allen, both of whom were sentenced for eight years for burglary in New-London County in 1871—planned an escape. Hamlin had a skeleton key made in the prison, and they ingeniously made it so that it would open every cell door in the prison except two, the locks being alike. He got out of his cell between the time of locking up and the sliding of the bar, and secreted himself overhead, under the ceiling of the upper tier. When everything was still and the watchman came on, Hamlin operated the lever of the sliding bar so that he could let out Allen by unlocking his door. Both started to surprise the watchman, bind and gag him; but he had heard a noise and was on the lookout, and came upon them before they were aware he was so near and demanded that they should halt. They were not disposed to stop, and he fired twice at them with his revolver. One of them threw up his hands and said: "Don't shoot. I'm hit and killed." The watchman supposed he had fired a fatal shot and was thrown off his guard, and the convicts pitched upon him, knocked him down and gagged him with a well-made gag of leather, which was buckled around his neck, and then put handcuffs upon his wrists. They then left him, and, it is supposed, were about to release one or more other prisoners, as they had their own way, with the watchman quieted, and could have made a general uprising of convicts. But they had not gone far before Shipman got the gag loose and called for help. They returned to him, and Allen, drawing a large knife which came from the shoe shop, said: "Stop your noise or I'll cut your —— throat." The watchman who exhibited coolness and courage, still struggled and shouted, when Hamlin came up, and having the pistol taken from the watchman, placed its muzzle close to the latter's left breast and fired, inflicting a mortal wound.

By this time the pistol shots had begun to arouse the sleepers in other parts of the prison, and Overseer Arnold came to the door of the guard-room. Seeing the feet of the watchman hanging over from the tier platform, which he recognized by their having moccasins on, and seeing also a man leaning over him, he fired a rifle into the hall, without aiming it at the figure he saw, lest the watchman might be struck. The shot alarmed Hamlin, for he was leaning over the prostrate form of his victim, and he ran around the corridor. Meanwhile Overseer Hills had got into the corridor and saw him coming and fired. Hamlin returned the shot, neither taking effect. Both Hamlin and Allen now sought refuge in the attic and forced their way through the plastered ceiling by the use of heavy bars of iron which were obtained from the shoe shop, one being a standard, 20 inches long and an inch and a quarter in diameter, and the other a claw, 15 inches long. In the attic they had full swing, as no one dared risk going there because it was known that there must be one charge left in the revolver. Moreover, it was deemed best to surround them lest they might get more desperate and set fire to the building, and there was great fear of this. Guards, armed with rifles, were placed all about the outer walls of the prison, and all inside avenues of escape were carefully watched.

At 1 o'clock Hamlin showed himself at an opening leading from the attic to the garret of the office building, and was at once fired upon by Overseer Hills, who was on duty there. He then went back to the centre of the attic. He evidently remained in and about the cupola of the prison, which is reached by a ladder. At about 5 o'clock in the morning he showed himself there to the outside guard, and Overseer Riley fired at him, whereupon he cried out: "Don't fire any more; we will surrender." They were told to come down and report at the guard-room door, which they did, and were then handcuffed and taken to dungeons. Hamlin would say nothing, but Allen talked some, and intimated that the whole plot was concocted by a convict bearing among other names that of Charles Brown, who was sentenced last Spring for a daring burglary at a New-London bank. In connection with this disclosure it is considered noteworthy that Brown had an interview on Friday with a gentleman calling himself Dr. J. A. Carney, of the New-York Life Insurance Company, and it may be all right. Carney brought a letter to the Warden from Judge Waldo, of Hartford, who said he was recommended to him by New-York parties, and, of course, the Warden gave him the facilities he asked for. The visitors represented that Brown was the leader of the gang of forgers recently arrested in connection with the famous insurance check of $64,000, and they wanted to get important disclosures from him, but he declined to give them, though he said he would reflect and decide by next Thursday what he would do, and tell the Warden. This the visitors said to the Warden, and requested him to telegraph to them the result.

Shipman died at about 11 o'clock this morning, having suffered terrible agony till relieved by death. This is the fourth fatal attack on prison officers in this prison. In 1832, two convicts, Teller and Reynolds, killed a watchman and were hanged; in 1862, Gerald Toole killed Warden Daniel Webster and was hanged, and in 1870 Warden Willard was killed by James Wilson, who was also hanged. Probably bench warrants will be brought against both Hamlin and Allen at once, so that they may be tried before the Superior Court now in session. The jury of inquest, to-day, found that death was caused by a pistol shot fired by Hamlin, and that Allen abetted the crime.

THE HEALTH OF FERNANDINA.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 2.—A special to the *Daily Sun and Press* to-night from Fernandina says there is no case of yellow fever there and but one bad case of bilious fever. All the other cases are easily managed and of a very mild form. These reports are confirmed by a medical commission there from this city.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Sept. 2.

There is not, nor has there been, any cases of yellow fever in our city or harbor this Summer.

W. H. POPE,
Acting Health Officer.
SAMUEL T. REDDELL,
Mayor and Chairman Board of Health.

CHARLEY ROSS NOT YET FOUND.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—This morning, about 11 o'clock, Sheriff Coffin, of Clark County, Ohio, and Perry Bechtel, who found the boy known as Gus Levering, whom he claims to be the lost Charley Ross, visited Mr. Ross in Germantown. Immense crowds assembled at the depot at Ninth and Green streets, and also in Germantown, where people came in from the country in all directions to see the boy. The child was taken into the presence of Mrs. Ross and her children, all of whom failed to recognize him. Mrs. Ross says he is not her boy, although he resembles Charley, his eyes being like his, but that his wrists are too large, and he is too wide between the cheek bones. The little fellow was very much worried and vexed by the curious attention of the crowd, and at one time became so stubborn that the Sheriff was obliged to carry him away and plead with him for nearly an hour before he would move. A number of Mr. Ross' friends, who knew Charley, say that he resembles the lost boy very much, and some of them even express the opinion that he is Charley.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF ENGINEERS.

DISCONTENT AMONG NEW-ENGLAND ENGINEERS WITH THE GRAND COUNCIL—MEMBERS LEAVING THE BROTHERHOOD.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 2.—The New-England engineers belonging to the Brotherhood are rapidly deserting it, and appearances indicate that ere long every Eastern member will have dissolved his connection with the organization. The Boston and Maine Railroad engineers make no secret of their dissatisfaction with their treatment by the Grand Council. When they were instructed to strike in February last the engineers were promised $3 50 per day by Mr. Chief Arthur for the first three months they were out of work and $60 per month for all time lost subsequent to that up to the 1st of October, 1877. The firemen were to receive the same wages they were in receipt of from the road—$1 50 and $1 80 per day. Mr. Arthur represented that the Brotherhood had plenty of funds in the treasury and would sustain the strikers to the last dollar if necessary. Instead, however, of receiving the $3 50 a day promised, the engineers were paid only at the rate of $60 per month from the date of striking up to the 1st of June. Some have been paid at that rate up to the 1st of July. The firemen received up to the 1st of July and some later the amount promised them, but there is still quite an amount due them. Some 15 of the firemen who were offered engines at the time of the strike and refused, were to receive the same pay as the engineers, but they got only at the rate of $60 a month up to June 1. Some 60 engineers and a like number of firemen were in the strike. The engineers who were bought off were also promised $3 50 per day, but for a considerable time they received not a cent. Finally Mr. C. A. Huff, paymaster of the Brotherhood in Boston, bought out their claims for a few dollars, in one case known, at Portland, $20, when about $200 was due the party by agreement, and in another case, at Boston, for $25. Each of these men was given a paper by Arthur committing the Brotherhood to pay them the same amounts as the striking engineers. These papers were secured, and in some, if not all cases, destroyed by Huff when he compromised with the men. Of course, this state of things could not prevail without becoming pretty widely known among the engineers in this and neighboring States, and it is not at all unlikely that after having paid so much money to the Brotherhood they felt that their section had been ill used, if not unfairly dealt with, through the striking Boston and Maine engineers. It is not known if the Boston Division (No. 51) made any representations to the Grand Council of the Brotherhood in the matter of the breach of faith with the striking Boston and Maine engineers in not paying them what was promised, but it is said that Division No. 63, of Springfield, took up their cause and wrote on to the Grand Council, asking why the promises made were not kept. They waited some time for a reply, but as no notice seemed to be taken of their inquiry and regarding the lack of courtesy as an insult added to the injury of failing to redeem the promise made to the striking engineers of Boston, and a slight to the whole craft in New-England, they voted at their last regular meeting to throw up their charter. It is evident that the days of the organization in New-England are numbered.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S FUNERAL.

A GREAT CONCOURSE PRESENT—NO INTIMATION AS TO THE NEW CHURCH LEADER.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 2.—An immense concourse of people from all parts of the Territory assembled here to-day to attend the funeral of Brigham Young. There were probably 12,000 or 15,000 persons in the Tabernacle. The body was exposed to view until 11 o'clock this morning. Religious service commenced at noon and continued until 2 o'clock. Remarks were made by Messrs. Woodruff, Hyde, Cannon, and Taylor eulogistic of the deceased and the great work which he performed. His body was inclosed in a plain red-wood coffin and borne to the grave by his former employes. The cortége was preceded by a band, and followed by his family, the different orders of the priesthood and adherents all on foot. Brigham Young's orders regarding the disposition of his remains, which were written in 1873, were read; but nothing has yet been made known from him as to his successor in the leadership of the Church, or the disposition of his property.

THE HOSTILE INDIAN BANDS.

THE SITTING BULL COMMISSION TO SET OUT AT ONCE FOR THE CANADIAN FRONTIER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—It is now decided that the commission to treat with Sitting Bull shall leave for the North-west at once, it being the opinion of the Secretary of War that Sitting Bull is still in his old camp in Canada. Gen. Terry left here yesterday and will be joined in New-York by Judge Lawrence, of Rhode Island, who will act on behalf of the Interior Department. Gen. Sanborn, of Minnesota, was first invited, but declined. Judge Lawrence was a member of the commission which made the treaty with Red Cloud and Spotted Tail last Summer, under which they surrendered the Black Hills country. Col. Corbin, the Secretary of the commission, will meet the other members at Chicago on the 6th inst., where they will be joined by Secretary Mills, of the Canadian Government, and the party will proceed at once to Bismarck.

NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—There are so few naval officers idle at present that the Department finds some difficulty in securing suitable officers for various important duties. The class now undergoing torpedo instruction at Newport, R. I., numbers about 20 members, ranking from Commander down to Ensign. They will finish the course by Oct. 1, and will then be ordered to various vessels. The practice of the department is to have one class instructed annually, and the time occupied in such instruction is from the 1st of July to the 1st of October. There are about 50 officers of the Navy on duty in the coast survey, and 60 on duty at the Naval Academy, in consequence of which the number of line officers available for duty is considerably decreased, and therefore it is difficult for young officers to obtain leave of absence. After sea service they are generally placed on waiting orders, but are liable to be taken up at any time and again ordered to duty.

RAILROAD STRIKE IN OHIO.

DAYTON, Ohio, Sept. 2.—The strike continues on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and the Dayton and Michigan Railroads, centering in Dayton. It is still confined to the brakemen and firemen, who refuse to return to work except on the former basis. One freight train came from Cincinnati to this city this evening, and another returned. It is expected that an arrangement will be made between the employes and the railroad companies to-morrow.

A NEW COAL COMPLICATION.

PITTSTON, Penn., Sept. 2.—Considerable excitement has been created here by the pronunciamento of the Lehigh Valley Railroad that they will not afford transportation for coal mined by the Pittston Coal Company and Butler Colliery Company, the management of these works having increased wages 10 per cent., while the Lehigh Valley Railroad management refuse to accede to a compromise with their men.

A QUEER OLD FRENCH TOWN

THE ARLES OF TO-DAY.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AMERICAN TOURIST IN FRANCE—SCIENCE IN TRAVELING—ARLES AND ITS THREE TYPES OF INHABITANTS—THE MODERN ARLESIAN COSTUME—COMFORT AND CLEANLINESS.

From our Own Correspondent.

Pyrenees and established themselves in the south of France, where, however, they did not remain very long. For Charles Martel, the grandfather of Charlemagne, annihilated them at Poitiers and ended the Saracen occupation. This Oriental, or African race—for undoubtedly they belong to the north of Africa, and are Touaregs or Tourans—though in this part of the world for less than half a century, contrived nevertheless to stamp their type indelibly upon the population, and I have seen several ladies who are more Maurasque than the Moors of Morocco. They have large black eyes, straight noses, cheek-bones slightly visible, rather thick upper lips, teeth of veritable pearl, a skin *basanée*, and long hair, so very wavy as to approach absolutely the woolly locks of the Guinea negro. And yet their features are distinctly Mauritanian.

Far more numerous than this type is that fair-haired and blue-eyed said to be Greek. For my own part I believe that this peculiar style is purely Gothic, for the Visigoths who conquered Spain also conquered the south of France, and founded here a kingdom which neither the Merovingians nor the Carlovingians ever wrested completely from them. The Goths were Scandinavians, and this people approaches more closely than any other to the delicacy of line and beauty of refinement in the ideal Greek face. The superior vigor of the Roman type completely annihilated the Greek cast of complexion and features even in Greece, and the modern Greeks look like coarse, degraded Italians, having little of the pride and majesty that still lingers in Roman physiognomies, but much of the savagery that marks the Neapolitan and the Apulelan. If this were so in Athens, what possibility is there that a little Greek colony in the immediate neighborhood of the Roman province should have preserved its peculiar type? The fair-haired Arlesians do not crop up every now and again, as do the woolly-headed Saracens, but are almost as numerous as the dark-haired and majestic descendants of the Romans, whose claims are incontestably true. Seeing that the Goths were here for hundreds of years, it would be strange indeed if they had not perpetuated their form and color, as in my opinion they have done. But there is a prejudice in favor of the Greeks and against the Goths which is most undeserved in each case, and the fair-haired Arlesian beauties who are in ecstasies when complimented on their resemblance to the famous Hellenes, shoot daggers from their blue eyes when informed by a casual tourist that they are undoubtedly descended from the grand and majestic Gothic heroes who destroyed Rome and created that civilization the benefits of which we enjoy to this day. Let me say in parenthesis that the more I study history the more I am struck by two things—the universality of the Scandinavian as a European conqueror and creator, and the invisibility of the Teuton or German. So strongly is the latter fact impressed upon my mind that I begin to doubt whether the German has a separate existence, and whether he is not a mingling of Slav and Scandinavian.

Be this as it may be, it is certain Arles is chiefly Roman, and that it was greatly beloved by the Roman lords, that Emperors built here their palaces, and prætors and proconsuls enriched the city with sumptuous amphitheatres and theatres, circuses, thermæ, temples, a forum, bridges, and aqueducts. Much of this still remains, but for me, following out American ideas, I confess that I am always more interested in the people than in the buildings, and would ten times rather puzzle out their origin, their sentiments, and their manner of living than wander from ruin to ruin, and from archaic fragment to cyclopean foundation. Nor would I have wearied the readers of THE TIMES with the preceding but for the circumstance that it was absolutely necessary to explain why a people in the most French part of France should to a certain extent hold themselves aloof, should retain a language of their own which they speak among themselves, and should in an age when the tendency is toward unity crystallize apart, eat after their own fashion, drink their national drinks, and preserve a costume which for coquetry and relief to feminine beauty is unsurpassed. This peculiar costume worn by the ladies of Arles is the first thing that strikes the traveler, and is so dear to the Arlesiennes that I think they would rather surrender their religion than their style of dress. The feminine Arlesians have always been famous for their beauty—famous, indeed, to the extent that the Venus of Arles is one of the noted statues of the world. And in a happy hour some great genius devised a style of costume which, while acting as a special foil to female charms, simply exaggerates the want of beauty in the ugly. This costume has been modified as the years rolled on, but has remained substantially the same, and promises to defy the fashions of Paris and the genius of Worth and his successors for all time.

Conscious that nothing I could write would be more interesting to the lady readers of THE TIMES I scrutinized it as diligently as I could, but this eager desire would have availed little had I not received unexpected help. I had made the casual acquaintance at the café of a gentleman of the place, a retired architect, who for many years had had the charge of the restoration and conservation of the antique monuments belonging to the Commune of Arles. Deeply versed in his profession, modest as a boy of 12, enthusiastic on the subject of antiquities to the highest degree, I found him a delightful companion and a most instructive teacher. He invited me to his house, where I saw his wife and 8 married daughter, and as we discoursed on the costume of the Arlesiennes, the ladies, after a whispered consultation, proposed that I should accompany the daughter to her husband's house, where she would show me her toilet and explain the whole affair. The elder lady stated that after a certain age there was a marked difference in the colors and style of the costume, and as she herself was 45, she no longer wore fashions so brilliant or so beautiful as her daughter, who was 27. This was uttered with a gentle simplicity and matter-of-fact tone of voice which vouched for its truth, though it was hard to believe, for the daughter looked like a Southern woman of 18 in youthful but perfect development of beauty, and the mother, who was of the rare Moorish type, only with hair of absolute silk, and excessively wavy, might easily have passed for a woman of 33.

The daughter, whom I accompanied through the narrow streets of the town, not ten feet wide and as winding as a whip snake, chatted in the most cordial and affable manner with me a stranger only 24 hours in the town, evidently accepting her father's presentation as simple and complete warranty for my being everything that was desirable. Two beautiful little girls, playing in the gutter of one of the cleanest but certainly one of the narrowest streets, rushed forward to greet her with cries of "*Maman, maman!*" "This is my eldest girl, Marguerite," she said, simply; "the other, the very dirty one, is Madeline." Then she whispered something to the elder girl, who was about 6 years old, and who immediately assumed an air of considerable importance, and seizing her sister by the hand and shoulders, said, out loud, "Come and be washed," to the grief and tears of the victim. Moving onward, with the graceful steps of the goddess who formerly presided over Arles, and who, I believe, still has occult sway there, the youthful mamma proceeded to what was apparently a blank wall, where, however, the eye did detect, after a few seconds, a small door, near which was a chain with a brass ring. Giving this a pull, a loud bell clanged in an exceedingly noisy and ecclesiastical fashion, and a bonne came to the door and admitted me into a court-yard. The charming lady, after inviting me to enter the door which led to the parlor, and hunting round for the most comfortable chair, placed before me pen, ink, and paper, and the bonne at my left hand deposited a tray containing a tumbler, a jug of ice-cold water, drawn from a deep well, a little saucer with five lumps of sugar, and a little bottle like a pepper caster containing essence of orange flowers. "Mix for yourself some *eau sucré*," said the mistress of the house, "while I go up stairs and bring down some of my things." By this I judged that interviewing was looked upon in Arles as an agreeable novelty and a matter of the deepest importance. I helped myself to the beverage, which was agreeably refreshing and very palatable, and awaited events, somewhat dazed at the rapidity with which I found myself in the company of a strange lady, so very beautiful as to create actual surprise in the mind of one who has traveled somewhat and seen much of what is enigmatically called "life."

Soon the lovely lady appeared, her delicately shaped head and rosy cheeks just showing over an immense bundle of female things, part of which she deposited on the sofa and part on the table. "Now," said she, "you must understand that there are three variations of our Arlesian costume for every day. Such as I am wearing now, for fêtes and balls and for weddings. Formerly, the skirt being worn shorter, there were peculiarities in the shoes and stockings which do not now exist, so I will commence with the skirt. It is, as you perceive, made very full, and as long as is possible without an absolute train. It is of silk, and mine is a small gray stripe, but that is indifferent. Above this is the corsage, or body, which is cut very décolletée indeed, just covering the point of the shoulder at the junction of the arm; but it has sleeves, which some wear reaching to the elbow, and some to the wrist. Mine, you see, is between the elbow and wrist, and has two deep folds of Chantilly lace, which reach to the wrist. As tight waists are never the fashion in Arles, the corsage is rather loose than otherwise, and indeed it has to be, on account of the gimpe, which is our collar, and the fichu. The gimpe, you see, is about five inches broad, two of which are of muslin and the other three are folds of Mechlin lace. This reaches down to the waist, and is pinned there, and over this collar we wear the fichu of cambric, or tulle, or gauze, which is arranged in folds and completely hides the bosom, showing just as much of the neck as a lady chooses to show. The lace of the upper part of the gimpe is just visible beyond the folds of the fichu, and the art of the costume is in the coquettish folds of the fichu and the waves of lace beneath. Then above this fichu we wear an exterior fichu, which hides all of the body save the arms. This is of the same material as the body at present, but in this particular the fashions change here as they do at Paris. And now for the arrangement of the hair. See," said she, bending her beautiful head of the most perfect style of Provençal beauty, with features as regular as those of a Roman patrician, and a complexion that was absolutely peach-like, "here I part my hair in three partings, one in the centre and one at each side in the middle. Taking the hair at the side, I let it fall in clustering waves just over the top of the ear, then twining it into a rope I bring it round the chignon as tight as possible. Over this chignon I place a coif of embroidered muslin, and round this I bind this ribbon more than three inches broad, so that it hides all but the end of the white coif. This ribbon is of all colors. At home and in négligée we wear dark tints, but when in costume we use ribbons that are exceedingly bright. There is something peculiar about this ribbon; the body is satin and the pattern of flowers is of velvet. Look, I have brought you some—half a dozen, so that you may see the colors. Here is one white satin ground, with flowers of blue velvet; here is another deep orange satin, with black flowers; here is another purple satin, with black flowers; here is another very light blue satin, with dark blue velvet flowers. There is a broad edging of Chantilly lace round each ribbon.

"The toilet of balls and fêtes hardly differs in any essential from the ordinary save that the exterior fichu must be of the same color and stuff as the skirt, and the body must be black. We wear skirts of silk, satin, and velvet of all colors, and embroidered tarletans, and India muslins, but the rule is the same. But for weddings there is a considerable difference. To begin with the coif, it has no ribbon, but a broad strip of rich lace, which does not float down the neck into the back like the ordinary ribbon, but is gathered over the coif in what we call a ganse, which is fastened by a diamond pin. The diamond is the only stone which the Arlesians like to wear, and those that cannot afford them wear nothing. False diamonds are unheard of, and, indeed, we are a little town where everybody knows everybody, and we should detect the thing at once."

I reflected that as there were only 16,000 people of all kinds in the city, the number who could afford to wear diamonds must necessarily be so limited that the sudden appearance of any one with false stones would be pretty much like the inglorious début of the jackdaw with the peacock's feathers. I hinted this to the fair Arlesian, who smiled assent in the most fascinating way, but I have doubts whether she had ever heard of the fable, and am sure she did not in the least know what I was saying. So I begged her to resume.

"I was telling you about our wedding costume. On occasions of weddings the skirt and the body are the same. If in white, the body is white; if in silk, the body is silk, or if in velvet or satin, the body is in satin or velvet. White is by no means the only color, nor indeed is it even the usual color. I was married in rose-colored satin, and my brother-in-law's wife was married in the Winter time in blue velvet. Some of my friends wore straw-colored silk, some pale blue, some even gray. Green we do not like, nor brown, but straw color, shades of buff, rose, and gray are great favorites. We Arlesians," she said, with a sort of conscious smile that was very captivating, "are famous for the delicacy of our skins, not only for the whiteness of the color, but the delicacy of the skin itself, and we naturally choose delicate shades that show this beauty to the best advantage." Here I interrupted her, and said with a low bow and an expressive glance at her neck, which was round and white like the tower in the Song of Songs, and yet had a delicate pink *nuance* which we are accustomed to connect with the rosy skins of children, but which was possessed in the fullest degree by this lady of 27, "Madame, I comprehend why rose is your favorite color."

She smiled. "Yes," she continued, "rose is my favorite color, but the favorite generally of the people is blue, because it makes so brilliant a contrast with their fichus of white cambric. But to return to the wedding costume. We abandon, then, both fichus, and wear simply the collar which I have described to you, and which on this occasion, is of the richest materials, and over this is a pélerine of lace without any folds, which is fastened at the waist by a diamond brooch." Here she opened a morocco leather case and showed me her diamonds. "We put the brooch so; the diamond necklace set heavily in gold we call a rivière—it goes so, then the ear-rings so, and the bracelets so." As she spoke, with incredible rapidity she donned her diamonds and smiled radiantly. Then searching with her hands among the débris on the table, she said, "Oh, here they are! Here is a wreath of orange flowers, which goes round the corsage so, over the pélerine, and at the heart we wear a little bouquet of the same, so. We wear no veil. It is true," she said, with an air almost apologetic, "that the wedding costume is more décolletée than our bal costume is négligée, because there is nothing to hide the bosom save the single fold of the pélerine, but it is much more modest than the bare bosoms and backs and arms of the Parisiennes *comme il faut*." I heartily agreed with her, and, after thanking her warmly for her kindness and taking another glass of the *eau sucré*, I departed home to the hotel. I picked my way through the narrow streets, some of which were not particularly clean or savory. Glancing at the motley mélange of architectural fragments—Roman, Romanic, or Gothic, with the round arch, pointed Gothic, Renaissance, Louis Quatorze—I saw much that was majestic, much that was beautiful; but nowhere did I see a single modern house; and as I went plodding on I came to the conclusion that the ancient men were wiser than we are after all. For we have miserable houses in clean broad streets, where our nostrils are not offended with filth, but where we are blinded by the dust and burned by the sun. They, on the contrary, built magnificent houses in narrow streets, where the traveler is protected from the dust and from the glare. Unfortunately, there are gutters in the middle of every street, the pavement is of small cobble-stones, disastrous to tender feet, and there are fragments of rotting fruit and nameless odors at every turn. Are comfort and cleanliness two parallel lines that continue for ever without touching? GAB.

THE ORIGIN OF MORMONISM.

A THEORY THAT IT WAS FOUNDED UPON AN OHIO PREACHER'S ROMANCE—HOW JOE SMITH GOT A COPY OF THAT MANUSCRIPT.

From the Springfield Republican.

Remarkable local testimony has been discovered by the *Republican* sustaining the charge that the religion of Joe Smith and Brigham Young had its origin in a romance written by Rev. Solomon Spaulding, of Ohio, half a century or more ago. The story is furnished by Mr. J. A. McKinstry, of Longmeadow, a son of the late Dr. McKinstry, of Monson, and grandson of Rev. Mr. Spaulding. Rev. Mr. Spaulding's widow, who afterward became Mrs. Davison, came East from Ohio to live with her daughter at Monson many years ago, bringing the manuscript of his romance with her. She died some 25 years ago, but before her death a plausible young man from Boston came to Monson to see and get the Spaulding writing. It was a time of considerable excitement concerning the Mormons, and he claimed to represent some Christian people who wanted to expose Mormonism. He therefore begged the loan of the manuscript for publication. Much against the wishes of Mrs. Dr. McKinstry, Mrs. Davison consented to let her husband's unpublished romance go. Nothing was ever heard from it again, and the family have always considered that the bland young gentleman was in reality a tool of Brigham Young to destroy this convincing evidence that Joe Smith's Mormon Bible was of very earthly origin.

The story of how Rev. Mr. Spaulding came to prepare his romance, which Mr. McKinstry remembers as a child to have seen, is fresh and interesting. He was out of the active ministry in Ohio—the name of the place Mr. McKinstry does not recollect, but it was near Conneaut, we believe—running a small iron foundry, and being a man of literary tastes employed his leisure moments in weaving a romance. It was a time when the work of the mound-builders was creating wide interest, the implements of cookery and war being unearthed, showing the existence of a forgotten race. This furnished the inspiration for the chronicles of the story-writer. He entitled his production "Manuscript Found," the idea being that the romance was to be the translation of a roll dug up out of one of the mounds in the region. It was a history of ancient America, not all written at once, but at leisure spells, and the fancy fell to him like. Spending much of his time in his study, and secret in the neighborhood. In that then frontier region, with few opportunities for literary enjoyment, Mr. Spaulding was prevailed upon to read his production to his neighbors as it progressed. It was written in the pulpit style, and made as long and as olden as possible, so as to carry out the conceit of its alleged mound origin. Among the attentive listeners at these readings were Joe Smith and Sidney Rigdon, the same who founded Mormonism. Not only did Smith hear the manuscript read, but on one occasion, as Mrs. Davison frequently testified before her death, he borrowed it to carry home, giving as a reason that he wanted to read it to his family, who had been unable to attend on Mr. Spaulding's readings. Not long afterward, it will be remembered, Smith claimed that an angel had revealed to him the existence of a buried history of aboriginal America, the plates of which it is alleged were dug up, and the Book of Mormon made as a translation of their inscriptions. The widow of Mr. Spaulding and her daughter, Mrs. McKinstry, of Monson, compared the Smith bible with the parson's romance, and they were essentially the same. The similarity was so overwhelming as to leave no doubt that Smith copied in full Rev. Mr. Spaulding's writings, and made out of it bodily his divine "revelation."

The character of the minister's romance was such, and his elaboration of it so thorough, as to strike the fancy of Mr. Rigdon, a shrewd if not mysterious. His family had been noted for divination, treasure-seeking, &c., and so Joe found Mr. Spaulding's work just in his line. That the results of his appropriation of it have been so stupendous was always a great cross to Mr. Spaulding's widow, Mrs. Davison. She mourned that, even innocently, her husband should have been the means of foisting upon the world so great an evil. This was the real reason of her willingness to allow the manuscript to be taken to Boston for publication. It is to be regretted that her family have not better preserved Mrs. Davison's recollections of her husband's writings, now forever lost to the world. Enough has been handed down, however, to establish beyond doubt the truth of the claim that here was a source of Joe Smith's "inspiration." Mrs. Davison's story has long been familiar to leading men of Monson, and so impressed was the Rev. Dr. Ely with it that he prepared a considerable account of it years ago.

A RECENT LETTER FROM THE MORMON PRESIDENT—AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF UTAH.

From the Portland (Mich.) Observer.

Four young men of average brains and talent, who reside near Dansville, conceived the idea of a happier life in Utah Territory among the Mormons. Accordingly they made application to Brigham Young for accomodations within his dominions, stating their intention to join the Latter Day Saints, where they could have as many wives as they could get and support, and thus be happy in wedded blessedness. The other day one of these young men received a letter from the Mormon Prophet, a copy of which I was permitted to take, and give it word for word:

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory, Aug. 3, 1877.

Mr. ——, Dansville, Ingham County, Mich.:

DEAR SIR: Your communication of July 15 has been received. In reply I would say that Utah is an excellent country for honest men who are not afraid to work, and who desire to serve God in their lives as in their words. To the Latter Day Saints it is the best place on earth, because it is here that God commanded them to gather to accomplish His holy purposes, but to those who come here to make money, there are many places where the chance to get rich quickly is better than in the valleys of these mountains. The farmers of Utah have all the advantages and disadvantages of living in a country where the crops have to be raised by irrigation, though in some parts we are raising fair crops of small grain without artificial watering. These, however, must be planted in the Fall. Northern and Central Utah are excellent for wheat, potatoes, and fruit; Southern Utah for cotton, grapes, and semi-tropical fruits. It is not a good corn country, nor is the climate most encouraging for corn. Lucerne, or Alfalfor, for feeding stock and domestic animals, will yield three or four cuttings each year, while many of the more thinly populated districts grow rich wild grass in abundance. This Territory is admirably adapted to dairying, to the manufacture of cheese, to the cultivation of fruit for drying and canning, the making of raisins, and sheep husbandry and production of wool. In the higher valleys frosts are frequent; in the southern districts the climate is very warm. Near this city most of the Government lands of any value are taken up, until more irrigating canals are constructed to carry the water over fresh tracts of now unproductive country, than those seekers will be as valuable as any others, but there is still much good land in various parts of the Territory still unoccupied. With this we send you a pamphlet containing a short account of our history, and a slight sketch of our faith and doctrines. To all Latter Day Saints we say come, this is the place; to all others, the country is open to come and go as you please; use your own judgment. Some of our missionaries are now preaching in Michigan, one of those, Mr. W. M. Palmer, whose address is in the care of John Kerrington, Sylvester, Mecosta County, Mich., who will be pleased to give you the residence of any one living nearer to you, and will communicate with you himself. With much respect yours respectfully, BRIGHAM YOUNG.

A Mormon missionary is expected soon, and these young men will then have a good time of sackmaking.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES.

AMENDMENTS NECESSARY TO EXISTING LAWS —A STRIKING EXAMPLE OF THE WORTHLESSNESS OF PRESENT STATUTES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a recent editorial article entitled "Wrongs and Rights of Mortgagees," (TIMES, July 12,) you called the attention of your readers to "the general insufficiency of railroad mortgages in the United States as security for the money expressed on their face," your comments being suggested by a litigation lately instituted by the bondholders of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad. You state that "one of the general grievances alleged by foreign bondholders of American railway bonds is that as concerns their remedy in the event of default on the part of an enterprise traversing different States—the law of one State is often in fundamental particulars the reverse of the law in the other States." Quoting from the London *Economist*, which has enumerated "reasons for distrust, has dwelt upon the defect, and called for such a thorough amendment of the law as will give to the holders of overdue coupons and bonds an effectual grip of the property to the exclusion of floating and casual creditors," you declare, and experience will prove that you truly declare, there can be "no restoration of confidence in this class of securities, no complete revival of trust in them, until amendments of the law shall improve the legal status of the holders of railway mortgages, and convert into a reality the security which is now too often a mockery and a snare." You further correctly state that "the contingencies which would be scouted as preposterous in connection with ordinary real estate mortgages occur continually in connection with foreclosures under mortgages on our railroads." Among these "contingencies" you mention "floating debts incurred after the execution of the mortgage, which are improperly allowed to take precedence over it."

That amendments of the laws regulating the contract of mortgage upon railroad property in this country are necessary is clearly shown by the result of a number of suits brought by the holders of railroad mortgage bonds to enforce their payment in different States of the Union, which you say, and without any exaggeration, "render the notion of mortgage security little better than a burlesque." One of these suits was not probably in your mind at the time of writing, but as it illustrates the argument advanced, I will briefly recite its leading features. This suit was instituted in a State court of Louisiana in 1866 by one of the bondholders of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad Company, under a first mortgage, and the only one granted by that company. There were 761 bonds of the same issue in circulation, representing $761,000, about 30,000 interest coupons of $40 each being attached to these bonds. At the date of the suit in 1866 the company was in arrears for the coupons to the amount of $168,160, and was insolvent. The principal of the bonds was not due until Sept. 1, 1877. A meeting of the stockholders for the purpose of taking into consideration the financial condition of the company and the condition of the railroad itself, them dismantled and inoperative in consequence of injuries from overflow and partial destruction by the military, was held at Monroe, La., the domicile of the company, in October, 1865. At this meeting it was resolved that it was impracticable for the company to raise the sum of $598,160 to pay the matured debt, the floating debt, and the repairs necessary, and that the road should be sold. The President, W. M. Wadley, now President of the Central Railroad of Georgia, was instructed to take the necessary steps to carry into effect this resolve. As the road was not likely to bring a sum sufficient to put the company on its feet again, and the stockholders would have to lose their stock entirely, the property virtually belonged to the creditors. Accordingly, a meeting of the bondholders was held at Griffin, Ga., on Dec. 20, 1865—holders of 391 bonds —and an agreement was there entered into by them looking to a foreclosure of the mortgage and a sale of the road, and its purchase by a trustee for account of all of the bondholders who should unite in the agreement. While this agreement was in course of execution a scheme of a very different character was being concocted by a number of sharp attorneys of Monroe, La., who thought they saw a chance for a good speculation, and who, of course, were regardless of the interests of the stockholders and the creditors of the railroad company. These attorneys managed to get in their hands or under their control four of the bonds, with 18 past due coupons attached, amounting to $720. Associating themselves with a person of the same speculative disposition, they proceeded to institute suit against the company for $720 under a peculiar Louisiana statute regulating executory proceedings. This practice law enables the holder of a mortgage importing confession of judgment to obtain a speedy foreclosure of the mortgage and sale of the property, after three days' notice to the debtor and 30 days' advertisement in a local newspaper or notice affixed to the court-house door in absence of a newspaper. Presenting a petition to the local judge, with a copy of the mortgage and the 18 past due coupons, these attorneys asked for an order of seizure and sale of the railroad, and the same was granted. This petition and order of sale was an ex parte proceeding altogether, there being no citation to the debtor as in ordinary proceedings, nor opportunity for defense. On Dec. 30, 1865, this order was filed in the office of the clerk of court, and on Feb. 3, 1866, the property was offered for sale by the Sheriff, and was adjudicated by him to the local combination of attorneys and others associated with them for the sum of $50,000. (For a history of these proceedings the curious reader is referred to the case of Jackson et al. vs. Ludeling et al., 21 Wallace's Reports, where they are graphically narrated.) While the preparations for the sale were going on the agent of the Georgia bondholders was on his way to Monroe, which place he arrived at after all the arrangements of these attorneys for the sale had been made. His constituents know nothing of those arrangements prior to his departure from Georgia, and he also was ignorant of them until his arrival at Monroe. Here was a road which had cost to build it over $2,000,000, with a mortgage debt resting upon it to the amount of about $1,000,000 in bonds, sold in 1865—sold for $50,000, after three days' notice to the debtor and 30 days advertisement, and this at the instance of the holder of 18 coupons out of the 4,200 of them matured, or of the one two hundredth part of the debt due, and that without the knowledge or consent of the holders of the other 233 parts of the debt. The question arose, Was this a legal sale? Did it extinguish the lien of the mortgage? Were the bondholders, holding a debt amounting to nearly $1,000,000, bound by that sale and forced to accept their pro rata of the $50,000 or lose all? Fifty thousand dollars divided among the holders of 4,200 coupons would yield only $11 73 for each matured coupon of $40 each. Was that beggarly result to be accepted? The majority of the bondholders, satisfied there had been fraud in the sale, determined to refuse their proportion of the price and to contest the sale, and this they did by instituting a chancery suit in the United States Circuit Court at New-Orleans, having for its object—first, to annul the sale of Feb. 3, 1866, which had been made at the instance of a single bondholder holding one two hundred and thirtieth part of the matured debt, or $720 out of $168,160; and, secondly, to foreclose the mortgage and have the property fairly sold. In this suit these bondholders succeeded, the Supreme Court of the United States deciding that the sale was a fraudulent one and ordering a new sale. This decision did not turn on the question as to whether the executory proceeding of Louisiana had or had not been properly used, but on another question entirely, viz: on the question whether or not the purchasers at the sale of Feb. 3, 1866, had or had not violated a trust, there being nine of the Directors of the Railroad Company in the fraudulent combination.

This decision of the Supreme Court did not end the suit, for it is still pending in its eleventh year. Nor has the sale ordered by the Supreme Court been made, because since that order was granted the defendants, fraudulent possessors of the property, have presented to the Circuit Court here, pending the execution of the decree of the Supreme Court, a claim amounting to nearly $1,100,000, which they allege they expended in repairing, reconstructing, operating, and improving the railroad during their nine years possession of it. This claim has of course been resisted by the plaintiff bondholders, and it is to the decision of the Circuit Court (Judge W. B. Woods presiding) upon this claim that I now invite the attention of your readers, because it will illustrate the argument you have addressed to them. His decision could scarcely have been known to you at the time the article to which I refer was written. When I say that it reduces the first mortgage bonds to "the level of an ordinary corporate obligation," and gives preference and priority in the distribution of the proceeds of the property, over these bonds, to the claim of adjudged fraudulent possessors, it will be seen at once that it is a case in point.

The principal questions raised under this extraordinary claim were these:

First—Is having been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States that Leuling and his associates were possessors in bad faith, whether they under the jurisprudence of Louisiana, are entitled to pay for the improvements and repairs by them placed upon the property, after the institution of suit by the plaintiffs, accounting at the same time for income and profits derived from the property?

Second—Whether, having accounted for the income and profits of the property while in their hands, the defendants are entitled to interest on the money expended by them in improvements and repairs?

Both of these questions the court answered in the affirmative, remarking as follows:

"I am unable to find any distinction made either in the civil code or in the commentators or decisions of the courts between improvements made before and improvements made after suit brought."

The defendants made a further claim, which was that the possession of the mortgaged property should be restored to them until the sum found due them was paid. This claim, which went to the very marrow of the litigation, was rejected by the court in the following words:

"This claim cannot be maintained in the condition in which the case now is, because the decree of the Supreme Court has already taken the possession from the defendants and placed it in the hands of a receiver with directions that the whole be sold. As we are bound to carry out this decree, there can be no retention of the property to enforce the payment of their claim."

But the court allows to the defendants what is equivalent to retention of the property in their hands as security for the payment of the sum found to be due them. It provides that whoever buys the road at the sale which is ordered must pay these defendants the sum of $391,959 42 in cash if the property shall bring $833,099, which is termed "the upset price," or present value of the property. If less shall be obtained at the sale, then defendants are to have a proportionate sum. If the defendants buy the road, they are allowed to credit their bid with $391,959 42 as cash.

It is clear, then, that freedom that these fraudulent possessors have been allowed to eat into a mortgage to the extent of nearly one-half the value of the mortgaged property; that their claim being accorded a preference and priority over the mortgage, the mortgagees have been virtually converted into creditors holding a second mortgage, and fraudulent possessors, without any mortgage or other lien, have been virtually converted into first mortgagees. If the claim of the latter for expenditures in improvements exceeding the value of the whole property had been allowed, as it might have been upon the same principle, then mortgagees holding a first mortgage would have got nothing, and fraudulent possessors have taken all, as they hoped to do.

Can this be law? It certainly is not equity. If law, the law surely needs amendment.

Both parties have appealed from Judge Wood's decision, and no doubt the Supreme Court will reverse this, as they have done many other judgments of his. In the case of Dunham vs. The Cincinnati, Pennsylvania, &c., Railroad Company et al. (1 Wal. 254) it was decided that a first mortgage in favor of bondholders covered all the improvements and additions made to the mortgaged railroad after the date of the mortgage, and was superior even to the claim of a contractor for work done upon the railroad subsequent to the mortgage, although that work benefited the bondholders. D.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 16, 1877.

AIMS OF THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY.

WHAT WE MAY EXPECT AT THE OCTOBER SESSION—A WHOLESALE RAID ON THE PUBLIC TREASURY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Southern Democrats of the next Congress are no longer reticent upon their intention of enforcing their claim to a share of official spoil for this section. In the last House the more uncompromising of them broke away from the temporizing, yet astute, leadership of Hill, Lamar, and others, and introduced appropriation bills for the benefit of the South which would have depleted the Treasury. But a move will be made in October which will astonish the country for its immensity, its solidity, and its persistency. The revenues of the Government are sought to be parceled out to the impoverished and needy ex-Confederates; and considering the compactness of the friends of the scheme and the apathy of those most directly interested in opposing it, its chances of success are far less problematical than one year ago.

Influences, secretly and sedulously exercised, have been at work in the South from the time the last rebel army surrendered to an extent of which distant or superficial observers have no notion, designed and calculated to restore, if unchecked, the unjust preponderance of this section in the Government. The Southern statesman and politician have so far unerringly worked to this end. From the time they bent in affected submission to the Reconstruction acts to their equally affected moderation on the Electoral Commission, they have had the rare fortune of making no blunder. They have contracted alliances in the North with any party which offered to assist or promote their design. They regard the North, whether Republican or Democratic, as their enemy; as hostile to the interests and to the progress of the South. They have calculated as their most efficient auxiliaries the supineness and faction of the North which they foresaw. What, perhaps, has been the most important factor in producing the present power of the South in the affairs of the Federal Government, was the readiness of many of the anti-slavery leaders and ante-bellum Republicans to credit Southern professions of loyalty to the Union—professions which began and which were loudest before the graves of United States soldiers, slain in defense of the Union, were clothed in their first garment of verdure. These rants of patriotism have almost ceased in the South. The sweeping acts relieving the disqualifications for holding office imposed by the fourteenth amendment remitted to the Southern leaders the government of their section; their participation in the Federal Government followed as a matter of course, and within less than eight years after the doors of Congress were thrown open to the admission of ex-rebel Colonels the amazing spectacle is presented of their domination in one branch of it, of their control of the purse of the nation, and of their absolute refusal to appropriate a dollar to the support of the Army. It was to that Army they owed their defeat in the field of battle, and when the opportunity was presented in 1865 they did not hesitate to make their influence felt and their revenge acknowledged.

The issues which divide the minds of the real supporters of the Government in the North and Northwest—the silver specie payment dodge—are no place in the political programme of the Southern statesman. His object is the aggrandizement and consolidation of a great sectional power, but to make the wealth and grandeur of the whole Union subsidiary to his schemes of sectional advantage. The facts which point to this conclusion are as plain to an observer among them as is the meridian sun. The South has a debt of more than twenty-five hundred millions, and gave the lives of half a million of their best and bravest children to establish a just and equal and a permanent Union of these States, but does it seem to care? Does it appear that they know enough to arouse their distrust, and to put them upon their inquiry. It was the will of the American people that the negro should be free, and that freedom to them and the Southern statesman has trampled upon his citizenship, and restored him to a state but little different from chattel slavery. The United States guarantees a republican government to each State; how can a republican government exist where there is universal proscription, violence and murder, as legitimate weapons of political warfare? Organized and successful resistance to the fiscal laws of the Government is found in fifty per cent of the industry of the State courts is put in operation to oppress the agents of the Government and to intimidate them in the discharge of their duty.

An ignorance, a political and economic laws has rendered the Southern masses singularly fitted to bear the yoke of an oligarchy. The people have very little political information, except such as is obtained from the discussions on the hustings or from the local newspapers, which derive their main support from assessments on politicians and contributions of the landed proprietors. Notwithstanding the South has a large press in proportion to its population, yet the majority of papers are not supported by a bona fide circulation. Fully one-half of the subscription list of a large majority of Southern newspapers is paid for by men holding office or wanting one. What sort of opinions are maintained by hired journals can easily be imagined. The free-born masses of the South are but little better than ferocious children: they are wrought upon by their leaders, who play upon their passions, incite them to violence, and who are like the dial which

"Spoke not, but made shrewd signs.
And fully pointed to the stroke of murder."

Their extreme poverty and habitual idleness make them dependent upon some land-owner for the shelter of a home.

These and other causes have made the Southern whites almost a unit. Opposition has been crushed out, and the spoliation of the ignorant colored race of their political rights will be followed by the prosecution of every white who heretofore has and cannot therefore prefer the Union to the South. The "tentative" policy of the Administration has pacified the South—pacified it as the crying baby wished to be who bawled from its nursery, "Mamma, the cow will not hurt me." This policy is no longer tentative. It has passed into history, nor can the President undo it. Every true supporter of the Constitution and the Union in the South feels that the fundamental generous purpose of the President is not practically attainable. He feels that it is evoking a political ideal in the face of a stern reality which surrounds and crushes him. But still he may be mistaken. The patriotism of the South-ern may grow from a sectional fealty to a national passion. He may learn in time to submit to laws which, though he disapproves, he obeys, because he reverences his country. But that time has not yet arrived.

In the meantime, the nation is confronted with a problem of immense interest. It has to decide whether it will succumb to a section less than one-third in population each area, and less than one-tenth in material wealth of the whole. Most of the advantages which an enterprising body can use to to lead to success are with the South. A large majority of the balance of the nation doubts whether such a contest exists. A large minority denies it, and thousands are in sympathy with the South. The effect of the change of administration which took place last March is most prominent are the strengthening of the South; it is to-day more hopeful and as compact as ever. The demands at the late Postal Convention at Old Point point out distinctly and positively the Southern Representatives of the next Congress expect. Any scheme, good or bad, which promises to pour the money of the nation into the lap of the South will be insisted upon. The paramount question is, How will the country meet these demands? S.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1877.

RAPID TRANSIT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The best time which can be made by one wishing to go from the Battery to Forty-second-street, a distance of about 4½ miles, is 27 minutes, and to cover the ground in this time one must take the Elevated Railroad. This is at the rate of about 10 miles an hour, and it is said that this is the "rapid transit" which we have been obliging about so long, and which we all so ardently desire! The idea is ludicrous. One may travel from High-street, Kensington, to the Mansion House, London, a distance of 7 miles, in 24 minutes, which is at the rate of 17½ miles an hour. The Elevated Road does as well as it can; its trains run with the utmost speed allowed by the authorities, and in their opinion it is safe for them to attain, and, in the opinion of some authorities, exceed this; its construction absolutely forbids a speed above 10 or 11 miles an hour; at the best it is but a long bridge, constantly subject to a vibration which daily renders it less strong and more liable to fall. To content ourselves with an extension of the elevated railroad system would be to accomplish two things—the disfigurement and partial ruin of our avenues, and the substitution of a slow and ultimately dangerous method of transportation in the place of a really rapid and safe system. We should not be content until we have the sunken track or underground system of London. This we can have. The road can be constructed between the blocks, so that the avenues will not be used. The engineering difficulties are not great, and the whole expense need not exceed $7,000,000. We should not be content with less than this. F. G.

STREET OBSTRUCTIONS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some time ago I wrote you that one way, and the most economical way, to increase the available street surface of the Fifth Ward was to remove a greater part of the old wagons and carts now incumbering the streets, and to prohibit market wagons standing in the streets of the First, Fifth, and Eighth Wards.

The remarks in your paper of Sunday upon the blockade of Saturday morning prove that our Common Council can more cheaply clear and keep clear the streets down town than they can open boulevards and streets. There is not a greater nuisance than these same market wagons. And why should they all seek the down-town crowded streets? They sell only to grocers and vendors, of whom two-thirds go over a mile to reach the market men. It is a great fallacy to suppose that Washington Market is a benefit to the poor as now situated. One-half its customers are above Houston-street. Two-thirds of all the market wagons coming down town are from the upper end of our island, Westchester, and Long Island, and 5 in these a location above Thirty-fourth-street would be better suited, and to a majority of their customers, too.

Consider what it is to have one of these market wagons locate in front of a store at 5 P. M., unhitch and feed, declining to move should you have goods to receive or deliver; then in the morning to find it impossible to get a truck to your store because these market men have come seven or ten miles to meet the grocers, who have come one to three

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TEXT-BOOKS FOR HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

LATIN GRAMMAR; FOUNDED ON COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR. By J. H. ALLEN and J. B. GREENOUGH. Revised edition. Boston: GINN & HEATH. 1877.

NOTES ON EURIPIDES. An English Commentary on Plays of Euripides. By CHARLES ANTHON, LL. D., late Professor of Greek in Columbia College. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1877.

ELEMENTARY LESSONS IN PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY. By ARCHIBALD GEIKIE, LL. D. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1877.

OUTLINES OF ETYMOLOGY. By S. S. HALDEMAN, LL. D. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

The revision of a Latin grammar which departs from the ordinary grammar of that language in many ways has been the occasion of several changes in the paging of the new edition. The matter of each part has been cast in chapters, with sub-divisions by numbered paragraphs, the former sections being indicated in the margin. The authors have endeavored to produce a compact and lively grammar, in keeping with the latest developments of philology. Strictly philological matter, not intended for class use, is in this edition put in the form of marginal notes. By the use of heavy-faced type and type of very small compass, an extraordinary amount of instruction is pressed into the 306 pages of this book. Part third is devoted to prosody, and divided into chapters on quantity, rhythm, and versification. In the last there is a key to the metres of Horace, giving the number under which to find the metrical scheme of each ode according to the first line. A short appendix sketches the relation of Latin to surrounding tongues, and gives a list of the principal Roman writers together with the date of their birth. The Principals of Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., and Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass., testify that to the best of their belief this new edition constitutes the most perfect Latin grammar now before the public.

Harper & Brothers have added to their list of text-books the notes of the late Prof. Anthon on various plays of Euripides, namely, the "Rhesus," "Medea," "Hippolytus," "Alcestis," "Heraclidæ," "Supplices," and "Troades." The scanning of each play is appended, while the argument of the several scenes in each case precedes the commentary on the play itself. The handy volume in which these notes are printed will commend itself to teachers of Greek and the small class of persons who "keep up their Greek" after their college days are over. As an assistance to students it will be of considerable value, for Prof. Anthon never stinted his hand when explaining texts; his usual practice was to translate the whole of each difficult passage.

Archibald Geikie, Murchison Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Edinburgh, and Director of the Geological Survey of Scotland, is the author of a little book of elementary lessons in physical geography on a system advanced, and apparently successfully advanced, in a *Primer of Physical Geography* which has been recently published in the series of *Science Primers*. His theory is to preface the study of science with a simple, but systematic and yet interesting description of the familiar features of the earth's surface. He starts from the common knowledge and experience of pupils as a groundwork, and trains them in scientific modes of thought and inquiry among every-day phenomena. The first chapter takes up the earth as a planet; the second treats of the air; the third of the sea; the fourth of the land; and the fifth has to do with life, that is to say, the geographical distribution of plants and animals, the diffusion of plants and animals, climate, migration and transport, changes of land and sea. A number of plates and many woodcuts explain the text. Charts of isothermal lines and distribution of temperatures, earthquakes, volcanoes, and currents of the ocean and air, add the results of scientific researches of modern years.

S. S. Haldeman is Professor of Comparative Philology in the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1876 was President of the American Philological Association. His little book of outlines of etymology has a fresh tone about it that ought to find favor even with Professors who are not ready to accept his novel reforms. He gives a brief account of the general features of the English language, especially its composition from the successive elements of Latin, Anglo-Saxon, Danish, Norwegian, Welsh, Norman French, &c. The main book is a constant exercise in analysis of words into their original parts, together with a running account of the more intricate forms and changes in the language. Heavy-faced type calls attention to the important parts of words, and the finest agate or "nonpareil" gives particulars of greater length, but less importance.

FAT AND BLOOD AND HOW TO MAKE THEM. By S. WEIR MITCHELL, M. D. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1877.

The title of this book is more like the heading of an article in a rural paper than what it professes to be—a book on a purely medical subject. It looks as though this odd title had been used more for the purpose of popularizing the book than of attempting to catch the professional eye or giving information as to its subject. The title would certainly never in the most remote way suggest that the subject-matter of the book was the author's method of treating nervous women. At any rate we are obliged to read the first, or introductory, chapter before we can get any idea as to what the book is about. Passing to the second chapter we gain an idea of the genesis of this curiously-titled medical work. The chapter itself indeed has a strange heading, viz.: "Fat and its Clinical Relations." We predict that even the M. D.'s will be puzzled to know what any such relations of fat can mean. To be sure, all medical men and most laymen understand that fat is a usual and important constituent of the animal economy, but we incline to the belief that the author, while fully recognizing the important part that fat plays in the system, is disposed to over-estimate its value when abundant as an essential requisite to health and strength. The author states that, as a rule, nervous women are lean and anæmic. We are of the opinion that nervous women in a large number, if not the majority of cases, are fat and anæmic.

When we really get at the subject-matter of the book, we find that it involves a most interesting branch of medical science, and its importance finds proof in the great number of women who suffer from broken-down nervous systems, and whose lives are a succession of miserable days and sleepless nights. Any thing that promises cure—nay, even aid—to these poor sufferers is invaluable. The description of the various forms of exhaustion as given in this work is in the main correct, but too brief to be of much value to the medical man. The pathology of these diseases given and the causes assigned are also imperfect. Anæmia and emaciation seem to be the author's *fons et origo* of nearly all the nervous ailments among women. In all this there is little, if anything, original and interesting to the medical profession. The author appears to lose sight of a fact often noticed by clinical observers, namely, that a nervous system which has once been overtaxed, can seldom, if ever, be restored to its original capacity, no matter how much fat and blood may be supplied to it.

When, however, we come to the treatment, which is the distinctive feature of the work, we at once light on something well worth reading. This treatment, for which the author claims so much, consists of seclusion, rest, *massage*, (or manipulation,) electricity, systematic feeding, and the administration of such medicines as may be called for; the medicines, however, are but few and of minor importance. All these therapeutic agents have heretofore been used separately, and even partially combined, but their compact and systematic application by the author is a happy conception, and cannot be too highly commended. By this method the author is able to take full control of the patient and do for her what she ought to be able to do for herself. The patient thus gains rest, and yet avoids the evil consequences of inactivity by what may be called extrinsic exercise. One excellent point in this method of treatment of these nervous women is the fact that it keeps the mind constantly employed and leaves little room for those morbid mental conditions that so frequently obtain in these cases. The moral depravity and mental degradation of some of these cases require much more than fat and blood to cure them. They need to be brought under the strong will of a competent physician and attendant who will not only advise but compel them to do right.

Judging from the positive statements in this book and the frequent use of the personal pronoun, we presume that the author would be successful in the management of the fanciful, capricious, and morbidly sensitive nervous woman. The author is to be congratulated on having perfected a plan of treatment so valuable to a large class of sufferers. It is a boon to those too often neglected and troublesome beings. We hope to see the system adopted in our hospitals, so that the poor, as well as the rich, may reap its benefits. We commend the book to the perusal of every thoughtful and well-meaning physician in the country. Although the work is evidently intended to bring this treatment and its results before the medical world, it has a certain semi-popular air about it that makes it not without interest among the laity. The people are greatly in need of another work of this kind, and that is one giving a full and plain statement of the various causes of nervous disease, and how to guard against them. As medical works generally go, we may say of this book that as a literary effort it is fair.

JACK. From the French of ALPHONSE DAUDET. By MARY NEAL SHERWOOD. Boston: ESTES & LAURIAT. 1877.

A new novel from the hand of the author of *Froment Jeune et Risler Aîné*, which was translated by Mrs. Sherwood under the title of *Sidonie*, deserves a careful reading on account of the success both here and in France of that earlier work. There are two writers named Daudet now living in Paris, but this one is Alphonse of that name and distinguishable chiefly as the author of the novel mentioned. His position in French literature is not easy to define. He certainly belongs to the modern, so-called realistic, school, which not only does not spare the reader all the terrible details of life but finds in such things its chief claim to distinction. Like *Sidonie*, the story of *Jack* regards the world from a cynical and depressing stand-point; it deals with persons not of lofty rank or large fortunes, but people of the middle and lower classes. Even these persons are not good of their kind; they generally avoid the most flagrant crimes, but their morals are loose and their lives ruined through vices of their own practicing, or the immorality of others. If in *Sidonie* this author has shown how a good, hard-working manufacturer can be made cynical, and a young man ruined by a heartless coquette, in *Jack* the cynicism attacks, not grown people, but the very youngest children. For Jack himself is the child of an unknown father, and when the story opens in Paris his mother is the mistress of an old man who lives at Tours. She loves Jack, but is incurably frivolous and feather-headed. The Jesuit fathers of a celebrated boarding-school refuse to take her darling, and Jack begins to learn vaguely that his mother is a social outcast. She is so disheartened by the rebuff that she sends him, without examining the place, to a Parisian Do-the-boys Hall, where the place of Squeers is occupied by a mulatto adventurer from the French West Indies. Here cynicism begins to eat into the character of Jack. The master has a son of a negro King to educate, and makes a great show of him while his expenses are paid; when supplies fail he maltreats him and makes a servant of him. The character of Mâdou is drawn with a reckless ignorance of facts that only a French writer would dare. What the child says is grotesquely out of keeping with a negro, and various bits of "local color" thrown in are sufficiently amusing. For example, Mâdou becomes transported with delight at the *Jardin des Plantes* when he sees a number of animals which are not to be found within many hundred miles of the land of Dahomey, whence he is supposed to come. Among them are kangaroos. The son of the King of Dahomey climbs on the back of an elephant and feels that he has regained his right position. This charming vagueness as to the geographical distribution of animals and the habits of natives of the Gold Coast gives a ludicrous tinge to that part of a story sad enough in all its chapters. Mâdou is a negro Smike in a school kept by a mulatto Squeers.

The likeness between the academy of Moronval and Do-the-boys Hall in *Nicholas Nickleby* is not the only point of resemblance between this novel and works by Dickens. The character of Jack's mother is strikingly like that of Dora in *David Copperfield*. But much closer is the similarity between the selfish egotist D'Argenton and the character of Murdstone in the same novel. D'Argenton is the Professor of Literature in the miserable academy kept by Moronval, and Jack has for him the same repulsion that little David Copperfield had for Mr. Murdstone. Like the latter, D'Argenton fascinates the boy's mother, who takes his cold egotism for superiority and his bad verses for genius. Jack is too young and inexperienced to do anything, and his life is ground up between the millstones of his stepfather's selfishness and his mother's infatuation. A gleam of hope comes at last with the love of Cécile, a young girl for whose sake he resolves to make a career. But D'Argenton hires a person to tell the girl a secret of her own birth, of which she had been kept in ignorance. She learns that she is illegitimate, her father having been an adventurer who was already married when he married her mother. She refuses to see Jack after this, and when at last she discovers that he, too, is illegitimate, and that he has always known her antecedents, it is too late. Jack's constitution is worn out by his life as a stoker, to which D'Argenton's hostility drove him, and by his hard work and severe studies after his engagement to Cécile. He is in the hospital, and Cécile arrives only in time to see him die; the infatuated mother is brought to his bedside after all is over.

Alphonse Daudet may have repeated Dickens with perfect unconsciousness, but he certainly has repeated him. Jack's mother, as we have seen, contains the characters of two women out of *David Copperfield*—David's mother and his first wife. The likeness extends into small particulars in the habits of the woman, only the French individual is more sharply outlined and definite. But he has also repeated himself. The character of Dolabelle in *Sidonie*—the man who is always just about to get a position on the stage, but is always hindered by the stupidity of the indifferent and the wicked craft of the hostile—this character is redrawn more than once in *Jack*. D'Argenton is a man who lives on another's money, and his friends are for the most part artists who do not support themselves, but live on promises. Notwithstanding all these repetitions, the story has power, and will hardly suffer the disgrace of being put down and forgotten while still unfinished. The translation of Mrs. Sherwood has been well done, and as novels go the book is certainly very readable.

THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. By JAMES BRYCE, D. C. L., Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford. Seventh edition. New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1877.

A new edition of Prof. Bryce's clear and able sketch of the double empire of Rome over the rest of Europe calls for a notice. Within the limits of an octavo by no means closely printed, we have a review of the beginnings, the flourishing, and gradual decline of the temporal power of the Popes of Rome, side by side with that Holy Empire over which temporal Emperors ruled with more or less of actual power. Fictitious as this dual sway of Pope and German Emperor often was, yet the record of the attempt and partial success is in itself a picturesque bit of history treated in large lines. Prof. Bryce says in his preface to the fourth edition that his object was not so much to give a narrative history of the countries included in the Romano-Germanic Empire as to describe the Holy Empire itself as an institution or system, the wonderful offspring of a body of beliefs and traditions which have almost wholly passed away from the world. After a chapter on the Roman Empire before the invasion of the barbarians, the Regius Professor describes the attitude of the attacking tribes toward Rome. He brings out very prominently the respect and admiration, the awe with which Rome was regarded by the barbarians, and the slowness and method of the occupation of Roman colonies and territories by the invaders. This strikes the key-note of the book, a note that is heard again and again in his remarks on the Middle Ages. Though Englishmen, Germans, Frenchmen, and North Italians cared nothing for the inhabitants of Rome, the locality was always sufficient to inspire them with longing and awe. This was a popular and traditional reverence that stood the Popes in good stead, reinforcing their claims to recognition as spiritual Emperors by the sentiment for the old abode of the mistress of the world. The real struggle began with the year 800, that easily remembered year in the dreary list of dates, when Charles the Great was crowned, professedly to his own astonishment, in the basilica at Rome, and Pope Leo renewed the title of Emperor of the World, in expectation of a temporal support that often failed the Papacy, but that just as often rewarded it. The original sketch of the Holy Roman Empire concludes with the year 1806, when, in August, the Emperor Francis II. announced to the Diet his resignation of the imperial crown. Later editions contain a supplementary chapter bringing the general bearings of the question down to the present decade, and joining the new German Empire, represented by a Prussian King, with the long line of Emperors closed by the Austrian Francis. The general bias of this last chapter is strongly in favor of Prussia, although the author does not depart from the impartial tone he usually preserves. The Schleswig-Holstein war is represented as resulting from a faulty position of the Danish Government in a question of suzerainty, and the Franco-German war gives Prof. Bryce only too clear an argument against the only nation for whom he appears to harbor a spite—the French. The printing of this book is all that can be desired, and a chronological table of Emperors and Popes gives a much-needed aid to the reader. There is also a full index of contents.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*The Great Religious War.* Ireland's Millennium. By J. M'C. S. New-York. 1877. Paper.

—*On the Science of Weighing and Measuring.* By H. W. Chisholm. London: Macmillan & Co. 1877.

—*My Bonnie Lass.* By Mrs. C. V. Hamilton. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. 1877. 8vo, cloth, 191 pages.

—*Winstowe.* A novel. By Mrs. Leith-Adams. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1877. 8vo, paper, 132 pages.

—*Kilmeny.* A novel. By William Black. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1877. Cloth, 8vo, 333 pages.

—*Personal Appearance and the Culture of Beauty.* By T. S. Sozinskey, M. D. Philadelphia: Allen, Lane & Scott. 1877.

—*The Story of Iris.* By Oliver Wendell Holmes. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877. Vest Pocket Series.

—*The Princess.* By Alfred Tennyson. Illustrated. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877. Vest Pocket Series.

—*The Sanitarian and Organ of the Medico-Legal Society.* A Monthly Magazine. New-York: No. 82 Nassau-street.

—*The Seasons—Autumn.* By James Thomson. Illustrated. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877. Vest Pocket Series.

—*Mr. Nightingale's Diary.* A Farce in one act. By Charles Dickens. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877. Vest Pocket Edition.

—*Electrometers.* By J. V. Bottomly, M. A. With illustrations. London and New-York: Macmillan & Co. 1877. Paper, 12mo.

—*The Holy Roman Empire.* By James Bryce, D. C. L. Seventh edition. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 1877. 8vo, cloth, 480 pages.

—*Breeding, Training, &c., of Dogs.* By Francis Butler. Fifth edition. Revised and enlarged. Brooklyn, N. Y.: D. S. Holmes. 1877.

—*A Hand-book to the Public Picture Galleries of Europe.* By Kate Thompson. London: Macmillan & Co. 1877. Linen, 12mo, 467 pages.

—*Turks and Greeks.* Notes on a recent excursion. By Hon. Dudley Campbell. London: Macmillan & Co. 1877. 8vo, cloth, 122 pages.

—*A Latin Grammar.* Founded on comparative grammar. By J. H. Allen and J. B. Greenough. Revised edition. Boston: Ginn & Heath. 1877.

—*Cicero's Tusculan Disputations.* Literally translated, chiefly by C. D. Yonge. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1877. Linen, 8vo, 466 pages.

—*Indian Civilization.* A lecture by Stanley Pumphrey, of England. With introduction by John G. Whittier. New-York: Bible and Tract Society. 1877.

—*Recent British Philosophy.* A review with criticisms. By David Masson. Third edition. London: Macmillan & Co. 1877. Cloth, 8vo, 296 pages.

—*Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream,* Edited by William J. Rolfe. With engravings. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1877. Linen, 12mo, 195 pages.

—*Elementary Lessons in Physical Geography.* By Archibald Geikie, LL. D., F. R. S. Illustrated with wood-cuts and plates. London and New-York: Macmillan & Co. 1877.

—*The Engineering and Mining Journal.* A Weekly Publication devoted to Mining, Metallurgy, and Engineering. New-York and Denver: The Scientific Publishing Company.

—*An English Commentary on Euripides, with the Scanning of Each Play.* By Charles Anthon, LL. D., late Professor of Greek in Columbia College. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1877.

—*The Bible of Humanity.* By Jules Michelet. Translated from the French by Vincenzo Calfa, with a new and complete index. New-York: J. W. Bouton. Royal 8vo, cloth. 347 pages. 1877.

—*The Locust Plague in the United States.* Being more particularly a treatise on the Rocky Mountain Locust or so-called Grasshopper. By Charles V. Riley, M. A., Ph. D. Illustrated. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co. 1877.

—*Digest of Appropriations for the Support of the Government of the United States on Account of the Service of the Fiscal Year ending June* 30, 1878. Made by the Second Session of the Forty-fourth Congress. Washington: Government Printing-house. 1877.

THE GREEK CHURCH MONKS

VISIT TO A BULGARIAN MONASTERY.

A RELIGIOUS RETREAT NEAR TIRNOVA—CLINGING TO THE CRAGS OVER A DEEP DEFILE—IN THE PRESENCE OF THE ABBOT OR ARCHIMANDRITE—THE INTERIOR OF THE BUILDING—CHURCH OF THE PATRON SAINT—THE PLACE FOUNDED 800 YEARS AGO.

A war correspondent of the *Scotsman* writes under date, Tirnova, July 17, as follows:

"I paid a visit this morning to the monastery of St. Preabrazeni—the largest of the two religious retreats which occupy so picturesque a site in the Savadel Pass, between Policrasti and Tirnova. The monastery is about an hour and a half's ride from the latter city—the first half of the way being along the road cut in the face of the precipitous cliffs which hem in the Savadel Pass, or built by the side of the meandering brown Jantra—one of the most wondrously romantic roads it has ever been my lot to travel over. About half-way down the pass in an upright stone, with a rude inscription in the Bulgarian character—resembling Greek—indicating to the traveler that he must, if he would ascend to the monastery, turn aside to the left. The roadway can only be described as a bridle-path, for quite suddenly it narrows to about a foot and a half, and for a great part of the way it is not more than a foot in width. * * * Suddenly, in turning into a corner of a high bank, we reach the monastery clinging, so to speak, to the crags, and, one would almost imagine, hanging in mid-air over a deep defile whose perpendicular sides are hidden by a wealth of gigantic bushes and young trees. At first glance the pile is not imposing; indeed, all that you can see is an arched porch with red sandstone columns and red-tiled roof, and two rather high flanking plain buildings. The clatter of our horses' feet on the pavement was echoed from the vaulted ceiling of the porch, and, as no one answered our call for some time, we began to doubt whether, in the great stillness the place was inhabited at all. However, this theory was destroyed by the appearance of a young-looking monk, attired in long brown dressing-gown, sandals on his bare feet, and a high conical cap shading the coarse black hair which rescued below his shoulders. The expression of his face was that of wonderful curiosity, and having responded to his "Dranht-wee"—welcome—we handed over our horses to the care of a peophyte, and followed our guide to the presence of the Abbot or Archimandrite. This noble and dignified old ecclesiastic was reclining in an open gallery, which commanded a view of the whole pass from Sergovica to Tirnova, the domes and minarets of the latter forming an exquisite setting to the head of the glen as they glistened and sparkled in the pure morning sunlight. Christanu Yernunamoit Palestinski—for that, as he informed us, was the Abbot's name—received us with grave courtesy, and intimated that the monastery was at our service during our pleasure. Thanking the good old man for his kindness, we stated that we had been led to visit him simply because of the romantic beauty of the situation of Preabrazeni, and a desire to see for ourselves the interior of a Greek monastery. The presence of the old man with his loose robe, his long gray hair, his beard—which, like Aaron's, flowed down to his breast—was impressive as he conducted us over the house. He had, he told us, been 36 years a monk in the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, and hence had appended to his own name the cognomen of Palestinski.

"Within the porch, an idea of its great size was at once conveyed. It is a somewhat irregular, oblong pile of buildings, divided into three quadrangles—two large and one small—by two churches. Round these quadrangles are erected houses with open galleries—some two, some one, and some three stories in height. To the right are the guest chambers, at the further quadrangle are the cells of the monks, and the houses next the cliffs are devoted partly to the accommodation of neophytes and partly for the lodgment of pilgrims. The churches are in exterior architecture not at all elegant, but extremely attractive from their picturesque rudeness of style and the elaborate frescoes which adorn their walls, the largest being a representation of the angels ringing the joy bells of heaven. Domes, and belfrys, and spires spring up here and there in the most unexpected places, and at all sorts of angles there are balconies and projecting windows commanding beautiful views and lending a charm to the whole place. In a stroll round the courts one comes upon a monk quietly knitting in a shady corner; there another is assiduously carding wool; in a little shed a third is spinning with a very primitive wheel; in the upper galleries some are drying onions, others preserving fruits; here is the rude little flour-mill, with a bakery a few yards away. Now a group is seen proceeding to prayers, again a quiet old man is driving the monastery cows to be milked. Earnest industry and unostentatious piety characterize the inmates. But to return to the Abbot. He leads us first to the church of the patron saint of the monastery, St. Preabrazeni. It is as usual in the shape of a Greek cross, and entered through a pillared porch and down a short flight of steps. Out of the glare of the sunlight it is a little before the eyes become accustomed to the dim religious light, and then we realize that though small, it is one of the most richly decorated churches in Bulgaria. The Abbot advances to the sanctuary, and on the hither side of the screen commences to pray in low but fervent tones. In the middle of his prayer my friend and I are startled by being asked our names, and thereafter the good old man prays for us personally that we may be safely delivered from all danger. His devotions over, Christantu shows us with pride the beauties of his favorite church. In the dome is a representation of Christ, while at the corners are the Evangelists. The walls contain a storied picture of the Evangelists and their work, the paintings being all distinguished by rich color and vigorous execution. On the right is the reading-desk, a wonderful piece of wood-carving, richly gilt. At the back is a portrait of St. Messmitchmena, and the canopy is likewise elegantly carved. The screen which divides the sanctuary from the church is of wood, gilt—the pillars being carved into oak leaves and flowers. Between the pillars are pictures, painted with an extraordinary degree of detail and finish, representing Christ, St. John, the Ascension, the Virgin Mary and Child, St. Michael the Archangel, and St. George and the Dragon. At either side are pilasters bearing presentments of Solomon and David. On the tympanum of the screen there are 16 small panels of Scriptural incidents, and I fancy I can still see my interpreter busily engaged alternately portraits of former Abbots and scenes from New Testament history, while the whole is surmounted by a large beautifully carved cross, with Christ crucified. Within the sanctuary are the frescoes representing the sacraments, while seraphim and cherubim fill all the remaining wall space. On the table are a crucifix and candlesticks of silver, while from the roof is pendant a gold lamp, which is never extinguished. The western arm of the cross, which is formed by the church, is screened off from the dome, and here women are allowed to look through lattices on feast days while service is going on—the 40 monks who find a retreat in the monastery being all provided with stalls underneath the dome. In the ladies' gallery, so to speak, the wall frescoes represent the fall of man, the promise of redemption through the seed of the woman, and the conquest of death by Christ. In an outer hall there is a strange fresco, painted with much power, representing the Day of Judgment. In the centre Christ is represented delivering judgment, with the scales of justice at His feet. On the right are long processions of the saints, all attired as popes or as nuns, while some talk together, and others enjoy themselves in beautiful gardens. On the left there is a river—meant, I suppose, to be the Styx—with many boat-loads of wretched creatures; while on the other side of the river is hell, glowing with lurid flames, and crowded with strange monsters, dragons, serpents, devils, and lost men and women, suffering the pangs of the damned—a huge figure of Satan leering and gloating over his victims—the whole forming a ghastly picture. The second church is smaller, and is dedicated to St. Mary. There are no frescoes on the walls, which are whitewashed, and only relieved by two canvases, representing the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. The screen, however, is very rich—the paintings much finer than in the other church, and done on copper. The subjects on the different panels are the Annunciation, Jesus the Light of the World, Mary and the Infant Jesus, St. Michael, the Expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise, and the Murder of Abel by Cain. The reading-desk is admirably carved, with a picture of St. Andrew at the back, while the chair of the Abbot, who often worships here, is carved like lace-work.

"Having admired the churches, the Archimandrite conducted us to his cell, where, of all things in the world in such a peaceful place, I observed a revolver. He offered us sugar on a plate, and then a drink of water. In no respect, except that it had a richer private altar, is the Abbot's cell better than that of any of the other monks. It is about 10 feet by 8, contains a bed, a reading-desk, a chair, and a cupboard. The cells are arranged in twos—an outer room, with a large fireplace, having a cell entering from each side. Doors in these outer rooms enable the monks to pass from one to the other without going out into the open galleries or courtyards in the cold Winter. All the rooms are scrupulously clean, neat, and cool. While we munch our sugar and sip our water the Archimandrite informs us that the monastery was founded 800 years ago, but was twice destroyed by the Turks. Forty years ago it was restored in its present shape. It accommodates 40 monks, who enter here for life, and about 500 neophytes. During the feast of the patron saint, on the 6th August, old style, (19th August, new style,) as many as 5,000 pilgrims come to the monastery to perform religious exercises and penances. These are all accommodated in the monastery for two or three days free of expense. Attached to the monastery are four farms and a mill, whose revenues support the monks and their guests. Besides the feast time, any one applying at the monastery is furnished with food and lodgment, and after being spiritually counselled is sent on his way. The monks employ their time variously when not engaged at their devotions. They attend church at midnight and at 4 in the afternoon, but on holidays they frequently spend whole days in fasting and prayer. During their leisure they card wool, spin yarn, knit hose, swaddle, mittens, fezes, and cloth, which they sell for the good of the institution. Some of their goods are highly finished, and they have done this much service to Bulgaria, that when the Turks everywhere discouraged manufactures they conserved them in their quiet retreats. Some monks attend the gardens, the fruit of which forms a great part of their staple food. They never eat flesh meat of any kind; twice a week they are allowed fish, and on Saturday and Sunday they have cheese and eggs. The remainder of the week their food consists of olives, plums, pears, apples, or walnuts, bread and milk, and because of their peculiarities in food they are named the Order of Nikigor. Their dress I have already described.

"While conversing with our ancient and hospitable friend, a bell rang, and we were informed that it was breakfast time, and invited to eat. Conducted to a guest chamber overlooking the grand scenery of the pass, a first-rate repast was soon set before us. The chamber was a large, spacious, airy room, the floor covered with matting, and low cushioned divans running all round the walls. The ceiling was of beautifully carved cedar wood, richly picked out with gilding and blue paint. The breakfast, served on a low table, at which we sat cross-legged, as in Turkey, consisted of two kinds of cold soup—one made with fish, and the other purely vegetable, garlic, and cucumbers being the chief constituents—of olives, plenty of bread. Wine was also offered, with water. We were waited upon by a quaint old monk, with red sash to his brown robe, huge goggle-eyed spectacles, and close-fitting red skull-cap—a splendid subject for my artist companion. Having expressed a desire to see the common eating-room of the monks, we were at once conveyed thither, and much pleased we were with it, for in many respects it is the most unique room in the monastery. Long, low, and cool, it overlooks on the one side the south quadrangle, and on the other the pass toward Tirnova. Marble tables are ranged round it, with a place at the cross table for the Abbot, who directs the serving of everything by a couple of bells hung on the table. Near the Abbot's seat is the reading desk, where by turns the monks take their place and read the Evangels during meals. The vaulted ceiling contains a fine fresco of Christ surrounding the Scriptures. At the head of the room, or east end, is a capitally executed painting of the Last Supper, and beneath panels containing frescoes of the Annunciation, the miracle of the feeding of the company on the Sea of Galilee, and of the Good Samaritan, while at the west end is a vigorous representation of Abraham entertaining angels unawares, and round the room are portraits of former heads of the establishment painted on a blue ground. The effect of the whole is exceedingly rich and quaint, yet appropriate. After spending four pleasant hours in the fine old place, and in the company of the good, kindly, hospitable monks, we left our small donation toward the feeding of the poor and hungry, and cantered back to Tirnova as much impressed with the peaceful, simple lives of the quaint Bulgarian monks as with the wonderously beautiful scenery amid which they dwell."

POOR SMOKE'S DEATH.

GRATITUDE AND INTELLIGENCE OF A PET SQUIRREL.

From the Kingston Freeman, Sept. 1.

Mr. Charles Stephan, who resides on Foxhall-avenue, in Wiltwyck, was the happy possessor of two squirrels—a gray and a black one. The black one was called "Smoke," and it became very tame and a great pet with every member of the family. "Smoke" was an extraordinarily large animal of his kind, but he put on no airs on that account, and was modest and good-natured. Some time ago both squirrels were disposed of to Mr. William Hutton and removed to his residence on Chestnut-street. On Tuesday of this week one of Mr. Stephan's sons, while in the back yard, noticed "Smoke" on the roof of one of the outbuildings, and he exclaimed: "Why, 'Smoke,' where did you come from?" Immediately on hearing the question "Smoke," who, of course, could not answer—that is in words—descended from the roof of the outhouse and presented himself at the feet of his questioner, evidently for inspection and in answer to the inquiry. Poor "Smoke!" He was a sorry sight, and had evidently been in trouble. Some thieves, for around one of his legs was the fragment of a cord by which he had been restrained of his liberty, a portion of his beautiful tail was gone, one of his hips was crushed, and his jaw was injured. The boy started for the house to impart the intelligence of "Smoke's" return in the above-mentioned condition, and "Smoke" limped along on three legs for confirmation. Of course, ones set about nursing the poor unfortunate, and a large, old-fashioned mug filled with cold water was set before him, which he left not until every drop of water had been swallowed. He was then regaled with a piece of cake, which he ate with some difficulty but seemingly with great relish. A nut was then given him, but he was unable to manage that by reason of the injury to his jaw, and, getting up on Mr. Stephan's writing desk, "Smoke" installed himself in one of the pigeon-holes that had been a favorite place for him to take his *siestas* and lay down and calmly died, while his good friends looked on. Who can argue that dumb animals are not conscious who their friends are and that they are not grateful for kindness shown them?

GRAIN TRADE OF BUFFALO.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of Aug. 31 says: "The receipts of grain for the month of August this year are over 100 per cent. greater than for the same month in 1876, standing at 10,499,978 bushels to 4,533,248. There is a marked improvement in all the leading cereals, but chiefly in corn, the receipts of which reach 7,993,917 bushels this year, to 3,642,993 last year and 2,779,580 in 1875. The grain movement proper is the largest on record for August. The nearest approach to it was in 1871, when the total was 9,353,297 bushels for the month, and the next best was 9,018,581 in 1862. By canal a magnificent business has been done. The shipments of all kinds of grain from the opening, reach 20,515,931 bushels, to 15,416,828 last year, and 17,956,284 in 1875. In lumber, staves, and all leading articles of freight, a corresponding gain is observed. Notwithstanding the reduction of 50 per cent. in the rates of tolls, the collections at this port for August are nearly $17,000 in excess of those for the same month last year, thus justifying all that has been claimed for the present low-tolls policy. The number of boats cleared for the season has been 3,466 this year to 2,722 in 1876. These figures furnish unmistakable evidence of increased activity and better times on the water route. Moreover, the improvement is likely to continue."

MR. KELLEY TO SPEAK IN BOSTON.

Congressman William D. Kelley has accepted as invitation from the Massachusetts Independent Greenback State Committee to speak in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the 5th inst.:

A. F. Davol, Secretary State Committee, Boston, Mass.:

DEAR SIR: My response to many flattering invitations to address public assemblages in different part of the country since the adjournment of Congress has been in the negative. The demands upon my time and strength are incessant, and I have felt that to travel for the purpose of making brief addresses would be to dissipate both time and strength. Your cordial invitation to raise my voice once more in behalf of the people in Faneuil Hall has been too much for my good resolutions, and I cordially accept it. The memories of my early manhood all cluster about Boston, and among her active people are many who were then my associates. A visit to the city in which it is to me always a most agreeable incident. Yours, very truly, WILLIAM D. KELLEY.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.

First Monday motion calendar. Court opens at 10:30 o'clock A. M. for ex parte business. Calendar called at 11 o'clock A. M.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PARTS I., II., AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.
1486—Muir vs. Keller et al.
1474—Tyler vs. Williams et al.
1501—Ryan vs. Donnelly.
1491—Kelly vs. McMullen et al.
1536—Reed et al vs. Maurice
1568—Isaacs vs. Board of Education.
1540—Jeuth vs. Ritter.
1479—Sullivan, Jr., vs. Anderson.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.
1278—Moffat vs. Mallory.
1483—Simmons et al vs. Schwartz et al.
1007—Leondardt et al. vs. Ehler.
1234—Curry vs. Farley.
1434—Bowman et al. vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
1534—Forbes vs. Kleinknecht.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sinnott, J.

Nos.
2256—Sproate vs. Conner.
2707—Sullivan, Admr., vs. Richon.
1155½—Ballard vs. Reade.
622—Weston vs. Shook.
1440—Sullivan et al. vs. Reardon et al.
911—Moore vs. Connor.
912—Sullivan et al. vs. Conner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Daniel Gillispie and John Connelly, felonious assault and battery.
Michael Crane, felonious assault and battery.
John Geary, felonious assault and battery.
Frank Kramer and Edward Public, burglary.
Charles M. Jobson and John Shuster, burglary.
Charles Revaris, burglary.
Charles Tennisfield, grand larceny.
Levy Lehman, bigamy.
George Bennett, receiving stolen goods.
Max Orsenbaum, Simon Burnalt, and Abraham Burnalt, receiving stolen goods.
Conklin Pearsall, larceny from the person.
Henry Thompson and Michael Kelly, grand larceny.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

William Bennett, robbery.
Anthony Goodman, felonious assault and battery.
Patrick B. Gribbon, felonious assault and battery.
John Reilly, George Bavis, and James Smith, burglars.
Charles Wilson and Thomas Salter, burglary.
Augustus Harrison, grand larceny.
Howard M. Thorp, grand larceny.
Cadwallader Evans, perjury.
Catharine Bauer, felony.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 1.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$4,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st..	40	150	North-west. pf....	62½
1,000	O. & Miss. c.s.f.	90¼	100	do.....s3.	62⅝
10,000	A. & W. B. con.	32	100	do.....	62¼
200	Del. & Hud.	49	100	do.....	62⅜
100	do.....s3.	49¼	100	Rock Island.....	100
200	Western Union.....	81¾	100	do.....	99

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 3, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—DANITES, OR THE HEART OF THE SIERRAS—Mr. McKee Rankin, B. T. Ringgold, Vining Bowers, Miss Kitty Blanchard.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—PINK DOMINOS—Mr. Charles F. Coghlan, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Mrs. Agnes Booth, Miss Dietz. Matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OTTOMEN—Miss Lydia Thompson and Company.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE DARK CITY—Mr. F. Hardenberg, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Ada Dyas.

PARK THEATRE.—THE CRUSHED TRAGEDIAN—Mr. E. A. Sothern.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER—Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—WILD FLOWERS OF MEXICO.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—BURLESQUE AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, George Knight.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &C.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—GRAND CONCERT AND SUMMER NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for to-day, in the Middle States and New-England, north-west to south-west winds, cooler, followed by warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, and stationary, followed by rising, barometer.

According to the estimates of Mr. JAMES CAIRD, in his annual letter to the London *Times*, the prospect of a fair demand for American wheat in England is now pretty well determined. He estimates English requirements at 164,000,000 bushels, and the home crop at about 76,000,000 bushels, leaving 88,000,000 to be supplied from abroad. The importations to Aug. 1 were at the rate of about 83,000,000 annually, and the estimates which we based on these were not quite so favorable to American exports as those which Mr. CAIRD now forms. That gentleman regards the whole of Western Europe as deficient in wheat, and does not think that the remarkable increase of grain shipments from India, which we noticed in the returns of Aug. 1, can continue. He adds: "We must, therefore, look to America for a considerable increase even on her great exports of the last four years, and, if the war in Turkey continues, the vast resources of the United States and Canada will, indeed, be severely taxed to make good the wants of this country and Western Europe." Meanwhile the shipments to the seaboard by the canals show a remarkable improvement, more grain being received in Buffalo during August by 132 per cent. than for the same month last year, and more than in the same month at any time in the history of the canals. The total shipments since the opening are about 25 per cent. greater than last year.

The recent wholesale dismissals from the Fire Department are likely to get the Tammany Commissioners who brought them about into trouble. It appears that they were not made in accordance with law. The intended victims were called up and put through the form of being asked whether they had anything to say why they should not be removed. This being the question which is usually asked of a prisoner before sentence, the Tammany Commissioners seem to have supposed that it would answer all the purposes of a trial, and that what ought to have gone before would be taken for granted. But the dismissed clerks are not prepared to look at the matter in that light, and suits have been brought against the Commissioners for violating the charter, similar to those which led to the removal of Messrs. GARDNER and CHARLICK from the Police Commission. Whatever may be the result of the suits, something ought to be done by those interested in insurance to check the recklessness of the Tammany Commissioners, who are rapidly undermining about the only department of which New-York had any reason to be proud.

A correspondent in another column utters some pointed complaints in regard to the occupation of the streets below the upper side of Washington Market by the wagons of the farm-gardeners. He calls attention to the fact, which is well established, that a great part of the produce sold from these wagons at wholesale is retailed above Houston-street, and that many of the customers for it come from one mile to two miles to get it. This is unquestionably true. The advantages of Washington Market lie almost wholly in the fact that custom has congregated there so many dealers that it is difficult for any small number of them to remove. It is doubtful if any considerable change will be made until the City authorities take the matter in hand and drive the marketmen out. When that is done it is quite likely that a much better place will be found by them. Meanwhile, the crowding of farm wagons from West-street to east of Broadway, as happened again Saturday last, is a great hindrance to general traffic.

The debt statement for the 1st of September shows a decrease of the debt during the previous month of $3,869,538 75, which is considerably more than for the preceding month, and is due in part to the increased receipts from import duties. The coin in the Treasury is set down at $106,904,936, but how much of this is silver is not stated. The called bonds and unpaid interest amounts to $27,411,187, and the coin certificates to $38,525,400, leaving $40,908,349 of coin at the Government's disposal. This accumulation of specie, in connection with the fact of a steady decline in the price of gold, has been referred to, and with reason, by Mr. SHERMAN as extremely encouraging. The outstanding legal tenders on the 1st were $358,040,096, which includes the old demand notes. The national bank notes were $315,260,928.

It is finally concluded that a commission shall be sent into Canada to treat with SITTING BULL, whom the Government officers believe to be at his old camp across the border. We can only hope that the commission will make no promises which cannot or will not be kept. There has been too much negotiation which resulted in nothing but disappointment and renewed quarreling on both sides. SITTING BULL is not a model of good faith himself, but his conduct compares very favorably with that of the United States Government as a whole.

Mr. WILLIAM D. KELLEY is to "raise his voice once more for the people in Faneuil Hall" to-morrow, on the invitation of the Massachusetts Independent Greenback State Committee. As he has expressly declined to "dissipate time and strength" in making "brief addresses," we may expect a formidable effort in behalf of the right of the people to unlimited paper money. Poor Mr. KELLEY's financial notions have come to be genuine and complete hallucinations with him, and there is no doubt that he is perfectly sincere in his belief that he is a champion of the people against those who would rob and oppress them. He does not understand that the greenbacks are a debt; that the money which was borrowed on them has been blown into the smoke of gunpowder or otherwise as completely disposed of for purely destructive purposes; that the one thing for honest people to do with debts is to pay them, and that there will always be a very important cloud on business prospects so long as the greenback debt retains its fictitious character as money and is liable to be doctored by politicians. The real wrong the people have to complain of is that the taxes which they have been burdened with have been used to pay the bonds in advance instead of the overdue notes.

THE WARNING TO CONVERTS.

The gentlemen with Republican antecedents who coquetted with Mr. TILDEN until they found themselves in the arms of the Democratic Party must begin to think that they have not been properly appreciated. Those of them who figured in the Fifth-avenue conference and, after all their professions of purity, submitted to the Democratic yoke in anticipation of the Tilden recompense, some time ago discovered the blunder they had committed. They had falsified their professions to no purpose. Others who had abandoned the Republican organization at a somewhat earlier stage, and who had so far profited by Mr. TILDEN's patronage as to obtain State offices, may now perceive the true reason and extent of their good luck. They apostatized and were rewarded. They ate dirt as the condition of their admission to the Democratic Party, and Mr. TILDEN's influence secured them temporary consideration. There their public careers seem likely to end. The indignant protest which their manœuvring for a renomination has called forth from the Democratic press all over the State cannot be misinterpreted. It means that they must hereafter be contented with back seats in the party's councils. Honors and emoluments, they are plainly told, are reserved for tried and trusty Democrats,—men who have some other recommendation than the approval of Mr. TILDEN, and the cause of whose conversion is less obviously mercenary than that of the Bigelows and Fairchilds. Even Gov. ROBINSON cannot altogether escape the consequences of the rebuff. His impudent attempt to dictate to the party in the interest of these persons has not been bettered by his abject disclaimer. And though his present position shields him from the direct snubbing which the Secretary of State and the Attorney-General are compelled to endure, he may read in their fate a premonition of his own. He is what he is by virtue of Mr. TILDEN's influence. The party submitted to him with a bad grace, and the notice it serves upon Mr. BIGELOW is intended for him also. The party has gone back to first principles. It will scan suspiciously the record of all who come to it for favors, and will demand unvarying party fidelity as the price of compliance.

The revelation occasions no surprise and ought not to excite any regret. The Democratic Party always has been proscriptive in reference to the conditions of membership. It tolerates nothing like independence. It makes no allowance for diversities of conviction, or for the free exercise of honest opinion. The "bolter" it never forgives. The man who sets up his judgment against its decrees, as regards either measures or candidates, never fully regains its confidence. Rome is not more exacting in the terms it imposes upon its devotees than is the Democratic Party in its dealings with its adherents. They are expected to join it "for better or for worse," and the moment they hesitate to abide by its action they are summarily kicked out. To think for one's self is to incur odium as a traitor. To withhold support from a disreputable nominee, or to assign an obnoxious platform as an excuse for momentary exemption from party obligations, is to forfeit forever the chance of promotion at its hands. A party thus arbitrary and unbending in its general policy and character may accord position to converts under some exceptional pressure, but at the earliest moment it reverts to its original exclusiveness. In this State it could not afford to quarrel with an actual Governor and a possible President, and it allowed him to fasten upon it candidates whom under other circumstances it would have angrily spurned. His return to private life changes the aspect of affairs. And the recreant Republicans who made a profession of independence a pretext for putting on the Democratic livery and pocketing Democratic pay are now bluntly told that they must take places in the ranks and help to elect more consistent men. The announcement does not rest upon any scruple as to the encouragement of apostasy or the use of other unworthy means for the attainment of party ends. The New-York Democracy do not render to political virtue even the poor homage of pretense. They have no scruples and they affect none. They simply declare that while very glad to use renegade Republicans, they do not trust them and will not voluntarily grant them any consideration. It is a bitter lesson for BIGELOW, FAIRCHILD & Co., but it may be wholesome for others. There was a not inconsiderable batch of Republicans who succumbed to the blandishments of Mr. TILDEN and went over to his party. The weakness that could consider the Democratic Party a party of reform, and being dissatisfied with the errors and defects of one organization transferred its allegiance to an organization infinitely more corrupt, may be more easily pitied than understood. The cunning and selfishness which traded upon reform pretenses, and bargained for offices while boasting of devotion to principle, may see in the declarations of the Democracy in this State the reward that was in store for themselves. Individuals may promise; the party decides whether it shall deliver.

On the other hand, the Democracy should not forget that this bitter crusade against converts may react in a rather unpleasant manner. Had Gov. ROBINSON been politely notified that he must mind his own business and leave the task of making nominations to the convention, and had the convention in due season quietly dropped the present incumbents and nominated in their stead thorough-going party men, the proceedings would not have invited comment. There is more than enough in the management of his office by Mr. FAIRCHILD, and in the indecent neglect of the duties of his office which is Mr. BIGELOW's principal characteristic, to explain the abandonment of both. The party, however, has not been satisfied so to rid itself of incumbrances. Through its newspapers, it puts itself on narrow, proscriptive ground, and it attempts to justify its policy by appeals to a prejudice that must deprive it of all outside sympathy and respect. The loss of these implies the loss of votes that are essential to success. No "independent" who has a particle of self-respect can bring himself to assist a party whose journals proclaim that a man must be born a Democrat, and be a Democrat all his days, if he would look for a prominent position on the State ticket. It is not necessary to be a seeker after a nomination to realize the offensiveness of this rule. The spirit and policy in which the rule originates are signs of a partisan bondage which, happily, stands alone in this country.

THE UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH.

Our readers of course understand that the difficulty at the basis of the recent strikes is one almost as old as society itself—the unequal distribution of the good things of life. In an old community like a European State the condition of large masses of men is a standing problem to economists and a disgrace to Christianity itself. That is, great numbers in the working classes are born every year who cannot, under any reasonable probability, ever expect to receive even a bare support, much less what will enable their families to live. Their almost inevitable lot is poverty, ignorance, and suffering. Other numerous classes are content, and have been for ages, merely to keep the wolf from the door, for themselves and their children, and thus live, as their forefathers before, on the verge of hunger and extreme penury. By the side of these are other classes who for generations and centuries have enjoyed lands and wealth and honors, and all the good things of life. Naturally, in the one community of human beings there is the deepest discontent and dissatisfaction at this apparently most unjust arrangement of human circumstances, and an intense hostility against the classes who have succeeded in keeping to themselves most of the blessings of the world. In the other there has often been the worst spirit of an aristocratic class, though at present the fortunate ranks of European society are filled with humane and generous persons.

It was the struggle between these two great communities—those who labor and receive little but burdens and wrongs and those who enjoy most of the profits of labor—which brought about the terrific explosion of the first French Revolution. It is a similar struggle which is continually bringing forth in Continental Europe the terrible *bonnet rouge* of Communism, as well as the formidable strikes and combinations of the trade and labor unions of Great Britain. It is not too much to say that the spectre before all public men on the Continent, more dreaded than republicanism or political revolution, is Communism. The fear that at length the vast majority of each community—those who perform the lower kinds of labor—should combine to force from the hands of the fortunate the good things they have enjoyed for generations, haunts the minds of all who direct European affairs. No doubt in that lies the great danger for civilization in the Old World.

So strongly have all intelligent men felt this that the great political and social reforms of Europe for the past fifty years have been in the direction of furthering the more equal distribution of wealth. The French Revolution quite changed the tenure of land in France and distributed a vast amount of property indirectly among many hands. The law of bequest tends equally to break up estates. Emancipation in Russia was in fact a gigantic measure of distribution. In Russia, popular education, enforced, is a means of preparing the working class for gaining more of the profits of labor, and in Germany universal suffrage tends to elevate the laborers and thus increase their chances of reaping a larger share in the great industrial harvest. The modern reforms in the land laws, both of the Continent and of England, all look toward a fairer division of the most substantial property of each country. In Great Britain the effort is continually to make more easy the transfer of land, and the aim of both parties is now to admit more of the laborers to the right of suffrage, and, in consequence, to increase their opportunities for sharing in the blessings and goods of life. There can be little doubt that the modern world has only begun in this new path of reform. In the United States we have hitherto supposed that our free land and democratic institutions had solved this problem, and that here, at least, wealth was to be equally distributed. But recent events show us our error, or, at least, that, owing to mistakes of legislation and temporary causes, we have concentrated labor and capital where they have not paid sufficient profits, and labor has suffered therefrom. The question will be before our economists and legislators, as before those of Europe, how to distribute profits better.

It is difficult to see exactly how this will be brought about, but one can, at least, suggest directions: A greater development of co-operation, more inducements held out to cultivate our wild lands, the withdrawal of all artificial stimulation by Government toward uncertain industries, possibly the limitation of personal bequest, (as in the French law,) and the control (to a limited degree) of railways and large corporations by law—at least the check on their distribution of profits through watered stock. Other modes, direct or indirect, will no doubt open themselves to our economists whereby, through public or private means, the great problem of generations may be solved. It should be borne in mind, also, that the immense charities of this country and the provisions for education are all voluntary means whereby the fortunate classes continually distribute their share in the gains from productions among those who have not.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY CRITICISED.

The new system of tactics reported as adopted by the Russians, together with their late defeats, which are specially attributed to a lack of competent officers, lend additional interest to a lengthy criticism recently written for a London newspaper by Lieut.-Col. C. B. BRACKENBURY, an officer in the royal artillery, of distinguished merit and of large experience in numerous campaigns. The gallant Colonel, who is now on leave of absence, was among the first to cross the Danube, and was with Gen. GOURKHO in his bold dash through Schipka Pass. He has had many opportunities afforded him of observing the Russian troops in the field, and the opinions which he expresses concerning them he tells us are also held by foreign officers of distinction. To him, first in importance is the infantry, not only because they are most numerous, but also because, as he says, "improve cavalry and artillery as we may, the solid force which must, in ordinary circumstances, take and hold positions and perform most of the main work of war, must be foot soldiers." In speaking, therefore, first of the infantry, he distinguishes between officers and men—between the material of which regiments are chiefly composed and the brains which direct that material. He tells us the men are brave, hardy, and naturally obedient; filled with the courage which undertakes and the stubbornness which refuses to be defeated so long as a chance exists. They "carry their absurd load of seventy pounds unflinchingly on the march, doing their fifteen and twenty miles a day without overfatigue, and coming forward again on the next morning fresh for new labors." They are credited, moreover, with a fund of good temper and quietness which preserves them from nervous irritability, and, therefore, from much wear and tear of the body. He acknowledges their defeat at Plevna, but asks, "If they failed to carry by a frontal attack—which is pronounced by all the best tacticians to be impossible of success against modern fire-arms—positions held by superior numbers behind intrenchments, who can blame them?" The infantry soldiers he therefore pronounces to be all that could be desired, whether as skirmishers or in serried ranks. Concerning the officers, he holds them, "though brave, lacking much of that knowledge of tactical details which would teach them how to make the best of their men." They lead boldly, but do not guide sufficiently; and while admiring the courage of the troops and the devotion of the officers, he is tempted to exclaim, "Magnificent! but not war."

The cavalry, he says, are well mounted for war, and capable of making long marches, and this is to be understood both of the regular cavalry and the Cossacks. The men ride well, and form an effective force, "which may well be admired for its hardiness and general utility." The example of the dragoons, who are deliberately intended to fight on foot, appears to be contagious, and he doubts "whether the tendency to dismount is not rather too strong in the Russian cavalry." The extraordinary use made of Cossacks on all occasions Col. BRACKENBURY thinks is a danger to the efficiency of the regular cavalry, as it cannot fail to have an influence more or less great upon them. Of the artillery he has little to say but praise, so far as its powers of marching and the good shooting and courage of the men are concerned; but he claims that its tactical use leaves much to be desired. He has neither seen nor heard of any instance in which it was "wielded as an independent arm, acting in concert with the others, and massed so as to develop its full powers and save infantry." So far as his observation has been possible, and judging from results, the work of the engineers is pronounced rough, though the positions are well selected for defense. He mentions as a curious fact that the force of engineers which accompanied Gen. GOURKHO's force was improvised shortly before the start out of two squadrons of "those maids of all work," the Cossacks.

But the worst of all is the supply train. The English Colonel pronounces the system of contracting for wagons a complete failure. The wagons themselves break down constantly and incumber the road with débris. The drivers are without discipline or training, and there is an utter lack of organization in the train. When he comes to speak of Russian tactics the criticism is more difficult, because, as he says, "the tactics which may be useful and successful in contending against savage armies, like that of the Turks, may be different from what would be employed against European armies." But whatever may be the enemy, "the want of power in the three arms to work together must be a fault, and has been very apparent." He denies that the Russians are in the habit of attacking in heavy columns, as has been asserted by certain writers, but he says they err in the opposite direction by having too thin a line of skirmishers.

In concluding his long and extremely interesting letter, Col. BRACKENBURY refers to the character and conduct of the Russian officers, which, if our authority may be relied upon, is certainly quite contrary to the opinion generally entertained of those gentlemen. He says that "having come across many officers of all ranks and in all positions, I have never yet seen one at all the worse for liquor, or insolent or cruel or quarrelsome, and my opportunities were exceptional." He hopes that if, in the changes and chances of politics, England and Russia should ever become antagonists, that his brother officers in the British service will at least "practice the courtesy of gentlemen, not shrieking out false accusations, but saluting the brave adversary before swords are engaged."

THE HOME OF THE LOCUST.

The State Entomologist of Missouri is Prof. C. V. RILEY, a naturalist who attracted attention in Europe by his able researches on the *Phyllozera*, an American insect that has played havoc with the vineyards of France. The invasions of enormous swarms of Rocky Mountain locusts, commonly called grasshoppers, in the Western States and North-western Territories, during the years 1866, 1873, and 1874, led him to investigate the habits of this national pest and search in that way for some remedy to its disastrous attacks. The result of his studies reveals an extraordinary fact in the career of *Caloptenus spretus*, as the devourer is named by the learned. Prof. Riley believes that the insect is indigenous in the higher levels of Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, North-western Dakota, and British America. For successful breeding of healthy individuals it requires hot and dry soil. Experiments prove that frost and severe cold have little effect on the eggs, but a dry soil is necessary to the development of healthy insects. In the hatching-grounds of West Dakota and Montana, along the valleys of the three forks of the Missouri River and the Yellowstone the Spring sets in early, and gives place suddenly to Summer, so that vegetation is often burned out in the early part of July. If the locust hatches too soon, so that vegetation shrivels up before it grows its wings, then it perishes in vast numbers for want of food. But if it gets time to develop its wings, the drought compels it to migrate; or an exceptional increase in its numbers may cause the wingless hoppers to devour everything green, and the same result ensues.

The fact that locusts come from the regions mentioned, pushed on by the causes stated, is not so extraordinary as the history of the offspring of these swarms. The Rocky Mountain locust cannot perpetuate itself in the Mississippi Valley. The sudden change from the dry atmosphere of five to eight thousand feet or more above the sea level to the dense and more humid atmosphere of the valley, cannot be borne by the insect. The first generation born of the invaders is sickly, and those that grow to maturity do not breed, but leave the country. The departing swarms have been traced westward and north-westward into the regions where they are permanently at home. Prof. RILEY says that there is nothing more certain than that this locust is not indigenous in Texas, West Arkansas, Indian Territory, West Missouri, Kansas, Western Iowa, Nebraska, or even Minnesota, and whenever it overruns any of those States it sooner or later abandons them.

In examining the causes for the extinction of the Rocky Mountain locust at lower levels, the Missouri entomologist likens it to a northern annual plant sown in a more southern land. It attains a precocious maturity, and deteriorates for want of Autumn's ripening influences. A brood hatched after a certain date in Summer will surely be cut off by frosts before it can grow to the winged state. The enemies that prey upon it are many. The most effective are certain very small mites, like the scarlet spider, found in damp forest leaves. Birds are of paramount importance, and their extinction in unlimited numbers is pointed out once more as a national disaster. Many flies prey on the adult, and a number of beetles in larval and adult states reduce their numbers considerably. Man can do little or nothing to arrest a swarm of migrating adults, but he can clear his farm of those hatched in the same district by working faithfully at the destruction of eggs and wingless young. Autumn plowing turns up the pods of eggs buried by the female locusts, and direct exposure to frosts kills the young. A system of shallow straight-sided ditches forms a very efficient series of traps to the slow progress of the wingless hopper. Ingenious devices have been made to destroy them by heat. One inventor rigs a kind of grate on wheels, and kills them by passing it close above the ground infested by the young locust. Another lays down old straw, under which the young readily congregate, and then sets fire to it. Traps are constructed to guide the hoppers into a hole, where they become hopelessly demoralized and cannot get out. Another energetic farmer saves his orchard from the full-fledged locust by making "smudges" of hay carried by hand so as to throw the smoke on the swarm. Prof. RILEY suggests that the Signal Service be employed to announce the approach of locusts and, when their ravages are severe, that the Army be employed to fight them, as in Algeria and France. He proposes a diversified system of crops, so that where one article is ruined another matures, owing to its time of ripening or because not touched by grasshoppers. Legislation is wanted to promise rewards for the destruction of eggs and insects. But among all his practical suggestions there is one which the Western farmer will receive with laughter or wrath, notwithstanding the authority of the Bible. This is no other advice than to eat the enemy. And lest it should be supposed that Prof. RILEY is preaching what he would not practice, we are informed of the occasions when he partook of the favorite dish of JOHN the Baptist, of the taste of that dish cooked in various ways, and of the opinion that other persons formed of cooked locusts as an article of diet. He reminds us that they are a staple article of food with many peoples. In Africa they have always been eaten roasted and ground, in Southern Russia they are to this day used for the table, and many tribes of our Indians make a habit of collecting them to mix with acorn flour into a kind of bread. Prof. RILEY finds that a broth of the unfledged *Caloptenus* cooked for two hours, and seasoned with pepper and salt only, is palatable and hardly to be distinguished from beef broth. Fried or roasted in nothing but their own oil, they have quite a nutty flavor. The taste is peculiar, but not disagreeable, and such as grows on one. Prof. RILEY is aware of the popular horror of such a dish, but very reasonably adverts to the fact that farmers in some regions visited by locusts were actually starving, and that is not the part of the wise to die rather than yield to a prejudice. Of course, it is the fresh and newly-arrived locust that is meant when this advice is given, for even the most devoted *Acridophagus*—a name given by the Greeks to tribes that lived on this food—would not care to find in his soup or croquette the hair-worms, grubs, and nits which prey upon and infest the bodies of the second generation of "fly-ing grasshoppers."

MR. ISRAELS' FALL.

Of late years croquet has become preeminently a clerical game. The days when an English clergyman was *ex officio* a whist-player have passed away, and though the High Churchman still holds that no man is fit to be a Bishop who is not an exceptionally good whist-player, the average "Evangelical" would as soon ride after the hounds on Sunday morning as play whist on any day in the week. Among American clergymen it was not to be expected that whist would ever be popular, since the American mind is so constituted as to find its best expression in poker. Sad as it may seem, poker has never been popular among our clergy, and a converted Western statesman might travel from one end of the Union to the other, stopping at every parsonage on the route, without once finding a preacher, of whatever sect, who could play poker in a really brilliant way. In fact, there is apparently no game of cards which is taught in our theological seminaries, and hence we need not be surprised that the American clergyman is grossly ignorant of poker and whist, as well as such minor games as euchre and seven up, which are easy of acquisition, though they are unquestionably unworthy of the energies of an immortal soul.

Croquet, however, is played by every kind of preacher. The Ritualist clergyman and the Methodist minister are equally ready to handle the mallet, and although the rigid spine of the former gives a greater degree of accuracy to his shots, the wild and enthusiastic playing of the latter adds a peculiar excitement to the game. Indeed, it is a pity that a match game between eminent Ritualists and Methodists could not be arranged, but this is, of course, out of the question, since the Methodist ministers, in the opinion of the Ritualist clergy, have not a grain of apostolic succession anywhere about their persons, and hence are not qualified to lay their unconsecrated hands upon the mallet. And yet it does seem as if the universal clerical interest in croquet might form a bond of closer union between rival sects. A Pan-croquet Council might do a vast deal to bring together ministers of hostile creeds and develop in them that spirit of fraternity which to the lay mind seems so desirable. Fortunately, there is already a universal agreement as to the chief doctrines of croquet, so that a proposal for the council to join in a general game would not be regarded—as was the proposal for the Pan-Presbyterian Convention to celebrate the communion—as the introduction of an element of discord.

While it may be conceded that croquet is an innocent game, which mildly exercises the human legs and arms, and is thus on the whole beneficial, it has not always had an improving influence upon the clergy. Occasionally an unsuccessful female player will let her angry mallet rise and drive her clerical opponent's ball to such a distance as to induce him to ask the question whether this sort of thing does not verge closely upon sacrilege; and it is said that instances have been known of quarrels originating on the croquet ground which have resulted in breaking up congregations and establishing new and unnecessary kinds of Baptists and Sandemanians. The worse result, however, that has yet arisen from the game of croquet, was undoubtedly the fall of Rev. Mr. ISRAELS, whose story is full of melancholy warning.

Mr. ISRAELS was a converted Jew, who, after being strictly examined with pork-chops and other conclusive tests, was found to have fully renounced the errors of Judaism, and was therefore duly licensed as a minister of the Free-will Predestinarian Church. In July last he visited a popular Summer resort, and took lodgings at a quiet boarding-house with twenty-three other ministers of assorted denominations. Now, it so happened that there was but one place on the boarding-house premises which was suitable for a croquet ground. In order that all the boarders might play at once, no less than four sets of arches were placed upon the croquet ground. Of course, this had its disadvantages, since the whole ground was covered with arches, but it was the only place which would enable the twenty-three ministers and their families to simultaneously partake of the balls and mallets which cheer but do not inebriate.

Rev. Mr. ISRAELS was, at the time in question, paying his addresses to an excellent widow lady, who was also an inmate of the boarding-house, and on the evening of his arrival the pair started out for a quiet moonlight walk. There was not very much moonlight, and the minister, perceiving a nice level piece of ground, led his companion thither, ignorant that it was the croquet ground. By some singular chance, he actually managed to reach the centre of the space before his foot struck an arch. This immunity, however, could not have been expected to last. Suddenly Mr. ISRAELS pitched wildly forward upon his face, uttering at the same time a loud reference to Father ABRAHAM. Scarcely had he picked himself up when the next arch caught him and threw him headlong, dragging the widow with him. It was then, as a subsequent investigation showed, precisely seventeen minutes past nine o'clock. For the next thirty-five minutes the unhappy pair fell over arches, with scarcely two minutes' intermission. Their utmost efforts would not enable them to escape from that terrible croquet-ground. In whatever direction they turned an arch lay in wait for them and never once failed to catch them. Sometimes they fell separately, and at others they executed a combined fall. It is Mr. ISRAELS' opinion that there were at least seventeen thousand arches, and that he did not miss one of them. Probably they would have continued to fall all night had not the landlord, alarmed by their groans, hastened to their relief with a lantern, and pulled up sufficient arches to form a safe path for their escape. The worst of it was that the widow instantly quarreled with Mr. ISRAELS, on the ground that their disaster was all his fault, while the reverend gentleman insisted that the arches had been willfully set out by the other ministers to gratify their fiendish hatred of the children of Israel, and thereupon renounced Christianity and embraced one of Mr. FROTHINGHAM's newest religions.

This shows us that moderation in falling over croquet arches is better than excess, and that no man or woman can constantly fall over arches for thirty-five minutes without losing both their cuticle and their temper.

GENERAL NOTES.

The wife of Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, has been seriously ill, but is now slowly recovering.

Mr. S. S. Cox is said to have written to Washington that his chances for the Speakership are "excellent," and that Mr. Randall is "out of the race," with "out" italicized.

Col. Albert H. Hoyt, of Boston, late editor of the *American Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, has accepted the chair of History and Literature in a leading school, in Cincinnati.

William M. Gadley, of Adrian, Mich., attempted to kill his mother-in-law by pounding her head against the cellar pavement. She is 80 years old, and her recovery is doubtful.

The brothers of the late Lewis Brooks, of Rochester, have informed Lewis Swift, the amateur astronomer, that they will give him the new telescope which Mr. Brooks promised him.

The Democrats of Virginia have filled the vacancy in their State ticket by nominating a man who lost his right leg in the rebel service. The other two candidates on the ticket each lost an arm.

A young Kentuckian, who was struck on the knee by a base-ball several months ago, has died from the effects, after some suffering. The sorful warning comes late in the season, but it may be of use yet.

The hard-money Democrats of Somerset County, Me., refused to be bound by the indorsement of the Greenback nominee by their convention, and have held another convention and nominated a straight-out ticket.

The Augusta *Journal* says that a widow's claim for a State pension in Maine asserted that her late husband, a soldier, "was detached to guard a house in the night time, and while lying on the ground was moonstruck in his eyes, which caused his death."

The Boston *Traveller* asserts that Gov. Connor of Maine, "is decidedly a disbeliever in the Southern policy, and never wrote an indorsement of it or had any idea of doing so. He knows, furthermore, that he couldn't be elected if he did." This assertion is too strong.

The Rusk (Texas) *Observer* has commended a big work to its party. It says: "The proper course is to stand by the old Democratic Party and do all we can to purify it. Weed out from its ranks the thieves, plunderers, and incompetents, and put men of tried honesty and capacity in their places."

The Boston *Commonwealth* says: "Senator Hoar will make an elaborate speech on public affairs, at the Worcester Convention, which will be received with interest. It is intimated the Senator has independent views of the practical workings of some recent orders, which he will not hesitate to declare."

The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Herald* claims that at least one male descendant of Gen. Arthur St. Clair, of Revolutionary fame, lives in that city, and it believes there are several in Atchison, Kan. It has been asserted that Mr. Arthur St. Clair, who died recently in Montgomery County, Penn., was the last of the name.

The desperate Democrats of Ohio are now telling a preposterous story that Judge West, in order to divert $75,000 from the Ohio Wesleyan University, broke a will which placed the property at a widow's disposal and then married the widow. The will has never been disturbed, the Judge says, and he never has used any of his wife's money.

As there is thus far only one ticket in the field in Virginia, the following suggestion from the Petersburg *Index-Appeal* appears inexplicable: "The Petersburg *Post* and the Richmond *Dispatch* of yesterday take strong ground against unnecessary agitation and excitement of the people in the pending Gubernatorial canvass. Their articles are sensible, and we heartily indorse them."

The Montreal *Witness* is much disturbed by the suggestion that a monument to the murdered Thomas L. Hackett be placed in Victoria-square, "at the feet of the Queen's statue," in that city, and says that were it possible the City Council should grant permission, it would be erected only to be defaced, breeding bad blood and promoting the very evil it is intended to protest against.

Last November Kershaw County, S. C., gave Chamberlain 306 majority and Hayes 318. At an election last month the Democratic candidates for County Commissioners were chosen by 500 majority. With a chuckle, the Charleston *News'* correspondent says: "The Radicals had nominees, but they had no showing, the Democrats sweeping everything before them. All quiet and orderly. Kershaw is hereafter all right."

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* says that at the Toombs meeting in that city the other night "the band discoursed several patriotic airs, including 'Dixie' and the 'Bonnie Blue Flag.'" Toombs was then introduced as "a patriot who has never proved faithless to a trust," and as "the greatest and grandest defender of public liberty on the American continent." Then he was "rapturously received," and spoke, incidentally alluding once more to "the enemies of my country."

A call has been issued for a "Congress" of Illinois women in Chicago, Oct. 4 and 5. Among the subjects announced for discussion are: Home Protection, the Business Woman, the Town Caterer, Women's Clubs, Women as Conversers, Household and Decorative Art, How to Simplify Housekeeping, the Available Means of Improvement to Women in Rural Neighborhoods, the Domestic Problem, How to Secure Sensible Social Entertainments, Women on School Boards and on Boards of Charity, and Industrial Schools for Girls.

THE WISCONSIN REPUBLICANS.

The Madison *Journal* publishes a list of the Republican State Committees since the organization of the party in Wisconsin. That event took place on the 13th of July, 1854, when a mass-meeting was held in the park at Madison, in response to a call addressed to "All men opposed to the repeal of the Missouri compromise, the extension of slavery, and the rule of the slave power," and stirring them with such words as these: "We must unite and be free, or divided and be enslaved by the pretorian bands of the slaveholders and their Nebraska allies." At that meeting the first Republican State Committee was appointed, with William A. White, of Madison, as Chairman. The first Republican State Convention was held on the 15th of September, 1855, and Mr. White was reappointed Chairman. On the 4th of June, 1856, a convention was held to select delegates to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, and a new committee was organized, with L. P. Harvey as Chairman. He was succeeded the following year by H. A. Tenney, of Dane. In 1859 Horace Rublee was chosen Chairman, and held the position for 10 years. In 1869 E. W. Keyes was appointed, and reappointed in 1871, 1873, and 1875.

LONDON OUT OF SEASON.

SOCIAL AND OTHER NOTES.

PROMENADE CONCERTS AT COVENT GARDEN—A QUIET DINNER PARTY—DISTINGUISHED PERSONS PRESENT—LITERARY AND THEATRICAL GOSSIP—VISITS TO THE TOWER—THE KING OF DENMARK.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1877.

There is a slight mistake in my letter which appeared on the 6th instant, referring to an interesting theatrical "At Home." I am made to say "Lady Perkins is here, having a bright encounter of wit and repartee with *Mr.* Dion Boucicault, and the ever young and gallant Planché. Her ladyship is telling the courtly veteran that she is a naturalized *American*, and has given up all suspicion of what the English call the American accent." Where I have italicized *Mr.* read "Mrs.;" where I have italicized *American* read "Englishwoman," and the error is duly corrected. Mrs. Dion Boucicault is a familiar and charming figure in the artistic society of London, and Lady Perkins, the American wife of a well-known City Sheriff who was knighted not long since, is as popular as she is agreeable. In that same letter I refer to the close of the London season. Never did a season come to a more complete and palpable termination. Mayfair looks like a city of the dead. Nearly every house is empty. The West End is in calico. The blinds are down and the shutters are up. The Row is deserted, though the parks are in their Summer glory. The flowers fairly blaze in the sun. You begin to believe as you walk through the deserted squares of Belgravia that everybody is really out of town. Park-lane looks at you through lifeless windows, from which the flowers hang in tangled neglect. I had business in these regions of fluctuating fashion on Saturday, and in all my experience they have rarely looked so deserted and forsaken. Boucicault always used to argue that at the deadest season of the year in London there are always plenty of people to make a good entertainment pay. The promoters of the promenade concerts at Covent Garden have proved the truth of this season after season. Although everybody is out of town I found Covent Garden crowded on Saturday night. I strolled in at 10 o'clock. The most popular woman in England caught my eye as I looked round the boxes, not expecting to see a single representative of the upper ten. The Princess of Wales, surrounded by several royal dignitaries, was evidently enjoying the martial strains of Arditi's splendid band. Nearly all the boxes were filled. You could hardly move in the promenade. The Princess and her friends had not been expected. They arrived unostentatiously in a couple of carriages, which were waiting for them at the royal entrance as I left the theatre, and I left with the strains of the "Drummer Boy's Polka" ringing in my ears. This is one of the band successes of the concerts. Arditi introduces his infant son and the boys of the Coldstream Guards, who make the music of the drum almost as poetical as it is stirringly martial. These concerts are the enterprise of M. Gatti, who is a leading London restaurateur, and a rich man. He was the first to introduce "penny ices" into this metropolis. He sold that cheap luxury himself in the streets.

On the same evening a new ballet, entitled "Yolande, a Dream of Fair Cathay," arranged by Mr. Alfred Thompson, was produced at the Alhambra with marked success; and during the afternoon his Highness the Shereef of Wazzan (hereditary Prince of Morocco) and the Shereefa, his wife, visited the Alexandra Palace. They arrived at Muswell Hill in one of Queen Victoria's carriages, and were received by the manager and some of the directors. The bycicle has become an established institution in England, and the distinguished visitors at the Alexandra took much pleasure in witnessing a series of bycicle races. Afterward they went to the theatre and saw a performance of Burnand's burlesque of "Black-Eyed Susan," and they staid afterward and saw the fire-works, which brought the day's business of pleasure to a satisfactory close, a set pyrotechnic piece in honor of the Shereef forming an appropriate finale.

On Sunday, in answer to a friendly invitation to "dinner—no dress," I drove through the quiet, sad streets bordering on Hyde Park, to be as much surprised as I was on the previous night at Covent Garden. Nobody in town! I found my professional friend surrounded by a crowd as interesting as if the season had just begun. Here were Mr. and Mrs. Tom Taylor, Baron de Worms, Miss Ada Cavendish, Dr. B. Carter, of the *Times*; M. Johnson, of *Le Figaro*, and Mme. Johnson; Mrs. Seymour, of the Olympic; Major Knollys and Mrs. Knollys, Mr. Charles Reade, Major Butler, (husband of Elizabeth Thompson, the artist,) Mr. Meynell and his wife, (Miss Alice Thompson, author of "Preludes,") and a score of other notabilities. It was interesting to hear where they had all come from. One had run up from Margate, another from Brighton, a third from Worthing, a fourth from Henley-on-Thames; others were on the eve of their holidays, and some were detained in town. Charles Reade had just recovered from a serious illness. What do you think had laid this intellectual giant low? Overwork, he said. Idleness had restored him. Five-and-twenty years' hard work and no rest. That had been his complaint. I happen to know better. Mr. Reade had been trying to dig his grave with his teeth. What was his weakness? You will never guess. Hot cake! Charles Reade likes cake for tea and pudding for supper. The youthful craving for sweets has not yet deserted the veteran littérateur. Simple in his life, simple in his tastes, tea and cake at last nearly did for the author of *Christie Johnstone*. On Sunday night, however, he was himself again, and the youngest men in the room contrived to get him into corners to talk and chat. Reade is a pleasant, unostentatious, agreeable man, the sort of genial, quiet observer who would be delighted with America as much as he would delight his friends on the other side. He likes to talk of visiting the United States, but generally concludes with a sigh and the remark: "Ah! I think I'm too old now to take so long a journey." Miss Thompson (Mrs. Butler) is not in good health. I am at liberty to tell you that her next picture will depict a recruiting scene in Ireland. It will probably be called "Taking the Queen's Shilling." The artist has recently returned from a tour in Ireland. She wonders that anybody goes abroad in search of beautiful scenery until they have visited the Emerald Isle. Miss Thompson expects to make $30,000 by her latest battle picture. She sold it to the Fine Art Society for engraving. They gave her $20,000 down for the right of reproduction, and they give her a share of the sum which the original realizes after the engraving is published. Miss Thompson's sister, Alice, is a poet of real merit, and has had the advantage of having her first work illustrated by the painter of "The Roll Call."

By the way, Mr. Charles Reade has at present no intention of competing with the authors of the dramatic version of *That Lass o' Lowrie's*, which is to be produced under the title of "Lis," at the Opera Comique on the 1st of September. He is at the moment engaged upon a careful revision of "Dora," which will probably be produced next season. Mr. Wilkie Collins has succeeded in dramatizing *The Moonstone* sufficiently closely to play it in one act. Two three Indians, who appear to be peculiarly dramatic in the novel, are cut out of the play. The author has confined his attention to the one great incident of the theft of the diamond in London. The sleep-walking scene will be an important incident in the dramatic story. Mr. Paul Merritt has not been able to hold his own in spite of the warm encouragement of the press. "The Golden Plough" is to be withdrawn from the Adelphi on Saturday. "After Dark" will take its place. "Stolen Kisses" by the same author is not doing as well as the Globe mangement pretend, though the fine weather may have something to do with the gradual decrease in receipts at the treasury. Mr. Rowe, I hear to-day, is hopeful about "Brass." He thinks the critics have not been quite fair in their treatment of the piece. I fear he is doomed to be disappointed, and I am quite sure that everybody was anxious that "Brass" should be successful. When I say everybody I mean the people who know Mr. Rowe and feel a personal interest in his welfare, and there are many good fellows who might be mentioned as his friends on this side of the Atlantic. I expect the popularity of "Brighton," (the "Saratoga" of your American stage,) "the Divorce Case," and kindred plays have led Mr. Rowe to feel assured of a hearty reception for "Brass." I am inclined to think that "The Mighty Dollar," "Our Boarding House," or "Pique," would do well in London; but the stage is a lottery; you can never tell what will do until the verdict of the public is before you, and even then the uncertainty is not quite at an end. When Jenny Lee made her great hit in "Jo" all the pirates in the provinces, and a few in London, tried to share her success in different versions of the play. "Jo" or "Poor Jo," as the imitators called it, was performed all over the country while Miss Lee was starring at various London theatres. It was thought by some people that this had ruined the provinces for Miss Lee. Not at all. The country towns have waited until now for the original "Jo," and in some of the larger cities Miss Lee has been playing for $1,500 a night. Mr. Burnett (Miss Lee's husband) is said to be negotiating for a West End theatre. His idea is to run an establishment on the same principles as the Court and the Prince of Wales'. Why does he not try the St. James'? That beautiful house is not only to be let, but the freehold is offered for sale, (or will be next week,) and the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Kendall would put financial life even into the unfortunate house in King-street.

Swinburne, the hated poet of the æsthetic Buchanan, has written a novel. To-day the terms have been arranged for its publication. The secret is to be kept until the *Athenæum* appears on Friday. All great literary announcements are nursed for the *Athenæum*, which gives an air of authority, not to say cracular dignity, to the gossip of the publishing house and the studio. The future of a new and clever paper is in Swinburne's hands. The *Tatler* has sufficient merit of its own to warrant legitimate expectations of success; but the journal which publishes in weekly installments Swinburne's first novel is certain to secure a large and special circulation. The *Tatler* is the favored paper, and I hope its enterprising proprietary will have reason to bless the name of Swinburne. A statement has been made in one of your contemporaries to the effect that Mr. Hepworth Dixon is writing a book to prove that Bacon wrote Shakespeare's plays. It is not true. Mr. Dixon considers that Mr. Holmes has said all that can be said upon the subject; and although he does not agree with Mr. Holmes, he speaks highly of the ability with which that author has put forward the Bacon case. Mr. Dixon is engaged upon a new work, but it is not an essay in the direction of history or philosophy. I met him wandering about the Temple one day last week and "found him out." He was inquiring for "Record-in-the-Mud" alley, for "Jackdaw court," and other localities known to old students of the district. No man is more careful about the correctness of his literary color, than Dixon. He knows every brick in The Tower; he is evidently getting off the temple once more by heart. He is writing a new novel, and the leading scenes will be laid in and around the Temple, with its thousand historical associations. Some pleasant memories of Lamb and Goldsmith and Johnson. The new romance will be published early next January, which is Mr. Dixon's month for presenting to the world a new book. The public owe to Mr. Dixon's exertions free admission to the Tower of London. The day when the Government acted upon his suggestion of throwing the ancient fortress open was a redletter one among sight-seers. But the subordinate officials of the historic show do not appear to be acting in the spirit of her Majesty, who on two days a week opens the gates to all. On Tuesday afternoon a number of leading men held a meeting upon the subject at the Dock Hotel, on Tower Hill. Mr. W. M. Pyatt, the President, said hundreds of people were often kept waiting on the free days before the smallest attempt was made to admit them. He had seen thousands of excursionists from the country wait for hours at the gates, and go home at last disappointed. The "beefeaters," do not show the same alacrity in dealing with crowds on free days as they display when there is something to pay.

"Jacks-in-office" are proverbially obstructives, but we might have been forgiven for thinking that the working classes of the population would have been regarded by the doorkeepers as having a special claim on their sympathy. I am told that the Under Keeper of the Tower says everything is done that is possible for the accommodation of the public, but in this he is refuted by statistics. On days when you have to pay to see her Majesty's Tower 4,000 are frequently conducted through the building in a day. On Mondays and Saturdays, when all the world and his wife may look at the blocks and thumbscrews and dungeons for nothing, the showmen have never succeeded in exhibiting the place to more than 2,500. Mr. Ritchie, member of Parliament, who aided Mr. Dixon materially in freeing the Tower to the public, has undertaken to bring the present regulations before the proper authorities. Lord Beaconsfield would be quick in remedying an abuse of this kind if he were appealed to. If he really "ruled in England" the Tower and the British Museum would be open on Sundays.

Touching that promenade concert, I wondered who the handsome, stately man in confidential conversation with the Prince of Wales could be. When her Royal Highness smiled her approval of some particular piece of music he looked at her with sympathetic eyes and applauded heartily. The stranger, I have since found out, was her father, the King of Denmark, whom England left to be knocked on the head by his enemies after encouraging him to fight. That little bit of British perfidy was performed by Lord John Russell. The sympathy of the English people and their love for "the Sea King's daughter," the Princess of Wales, have been intensified by the continual remembrance of the ill-treatment which her father received at the hands of the men who now stand in opposition to Lord Beaconsfield. Had England done her duty the King of Denmark in the Schleswig-Holstein troubles, Germany would not have attacked Austria, the Franco-German war might never have been fought, and Europe would hardly now be witnessing the bloodiest and most cruel war of her sanguinary history. There is a time to fight, and a time to watch and wait and strive to keep the peace. When, encouraged by promises of English aid, Denmark drew the sword, that was the time to fight. Europe has never since believed in the word of England. She came to the natural conclusion that the Britisher had made up his mind not to fight any more. The shopkeeper was resolved to stick to business, and to wipe out all his warlike traditions. All the world thought in this wise, and the aggressive courts of Europe laid upon that basis their plans of conquest and "glory." The result has been cruel wars, standing armies, depressed trade, and a general thrusting backward of civilization. At last it looks as if England may have to stand the shock of all Europe against her. In her desperate longing for peace she has stood by and seen each power preyed upon and beaten in turn by the other; and now she is without an ally because she hesitates to form a real diplomatic friendship lest it should lead her into war. The outlook is not pleasant; it may be disastrous. The national mind is relieving itself by subscribing millions of dollars to "The Indian Famine Fund" and "The Turkish Compensation Fund." Far-seeing statesmen, who don't condescend to the empty theatrical displays of Gladstone and his son, would keep England straight by mobilizing her Army and being prepared for emergencies; but the word-chopper of Hawarden prefers to maintain an English neutrality by an utter unpreparedness for war. Fortunately for the safety of the Empire, Mr. Gladstone's unpatriotic efforts to damage the Premier, that he may work his own way back to office, are becoming more and more apparent to the humblest intellect; and his public refusal to believe that the Russians have committed any atrocities in the present war reduces his position to that of a mere fanatic.

OUR RESOURCES AND DEBTS

PROSPECT FOR SPECIE RESUMPTION.

THE LARGE REDUCTION OF THE DEBT IN AUGUST—FORTY-ONE MILLIONS IN GOLD IN THE TREASURY FREE FROM ALL DEMANDS—FAVORABLE OUTLOOK FOR RESUMPTION IN 1879—LARGE CURRENCY BALANCE—WHENCE THE INTERNAL REVENUE COMES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The regular monthly exhibit of the financial condition of the Government, which was issued yesterday, shows that the national finances are steadily improving and beginning to assume a condition which cannot fail to convince the most skeptical that Secretary Sherman will be able to carry out the mandate of the Resumption act and pay coin for the legal tender obligations of the United States presented for redemption on January 1, 1879, unless Congress, by unwise legislation, shall interfere. The statement shows that the public debt was reduced during the month of August $3,669,539, which is $760,000 in excess of the amount reduced during the corresponding month of last year. The reduction for the two months just closed was $4,688,444, which is about $500,000 in excess of the reduction made during July and August, 1876, and $2,000,000 in excess of the same two months of 1875.

Friends of resumption will find great encouragement in the steadily increasing coin balance. The total coin balance is $106,904,936. This amount includes $38,525,400 in coin certificates; $19,101,055 held for the redemption of called bonds, and $8,310,132 held for interest due and unpaid. Deducting these amounts leaves the net coin owned by the Treasury on yesterday, $40,968,349, which is a net increase of about $20,000,000 since March 1, 1877. The currency balance shows a corresponding increase. Including $8,265,412 held for the redemption of fractional currency, the currency balance is now $20,093,930, an increase of over $2,000,000 as compared with the last preceding statement. In addition to the figures given above, there is held $4,500,000 on account of the military establishment, for which no appropriation was made for the current fiscal year. Over $50,000,000 in legal tenders are held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, and nearly $14,000,000 for the redemption of circulating notes of national banks, making the total currency now in the Treasury about $84,000,000.

During the month just closed the legal tenders outstanding were reduced $1,118,056, and fractional currency, $612,221. The Customs receipts reported for the month were $12,688,801; internal revenue, $8,981,349, and miscellaneous, $1,500,000. The Treasurer now holds in 4 per cent. bonds received from national banks to secure circulation, $11,535,350, of which about $3,000,000 were received during August.

The amount of subsidiary silver coins disbursed is $34,730,151, and the amount now on hand, $2,312,517. The amount of fractional currency reported as outstanding is $19,172,111, but the actual amount outstanding is believed to be less than half that amount.

The following statement will show the receipts from internal revenue from the several States and Territories during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877. The receipts from the sale of adhesive stamps are not included, for the reason that those receipts cannot be apportioned among the States and Territories:

Alabama	$108,010	Missouri	$4,450,068
Arizona	15,520	Montana	20,730
Arkansas	85,850	Nebraska	602,743
California	2,749,584	Nevada	58,312
Colorado	75,775	New-Hampshire	224,309
Connecticut	661,420	New-Jersey	4,987,961
Dakota	22,396	New-Mexico	17,711
Delaware	470,175	New-York	14,452,189
Dis. of Col.	26,018	N. Carolina	1,775,848
Florida	165,991	Ohio	15,474,690
Georgia	278,879	Oregon	53,100
Idaho	16,562	Pennsylvania	6,279,046
Illinois	21,976,203	Rhode Island	233,165
Indiana	6,937,239	S. Carolina	105,631
Iowa	810,400	Tennessee	897,182
Kansas	139,763	Texas	237,949
Kentucky	9,534,424	Utah	28,438
Louisiana	626,440	Vermont	50,089
Maine	79,621	Virginia	7,932,221
Maryland	2,705,246	Washington	21,373
Massachusetts	2,668,727	W. Virginia	461,031
Michigan	1,821,882	Wisconsin	2,867,440
Minnesota	239,462	Wyoming	15,204
Mississippi	78,063		
Total			$112,544,668

The 15 States which paid over $1,000,000 each, contributed in the aggregate over $104,000,000, leaving less than $9,000,000 as the aggregate amount paid by the 23 remaining States and 7 Territories. The State of Illinois alone paid nearly one-fifth of the entire amount, and the States of Illinois, Ohio, and New-York contributed nearly one-half of the total sum collected. The six New-England States combined paid $3,926,023, which is considerably below the amount paid by several single districts in Illinois, Ohio, and several other Western States. The First Ohio District for Gallon Tax on distilled spirits paid $7,863,468, which is the largest amount received from any one district. The First Illinois District paid for Gallon Tax on distilled spirits, $6,288,954; the Fifth District paid $7,001,550. A number of other districts in Western States paid over $1,000,000 each for Gallon Tax on spirits, but the three districts named are the highest.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Standard Oil Works, of Long Island City, had its periodical fire yesterday, but, as the company has learned wisdom from experience, the damage was comparatively slight. Patrick Cannar, an engineer in the employ of the company, discovered the fire about 9 o'clock in the morning in a new agitator which is isolated from the others and situated near the bank of the East River. The workmen had just completed a job about two hours before, and there had been no fire near it since Saturday evening, consequently the origin of the fire could not be ascertained. It contained 1,500 gallons of unrefined oil, rained at about 15 cents a gallon. The agitator was built last Spring, of boiler iron, upon a brick and cement foundation; was lined with lead throughout, and cost the company $6,000, thus making the total loss about $7,000. The oil yard is well supplied with hose and fire apparatus, and the flames were, with the assistance of the local Fire Department, easily confined to the agitator. The burning building emitted an immense volume of black smoke all day, and crowds of people were attracted to the spot from this City to witness the fire.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the basement of No. 8 Wooster-street, a three-story brick building. The basement is occupied by G. F. Hartung, a cigar manufacturer, whose stock was damaged to the extent of $300. The first floor is occupied by the furnishing store of Wightman & Co., the owners of the building, who lose $500 on their stock and $300 on the building. All the losses are fully insured.

A fire broke out in a closet in the residence of Michael Brown, at No. 105 Summit-street, Brooklyn, at a late hour on Saturday night. It spread rapidly, and caused a damage of about $500 to clothing and furniture. No insurance. The building, which is owned by Charles White, was damaged to the extent of $300. Insured.

The explosion of a kerosene lamp in the window of the grocery store of Doscher & Schierenbeck, corner of Ryerson-street and Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday night, caused a damage of about $50. Fully insured.

A one-story brick stable in Carroll-street, near Columbia, Brooklyn, was total y destroyed by fire last night, together with its contents, consisting of a horse, harness, and a lot of feed. Loss, $300; no insurance.

A fire broke out at 8:50 last night on the top floor of the four-story brick tenement at No. 271 West Thirty-eighth-street, in a room occupied by Fritz Stark, and damaged the building to the extent of $50.

AN UNSOPHISTICATED CANADIAN SWINDLED.

A telegram from Quebec reports the following swindle at Levis: "While passengers were waiting about the depot of the Levis and Kennebec Railway a man approached a countryman and represented himself as a large shipper of produce who had run short of cash. He asked his companion to lend him $110 for a quarter of an hour, which request was acceded to, the countryman feeling quite contented in watching a quantity of baggage which the rascal pointed out as his own. He only became undeceived when the baggage was removed by the party to whom it really belonged, when the sharper was found to have disappeared with his booty."

THE SAN FRANCISCO VIGILANTES.

The San Francisco *Alta* printed its ten thousandth number on Aug. 25, and in some interesting reminiscences of its career says: "It had been the policy of the *Alta* from the start to advocate and defend the interests of San Francisco, California, the Pacific Slope, and the Union; and, as we have understood them, they were always in harmony with the general principles of truth, political justice and popular rights. When the letter and spirit of the law were brought into antagonism by bad officials, and the people were compelled to choose between them, ties in the present war reduces his position to that of a mere fanatic of 1851 and 1856, organizations not to be confounded with the hasty mobs which in other places have assumed the name here made respectable. The Vigilance Committees of San Francisco had written constitutions, carefully scrutinized the applicants for admission, required every member to sign his name, kept careful records of all the proceedings, condemned nobody without a trial as fair and deliberate as could be obtained without the fullest sanction of the law, never admitted any hearsay evidence, and allowed the accused to call every witness that he wanted, and to be heard in his own defense. Universal history contains no record of an extra-constitutional tribunal which punished crime with such scrupulous regard for the principles of justice, or with manifest benefit to the public, or with more honor to its leaders."

LOGS SEIZED IN TEXAS.

THE ALLEGED TRESPASS ON GOVERNMENT LANDS—WHAT THE MILL MEN SAY.

Correspondence of the Galveston News.

ORANGE, Aug. 24, 1877.

EDITORS NEWS: I have been waiting for the United States log war to assume a definite position toward our mill and timber men before writing you, but the longer I wait the less we seem to know about it. The facts are as follows: First came two men claiming to be Deputy United States Marshals, who virtually seized all pine logs afloat and ordered the mills to stop sawing pine. The Deputies commenced tying up all the pine logs they could get to the Louisiana shore, no matter whether the pine was cut on Texas lands or Louisiana lands. While they were engaged in seizing and tying up logs, United States Marshal Gainey arrived, and stated to several of our citizens that he did not authorize the seizure of any pine tied to the Texas shore, or the stopping of any mills in Texas. The citizens have in every instance obeyed all the orders of the Marshal and his deputies, and have permitted the seizure of logs cut in Texas without any show of resistance; but they have requested a written notice of seizure from the officers and their authority for their actions. This has been refused in every instance. No satisfaction can be got out of the Marshal or his deputies—one verbally seizes the Texas logs and the other verbally releases them, or says it was done without authority. This has become very troublesome to our mill men. Yesterday parties who were interested in a boom of about 1,700 ties, which were tied to the Texas shore, took with them an officer of the State of Texas and proceeded to the boom, for the purpose of bringing the ties to this place and to arrest any person who interfered without authority. They were met by the United States Deputy Marshals, who stated if the ties were moved they would seize them. The Deputy Sheriff demanded their authority and offered to turn the ties over to them on a written notice of seizure from any United States officer. This they refused, but threatened to cut the ropes. The Deputies tried to get the Sheriff to resist or threaten, but he offered the ties any time they would give him written notice, and advised them to let them alone unless they did so. The ties were brought down and are now being shipped by the Texas and New Orleans Railroad. I learn the ties belong to Hyatt, Stuart & Fuller. The Marshals have about 2,000 pine logs of Hyatt, Stuart & Fuller under seizure. The seizure of timber from Hyatt, Stuart & Fuller cuts the new mill of Satcher & Moore to stop sawing. They were ordered by the United States Deputy Marshal to stop sawing pine, but Marshal Gainey says without his authority. This seizure is having its effect on business of this town, and also of the Texas and New-Orleans Railroad. If it is done by the proper authority, acting under instructions of the United States Government, the people will submit without a murmur, but if it is done for the purpose of harassing our citizens or black-mailing, it is time the proper authorities should attend to it. We have plenty of cypress logs and shingles to supply the State until late in the Fall. Judge Crosby, Vice-President of the railroad, informed me that Attorney-General Devens, at Washington, had assured him that the seizure of pine logs at this place should be attended to immediately and brought to settlement without delay.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Rev. Abraham Marsh, one of the oldest Congregational clergymen in Connecticut, and for some time President of the Connecticut Bible Society, died at Tolland yesterday.

Henry Tyson, a prominent citizen of Baltimore, formerly President of the City Passenger Railroad, and a few years since one of the Vice-Presidents of the Erie Railway, died there yesterday.

John S. Emons, a leading Democratic politician of the Poughkeepsie District, died on Saturday, aged 52 years. He was twice a member of the Legislature, twice elected Associate Judge of the county, and several times Supervisor. His death was sudden, and was caused by typhoid fever.

Gen. Jesse Lazear died in Baltimore County, Md., yesterday morning, aged 73. He was a Brigadier-General of the State Militia of Pennsylvania, and connected with the Bank of Waynesburg. He was a member of the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congresses. He moved to Maryland at the end of his second term in 1862. He was a man of large wealth, and senior member of the firm of Jesse Lazear & Co., of Baltimore.

Hon. Cyrus Edwards, LL.D., died at his home in Alton, Ill., on the morning of Aug. 31. He had lived in Madison County for over 50 years, and reached the ripe old age of 84. He was the nominee at one time of the Whig Party for Governor of Illinois, and though at that time that party had a minority of 10,000 votes, he came within 800 votes of election. In 1847 he was the author of the famous "2-mill clause," so judiciously indorsed by the people at that time, and at all times. During his connection with the Legislature and political matters generally he had the full confidence of his supporters. Mr. Edwards had been sent twice to Congress. His brother, Ninian Edwards, was the first Governor of the Territory of Illinois, and was connected with Illinois' early history.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3—1 A. M.—The pressure has very generally fallen, but risen again slightly. It is lowest off the Middle and East Atlantic coasts. Cooler, north-west winds prevail with partly cloudy weather in the Middle States and New-England, but with occasional rain in the lake region. North and north-west winds prevail in the Southern States and interior of the Gulf States. Northerly winds and clear weather prevail in the Ohio Valley and the North-west. The rivers changed but little on Sunday.

INDICATIONS.

For the Middle States and New-England, north-west to south-west winds, cooler followed by warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, and stationary followed by rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, stationary or rising barometer, cooler northerly winds, except southerly at the coast stations, and partly cloudy or clear weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, north-west to south-west winds, and warmer clear weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising, followed by falling barometer, southeast to south-west winds, and generally warmer clear weather.

For the lake region, rising, followed by stationary or falling barometer, north-west, backing to south-west, winds, and cooler cloudy, followed by warmer clear weather, with occasional rains.

The rivers will remain stationary or will rise slightly.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	74°	64°	3:30 P. M.	77°	75°
6 A. M.	73°	63°	6 P. M.	73°	73°
9 A. M.	72°	66°	9 P. M.	66°	73°
12 M.	76°	70°	12 P. M.	63°	69°

Average temperature yesterday.....68½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....71¾°.

POSTAL CHANGES FOR LAST WEEK.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Following were the postal changes for the week ending Sept. 1, 1877:

New-England.—Postmasters Appointed—Daniel E. Plummer, Lee, Stafford County, N. H.; Le C. Allen, Bowdoin Centre, Sagadahoc County, Me.; Lucius Tuttle, Jr., East Granville, Addison County, Vt.; Joseph L. Wells, Granby, Essex County, Vt.; Georgiana Miller, Hartland Centre, Hartford County, Conn.; Merritt Hunt, Northfield, Litchfield County, Conn.

New-York.—Names of Offices Changed—Smith's Mills, Franklin County, to Brushton. Postmasters Appointed—Albert Williams, Crarryville, Columbia County; John K. Whiting, Moores Forks, Clinton County; Elmore A. Vincent, North Clove, Dutchess County; Isaac Shurter, Samsonville, Ulster County; Mrs. Hannah Spurbeck, South Granby, Orange County.

New-Jersey.—Postmaster Appointed—Samuel Martin, Pitts Grove, Salem County.

Maryland.—Postmaster Appointed—Harrison Gresham, Edisville, Kent County.

Pennsylvania.—Postmasters Appointed—M. M. Seybolt, Brookston, Forest County; Benjamin F. Swingle, Canaan, Wayne County; Joel Rosenberger, Hilltown, Bucks County; George H. Stimson, Lehigh Tannery, Carbon County; Thomas Johnson, Milwaukee, Luzerne County; Mrs. Marinda Sherman, Sherman, Wayne County.

CHRISTIAN BURIAL REFUSED A FREE-MASON.

The London *Court Journal* says: "Canon Walker, the Roman Catholic priest of Macclesfield, on Wednesday refused to inter the body of an Excise officer named Delany, on the ground that the rules of the Church forbade him reading the service over any member of secret societies. The deceased, who was a Roman Catholic, was also a Freemason. Rev. Mr. Hurst, of Huddersfield, interred the body, which it was originally intended should be buried in Roman Catholic ground, but which was laid in the Church of England portion of the cemetery."

POLITICAL NEWS BY MAIL.

THE POLITICAL ISSUES.

HOW THEY ARE REGARDED BY A MAINE REPUBLICAN WHOM CONGRESSMAN FRYE VOUCHES FOR.

Hon. William P. Frye has addressed a note to the Lewiston (Me.) *Journal*, in which he says: "I have several valuable correspondents in my district, and no one of these gives clearer expression to his political views than William Lowell, of Minot, a farmer, a laborer all his life, a man now more than three score years and ten. Without his knowledge or consent, without dissenting from his views, I offer the inclosed for publication." Following is the letter alluded to:

WEST MINOT, Aug. 28, 1877.

Hon. William P. Frye:

DEAR SIR: I have attended no conventions, but have not been an idle observer or reader of the doings and reports of them. I was sorry that any open differences of opinion in our State Convention should have been so sharply expressed, or expressed at all, on the policy of the President with the South. It is hardly time to judge of the effects of the policy. The Southerners are put upon their good behavior—on trial—and now, if they shall continue their savage and murderous course to deter men from the free exercise of the ballot and expression of political opinion, the President and all Republicans will be ready to enforce by more vigorous and peremptory means their submission to all constitutional guarantees. Otherwise, should they give the signs and manifestations to cultivate the spirit of peace, the establishment of primary schools, and the protection of all in the ballot and civil rights, we shall join in approval of the policy and approval of the President. There must some way be an end to this strife, and if the experiment (as it must be called) of the President shall have the effect to harmonize and bring peace to the country, it is an achievement better than could be won by force of arms.

It is said by some that the President's policy will make the South all Democratic—a solid South. Now this, to my mind, is not possible. Men are not so constituted (unless driven to it by tyranny and barbarities that are revolting to the race) to be agreed and united politically more than religiously. They will divide and take sides and form parties. The love of office, preferment, and independence in thinking and acting for themselves must and will rule men, and this state of things must obtain and govern the South, and politically divide its people, as it does in the Northern States. I see no reason for the Republican Party to be alarmed, but to stand together, firm and united. They saved the country, and they ought to know how to keep it.

In my view the greatest danger that threatens the country at the present time, and one which needs the watch of the statesman, is the Greenback movement. Its tendency is bad. It appeals to the prejudices of the laboring man, sets him against the capitalist, arrays the employed against the employers, leads the poor man and laborer to believe he is the abused party. Place all the industries of the country under the greatest tide of success, with the present influx of the foreign population and our own waiting population, there would be a greater supply of laborers than demand. The ordinary course of trade and business cannot give employment to the great surplus of laborers. Then, again, think of those who choose idleness and beggary and live by any and all causes of complaint, whether real or imaginary, for what they can gain by plunder—such as would be glad to have all property confiscated and divided up among themselves. Any political policy that fosters this spirit of distrust and excites enmity to the rich is pernicious and destructive in its influences, and detrimental to the whole country.

I need not go on and speak of the late riots and destruction of property, and all these occurrences ought to put the guardians of the country on the watch and compel a preparation to meet any future emergency.

I will now stop my wanderings by wishing prosperity to the country and a long and useful life to yourself Yours, WILLIAM LOWELL.

CONCERNING SENATOR GROVER.

A correspondent of the Sacramento (Cal.) *Union*, writing from Salem, Oregon, has the following in reference to Senator Grover: "This much-examined gentleman spends his Summer vacation on a farm close in among the cascade ranges on the north fork of the Santiam, a beautiful little valley that has nestled in between the spurs, 10 miles in length, and only a day's easy drive from Salem. In view of the great effort made by Federal officials to impeach Grover, and the thorough discomfiture they met with, he stands rather better before the world than he deserves. It has amounted to positive infamy without hearing to be found in it, unless the testimony of Stiles casts a shadow, which is more than Stiles himself can do just now, as he is held in Portland Jail on an indictment for perjury, and the chances are that he and others will have a free ride to the Penitentiary. The history of Higby and his witness Lake calls forth many uncivil comments from Eastern papers as to Oregon civilization, but only proves that the dirty pool of politics will snarch like a polecat in Oregon as well as elsewhere. These men are all new-comers and adventurers, and we had to borrow Stiles from California to secure his services as witness. He came confidingly without any of the Penitentiary odor for years of free board at the State's expense, which is very likely to be the case. The whole proceedings of the examination might pass for a farce, only for the disgrace involved in the attempted evidence. President Hayes should issue another pronunciamento against Federal officers attempting to work up political evidence in this manner, and he might reasonably commence by dismissing from public duties the men who made this late attempt. As for Gov. or Senator Grover, he will have all the burden he needs to carry in standing up under the weight of the load involved in the attempt to make and unscrupulous demagogue, and has beggared himself in the persistent effort to advance his political fortunes. While holding himself, with uplifted skirts, disclaiming all collusion with corruption, he has employed the vilest tools to do his service, and they have bled him so freely that he is impoverished—even though a Senator."

MR. BELFORD ON RAILROADS.

Congressman J. B. Belford, of Colorado, has been telling the Boulder *News* his views on the railroad question. Among other things he said: "The Constitution of the United States invests Congress with the power to regulate commerce between foreign nations and between different States. Our commerce with foreign nations is carried on by vessels; that between the States by railroads. Fifty years ago our commerce was carried almost exclusively on lakes, oceans, and navigable rivers, but during the last few years the railroads have revolutionized this. During last year 83 per cent. of all the grain receipts of the Atlantic sea-ports was by rail, and it is now stated that over 90 per cent. of all the commerce between the West and seaboard is carried by rail. Years ago it was decided that anything that regulated commerce between foreign nations was a power which reached the vessels, the vehicles of international commerce. By parity of reason this power must also reach the cars and railroads, which are now doing the work substitution of the old highway, and the constitutionality of issuing bonds to aid in the construction of a railroad is based upon that fact. That the State has control of highways has always been conceded, and when the highway becomes national, the nation should also control it. All these branch railroads are mere feeders to the main lines which traverse the continent, and in the business of the whole people have a direct interest. Whatever injures the branch affects the main trunk, and it will not do to subject an interest which has grown to be national to the control of 38 different State Legislatures. On the contrary, the nation, to promote the interests of commerce, and to regulate it, should assume the control of these roads so far as to regulate their rates. In some countries, as in England, France, Belgium, and Austria, the railroads are owned by the Government, and in all European countries are under the direct supervision of Government officials. I think it should be made a cause of forfeiture to the charter for a railroad company to burden itself with a fictitious debt, or illegitimately increase its bonds. As long as railroad companies are permitted to create fictitious and fraudulent debts, and to apply the earnings of the roads to the payment of such debts, just so long will the honest stockholder be robbed and plundered, and the wages of the employes be kept at a pittance."

NEW PHASE IN MARYLAND POLITICS.

The Denton (Caroline County, Md.,) *Union* publishes a call for a mass-convention on the 11th of September by "the voters of all parties opposed to perpetuating the power of the 'ring,' to the waste of public money by the Fish Commission and the Board of Control and Review, the expensive system of publishing the laws and other printing, and to the despotic and corrupt means used to secure party nominations for office and to the levying and selling the same." The call adds that "in the formation of the ticket the claims of the staid farmer and working man shall be considered." The notice is signed, "Many Democrats, Republicans, Reformers, and others."

TOOMBS ON THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

In his address in Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 24, Robert Toombs said: "The railroad question is a big question. It is the biggest that was ever before the world. When we chartered them first in Georgia, we gave them one-half of the old wagon rates, because we didn't believe they were able to haul heavy freights, and we gave them what we thought was right. Since that time human genius has given us great inventions whereby these railroads are enabled to carry 50 tons where, before, they could only carry five.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls.	6	Moss, bales.	45
Beans, bbls.	31	Oil, bbls.	15
C. S. Oil, bbls.	102	Oil-cake, pkls.	96
Eggs, bbls.	247	Lard-oil, bbls.	10
Flour, bbls.	13,890	Linseed-oil, bbls.	75
Corn-meal, bbls.	1,410	Pork, bbls.	371
Wheat, bushels.	42,600	Beef, pkls.	291
Corn, bushels.	2,400	Provisions, pkls.	2,653
Oats, bushels.	47,250	Lard, tcs.	2,095
Rye, bushels.	15,882	Butter, pkls.	2,938
Malt, bushels.	1,400	Cheese, pkls.	2,851
Flax, bales.	83	Starch, pkls.	1,175
Flax-seed, bags.	2,286	Spelter, pcs.	507
Grass-seed, bags.	79	Saltpetre, pkls.	14
Hemp, bales.	27	Tallow, pkls.	165
Hops, bales.	79	Tobacco, hhds.	144
Hides, bales.	2,797	Tobacco, pkls.	169
Grease, pkls.	25	Whisky, bbls.	585
Leather, sides.	6,059	Wool, bales.	66

COFFEE—Rio firm, and desirable lots in good demand; 4,834 bags by the Circassian, sold at 18¾c. @ 21c., gold; and 1,000 bags, by the Laplace, on private terms. Other kinds quiet at former quotations.... Stock of Coffee in first hands to-day included of Rio, 83,924 bags; Maracaibo, 28,769 bags; Java, 49,750 bags; Savanilla, 1,396; Singapore, 27,292 bags; Laguayra, 26,044 bags; Costa Rica, 2,814 bags; Augostura, 2,111 bags; Mexican, 3,767 bags; Mocha, ½ bales, 368; Mocha, ½ bales, 1,962.

COTTON—Has been unchanged as to values for early delivery, although somewhat irregular in movement.... Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 391 bales, (of which 90 bales were on last evening,) all to spinners.... And for forward delivery a moderate business has been on a restricted scale at rather lower figures.... Sales have been reported since our last of 20,600 bales, of which 10,300 bales were on last evening and 10,300 bales to-day, with 2,500 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, September, closing at 10.31c.@10.32c.; October, 10.69c.@10.70c.; November, 10.58c.@10.59c.; December, 10.60c.@10.61c.; January, 10.71@10.72. February, 10.87@10.88 March, 11.03@11.04; April, 11.17@11.19—showing a decline of 1@2 points, closing steady.... The receipts at this port to-day were 1,044 bales, and at the shipping ports—bales, against 221 bales same day last week.... The week's exports hence have been 2,965 bales to Liverpool, and 720 Guarda.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 9-16	9 9-16	9 11-16	9 11-16
Strict Ordinary	9 13-16	9 15-16	10 1-16	10 1-16
Good Ordinary	10 5-16	10 5-16	10 7-16	10 7-16
Strict Good Ord.	10 7-16	10 7-16	10 9-16	10 9-11
Low Middling	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Strict Low Mid.	11 13-16	11 13-16	11 15-16	11 15-16
Middling	11	11	11⅛	11⅛
Good Middling	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
Strict Good Mid.	11⅜	11⅜	12⅛	11⅝
Middling Fair	11⅞	11⅞	12	12
Fair	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 3-16	Low Middling	10
Strict Good Ord.	9 13-16	Middling	10 5-16

DYEWOODS—Quiet since our last at former quotations; stock includes 2,797 tons Logwood, 100 tons Fustic, 610 tons Lima Wood, 159 tons Camwood and 185 tons Barwood.

FLOUR AND MEAL—In the way of State and Western Flour the dealings reached a liberal aggregate, chiefly in low Extras and Minnesota trade, and in desirable lots of Winter Wheat Extras and Minnesota Extras, wanted for home use, at generally stronger prices. Superfine and No. 2 Flour were quoted in quite active request at firmer and rising prices. Holders, as a rule, were offering supplies with reserve. Lines of shipping Extras were very scarce for early delivery, and sovereign countracts were reported at full prices for September and November. Sales have been reported since our last of 21,100 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour at all classes, very poor to choice, at $2 75@$6 25, mostly unsound Extras at $5@$5 75; Sour Flour at $3 25@$6 25, chiefly Sour Extras at $5@$5 75; very poor to fancy Spring at $3@$3 75. Nominally at $3 20@$3 70 for poor to very choice Winter, and $3 10@$3 50 for Spring; very inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $2 75@$3 75, mainly at $3 40@$3 70 for about fair to choice Winter Wheat; poor to good Extra State at $3 25@$5 55, (of which 500 bbls. good, Rollies at 7s. 9d.; 1,000 do., 9 D. average, at 9s., and sundry small lots of other City stock, in bulk, at former figures.....Bacon dull, but held with confidence.....Western Steam Lard has been in fair request for early delivery at firmer rates.....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 663 tcs. new at $8 25@$8 37½, closing at $8 37½@$8 50.....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard has been more sought after, with Western Steam, September option, quoted at the close at $8 50@$8 62½, October at $8 35; November at $8 05; December at $7 85, and seller the remainder of the year at $8 52½@$8 55 asked, showing an improvement.....Sales were reported of Western Steam to the end of 2,750 tcs. September, at $8 30@$8 35; 3,750 tcs., October, at $8 42½@$8 45; 1,850 tcs., November, at $8 05@$8 10, and 1,000 tcs. December, at $8 02½@$8 55; and 1,000 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at $8 52½@$8 55.....City Steam and Kettle quiet to-day; quoted at the close at $8 30@$8 40; no sales. 90 tcs. at former quotations. And No. 1 quoted at $8 50@$8 62½.....Refined Lard in less demand; quoted for the Continent, for early delivery, at the close, at $8 37½ (sales, 150 tcs., South American, at $8 37½ @9 50, and West Indies, $6 87½@$7.....Stock of Lard here reported at 27,494 tcs. prime, 186 tcs. off grade.....Stock of Stearine, 718 hds. and tcs. Beef and Beef Hams have been inactive at former rates.....Stock of Beef in the packing yards to-day, 145 tcs. and bbls. against 124 tcs. and bbls. Aug. 1, 1877, and 3,714 tcs. and bbls. August, 1877.....Butter of choice to fancy quality has been in light supply, and quoted firm on a fair demand; poor qualities in less request and lower; fine dairy, 20c. @22c.; fine to choice Western, 11c.@22c.....Cheese has been moderately sought after at about former rates.....We quote new State Factory at 8½c. @11½c. for fair to strictly fancy, and Western Factory at 9c.@11c. for fair to fancy.....Eggs have been in rather more request, with prices quoted firm within the range of 16c.@19c. for fair to strictly fancy marks per dozen.....Tallow has been firm and wanted; quoted at from 5⅝@5 25 for good to strictly choice; sales equal to 105,000 lb., on the spot at 5⅝@5 18¾, chiefly at 5⅝ 12½@5 18¾.....Stearine in fair demand, with prime to choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 9½@10 25.....Sales 18,000 lbs. at 9½c. Crease Stearine at 6½c.@8c.

SKINS—Deer have been more sought after at firm prices.....Receipts, 191 bales; sales, 6,000 lb. Mexican, 20,000 lb. Central American, 5,000 lb. Para, and 2,500 lb. Matamoras, on private terms.....Goat have been in fair request at full recent prices.....Receipts, 323 bales; 100 bales Payta, 10 bales Puerto Cabello, and 20 bales Curacoa on private terms.....We quote Deer thus: Para Cru., 27½@30c.; Para Cut, 27½@30c.; Central American, 27½@30c.; Puerto Cabello, 26c.@27c.; Honduras, 30c. @32½c.; Central American, 25c.@30c.....And Goat steady, thus: Tampico, 43c.@47½c.; Matamoras, 45c.@47½c. gold; Buenos Ayres, 39c.@42½c.; Payta, 47c.@49c.; Curacoa, selected, 54c.; Cape, 30c.; Madras, ⅌ skin, 55c.; Patna, 37½c.

SUGARS—Raw have been in fair demand and quoted firm, with fair to good Refining Cuba at 8½c.@8¾c. ⅌ lb.; sales, 800 hhds. on this basis.....Refined was also quoted.....Stock of Raw Sugars here to-day, 113,503 hhds., 23,426 bxs., and 310,956 bags, (and 2,815 hhds. Melado,) including in the total of hhds., 100,244 hhds. Cuba, 4,538 hhds. Porto Rico, 2,629 hhds. Muscovado, 4,653 hhds. English, 260 hhds. St. Croix, and 500 hhds. New-Orleans, against a grand total, Sept. 1, 1876, of 22,589 hhds., 37,256 bxs., 93,244 bags, (and 1,088 hhds. Melado.)

TOBACCO—Has been in fair demand at full rates.....Receipts of Domestic Leaf here in August, 2,484 hhds.; sales and deliveries, 9,040 hhds. stock to-day, 34,378 hhds., against 36,714 hhds. same time last year.....Sales in August, 5,800 hhds. here, of which 4,400 hhds. for export.....Receipts of Spanish in August, 7,619 bales; sales and shipments, 8,056 bales; stock to-day, 24,603 bales, against 13,450 bales same time in 1876.....Sales of Seed Leaf in August,——cases, of which 3,141 cases for export.

WHISKY—Dull; quoted at $1 13⅁.

FREIGHTS—But little business was done in the chartering line, chiefly Grain and Petroleum, at generally full rates. In the way of Berth Freights the movements were comparatively light and indicative of no important changes in rates.....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 200 hhds. Tobacco at 30s., and, by steam, small lots of Cotton at 5d. @ 7-32, a small lot of Grain, (to completo loading,) on private terms, quoted at 11d.@11¼d. ⅌ bushel; 150 pks. Machinery, and 100 bbls. Apples, on private terms; 1,200 pks. Oil-cake, part at 30s. @70 pks. Tallow, part at 40s.; small lots of Bacon at 50s.; Cheese at 60s., and Provisions, in tcs., and bbls., at 7s. and 5s., and recently 5,000 pks. Corn-meal on private terms. Also a British steam-ship, (to arrive from Liverpool,) with Cotton, from Galveston, (via Liverpool,) at ¾ c. @¾ c. and 5 ⅌ cent., represented as the first contract of the season in this line. And a British ship, 1,537 tons, with Wheat, from San Francisco, (chartered there,) at 42s. 6d. .....For London, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. ⅌ bbl. .....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, at 10½d. ⅌ standard bushel.....For Bristol, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 4s. ⅌ bbl.; 100 tcs. Beef at 5s. ⅌ tierce; 75 bbls. Pork at 6s. ⅌ bbl.....For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian brig, 330 tons, hence, with about 7,500 quarters Grain at 10s. 6d. ⅌ quarter.....For Dublin or, Belfast two British ships, 1,198 and 888 tons, with respectively 7,500, and 5,500 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 9d. @ 6s. 3d. ⅌ quarter. For the United Kingdom, direct, a British bark, 893 tons, (to arrive from Havre,) hence, with about 7,000 quarters Grain at 6s. 6d. ⅌ quarter; and a British Steam-ship, 873 tons, net, (to arrive from England,) hence, with about 7,000 quarters do., at 8s. (with option of the Continent at the same rate).....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 860 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain at 7s. 1½d.; an Austrian bark, 625 tons, hence, with about 3,750 quarters do., at 7s. 1½d.; a Norwegian bark, 602 tons, hence, with about 3,700 quarters do., at 7s. 2d.; five or six foreign vessels, (to arrive,) with Grain, from Philadelphia, reported as within the range of 6s. 9d.@7s. ⅌ quarter, and a British ship, 1,247 tons, with Wheat, from San Francisco, (chartered there,) on private terms, quoted at 40s.@42s.....For Havre or Dunkirk an American bark, 446 tons, hence, with about 3,300 bbls. Crude Petroleum, reported at 4s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.....For Madeira, an American brig, 349 tons, hence, with about 1,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.....For Dantzic, a German bark, 448 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.....For Baltic, a British bark, 265 tons, with about 1,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Boston, at 5s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.....For the German Ocean, a British bark, 517 tons, hence, with about 3,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6s. 4½d. ⅌ bbl.....For a Dutch port, a British brig, 193 tons, hence, with about 1,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6s. ⅌ bbl.....For French and Italian ports, tonnage was in very good request for the Tobacco trade. Baltimore loading quoted at 27s. 6d.@30s.....For Crete, an American bark, 688 tons, hence, with flour and Grain, at a round sum, not disclosed.....For Smyrna, an American bark, 493 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with general cargo, at a round sum, not disclosed.....For Bilboa, the British brig, 249 tons, mentioned in our last, takes hence 1,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6s. 6d. ⅌ bbl., and 118,805 hhds., 23,426 bxs., and 310,956 bags, (and 2,815 hhds. Melado,) including in the total of hhds., 100,244 hhds. Cuba, 4,538 hhds. Porto Rico, 2,629 hhds. Muscovado, 4,653 hhds. English, 260 hhds. St. Croix, and 500 hhds. New-Orleans, against a grand total, Sept. 1, 1876, of 22,589 hhds., 37,256 bxs., 93,244 bags, (and 1,088 hhds. Melado.)

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SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unobtainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100 gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA.....WED., Sept. 5 ABYSSINIA..WED., Sept. 19
BOTHNIA..WED., Sept. 12 SCYTHIA...WED., Sept. 26
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage $80, $100, and $120, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FOR LOUISVILLE, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 5
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 8
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 8 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Sept. 6
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Sept. 13
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Sept. 20
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Oct. 4
First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 42 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Devonia.....Sept. 8, 6 A. M. Bolivia.....Sept. 22, 3 P. M.
Anchoria.....Sept. 15, 11 A. M. California.....Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
Cabins, $85 to $90, according to accommodations. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Australia.....Sept. 8, 6 A. M. Utopia.....Sept. 19, 2 P. M.
Cabins, $55 to $70; Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 24-st., Hoboken.
DONAU.....Sat., Sept. 8 HERMANN...Sat., Sept. 22
ODER.....Sat., Sept. 15 NECKAR.....Sat., Sept. 29
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT:
CITY OF NEW-YORK, THOMPSON.....Wednesday, Sept. 5
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Sept. 15
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DELANO.....Wednesday, Sept. 19
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
CITY OF HAVANA, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Sept. 15
P. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
CITY OF BERLIN.....Sept. 15, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Sept. 22, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at low-est rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Greece, Th., Sept. 6, 3 P. M. Erin, Thurs., Sept. 20, 3 P. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
England, Sat., Sept. 8, 3 P. M. Spain, Sat., Sept. 22, 3 P. M.
The Queen, Sept. 15, 10:30 A. M. Egypt.
Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from $1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 2:30 P. M.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Sept. 25, 7 A. M.
Cabin passage, $55, 65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.
Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
LABRADOR, SAMBLE.....Wednesday, Sept. 5, 3 P. M.
PERIERE, DANRE.....Wednesday, Sept. 12, 8:30 A. M.
FRANCE, TREVELLE.....Wednesday, Sept. 19, 3 P. M.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS.
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CREESMAN, TUESDAY, Sept. 4, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, Thursday, Sept. 6, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 52 South-st.
ST. JAGO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Sept. 8, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For the ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship COLON.....Saturday, Sept. 15
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship City of PEKING.....Wednesday, Sept. 12
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 12
For information and tickets apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY Sept. 12
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MORRELL, EULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
GELLERT.....Sept. 6 LESSING.....Sept. 20
RUGENIA.....Sept. 13 FRIESLAND.....Sept. 27
Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all ports in England: First Cabin, $100, gold. Second Cabin, $60, gold: Steerage, $30, currency.
RUDOLPH ARDT & CO., C. R. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Blank United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot.* (For 23d-st. see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coaches to Buffalo.
4 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West, Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-room to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For long trains have tens tables and cards in hotels and
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.
Depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., as follows:
9:30 A. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.
Ticket and baggage office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-PORT.
FOR R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 4 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 9:15 and 5 P. M. at Newport.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877,
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M. 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.
Trains arrive from Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:00, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. L. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after June 25, 1877,
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.
Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8:30, 9, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. and 12 Midnight.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1, Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; No. 116, and 113 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.
11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga and Montreal.
3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Day trains as per Local Time Tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. R. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS leave New-York from James-slip 30 minutes, and from 24th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. No boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:44, 9:03 A. M., 3:30, 4:06 P. M.; Sundays, from Brooklyn, at 4:30 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 3, 4:15, 5:03, 6:03 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:03 P. M. For Jamaica, at 7:30, 8:44, 9:03, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:33, 6:03 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:35 P. M. For Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 2:20, 5:05 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 8:44, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 8, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:48 P. M. For Far Rockaway only—Sundays at 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:10, 6:30 P. M.—6:35 to Far Rockaway only. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time table. Ticket offices in New-York at James-slip and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries; at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, No. 785 Broadway, and No. 947 Third Avenue; Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. In Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st. In Brooklyn, E. D., No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.
Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Becker-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 8:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:10 P. M.
Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
Philadelphia and Toms River, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.
W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 A. M. For Air-Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

STEAM-BOATS.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.
The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY, at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with express trains for
SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK AND
WHITE MOUNTAINS,
and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West.
Free transfers to and from Brooklyn by steam-boat, leaving Jewell's Wharf (Fulton-st.) daily at 5:15 P. M.
FARE ONLY $1.50,
and price of state-rooms correspondingly reduced.
Messina's String Bands accompany each steamer.
S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-st., Pier, N. R., at 9:35, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central R. R. for the West, and with express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River R. R. received on board for passage. FREE TRANSFER from and to BROOKLYN by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex. Leaves Jewell's Wharf (Fulton-st.) at 8 A. M. Tickets over New-York Central and for Saratoga on the wharf.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. PARKER.
FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, 1st..	10:00 A. M.	Saturday, 1st....	2:00 P. M.
Sunday, 2d.....	9:00 A. M.	Sunday, 2d.....	3:30 P. M.
Monday, 3d.....	11:30 A. M.	Monday, 3d.....	3:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 4th....	3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 5th..	6:45 A. M.
Wednesday, 5th	3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 6th...	6:45 A. M.
Thursday, 6th..	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 7th.....	6:45 A. M.
Friday, 7th.....	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 8th...	6:45 A. M.

HELEN—CAPT. J. & THROCKMORTON.
FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, 1st....	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 1st....	6:30 A. M.
Monday, 3d.....	2:30 P. M.	Monday, 3d.....	7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 4th....	1:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 4th....	8:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 5th.	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 4th....	3:20 P. M.
Thursday, 6th..	9:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 5th..	2:30 P. M.
Friday, 7th.....	3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 6th...	2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 8th...	1:00 P. M.	Friday, 7th.....	2:30 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, AND WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 26 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. 23d-st., E. R., at 3:15 P. M.; and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Plainville, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, HARLETON, JONES'S BEACH, &c. (Cold Spring.) Long Island.—The new and fast steamer J. S. SCHUYLER will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. at 8:45 P. M.; foot of 33d-st., East River, at 4 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington.
Tickets to all landings, 50 cents.
Excursion tickets, $1.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY AND SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. PIER FOOT OF THIRTY-SECOND-ST. THE ONLY AND OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA, leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.
Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 2:45 P. M., and 334 st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents.
Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

BONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad. steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

A.—MARY POWELL—FOR WEST POINT, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, leaves Pier No. 39 North River, daily, at 3:30 P. M. Free transfer to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex, leaving Jewell's Wharf at 3 P. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence direct.
A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")
Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.
THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 33 N. R. foot of Jay-st.
Free transfer for passengers via either line to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the *Brooklyn Annex*, leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, as 4:25 P. M.

THE GREAT
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,
And all points East, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
The mammoth palace steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Fall night rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M., (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 15, at 6 P. M.,) from Pier No. 28 N. R. foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. For freight and passengers. Fare, $1. Berths free.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS leave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M. For passengers and freight. Fare, $1: Berths free

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

A.—A.—FIVE OCEAN EXCURSIONS DAILY
TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.
The entirely new mammoth excursion steamer,
COLUMBIA (GEM OF THE OCEAN.)
With CONTERNO'S 23d Regiment BAND, COLUMBIA GLEE CLUB, Prof. Soltan, Great Soloist
Leaves daily and Sundays from Pier No. 2, N. R. 24th-st., N. R. 10 A. M. 10th-st., N. R. 10:15 A. M. Pier No. 2, N. R. 10:30 A. M. Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn..... 11 A. M.
Comfort, Luxury, Health, Pleasure and Safety combined.
STEAMER AMERICUS, DAILY and SUNDAY, with Neptune Brass Band and Orpheus Quartet Club. Leaves Twenty-fourth-st., N. R.....8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
Tenth-st., N. R.....8:40 A. M. and 1:25 P. M.
Pier No. 27, N. R.....8:50 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.
Pier No. 2, N. R.....9:00 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.
Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn.....9:20 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.
STEAMER NEVERSINK, DAILY and SUNDAY, from East River, foot of 26th-st. SEA-SIDE BAND. Leaves:
Thirty-third-st., E. R.....8:15 A. M. and 12:55 P. M.
South First-st., Williamsburg.8:30 A. M. and 1:10 P. M.
Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn.....8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
RETURN TICKETS GOOD ON EITHER BOAT.
Boats leave Rockaway at 11 A. M., 4, 5, and 5:30 P. M.
No strong liquors sold on this line.
SPECIAL POLICE OFFICER ON EVERY BOAT.
***9:50 A. M. boat from MORRISANIA, landing at Astoria, 23d-st., and Grand-st., connects with COLUMBIA at Brooklyn without extra charge. Return by same route.
WILLIAM FISH.

A GRAND SPECIAL EXCURSION
to
LONG BRANCH,
TUESDAY, SEPT. 4, 1877.
The magnificent palace steamer
EMPIRE STATE
will leave Pier No. 8 North River, at 10:40 A. M., giving the excursionists five hours at Long Branch. Returning, leave Long Branch at 5:15 P. M. Arrive at New-York 7 P. M. Excursion tickets $1. for this trip only.
Free transfer to and from Brooklyn by the Brooklyn Annex; boats leave Jewell's Wharf 10:10 A. M.

A—SARATOGA.—DIRECT ROUTE, VIA CITIZENS' LINE new palace steamers, from Pier No. 49 North River, foot Vestry-st., daily, at 9 A. M., $2 50. Excursion tickets, good for three months, $4.

WEST POINT OR NEWBURG DAILY (except Sundays.) Take regular ALBANY LINE, return by down boat. ROUND TRIP TICKETS at EXCURSION RATES. See Day Line advertisement.

MARION FOR ROCKAWAY DAILY, SATURDAYS EXCEPTED, from foot of FRANKLIN ST. at 8:45 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. EXCURSION TICKETS. 50c.

FINANCIAL.

CONNECTICUT 5s,
1897;
GREENE COUNTY 7s,
1891 and 1892;
JERSEY CITY 6s,
1907;
ELIZABETH 7s.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.

SALE OF CLEVELAND BONDS.
CITY AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, AUG. 23, 1877.
Open bids will be received at the office of the City Auditor, City Hall Building, Cleveland, Ohio, until 12 o'clock M. on Sept. 3, 1877, for the purchase of $213,000 of Cleveland 6 per cent. bonds,—interest payable annually, principal and interest payable at the American Exchange National Bank, City of New-York. Said bonds are dated Sept. 1, 1877, are each of the denomination of $1,000, and mature as follows:
September 1, 1878—$2,000.
September 1, 1879—$2,000.
September 1, 1880—$2,000.
September 1, 1881—$43,000.
September 1, 1882—$50,000.
September 1, 1883—$68,000.
September 1, 1887—$47,000, $213,000.
The city reserves the right to accept any or reject all bids.
GEO. W. GARDNER,
A. K. SPENCER,
S. M. CARPENTER,
Committee on Finance.
S. T. EVERETT, City Treasurer.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF
Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
The circular of Messrs. EMILE ERLANGER & CO., of London, containing their proposal to the bondholders, can be obtained, together with forms for subscriptions, by applying to the undersigned.
Bondholders' subscriptions will be received until the 10th of September next at the office of
PLOCK & CO., No. 51 William-st.
NEW-YORK, 16th August, 1877.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
No. 5 Nassau-street, N. Y.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS bought and sold in amounts to suit investors; also, Gold, Silver, and foreign coins. Deposits received in Currency or Gold, and interest allowed on Balances. Special attention paid to Investment Orders for Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds.

NEW-YORK CITY
7 PER CENT. STOCK,
DUE IN 1900.
FOR SALE BY
DANIEL A. MORAN,
NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

No. 23 WALL-ST., CORNER OF BROAD-ST. } NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1877.
DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.
BONDS OF 1877.
We are prepared to purchase any of the above Bonds at par and accrued interest, or to exchange the same for similar bonds, secured by the same mortgage, maturing in 1891. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

JOHN H. HAAR, JULIUS HENGSTLER,
HAAR & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 45 Wall-st.
Post Office Box No. 3981.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1877.
MR. CHARLES F. KUEHNEMUNDT, Member of the New-York Stock Exchange, is this day admitted in our firm. The business will be continued as heretofore under the same firm name. HAAR & CO.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK, AND ERIE RAILROAD First mortgage renewal 7 per cent. bonds, due 1916, coupon or registered, interest payable June and December in New-York. For sale by
PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, FOST & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.—OUR senior partner is a member of the board, and executes all orders himself; commission for buying or selling, 1-16th; securities carried on 5 and sold on 2 per cent. margin. HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers. No. 32 New-st. New-York.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE and endowment insurance policies, mortgages, and other securities; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICE & CO., No. 119 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY, OW

A CHECK TO TAMMANY HALL

SUITS AGAINST THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

ILLEGAL DISMISSALS BY COMMISSIONERS GORMAN AND KING OF CLERKS IN THE DEPARTMENT—THE VACANCIES MADE AT THE DICTATION OF THE TAMMANY COMMITTEE ON PATRONAGE—SUITS AGAINST THE COMMISSIONERS FOR VIOLATING THE CITY CHARTER.

At the last regular meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners, held on Wednesday, the 15th ult., the two Tammany Commissioners, Gorman and King, unceremoniously dismissed seven of the oldest and most experienced clerks in the department. The dismissals were ordered to make places for the Tammany ward and district politicians, as under the new arrangements of the Committee on Patronage, places to the value of $4,000 are assigned to each Assembly district of the City. It was intended to have had all the changes in the Fire Department completed before the Fourth of July, but the "list" made out was modified and rearranged by Messrs. Kelly, Purroy, and Croker, and this delayed the work. When all the places wanted were determined upon, the Tammany Commissioners were supplied with the list and the dismissals followed. The clerks were called up, as was published in THE TIMES when it occurred, and were simply asked if they had anything to say why they should not be dismissed. Most of them replied that they knew of no reason why they should be, except that their politics were not agreeable to the majority of the board. Nothing more was said; the resolution to dismiss was put to the vote; Gorman and King voted in the affirmative and Commissioner Perley in the negative. On Thursday and Friday last special meetings of the board were held, at which a large number of dismissals were made, Coroner Croker, Alderman Purroy, Alderman Tuomey, Gen. Spinola, and Alderman Shells being present in the room to see that the Commissioners carried out the programme.

It now appears that all, or nearly all, these dismissals, have been illegal, and such as may subject the Commissioners making them to removal from their offices. The City charter of 1873 provides that no clerk shall be dismissed unless for cause; he is so be served with a copy of the charges against him, and have an opportunity to be heard in his own defense. The section of the charter containing this provision was designed to prevent just such things as have been done in the Fire Department. The dismissed clerks consulted Mr. Roswell D. Hatch, who was formerly a Fire Commissioner, and is thoroughly versed in the law and rules governing the department, and retained him to commence suits against the Commissioners for their illegal discharge.

Two days ago the Commissioners were served with papers requiring them to show cause and give reasons for their action before a General Term of the Supreme Court, to be held in October. One of the statements made by a clerk, and on file in the County Clerk's Office, is to the effect that he was asked to resign his position by the Secretary, by order of the board, which he declined to do, and asked Commissioner Gorman why he was to be removed, and if there were any charges against him, or if he had neglected his duty. Mr. Gorman told him that he did not know of any charges, or that he had been at all remiss in his duties, but that he [Gorman] would be obliged to dismiss him and the other clerks the next day, as there was such "a pressure brought to bear upon him" that he could not help it, and that it was the "most unpleasant thing he ever had to do." The Tammany Commissioners appear to have woke up to the situation when the citations were served upon them, and to have been correspondingly alarmed. Consultations were immediately held with the great lights of the party who had taken part in all this patronage business, and the conclusion the united wisdom of the party produced was that the dismissed clerks must be induced to appear before the board again, and there go through the form of a "trial," so that they might be discharged for incompetency, neglect of duty, or other sufficient cause. At last accounts the Commissioners had their men out scouring the City to hunt up the dismissed clerks and persuade them to step up and have their characters officially blackened. What success they have met with up to this time is not definitely known.

The Board of Fire Underwriters, and the insurance interests generally, are greatly disturbed concerning the Fire Department and its management by the Tammany Hall Committee on Patronage. Though conservative and slow to act, it is, seriously contemplated by many gentlemen connected with these interests to prefer charges against Messrs. King and Gorman for their illegal acts. Readers of THE TIMES will recollect that Police Commissioners Charlick and Gardner were removed from office on the petition of five citizens—of whom one was John Kelly—on the ground that the Police Commissioners had violated the law in removing an Inspector of Election without the proper notice. The proceedings were in the Supreme Court, and Judge Brady removed Commissioners Charlick and Gardner from their positions, and fined them $250 each. By the judgment of this court they were prevented from ever again holding the same office. Messrs. King and Gorman have violated the law as flagrantly as ever Gardner and Charlick did, and are liable to pay the same penalty. Judges were found to apply the law in the case of Gardner and Charlick; and the same punishment, in the same manner, can be meted out to Messrs. Gorman and King for their illegal action in the case of the dismissed clerks.

TWEED AND THE ALDERMEN.

HIS APPEARANCE TO-DAY BEFORE THE ALDERMANIC COMMITTEE—CAN HE BE PUNISHED FOR REFUSING TO ANSWER—THE LAW ON THE SUBJECT—SPECULATIONS ON THE PURPOSE OF THE "INVESTIGATION."

William M. Tweed has been summoned by Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court, to appear today before the committee, consisting of Aldermen Lewis, Cowing, and Slevin, and to answer such questions as may be put to him concerning his knowledge of the operations of the old "Tammany Ring." By another writ, issued by the same Judge, Sheriff Riley has been commanded to take Tweed into the presence of the committee. The old "Boss," therefore, cannot avoid appearing before the three Aldermen, however determined he may be to oppose them in what appear to be their efforts to obtain information about the doings of himself and his colleagues. Assistant Corporation Counsel Cole has stated that, if Tweed refuses to answer the questions put to him, he can be punished for contempt of court. It may be that Mr. Cole is correct, and, if he is, it will be interesting to note the effect the fact will have upon the mind of the "Boss," who is now in jail without any hope of being released, and whose worldly possessions are out of the reach of his prosecutors. By some lawyers it is said that the Assistant Corporation Counsel is not correct in his opinion, and that if Tweed refuses to give information to the Aldermanic Committee, no proceedings can be legally taken against him. These lawyers say that Alderman Lewis, Cowing and Slevin have no power at all as an investigating committee, that Judge Donohue had no right to issue a summons on the application of Mr. Lewis as Chairman of an Aldermanic Committee of three, and that the proceedings in the matter are to the last degree farcical and ineffective. To prove their side of the case they point to Section 109 of the Charter of 1873, and argue from it that no Judge has the right to issue a summons to Tweed to appear as a witness unless he is formally applied to by five Aldermen or five taxpayers, or by the Mayor, Controller, or a Commissioner of Accounts. Furthermore, they say that if five Aldermen should apply for a summons to a witness, the fact would not constitute them a committee to examine the said witness. The section of the Charter referred to is as follows:

SECTION 109. Any Alderman, Commissioner, head of department, chief of bureau, deputy thereof or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, or person, may, if a Judge shall so order, be summarily examined upon an order to be made on application based on an affidavit of the Mayor, or of the Controller, or any five Aldermen, or any Commissioner of accounts, or of any five citizens who are tax-payers, requiring such examination, and signed by any Justice of the Supreme Court of the first judicial department, directing such examination to be publicly made at the chambers of said court or at the office of said department, on a day and hour to be named, not less, however, than 48 hours after personal service of such order. Such examination shall be confined to an inquiry into any alleged wrongful diversion or misapplication of any moneys or fund, or any violation of the provisions of law, or any want of mechanical qualification for any inspectorship of public work, or any neglect of duty in acting as such inspector, or any delinquency charged in said affidavit touching the office or the discharge or neglect of duty, of which it is alleged in the application for said order that said Alderman, Commissioner, head of department, clerk or other aforesaid officer or persons have knowledge or information. Such Alderman, Commissioner, head of department, clerk, or other aforesaid officer or person shall answer such pertinent questions relative thereto, and produce such books and papers in his custody, or under his control, as the Justice shall direct, and the examination may be continued from time to time, as such Justice may order, but the answer of the party charged shall not be used against him in any criminal proceeding; provided, however, that for all false answers on material points he shall be subject to the pains and penalties of the crime of perjury. The proceedings may be continued before any other Justice in said district, and other witnesses, as well as the parties making such application, may, in the discretion of said Justice, be compelled to attend and be examined touching such alleged delinquencies. Such Justice may punish any refusal to attend such examination or to answer any questions pursuant to his order as for a contempt of court, and shall have as full power and authority to enforce obedience to the order or direction of himself or any other Justices as any Justices of the Supreme Court may now have, or shall possess, to enforce obedience or to punish contempt in any case or matter whatever, and shall impose costs upon those promoting such an examination not exceeding $250, if he thinks there was no probable cause for making the application hereinbefore provided for, the said costs to be paid to the officer or person examined, and for which the said officer or person may have judgment and an execution. The examination heretofore provided for shall be reduced to writing, and be filed in the office of the County Clerk of the County of New-York, and be at all reasonable times accessible to the public, and notice of the same given to the department in which said officer is employed.

The opinion is freely expressed at the City Hall and in the various courts and departments that the Tammany leaders started the Tweed investigation project simply for effect in the approaching campaign, but exactly how the trick is to be done, or what it will be, no one seems to know. Some suspect that Tweed is himself a party to the arrangement, and that he stands ready to furnish more "information" of the same sort as he did last Winter while the bills for cutting down City expenses were pending in the Legislature. This, however, is only conjecture.

SALEM FIELDS CEMETERY.

DEDICATION SERVICES AT THE JEWISH CEMETERY YESTERDAY—ADDRESS OF MR. LOUIS MAY.

The new buildings of the Salem Fields Cemetery were dedicated yesterday in the presence of a large concourse of the Hebrew community of New-York and Brooklyn. The cemetery, which is situated adjacent to that of Cypress Hills, is the property of the wealthy congregation of Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third-street and Fifth-avenue, but a great many lots in it have been sold to other congregations, and to benevolent societies. It contains at present 45 acres, and the grounds are laid out with great taste and skill. Since the cemetery was established, in 1851, there has been expended for labor, improvements, purchase of land, &c., a sum of over $144,000. The first interment took place on Sept. 4, 1851, and since then there have been over 7,000 burials. The buildings dedicated yesterday have been recently erected. They are handsome wooden structures on stone foundations, and consist of an imposing entrance, the Superintendent's offices and apartments, reception-rooms, mortuary chambers, and such other buildings as are necessary to a great cemetery. They are after the Swiss style, and greatly improve the front of the cemetery. The programme of dedication was opened with prayer, after which Mr. A. Limburger, Chairman of the Cemetery Committee, made the presentation of the buildings. Acknowledgment was made by Mr. Louis May, President of the Temple Emanu-El congregation. He said:

Gentlemen of the Cemetery Committee and members of the Board of Trustees of the Temple Emanu-El:

With the most profound feelings of gratitude I accept, on behalf of our beloved congregation, on behalf of the dear ones who rest here in peace, and on behalf of future generations, these magnificent and commodious buildings, with all the improvements we behold, and tender to you and to the architect, Mr. Fernbaush, and the builder, Mr. Distler, our best thanks for the faithful performance of your multifarious duties. Were I to express my own feelings, I would much prefer to be a silent participant, and would merely ask you to inspect the buildings and the cemetery, containing about 45 acres, at magnificently laid out. But as your representative I must suppress them, and endeavor to discharge my duty. Gentlemen, to the Emanu-El congregation belongs the honor and credit of providing, with unstinted liberality, a Jewish cemetery second to none in the world, and if I am not mistaken, Salem Fields is the first one ever laid out, adorned, and kept as such. Every dollar of its income is expended in beautifying it, while we receive no support from the 23 congregations and societies to whom mortal plots were sold in years past. Many friends, this place is to nearly all, if not to all of us, the most holy and dear piece on earth. Who is there among us who has not some dear one resting here, or who may not be called upon to-morrow to bring one to this last resting-place? And who can enter these stately gates but with a heavy heart, and at the same time feel some consolation and a certain pride in Emanu-El, which so nobly expended its resources to cheer the heavily-laden breasts of the sorrowing? Alas! my own experience has taught me of this lesson. But my object is not to make you sad, but rather to encourage you in the good and holy work so nobly accomplished by your Board of Trustees, and to pray fervently to the Almighty that He may protect you and yours, that when the messenger of death does come we may be permitted to rest in peace in this sacred place which we so dearly love, and that its future guardians may not be unmindful of the example of their predecessors. Mr. May then said that as the executive officer of the Emanu-El congregation it became his duty, as well as his privilege, to make his hearers acquainted as far as lay in his power, with the organization and history of the Salem Fields Cemetery. He then gave a brief sketch of the founding of the cemetery and its growth and improvement, and said that in 1230 B. C. in the Sinaitic congregation felt that they had a right to expect that support from other congregations and societies and from private individuals which would enable them to carry out the undertaking in a manner that would redound to the honor, and praise of the Jewish people at large.

Next in order was the recital of the following by Rev. Dr. G. Gottheil, Rabbi of the congregation:

"What is man, Omnipotent, that Thou rememberest him?
What is the mortal son of dust, that Thou observest him?
For sure, he is but naught: a shadow fleeting is his time;
At noon he shines a verdant plant—the evening finds him withered, pale.
Thus all men to their graves Thou lead'st, and call'st on them:
Oh! turn ye, born of men.
Oh! that they learned of wisdom wisely of their end to think,
Riches go not with you hence, earthly honors stay behind;
Practice virtue, walk upright, for glorious is the meed of pious man;
And God redeemeth his servants' souls, condemneth not who in Him trusts."

Dr. Gottheil also delivered the dedication address. He dedicated those buildings, he said, to their sorrowing love of those who had departed, to their hopes of immortal life, and to Him who held the life of each one in His hand, and who appointed the day and the hour. In Him they trusted, and to his protection they committed their work.

The exercises were brought to a close with prayer. At the conclusion handsome bouquets were presented by the Superintendent to nearly every person present.

RIFLE-SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

PREPARING FOR THE MATCHES NEXT WEEK—AN OPPORTUNITY TO WITNESS THE TEAMS AT WORK WITHOUT BEING CRUSHED.

The present week at Creedmoor will be a sort of rehearsal season. With the single exception of the regular shooting by the Seventh Regiment to-day, which is performed under orders from the Commander-in-Chief, the week will be devoted to practice. To-morrow, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday the British, New-Orleans, and American long-range teams will shoot over the ranges at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, by way of getting used to the wind, light, and temperature, in anticipation of the great matches which will take place during the coming week. The San Francisco team of long-range sharp-shooters will arrive here on Thursday or Friday at the latest, and they will also practice upon the intervening days between their arrival and Sunday. People who are interested in the International match, but who are unwilling to submit to the "packing" process in going to and returning from the range in the cars, and the inevitable discomfort which attends travel on a small road like the Long Island Railroad, can witness an exact imitation of the match upon any of of the four days previously mentioned. The teams shoot over the same ranges, using the same paraphernalia, and wearing the same uniforms as they will on the important days, while the refreshment accommodations are better, and the necessity for crowding does not exist. Many strangers sojourning in the City during the past week visited the range, and will thus be enabled to understand more readily the report of the matches in THE TIMES next week. The Range Committee has decided to allow military teams to practice on the range every day this week, only stipulating that the men shall be in uniform. Admission to the range will be free to these teams when they appear in organized bodies, whether or not they may be members of the National Rifle Association.

AMERICAN-CANADIAN RIFLE MATCH.

The long-talked-of international rifle match between the Victoria Rifle Club, of Hamilton, Ontario, and the Amateur Club of this City, will take place at Toronto to-day. Each club is represented by a team of six men, and the ranges to be covered are 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, 15 shots per man at each distance. The Canadian team will be selected from the following eight riflemen: Lieut.-Col. Gibson, Capt. J. J. Mason, Messrs. G. Murison, Joseph Mason, F. Schwarz, and J. Adam, of Hamilton; W. Croft, A. Bell, W. M. Cooper, W. Mitchell, and J. Mitchell, of Toronto. The American team will include Lieut.-Col. E. H. Sanford, (Captain,) Major Henry Fulton, Messrs. R. H. Keene, L. L. Hepburn, L. Geiger, J. P. Waters, W. Gunn, R. Rathbone, and W. M. Farrow. The American team arrived at Toronto on Friday evening. Mr. Geiger was not well upon his arrival, and may possibly be left out of the team in consequence. The contest will take place on Garrison Commons, a favorite long-range shooting ground with Canadians.

AUTUMN'S FIRST SABBATH.

A SUABIAN FESTIVAL.

BEGINNING OF THE CANNSTATTER VOLKSFEST AT SCHUETZEN PARK YESTERDAY—THE ATTRACTIONS OF THE CELEBRATION.

King William, of Würtemberg, whose reign of nearly 50 years has but recently passed into German history, seems to have his name lovingly enshrined in the hearts of his Suabian subjects, and ever since the year of his accession to the throne they have delighted to do him honor by celebrating his birthday with fitting festivities. These little birthday festivals are held with most elaborate ceremonial at the little city of Cannst, or Cannstadt, which is situated about four miles to the eastward of Stuttgart—for whose citizens, indeed, it is a kind of suburban resort—and within easy access of Carlsruhe and the royal seats of Belleone and Rosenstein. The second day of September was the birthday of the late King William, and on each recurrence of the anniversary since 1816, the loyal citizens of Cannstadt have made merry. As the number of Suabians in this City and vicinity increased it was deemed an eminently proper thing to establish here the Cannstatter Fest, and an organization of 12 gentlemen initiated the festival in 1862, by a kind of picnic at the Harlem River Park in this City. The first affair of the kind being eminently successful, the others followed naturally with each succeeding year. The scope of the festivities was made larger from year to year, until now it bids fair to rival the Plattdeutsches Volks-Fest. The fifteenth annual celebration of the festival was begun at Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, yesterday, and gave token of being a great success, over 6,000 persons having been in attendance during the afternoon and evening. One very noteworthy feature of the celebration was the presence of a remarkable number of children, who are admitted free of charge.

The festivities began at 2 P. M. yesterday, being ushered in by a salute from a piece of ordnance in the park. Then came a procession headed by a Marshal, who was duly followed by a band of music, standard-bearers with banners, members of the Vereins, invited guests, and by about 100 persons, young and old and of both sexes, who were clad in Suabian costume. This costume, by the way, consisted of blue coats with preposterously long tails and with equally large steel buttons, yellowish vests, knee breeches, and regulation cocked hats for the males and black velvet bodices, very short white dresses, and striped stockings for the feminines, who were ladies. The procession, after making its way through the park, advanced to the open space a short distance back of the castle. This was completely surrounded by drinking and refreshment booths. Near the centre of the plaza—if it may be so designated—a large column had been erected of various fruits and vegetables. The column was quite shapely, and was about 60 feet in height. It was surrounded by gilt vases overflowing with apples and other fruits, and by four bronzed female figures holding flowers. It was surmounted by a bronzed cast of the warrior Herrman, representing him in his favorite attitude of bearing his sword uplifted in his hand. The procession proper and a large number of persons who had followed in its wake grouped themselves about the column and were addressed by L. Hengstler, the President of the Cannstatter Volks-Fest Verein, who made a brief speech of welcome. The Suabian Singing Society then sang a song, and a poem, written in honor of the occasion in the Suabian dialect, was recited. Balloons were then sent up, and various kinds of divertisements followed. Scattered around the park were numbers of places in which beer and other drinks—principally beer, however—were freely partaken of. Side-shows, too, of the kind usually seen about country fairs, with their gaudy-colored advertisements, were in goodly profusion. A fat woman, weighing some enormous figure, a band of Indians, acrobats, a punch and judy show, and a camera-obscura were some of the attractions, while side by side with these were grouped various exhibitions of "thimble-riggery," so to speak, at which, for a consideration, persons were permitted to throw dice and do other gambling in the hope of becoming the owners of various articles of silver-ware, &c., temptingly displayed in glass show cases. Everything was quiet and orderly during the day-time, and the Middle and Suabians—as the Suabian girls and boys are called—behaved themselves with great decorum. In the way of eatables, Frankfurter sausage with sauerkraut, and *Schwinkenbrod*—otherwise pig's feet—with the usual accompaniment of pretzels and the like, proved the most potent attractions. The festival will be resumed to-day, and will be continued during to-morrow, closing to-morrow night. Among the attractions announced for to-night is a tunnel containing allegorical groups, portraying the elements, and scenes from Roman and Grecian mythology. In the evening dances and concerts will be had.

WRESTLING IN THE EAST RIVER.

A NOVEL CONTEST BETWEEN THE ATHLETES MILLER AND VON SCHOEING — YOUNG GIRLS COMPETING FOR PRIZES IN THE WATER—A GOOSE THAT ELUDED A PARTY OF SWIMMERS.

Ernst Von Schoeing, the teacher of swimming in Braun's Bathing Park, on the East River, at the foot of Sixty-fifth-street, was given a benefit yesterday afternoon, which was a very substantial token of the good will of his pupils and friends. There were nearly 1,000 paying spectators present, and about the same number looked on for nothing from the deck and rigging of a convenient schooner and from a hundred or more row-boats which tossed about the river. The entertainment was made up entirely of swimming matches, and was rather interesting as a whole. The first match was a boys' race for a quarter of a mile, the prize being a silver medal. There were 16 entries, but the race was practically confined to only three of the number, W. Mandebaum, Oscar Kahweiler, and Louis Warsauer. The struggle between them was quite close and exciting at the finish, the two leading contestants reaching the referee's boat almost at the same instant. Mandebaum was declared the winner, Kahweiler and Warsauer being second and third respectively. The time was 5:38. The next race was between men. There were 12 entries, and the distance was about a mile. R. Weisenbaum took the lead at the start, and maintained it easily to the end, winning by fully a minute. G. Stern was second and G. Hollerith third. The time was announced as 20:58½. The winner was awarded a gold medal and the second man a scarf-pin. The third race, the ladies' race, was the feature of the afternoon's sport. The entries were Miss M. Steinberg, Miss Ida Steingraeber, Miss B. Schwarzkopf, Miss E. Braun, Miss E. Schwab, and Miss M. Steiner. They were stationed 30 yards from their bathing-house, and were there given the word to swim in. They plunged into the water without any hesitation, and pushed vigorously for the goal. Miss Braun, a compact and muscular brunette, and an expert swimmer, was the victor by a few seconds over Miss Schwab. The distance was done in eight minutes. A medal and a breastpin were the prizes for the successful competitors. An amusing goose chase followed, which was taken part in by about a dozen men and boys, and resulted in the escape of the goose, a wily bird which had evidently been in the business before. The closing event was a wrestling match in the water, in which Prof. Miller, the celebrated athlete, appeared. This game demands strength, agility, and great expertness as a swimmer. Each man puts his hand on his opponent's head and endeavors to push him under the water, and if he succeeds it is equivalent to a fall. Miller and the beneficiary were the only persons who were at all evenly matched, and the sport was left to them. Schoenig succeeded in ducking Miller once after several minutes of pushing, but he was unable to accomplish it again, and the burly Miller was awarded the medal offered as a prize.

CONEY ISLAND'S BREEZES.

A COOL DAY THINNING OUT THE CROWDS—SOME SOUND FACTS FOR PERSONS WHO EXPECT TO BE DROWNED.

The crowds that lingered on the Coney Island beach yesterday to hear what the wild waves were saying, heard them gently whisper that the water was decidedly chilly; consequently, though the visitors were many, the bathers were few. It is an old Coney Island saying that the beer may be gauged by the bathers; a day that is warm enough to fill the surf is warm enough to empty the kegs. So, while the bathing-suit men leaned their elbows on the counters yesterday, and hummed "A Life on the Ocean Wave," the bar-keepers, getting their cluster diamond pins in proper position, leaned smilingly against the bars and whistled "Johnny, Fill Up the Bowl."

There was plenty of room on all the boats and cars going to Coney Island yesterday. Seats that the Sunday before would have been reckoned among the best in the market, were yesterday far below par, choice sittings on the rail and some excellent leaning places against pillars being passed by without bidders. Everybody, of course, was so much the more comfortable for this, and nobody complained at having to pull his coat a little closer about him while crossing the Bay. On the homeward trip, however, the crowds were greater, for everybody had singularly enough made up his mind, apparently, to return at precisely the same hour. So in the evening there was the old familiar rush for seats in the trains, and the accustomed warnings from deep-voiced deck-hands that the entire party would go overboard if they didn't quit crowding on "that there plank." In the early part of the day the air was almost too cool for comfort, especially in any position exposed to the sea; but as the hours drew on the warmth increased, coming up gradually with the tide; and when the water was in, and the wide stretch of beach completely submerged, nobody had occasion to complain of the cold. Late in the day it became chilly again, and the many ladies who had provided themselves with shawls had reason to admire their careful foresightedness. The number of visitors yesterday was about 75 per cent. of last Sunday's quota, and as they all gathered on the beach in the cool of the evening, locomotion was slow and difficult, the tide being unusually high and covering completely the hard-packed promenade that is usually so well trodden.

One of the first things that the visitor encounters on approaching any of the entrances to Coney Island, is a brigade of lost, strayed, or stolen New-York newsboys, selling a little newspaper that is published on the island: and the first thing that strikes his eye in the columns of this little newspaper is a cheerful article of great length on how to revive a drowned person. This is the same set of rules that has frequently been published by various philanthropic societies. Some of the suggestions are excellent; but the amount of material that must be carried by the visitor to the sea shore, to do justice to the rules, is somewhat alarming. The body, for example, must first be dried with a coarse towel. A coarse towel, then, is the first requisite. Then the tongue must be wiped with a fine handkerchief, which is the second. A pillow must be provided to raise the head; a brandy-flask must be at hand, and a tea-spoon to measure the brandy in a dose: but of all there must be a wine-glass, in which to measure a draught of brandy and water. These rules have been tried frequently, but the patient always died before the teaspoon was reached. They have a much shorter and quicker way in practice on the island, and it is nearly always successful; they roll the drowned over a barrel till he begins to expostulate. If no other barrel is handy they get a beer barrel; and a short crop of beer barrels was never known on the island.

Alongside of Feltman's hotel, a little west of Cable's, there stood, until yesterday afternoon, a dancing pavilion. While there were many persons in it yesterday, above and below, one of the main braces gave way, and the floor came down with a crash. The brace that broke, upon which much of the weight of the floor re-ted, had been spliced by the builder and then very insecurely nailed together, those who saw the broken pieces saying that only three nails had been used, on which much of the weight of this often-crowded platform must rest. Singularly, no one was injured by the fall.

It was more noticeable than ever yesterday that the great need of the island is a railroad connecting it toward ends. The cars are much too far apart for a comfortable walk, and the slow stages that are dragged laboriously through the sand by overworked horses are utterly inadequate. Most of the travel yesterday was from east to west, and passengers were fortunate who did not have to wait an hour or more for a seat. Should the number of visitors continue to decrease in the same proportion as they have within the last two weeks, it will take just about 20 days more to leave Coney Island to the clams and the solitary fisherman who is said to have spent an entire Winter there and survived.

SEA CLIFF CAMP-MEETING.

CONCLUSION OF THE MINISTRATIONS OF MRS. VAN COTT—THE RECORD OF A WEEK'S GOOD WORK.

The final services of Mrs. Van Cott's second camp-meeting at Sea Cliff were held yesterday. Cool September breezes from Long Island Sound fanned the cheeks of the large assemblages which gathered under the roof of the airy wooden edifice known as the Tabernacle to listen to the closing exhortation of the indefatigable revivalist, whose week's work culminated in the most gratifying success. The various meetings held during the eight days of the encampment were all well attended, but the congregations were particularly numerous at the evening services, which attracted the people from the adjacent townships of Glen Cove, Glen Head, Cedar Swamp, Roslyn, and other points along the shore of the Sound. The steam-boats daily carried large parties from this City, Brooklyn, and Westchester County, some of whom are still sojourning at the picturesque grounds of the Sea Cliff Association. Those comfortable innovations upon the primitive Methodist encampment—the cottages—were, with a very few exceptions, filled during the week, and the old-time tents were also occupied. Five distinct services were presided over each day by Mrs. Van Cott—a Bible reading, with parenthetical instruction, at 9 A. M.; preaching at 10:30; prayer and experience meeting at 1; preaching at 2 P. M.; prayer-meeting at 7, and a closing preaching service at 7:30. In the discharge of her arduous duties Mrs. Van Cott was ably assisted by Rev. M. N. Olmsted, of Mount Vernon, proprietor and occupant of the "Observatory Cottage," situated at the corner of Eighth and Summit avenues. The peculiar apathy of the other clergymen on the grounds was the subject of much criticism among the laity during the early part of the week, and it was denounced by the greater portion of them as both lacking in Christian-like spirit and generosity. On Wednesday quite a number of the ministers, who had at the outset made themselves remarkable by their studious avoidance of the Tabernacle while meetings were in progress, approached Mrs. Van Cott and extended their hands, heartily congratulating her upon the success of her efforts. Among the laity the revival was marked by the most encouraging signs of religious fervor, and numerous conversions were effected.

At the morning preaching service yesterday Mrs. Van Cott delivered an eloquent exhortation on purity of heart, which was replete with impressive allegorical illustrations, and closed with a fervent prayer that the blessing of the Lord might rest upon them. She made a special appeal to them for a large collection "to be disbursed for the glory of God at Sea Cliff." It received a generous response. After the 1 o'clock prayer-meeting she again preached at 2:30 P. M., and concluded her work with a farewell address at 7 P. M. The leave-taking between her and the congregation was peculiarly affecting. When the benediction had been pronounced men, women, and children approached the pulpit in a body, and each one in turn taking her hands bade her an affecting farewell. At the termination of a brief season of recuperation Mrs. Van Cott will begin her revival campaign among the churches. A highly amusing character occurred at the second forenoon service yesterday. Just after the singing of the opening hymn a dog of the black-and-tan breed walked gravely up the western aisle to one of the front benches, and, jumping on the seat, manifested intense interest in the proceedings. When one of the brethren had reached about the middle of an unusually long prayer the canine was observed to yawn repeatedly and to show an inclination to slumber, but awoke in time to resume a reverential standing attitudue while the benediction was being pronounced.

ETERNAL PUNISHMENT.

MR. M'CARTHY'S DIFFERENCES WITH THE UNIVERSALISTS—A SAFE OFFER TO MAKE A GREAT JUMP.

Rev. Charles P. McCarthy discoursed at the American Free Church in the University building yesterday, upon his relations with the Universalist State Convention and the Committee on Fellowship, Ordinance and Discipline, which tried him. The recent action of the convention in expelling him from membership, as reported by telegraph, was so extraordinary that, in the absence of any official communication to that effect, he must decline to believe it. For the convention to act in that manner, on the heels of the verdict of the committee acquitting him of all the serious charges and sentencing him to a mere reprimand, was preposterous. The committee, with rare judicial acumen, had cleared him on all the charges supported by legal evidence, and connected him in those in proof of which not a scrap of competent testimony had been adduced. [Laughter.] The Universalist press had been bullied by his calumniator, Mr. Sweetser, into abusing him in the most disgraceful fashion. One of them, the *Star of the West*, had described his conduct as "culminating in incarnate evil." Another, *The Universalist*, of Boston, declared, without listening to his defense, "that the parish that would even hear him was a fit subject for guardianship." The same paper condoled with Mr. Sweetser over the grievous shortcomings in the late trial by reminding him that he was contending with an antagonist who enjoyed fighting above all things, and who possessed "a mastery of the arts of controversy which simply excited despair in all contestants." "My great crime," added Mr. McCarthy, "is that I have been too loyal to the true spirit of Universalism. Is it not an extraordinary thing, in an age when the Presbyterian Church admits Universalists to membership, that Universalists should shut out Presbyterians and all others, until they abjure the doctrine of endless punishment? He quoted the creed of his church on this point, in which it was stated that "the disputed doctrine of endless torment after death should not be made the cause of acrimony or division among believers in Christ, or considered in any sense a test of membership or Christian standing," and said that he had submitted it to several well-known clergymen belonging to various churches, all of whom had cordially indorsed its sentiments as thoroughly Christian and non-sectarian. Among the gentlemen who had thus expressed themselves were Rev. Dr. Deems, of the Church of the Pilgrims; Rev. A. B. Carter, of the Church of the Holy Saviour, (Episcopal,) and Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby. At the same time, his own personal convictions were and always had been against the doctrine. "Were I in Paradise," said Mr. McCarthy, "and one of my dear ones was suffering in that burning lake, and my Creator refused to let me go to rescue him, I would jump the battlements of heaven and take my part and lot with the tortured ones below. Aye, and my hearty contempt would rest with that joyous, blithesome company chanting their praises to the Lamb, while poor fallen humanity was writhing in endless agony."

TWO DESPERATE WOMEN.

Cora Mounties, aged 19, of No. 2 Depauw, and Mary A. Gordan, aged 22, of No. 66 Grand-street, two mulattos, met Julius Grosbernd on Saturday night and enticed him into a room at No. 56 Thompson-street. There they locked the door, attacked the astonished Grosbernd and knocked him down. Then Cora held him while Mary rifled his pockets of all the money he had, amounting to $5. After allowing their victim to arise they again attacked him vigorously and compelled him to run away, glad to escape with his life. Upon reaching the street he procured a policeman and had the two women arrested. They were taken before Justice Morgan yesterday morning, in Jefferson Market Police Court, and were each committed for trial in default of $1,500 bail.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Board of Education will hold a regular meeting next Wednesday at 4 P. M.

The Friendship Boat Club will have its sixth annual regatta at Dudley's Grove next Tuesday.

The New-York Caledonian Club will hold its twenty-first annual series of games at Jones' Wood, next Thursday.

The fourth annual out-door games of the Yonkers Lyceum will be contested at Yonkers on Tuesday, Oct. 9, at 2 P. M.

The Garde Lafayette Battalion will hold its seventh annual fête at Hamilton Park, Third avenue and Sixty-ninth-street, next Thursday.

The Newport Amateur Athletic meeting will take place, under the patronage of the Westchester Polo Club, at the grounds of the latter, next Thursday.

The annual chowder party and athletic tournament of the Police of the Twenty-ninth Precinct will take place at Buenia Grove, Mott Haven, next Wednesday.

The committee of striking compositors who recently left Mr. George Munro's establishment deny that they offered to accept any terms but those they demand, or that they will return to the place otherwise than in a body.

Thomas Holland and Michael Maloney were held for trial in default of $1,000 bail each yesterday morning by Justice Morgan, in Jefferson Market Police Court, for being implicated in the theft of eight cases of books from George A. Leavitt & Co. on July 23.

John Carpenter, aged 42, of No. 332 West Twenty-sixth-street, was yesterday morning arraigned before Justice Morgan, in Jefferson Market Police Court, for beating his wife Mary on Saturday night. He was put under $300 bail to answer at Court of Special Sessions.

James McLaughlin, aged 30, of No. 205 Broome-street, was arraigned before Justice Morgan, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, charged with having assaulted Patrick Melly and picked his pocket, on Saturday night. He was committed for trial in the Court of General Sessions.

The eighth annual tournament of the New-York Athletic Club will take place at its park, in Mott Haven, next Saturday. The programme comprises walking and running matches, jumping, throwing the hammer, &c. Gold, silver, and bronze medals will be awarded as prizes to the successful competitors.

Mary McNierny, of No. 4 Spring-street, was arrested on Saturday night by Officer Reilly for cruelly beating her daughter Hannah, aged 9 years. It is alleged that the woman held the child by the ears and violently knocked her head against the balustrade of the stairway. Mrs. McNierny was held for trial in default of bail.

A yacht regatta will take place to-day on the Hudson River, the course to be 10 miles upward from the foot of West Eighty-sixth-street and return. The competing boats will start at 11 o'clock A. M. The following are the entries: Emily P., Plack and Luck, Artful Dodger, George B., Dean, Eureka, Au Revoir, Journeyman, Polly, Lydia F.

John McGee, aged 17 years; James Connolly, aged 18, and John King, aged 16, all living in this City, were brought before Justice Duffy, in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning, by Officer McCarthy, of the Fifth Precinct, charged with stealing a silver watch, valued at $15, from the pocket of Edward Carr, while he was lying asleep in front of No. 285 Hudson-street. They were committed in default of bail.

Frederick Lowther, who keeps a beer-saloon at No. 173 Chrystie-street, was brought to the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning by Officer Sullivan, of the Fifth Precinct, charged with assaulting Officer Listemann, of that precinct. Listemann's injuries were too severe to permit him to appear in court. Lowther alleges that Listemann while off duty on Friday night had attempted to assault his sister-in-law while she was alone in Lowther's beer-shop. The prisoner was admitted to bail in $700.

While Barbara Maier, of No. 285 East Tenth-street, was walking through Grand-street, near Orchard-street, on Saturday afternoon last, she was approached by one Martin Hasen, living at No. 244 Cherry-street, who snatched her pocket-book and ran away. He was captured by an officer, however, and taken to the station-house. At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday he said that he had been induced to steal the pocket-book by two of his young companions. He was held for trial in default of $300 bail.

As Officer John Moore, of the Twenty-second Precinct, was trying to quell a disturbance in the house No. 253 West Forty-seventh-street, on Saturday evening last, he was shot at twice by James Burke, one of the belligerents. The officer was fortunate enough to be not receiving any injury, the two bullets passing through the rim of his hat. Burke was arraigned before Justice Murray, yesterday, at the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, and committed for trial in the Court of General Sessions in default of $2,000 bail.

Little Ellen Noonan, the newsgirl who was accidentally shot in the United States Hotel last Friday afternoon, was much worse yesterday morning. Her head and face were so much swollen that she could scarcely breathe. Her mother feared lockjaw, but being unable to employ a physician, she took her back to the Chambers-Street Hospital. The surgeons there do not anticipate any danger from lockjaw; but the little girl is suffering greatly, and it will be a long time before she will be able to hand her scanty earnings over to her disabled mother again.

BROOKLYN.

A female infant, apparently about one week old, was found in a basket on the stoop of No. 945 Gates-avenue, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning.

Margaret Fitzpatrick, of No. 205 Marion-street, found a male infant, about 1 week old, in a vacant lot on Stone-avenue, near Broadway, yesterday afternoon, and took it to the Sixth Precinct Station-house. The youngster was placed in charge of the City Nurse.

The dead body of a new-born male infant was found in Waverley-avenue, near Atlantic-avenue, at a late hour on Saturday night, and handed over to Officer Walker

The New-York Times.

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THE INVASION OF TURKEY.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK FOR THE RUSSIANS.

ENGLISH SYMPATHIZERS USING THEIR INFLUENCE FOR PEACE.—DEPRESSING EFFECT OF THE TURKISH SUCCESSES ON THE BELLIGERENT PROVINCES—SAD CONDITION OF THE ROUMANIAN ARMY—DISEASE —SHORT HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

Special Dispatch by Cable to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—It is becoming quite apparent that the friends of Russia in high quarters in England are using their influence in favor of peace. There is a strong feeling that Russia, for the time at least, and so far as this year's campaigns are concerned, has been badly beaten; that her responsibility in commencing the war is growing more serious every day, and also that other dangers besides Turkish bayonets threaten her armies. It is thought, under these circumstances, that she may be in a temper not to repel the good offices of other powers in favor of peace, and that, in the event of efforts at mediation being made, Turkey would do all that could be required, as concessions at this time would not be the results of Russian victories.

The Turkish successes have not affected the English friends of Russia alone, but have also had a marked influence on the tributary provinces of Turkey. Servia now hesitates to take part in the war. Greek sympathy with the sufferings of the Greeks who are subject to Turkey is checked. Roumania deeply regrets having entered the struggle. The correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES at Bucharest says that Prince Charles' Army is in a terrible condition. It is ill-fed, unpaid, and is scourged with typhus fever and dysentery, which are raging in their camp. Cart-loads of corpses are buried daily. Their hospital stores are short, and no meat is served to them, notwithstanding the enormous voluntary contributions that have been poured into the treasury of the Prince during the enthusiasm of the early stages of the war. Another fruitful source of disease is mentioned by your Bucharest correspondent. The recent heavy rains have washed down from the battle-fields and camps, in the tributaries of the Danube, the dead bodies of men and animals, which are spreading pestilential emanations everywhere along the course of the great river, and coupled with the fear and depression caused by the Turkish victories, produce the physical and mental conditions for fatal disease.

The Turks continue victorious at all points, showing in the recent encounters the same qualities in the open field as have been so marked a feature of their fighting behind intrenchments. In short, the only bright spot in the clouds that at present hang over the Russians is their heroic maintenance of their position in the Schipka Pass, although they have retained it at enormous sacrifices.

THE RECENT BATTLE NEAR PLEVNA.

ONE OF THE HARDEST FOUGHT BATTLES OF THE WAR—THE LOSSES—DETAILS OF THE FIERCE AND PERSISTENT ATTACKS OF THE TURKS BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

GORNY-STUDENI, Sept. 2.—The following official statement has been issued: "The Russian loss on the 31st of August was: At Kadikoi, 7 killed and 30 wounded. At Pelisat, 30 officers and 1,020 soldiers killed and wounded. The Turkish loss is enormous. Near the village of Pelisat alone, 300 dead bodies were counted on the 31st ult.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 3.—Osman Pasha, after inspecting the battle-field of Pelisat, reports that the Russian losses were greater than at first supposed.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The *Daily News'* special, dated Poredin, Aug. 31, contains the following: "Osman Pasha's attack on the Russian positions at Pelisat and vicinity was one of the most hardly fought battles of the war. The Turks early in the fight captured a Russian redoubt one mile in front of Pelisat. In the course of one hour this redoubt was taken by the Turks, retaken by the Russians, and taken again by the Turks. The Russian left wing was driven back on Pelisat in front of which trenches had been dug and were lined with troops. The Turks advanced as though determined to drive our left out of Pelisat and turn it. The Turks began to descend the hill in that direction, not with a rush, but leisurely, and without firing; not in masses or lines, but scattered and diffused. They came down about half way in this manner, the Russian artillery tearing up the groups all the time in the most savage manner. The Russian infantry fire, which had for the last five minutes been very heavy about Zgalince now began to roll along the hill-crest in our direction, and the Turks, who were just coming into range, began to drop rapidly. The Turkish advance now veered to the left, and went at the Russian trenches on the crest of the hills between Pelisat and Zgalince with a shout, opening fire at the same time. The Turks descended into a little hollow and were lost to sight for a time, while the Russian trenches flamed and smoked and a storm of balls was poured into the advancing Turks. This must have lasted 15 or 20 minutes, during which time fearful loss of life must have occurred. Then we saw the Turks begin to withdraw, carrying off their wounded. The Turks had no sooner withdrawn from the Russian fire than they formed and advanced again. Many dead bodies of Turks were found within 10 feet of the Russian trenches. The little slope on the crest of which the trenches were situated was literally covered with dead. I counted seven on a space of not more than 10 feet square. The battle here was terrible; but the Turks were again repulsed. It will hardly be believed that they went at it again, and yet they did so. It seemed madness, because we could see that the Russian fire never slackened an instant, and that the Russian line never wavered, while reserves were waiting behind ready to fall in at the least sign of wavering. This scene of carnage was again repeated, but only lasted a moment. The Turks, completely broken, withdrew sullenly, firing, and carrying off their wounded and many of their dead. They fell back on the redoubt which they had first taken, apparently with the intention of holding it, but they were not allowed to remain long there. Another attack on the Russian centre had been equally as unsuccessful as that on the Russian trenches on the left. The Russians pursued the retreating Turks with a murderous fire. Then six companies went at them with bayonet and swept them out of the redoubt like a whirlwind. At 4 o'clock the Turks were in retreat everywhere, and the Russians occupied the whole of their first position besides pursuing the Turks a short distance with cavalry. The Russians were about 20,000 strong. Their loss is estimated at 500, and the Turkish loss at 2,000 killed and wounded.

THE CONTEST FOR THE SCHIPKA PASS.

THE TURKISH LOSSES CONCEDED TO BE 7,000 —VISIT OF A CORRESPONDENT TO THE PASS AFTER THE FIGHTING—THE CANNONADING RESUMED ON SATURDAY.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—A Constantinople dispatch of Sept. 2 says that the Turks acknowledge the loss of 7,000 men in the Schipka Pass. Two thousand wounded reached Adrianople yesterday.

An Adrianople dispatch of Sept. 2 says: "Intelligence received here from the Schipka Pass states that Suleiman Pasha has gained a more advantageous position for his batteries on the heights surrounding Fort Nicholas. Russian reinforcements arrive during the night, the road to Gabrova being commanded by Turkish batteries."

The *Daily News* in its second edition says: 'We have just received a long telegram from a special correspondent describing his visit to the Schipka Pass on Friday last. He says Suleiman Pasha has abandoned the attempt on the Russian position, and marched away from the neighborhood of Schipka. Some say he is still at Kasanlik, and others that he is searching for another pass. My own belief is that he is engaged trying to reorganize his scattered forces. There remain still confronting the Russians a few battalions of Egyptians, with some cannon on the heights, and a few more miscellaneous battalions in the village of Schipka. Several Russian reinforcements have been marched back, and Gen. Nepokoitschitzky, the Grand Duke Nicholas' chief of staff, was returning from his visit to the pass quite relieved and satisfied with the position there."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 3.—Suleiman Pasha telegraphs from the Schipka Pass as follows: "Cannonading began again on Saturday and continued Sunday. A prisoner states that the effective strength of most of the Russian battalions has been reduced by one-half. The Bulgarians have also suffered cruelly."

The *Daily News'* special from Gorney-Studeni says: "The Emperor will present Gen. Radetzky with a sword set with diamonds for his defense of Schipka Pass. The new week promises to be a bloody one. The Summer is going, and decisive results become every day of more importance to the Russians, for there are indications not to be disregarded—financial, political, and social—which point against the probability of a continuance of the war into another campaign."

The *Times'* Vienna dispatch says: "The report that Suleiman Pasha was acting under imperitive orders from Constantinople in pressing the attack on the Russians in the Schipka Pass is emphatically denied. He receives full credit in Constantinople for his earlier operations, but in renewing the attack over and over again he is deemed to have not only made a useless sacrifice of excellent troops, but also to have acted contrary to orders, according to which the operations on that side were to have been at least in the first instance merely a demonstration on a large scale to attract the Russian forces. An order has been sent to Suleiman Pasha to desist from his attempts for the present, and to follow in future more closely instructions received from Mehemet Ali Pasha."

THE SIEGE OF RUSTCHUK.

A SUCCESSFUL SORTIE BY THE TURKS—THE CANNONADING ACROSS THE RIVER KEPT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 2.—The commandant of Rustchuk has made a sortie, with seven battalions, defeating the Russians.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—A Russian official dispatch from Gorny-Studeni of Sept. 2 says: "The cannonade between Rustchuk and Giurgevo is continued. No loss or damage on our side is reported."

THE HOSTILE TURKISH PROVINCES.

ASSISTANCE TO THE BOSNIANS REFUSED BY SERVIA — BOSNIAN INDIGNATION WITH THE RUSSIANS — PRINCE CHARLES OF ROUMANIA TO COMMAND THE ROUMANIAN AND RUSSIAN CORPS.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The *Times'* Belgrade special, dated Sept. 2, says: "Servia refuses to give assistance to the Bosnian insurgents. Their Deputies applied here to Prince Tseretelef, who informed Prince Gortschakoff and the Grand Duke Nicholas of their demand. Prince Tseretelef, however, received a reply from his Government that Russia neither can nor wishes to assist the Bosnian insurrection. The insurgents may act according to their judgment. The means of the insurgents are exhausted, and they are in want of everything. They intend to treat with the Turkish Government, and try to obtain permission for the Bosnian refugees living in Austria to return home unmolested, and the insurgents would also lay down their arms. There exists among the Bosnian rayahs great animosity against Russia. The Rayahs regret the useless sacrifice of men and means made during the last two years. Some of the insurgent representatives have returned to the insurgents' camp. Others remain here until the future fate of the Bosnian Rayahs is decided at a meeting of the insurgents and refugees soon to be convoked.

VIENNA, Sept. 3.—The *Political Correspondence's* Bucharest special announces that the Prince of Roumania has left Nikopolis for his head-quarters at Paredin.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A special to the *Post* from Bucharest says Prince Charles of Roumania has issued a manifesto to his troops announcing that he has been appointed to the supreme command of the Russian and Roumanian armies before Plevna. The manifesto states that it was the duty of the Roumanian Army to cross the Danube and encounter the Turks in their own territory because the war was approaching the Roumanian frontiers, and if the Turks were victorious Roumania would suffer carnage and desolation.

A SENSATIONAL STORY SPOILED.

HOBART PASHA'S ACCOUNT OF THE ENCOUNTER BETWEEN A TURKISH IRON-CLAD AND A RUSSIAN MERCHANT VESSEL.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Therapia correspondent of the *Times* communicates the following: "Hobart Pasha writes to the *Levant Herald* declaring utterly fictitious the published details of the alleged fight between the Turkish iron-clad Fethi-Boulend and the Russian merchant steamer Vesta. The vessels, he says, were never within two miles of each other. The iron-clad received only one spent shot, doing no harm. The Captain did not know that he had injured the Russian steamer, and he did not pursue her, as his vessel was overladen with a deck cargo of guns and ammunition for Sulina."

The foregoing is corroborated by a letter in the *Times* from the Turkish Chief of the Naval Staff at Varna, from which it appears that the iron-clad chased the Vesta a few hours and fired seven shells, but finally abandoned the pursuit as hopeless and proceeded to Sulina.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

A dispatch to the London *Daily News* dated Erzeroum, Monday, says: "Advices from Kars indicate that great operations are imminent, and that the Turkish Army is preparing to march on Alexandropol."

Further accounts from Shumla do not confirm the report that Baker Pasha is missing. On the contrary, the *Telegraph's* Hassanlar special says he has been decorated with the order of the Osmanli.

It is stated that the Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army in Asia Minor, has assumed command of Gen. Melikoff's corps in person, that officer having been removed for exceeding his orders.

FREIGHT RATES ON CHICAGO GRAIN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 3.—The freight rates on grain from Chicago to New-York will, to-morrow, be raised by the trunk lines five cents per 100 pounds, making the rate 35 cents. This restores grain to fourth class freight. The maintenance of the rate depends upon the corresponding action of the Southern and Southwestern lines.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.—Freight rates on flour and grain to Eastern points were raised here to-day to 6 cents per 100, and grain was made fourth class.

MRS. IRENE HOUSE AT LIBERTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 3.—Mrs. Irene A. V. House, who murdered her husband, Orson A. House, the New-York divorce lawyer, and who has been confined in the State Lunatic Asylum, near this city, was discharged from that institution this morning, and was taken to her home.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS.

THE DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION GATHERING AT HARRISBURG—INDICATIONS AS TO THE NOMINATIONS—SENTIMENT REGARDING THE ADMINISTRATION AND ITS POLICY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 3.—The delegates to the Republican State Convention, which will meet in this city on Wednesday, the 5th inst., are arriving in small detachments as the trains from the different sections of the Commonwealth come in. Their ranks will receive constant accessions during the night and to-morrow, and the stragglers will probably not get in until late Tuesday night. The leaders of the different factions are here, as well as the leading candidates for Auditor-General. There is no contest for the nomination for Supreme Judge, and little or none for State Treasurer. Judge Sterrett, of Allegheny, and William B. Hart, of Montgomery, being apparently the unanimous choice of the party for these two positions. For Auditor-General, the chief struggle will take place between J. A. M. Passmore, of Schuylkill, and H. J. Reeder, of Northampton. Senator Lemon, of Blair, and Mr. Billingsley, of Washington, will each go into the convention with a respectable following, but the principal shock of battle will occur between the adherents of the two gentlemen first named. Passmore feels very confident of carrying off the prize after a short struggle, and there are those who claim that Reeder is already out of the fight. This last-named gentleman has injured his chances by asserting in public that it was not his fight, but Gov. Hartranft's, intimating that he was the Governor's protégé, and that those who opposed him opposed Hartranft. Had this been the fact a sharp fight would have been the result. But investigation disclosed the fact that the Governor had no interest of this kind in the contest. It is asserted by those who desired to stir up strife in the party that the Governor has aspirations for a seat in the United States Senate, and that he was putting Reeder forward as a feeler in order to test his strength against those who have been managing the party of late years. His denial of complicity in such a scheme not only renders impossible a quarrel between the Governor and those who have heretofore been considered his friends, but it places Reeder in a questionable position, a fact which will cost him some votes.

An attempt to outline the platform of the convention would be mere guesswork. No one can yet speak definitely on that subject. The tendency, however, is toward a bold and manly expression of policy on the issues of the day. It will without doubt declare for the remonetization of silver. The labor question will also be treated in a frank and straightforward spirit. The opportunity and the men at the head of the party justify the belief that the platform will be presented for the support of the voters of Pennsylvania, which will be in striking contrast with the shifting and noncommital declarations of the Democratic Convention of the State. Judging from present indications, the Administration will receive a hearty indorsement.

A gentleman who has made a thorough canvass of the State during the past year informed THE TIMES representative this evening that, while the President's Southern policy was an unpalatable dose at first, the masses of the party had made up their minds to swallow it—await the result before passing judgment. He asserted it as his conviction that the President's civil service rules and orders are vastly more unpopular than his Southern policy, and that the removal of Secretary Schurz would put the Republicans of the State in excellent humor with the Administration. The gentleman said that indications pointed to a Republican majority of 20,000 in November. The feeling of the delegates on the subject of the President's policy will manifest itself fully during the next 24 hours. Dr. Fahnestock, of Adams, has just arrived. He is Hart's only competitor for the Treasurership. He announces himself as the anti-Cameron candidate for that position.

VIEWS OF THE COMPLEXION OF THE CONVENTION FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—The Republican State Convention will meet at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, at noon, and, it is believed, will be devoid of great interest, except in so much as the platform is concerned. Among the delegates are three gentlemen from this city who are office-holders under the Federal Government, and just what course they would pursue in compliance with the civil service order of the President is a matter of some moment. These gentlemen are United States Marshal James N. Kerns, William L. Smith, a clerk in the Post Office, and Thomas Louth, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue. Each of these gentlemen has assured your correspondent that they do not intend to have a discussion with President Hayes on the subject, and therefore have selected friends who will represent them in the convention. Two other National Government employes, Joseph Fisher and Horatio Hackett, who are delegates, resigned their places in the Custom-house and immediately secured positions under the City Government.

The Pennsylvania Convention will indorse President Hayes' Southern policy and all other policies. This is very positive, but comes from more than one delegate. There was some talk, and a great deal of it, a few months ago, of passing resolutions denouncing the President's Southern policy, and some gentlemen even went so far as to draw up a skeleton of the resolutions, but assurances are given that the more wily of the politicians will not allow them to come to light, deeming such action extremely injudicious, especially at this time. Just what the platform will be no one can tell as yet, but it is certain there will be no such bids for votes by sticking in communistic planks as the Democracy have made. Every intelligent working man in Pennsylvania knows that the success of the Republican Party is the only protection he has in his rights as a working man, and that Democratic victory means nothing more than the breaking down of those barriers which have always made his labor safe.

THE PRESIDENT'S SOUTHERN POLICY.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 3.—The City Council, which is entirely Democratic, to-day passed the following preamble and resolution by a unanimous vote:

Whereas, Since his inauguration as President of the United States, Rutherford B. Hayes has shown his intention of administering the great trust confided to his keeping in strict accordance with the Constitution and laws of his country; has endeavored to purify the civil service of the Government; has restored local self-government to the South; has manifested a sincere desire to destroy sectional feeling, and heal the wounds of war, and give peace to a portion of the Union so greatly in need of its blessings; and, whereas, these things entitle him to the respect and approval of all good citizens irrespective of party; therefore be it

Resolved, That as a mark of the esteem in which we hold him, we, the City Council of Augusta, hereby extend an invitation to the President, and such members of his Cabinet as may attend him, to visit the City of Augusta during his Southern tour, and pledge to him a cordial welcome on the part of all our citizens.

THE WORKING MEN OF ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 3.—The English and German sections of the Working Men's Party, of this city, contemplate the prosecution of the policemen who arrested members of their order at Schuler's Hall during the recent strike. They intend to make a test case, and see, as they say, whether anybody can be arrested for simply holding a meeting for the expression of free thought; and they will also attempt the release of those now in custody by habeas corpus. A committee has been appointed to confer with the Grangers, who meet here shortly, on the subject of political coalition with that party. The Congressmen of this city are also to be visited, and the needs of the laboring classes laid before them.

NEW-JERSEY TAX-PAYERS.

A STATE CONVENTION HELD AT TRENTON—18 DELEGATES PRESENT—THE OBJECTS OF THE MEETING EXPLAINED—DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 3.—At 11 o'clock to-day the State Tax-payers' Convention assembled at the rooms of the Young Mens' Christian Association, in this city, for the purpose of consulting as to whether or not distinctive nominations, irrespective of party, should be made for the various offices to be voted for at the November election, and to make nominations if that course should be deemed advisable. Invitations had been extended to temperance and labor associations to meet with the tax-payers, and unite in action if such action should be decided on. There were only 18 delegates present when Col. Jacob R. Freese called the meeting to order. He explained that the object was simply to consult what course was best to be taken to relieve the tax-payers of the State from the heavy burdens they had so long and patiently submitted to. Hon. Rudolphus Bingham, of Camden, was elected temporary Chairman, and George H. Gaunt, of Gloucester, was chosen Secretary. Col. Freese then read a declaration of principles which he had drawn up, and offered a resolution that in the "opinion of the convention the time had come when the principles of the tax, temperance, and labor reformers should be crystallized or personified by the making of nominations for every office to be voted for by the people; and that each of the seven counties which elect State Senators and each of the 60 Assembly districts proceed to make reform nominations at the earliest possible moment." He wanted it understood that this was not a supplement to the Greenback movement, and did not believe it would be well to connect the two in any way. The tax reform was not a political but a business one, while the Greenback movement was a national affair. After several other speeches were made, committees were appointed on resolutions and on permanent organization, after which a recess was taken until 2 o'clock.

On reassembling the room was filled, and the Committee on Permanent Organization reported the names of the temporary officers for the permanent ones. The report was adopted. The Committee on Resolutions reported the following declaration of principles:

All true reform—no matter by what name called or known, or by whom advocated—has a common object in view, namely, relief from burdens unnecessarily borne and the bettering of the condition of man. That the tax-payers of New-Jersey are now suffering from burdens is evidenced in the fact that, while the pay of office-holders and all other expenditures from State, county, township, city, and school treasuries have increased from 200 to 800 per cent. within the past few years; while new offices have been created, and a large number of clerks and other employes have been pensioned upon public treasuries; while, in a word, taxes have been largely increased, the public service has been but little benefited: the resources from which to pay these increased taxes have been greatly lessened by the decrease of income received from labor, from the cultivating of farms, from all kinds of mechanical pursuits, from manufacturing, from merchandising, from professional avocations, from, indeed, all resources from which or through which all tax-payers (save office-holders) usually derive the means with which to pay taxes, and, worse still, the disproportion between the amount demanded and the ability to pay is all growing greater. In view of these incontrovertible facts, the tax-payers of New-Jersey, irrespective of party politics, and without any intention or desire to injure or to help either of the great political parties, (both having failed heretofore to give any relief, and both being so constituted, controlled, and led that they cannot, or will not, give the needed relief,) respectfully but most earnestly demand the following reforms:

First—That in all public business the rule which a prudent man would adopt as his own should be adopted for the public business.

Second—That in making appropriations from public treasuries the interests of the entire community, or of the entire State, shall alone be considered, and not the interests of a few office-holders, office-seekers, or favored contractors.

Third—That the rate of interest in New-Jersey shall be reduced from 7 to 6 per cent.

Fourth—That the assessment for taxes shall be equitable and just, and uniform in all parts of the State.

Fifth—That all superfluous offices shall be abolished, all superfluous pensioners be discharged, and the salaries and fees of all office holders reduced to correspond with present values and present incomes from other pursuits.

Sixth—That all perquisites to office-holders be abolished, and that fixed salaries be substituted for fees, except in court cases, when the fees shall be reduced one-half.

Seventh—That the office of County School Superintendent be abolished; the salary of the State Superintendent reduced; the pay for Teachers' Institutes be discontinued.

Eighth—That disbursements from the State Treasury for State Militia shall not hereafter exceed $10,000 per annum.

Ninth—That no direct or State tax for State purposes be hereafter levied; but that the ordinary receipts from corporations, interest and dividends on stocks and bonds held by the State, and other annual resources, amounting last year to over $600,000, be made to cover all disbursements from the State Treasury.

Tenth—That all estimates to be made hereafter by the State Controller, or other State officer, be based upon the ordinary resources of the State, instead of upon calculations in advance as to how much money can be gotten out of the pockets of the tax-payers.

The above were adopted, and, after several addresses upon the questions of making nominations and of uniting with labor and temperance associations, the convention adjourned to meet at Waverly Fair Ground on Monday, the 17th inst., two days before the Democratic convention is held in this City.

FALL OF A BUILDING IN CINCINNATI.

COLLAPSE OF A DISREPUTABLE HOUSE—TWO MEN AND ONE WOMAN KILLED AND SEVERAL WOMEN INJURED—SEARCH OF AN INDIANA MAN IN SCANT COSTUME FOR HIS CLOTHES AND MONEY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 3.—About 3 o'clock this afternoon a building situated on the corner of Elm and Longworth streets, and occupied by disreputable women, fell with a crash, burying all its inmates in the ruins. The building had been pronounced insecure some time before, but no attention was paid to the matter until this afternoon, when the contractor for a new building next door, fearing that the foundations might be impaired by the excavations, attempted to brace up the walls. While engaged in this work the side of the house gave way, and in an instant more the whole building was a mass of ruins. At the time of the accident there were 10 persons in the house. The landlady, Susie Kean, was first taken from the ruins. Her skull was crushed and her body mangled almost beyond recognition. In a short time the bodies of two men and three more of the women were removed. The men were found to be workmen who were engaged in the excavation, and were dead when reached. The women were boarders in the house, and were *en déshabille* when the accident occurred. They were badly wounded, but none of them are yet dead. The other inmates of the place escaped with lighter injuries. One man who was occupying a third-story room picked himself out of the ruins and ran to a neighboring house in very scanty attire. Securing a cloak he returned to the spot and began digging for his clothes, much to the amusement of the crowd. He was rewarded at last by finding them, together with a gold watch and a considerable amount of money left in the pockets. He was from Indiana and modestly refrained from giving his name. The names of the wounded girls are Kitty Grant, Bertha Gray, Miss Dowling, and Laura Williams. It is believed that all will recover except Miss Dowling. An alarm from the Fire Department drew immense crowds to the scene, and the Police had great difficulty in keeping clear a space sufficient for the operations of the workmen.

EIGHTY BUILDINGS BURNED.

A LARGE LOSS OF LIFE PROBABLE.

BURNING OF HALE & CO.'S PIANO FACTORY AND ADJOINING BUILDINGS IN WEST THIRTY-FIFTH AND THIRTY-SIXTH-STREETS—THE FIRE DEPARTMENT CRIPPLED BY A LACK OF WATER—ONE BODY FOUND AND MANY OTHERS BELIEVED TO BE IN THE RUINS—LOSSES ESTIMATED AT ABOUT HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

Shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning one of the most disastrous fires that has visited New-York in several years broke out in Hale's piano factory, situated about the centre of the block bounded by Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets and Tenth and Eleventh avenues. What was known as the old factory ran through from street to street, occupying a width of five lots. On Thirty-fifth-street, toward Eleventh-avenue, running the length of 12 lots, and of a width of a little over half a block was the new factory, nearly completed. Both buildings were of brick, of the flimsiest construction. The old one was eight and the new one nine stories in height. The latter was erected on the ruins of the factory which fell in process of construction late in 1871 and killed several persons. The new factory was used principally for the storage of lumber, and only a few workmen were employed there. In the old factory some 250 hands were busily engaged yesterday morning. The fire originated in the fourth story of the old factory, in the drying department, a small room used for drying glued sounding-boards. There was a large stove, above which were hung wooden cases with slides, in which the sounding-boards were placed. The men say that no coal was used, the fire in the stove being fed with shavings, of which the factory furnished an abundance. The cases had become very dry and it is supposed that some of the ignited shavings escaped and communicated flame to the cases. It is supposed that the fire started somewhere about 9 o'clock, and that more than half an hour was wasted by the carvers, who worked on the fourth floor, in a vain attempt to extinguish it before giving the alarm. Some of the men say they tried hard to put out the flames, and did not cease their efforts until compelled to flee for their lives. The appliances against fire consisted of some Babcock extinguishers, a number of pails of water on each floor, four hogsheads of water on the fifth floor, and a hydrant in each story. It was 9:38 o'clock before the firemen received the first alarm—the Police say it was 9:43 when it reached them. The engines in the vicinity at once hurried to the scene, but when they arrived the entire building was a mass of smoke and flame.

In the meantime, a scene of terror and confusion that has seldom been paralleled was being enacted. The carvers, seeing that there was no time to lose, hurried to save themselves. Some rushed to their tool-boxes, and gathering their tools, escaped with them. Others ran from the building at once, without waiting for anything, spreading the alarm through the floors below as they descended. A few brave men sprang up the stairs to warn their fellow-workmen on the three floors above. Those on the fourth and floors below got out without trouble. The floors above filled in a few minutes with a dense, stifling smoke, which caused most of the occupants to lose their presence of mind. Some rushed to the windows; others endeavored to get upon the roof, while one old man, named Greb, 62 years of age, appeared to be paralyzed, and stood stock-still. He undoubtedly perished, as no trace of him has since been seen. He was married, and has a grown-up family, but his fellow-workmen did not know his residence. A few of the more cool-headed shouted to their comrades to run to the fire-escapes, and a number hearkened to the advice and followed them. Some jumped from the windows. Two were killed and three injured. Many who were about to jump were dissuaded from doing so by the crowd, who cried out to them from below. Several shouted back that they had no alternative. It appeared as though persons in the building prevented a number from jumping by pulling at their clothes. Many made the leap in safety, their fall being broken by feather-beds placed on the walk by the neighbors. At length the windows were cleared of all but one man, Albert Lee, aged 52, who boarded at No. 441 West Thirty-sixth-street. He was heard to cry "God help me!" and was seen to fall backward into the flames. He is believed to have perished.

The flames, fanned by a brisk gale from the west, spread with astonishing rapidity. At 10:16 the walls of Hale's old factory fell in with a crash that was heard half a mile on either side. Instantly the air was filled with blazing brands, some of them several feet long, sparks, and dust. A moment afterward the new factory was a sheet of flame, and quicker than it takes to write it, five factories, 22 tenements, 15 shanties, and 18 stables and sheds were burning. The heat was intense. The people in the tenements had made an attempt to save their household goods but most of them were forced to fly before they had succeeded in accomplishing hardly anything. Bedding and other articles of a combustible nature caught fire where they had been dropped, and the burning straw, lifted by strong gusts of wind, mingled with the sparks and brands which already filled the air, endangering on every side property which still remained untouched by the fire. Some of the flying embers were wafted as far as Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway, igniting the Gospel Tent and destroying it in a very few minutes. The employes of Graham's silk factory, on the south side of Thirty-fifth-street, fought like heroes against the danger, but were finally obliged to fly through a back window. The engineer of Rohe's immense packing establishment, on the north side of Thirty-sixth-street, turned on the hose upon the roof and front of the building and succeeded in saving it with a slight scorching. Citizens armed with brooms beat down the sparks in every direction, doubtless with good results. Other citizens dammed up the gutters, and with pails and tin cans dipped up the overflow from the hose pipes and dashed it against houses that were threatened. The firemen labored heroically. One engine—No. 34, a self propeller—was caught in Thirty-fifth-street, in front of the old factory, and all its hose and woodwork burned. The company were forced to leave it to its fate. It was as much as a man's life was worth to stand in Tenth-avenue, and existence in the side streets was for a while impossible. The scene was a grand one. An area of flame extending over a breadth of nearly two blocks formed the groundwork of the picture. Above was an atmosphere of dense smoke, through which the sun shone like a copper ball. The smoke and the air above was studded thickly with burning brands and glowing sparks that whirled about with every gust. There was a constant roar and crash of falling walls, mingled with the crackling of timbers, the labored puffing of the engines, and the excited shouts of the firemen. The flames ran across Thirty-sixth-street and destroyed five buildings there. They leaped Thirty-fifth street, and destroyed nearly the entire block, extending almost to Thirty-fourth-street. Nearly all the houses facing on Tenth-avenue, except some small ones on the corner of Thirty-sixth-street, were licked up. A cluster of shanties perched on a rock on Thirty-sixth-street, opposite Hale's new factory, were wiped out, and a number of dwellings toward Eleventh-avenue met a similar fate. Houses in every direction for blocks were more or less scorched. The water gave out about 10:30, and the engines were obliged to lay their pipes to Eighth-avenue and the North River. About 1 o'clock the fire was got under control, leaving only two or three tall chimneys and a few tottering walls, immense heaps of steaming bricks, and a huge pile of glowing charcoal, to mark the site of over 60 factories, dwellings, stables, and sheds.

Almost from the outbreak of the fire the excitement in regard to the probable loss of life was intense. Rumors flew thick and fast. First it was said that 5 men were in the ruins, then 20, then 50, then 80, then 100, then 200. At 10:15 a telegram was received at the New-York Hospital saying that over 100 persons were dead. Thirteen ambulances were soon on the ground, three from the New-York Hospital, two from the Ninety-ninth-Street Hospital, one from the Chambers-Street Hospital, and seven from Bellevue. They rendezvoused at the corner of Thirtieth-street and Tenth-avenue, and the accompanying Surgeons and a number of volunteers were kept busy dressing slight wounds. The dead body of a woman who died in a rear house in Thirty-fifth-street half an hour before the fire, was carried out by the surgeons.

About 4:30 a Mrs. Pfluger, residing at No. 908 Tenth-avenue, was taken with hysteria in the street while standing in the crowd, and was attended to by the ambulence corps. It was very difficult in the face of the many contradictory stories told to ascertain definitely how many persons were in the ruins. It is almost certain that the two mentioned above and another, Nicholas Mank, aged 21, a varnisher, have perished. Mank's father and brother were in the crowd last evening, weeping. Nicholas and his brother Peter were both employed in Hale's factory. Peter got out but Nicholas has not been seen since. Mrs. Kiernan, who resided on Thirty-sixth-street, east of the old factory, says she saw a number of men drop from the cornice, from which they hung for some time shouting for help. The sight has made her seriously ill. Mrs. Smith, another resident of the same street, on the west side of the factory, says she saw two men drop into a narrow space alongside the factory. They did not come out of the little alleyway leading on to Thirty-sixth-street, which was their only means of exit. Miss Theresa Geis, whose father's residence was destroyed, and Mrs. Chard, who keeps a candy store across the way, say that they saw two men drop from one of the chain fire-escapes into the ruins. They also saw half a dozen men jump from one of the side windows of the old factory—about the seventh from Thirty-fifth-street, they think—at a height of six stories. These men were not picked up. Joseph Gladstone, who also lives across the way from the factory in Thirty-sixth-street, says he saw a man attempting to get down on the chain fire-escape from the seventh story of the new factory. Mr. Gladstone could see that the chain was hot, and he heard somebody shout directions to the man to wrap his coat around it. The man let go after descending about four feet, and was seen no more. A number of persons assert that from six to twelve men jumped out of the upper windows of the old factory a moment before the walls fell, and that they were covered up. All sorts of stories of this kind were told, but it was difficult to corroborate them. Few persons other than the relatives of those mentioned by name reported at the Police station in search of missing friends, and of those few the tales of the majority were an evident pretense for the purpose of obtaining admission within the Police lines. The employes of the factory say, however, that many of their comrades resided in Weehawken, Hoboken, and other distant places, which the news would not reach quickly. Mr. John Hartell, the foreman of the varnishers, who occupied the top floor, says he had 80 men under him, and of these only three—Lee, Greb, and Mank—have not turned up. C. P. Waring says he was the next to the last man to leave the seventh story, and he knows that that man escaped. They dropped two floors and crept out the rest of the way on their hands and knees. Both these men believe that there are bodies other than Lee's, Greb's, and Mank's in the ruins, but they say that the number will not exceed seven or eight all told. Mr. Hartell says that of the entire force employed in the factory only 10 are unaccounted for, and at least two of these must be credited with having gone to their homes. The general belief is that there are from seven to 15 more dead, but it will be impossible to search successfully for their bodies for a day or two yet on account of the heated condition of the ruins. Five cats that took refuge on the top of the old factory were burned. Several chickens were roasted, and one with its feathers completely burned off was rescued alive. Three horses were killed, two belonging to Kennedy, the ice man, and the other, while harnessed to a wagon load of pickles, ready to start out of the factory. Mr. Walker saved his $10,000 mare Maybird and her foal by jumping her over a back fence, and out through a hallway into Thirty-fourth-street. An Irishman known as Pat, employed in Hall's factory, had his hair burned completely off. A tortoise went through the fire in the factory-yard uninjured. The safes of Messrs. Hale and Graham were recovered during the afternoon. They fell where they could be readily got at. There were four fire-escapes on Hale's factory—two endless chains and two ladders. Besides these there were front and rear stairs and two hoistways.

When the members of Engine Company No. 34 reached the doorway of the burning factory a number of men emerged from it, some of them carrying patent fire-extinguishers upon their backs. This fact shows that efforts had been made for a long time to extinguish the flames without calling upon the Fire Department. Shortly after the arrival of Engine No. 34, Truck No. 4 also reached the burning building. A 38-foot ladder was immediately taken from the truck and carried to the space between the new and old buildings, and, being placed upon the roof of a shanty was raised to that of the old factory, whereon about 60 men were congregated. A part of these men were taken down by the firemen, while others clambered down the chain fire-escape. The heat very soon became intense, and the unfortunate men who were awaiting rescue became excited and wandered in search of some speedier means of escape. It is thought that a large number went into the burning building again, hoping that they could fight their way through the flames to safety on the walk. The firemen were finally compelled by the heat to take down their ladder and give up their endeavors at rescue. How many men were left behind cannot now be ascertained. A foreman of one of the engine companies estimated that the lives or 40 persons had been destroyed in the building, and a man who escaped from the sixth story of the factory told the firemen that he had descended to the ground by means of a fall-rope, and had left 60 men behind him, not one of whom followed him down.

Thomas McCormack, a mason in the employ of Peter J. Vanderbilt, the builder of the factories for J. P. Hale & Co., was at work on the third floor of the old factory. He and eight other masons were engaged in repairing the half-circle arches in the apartments walls. When he and his companions heard the alarm of fire they ran through the narrow passageways that led beneath a number of arches to the stairwase, intending to go down to the street. The smoke that rolled upward baffled them, and then, with infinite difficulty, they passed between the piles of boxed-up pianos to the stairway leading above. They then ascended to the roof, where they found about 50 men assembled. McCormack was lucky enough to catch hold of the chain fire-escape, and thus escaped to the ground. At the time he was descending eight other men were on the chain. McCormack's belief is that about 40 men were left

damaged by the flames. The losses are distributed as follows:

John P. Hale & Son, on both buildings and contents	$225,000
John Graham & Son, silk factory building and contents	150,000
E. M. Connolly, cooper shop	15,000
Josiah Walker, charcoal-yard	5,000
Loss on the 22 tenements destroyed	75,000
Loss on the 18 stables destroyed	20,000
Loss on the 16 tenements damaged	12,000
Loss on the trucks and wagons, &c	2,000
Loss on the four factories damaged	2,000
Loss on the 15 shanties destroyed	5,000
Loss on the household goods of 200 families burned out	40,000
Loss on the Gospel Tent	500
Loss on the fire engine destroyed	6,000
Other losses not enumerated	5,000
Estimated losses	$565,000

No information could be obtained yesterday in relation to the insurance, but it is probable that it will not cover over one-half the loss. Owing to the neighborhood and the nature of the buildings and their contents, insurance could not be effected in any sound company except at very high rates, and some companies would not take a risk on some of the buildings at any rate, so that the insurance is very light.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The fire began in what is known as "the drying room," on the fourth floor of the old factory. In this apartment the sounding-boards for pianos were laid away until they became properly seasoned. The room was about 12 feet square, and was at all times filled with lumber. The remainder of the fourth floor was occupied by the carvers, about 40 in numbers. These men, according to the account given by one of them yesterday afternoon, discovered the existence of a fire in "the drying-room" before 9 o'clock. They thought it was of little account, and therefore gave no alarm. Some of them busied themselves in removing lumber from the room, while the others threw upon the flames all the water they had on the floor. Not more than half a dozen pailfuls of water were thus expended. After combating the flames for about 10 minutes the carvers gave up the work, and, seeing that the fire was likely to spread into their room, they busied themselves in packing up their tools and clothing for removal. In the meantime none of them seem to have thought of giving an alarm to their fellow-workmen on the upper floors. The flames, meeting with no opposition, grew in strength. Very soon a draft caught and hurried them beyond the door-way of the drying-room into the apartment of the carvers. Once there, they ran from end to end and from side to side of the room, driving the workmen out. It was then that the peril of the laborers on the upper floors was thought of, and they were given an alarm. All the carvers escaped, carrying with them their tools; and the workmen employed on the three lower floors also got out in safety, but some of them lost their implements.

A remarkable statement was made by Mr. John Fitzpatrick, of No. 539 West Thirty-fifth-street, whose cottage was destroyed with all its contents. He said that at 8:30 o'clock he saw smoke issuing from the windows of Hale's factory. He did not pay much attention to it, but went into his house to get his breakfast. About 15 minutes later he heard the alarm of fire, and when he went into the streetsaw the flames bursting out of the upper windows of the factory. It was Mr. Fitzpatrick's opinion that the fire was burning for some time before the alarm was given to the Fire Department, and that the men employed on the floor whereon the flames first appeared, endeavored in the meantime to overcome them with feeble appliances.

THE SHORT SUPPLY OF WATER.

At the Head-quarters of the Fire Department it was learned that the first notice of the conflagration was received at 9:38 A. M., at which hour the first alarm was sent out from Box No. 453, which is situated immediately in front of the main entrance to Hale's piano factory in West Thirty-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. The key to the box was kept in the office of the factory, so that no delay should have arisen in sending out the alarm. This alarm was responded to by Engines Nos. 34, 2, 26, 19, and Hook and Ladder No. 12; together with Chief Wilhelm, of the Seventh, and Fisher, of the Eighth Battalion. At 9:42 a second and third alarms were sent out, together with signal "454" from the box nearest to the one from which the first alarm had been sent. This brought to the scene Engines Nos. 1, 3, 23, 14, 21, 16, and 18, and Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 7, 5, and 2. Assistant Chief Shay and Chiefs King, of the Third; Gicquel, of the Fifth, and Acting Chief Campbell, of the Sixth Battalions, accompanied the reinforcements to the scene. By means of special calls, Engines Nos. 8, 24, 40, 43, 5, 33, 25, and 28, and Hook and Ladder No. 11, were also summoned and pressed into service. When the alarm for the burning of the Gospel Tent was given Engines Nos. 8, 24, 40, and 43, were sent further down and extinguished the fire.

Assistant Chief Shay, who is acting Chief Engineer during the absence of the Chief Engineer at Nashville, Tenn., says that the spread of the fire was due in a great measure to the lack of water. For some reason the Commissioner of Public Works had failed to inform the Fire Department that the water had been shut off along Tenth-avenue, and when the engines first to arrive had attached their hose to the hydrants in the immediate neighborhood of the burning factory they were powerless, as the force was so slight as to be absolutely of no avail, and the steamers remained idle for want of the necessary supply of water. Two of the steamers were sent to the hydrants along the line of Eighth and Ninth avenues, and the streams of water brought from so great a distance were of very little service against the immense body of fire that they were required to contend with. A number of the more powerful engines were, in this dilemma, sent to the river front, and took suction from the North River. This source of supply was, of course, unlimited, but its usefulness was to a great extent marred by the distance which the water had to be pumped. The high wind blowing during the forenoon, the nature of the building in which the fire broke out, and the inflammable character of its contents, together with the unfortunate scarcity of water, conspired to make this one of the most disastrous conflagrations that has ever visited the City. The great loss shows the necessity for increasing the water supply in the upper portion of the City, which is rapidly filling with immense structures from eight to ten stories in height. These buildings are shells in construction, and filled with the most inflammable materials. There is only a 6-inch main in Tenth-avenue, the hydrants are few and far between, and the force of water delivered from those hydrants is so light that the streams can not reach the upper stories of the factories. The entire supply of the Tenth-avenue main was exhausted in one minute and a half. Engine No. 2, after waiting about 20 minutes at the two hydrants on Thirty-sixth-street between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, had to draw its supply from the fire-boat William F. Havemeyer, lying at the foot of Thirty-fifth-street. Engine No. 19 found water in the hydrant on Thirty-fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, after having tried those on Thirty-fourth-street between Ninth and Tenth and Tenth and Eleventh avenues. She lost about 25 minutes. About 15 minutes were lost by Engine No. 14 at the hydrant on the corner of Thirty-sixth-street and Tenth-avenue, which did not furnish enough water to supply the boiler. A pressure of five pounds was found in Thirty-fifth-street between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Engine No. 23 tried three different hydrants, and lost about 30 minutes. What delays were met with by other companies could not be learned, but it appears that aside from the loss in effectiveness from light pressure, the four engines named lost about one hour and a half between them in actual time. At night two hydrants were being used, each supplying one stream only, with a pressure of five pounds instead of from 15 to 30, as they should during the night. At 5:30 o'clock Chief Wilhelm telegraphed to the department for a greater pressure, and men were sent, but their efforts afforded only slight relief. The firemen were compelled to abandon a valuable Amoskeag steam engine, which cost over $7,000, owing to the rapidity with which the flames spread, and the steamer was destroyed while attached to the hydrant in front of Hale's factory. Several firemen were injured during the progress of the fire, but none of them seriously.

HOW THE WORKMEN ESCAPED.

Antony Kemp, a varnisher, was employed, with seven others, on the seventh floor of the building. Shortly before 9 o'clock he heard an alarm of fire given by some one, who also cried out for the men on the upper floor to run down into the street. He started for the staircase, whither his companions also ran. At the head of the stairs they encountered a dense volume of smoke, which drove them back to the centre of the room. Some of them lost their wits and ran to the windows, intending to jump to the ground, 80 feet below. Kemp remembered that a chain fire-escape hung from one of the windows on the north-west side of the building, and, calling to his companions, he ran there. He found that a man who was ahead of him had dashed out the window and drawn the chain into the room. He clutched it and swung out of the window. Then he slid rapidly down to the fourth story, where the heat was almost unbearable. A man who was following him pressed him so closely that he was forced to drop to the ground. He fell upon the rocky mound at the rear of the factory, and was not hurt. He did not afterward see the man who had stepped upon his fingers, nor any of the other men who had been at work with him on the seventh floor.

Peter Mank, a varnisher, was on the seventh floor when the alarm of fire was given. He ran with the others to the head of the stairway, and with them was driven back by the acrid smoke. He then sought another avenue of escape. Finding that there were too many men at the chain fire-escape, and not daring to jump out of a window, he determined to venture through the smoke. Enveloping his head in his coat he rapidly ran down stairs and emerged into Thirty-fifth-street. His brother, Nicholas Mank, followed him to the staircase, but as he did not appear on the street during the day, Peter believed he must have perished in the building.

Mr. C. B. Waring, a contractor, who furnished the Hales with piano-legs, was on the first floor when the alarm of fire was given on the fourth story. He ran up stairs and saw the flames. He then ascended to the seventh floor and called upon the men there to leave their places as soon as possible. They did not need his earnest manner, and began to pack up their tools and clothing preparatory to departure. He called to them to hurry and then turned to go down stairs. The smoke was blinding, and as he passed the fourth floor the flames beat all about him. Further down he met a man named James Young, who was also hurrying out. When they reached the lower story bricks were falling in front of the doorway and windows, and the smoke was so dense that the two men could not see. Waring turned to his companion and said: "My God, we'll never get out of here!" After a hard struggle they got beyond the doorway. The bricks were falling furiously, and the dense smoke that wrapped the lower part of the factory was pierced now and then by the flames, which were rapidly working their way downward. Young was so bewildered that when he saw the bricks falling around him he stopped and cried out: "Who is firing these bricks?" Waring struck him on, and the two soon reached the middle of the street.

Andrew Garth was one of the varnishers employed on the seventh story of the building. He was the first to hear the alarm of fire, and was one of the men driven back from the head of the staircase by the dense volume of smoke that ascended from the fourth floor. Discovering that there was very little chance of escaping through the building, Garth ran to the window outside which depended the chain fire-escape. Dashing the window-sash to pieces he leaned out and drew the chain in, so that the timid men behind him could take hold of it. He waited until two men had begun to descend and then started down himself, cutting the cords with which the chain was attached to the house as he passed them, in order to permit the chain to swing free. Upon arriving at the third story he swung outward on the chain, and, getting above the rocky mound at the rear of the factory, he dropped upon it. As he struck the ground he was caught and held up by Fireman John Dwyer, of Engine Company No. 23.

THE DEAD.

OTTO PITTMACKER, of No. 419 West Forty-eighth-street, was a varnisher employed in the piano factory. He jumped from one of the windows on the eighth floor, and was almost instantly killed. His body was picked up from the sidewalk by the Police, and taken on a stretcher to the West Thirty-seventh-Street Police Station. Coroner Woltman gave his friends a permit for the removal of the remains to his late residence, and they were taken home.

THE INJURED.

PAUL HESS, aged 19, a varnisher, employed in Hale's piano factory, and living at No. 463 East Houston-street—body lacerated, and he is also suffering from shock. He jumped out of a window, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

THOMAS LUDWIG, aged 19, a varnisher in the piano factory, residing at No. 527 Fifth-street—body bruised and lacerated, and he is also suffering from shock. He jumped out of a window, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JAMES ROLAND, aged 40, a member of Engine Company No. 18, had his leg broken and was badly bruised by a portion of a wall falling upon him in Thirty-fifth-street, near Eleventh avenue. He is at Bellevue Hospital. When taken from underneath the débris he remarked, "Oh, this is nothing," and, on inquiry, it was ascertained that at the destruction of Barnum's Museum, in Broadway, near Prince-street, he had broken two arms and both legs.

JOHN F. TORNQUEST, of No. 416 West Thirty-third-street. Mr. Torquest is a German, about 56 years of age, and a contractor in the fly finishing department. He has been employed in the piano factory for a number of years, and had several men in his employ. The room in which he did his work was situated on the second floor of the building. When the fire broke out he was at work, and before he was aware of his situation it escape by the stairway was cut off. He then attempted to leap from the second-story window. The sash was already up, and Mr. Tornquest crawled out, and, letting himself down as far as he could reach, hung to the window-sill until the flames compelled him to let go, and then he dropped to the sidewalk. Before he let go, however, his hands were severely burned, and there was a large burn on the top of his head. In falling, he struck partially on one elbow and one knee. The result was that his knee-cap was split and his knee put out of joint, and one of his arms severely lacerated. He was also injured internally. He was removed to his home, and attended by Dr. Milwitt, of Thirtieth-street. The doctor says that his injuries are very severe, but not necessarily dangerous.

In addition to the above, many persons were slightly injured whose names were not reported to the Police.

POOR PEOPLE'S HOMES BURNED.

On Thirty-sixth-street, at the rear of the main portion of Hale's factory and west of its northern wing, is a small mound of rocky formation upon which yesterday morning was clustered a number of small shanties forming a miniature hamlet. The little houses, badly appointed, and not over-savory in condition, were the homes of about 200 unconcerned people who had gathered around them of horses and dogs and pigs and goats as many as the neighbors would endure without complaint to the Board of Health. They had few cares beyond the necessity of making enough money to live, and most of their wants were supplied by Mrs. Elizabeth Reilly, who kept a general stocked store on the mound. At the present time these poor people are wandering without homes or means to procure food, and with no other raiment than is now upon them. The descent of the flames upon their little homes was so sudden that none of them had the opportunity to remove an article from the shanties, and all were glad to escape with their lives. The story of the disaster to them was briefly told by Mrs. Reilly as follows: "I heard a cry of fire while I was in my shop, and I ran outside to see what was burning. I saw flames run along to Smith's soda-water place from the factory, and then move over toward my little house. I ran back to the cottage, and saw the fire dashing out of the back of the factory and catching hold of the shanties. It came on with the speed of the wind, and before I could take down a peg in the house it had taken hold of my place. I ran out and down into the street, glad to escape with my life; and here I am with nothing in the world but the small bit of clothing I have on now. But I am no worse off than my neighbors. We are all poor enough, God help us."

THE POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

The first policeman on the scene was Patrolman Henry Boylan, of the Twentieth Precinct, who was on duty on Tenth-avenue, and was attracted by seeing the engines pass along his post. He hastened after the steamers, and when he reached the front of the piano factory the entire upper portion of the edifice was in a blaze. There were at that time a number of workmen in the building. Their forms could be seen at the windows on Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, and while he was there he saw several of the workmen drop from the windows. The flames seemed to have originated in the centre of the building, on the fourth floor. The officer says that, although he has seen a great many fires, he never was present at one where the flames spread with greater rapidity and the heat was so intense. The firemen were completely powerless, owing to the high wind and want of water. Officer Boylan was of the opinion that a great many persons were killed, as he did not believe the workmen on the upper floors had time to make their escape.

Capt. Washburn, of the Twentieth Precinct, was promptly on hand with as many of the members of his command as he could muster. Seeing that a great disaster would ensue from the progress already made by the flames, he called on the adjoining precincts for aid, and received assistance promptly. Inspector Murray, who, during the absence of Gen. Dilks, is in command of the Second District, was also informed of the fire by telegraph, and, with a reserve force of 150 men, drawn from the Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-seventh Precincts, appeared on the scene. With this force a cordon was established around the burning buildings. The Police had their hands full in preserving order among the immense crowd, and to prevent them from encroaching upon the firemen and impeding their labors. They were also kept busy watching the thieves, who turned out in great force, hoping to reap a rich harvest from the goods the poor people who had been rendered homeless had carried out of their houses, and which littered the streets for blocks around. The vigilance of the Police deterred the thieves, and only one arrest was made, the prisoner being a youth who was caught running off with an old coat, and Capt. Washburn said he was sorry the arrest was made, as it had given the policeman more trouble to find an owner for the coat than to arrest the thief. The Police who were on duty during the day were relieved at 6 o'clock by fresh reserves, who remained on duty all night.

NIGHT SCENES AT THE RUINS.

Sadly majestic was the scene of the conflagration last night, when the heaps and mounds of ruined homes and desolated fire-sides that had smoldered throughout the afternoon broke forth into lurid glares again, lighting up the dark corners of low-walls and tottering chimneys, and illuminating the thousands of spectators who had gathered from far and near, to see what was left of the day's catastrophe. In Thirty-sixth-street, near Tenth-avenue, an immense pile of coal, that had been the target for numberless water streams late in the day, broke out into a livid flame, and the gaseous light threw its rays over the little companies of anxious men who, armed with picks and bars and shovels, and lighted besides with lanterns, were doing their sad duty in searching for the dead. It was only in a few localities that this was possible. On the site of the huge factory, the combustibles that mingled with the bricks that lay everywhere in smoking heaps, kept everything so heated that it was impossible to approach; and the tall, slender chimneys and tottering south wall that still mark the spot, gave timely warning that the slightest touch of unsafe one. It was only on the site of the buildings that lay between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets that the search could be carried on with any success. Here the ruins were black and dead, and the searchers could do their melancholy work without danger.

In the early part of the evening, and even until the late hours, the cross-town streets leading to the scene of the fire were almost impassable, so great were the crowds. Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, and Thirty-eighth streets were the principal thoroughfares, and they were transformed into a truthful imitation of Broadway on a pleasant afternoon. Thirty-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, afforded, to those who were so fortunate as to pass the Police lines, the finest view of the ruins. From here could plainly be seen the high south wall of the burned factory, its scores of window illuminated bright as day by the glare beyond, looking like the familiar cathedral scene in the Christmas plays. The streets numbering higher than Thirty-fifth, up to the northern end of the burned district, and east of Tenth-avenue, were almost impassable for the smoke that, driven up the island by the chilling south-east wind, blinded and blackened every living thing that came in its way. Added to this were the smoke and cinders from the fire-engine in Thirty-sixth-street, which, standing by its unfortunate companion that was ruined by the fire, worked away nobly, throwing full streams upon the blaze. Thirty-sixth-street was almost entirely blocked. The centre of the street had been washed into ditches and gullies by the water, and on both sides were great piles of bricks, iron columns, and blackened and charred articles of every description. A well-fed looking bundle in the middle of the way that passers by had carefully avoided for a dead horse covered with a blanket, was claimed by a woman who said that it was her straw-bed, the only household article she had saved from the fire. One poor woman with a child in her arms, who had been calmly looking at the ruins, suddenly burst into hysterical screams, and had to be taken away by the Police. She was said to be a disinterested spectator, but her large heart had come to the surface when she saw the fiery tomb of some of her friends, or her friends' friends.

The Police had many applications from persons who said they had lost friends in the fire, and who wished to get inside the fire-line. The majority of them were women, but they were almost invariably unmarried. Many people, misled by the exaggerated reports throughout the day of the number who had been killed, adopted this story as the best means of getting inside the lines; but they were generally unsuccessful. The Police had admirable arrangements for keeping the fire district clear. The entire area was surrounded by a line of patrolmen, and against these officers pressed a crowd that numbered, from one end to the other, not less than 5,000 persons; and, as these were constantly changing, giving place to new faces, it is safe to say that not less than 12,000 to 15,000 people were there during the evening to see the ruins.

HALE & CO.'S MISFORTUNES.

The Hales are very unfortunate in regard to the buildings occupied by them. On the morning of Dec. 15, 1870, shortly after 9 o'clock, the walls of what is known as the old factory were blown down during a gale, and in their fall crushed several houses which were then situated on the rocks under the shadow of the building. The building was not finished at that time, the workmen being then engaged in putting on the roof. Owing to the high wind prevailing at the time the workmen had been withdrawn, and scarcely had they left the building when the roof was blown off and the side walls fell. Four lives were lost, and a number of persons were maimed for life. The fallen structure was rebuilt. On Nov. 8, 1871, a fire occurred in a building No. 479 Tenth-avenue, at that time occupied by Hale & Son. During the fire one of the walls of the building fell and Engineer Rhodes and 26 firemen were caught beneath the débris and injured. Robert McFarland, Assistant Foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, and William Muldrew, a member of the company, subsequently died from their injuries.

A SHABBILY CONSTRUCTED BUILDING.

The foreman and assistant foreman of Engine Company No. 34, which was the first on the ground after the alarm, do not seem to have a very good opinion of the general stability of Hale's building, though they say that, so far as they know, it was constructed in conformity with the Building law. The law, however, is more or less defective, and the defects do not become apparent until a great fire or a caving-in accident brings them to public attention. The contractor does not fail to take advantage of them in the putting up of a building, and at the same time manages to obey technically the ordinance. In Hale's building the walls were of the requisite thickness, so the law says, but they do not think that the mortar used in them was of a suitable quality. A bricklayer, named Thomas McCormick, who claimed to have been employed in the construction of the building, said to a TIMES reporter last night that there was no cement used in the work at all, Mr. Hale considering that it was too expensive. The bricks were put together with the commonest description of lime mortar, which, of course, is no safeguard against the spread of fire, even through a party-wall of reasonable thickness. The Assistant Foreman of engine No. 34 states that when Hale's building was rebuilt, after being blown down some years ago, a series of arches was run through the portion wherein the fire started yesterday for the purpose of strengthening it. This was not a violation of the Building law, but it was a very dangerous proceeding in case of fire, as it tended to increase the draft. The building, he thought, had been fairly well provided in the matter of iron shutters, but it had enormous hatchways in each of its eight stories, and they were always open during the day, the law not requiring them to be closed until after 6 P. M. These hatchways and the arches mentioned above, together with the varnish, shavings, and other inflammable material with which the building was filled, gave the flames an impetus that no power could stop, under the existing circumstances of a scarcity of water and a delay in turning on the alarm.

DESTRUCTION OF THE GOSPEL TENTS.

While the conflagration was at its height an alarm was sent out from the corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street. Several steamers were sent to the spot, and it was found that some sparks from the general conflagration had set fire to the gospel tents in the open lot at Thirty-fourth-street, near Broadway. Both the tents were destroyed, and the organ and furniture were badly damaged. The loss will amount to over $1,000, which will fall on the members of Dr. Tyng's church on Madison-avenue.

NOTES OF THE DISASTER.

Robert Burtt, aged about 23 years, residing in Forty-second-street, near Eleventh-avenue, rushed into a burning building on Thirty-fifth-street, and going to the fifth floor found a child sleeping in a bed. He seized the child and made his way through the blinding smoke and scorching heat to the street again. He had hardly got out of the building when it fell.

David Shannon, who occupied the second floor of the dwelling No. 512 West Thirty-fifth-street, besides losing all his furniture and household effects mourns the loss of $2,000 in greenbacks, which he had concealed under the mattress on his bed, and which fell a prey to the flames.

Between 25 and 30 people called last night at Bellevue Hospital to make inquiries about missing friends. They included wives, daughters, and sisters. They were much depressed at not getting any information.

A man named Lee, residing in Avenue A, and another working man employed by a contractor in the varnishing department of the factory, are reported missing. John Kumpenger, also a workman in the varnishing rooms, was also reported among the missing. It is said that he was seen to drop from the chain fire-escape to the ground, and that he was not found afterward.

SCIENTISTS IN CONVENTION.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION AT NASHVILLE —MEMBERS ELECTED FELLOWS—CAPT. HOWGATE'S POLAR EXPEDITION INDORSED—THE SOCIAL SCIENCE GATHERING AT SARATOGA.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 3.—The American Science Association met at 10 o'clock this morning. The following new members were elected: Mrs. Mary B. Treat, botanist, Vineland, N. J.; Mrs. William H. Emerson, Salem, Mass.; Dr. Emil Bessels, a member of the Polaris Expedition, Smithsonian Institute; Charles W. Safford, mechanical engineer, Rutland, Vt., and Col. Charles N. Gibbs, Secretary of State of Tennessee. The following members were elected Fellows of the Association: Benjamin Smith Lyman, Yokohama, Japan; Clarence J. Blake, Boston, Mass.; J. Carson Brevoort, Astor Library, New-York; Edward Burgess, Boston; George S. Blackie, Nashville; W. L. Broun, Nashville; S. W. Burnham, Chicago; W. L. Carpenter, United States Army, Dunkirk, N. Y.; Lucien Carr, Cambridge, Mass.; T. C. Chamberlin, Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.; O. Chanute, New-York; E. S. Chesbrough, Chicago; T. B. Comstock, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; J. W. Chickering, Deaf Mute College, Washington, D. C.; B. K. Emerson, Amherst, Mass.; William M. Fontaine, Morgantown, West Va.; L. C. Garland, Nashville; Asaph Hall, United States Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.; H. W. Henshaw, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Sophia B. Herrick, Baltimore; George W. Lawrence, New-York; O. T. Mason, Columbian University, Washington, D. C.; Alexander Means, Oxford, Ga.; E. G. Nelson, Delaware, Ohio; E. S. Ritchie, Boston; Paul Schweitzer, Columbia, Mo.; Eugene A. Smith, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; T. G. Summers, Nashville; W. C. Stubbs, Auburn, Ala.; A. Wetherby, Cincinnati. The following officers for next year's meeting were elected: O. C. Marsh, New-Haven, President; R. H. Thurston, Hoboken, Vice-President of Section A; A. R. Grote, Buffalo, Vice-President of Section B; B. C. Bolton, Hartford, General Secretary; Francis E. Nepper, of St. Louis, Secretary of Section A; George Little, Atlanta, Secretary of Section B; Wm. S. Vaule, Philadelphia, Treasurer. Auditing Committee, Henry Wheatland and Samuel H. Scudder. The next place of meeting is St. Louis, on the third Wednesday of August, 1878. The following was referred to the Standing Committee:

Resolved, That this association, believing an expedition for polar discovery, under the direction of Capt. Howgate will be likely to prove in the highest sense an honor to the nation, cordially approve of the objects sought, and recommend it to the National Legislature and the country at large as deserving of earnest, hearty, and liberal support.

A resolution to memorialize Congress to give serious attention at an early date to the work of devastation now progressing in the tract known as the Yellowstone National Park, and make arrangements for the preservation and maintenance of that reservation, was also referred to the Standing Committee. In Section B, the address of Prof. Daniel Wilson, Chairman, on anthropology, who was absent on account of sickness, was read by the permanent Secretary, and received with applause. "The Origin of the Japanese" was read by Prof. Schuze Izawa, of Japan, after which Section B adjourned until the afternoon. F. W. Clarke, of Cincinnati, was elected Chairman of Chemical Section C for the St. Louis meetings.

In Section B, Prof. Garrick Mallory read a paper on the former and present number of our Indians. These were the only papers read in this section. In the discussion which followed the views advanced by the authors were generally indorsed, especially that of Prof. Schuze Izawa, of Japan, which was warmly commended. In Section A, Prof. J. W. Osborne read a paper on "Mind-vane Rotations," and Prof. T. C. Mendenhall a paper on "Proposed Modification in the Metric System in its Introduction into the United States." The discussion was mainly on the preservation of orthography advocated by the paper, which was generally sustained. In the afternoon the members in a body visited Melrose, near this city, the residence of Mrs. Aaron V. Brown, widow of the former Postmaster-General. To-night there was a brilliant audience at Representatives' Hall, the occasion being a successful microscopic exposition under the management of Dr. R. H. Ward, of Troy, who explained magnified objects reflected on a screen, assisted by Prof. T. G. Summers.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Several representative men, intending to take part in the proceedings at the annual session of the American Social Science Association, which opens here to-morrow evening, have already arrived. Among them are David A. Wells, President, Isaac Sherman, Parke Godwin, Samuel B. Ruggles, and W. P. Letchworth, of New-York; President Porter, and Profs. Wayland and Platt, of Yale College; Dr. J. S. Conrad, of Maryland; Elisha R. Potter, of Rhode Island; Charles Dudley Warner, of Hartford, and Mrs. C. H. Dall, of Boston. The papers on the silver question by W. Stanley Jeggns, of England, and Mr. Nourse, of Boston, which are to be read on Wednesday morning, are expected to excite warm debate. Joseph S. Ropes, of Boston, will preside during the discussion, in which S. B. Ruggles and F. O. French, of New-York; Senator Harvey, of Kansas, and Robert Treat Paine, and Gamaliel Bradford, of Boston, are expected to take part.

THE CALIFORNIA PIONEERS.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 3.—The Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California have perfected arrangements for a celebration of the twenty-seventh anniversary of the admission of California into the Union. Saturday next has been set apart as California Day. The old associates and comrades on the Pacific slope in the days of '49 will meet at Leland's Ocean Hotel. A banquet will be served, and in connection therewith an address of welcome will be made by the President, Gen. H. G. Gibson; letters from absentees will be announced by the Secretary; the President will introduce Gen. John A. Sutter, a pioneer of 1838. A poem, "The Land We Adore," composed expressly for the occasion, will be read by S. C. Upham, and a few remarks will be made by Col. E. F. Burton, a veteran pioneer. "Song of the Argonauts, or the Days of '49," composed by S. C. Upham, will be sung by W. J. Hill. The orchestra will be under the direction of Charles Mollenhaber. The following-named gentlemen are on the Committee of Arrangements: Gen. Thomas D. Johns, Commodore C. K. Garrison; Gen. Joseph Hooker, United States Army; Commodore R. R. W. Meade, United States Navy; Gen. James F. Curtis, Hon. Jeremiah Sherwood, Col. E. F. Burton, Charles R. Thompson, S. L. Merchant, John J. Hager, John Gault.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Companies A, B, and C of the Twenty-first Regiment, Col. A. Lindley commanding, left here on a special train this morning at 10 o'clock for Hartford, accompanied by a band and a number of invited guests.

ROBBING THE PUBLIC LANDS

THE BUSINESS OF STEALING TIMBER.

HISTORY OF THE EFFORTS TO RECOVER THE REVENUE FROM PUBLIC TIMBER LANDS —FRAUDS UNDER THE "COMPROMISE" SYSTEM OF SETTLING WITH TIMBER THIEVES—THE PRESENT EFFORTS TO STOP THE SYSTEM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Public attention has recently been directed to raids inaugurated by the Interior Department upon persons in the West and South engaged in stealing timber from public lands. This business of despoiling the public lands is one that has been carried on for a greater period and to a larger extent than is generally supposed, and a history of it cannot fail to excite public interest in the efforts now being made by Secretary Schurz for its suppression:

The records of the Interior Department show that the first action taken by the Government to arrest the depredations of the timber thieves was in 1854. In March of that year the Commissioner of the General Land Office (the Department of the Interior was not in existence at that time,) appointed four Special Agents, stationing them in Wisconsin and Michigan, with full instructions to watch and bring the thieves to justice. Nothing of importance seems, however, to have resulted from this, and about two years later (December, 1855) Thomas A. Hendricks, as Commissioner of the Land Office, issued an order transferring the duties of the Special Timber Agents to the officers in the local Land Offices throughout the country, with instructions similar to those given to the Special Agents. There was no law providing specially for the protection of the Government in this regard till 1831, but its provisions and the importance of the work to be done under it seemed to have attracted but little attention till 1854, when the Special Agents were appointed. Some time subsequent to the action of Commissioner Hendricks, by a special order of the department, the duty of detecting, arresting, and bringing to trial the timber thieves in Minnesota was transferred from the Land Office Agents to the Surveyor-General of the State, and was exercised by him until some time in the last year, when he was relieved from that duty.

Prior to 1860 the instructions of the department were clear and explicit that no mercy should be shown the thieves. They were to be arrested and tried and punished, while the stolen property was to be confiscated to the Government. In 1860, however, the Secretary of the Interior consented to compromise several suits, and this was practiced from that time till within a few months ago. Under this compromise system the Government has lost heavily, and a great deal of fraud has been committed. The investigations which led to the compromise system was accepted as a sort of authorization by the thieves, who took advantage of it to a very liberal extent. It seems also pretty clearly shown that the thing was carried on by collusion in many instances with the Government officials charged with preventing it. The thieves in many cases entered into an understanding with the officers whereby they would receive permission to go ahead with the depredations on the understanding that after the season's work the affair would be compromised. These compromises netted the Government but an insignificant amount compared to the sum of which it was actually robbed. In one instance, where a compromise were that the chief should make entries of the lands despoiled and pay 50 cents per thousand for the timber stolen, or pay not less than $2 50 per thousand for the timber where the lands remained in the hands of the Government.

These depredations, of course, ruined vast tracts of Government lands, as their chief value lay in the timber standing upon them. The lands were usually unfit for agricultural purposes, and, despoiled of the timber, they were utterly unsalable.

In January, 1862, the Commissioner of the Land Office urged upon the Secretary of the Interior the impossibility of continuing the compromise system. The Secretary, however, declined to discontinue the system, saying that "the subject is full of embarrassment," &c., and he could not concur with the Commissioner that the interests of the Government would probably be better served by a more vigorous system of prosecution. This was the system in vogue up to the 1st of July, 1876, when Assistant Secretary Gorham directed that the assent of the department would be necessary thereafter to any proposition to compromise.

"The attention of Congress has not been called to the subject to any purpose, as not more than $40,000 has been appropriated altogether for the suppression of the depredations. The first appropriation made in 1872, and was of $10,000; in 1873 $8,000 was appropriated, and since then only about $5,000 has been set aside annually for this purpose. The total amount recovered on this account in the 21 years beginning 1856 before that ending all was recovered is $199,119 60, and to secure this amount, $45,624 76 has been paid out by the Government, leaving $154,373 74 as the net amount recovered. There are 97 land offices in the United States, and these depredations have occurred in Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Florida, Arkansas, Louisiana, Washington Territory, and in short, wherever the Government has owned timber lands. The meagre results of the efforts of the Government to protect itself would seem to point to a pretty general corruption of the Land Office service.

On the 24th of last January Mr. Williamson, the present Commissioner of the General Land Office, wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, setting forth the foregoing facts, and urging that something should be done in the premises, without, however, indicating any particular system for adoption. Nothing was done, however, until last April, when the attention of Secretary Schurz having been called to the matter, he directed that no compromise of any kind should be entered into, but offenders should be arrested, tried, and punished, and that under no circumstances should the timber or lumber be sold for less than the current market price at the place where it was seized. He also proceeded at once to organize a special force, as large as he could make it with the limited appropriation at his disposal, to investigate the frauds and hunt down the thieves. His efforts have thus far been successful, and the promise for the future is most cheering. The principal seizures have been made in Louisiana and Minnesota. In the former State, over $100,000 worth has already been seized in Calcasieu Parish, with about $80,000 worth to be seized in a short time. In Minnesota the department has seized 7,000,000 feet now lying in booms at Minneapolis, and has information of about 3,000,000 feet more which will be seized as soon as the necessary legal preliminaries can be gone through with. In Calcasieu Parish, La., the entire community seem engaged in the business of stealing Government timber or dependent on the proceeds of the depredations. The field of operations is on the Sabine River, and there are 23 saw-mills engaged in manufacturing the stolen timber, while a line of steamers is employed in transporting the lumber to Cuba and the Central American States. The seizures at Calcasieu came near bringing on a young rebellion, and the whole region is in a state of intense excitement. The leading citizens of the parish recently addressed a petition by telegraph to Secretary Schurz, urging him to stay proceedings, as they had the effect to cause a 'complete suspension of business' there. To this the Secretary at once replied that he was of opinion that that sort of business ought to be suspended, and he could not consent to a suspension of operations. Depredations have also been going on along Pearl River, in Louisiana, and the preparations for arresting them are now nearly ripe. An agent has just started for Washington Territory, where the business has been carried on extensively and with great boldness.

"If the proper facilities are extended to the department, the Government will realize millions of dollars from this source before next Spring. Of course, a strong fight is making and will be made by the thieves and their Congressional friends, but backed by public opinion the Secretary will be able to put an end to the Timber Depredations Ring."

READJUSTMENT IN VIRGINIA.

The Richmond *Whig* is keeping a sharp eye upon the Democratic candidates for the Legislature in Virginia, and is very swift to condemn any individual who manifests an inclination, however slight, to see that justice is done the State's creditors. In its issue of the 3d inst. it says: "Mr. Joseph Bryan, who was nominated some time ago as one of the candidates to represent Henrico in the Legislature, in reply to inquiries by voters, gives his views on the debt question, and favors increased taxation to meet any deficit. He says: 'My conviction is that the owners of by far the largest portion of the taxable property of this State are now perfectly willing to pay the small additional tax necessary not merely to put the State above reproach, but to save her from humiliation and actual financial ruin.' Now, this is directly in conflict with the authoritative declaration by the Conservative Convention that the debt must be adjusted and without any increase of the present rate of taxation. Whom are we to follow, Mr. Bryan or the Conservative Convention? We can't serve two masters—which speaks by authority? Mr. Atkinson, the other nominee, announces himself in favor of readjustment and opposed to increased taxation."

SAFETY IN SAN FRANCISCO.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY—HOODLUMS, THIEVES, AND COMMUNISTS—THE EFFECT OF THE LATE STRIKES—THE CHINESE QUESTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 3.—The Executive Committee of Safety held a final meeting this afternoon. W. F. Coleman, in a brief address, reviewed the organization and work of the committee, attributing the recent disturbances to hoodlums, thieves, and a few Communists, and not to the laboring classes, who held aloof. He then read a long letter from Gov. Irwin. The letter, after reviewing the causes which led to the formation of the Safety Committee, the strong anti-Chinese feeling which had rendered disturbance possible, and might lead to its repetition, and the expediency of seeking to remove the cause after putting down the disorderly, the effect suggested that further steps be taken to

the others. Judge Robinson appointed Commissioners to inquire into the mental condition of the petitioner's wife.

COURT NOTES.

Part II. of the Court of General Sessions was yesterday adjourned for a week. Judge Gildersleeve having to preside in Part I. Recorder Hackett was to have opened in Part I., but is suffering from illness.

Messrs. Milner, Armitage, and Piggott, of the British rifle team, visited Judge Gildersleeve, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. They remained several hours, and appeared greatly interested in the disposition of criminal business.

William Bennett, a laborer, who, on the night of July 19, assaulted Patrick Hogan, of No. 20 State-street, at Second-avenue and Sixty-sixth-street, and attempted to rob him of $50, pleaded guilty yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. Judge Gildersleeve sent him to the State Prison for four years.

The case of the notorious "Jim" Brady, which was set down for trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, was not placed upon the calendar, Assistant District Attorney Herring, who has sole charge of the case, being engaged in the examination of Nelson A. Gessner, the forger. The case is on to-day's calendar.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Charles Wilson, of No. 261 West Houston-street, and Thomas Salter, of No. 234 West Thirty-second-street, who broke into the dwelling of Victor Yego, No. 325 Seventh-avenue, and stole a hat and coat, pleaded guilty. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced each of them to two years and a half imprisonment.

John Dilger, a wealthy liquor-dealer, doing business on the East Side, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, was arraigned before Justice Murray yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, on a charge of indecent assault, preferred against him by Mrs. Eliza Reilly, of No. 239 East Twenty-fourth-street. The complainant, who is a tenant of Dilger, stated that Dilger came to her house yesterday morning to collect the rent, and while in her room sought to take improper liberties with her. The prisoner was held in $2,000 bail.

ROBERT H. BERDELL'S ESTATE.

Francis B. Wallace and John F. Phillips petitioned Chief-Justice Curtis, in Superior Court, Chambers, yesterday, for leave to sue Erastus S. Spencer, the Receiver of the property of Robert H. Berdell, the ex-President of the Erie Railway Company. The petitioners state that they recovered a judgment in the Supreme Court for nearly $7,000 against Berdell on May 26, 1877, and that prior to this date they caused an attachment to issue against his personal property in Orange County, and have since issued an execution on their judgment. Berdell, they say, has no other property out of which they can collect the amount of their judgment. The petitioners also say that on Oct. 2, 1876, Lizzie A. Berdell entered a judgment in the Superior Court against her father, Robert H. Berdell, for $77,261 60, and that she filed a transcript of the judgment in Orange County. She then took such proceedings as resulted in the appointment of Spencer as Receiver of Robert H. Berdell's property. Spencer is now acting in that capacity. The petitioners say they believe that the judgment in favor of Lizzie A. Berdell "was collusively and fraudulently obtained and entered for the purpose of cheating, defrauding, and hindering and delaying your petitioners and other creditors of the said Robert H. Berdell in the collection of their debts against him." The petitioners say they are desirous of beginning and prosecuting an action against the Receiver, and against Robert H. and Lizzie A. Berdell, for the purpose of having the latter's judgment and the order appointing the Receiver declared fraudulent and void. They say that Spencer, although nominally Receiver, has not taken possession of the property of Robert H. Berdell, but has permitted the latter to manage it himself. Chief-Justice Curtis granted the prayer of the petition, giving the petitioners the requisite leave to sue. A similar request, made by Ambrose B. Murray, who holds two small judgments against Berdell, was also granted by the Chief-Justice.

AN AGED WOMAN'S CRIME.

On April 9, last, Capt. Shefield arrested Catharine Bauer, 60 years of age, living in Orchard-street, for having in her possession two forged bonds of the Carbon Iron Company, of Carbon County, Penn. One of the bonds was for $1,000 and the other for $2,000. On being arrested, the old woman said the forged bonds were given to her by Mrs. Eugenia Clements Herring. The latter was arrested also, and is now in the Tombs. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, the old woman was placed at the bar by Assistant District Attorney Bell, and pleaded guilty to having in her possession forged instruments, with intent to utter the same. She was remanded for sentence.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Seele vs. Seele.—The notice of motion to confirm the Referee's report is not an eight days notice, as required by law.

Hall vs. Ely, Jr.—Opinion—The motion to continue the injunction must be denied, with costs, and the temporary injunction dissolved.

By Judge Donohue.

Hinkle vs. Hinkle.—No proof as to other action and no proof of service before Referee.

Knight vs. McDonnell.—Motion granted. Sale Oct. 3, 1877.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice C. P. Daly.

Davis vs. Davis.—Affidavit insufficient.

In the matter of Sherm.—Citation ordered.

In the matter of Tripp.—Application granted and reference ordered.

Wooley vs. Newcombe.—Bond approved.

Orders Granted.—Mackay vs. Arnold; Goss vs. The American Popular Life Insurance Company; Carney vs. Martin.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Hatzel vs. The Tuscarora Silver Mining Company.—Winchell vs. The Knickerbocker Ice Company. See memorandum.

Winchell vs. The Knickerbocker Ice Company.—Findings signed.

Gounod vs. Faust.—Order signed,

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sheridan.

Motions Granted.—Gorkin vs. Capen; New-York Reclaiming Company vs. Morris; The National Bank vs. Herman; The Still's Head Bank vs. Hayman.

Murphy vs. Festreck.—Motion to strike out answer as sham and frivolous and for judgment granted.

The Sidney Silsord.—Order directing Sheriff to pay over moneys in his hands, &c.

Orders Granted.—Ballard vs. Read; Nelson vs. Cocks; Hitzelberger vs. Erhardt; Goldman vs. Freeman; Sterns vs. Bliss; Ulshamer vs. Kohl; Carnegie vs. The American Popular Life Insurance Company; De Backer vs. Langlade; Smith vs. Simpson.

By Judge Alker.

Stevens vs. De Forrest.—Case settled and filed,

By Judge Sinnott.

Valentine vs. Reynolds.—George W. Denton, Esq., appointed Receiver.

Quick vs. The New-York City Attrition Mills Company.—Motion to vacate and set aside order granted.

Grove vs. Lewis.—Motion denied.

Worth vs. Luther.—Motion denied with $10 costs. Memoranda.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
36—	Matter of Leonard.	176—	Clearwater vs. Decker.
58—	Rabbitz vs. Beckwith.	214—	Wallace vs. American L. Thread Co.
464—	Burnside vs. Raymond.	216—	Wolfers vs. Hayes.
76—	Powers vs. Trouilh.	230—	Spears vs. The Mayor,
109—	Ryan vs. Ryan.		&c.
121—	Blum vs. Biesterfield.	231—	Parmley vs. Swasey.
132—	Same vs. Same.	233—	Kiernan vs. Mornerean.
136—	McVilley vs. Lustig.	234—	Reis vs. Kircher.
173—	Ryan vs. Baldwin.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1566—	Reed vs. Maurica.	1543—	Jacob vs. Jacob.
1385—	Shenfield et al. vs. Weinstain.	1544—	Gerdes vs. Klein.
1386—	Shenfield vs. Levy.	1545—	Chupka vs. Szcht.
1357—	Shenfield vs. Alexander.	1545—	Brewster vs. Illsley et al.
1358—	Shenfield vs. Feltenstain.	1546—	Morris et al. vs. Mullin.
1359—	Shenfield vs. Golastaine.	1547—	Fuchs vs. Dpnzer.
1542—	Bathbun et al. vs. The N. Y. Col. of Vet. Surgeons.	1549—	Seldner vs. McKeon.
		1550—	Simon vs. Worth.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1278—	Moffat vs. Mallory.	1566—	Van Doren vs. Lewis.
2285—	Wakeman vs. Brennan, No. 2.	1570—	Walker vs. Crane et al.
1509—	Cassidy vs. Graham.	1571—	Brown vs. Lavelle.
1638—	Appel vs. Wooley.	1572—	Johnson vs. Carter et al.
1293—	Smith vs. Foster.	1573—	Godwin vs. Farrell.
1510—	Livingston vs. Frank et al.	1575—	Delemaker et al. vs. Dubois et al.
1311—	Wolding vs. Wagner.	1577—	Miller vs. Jackson.
1184—	Holmes et al. vs. Holmes et al.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sinnott, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1441—	Munchan vs. Carr.	1559—	McCallum vs. Lanigan et al.
1449—	Griggs et al. vs. Fitzpatrick.	1560—	Von Kodsky vs. Segman:
1551—	Vail vs. Case et al.	1561—	Holmes et al. versus Oppelstrom.
1552—	Clemens versus Mathesen.	1563—	Parnecheck versus Macy.
1553—	Berger vs. Northern Bank of New-York.	1566—	Goodwin vs. Bostwick.
1557—	Reis vs. The Mayor.	1567—	Wagner et al. versus Friedberg.
1558—	Crawford vs. Read- field et al.		

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Oscar D. Peterson, felonious assault and battery.
Charles Brann, burglary.
Charles M. Johnson, burglary.
John Reilly, George M. Harris, and James Smith, burglary.
Patrick H. Griffin, felonious assault and battery.
Anthony Goodman, felonious assault and battery.
Charles F. Ormsbield, felonious assault and battery.
Conklin Pearsall, larceny from the person.
John Geary, felonious assault and battery.
Levy Lambert, bigamy.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 3.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 N. J. C. 1st, con.... 71
100 Del. & Hud.... 49⅞
100 do.... 50
100 do.... 49⅞
100 West. Un.... 31¼
100 do.... c. 31⅜
100 do.... 31¼
100 do.... 31¼
100 Rock Island.... c. 90¾
400 Pacific Mail.... 24½
100 do.... 24⅝
100 do.... 24⅜
700 N. Y. C. & H.... 101⅝
100 do.... c. 101⅞
200 do.... 101⅝
700 Mich. Central.... 87
100 do.... 86⅞
200 do.... 86⅞
100 do.... c. 86⅞
200 do.... 86⅜
200 Lake Shore.... 63 64
500 do.... 64
100 do.... 64
500 do.... 64
100 do.... 63⅞
700 N. Y. C. & H.... 101⅝
100 do.... c. 101⅞
200 do.... 101⅝
100 do.... 101⅝
100 Pacific Mail.... 24⅜
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100 do.... 24⅜
100 do.... 24⅜
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100 do.... 31¼
100 do.... 31¼
400 do.... 31¼
200 do.... 31¼
100 do.... 31¼
1000 do.... 31¼
1000 do.... 31¼
1000 do.... 31¼
1000 Pacific Mail.... 24⅜
200 do.... 24⅜
200 do.... 24⅜
200 N. Y. C. & H.... 101⅝
15 do.... 102⅜
200 Erie Railway.... 12⅛
200 do.... 12⅛
57 Erie Rail. pf.... 21
100 Mich. Cen.... 86⅜
200 do.... 86⅜
300 do.... 86⅞
300 do.... 86⅞
300 do.... 86⅞
100 do.... 86⅞
1000 do.... 86⅞
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100 Pacific Mail.... 24⅜
200 N. Y. C. & H.... 101⅞
100 do.... 101⅞
100 do.... 101⅞
100 do

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 4, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—DANITES, OR THE HEART OF THE SIERRAS—Mr. McKee Rankin, B. T. Ringgold, Vining Bowers, Miss Kitty Blanchard.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—PINK DOMINOS—Mr. Charles F. Coghlan, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Mrs. Agnes Booth, Miss Dietz. Matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OXYGEN—Miss Lydia Thompson and Company.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE DARK CITY—Mr. F. Hardenberg, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. W. D'avidge, Miss Ada Dyas.

PARK THEATRE.—THE CRUSHED TRAGEDIAN—Mr. E. A. Sothern.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—WILD FLOWERS OF MEXICO.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—BURLESQUE AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, George Knight.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MARMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—GRAND CONCERT AND SUMMER NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for to-day, for the Middle States, and New-England, north-west, backing to warmer south-west, winds; clear or partly cloudy weather, and rising, followed by falling, barometer.

The Democratic squabble over renominations or new nominations for State officers is becoming bitter, and both sides are furnishing a good deal of material for Republican use in the campaign. We observe that the friends of the Governor and his policy of renomination credit Republicans with a desire to see a new Democratic ticket put in the field. This is a mistake. All Republicans who are good citizens first and partisans afterward would prefer, in the interest of political purity, a Democratic State ticket headed by JOHN BIGELOW to one headed by ALLEN C. BEACH. Whatever may be said of some of the Governor's allies, the cause he represents is a much more respectable one than the movement for a new ticket headed by JOHN KELLY and the Canal Ring, and numbering among its leading promoters the political intriguer who acts as Chief-Justice of the Court of Appeals. The Kelly opposition to the renomination of Attorney-General FAIRCHILD proceeds from the bitterness of disappointed dictation, and its defeat would certainly involve a triumph for such remains of moral force as may exist in the Democratic Party.

We have had, within two years, at least two fires which have caused much greater pecuniary loss than that which destroyed a little over half a million of dollars worth of property yesterday. But it is long since we had any fire in this City with which the appliances at the command of the firemen were so obviously inadequate to deal. We have spent millions on "big pipes" and other devices for increasing the volume of the up-town water supply, and yet we find, in the midst of a district crowded with tall buildings of frail construction and inflammable contents, a water supply bounded by the capacity of a six-inch pipe, and even at that reduced in pressure without the knowledge of the Fire Department. The men who perished yesterday were, to some extent, victims of their own rashness, but in part, also, of imperfect building laws corruptly administered. The property destroyed was, in great measure, a needless sacrifice to official negligence, and another proof of the hap-hazard and incompetent character of our Municipal Administration.

A statement in detail of the expenditures and receipts of the Federal Government for the fiscal year closing June 30 will be found in our columns this morning, with a comparison of the general departments of expenditure and receipts for 1876 and 1877. It will be seen that the Customs duties fell off some ten millions in the third quarter and remained at the close of the year nearly six millions below the first quarter. The internal revenue, on the contrary, remained nearly stationary for the first three quarters, and advanced, in the last quarter, $4,300,000 above the first. The total Customs duties show a decrease from the previous year of $17,000,000, and the internal revenue an increase of $2,000,000. The sales of public lands fell away slightly, and miscellaneous receipts nearly ten millions, leaving the total revenue a little more than $25,000,000 less than last year. This was met, however, by a reduction of expenditure in miscellaneous directions of $10,700,000, in the War Department of $1,000,000, in the Navy Department of $4,000,000, in the Interior Department of $1,000,000, and in interest of $3,000,000, leaving the surplus this year in round numbers $30,000,000, against $35,000,000 last year. The annual saving in interest has been doubled by the refunding which has been accomplished since last March. On this point the comment of the London *Times* is as follows:

"This is clear gain, and it is a tribute to the honesty of the Federal Government. While State Governments have been shamelessly insolvent, and private traders and corporations have done so much to destroy American credit, the trustworthiness of the Federal Government has steadily risen, and we see no reason why Mr. Sherman's anticipation should not ultimately be realized—that the whole Federal debt should be converted into four per cent. bonds."

Violent contradictions continue to be the distinguishing feature of the war news. We are told from one source that the attack on the Schipka Pass was all but abandoned by the Turks on Friday, and that the Russian Chief of Staff considered the danger at that point as over. From a Turkish source comes the announcement that the attack was recommenced on Saturday and that the effective strength of the defending force has been reduced by one-half. The battle of Karasan is considered by the Russians as a very trifling reverse; by the Turks as a great victory. The recent fight at Pelisat is the subject of equally contradictory claims in repect to its duration and results. However the truth may be, it is evident that neither MEHEMET ALI nor OSMAN Pasha have yet achieved their proposed object. The great encampment between the Yantra and the Osma is still intact. If the Turks were really confident of their ability to sweep the invaders back to the Danube, it is hardly likely that the same dispatch which announces "decisive victories" would bring news of a command that the twenty-four detached forts which are to protect Adrianople shall be ready by the beginning of Winter.

The talk of peace which comes to us from England is decidedly premature. It would seem to be in the last degree improbable that Russia could afford to patch up a compromise with Turkey in the face of her all but unvarying ill-success in the field, and with the fact demonstrated to the satisfaction of all the world that she is not the first-class military power she assumed to be. That would mean not only the paralyzing of her Asiatic influence, and the permanent loss of power in the state-system of Europe, but also a severe enough blow to her national prestige to be productive of dangers to the equilibrium of her domestic politics, if not to the stability of the imperial throne itself. The ravages of pestilence and the growing coldness of possible allies to which our special dispatch alludes are very grave obstacles to any immediate success of the Russian arms. But, were they ten-fold greater, it is hardly possible that Russia could afford, without putting her last man in the field and spending her last dollar, to confess herself worsted by a second-rate power whose armies are largely manned by semi-barbarous Asiatics and led by soldiers of fortune.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of yesterday expresses the opinion that the price of coal, even with the resumption of the mines in the Wyoming and Scranton regions now out, is not likely to again recede from the recent advance. It reports the mines in the Hazelton region as all at work except five, seventeen having resumed within ten days, and states that the basis of wages in the Schuylkill region has been adjusted by a slight advance by the operators over the rates strictly required by the current prices. The "coal year" is within ten weeks, at most, of the end, and the continuance or cessation of the strikes in the Wyoming and Scranton regions becomes every day of less importance. It must be remarked, however, that the actual condition of the trade continues extremely "demoralized"—to apply a phrase of military slang to the situation—and that the most experienced dealers in this City express themselves as entirely unable to foretell with any certainty the changes which may occur.

The death of M. THIERS at the present juncture is a misfortune of the first magnitude to France, if not to civilization. For it happened that the possibility of bringing him forward to fill the vacant place of MACMAHON has been the most potent argument which French Radicals could produce that the Republic meant respect for law and the preservation of social order. The death of M. THIERS leaves the party of reaction free to use with disastrous effect the appeal that the nation must choose between MACMAHON and GAMBETTA. The French middle-class was not easily frightened by a possible retirement of the Marshal to make way for the man who so thoroughly suppressed the Commune; they have neither political insight nor intelligence enough to trust implicitly the ex-Dictator. M. THIERS has been for more than forty years one of the foremost figures in the history of France. The Bourbon absolutism, the Orleanist Monarchy, the second Empire, and the second and third Republics have all received the stamp of his influence as a publicist, a statesman, or a diplomat. The present generation has forgotten him as the Minister of the Citizen King; they will remember him chiefly as one of the saviors of Republican France. What dangers to the stability of her institutions and to the peace of Western Europe may be involved in his sudden taking-off, time alone can show.

RESTRAINTS UPON PARTISANSHIP.

The most discontented of mortals in the present condition of political affairs, should be the thorough-going partisan. To him the prospect must be discouraging. His happiness depends upon the breadth and directness of the line dividing the two national parties. While the Southern question retained vitality, he was comparatively at ease. It was a test question, enabling him to judge of the orthodoxy and relative standing of every politician around him. A gulf divided Republicans and Democrats, and there was little likelihood of either being found where they did not belong. But this gulf has been bridged. The two parties are not agreed as to the exact merits of the structure, but both feel that it must be fairly tried before being condemned, and that meanwhile common sense and decency forbid squabbling about it. With the disappearance of this question from the partisan arena, the great excuse for angry contention is removed. One other question there was which for a time promised to be productive of irritation and mischief. While the title of Mr. HAYES to the Presidential office was made a pretext for dispute, room was afforded for fierce partisan strife. Practically, this question has been dropped. Prudent Democrats recognize the folly of provoking a discussion which could end only one way, and the more impetuous Democrats begin to realize the hopelessness of a contest in which the better portion of their own party would be against them. We may hear in the coming session of both the Southern question and the Presidential question, but both will be so frowned upon by the majority of either party that they will be valueless for the purposes of partisan warfare.

It is evident, then, that in the new Congress a good deal of party confusion may be expected to occur in connection with the treatment of the topics now uppermost in the mind of the country. The struggle respecting the organization of the House will probably be settled in the Democratic caucus. It pertains exclusively to that party, as at the moment the majority, and we should be sorry to see Republicans engaged in it with the view of obtaining any temporary advantage. The ground of difference within the Democratic Party is not a secret. The most conspicuous of the candidates for the Speakership is playing fast and loose with reference to Southern subsidies, and it may be in the power of the Republicans, by an alliance with the anti-subsidy Democrats, to keep Mr. RANDALL out of a position which he is prepared to abuse. With all his duplicity, Mr. RANDALL has not succeeded in concealing the fact that his specific pledges to Southern members respecting the Texas-Pacific and subsidies generally are at variance with the tone he has adopted upon the same subject in his communications with Northern members. On the principle that an honest foe is preferable to a treacherous one, we trust that Mr. RANDALL will not regain possession of the Speaker's chair. If the advocates of subsidies really control the House, let them at least choose some man not chargeable with the duplicity which disgraces Mr. RANDALL. And as his main source of strength is the promise of Southern support which he has obtained by distinct—though secret—pledges favorable to subsidies, it does not seem unreasonable to hope that by an honorable combination, Republicans and anti-subsidy Democrats may secure the vast power of the Speakership as against those who would use it for corrupt and ruinous purposes. So far as the House is concerned, the subsidy question will be virtually determined by the vote on the Speakership. At every stage of the question, however, parties will appear more or less mixed. The dividing line is more likely to be sectional than partisan, with the chances on the right side. Only some glaring defiance of the will of constituencies, on the part of Northern members, Republican or Democratic, can enable the assailants of the Treasury to carry their point.

The outlook in regard to the financial question is not essentially different. A negative success is all that need be hoped for. The Secretary of the Treasury asks only that he be let alone. The law as it stands is not as perfect as it ought to have been, but on his showing it is sufficient for the service he is expected to perform. Let it remain as at present, and let the general current of events flow as now, and Mr. SHERMAN sees his way to resumption in 1879. Fortunately this is enough. For if the fulfillment of the nation's pledge were conditional upon further legislation, there would be good reason for despondency as to the result. In the absence of this contingency, the work to be performed lies chiefly in the defeat of dangerous projects. What some of these will be, we already know tolerably well. The Resumption act will be an object of attack. Its sufficiency as affirmed by Mr. SHERMAN will stimulate its opponents to increased effort for its repeal. We do not believe that in a fair trial of strength they will have any chance of success. A regard for the nation's faith will operate in conjunction with the desire for a fixedness of values which nothing but resumption can restore, and the two influences should be ample to secure the defeat of the anti-resumptionists. The silver question—the other source of present anxiety—will be formidable or otherwise in proportion to the encouragement or repression experienced at the hands of the Administration. If the President and Secretary trifle with it, or be tempted by local considerations to parley with the demagogues who have made capital out of it, it will undoubtedly be a serious question. If, on the other hand, the President remember that the interests of the country take precedence over the fortunes of party in a State election, and the Secretary hold to the work of resumption as that which, from a financial point of view, should rank above all else, we apprehend no other danger than that arising from wild and ill-informed controversy. It is reasonably certain that, with the President firm against the quasi-repudiation involved in the acceptance of the silver remonetization dogma, no very mischievous measure can become law. Relief from a risk of this character should not depend upon a veto. And to render the President's intervention unnecessary, a repression of partisan intemperance would seem to be all that is necessary. On a square vote, the repudiators would be a minority. The issue to be met is really an issue between the opponents and the advocates of a scheme which as surely jeopardizes public and private faith as though it were avowedly an act of repudiation.

These are illustrations of the class of questions which according to present appearances will absorb the attention of Congress. Side topics there will be, undoubtedly, and they will be started solely for the purpose of fostering partisan feeling. The country, however, is not in a mood to look patiently on while great opportunities are wasted. It wants legislation that shall lighten its burdens and strengthen it in the struggle in which it is still engaged; and the conditions are not unfavorable to the gratification of its want. Various considerations tend to moderate partisan rancor, and to predispose men to forego ordinary differences for the sake of obtaining the practical benefits which judicious Congressional action may secure.

THE SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF WHEAT.

We alluded yesterday to the estimates of Mr. JAMES CAIRD, a well-known English authority, of the amount of wheat likely to be required by Great Britain. The general conclusion was that "if the war in Turkey continues the vast resources of the United States and Canada will be severely taxed to make good the wants of Great Britain and Western Europe." It may be pretty safely concluded that the war in Turkey will continue quite long enough to bring about the state of things, as to this year's crops, which Mr. CAIRD anticipates. It is still more safe to conclude that the deficiencies in the supplies from other countries than America, and the increased necessities of other consumers than Great Britain, which the same authority predicts, will have all the force which he very cautiously ascribes to them. It is, therefore, of interest to consider what may be the resources of the United States to meet the increased demand.

The most moderate opinion of the outlook may be formed by assuming that other countries than Great Britain will take about the average quantity of wheat from this country and allowing that any increased demand on their part may be met from the increased supply from other directions. The problem with reference to the American market, then, would be, How much wheat will Great Britain require? How much can be supplied from Russia, and the countries about the Black Sea? and how much will the United States have to export? Mr. CAIRD's estimate of the requirements of Great Britain over and above the home crop is 11,000,000 quarters, or 88,000,000 bushels. A writer in the Chicago *Tribune* of Saturday furnishes some important and interesting calculations as to the proportion of the ordinary British demand which has been satisfied from the various wheat-growing countries. He puts the average of the last four years as follows: The United States and Canada, 54 per cent.; Russia, 19 per cent.; Turkey and Roumania, 3 per cent.; other countries, 24 per cent. If the proportions remained the same this year, America would be called on to supply, according to Mr. CAIRD's estimate of the amount required, 47,520,000 bushels; Russia, Roumania, and Turkey, 19,360,000 bushels; or, in round numbers, America fifty millions, and the countries on the Black Sea twenty millions of bushels. If, as the *Tribune* writer believes, the deficit in the supply of the Black Sea countries is one-half, America would be called on for sixty millions of bushels.

The average crop of the United States for the past eight years has been 277,742,125 bushels; the average export during the last six years has been 63,824,712 bushels; the average consumption at home, taking it at the difference between the above amounts, would be 213,917,413 bushels. Putting this year's crop at 325,000,000 bushels, which is the estimate generally accepted in Chicago, and adopted by the writer referred to, and assuming the consumption to be according to the above average, we should have a surplus of 111,082,587 bushels—in round numbers one hundred and eleven million bushels. If the amount sent to countries other than Great Britain shall be at the same rate this year as last, it will reach 30,000,000 bushels, and we shall have left at least 81,000,000 bushels for Great Britain, which is one-third more than that country is estimated to require from both this country and Canada. The crop of Canada sent to England last year was about 3,000,000 bushels. According to this showing, we can hardly agree with the *Tribune* writer that if the farmers of the ten chief wheat-growing States hold back their crop, "prices are likely to rise far above the averages of the past ten years," though it is quite probable, as he predicts, that if "they crowd the surplus into the market, prices of wheat everywhere in the world will decline below the minimum prices of the last ten years."

There are, however, various elements in the calculation above made which may not develop as they are there estimated. The British demand may easily be for more than 88,000,000 bushels, and other authorities, as good as Mr. CAIRD though speaking earlier, have placed the amount as high as 12,000,000 quarters, or 96,000,000 bushels, which was, indeed, the amount imported last year. The supply from the Black Sea countries may fall off more than one-half, and it is quite likely that there will be a deficit from other sources than the Black Sea countries, and an increased demand from other countries than Great Britain. The estimate of 325,000,000 bushels from the United States is a very large one, 17,000,000 larger than any crop we have ever had. The consumption at home is likely to be—indeed, may be said to be sure to be—larger than the average of the past six years, and the Canadian exports to England are, as yet, very small. It appears reasonable to conclude that with such continuance of the Turko-Russian war as now seems probable, and with such a state of supply and demand as is at present indicated, Great Britain will require all, or nearly all, our surplus wheat, if we can and will give it to her at fair prices. As we have frequently pointed out, there is every reason for encouragement as to legitimate trade, but there is very little to justify extravagant hopes or excessive speculation. The latter will surely cost both those who engage in it and the country at large a great deal more than it can bring.

THE LIBERIAN EMIGRATION SCHEME

The agents of what is known as the Liberian emigration scheme have again commenced active operations, and in all parts of the South are urging the negroes to leave the Cotton States and seek new homes in Africa. It will be remembered that the association or union to which we refer was organized shortly after the last national election, and as many of the leaders in the movement were disappointed political hacks it was then suspected that the whole scheme would result, not in bettering the condition of the colored people, but in depriving them of a portion at least of their hard-earned savings. We have yet to see any evidence which tends to dissipate this suspicion. The agents of the association make very fair promises, but there is no good reason to believe that they will be able to keep them. Shorn of a great deal of glittering buncombe—to the effect that the negro is no longer a free man in this country; that his political and other rights are to be still further curtailed; that he is practically to be remanded to a condition of slavery, and that the National Government is powerless to protect him against the White League of the South—the prospectus of the association makes the following promises: In the first place, it is stated that the Liberian Government will give to every colored emigrant who goes to Africa under the auspices of the Union twenty-five acres of land. This they are to receive in addition to provisions sufficient for six months. Indeed, they are, according to the prospectus, to be supported by the Liberian Government in comparative ease and luxury until they have become settled, reaped their first harvest, and placed themselves beyond the need of further aid. These are the bright points in the picture. The reverse side, and doubtless the one in which the agents and promoters of the emigration scheme are most deeply interested, informs would-be settlers that the company proposes to buy or charter a stanch ship, which is to sail from Charleston, or some other South Carolina port, and convey them direct to their new homes. On the way the travelers are to be supplied with an abundance of wholesome provisions, and they will be allowed to take with them any amount of personal and household effects. For all this service—for the twenty-five acres of rich and productive land, for the six months' provisions, for the passage in the stanch ship that is to be either chartered or bought, and for the transportation of an indefinite quantity of personal and household effects—the would-be emigrant is only required to pay the insignificant sum of ten dollars in American greenbacks. This sum, however, must, as it is almost needless to state, be delivered to an agent of the company "punctually in advance."

It is very difficult to understand how even the most ignorant cornfield hand in South Carolina could be deceived by this transparent "scheme," and yet we are assured that hundreds of intelligent colored men have already made arrangements to take passage in the association's "stanch ship." It is to be regretted that they are strongly urged to do so by many of the men whom they have been taught to regard as their personal friends and political leaders. Even Congressman CAIN, the colored preacher of Charleston, who prides himself not so much upon his political antecedents as upon his affection for what he delights to call "the down-trodden race," gives some countenance to the scheme. In a recent issue of a Charleston newspaper purporting to be published in the interest of the colored people, he says in reply to many anxious inquirers:

"As to the plans and organization of the company. If I am properly informed, it is for the purpose of aiding those who wish to go to Liberia at a low cost to each person. None should think of going, however, without carefully considering the conditions. In reply to the question, Ought the people to go? I have only to say that they are free to exercise their own judgment in the matter. I believe that every industrious and economical man can make a good living in this State, where the lands are fertile and productive, but every man must be the judge for himself in matters of this kind. You are to weigh all the facts and circumstances in your individual conditions and decide for yourselves and children."

Congressman CAIN's style may forcibly remind the reader of some of the remarks of an individual known to fame as Jack Bunsby, but it cannot be denied that in one instance, at least, he tells the exact truth. Every hard-working colored man in South Carolina can make a living for himself and his family. There is no disposition, even among the most violent White League leaders, to interfere with the material interests of the negroes, and so long as they will give up all claim to the rights of citizenship they will not only be allowed but encouraged to cultivate land, thereby enriching not only themselves but the State. So long as this prospect is open to the negroes of the South it would be folly for them to think of leaving their present homes and emigrating to an unknown land. Besides, it is, as we have already intimated, by no means certain that the Liberian Emigration Company is either willing or able to keep the many extravagant promises which they have made. Two years ago a set of rascals, calling themselves the Mississippi Emigration Union, by just such promises as these to which we refer swindled the negroes of North Alabama out of thousands of dollars. The colored people of South Carolina and the other Cotton States should be warned by these and similar transactions. Their present condition is in many respects a deplorable one, but they would only add to their troubles by leaving the homes which they now occupy without some guarantee of being able to find better ones. Such a guarantee is certainly not to be found in the high-sounding promises of the Liberian Emigration Association.

AN IMPUDENT INDIAN.

The North American Indian is utterly and irredeemably bad. For the truth of this assertion we have the unanimous testimony of the gentle and cultured frontiersmen, besides the calm, judicial decision of an eminent Federal General that "the only good Indian is a dead Indian." While it is thus impossible that Chief JOSEPH, of the Nez Percés, should be really worse than other totally depraved red men, it is very certain that a more gratuitous and uncalled-for fiend never vexed a peaceful squatter or annoyed a well-meaning Federal commander.

The life of this man JOSEPH is one long record of uninterrupted infamy. From his earliest manhood he has been conspicuous for unparalleled impudence. Instead of murdering and robbing an occasional white man, as the consistant savage would have done he has until very recently been guilty of the effrontery of behaving himself like a peaceful and honest man. Not one of his band was permitted to perpetrate a single outrage upon a settler during the whole time that he was living at peace with the United States. Thus this miserable savage impudently aped the customs of civilized and Christian men and took away from his white neighbors every plausible pretext for exterminating him.

Not very long ago the Government, which must have become thoroughly tired of JOSEPH's impudent peacefulness, notified him that he must give up to white settlers the reservation upon which his tribe lived, and which had been solemnly guaranteed to the Nez Percés by a treaty. Instead of promptly obeying the order, JOSEPH, with a degree of impudence which was really startling, remonstrated with the Government, and actually hinted that it was under obligation to maintain its own treaties and to keep faith with him. Of course, the idea that a great and enlightened Government ought to keep faith with a feeble tribe was too absurd to merit notice, and JOSEPH was once more calmly requested to hasten his departure. In the meantime white men entered his reservation, in spite of his ridiculous claim that he had rights of property which anybody was bound to respect. Presently it so happened that one of his young men was killed by an energetic settler. Incredible as it may seem, JOSEPH went to the extreme length of asserting that this trifling incident was a murder, and sent to the nearest settlement and gravely requested the authorities to arrest and punish the so-called murderer. One can fancy the inextinguishable laughter with which this request was greeted. Had JOSEPH requested the punishment of a man who had shot a woodchuck or a prairie-dog his impudence would have been sufficiently amusing, but that he should expect a white man to be punished for killing a mere Indian was perhaps the most absurd idea that ever entered the aboriginal brain.

Upon the hollow pretext that to be turned out of the home which the Government had guaranteed to him, and to have his young men shot for the amusement of frontier riflemen, constituted a grievance, JOSEPH deliberately took up arms and made war against the United States. There was something heroic in the conduct of the patriots of the Revolution who preferred to fight the British Empire rather than to pay taxes without representation, but there is nothing to relieve the vulgar impudence of the chief of a small band of savages who prefers to fight forty millions of people rather than to give up his wretched little country. Of course, after he had thus displayed the full malignity of his nature there was nothing left to be done except to exterminate him, and troops were sent against him for that laudable purpose.

It shocks all our finer feeling to be compelled to say that so far JOSEPH has fiendishly refused to be exterminated. He has not only defended himself with a skill that is plainly the direct inspiration of the devil, but he has willfully refrained from perpetrating the outrages which we have a right to expect from a savage foe. When Gen. GIBBON's Army attacked one of his villages the women and children were heroically killed by the troops; but when JOSEPH the other day attacked a little band of white people he released the women without injuring them. This was clearly the act of a cold-blooded, calculating savage, who cunningly pretended to place his enemies in a false light by permitting them to monopolize the cruelties of which he ought, in accordance with his aboriginal nature, to have been the sole author. He wanted to be able to say, when people exclaimed against the bloodthirsty Indians who spare neither age nor sex, "Excuse me! there is a trifling mistake here. It is my women and children—not yours—who are shot and bayoneted." There can, moreover, be but little doubt that this subtle savage has secretly induced his enemies to scalp such of his tribe as have fallen into their power. If he had any sense of decency he would have done all the scalping himself, but he can now point to Nez Percé scalps in the hands of the white men and make them the text of impudent and sarcastic remarks.

The longer this unspeakable wretch postpones his extermination the more he deserves our indignation. There never was a holier cause than that for which our troops are fighting. We are sustaining the sacred right of our Government to repudiate its treaties and protesting against the wicked assumption that an Indian can ever have any rights whatever. In opposing this noble cause, JOSEPH is invoking the condemnation of all fair-minded men, while his wanton refusal to kill women and children, even after we have kindly set him the example, ought to create a whirlwind of indignation all over the land. At the same time we should humbly confess that we are not altogether blameless. If we had poisoned JOSEPH and his band years ago we should not now be forced to fight him. Since the only good Indian is a dead Indian, we have criminally neglected our duty in not long since making all our Indians thoroughly good ones. We are a Christian people, acquainted with strychnine and familiar with prussic acid. With either of these beneficent agents we might have quietly removed every Indian within our territory and thrown open all the reservations to those who are now suffering from want of room in the narrow confines of the Continent. Though we exterminate JOSEPH and his warriors, and though we shoot every woman and bayonet every baby of his tribe, we cannot fully atone for our neglect to poison them in the days when that good work could have been done cheaply, safely, and easily.

GENERAL NOTES.

It is said that there are 35,000 Bohemians in Texas.

The Rutland (Vt.) *Herald* and *Globe* have consolidated.

Ex-Senator Charles Kellogg, of the Twenty-first District, writes that he is not a candidate for the nomination this Fall.

The New-Orleans *Times* says that landlords in that city threaten to increase rents 30 per cent. on the ground that they are now too low.

Cincinnati publishers who brought out the Besant-Bradlaugh book have been arrested for sending obscene publications through the mail.

The organizations of the National Christian Temperance Union in Pennsylvania will hold a delegate convention in Pittsburg on Wednesday, Sept. 12.

The people of Connecticut will elect their town officers on the 1st day of October, and the members of their Legislature on the 16th of November. Minority representation is to be tried in the choice of town officers for the first time.

A bolt of lightning passed through a hay-mow in a New-Hampshire barn last week, making a hole the whole depth of the mow as large as a man's body, and leaving the hay perfectly smooth, and not setting it on fire. At least, so the papers down that way assert.

The Philadelphia *Times* says: "It would be one of the finest things imaginable if the Philadelphia Democracy would get up a good internecine war, and fight it out till the various factions had utterly destroyed one another. In such an event there might be some hope for honesty in our local politics."

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATRE.

There was more truth than fiction in at least one of the remarks with which *De Lacy Fitzaltamont* favored a hilarious audience assembled at the Park Theatre, last evening. When this personage—lately "the crushed tragedian"—appears in the third act of the piece attired in newly-made garments and glorying in the possession of a watch, he observes, as *Miss Muntzachel* looks upon the watch with an air of astonishment: "You don't fancy I got it out of the legitimate drama, do you?" There was loud laughter after the words had been spoken, but to many of the spectators they must have had a graver significance than was at once apparent. The play during the progress of which they were uttered supplies additional grounds for the decision they formulate. The tragedies of the period are become "sensational dramas," and the comedies are protracted farces. Just at present, it seems that the public will only bear with highly-spiced viands or with the lightest of dishes. The two extremes are thus touched, and the judicious amusement seeker has to make the best of a situation which promises to keep simple and interesting stories and genuine comedy scenes and wit off the stage for a long while. "The Crushed Tragedian," in which Mr. Sothern entered upon a series of representations last night, is well suited to the demand. It is a farce in four acts—that is to say, a work with substance enough to enlist attention during a performance of half the length of yesterday's, and in which improbability runs riot as in a fairy tale. It was originally christened "The Prompter's Box," and was probably intended to be one of the mild "domestic dramas" of which Mr. Henry J. Byron has been so prolific. At present what must have been a subsidiary personage has been lifted into prominence, and eccentricity and extravagance are depended upon to win the listener's ear. The co-operation in the piece of so skilled an actor as Mr. E. A. Sothern makes large amends, it must be said, for the literary and dramatic insignificance of the achievement. And, furthermore, "The Crushed Tragedian" is to be commended for its freedom from nastiness. After the audience has laughed over its nonsense for almost three hours, a sense of having been pleased with a toy and tickled with a straw may perhaps overcome the spectator, but he will certainly have no occasion to feel ashamed of himself. "The Crushed Tragedian" is not even vulgar; it is merely farcical, that is to say, somewhat pretentious in venturing to engross the thoughts of an assemblage for a whole evening. Those who enjoy a superabundance of farce will, therefore, be likely to flock to its performances—and, as hinted already, there seems to be just now a great many persons whose appetite for airy nothings of this description is still unsated. Its plot can be hurriedly sketched. It turns upon the love of *Ernest Glendenning*, a youthful barrister, for *Florence Bristowe*, a young actress and daughter of an aged and respectable prompter. The girl's father consents to the proposed marriage, but *Sir Michael Glendenning, Ernest's* father, is opposed to it. An offer on his part to give *Florence* £500 if she will reject *Ernest's* addresses is spurned by *Bristowe*, but *Florence* happens to be afflicted with a rascally brother who is likely to go to jail for lack of that amount, and she accepts the money to save her father from the consequences of the impending calamity. Two years go by, in the course of which *Glendenning* develops into a successful playwright, *Florence* wins golden opinions as an actress, and *Bristowe* gets control of a fortune. Then Florence begins to pine away, and no one can predict what would happen if the mystery were not cleared up, and the estranged lovers brought together once more. The rehearsal of these incidents makes room for what the French would call a *personnage épisodique*, and to this Mr Sothern gives sufficient impetus to carry on the piece with considerable briskness. Mr. Southern embodies *De Lacy Fitzaltamont*, who lends his title to the play. The portrayal is a marvelously clever effort in point of "make up," comparatively unexaggerated mannerisms, consistency, and dead earnestness. In appearance, *De Lacy* resembles the strange being who vibrates between the courts and the stage, and—heedless of the Italian proverb *Conte che non conta non conta niente*—signs his letters to the newspapers with his Christian name. In speech and bearing he fulfills exactly the ideal of "a crushed tragedian" as might have been met 20 years ago. *De Lacy* is exceedingly funny in the first act of the farce, and although he would be just as entertaining if less frequently seen in a briefer piece, the success of "The Crushed Tragedian" is wholly to be ascribed to his proceedings. Many of his sayings, being racy of the soil, may in future prove less effective than they did yesterday, when the "professional element" of society was largely represented, but *Fitzaltamont's* Siddonian gloom and emphasis, and, above all, the unvarying sincerity and seriousness with which his business is transacted, cannot fail to be admired as artistic, and laughed at as uncommonly droll. There is much fun and much truth, too, in the change in the actor's condition as he turns his back upon the "legitimate drama" and keeps step with the age. He buys a watch and chain as soon as he is engaged as lecturer with the "Carraway Indians," and when, in the last act, he declares himself to be "Maximilian, the Mammoth Comique," who is to be heard at four different music halls every evening, the mystery of his quilted satin-lined coat and patent-leather boots is dispelled amid loud hilarity. At the close of the second act Mr. Sothern's appearance is quite unjustifiable. It spoils a rather pathetic climax for the sake of a line or two only written to reintroduce the "star," and just then the "star" is not wanted. "The Crushed Tragedian" brings before the public, besides *De Lacy Fitzaltamont*, ten well-defined characters. Mr. R. S. Bassett portrays *Frank Bristowe* with pathos and force; Mr. Crisp is sufficiently gallant and genial as *Ernest Glendenning*; Miss Ida B. Savory presents a sympathetic and graceful *Florence*, and the remaining rôles, divided between Messrs. De Vere, G. Holland, W. Cullington, H. S. Curley, Miss Nellie Mortimer and Mrs. Julia Chapman, are in competent hands. At the conclusion of the piece Mr. Sothern was summoned before the curtain.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

At the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, to-night, Mr. Daly will produce his new play, under the title of "The Dark City, and its Bright Side!" He intended to christen it "Our City," but, discovering that an obscure production had been brought out many years ago under the same name, he very judiciously determined upon the change. "The Dark City" is an original title, and, we learn, foreshadows some of the sombre phases of metropolitan life which the new drama is to depict.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Mr. F. S. Chanfrau came forward once again last night in his familiar character of *Kit*, in Mr. Edward Spencer's clumsy but much favored piece, and was greeted with the applause of an audience which nearly filled the Grand Opera-house. Mr. Chanfrau's impersonation of the "man from Arkansas" offers just now no features which have not already been commented upon in these columns. As *Kit Redding* he still presents the picture of a dull nature quickened by affliction, and still typifies the vagaries of the backwoodsman who is prosperous by chance, and under whose rugged and swaggering exterior beats a heart warm enough to provide, in its overflow of goodness, a supply of manly virtue sufficient for half a dozen dramas. The varied scenes of the play, from the burning of the log hut to the deadly encounter with bowie-knives, were received with the usual delight last evening, and, as hitherto, the enthusiasm reached its culminating point at the close of the "little game" of draw poker on board the steam-boat Medora. In respect of the actors supporting Mr. Chanfrau, it may be observed that Mr. George Boniface bestowed upon the part of *Manuel Bond* a care worthy of a better character; and that Miss May Nunes, Messrs. Barker and Weaver, and H. B. Phillips were one and all efficient.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

A tolerably numerous audience enjoyed the performance of "The Wild Flower of Mexico," at Niblo's, last evening. Time was when this piece was known as "The Sea of Ice," and, in view of the fact that quite 25 years have gone by since it was first played, and that it has since been given again and again, we deem it unnecessary to rehearse the story. It will therefore suffice to say that the drama was respectably acted, yesterday

Mr. E. W. Maxton affording much amusement by his portrayal of *Barnabas*, and that the arctic scenes were presented with a proper regard to color and brilliancy. "The Wild Flower of Mexico" may be witnessed throughout the week.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

Mr. Harrigan's new play called "Old Lavender," was made known at the Theatre Comique last evening in presence of a large audience, and, as events proved, an appreciative one. The piece is one of an order in which the plot is usually rather obscure, but it abounds in local hits and the rougher sort of witticisms, which had a fine effect upon the listeners, and applause greeted the actors every instant. *Old Lavender*, as portrayed by Mr. Harrigan, is an individual, who, through the vicissitudes of life, has been reduced from comparative prosperity to the condition of a tramp. The companion of his misfortunes is a stout and lazy negro nicknamed *Smoke*, and *Dick, the Rat*, is a boot-black. Upon these three characters is centred the interest of the story. *George Coggswell—Old Lavender's* real name—while a clerk, is employed by his brother, and, through keeping bad company, is at last charged with a forgery which is committed by another person. He is disgraced and discarded, and, taking to drink, loses friends and caste, and becomes the associate of *Smoke* and of *Dick, the rat*. The latter commands his admiration, and a warm attachment springs up between them. While looking for "a job" *Dick* overhears a plot to rob the bank of *Philip Coggswell*, the brother of *Old Lavender*, and, knowing nothing of the early history of his friend, *Dick* prevails upon him to carry a note to the banker which shall inform him of the contemplated crime. The meeting of the two brothers—the one in affluence, the other sunken to the lowest depths of degradation—is quite pathetic, and, as the writer of the note pronounces the imbecile brother of the banker to be innocent of the early charge, he is forgiven, and a reconciliation is effected. Mr. Harrigan embodies *Old Lavender*, and *Laura*, the wife of *Philip, Coggswell*, is represented by Miss Annie Mack, who, with Miss Millie Sackett as *Sallie Stacy*, and Miss Annie Yeamans as *Mrs. Oraweford*, filled their parts very creditably. The scenery presents to the spectator many well-known localities in this City.

THE CONNECTICUT PRISON MURDER.

THEORY OF THE TRAGEDY—A GENERAL RELEASE OF CONVICTS INTENDED—THE TWO MURDERERS TO BE BROUGHT BEFORE A GRAND JURY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 3.—The generally accepted theory concerning the tragedy at the State Prison, in which Shipman, the watchman, lost his life, is that convicts Hamlin and Allen were engaged in a plan to make a general release, and it is believed that full developments can be obtained if there is a searching inquiry among the other prisoners. It is learned that Dr. Carney, who came here on Friday in the interest of the New-York Life Insurance Company to see Brown, a convict who is suspected of being in collusion with the murderers, is not a myth. He formerly acted for the Travelers Insurance Company. He was here in person, so that the suspicion that some one in the plot to effect the release was using his name as a cover is entirely removed. State Attorney Hamersley will proceed at once against the murderers. Sheriff Seymour has summoned a Grand Jury, to meet on Wednesday, and probably true bills for murder will be found, and the trial will follow at the present term of the court. If found guilty, of which there can be no doubt, execution of the sentence of death must be deferred until one year has elapsed. Shipman, the murdered man, was buried to-day.

A BANK PRESIDENT'S FLIGHT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 3.—It is now definately ascertained that D. D. Spencer, the absconding President of the State Savings Bank, did not go to New-York and sail from that port to Europe. A Chicago gentleman just returned from the East states that he traveled with Mr. Spencer on the Michigan Central and Great Western Roads, and when at some point between Detroit and St. Catherine's Spencer, accompanied by his wife, disappeared. It is supposed they went on to Montreal and sailed from that city or are still in Canada.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

It was recently discovered that the American Exchange National Bank, of New-York, held $120,000 South Park bonds, in trust for the defunct State Savings Bank of this city. The agreement by which these were held arrived this morning, and it appears that the State Bank, wishing to raise money some months since, deposited as collateral $200,000 Chicago and Pacific bonds, that as they represented added thereto the South Park bonds. The latter will pay the indebtedness of the State Savings, and the former, worth from 50 to 80 cents on the dollar, will remain to the credit of the bank's assets. Besides this, the letter accompanying the agreement states that there are at the American Exchange to the credit of the State Savings, but to what account is not explained, $125,000 canal bonds, worth about 50 cents on the dollar. It is supposed that Spencer intended to realize on these before leaving for Europe, but was unable to do so on account of the shortness of his stay in New-York, as, according to popular belief, he sailed on Tuesday morning. The bonds are held in trust for Mr. Bayard, who is a creditor of the bank through notes which J. G. Ogden made over to him.

The Advisory Committee in the State Savings Bank matter had a consultation yesterday in reference to the advisability of sending a detective after Spencer, absconding President. No conclusion is arrived at, though it is thought that they will make an effort to get him back.

LIFE INSURANCE INVESTIGATIONS

THE HARTFORD SPECIAL COMMISSION TO RESUME WORK TO-DAY—THE CHARTER OAK COMPANY—THE WIGGIN CONTRACT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 3.—The Special Insurance Commission, after a recess of a month, will resume its investigations of life companies to-morrow, and will secure at once a copy of the contract made between Henry J. Furber and the Charter Oak Company, under which the former received compensation for the cancellation of his claims upon the company. The Directors of the company have to-day been considering what to do with the Wiggin contract. There have been some threats made that if he proved his claims the result might be disagreeable to him, but it is reported that he stands firm, and says that he shall proceed in the courts if a settlement is not made. It is thought that he would take $50,000 and be satisfied, though he will claim much more if there is delay.

NEW-YORK TROOPS AT HARTFORD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 3.—A battalion of four companies of the Twenty-first New-York National Guards arrived this afternoon from Poughkeepsie, the soldiery and guests numbering about 225 persons. They were received by the Governor's Foot-guards, and quartered at the United States Hotel, and this evening are being entertained at a banquet in American Hall, at which are many prominent citizens. To-morrow afternoon the visitors will take the boat for New-York.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 3.—It is stated that the Newport Manufacturing Company has called a meeting of its creditors for to-morrow. The liabilities of the company are about $250,000.

MONTREAL, Sept. 3.—James G. Kennedy & Co., clothiers, made an assignment to-day for the benefit of creditors. Their liabilities are about $75,000.

CONDITION OF SENATOR MORTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Second Assistant Postmaster General Brady this morning received a telegram to the effect that Senator Morton rested well last night, and that he continues improving slowly.

DEFICIT IN A CHICAGO PARK BOARD.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 3.—It is understood that experts who have been examining the accounts of the West Town Board of Park Commissioners have discovered a deficit of $84,000.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

PUBLIC EXPENSES AND RESOURCES.

OPERATIONS OF THE TREASURY FOR THE PAST YEAR—STATEMENT BY QUARTERS—COMPARISON WITH PRECEDING YEARS—NET REDUCTION OF ANNUAL INTEREST LAST YEAR, $3,000,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The figures given below are compiled from the official records of the Treasury Department, and show in detail, by quarterly periods, the receipts and expenditures of the Goverment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877:

RECEIPTS.

First Quarter.

Customs	$37,554,728
Internal revenue	28,813,336
Sales public lands	252,006
Miscellaneous	6,490,454
Total	$73,110,524

Second Quarter.

Customs	$27,793,129
Internal revenue	29,242,889
Sales public lands	253,187
Miscellaneous	1,713,699
Total	$59,002,896

Third Quarter.

Customs	$34,000,920
Internal revenue	27,446,265
Sales public lands	219,600
Miscellaneous	7,508,110
Total	$69,168,695

Fourth Quarter.

Customs	$31,607,715
Internal revenue	33,127,925
Sales public lands	258,461
Miscellaneous	2,724,369
Total	$67,718,470

EXPENDITURES.

First Quarter.

Civil and miscellaneous	$15,937,203
War Department	9,715,681
Navy Department	6,174,354
Interior Department	9,817,124
Total	$41,644,342
Interest on public debt	37,107,551
Total	$78,751,893

Second Quarter.

Civil and miscellaneous	$13,511,072
War Department	9,777,740
Navy Department	4,081,483
Interior Department	8,958,251
Total	$36,828,546
Interest on public debt	8,515,759
Total	$44,344,305

Third Quarter.

Civil and miscellaneous	$15,864,506
War Department	8,171,661
Navy Department	3,136,413
Interior Department	8,115,673
Total	$35,288,253
Interest on public debt	41,089,539
Total	$76,377,792

Fourth Quarter.

Civil and miscellaneous	$10,939,285
War Department	9,917,673
Navy Department	1,567,686
Interior Department	6,349,712
Total	$28,774,356
Interest on public debt	10,411,662
Total	$39,186,018

The following recapitulated statement will show the gross receipts and expenditures in detail during the last fiscal year, as compared with the preceding year:

RECEIPTS.

	1877.	1876.
Customs	$130,956,493	$148,071,985
Internal revenue	113,630,408	116,776,732
Sales public lands	976,254	1,129,467
Miscellaneous	19,437,432	28,193,681
Total	$269,000,587	$294,095,865

EXPENDITURES.

Civil and miscellan's	$56,252,067	$66,958,374
War Department	37,082,736	38,070,888
Navy Department	14,959,935	18,963,310
Interior Department	33,240,759	34,243,954
Total	$141,535,497	$158,216,526
Interest on public debt	97,124,511	100,243,271
Total	$238,660,008	$258,459,797

A comparison of the totals given in the recapitulation shows that, while the aggregate revenues of last year fall $25,000,000 below those for 1876, the net surplus for 1877 was but $3,000,000 below the surplus for 1876. This is accounted for by the large reduction in expenditures made last year, the difference in favor of 1877 being nearly $20,000,000. In 1876, with $294,000,000 of revenue, the surplus was $35,500,000, while in 1877, with $269,000,000 of revenue, the surplus was $30,300,000. The public debt shows a permanent reduction in interest for the year of over $3,000,000.

OFFICIALS AS ACTIVE POLITICIANS.

DISSOLUTION OF THE NEW-YORK REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION IN WASHINGTON—LETTER OF A. M. CLAPP, OF BUFFALO, DENOUNCING THE CIVIL SERVICE ORDER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The New-York Republican Association adjourned sine die on Saturday evening, in compliance with the President's civil service order. The funds of the association, after the payment of all outstanding obligations, were ordered to be turned over to the Soldiers' Home, at Bath, N. Y. A letter from A. M. Clapp, of Buffalo, was read before the adjournment. In conclusion he says: "Its existence should not be cut short to meet the behests of any man, no matter how high or low his estate, officially or politically. Are we mere pariahs or serfs, that we must bow meekly to an official order from the White House or the Interior Department? Must we surrender our independence as citizens and our integrity as Republicans, and tear down or desert our Republican association at the autocratic bidding of potentates or powers? I, for one, cannot consent to it. The abasement is too deep to be reached without protestation and an effort to prevent its occurrence. This nation has reached its centennial in history, and this is the time in which the last chain of destruction of a peaceful and useful political organization has been demanded to propitiate the seat of power. If this is Republicanism I want no more of it, though I propose to be a Republican of 1856 so long as life lasts."

FRAUDULENT MEDICAL DIPLOMAS.

THE SWINDLING "AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF PHILADELPHIA" OPERATING IN SPAIN—A BOGUS DIPLOMA CONFISCATED BY AN AMERICAN CONSUL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The United States Consul at Barcelona, Spain, has forwarded to the State Department a bogus medical diploma, with a certificate of registration purporting to be issued by the American University of Philadelphia, which came into his possession as follows: Two men called upon the Consul, neither of whom proved to be the person to whom the "diploma" was issued, requesting his certificate to the genuineness of the document, and, believing the whole affair fraudulent, he retained the diploma and accompanying correspondence as above. This diploma was issued to Dr. Soler y Soler, and it appears that this person never resided in the United States, but had ordered the document from one P. F. A. Van Dervyver, of Jersey, England, and was to pay $180 therefor. From the correspondence forwarded by the Consul it would appear that these diplomas are forwarded through regular brokers and bankers, who deliver them and receive the money therefor, and that a certain person in Philadelphia, who is addressed as "His Eminence the Dean of the American University," certifies to the genuineness of the diploma and its due registration. The Consul says that there is at the present time a person practicing as a physician at Barcelona who was admitted into the medical faculty of that city on the presentation of a diploma similar to that forwarded to the Department of State, and that this person never saw the United States and cannot speak a word of English.

ARMY AND NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Assistant Surgeon Samuel Q. Robinson, United States Army, has been relieved from duty at West Point and ordered to accompany the Third Infantry to the West.

Col. D. C. Cox, Pension Agent, will commence the quarterly payment of pensions to-morrow. The biennial examination is due at this payment, and all invalids whose pension certificates do not exempt them from examination must be examined before payment can be made. Witnesses, in cases of widows, mothers, and guardians, are required at this payment.

Commander Alfred T. Mahan has been ordered to duty at the Naval Academy; Lieut. Joshua Niles has been ordered to the Michigan; Master William F. Bulkely has been ordered to the Hydrographic Office: Cadet Midshipman John N. Jordan and O. G. Dodge have been ordered to the Ossipee; Lieut.-Commander F. M. Green has been detached from the Hydrographic Office and ordered to command the Guard, now fitting out at the New-York Navy-yard; Prof. J. H. C. Coffin is detached from duty as Superintendent of the Nautical Almanac and placed on waiting orders.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $740,187 44, and from Customs, $386,032 02.

It is not true, as extensively published, that Secretary Schurz has appointed Mr. Finley, a late prominent Tilden politician, to any office whatever connected with the Interior Department.

William H. Smith, Manager of the Western Associated Press, has been appointed to succeed J. Russell Jones as Collector of Customs at Chicago. The President several weeks ago asked Mr. Jones to resign, and as Mr. Jones failed to do so, he was to-day suspended.

Dr. William W. Godding, of Taunton, Mass., who has been appointed Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, vice Dr. Nichols, resigned, has arrived in this city, and will assume charge of that institution to-morrow. Dr. Godding was formerly connected with the Taunton (Mass.) Lunatic Asylum.

There is no truth in the published statement that H. H. Finley has been appointed by Secretary Schurz a special attorney to prosecute the timber frauds in the West. Mr. Finley is said to be a candidate for an important office under the next House of Representatives, and the report that he had been appointed by Secretary Schurz caused considerable surprise and criticism.

Upon investigation by a special agent of the Post Office Department the bond of the Postmaster at Baton Rouge, La., is found to be fictitious, no such persons as the pretended sureties being in existence. The Postmaster and the United States Commissioner who certified to the correctness and affixed their signatures thereto have been arrested and a new Postmaster appointed.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury McCormick left Washington this morning for the North, to be absent about 10 days. A report is in circulation that, owing to the onerous duties of his office, he intends resigning it during the present month. Neither the President nor the Secretary of the Treasury, however, have been informed of such intention as yet. Mr. McCormick discharged the duties of Secretary during the absence of Mr. Sherman, in a manner that was altogether satisfactory to that gentleman, who, it is known, would be reluctant to part with him, owing to his executive ability.

GRAIN PROSPECTS IN ENGLAND.

GLOOMY INDICATIONS OF A SHORT HARVEST FROM THE AGRICULTURAL COUNTIES—UNDER AVERAGE REPORTED IN A MAJORITY OF INSTANCES.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The *Agricultural Gazette* says: "We have taken out the returns from Yorkshire and Lincolnshire; from Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Bedfordshire, and Essex; from Kent, Sussex, Hants, Wilts, and Dorset; and from Shropshire, Staffordshire, and Lancashire separately, and the returns thus read in separate lots do nothing whatever to diminish the gloomy character of the prospect. In the first of these groups, of 31 wheat reports 21 are below an average, and only one is above. Of 30 barley reports 15 are average and 14 under an average. Of 29 oat reports 17 are average and only 2 over an average. In the eastern county group, of 44 wheat reports 38 are under an average; of 41 barley reports 26 are under an average; of 39 oat reports 24 are average, 6 over an average, and 9 under an average. In the southern county group, of 36 wheat reports 9 are an average and all the rest are under an average; of 35 barley reports 24 are an average and 9 under an average; of 36 oat reports 19 are an average, 6 over an average, and 11 under an average. In the western county group, of 16 wheat reports 12 are under an average; of 17 barley reports 8 are under an average; of 18 oat reports 6 are under an average, 10 are an average, and 2 over an average."

BLOW FOR BLOW IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3.—An encounter occurred this afternoon on the steps of the Treasury Department, between Judge Raynor, Solicitor of the Treasury, and Mr. Soteldo, editor of the *National Republican*, during which several blows were exchanged between the persons mentioned. The fracas was caused by the publication in the *Republican* of several articles criticising and abusing the Solicitor. As Judge Raynor was leaving the Department after business hours he met Soteldo ascending the steps, and struck him in the face. The blow was returned by Soteldo, and several blows followed on both sides before friends could interfere and stop the combat. Neither party was much hurt. Judge Raynor charges that the abuse of the *Republican* is inspired by the fact that he has refused to approve a claim which he believes to be unjust, and in which that newspaper has a contingent interest.

THE KHEDIVE'S FINANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—A dispatch received at the Department of State from the Vice Consul General of the United States at Cairo announces the settlement of the debts of the Khedive's private estate between the English and French creditors and the director of the former. One general debt is created, for which new bonds, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, which may be increased to 7 per cent. when the principal is reduced to £5,000,000, are to be issued to be exchanged for the old bonds. An increase of 10 per cent. on the nominal value of the old bonds is to be allowed to the creditors. A special obligation for an amount equal to this increase is to be created, and £50,000 is to be reserved yearly from the Khedive's civil list until this obligation is entirely redeemed, and 5 per cent. interest is to be paid to the holders thereof.

ROWDYISM ON THE PLYMOUTH ROCK.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 3.—The steamer Plymouth Rock arrived here from Boston last night with 2,000 passengers. Many of them were intoxicated. During the trip a number of fights occurred on board. One man had his nose bitten off and another his ear. The passengers were landed on a dark wharf, and three of them fell overboard, but were rescued. Twenty-five were so drunk that they had to be locked up. The crowd rushed up town, and in one saloon the money-drawer was robbed of $70. The better portion of the passengers denounce the whole affair. From 300 to 400 returned to Boston this morning by rail in preference to experiencing further rowdyism on the boat.

LYNCHING A NEGRO IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 3.—Simon Garnett, a negro, committed an outrageous assault upon Mrs. Perry Kingrey, the wife of a farmer residing near Oxford, Ohio, on Saturday evening. Garnett was arrested and lodged in jail. Yesterday at noon a number of infuriated men broke open the jail, and shot him through the body, but not fatally. The mob returned at noon to-day and took the prisoner out of the jail and shot him dead.

SNOW-STORM ON MOUNT WASHINGTON

MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., Sept. 3.—A heavy snow-storm commenced here at 8 o'clock this morning. The thermometer indicated 31° at the hotels at the base of the mountains, where it was raining hard. This is the first snow-storm on the summit of Mount Washington since the 22d of June. The month just passed is the first August without a snow-storm here for a number of years.

ANOTHER PLANET DISCOVERED.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 3.—Prof. Watson, of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, to-day announces the discovery of another planet of the eleventh stellar magnitude. Its right ascension is 23 hours and 10 minutes, and its declination 45°; north daily motion retrograde 55″ of time in right ascension, and south 1′ of arc in declination.

THE COAL MINES.

PITTSTON, Penn., Sept. 3.—The order of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company to stop taking coal from the works of the Pittston Coal Company was rescinded to-day by Judge Packer, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. This company will at once resume operations.

OBITUARY.

EX-PRESIDENT THIERS.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE GREAT FRENCHMAN AT ST. GERMAIN—A SKETCH OF AN EVENTFUL LIFE.

LONDON, Sept. 4—5 A. M.—Reuter's Telegram Company has just received the following dispatch from Paris: "All the journals announce that ex-President Thiers died quite suddenly at 6 o'clock yesterday evening at St. Germain."

Louis Adolphe Thiers was bron at Marseilles on the 16th of April, 1797. His father was a working locksmith, his mother the daughter of a ruined clothier. He was educated on the foundation of a public school in his native town, and, like most little men, had a strong fancy to become a soldier. After some trouble, however, he was got off safely to the College of Aix, and there studied law, not very successfully. The authorities of the place were at first unfavorably impressed with his antics, and he tricked them out of a prize in a frolicsome way, but he ended by winning their esteem, and they chose him, as promptly as possible, for their representative in Parliament. This dignity was, perhaps, the only one which ever overpowered him, and he was so full of it that his earliest speeches were ludicrously pompous; but he soon glided into that easy conversational style, abounding with anecdote and illustration, which has made his oratory so fascinating. His ill-success at the bar had long previous to his election as a member of Parliament induced him to forsake it and take up the profession of literature. He set himself industriously to work to win a position in the world of letters, and was soon graciously recognized as a promising aspirant to literary honors. His first noticeable labors were in connection with the *Constitutionnel* journal of Paris, to whose columns he gained access through an introduction from a friend whom he had interested in his career. He wrote a great number of political articles for *Le Constitutionnel*, in all of which he displayed great acuteness and considerable skill in phrase-making. He set himself down to work hard, and, in addition to his journalistic labors, began to write his *History of the French Revolution*, the first volume of which he completed in 1823. The tenth and last volume of the work he finished in 1832. During the reign of Charles X. Thiers made himself conspicuous by his determined condemnation of the unconstitutional acts of the King and the Count de Polignac. His articles in the *National Journal* attracted a great deal of attention, and when the Revolution of 1830 was over he was rewarded with various minor offices. Later on he was made by Lafitte an Under Secretary of State. It was at this time that he was elected the member for Aix. In 1832 he was appointed Minister of the Interior, but, after a short service, exchanged it for the post of Minister of Commerce and Public Works. He held the latter place for several years. In 1836 he became Minister for Foreign Affairs and President of the Council. After a short service he retired, but again took the position in 1840. While he held this portfolio the second time M. Thiers interested himself in Eastern matters, and by his peculiar diplomacy very nearly embroiled France, then in a very weak state, with the other great powers. His actions in this matter so displeased Louis Phillippe that he requested him to resign his Ministry. The somewhat disappointed diplomat retired to private life and to the indulgence of his literary tastes. He then began his *History of the Consulate and Empire*, which work he did not finish until 1862—22 years later. The history is in 20 volumes, the first of which was published in 1845. From his retirement from his Ministry in 1840 until the the Revolution of 1848 he remained in comparative seclusion. The revolt apparently took him by surprise, and when it began he appeared not as a leader, but as a simple member of the National Guard, carrying a musket. He soon worked into view, however, first becoming a member of the Constituent Assembly and afterward of the National Assembly.

When Louis Napoleon became President of the Republic it was expected that M. Thiers would be proclaimed one of his Ministers. The reason for this was that when Louis Napoleon made his unsuccessful attempt in Boulogne in 1840 he proclaimed Thiers his Prime Minister. Popular anticipation was disappointed. Thiers professed to accept the Republic heartily, but the President did not give him an office, and when he made his coup d'état on Dec. 2, 1851, he banished him, with many others, from France. M. Thiers went to Switzerland, but after some months was allowed to return to Paris. In the succeeding 12 years Thiers occupied himself with literary pursuits, dabbled somewhat in painting, and wrote considerably on the fine arts in general. The Emperor pretended to admire Thiers greatly for his achievements in the arts and in municipal affairs, but he never procured him to be one of his Ministers. It was for years a query among courtiers and diplomats in Paris whether the Emperor was afraid to employ Thiers or the latter was determined not to aid the man who had once humiliated him, and to stand in a neutral attitude.

Whatever may have been the cause of their estrangement, Thiers did not again enter the Chamber until 1863, when the Liberal opposition returned him as Deputy for the Department of the Seine. He at once attacked with great vigor and persistency the financial administration, Baron Haussmann's municipal rule, and the Emperor's foreign policy. After Sadowa fell, he said, with characteristic and cutting sarcasm, "The Empire has no more faults to commit." All his subsequent speeches taunted the Government with the loss of its foreign ascendency, and were considered by many as among the principal instigations to the disastrous conflict of 1870. When that conflict became inevitable, he delivered a noted speech in which he charged the Government with being unprepared for the impending struggle, and warned it that it was rushing headlong to destruction—a warning that came too late to be useful. He rose to a very prominent position during the early reverses of the war, and on Aug. 17, 1870, delivered a memorable speech in the Corps Legislatif, expressing a hope that Paris would, if necessity demanded it, oppose the enemy with an invincible persistency. To assure such resistance it would be necessary, he urged, to make a waste around the Capital, and to produce an abundance by allowing inhabitants of the suburbs to take refuge within its walls. Ten days later he became, by appointment, a member of the Paris Defense Committee, and, although declining to make one of the Government of National Defense, reared upon the ruins of the Empire, he voluntarily undertook diplomatic missions to England, Russia, Austria, and Italy to seek aid for his country.

He visited London on Sept. 13, 1870, and, after a conference with Earl Granville and Mr. Gladstone, departed for St. Petersburg, Vienna, and Florence five days later. These missions, self-imposed, failed of their object, and Thiers returned in October to Tours, and from thence proceeded shortly afterward to the head-quarters of King William at Versailles, to enter upon peace negotiations, in accordance with the advice of the four neutral powers. The authority with which he had been indorsed by the Delegate Government at Tours to thus treat with the enemy on behalf of the Republic, was ratified at Paris by the Government of the National Defense. During Nov. 1 and 6 he held several diplomatic conferences with Count Bismarck, with a view of securing a 25 days' armistice, to allow of elections being held throughout the country for the establishment of a national government. These conferences, like his previous peace negotiations with the powers, proved futile, owing to Bismarck's peremptory refusal to allow the revictualing of Paris and the other besieged fortifications.

Returning once more to Tours, Thiers again placed his services at the disposal of the Delegate Government, which removed to Bordeaux on Nov. 9. Although his efforts to secure peace had proved ineffective, they nevertheless won for him the warm gratitude of his countrymen, and in proof of their regard they elected him, after the capitulation of the capital, to the National Assembly by a very flattering majority. So great was his popularity at this time that it was regarded as certain that he would be even more honored by the people, and one of the first acts of the Chamber was to confer upon him, on Feb. 17, 1871, the leadership of the Provisional Government. Beside the prerogative of "Chief of the Executive Power," his new office gave him the position of Deputy, with the privilege of participating in the deliberations of the Assembly whenever he felt disposed. This was a privilege of great value, during the sitting of the Assembly at Bordeaux, for had it not been for M. Thiers silencing replies to the fervent advocates of war, and the passionate appeals of the more enthusiastic Deputies for the non-surrender of Alsace and Lorraine, it is possible that the terms of peace offered by Prussia would have been rejected. On Feb. 28, having ratified the preliminaries, men would otherwise have had, Thiers introduced the preliminaries of the famous Treaty of Paris in the Assembly, having completed them but two days previously at Versailles, subject to the ratification of the National Assembly. This presentation was followed by a very animated debate, and on March 1 they were reluctantly voted by 546 yeas and 107 nays. By the treaty thus ratified France pledged herself to renounce to the German Empire the fifth part of Lorraine, including Metz and Thionville, together with all of Alsace, excepting only Belfort, and to pay her victor the enormous sum of five milliards of francs, of which one milliard was to be paid that year, and the remainder during the next three years by installments. The treaty further stipulated that immediately after it should have been ratified the German Army should begin the evacuation of the interior, Paris, and some of the Western Departments, the evacuation of other departments to follow after the payment of the first milliards, and proportionately after that on the payment of the remaining milliards. The Assembly removed to Versailles in March, the capital, a few days after the removal, falling into the hands of the Communists, who, in a fit of frenzied fury, murdered the Archbishop of Paris, and some of the Communists maintained their memorable reign of terror until they were captured and the city recovered by the Government Army under Marshal MacMahon's leadership. After this event, the policy of Thiers was further strengthened by the supplementary Assembly elections of July, which resulted in August by a very large vote of confidence, about April 6. The

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—Coffee quiet and steady at 16c.@19¼c. for Rio, 17¾c. for Maracaibo, 18c. for Santos, 19¾c. for Laguayra, all gold. Sugar dull at 8¾c.@9¼c. for Cubs. Refined Sugars closed at 11¾c. for Cut Loaf, 11¾c. for Crushed, 11c. for Powdered and Granulated, and 10¾c. for A. Molasses nominally at 33c. for 50 test. Petroleum quiet and firm; Crude at 9¾c.; Refined, in bbls. at 13¾c. Flour active for choice Minnesota Extra Families, which again advanced 25c., but Winter Wheat Families move slow at Saturday's prices; Minnesota Extra Family, fair, at $6 50; do. do., good, at $6 75; do. do., choice, at $7; do. do., fancy at $7 25@$7 37½; Pa., Del., and N. Y. Extra, $6 25; Pennsylvania Extra Family, fair at $6 50; do. do., good, at $6 75; do. do., fancy, at $7; Indiana do. do., good, at $6 75; Ohio do. do., fancy, at $7; Southern do. do., fancy, at $7 25. Rye Flour very quiet at $4. Corn-meal—No sales. Wheat—Supply light, good milling demand, but shippers holding off. Pennsylvania Red at $1 36; No. 2 Western, in elevator, at $1 35; do. do., in cars, at $1 33@$1 35; Delaware Amber, good, at $1 43; Pennsylvania Amber, choice, at $1 44; Ohio Amber, good, at $1 38; Ohio Pour White at $1 35; Michigan White at $1 45@$1 50. Corn in good request at full rates, but limited offerings restrict business. Western and Pennsylvania Yellow, in cars and from grain depot, at 60c.; Western Mixed do. at 58c.@59c. Rye quiet; Pennsylvania and Western at 66c.@62c. Oats in fair demand, and White held 1c.@2c. higher; Western White at 35c.@37c.; Western Mixed at 32c. At the Maritime Exchange, open board, Corn ruled firm at an advance of 1c.; sales of 15,000 bushels at 58¾c. for September, and 58¾c.@58¾c. for October. Wheat in active demand at an advance of 2c. @3c., with sales of spot and September at $1 36@ $1 37½; October quotable at $1 33@$1 35. Oats quiet and firm; selling to local dealers at 31c.@36c. for Western Mixed and White. Rye firm and unchanged. All sales of Grain are for delivery in elevator.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Flour quiet; sales of 300 bbls. at unchanged prices. Wheat steady; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 1 hard Spring at $1 25; 2 cars of Amber at $1 25; 1 car White at $1 35; no call of board transactions. Corn firm and higher; sales, 8,300 bushels No. 2 at 50c.; 3,500 bushels do. at 50c.; 8,500 bushels do. at 47½c.; 5,000 bushels sample at 47c.; 3 cars of High Mixed at 51c.; closed sellers firm for 50c. for spot, and 49¾c. bid; no call board transactions. Oats dull; sales of 500 bushels Western at 30c. Other articles quiet and unchanged. Railroad Freights unchanged. Canal Freights weak and lower; 7c. to New-York, 7c. to Troy, 5½c. to Oats. Receipts by Lake—1,100 bbls. Flour, 128,242 bushels Wheat, 152,474 bushels Corn, 19,762 bushels Rye, By Railroad—1,500 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 46,000 bushels Corn, 28,500 bushels Oats, 4,400 bushels Barley, 6,200 bushels Rye. Shipments by Canal to Tidewater—296,550 bushels Corn, 156,075 bushels Wheat, 57,095 bushels Oats, 16,000 bushels Rye; to intermediate points—8,300 bushels Corn; by railroads—5,300 bbls. Flour, 60,060 bushels Wheat, 57,000 bushels Corn, 28,700 bushels Oats, 4,400 bushels Barley, 6,800 bushels Rye. Grain in store in elevators, and receipts for the last 24 hours—369,610 bushels Wheat, 1,936,785 bushels Corn, 271,036 bushels Oats, 7,364 bushels Barley, 44,501 bushels Rye, 100,483 bushels Malt. Grain Afloat on the Upper and Lower Lakes bound for Buffalo—Corn, 689,000 bushels; Wheat, 338,000 bushels; Oats, 145,000 bushels; Rye, 150,001 bushels. Charters additional—Corn, 391,000 bushels; Wheat, 214,000 bushels. Grain afloat on the Canals which will be cleared for Tide-water—Wheat, 527,405 bushels; Corn, 1,508.290 bushels; Oats, 184,218 bushels; Barley, 19,400 bushels; Rye, 181,975 bushels.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Flour steady and firm; Western Extras, $5@$6 75; choice to Fancy Minnesota Extras, $7@$7 50; common to fair, $6 25@$6 75; Patents, $7@$8. Wheat strong; No. 2 Spring, $1 13, cash; $1 04¾@$1 04¾ September; $1 02, October; No. 3 do., $1 01. Corn active and firm at 44c., cash; 43¾c., September; 44c., October; Rejected, 42½c. Oats fairly active at 24¼c., cash; 24¾c., October; Rejected, 23½c. Rye active at 54½c., cash; 56c., October. Barley firmer at 60c. for New-York; 61c. for Canada. Pork quiet at $12 30@$12 35, September; $12 45@$12 47½, October. Lard fairly active at $8 40, cash; $8 37½@$8 40, September; $8 42½@$8 45, October. Bulk-meats firmer at 5½c., 6¾c., and 7½c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib, and Clear Sides. Whisky, $1 09. Freights—Corn, to Buffalo, 2¾c.@2½c. Receipts—5,500 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 220,000 bushels Corn, 62,000 bushels Oats, 18,000 bushels Rye, 24,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 249,000 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Oats, 16,000 bushels Rye, 7,500 bushels Barley. Markets closed: Wheat, 1 03¾ September; $1 01¾@$1 01¾, October. Corn easier at 43¾c.@43¾c., September; 43¾c. bid, October. Oats, 23½c., September; 24½c., October. Pork easier at $12, September; $12 42½ October. Lard, $8 37½.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 3.—Flour steady; in fair demand; Super, $4 50@$4 75; Double Extra, $5; Treble do., $5 25@$5 50; high grades, $5 75@$7 87½. Corn quiet and steady at 56c. Oats quiet but firm at 40c.@41c. Corn-meal dull; held at $2 40. Hay quiet and weak; prime, $14@$16; choice, $17@$17 50. Pork quiet but firm; held at $14; Prime, $13 50@$14; Mess, Tierce, 9¼c.@9⅝c.; Keg, 9¾c.@10c. Bulk-meats scarce; firm at 5½c. for Shoulders. Bacon scarce at 9½c., 10c., and 10¾c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib, and Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams, 11¾c.@12c. Lard quiet; Choice Leaf Tierce, 10c.@10¼c. Whisky firmer at $1 10. Bagging dull at 12½c. Tobacco steady; unchanged.

DETROIT, Sept. 3.—Flour firmer, but not quotably higher. Wheat firmer. Extra White Michigan, $1 39@ $1 42; No. 1 do., $1 38@$1 40, cash; $1 31@$1 31½, September; $1 30, October; No. 1 Amber Michigan, $1 29@$1 29, cash; $1 29, September. No. 1 Mixed, 45c. Oats in good demand; New No. 1 White, 31c. Receipts —1,440 bbls. Flour, 32,101 bushels Wheat, 829 bushels Corn, 11,717 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,935 bbls. Flour, 38,945 bushels Wheat, 1,298 bushels Corn, 7,200 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 3.—Flour firmer. Wheat firm; No. 1 Hard (Milwaukee), $1 14; do. Soft, $1 11; No. 2 do., $1 11½; September, $1 03¾; October, $1 02¾; No. 3 do., $1 05¾. Corn—No. 2, 43c. Oats dull; No. 2, 23¾c. Rye in good demand; No. 1, 54¾c. Barley easier; No. 2 Spring, cash and September, 66¾c.@67c.; October, 66c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 2½c.@2¾c. Receipts—3,200 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 150,000 bushels Wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 3.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet and steady at 32½c. Resin firm at $1 55 for Common Grade. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 25 for Yellow Dip; $2 35 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 55.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 3.—Standard Petroleum firm at 12¾c.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Sept. 3, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Alfred Erbe, Esq., Referee, Richard V. Harnett sold the three-story and basement brick dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, No. 117 West 22d-st., north side, 191.8 feet west of 6th-av., for $8,727, to Amos Cotting. Howard W. Coates, under a similar court order to the above, John Bassett, Jr., Esq., Referee, disposed of a plot of land, 50 by 202 by 53.3 by 183.8, on Broadway, or King's Bridge road, east side, 180.1 feet north of Sherman-av., Fort George property, for $2,000, to Sarah L. Smith, plaintiff in the legal action.

The foreclosure sale, by William Kennelly, of the house, with lot, No. 127 East 67th-st., east of 4th-av., was adjourned to Sept. 17.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By M. A. J. Lynch, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick dwelling, with lot 22.2 by 92.3, No. 55 West 9th-st., north side, 248.10 feet east of 6th-av.

By James M. Oakley, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 75.4, No. 73 West 47th-st., north side, 58 feet east of 6th-av. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20.8 by 100.5, No. 248 East 60th-st., south side, 215 feet east of 2d-av. Also, same Referee, of one lot, 25.3 by 100, on 9th-av., east side, 75.8 feet south of 101st-st.; also, one lot, 25 by 100.11, on West 100th-st., east of 9th-av.; also, two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 101st-st., south side, 100 feet east of 9th-av. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a plot of land, 67 by 179, on Boston road, known as part of lot No. 114 on a map of Morrisania.

By Peter P. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brown-stone-front-store and tenement-house, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 342 East 49th-st., south side, 150 feet west of 1st-av.

By Blackwell & Riker, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 161.3 by 153.5 by 147.5 by 135.1, on Broadway, north-east corner 50th-st., running through to 7th-av.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 32.8 by 102.2, No. 208 East 82d-st., south side, 120.4 feet east of 3d-av. Also a similar house, with lot 17 by 102.2 No. 216 East 82d-st., south side, 186 feet east of 3d-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Louis M. Dooris, Esq., Referee, of the three-story frame dwelling-house, with lot 37.6 by100.11, No. 27 West 124th-st., north side, 310 ft. west of 5th-av.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, SEPT. 3.

By R. V. Harnett.

1 three-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with lot, No. 117 West 22d-st., n. s., 191.8 ft. w. of 6th-av., lot 16.8x98.9.....$8,727

By Howard W. Coates.

1 plot of land, Broadway or King's Bridge road, e. s., 180.1 ft. n. of Sherman-av., 50 x202 53.3x183.8.....$2,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Sept. 1.

46th-st., n. s., 450 ft. e. of 7th-av., 16.8x100.5; Henry Smith and wife to Christian Blinn.....$13,000

37th-st., s. s., 173 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x92.9; Henry Smith to C. Blinn.....18,000

121st-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 8th-av., 125x100; also, 122d-st., n. s., 184.8 ft. w. of 9th-av., 100x irregular; A. B. Myers and others to Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr.....nom.

White-st., n. w. corner of canal to Thick-st., 50x50; William Seymour, Jr., to DeW. C. Hays.....60,200

23d-st., s. s., 127 ft. w. of 8th-av., 22x98.9; William Seymour, Jr., to Charles A. Muldberger.....19,500

Carmine-st., n. w. corner of Bleecker-st., 77x75; William Seymour, Jr., to C. B. Schmelzel.....51,000

Canal-st., n. s., 87.6 ft. w. of Varick-st., 40x24; Canal-st., No. 448; William Seymour, Jr., to H. M. Van Reed.....18,950

111th-st., n. s., 201.6 ft. w. of Avenue A, 38.10 x100; also, 112th-st., n. s., 184.8 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20x100.11; also, 113th-st., s. s., 163.10 ft. w. of Avenue A, 41.8x100.11; also, 113th-st., s. s., 226. 4 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20.10 x100.11. Margaret C. McKeachine to Newton Lee.....31,000

Madison-av., s. e. corner of 65th-st., 50x100.5; William Barton to W. Bronson.....23,000

14th-st., s. s., 61 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x65; J. Savage and wife to William L. Loew.....10,000

Hudson-st., w. s., 57 ft. n. of West 12th-st., 35x irregular; H. B. Welcher to W. C. Carpenter.....5,000

111th-st., n. s., 240 ft. w. of Avenue A, 38.10x 100.11; also, 112th-st., n. s., 143 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20x201.10; also, 113th-st., 203.6 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20x100.11; T. Mackellar and wife to New-York Insurance Co.....26,000

Chatham-st., w. s., 215.5 ft. s. of Pearl-st., 18.10 x106.8; S. E. Japha and wife to W. Japha.....nom.

74th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2; Thomas J. Hall and wife to C. F. C. Ording.....16,650

2d-av., w. s., 125.5 ft. s. of 44th-st., 25x80; John Rabenstan and wife to T. Nesbitt.....21,000

6th-av., s. s., 18.9 ft. e. of 33th-st., 62.6x80x irregular, S. De Ray, Referee, to A. Hamilton.136,750

74th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2; R. S. Newcomb, Referee, to T. J. Hall.....10,200

87th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 3d-av. 50x100.8; R. S. Newcomb, Referee, to Anna Ottendorfer.....12,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN 46TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison ave., an elegant four-story brown-stone house, well built and in perfect order; the location is unexcelled. For permits and further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR 21 YEARS, on East 21st-st., close to Broadway—A plot of ground, about 30 by ½ block. HOWARD MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

NO. 32 EAST 37TH-ST., SUPERB FULL-SIZED dwelling; price reasonable; will rent furnished; permits only from V. K. STEVENSON, Jr. Offices 4 Pine-st. Has 337 17th-st., or 661 5th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A PLOT OF five lots on 10th-av. and 125th-st.; low price and easy terms. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 113 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house No. 8 Park-av.; size, 21x60; price low. Apply to HOWARD MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, CHEAP—A French roofed modern built house, 14 rooms; five minutes' walk from Roselle Depot of Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Inquire for particulars of H. W. WIGGINS, No. 73 William-st., New-York.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TWO DESIRABLE FURNISHED DWELLings; reasonable rentals to private parties; 40th-st., adjoining 5th-av.; extra large new fine house; 37th-st., near Park-av., medium-sized house. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., offices 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

TO RENT, FOR THE WINTER—A FIRST-class four-story house on 20th-st., near 5th-av.; on 35th-st., near 6th-av.; on 41st-st., near 5th-av.; on 42d-st., near 5th-av., and on 5th-av., near 17th, 18th, 20th, 37th, 40th, 48th, 49th sts.; Madison-av., near 29th, 30th, and 41st sts. Lists published daily. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—A LARGE AND BEAUTIFULLY FURnished house on 5th-av., between 47th and 50th sts., to a small and responsible private family, who will board three adults as part payment for rent; boarding-house keepers need not apply. Address GIFFARD, at Wanier's drug store, No. 866 6th-av.

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS OF 7 AND 10 rooms in French flats, on East 79th-st., near 2d-av.; in perfect order; all conveniences, and pleasant location on side street; rents from $20 to $40. Apply to Janitor in No. 318.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, A MAGNIFIcent double house; lot 70x500, on Washington Park, Newark, N. J.; two baths-rooms, &c.; steam heat, all improvements; will be rented to desirable party for the taxes. Apply to WM. E. SHEPARD, No. 96 Reade-st.

ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF APARTMENTS, with speaking tubes, elegant finish, perfect ventilation and drainage; healthiest location in the City. Apply at the Rockingham, Broadway, corner 56th-st.

FIRST AND SECOND FLAT.—EIGHT LARGE rooms each; all the conveniences; in complete order No. 1,236 3d-av., near 70th-st. $45 and $40. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

AN ELEGANT EXTRA WIDE HOUSE ON 35th-av., near 17th-st., to rent with some furniture, and with or without stable. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

EAST 38TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV.—TO Let or for the Winter, a completely furnished full-size house in fine order. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL FULL-SIZE FOUR-STORY high-stoop house on Madison-av., near 40th-st., to rent, fully furnished. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 40TH-ST.—SUPERBLY furnished full size extension dwelling; rent reasonable to acceptable private family. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., offices, 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

TO LET—A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES AND flats above 42d-st.; $300 to $1,600.—The Saratoga, Newport, Albany, St. Jacks, and others. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway, corner 52d-st.

TO LET—TWO NEW ELEGANT HOUSES, 25x60, just completed, of our own construction. Send for pamphlet, giving description and terms, to DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, Architects, 63 East 41st-st., corner Park-av.

AT NO. 11 EAST 28TH-ST., NEAR DEL-MONICO'S and Brunswick Hotels.—Choice rooms in first-class private house; private baths, if required.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A LADY, THREE ROOMS FOR light house-keeping; below 42d-st., from 3d to 6th av., in private house or part of flat; price not exceeding $12 a month. Address A. E. D., Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,238 BROADWAY.

WANTED TO HIRE, FROM OCT. 1 UNTIL MAY 1, a comfortable furnished flat of six or eight rooms; must be neat, light, and convenient; price moderate. Address, with full particulars, F. A. A., Box No. 246 Post Office, New-York City.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—NOS. 268 AND 269 WEST-ST., WITH lot in rear, on Desbrosses-st.; five-story Warehouse, 44x95, suitable for storage or for a manufactory for heavy goods; rent low. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 113 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is located at No. 1,238 broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day; washing, ironing, or house-work; not afraid of work; best City reference. Call at No. 422 West 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN girl as chamber-maid, and do sewing, or children's nurse; best City reference. Address J. N., BOX No. 246 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A WELSH GIRL TO do chamber-work and sewing, or chamber-work and waiting; good references; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 228 West 16th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 268 East 32d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Protestant German girl; good City reference. Apply at No. 869 2d-av., between 46th and 47th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; good City reference. Call at No. 321 West 21st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl. Can be seen at her last place, No. 110 West 48th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN. Can as chamber-maid or parlor-maid in a private family; best City reference. Call or address 23 East 14th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a competent person as chamber-maid and seamstress; best City reference. Call at No. 12 East 52d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; can refer to last place. Call or address No. 415 1st-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GIRL AND ASSIST with fine washing; City reference. Call at No. 248 West 33d-st.; ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl, with good City reference, as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 203 East 32d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and fine washer; good City reference. Call at No. 336 3d-av.; ring third bell.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN; is an amiable, honest, clean and healthy woman; understands French, English, and all other new styles of cooking; can make handsome dishes out of what a bad cook would waste; 20 years' experience; reference; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call or address Cook, No. 319 East 27th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable Protestant young woman as cook, washer, and ironer, or would do plain work in a small private family; good references from last place. Call for two days at No. 421 West 34th-st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two young girls in a private family; one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and sewing; very best City reference. Can be seen at No. 694 2d-av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook and baker; wishes a home in the country; understands the care of milk and butter; good reference. Call at No. 321 East 24th-st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN who understands all kinds of cooking; pastries; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 34th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A private family; will assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Seen for two days at No. 497 7th-av., near 37th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 224 East 35th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN A PRIVATE family; is a good plain cook, and a very good washer and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 127 West 52d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-Class cook; no objection to coarse washing; seven years' City reference from last employer. Call or address Coachman, No. 111 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK; excellent family cook; takes entire charge; can do marketing; best of family sewing and dress-making; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address No. 474 West 22d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS Seamstress and wait on young ladies; will be found fully competent and obliging. Address Seamstress, No. 70 Broome-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress and hair-dresser by the day; also make up switches. Call at No. 113 West 20th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT SEAMstress to go out by the day; best City reference. Call or address No. 216 West 43d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A WIDOW; FAMILY SEWing; is a first-class hand sewer, and is very anxious to get work. Call at No. 208 East 45th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands doing up salads and care of silver; willing and obliging; is fond of children; is no country. Call at present employer's, No. 5 West 57th-st.

WET-NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN with a fresh breast of milk; baby two months old. Call for one day at No. 243 East 39th-st., first floor, front room.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH laundress, gentlemen's and families' washing; flutting in all its branches; dresses done up in first-class style; references. Apply at No. 323 East 36th-st., first floor, back.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, gentlemen's and families' washing, or go out by the day washing or house-cleaning; best of reference. Call at No. 422 West 31st-st., first floor.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS washing in her home, or would go out by the day; best City reference. Call on Mrs. Campbell, No. 452 West 16th-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED laundress; fine and single hand washing done at reasonable terms. Call at or address E. P., No. 151 West 74th-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS who understands all kinds of washing and ironing; would like some gentlemen's or ladies' washing; unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 122 West 20th-st., first bell.

WASHING.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, LADIES', gentlemen's, and families' washing; do it up in first-class style; unexceptionable reference; best of references. Call at No. 315 East 37th-st.; B. Ryan.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, washing and ironing at home or go out by the day; does house cleaning; City reference. Call at No. 486 6th-av., Mrs. Morrison.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, a few gentlemen's or families' washing; 50 to 75 cents a dozen. Call at No. 107 West 36th-st.

WASHING.—A WOMAN IN HER OWN ROOMS wishes some family washing, or would go out by the day. Call at No. 223 West 36th-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, gentlemen's or families' washing at her own house; best of reference. Call at No. 417 West 32d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, 26 ladies' or gentlemen's washing; first-class reference. Can be seen at any time at 223 Avenue A, near 14th-st.

WASHING AND IRONING, OR DO COOKing, by the week; best City reference. Call at No. 227 West 19th-st., first floor, back room.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as entry or shipping clerk in some wholesale house; good references can be given. Address D., Box No. 194 Times Office.

MALES.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY A COLORED young lad as butler or waiter; good City reference from last place. Address by mail, C. Wright, No. 28 Cornelia-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—THOROUGHLY understands his business; good, capable driver and first-class groom; sober and honest; willing and obliging to any gentleman wanting a good man; highly recommended by his employers; lived six years in one place. Address C., Box No. 214 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—UNDERSTANDS the care of horses, harness, and carriages; careful City driver; no objection to the country; willing and obliging; will be highly recommended by his former employer; can milk if required. Address S. L., No. 13 West 45th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A LADY FOR HER COACHman; been in her service four years; first-class City driver; understands his business perfectly; respectful and useful around the house; permanent place more an object than wages. Call or address Coachman, No. 133 West 43d-st., present employer's.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—IS FIRST-CLASS; understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; careful driver; willing and obliging; highly recommended; City or country; strictly temperate. Address F. D., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A THOROUGHly experienced and competent City driver; excellent City recommendations as to capability, sobriety, and honesty; will be found willing and obliging. Address M., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant; been living with the best families in New-York; careful driver; City or country; willing and obliging; best of reference; married; no incumbrance. Address, H. H., No. 131 West 50th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGle Scotchman; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; understands how to cut a new place and the use of carpenter's tools. Address W. A. Wallace, No. 15 John-st., in seed store.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle, sober Protestant man; understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages, and is a careful driver; willing to be generally useful; best City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 203 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN; thoroughly understands horses and carriages; is willing to make himself useful; will try and give satisfaction; is City or country; good reference. Call or address No. 9 West 13th-st., Riding Academy.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced man as coachman; over 13 years' City reference from last employer. Call or address Coachman, No. 111 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

COACHMAN—COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY C man and wife (English); man as thorough coachman, wife as cook or laundress; first-class; without incumbrance. Address H. Meadows, No. 227 East 41st-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY FIRST-CLASS man, colored, as groom or coachman; go anywhere; the country. Address or call at butter and wood store, No. 215 Sullivan-st., after 6 P. M.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-Class man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best City reference. Call for address W. C., J. B. Brewster & Co., No. 232 5th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, OR GROOM.—Long experience; understands house-work; willing and obliging; wages moderate. Address E. D., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,238 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY AN ENGlishman, married, one child; good references. Address W., Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GERMAN COACHMAN WHO thoroughly understands the business; very respect; is a single man; has the best of reference. Address E. L. G., Box No. 227 Times Office.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS coachman and plain gardener; will be found willing and obliging; good reference. Address P. H., Box No. 222 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG C man; three years reference from last place. Address D. R., Box No. 244 Times Office.

FLORIST GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN without incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; good references. Address H. P., Box No. 240 Times Office.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A SINgle Englishman; understands greenhouse; good groom and driver; will do the general work, about a gentleman's place; moderate wages; City reference. Address A. E., Box No. 241 Times Office, for two days.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; GOOD reference; will engage at $1 per day; can use several machines; will not object to the country. Call at No. 489 8th-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMan in a gentleman's family; thoroughly understands her business; wages $20 to $30 per month. Apply at No. 211 York-st., Brooklyn.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS laundress and to assist with chamber-work in a small family; four years' reference. Call at No. 138 West 44th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; would do chamber-work and fine washing; thoroughly competent; unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 252 West 19th-st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a first-class lady-like young woman; very unexceptionable City references; private family. Call at No. 209 East 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as first-class laundress; best City reference. Call all week at No. 401 1st-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS LAUNdress and to assist with upstairs work; four years' City reference. Call at No. 570 Seventh-av., near 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands her business thoroughly; excellent reference. Address No. 211 East 26th-st.

NURSE.—AS SPECIAL INFANT'S NURSE, BY A Scotch Protestant; is capable of taking charge and relating by hand; is a fine sewer and willing to work; the best City reference. Call at No. 737 6th-av., corner 42d-st., store.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS INfant's nurse; understands sewing perfectly; country preferred; good reference; notes not received. Call at No. 63 West 44th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG Protestant girl; best City references. Address Jennie, Box No. 201 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—A CHILD TO NURSE AT NO. 308 WEST 38th-st., first flight, back room; first class City medical reference.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; CAN take entire charge from birth; good reference; best City reference. Call at 19 3d-av., in fancy store.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL AS baby's nurse; willing and obliging; good reference; City or country. Call at 146 East 43d-st., second floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE DAY OR WEEK; UNderstands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address No. 474 West 22d-st.

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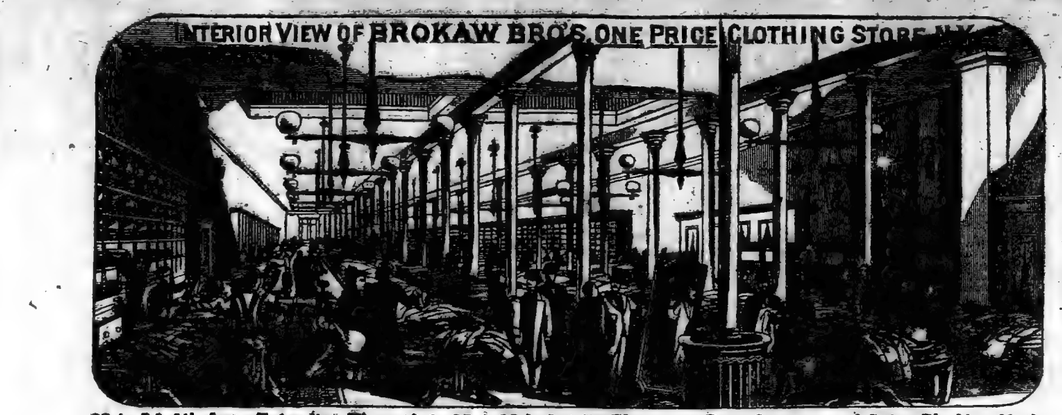
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WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, washing and ironing at home or go out by the day; does house cleaning; City reference. Call at No. 486 6th-av., Mrs. Morrison.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, a few gentlemen's or families' washing; 50 to 75 cents a dozen. Call at No. 107 West 36th-st.

WASHING.—A W

CLOTHING. CLOTHING. CLOTHING. CLOTHING.



28 to 34 4th Ave., Extending Through to 60 & 62 Lafayette Place, one Door from cor. of Astor Pl., New York.

OUTFITS AND PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Late Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in speed/comfort. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the south of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA.....WED. Sept. 5 | ABYSSINIA, WED., Sept. 19
BOTHNIA.....WED. Sept. 12 | SCYTHIA.....WED. Sept. 26
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage $80; $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 5th of September, 1877.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CUBA, NASSAU, FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 5
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 8
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.,
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Sept. 6
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Sept. 13
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Sept. 20
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Oct. 4
First cabin, $60 and $70, according to accommodations: return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Devonia....Sept. 8, 6 A. M. | Bolivia....Sept. 22, 3 P. M.
Anchoria. Sept. 15, 11 A. M. | California. Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR DERRY.
Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations.
Intermediate, $30 | Steerage, $26.
NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Australia....Sept. 8, 6 A. M. | Utopia....Sept. 19, 2 P. M.
Cabin, $55 to $70; Excursion, $95. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 23d-st., Hoboken.
DONAU.....Sat., Sept. 8 | HERMANN.....Sat., Sept. 22
ODER.....Sat., Sept. 15 | NECKAR.....Sat., Sept. 29
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS.....GERMAN.....Friday, Sept. 7
CITY OF MERIDA, EYRSOLDE.....Saturday, Sept. 15
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DRAKE.....Wednesday, Sept. 19
CITY OF VERA CRUZ (NEW).....NEW-ORLEANS.....Sept. 29
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, EYRSOLDE.....Saturday, Sept. 15
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Sept. 10, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Sept. 22, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN, $80; steerage, $30, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at low-est rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Greece....Sat., Sept. 8 | Erin....Sat., Sept. 29, 3 P.M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
England, Sat., Sept. 8 P.M. | Spain, Sat., Sept. 22, 3 P.M.
Pascagoula, 10:30 A.M. | Ecuador, Sept. 22
Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.
Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
LABRADOR, SANGLER.....Wednesday, Sept. 5, 3 P. M.
PEREIRE, PARENT.....Wednesday, Sept. 12, 8:30 A. M.
FRANCE, THUDELLE.....Wednesday, Sept. 19, 3 P. M.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, TUESDAY, Sept. 4.
Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
M. Capt. DAGGETT, Thursday, Sept. 6, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Sept. 8
Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 316 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND BRITISH COLUMBIA, VICTORIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship COLON.....Saturday, Sept. 15
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship City of PEKING.....Wednesday, Sept. 12
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 12
For information and tickets apply at Company's Office, No. 1 Bowling Green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY Sept. 12
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22
Passage money refunded if not entirely satisfactory. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MCKELLAR, BULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU—
Private Bureau for citizens, indispensable to travelers, at 170 B'way, cor. Murray-st. Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Agent, No. 51 Dunne-st.

SHIPPING.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.
The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.
Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only
TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 3 Battery-place.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 2:30 P. M.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Sept. 25, 7 A. M.
Cabin passage, $55, 65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $28; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
GELLERT.....Sept. 6 | LESSING.....Sept. 20
SUEVIA.....Sept. 13 | FRISIA.....Sept. 27
Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUHNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877,
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, 9 A. M., except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 and 8:30 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:40 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. 6:30 P. M. From Philadelphia, 6:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after June 25, 1877,
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.
Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 3:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 A. M., 1 P. M. (Limited Express,) 1:35 P. M., 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. and 12 Midnights.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118, Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877,

through trains will leave Grand Central Depot;
8:00 A. M., Western Express, for Buffalo and intermediate stations, arriving in Buffalo at 4:00 P. M., and connecting at Batavia for Rochester; also to St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Saratoga.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.
11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Saratoga.
3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.
8:50 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. SEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS leave New-York from James-slip 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. No boats from James-slip after 7 P. M. On Sundays from 34th-st. ferry-boat leaves Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:44, 9:08 A. M., 3:30, 5:06 P. M.; Sundays, from Brooklyn, at 8:30 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 8:03 A. M., 2, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 8:44, 9:03, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:38 P. M. For Fort Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 8:44, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Great Neck, Beach, &c., at 9, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:43 P. M.—7 P. M. to Far Rockaway only.—Sundays at 9:15, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:10, 6:30 P. M.—6:38 P. M. Sundays only.—Local trains for Flushing, College, Point, as per time table. Ticket offices in New-York as James-slip and Thirty-fourth-st. Ferries; at the office of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, No. 785 Broadway, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. in Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st. in Brooklyn, E. D., and No. 1 Astor. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangements of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)
9 A. M.; daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.
Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
Philadelphia and Toms River, 9:30, 9:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.: Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.
W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 12:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 3, 5:15, 10 A. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Sharon Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

RAILROADS.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.
Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 9 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence direct.
A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 50 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")
Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 6 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON at 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.
THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 37 N. R., foot of Jay-st.
Free transfer for passengers via either line to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex, leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:20 P. M.

THE GREAT FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

And all points East, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
The magnificent iron steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York at 5 P. M. (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 16, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, on the Pier, and on steamers.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.

The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with express trains for
SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK, AND
THE SHREWSBURY LINE,
and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West.
Free transfers to and from Brooklyn by steam-boat, leaving Jewell's Wharf (Fulton-st.) daily at 5:15 P. M.
FARE ONLY $1 50,
and price of state-rooms greatly reduced.
Messina's String Bands accompany each steamer.
S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY AND TROY, BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Twenty-st. Pier, N. R., at 8:30 A. M. and 2:45 P. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central R. R. for the West, and with express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. At West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Through coupon tickets to Albany and Troy are received on board for passage. FREE TRANSFER from and to BROOKLYN by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex. Leave Jewell's Wharf (Fulton-st.) at 8 A. M. Tickets over New-York Central and for Saratoga on the wharf.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. PARKER.
FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 1st...10:00 A. M.	Saturday, 1st...3:30 P. M.
Sunday, 2d.....9:00 A. M.	Sunday, 2d.....3:30 P. M.
Monday, 3d.....11:30 A. M.	Monday, 3d.....3:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 4th...9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 4th...3:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 5th.3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 6th...6:45 A. M.
Thursday, 6th..3:00 P. M.	Friday, 7th.....6:45 A. M.
Friday, 7th.....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 8th...6:45 A. M.

HELEN—CAPT. J. S. THROCKMORTON.
FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 1st...2:00 P. M.	Saturday, 1st...7:00 A. M.
Monday, 3d.....2:30 P. M.	Monday, 3d.....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 4th...11:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 4th...6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 5th. 2:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 5th. 6:30 P. M.
Thursday, 6th..9:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 5th. 2:30 P. M.
Friday, 7th.....9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 6th...2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 8th...9:00 A. M.	Saturday, 8th...6:30 P. M.

NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, AND THE WHITE MOUNTAINS. MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 N. R. foot of Vestry-st., daily (Sundays excepted) at 4:30 P. M., and Pier No. 1 N. R. at 3:15 P. M.; and at foot of Twenty-third-st. at 4:00 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 3 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

1877 —LLOYD'S DOCK, JERSEY CITY.—
LAURELTON.....JONES' DOCK. (Cold Spring Ferry.)—The new and fast steamer B. SCHUYLER will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 18 East River, foot of Wall-st. at 5:15 P. M.; foot of 23d-st., East River, at 5:30 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington.
Tickets to all landings, 60 cents.
Excursion tickets, $1.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY and SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West, and the LOWER HUDSON, OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA, leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.—Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 87, East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., S. R. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 25 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Saugut, connecting with Hudson River Railroad, steam-boats SAMUEL W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL from pier foot of Murray-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

A.—MARY POWELL.—FOR WEST POINT, &c.—Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, leaves Pier No. 39 North River, daily, at 3:30 P. M. Free transfer to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex, leaving Jewell's Wharf at 2:55 P. M.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. For freight and passengers. Fare, $1. Berths free.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS leave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M. For passengers and freight. Fare, $1. Berths free

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.
CATSKILL, N. Y. ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN THIS REGION. Reduced rates. High situation, 20 acres of grounds, mountain air, scenery unsurpassed in the world, accessible by Albany day boats and Hudson River Railroad.
JOHN BREASTED, Proprietor, Catskill, N. Y.

WEST END HOTEL, FORT WASHINGTON ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON.
A few desirable rooms now vacant at reduced rates only 45 minutes from City Hall and 3 minutes from depot; location unsurpassed. Apply on premises to
CHAS. SAUERLAND, Proprietor.

SCRATON'S BATH HOTEL, BATH, LONG ISLAND.—Open until October. Accessible by rail through Brooklyn, and steamers E. R. Martin and Meserole via Bay Bridge, in 45 minutes from 22d-st., pier No. 6 and pier No. North River, every hour. Western Union Telegraph in house. Board September, $10 60.

ARLINGTON HOUSE, STAMFORD, CONN., 45 one hour from City, located on high ground and free from malaria and mosquitoes; board, $8 per week and upward. Open till Nov. 1. L. W. KNAPP, Manager.

ELBERON HOTEL, SOUTH OF LONG BRANCH, N. J.—The most unique and elegant seaside resort in the country. C. T. JONES, late of Hoffman House and St. James Hotel, Proprietor.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, OCEAN BEACH, N. J.—First-class family house, directly on beach; terms from June 1, $10 per week. Mrs. H. ARMSTRONG.

FINANCIAL.

CONNECTICUT 5s,
1897;
GREENE COUNTY 7s,
1891 and 1892;
JERSEY CITY 6s,
1907;
ELIZABETH 7s.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.
FIRST MORTGAGE RENEWAL SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, DUE 1910.
Interest payable June and December, in New-York.
(Coupon or registered.)
For sale by
PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

	Miles.
Length of road from Buffalo to Corning	142
Double track	31
Sidings	47
Third rail laid on 80 miles	40
Total	260
(Of which 67 miles are laid with steel rails)	

The renewal first mortgage is.....$2,380,000
(Being less than $17,000 per mile on 142 miles, or about $9,000 per mile, counting double track sidings and third rail.)
Of these bonds there have been issued to retire old bonds.....458,000
The balance.....$1,922,000
Have been sold by the company at a price more than sufficient to pay off all the old bonds of the company, all of which mature 1st December, 1877.
The proceeds of the renewal bonds are paid into the Union Trust Company to retire old bonds, and the Union Trust Company have executed an agreement to pay the money out only as the old bonds are presented to them for redemption and cancellation.
This issue of bonds does not increase the mortgage debt of the company, but simply renews the old loan for 40 years.
This company has extensive docks, lands and terminal facilities at Buffalo.
The road and property of this company was leased to the Erie Railway Company in 1863, for the term of 499 years. The yearly rental is $238,100. The rent is payable semi-annually, being more than sufficient to pay 7 per cent. interest on the bonds and 7 per cent. dividend on the stock.
The road is of vital importance to the Erie Railway. All their Buffalo, Niagara and Suspension Bridge business has to go over it, and it is also their only outlet for their Rochester business. The extensive coal business of the Lehigh Valley Company is tributary to this line; and as the property could not be duplicated to-day for less than $7,000,000, the punctual payment of the rental is assured for the future, as it has been for the past 14 years.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL

IS PREPARED TO ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES
AND
LETTERS OF CREDIT
TO TRAVELERS,
available in all parts of the world.
CHARLES F. SMITHERS, } Agents.
WALTER WATSON,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST.
No. 23 WALL-ST., CORNER OF BROAD-ST. }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1877. }

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.
BONDS OF 1877.

We are prepared to purchase any of the above Bonds at par and accrued interest, or to exchange the same for similar bonds, secured by the same mortgage, maturing in 1891.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

JOHN H. HAAR, JULIUS HENGSTLER,
HAAR & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 45 Wall-st.
Post Office Box No. 3682.
New-York, Sept. 1, 1877.

MR. CHARLES F. KUEHNEMUNDT, Member of the New-York Stock Exchange, is this day admitted to partnership, and will be continued as heretofore under the same firm name. HAAR & CO.

$50, $100, $200, $500, $1,000.
ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., brokers, No. 12 Wall-st., make desirable investments in stocks which frequently pay from 5 to 20 times the amount invested. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of 5 per cent. Explanatory circulars and weekly reports sent free.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK, AND ERIE RAILROAD First mortgage renewal per cent. bonds, due 1910, coupon or registered, interest payable June and December in New-York. For sale by
PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE and endowment insurance policies, mortgages, and other securities; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., No. 119 Broadway.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD, CITY, COUNTY, and Township Bonds, all kinds, wanted by the old-established Stock and Bond House of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

PROPOSALS.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE, OFFICE NO. 21 WATER-ST.,
BROOKLYN, Aug. 28, 1877.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge until 12 M., MONDAY Oct. 1, for about twenty thousand cubic yards of Granite, face, arch, and other stone, also for about three thousand lineal feet of Granite parapet stone

THE GREAT FORGERY CASES.

NELSON A. GESSNER INDICTED.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE TOMBS POLICE COURT INTERRUPTED BY THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT GESSNER HAD BEEN INDICTED —STRENUOUS PROTESTS OF COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENSE AGAINST THE COURSE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY—A NEW PRISONER IN THE FORGERY CASES.

Prompt to the minute, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, Justice Duffy opened his court in the Special Sessions Court room, for the continuation of the examination of Nelson A. Gessner, the alleged forger. As soon as the Justice was in his seat, Counselor Leary, on behalf of the District Attorney, announced that Mr. Herring was unavoidably engaged in the General Sessions, and that he would not be at liberty until 3 o'clock. C. Bainbridge Smith, for the defense, objected to any further postponement. He reminded the court that last Thursday, when the hearing was adjourned, the defense had announced their readiness to proceed. He quoted a statute providing that examinations shall not be adjourned without proper proof of the cause, and asserted that the absence of Mr. Herring was not sufficient cause for a second adjournment. The court said that the statute had been complied with, and that there was sufficient cause for another adjournment. Mr. Graham, also for the defense, replied that he would engage to say, on his reputation as a lawyer, that the absence of the District Attorney, whose presence was not necessary, was not a sufficient reason for another adjournment. He added that he had been engaged as counsel in three of the greatest criminal cases that had been tried in New-York since 1870—The Royal Insurance Company robbery, the robbery of Moore, in Madison-avenue, by Clark and Dennis, in which several hundred thousand dollars' worth of bonds were stolen, and the examination in the case of the stolen vouchers—and that he pretended to be better acquainted with the rules in criminal trials than any other lawyer in the county. Examinations, he concluded, were for the benefit of the defendant, not for the benefit of the people. The court said that under the circumstances he would set the case down for 3 o'clock peremptorily, and would then continue it if it took till midnight.

At 3 o'clock Assistant District Attorney Herring opened the proceedings by announcing that the Grand Jury had found an indictment against Gessner, thus taking him out of the jurisdiction of the court, and that a bench warrant had been issued for the arrest of the prisoner. Mr. Smith said that this summary disposition of the case was not altogether unexpected; he would only ask the court to set a day on which the matter might be investigated. He wished the whole process to be brought before the proper authorities to see whether the District Attorney had a right to hold a case back until a defendant had been indicted by a Grand Jury.

Mr. Graham—If I were to speak my mind plainly, I might strike with a club that would not be relished. I will content myself with saying that we have had the sickening spectacle of a witness swearing that the prosecution had tried to induce him to commit the most flagrant perjury. I do not speak with too great severity here. If the State's case is a good one, why do they object to the prisoner preparing a defense? The Police examination is a preliminary step; and instead of Grand Juries being intended to be tribunals of cruelty, they are to be tribunals of mercy. It was never intended that the indictment should originate unfounded prosecutions. We shall present these facts to the court having cognizance of them. We ask for an adjournment for one week. It is our intention to ask any court in this land whether it dare suppress this wrong. The prisoner and his counsel have been dragged here under annoying and almost insulting circumstances. Is it possible that the Grand Jury knew of the circumstances of the case? If they acted with a knowledge, then they were the perpetrators of the fraud; and if any agent went into that room and informed them wrongfully, then he is the perpetrator of the fraud. When our Judges lend themselves to the maintenance of fraud, they stand out in the broad daylight of guilt more stained than the nominal prisoners before them.

Mr. Herring—These assertions are most remarkable. If by the advice and consent of the District Attorney's office the Grand Jury have determined to indict the prisoner, their course is based upon ex parte statements in all cases. The gentlemen know it is the usual course of practice, and the proper course. I am sure I have no power to proceed in a case which has terminated, so far as your inquiry is concerned.

Mr. Graham—I demand a sight of the indictment if it is offered as a bar to these proceedings.

Mr. Herring—This is not the proper place to exhibit indictments. I officially inform your Honor that an indictment has been found.

Mr. Graham—What is that? Is he any more here than I am?

The Court—He is a court officer, on his honor, and his word must be taken.

Mr. Graham—I deny it. Have they got an order for an indictment, to take effect in the morning? Can the indictment be ordered a week ahead?

Mr. Herring—There are officers from the District Attorney's office in court, with a bench warrant for Mr. Gessner's arrest.

The Court—Ely B. Weston, stand up.

Col. Fellows—I am happy to inform your Honor that my client, Mr. Weston, is now several thousand miles out of the jurisdiction of the court.

The Court—I mean Mr. Gessner—Nelson A. Gessner—stand up. You are charged with forgery, and an examination in your case has been begun. Meanwhile, you have been indicted by the Grand Jury, and it is a mooted question whether this court has any further jurisdiction. As the Grand Jury is the superior power, you are remanded into their custody. This examination is adjourned for an indefinite time.

Both the counsel for the defense objected strongly to an adjournment without date, and, after a long debate, the court adjourned the case until Friday, Sept. 28, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Officers Field and O'Conner, of the District Attorney's office, then arrested Mr. Gessner, their authority being a bench warrant issued by Judge Gildersleeve. The prisoner was taken to the office of the District of the Quarter Sessions, where a commitment was obtained, and he was then taken once more to the Tombs.

Just before Justice Duffy left his seat in the Tombs Police Court yesterday afternoon, to continue the Gessner examination, a new prisoner in the forgery cases was arraigned. He was Stephen Galloway, of Waverly, N. Y., an alleged accomplice of Gessner. Superintendent Walling telegraphed to Chief Brooks, of the Waverly Police, on Saturday, asking for Galloway's arrest, and yesterday morning Mr. Brooks arrived in this City with the new prisoner, who has since been kept in close and secret quarters. Galloway is a commonplace-looking man, with a dark complexion, medium height, unshaven, and about 35 years old. Without hearing any testimony, Justice Duffy remanded him for a hearing this morning at 11 o'clock. All the detectives who were questioned about the new prisoner express entire ignorance of his history, and behind the Mulberry-street bars, where he is now confined, he is unapproachable. The indictment against Gessner is for forgery in the third degree.

A SPIRITED YACHT RACE.

A very spirited yacht race took place yesterday from Welch's Hudson River Park, round a stake-boat anchored off Pleasant Valley, down the river again, round a stake-boat off Guttenburg, and then round the home stake-boat, the course to be sailed over twice. The boats entered were the famous Pluck and Luck, the Au Revoir, and the Lydia T. As it blew very freshly, all of them were under reefed mainsails and bob-jibs. Early in the race the wind was north-west, and consequently fair both up and down the river, but later it went round more to west, and became considerably later, so that the yachts found it pretty difficult to work down against the flood tide. The judges, Messrs. Peter O'Brien, Morris Randall, Philip Donahue, and John A. Smith, accompanied the boats in a steam yacht. The yachts were started in the following order: Au Revoir, 3:6:30; Lydia T., 3:7:30; Pluck and Luck, 3:7:30. Early in the contest the Pluck and Luck began to show her invincible qualities. The breeze, being very fresh, knocked down the Lydia T. pretty badly on several occasions, and both she and the Au Revoir had to luff up in the wind frequently to save themselves. Meanwhile their formidable antagonist crept up on them rapidly, and was leading are the first stake-boat, off Pleasant Valley, was reached. At that point she was a minute ahead of the Au Revoir, and three minutes in advance of the Lydia T. As Gutenburg she had increased her lead of the Au Revoir to seven minutes. The time of the yachts at the end of the first round was as follows: Pluck and Luck, 4:13:0; Au Revoir, 4:19:30; Lydia T., 4:22:30. In the next stretch, to the Pleasant Valley stake-boat, the Au Revoir did some very good sailing, and gained a little on the speedy Pluck and Luck, the time of the boats there being: Pluck and Luck, 4:34:0; Au Revoir, 4:39:0; Lydia T., 4:43:0. In the next stretch, to the Guttenberg stake-boat, the Pluck and Luck distanced her competitors, the Au Revoir struggled after her, and the Lydia T. dropped from the contest. The wind was now comparatively light, and had so far headed the yachts, which had now turned out their reefs, that it required a good deal of tacking to weather the buoy. The Pluck and Luck at length rounded, and then bore for the home stake-boat, which she passed at 5:58:30. The Au Revoir followed at 6:16:0, or 18m. 30s. after the winner, computed from the time of starting. Deducting an allowance of 4m. 15s. which the Pluck and Luck conceded for superior size, she won the race by 14m. 15s., thus adding another to her many victories.

VIOLATING THE NEW-JERSEY LIQUOR LAW

At a meeting of the Jersey City Police Commissioners yesterday afternoon a message was read from Mayor Seidler calling attention to the frequent violations of law by the liquor-dealers. He states that there is a large number of these dealers doing business in Jersey City without license. Not more than 700 dealers have applied to the Board of Aldermen for licenses, while 1,066 United States revenue licenses have been granted to dealers, showing that at least 300 are doing business without a city license. Of those licensed many keep disorderly houses. Some are houses of prostitution; others are gambling dens, and very many are hot-beds of crime. Most of the dealers keep their places open on Sundays in violation of the State law, and not a few disturb the Sabbath with bands of music stationed on their grounds to draw customers, and with target-shooting and ten-pin rolling. He asks the board to find out if these places are licensed; that those who are licensed keep orderly places and comply with the Sunday law. Commissioners Hough, Fowler, and Bird expressed views coinciding with those held by the Mayor, and on Commissioner Fowler's motion, Chief of Police Nathan was instructed to see that the Mayor's suggestions are fully complied with.

THE VISITING GOVERNORS.

THEIR ARRIVAL IN THE CITY—GOV. HARTRANFT EXPECTED TO-DAY—INFORMAL RECEPTION BY THE MAYOR AND A COMMITTEE OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE —A TRIP UP THE HUDSON—THE FORMAL CEREMONIES TO-DAY.

Six of the Governors of States who were invited to visit New-York by the Chamber of Commerce arrived in this City yesterday afternoon, and were cordially greeted by Mayor Ely and a portion of the general Reception Committee of Seventy. Gov. Bedle, of New-Jersey, reached here in the evening, and Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, will be on hand in time to take part in the formal festivities of to-day. At 3:30 P. M., the Police-boat Seneca left Pier No. 18, North River, for the Pennsylvania Railroad dock, having on board the following gentlemen: Mayor Ely, James W. Elwell, Capt. Ambrose Snow, George Wilson, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce; I. J. N. Stark, W. A. Cole, President of the Produce Exchange; James F. Wenman, President of the Cotton Exchange; Frederick Kuhn, James Talcott, Frederick Talcott, Police Commissioners Wheeler and Erhardt, and Superintendant McDonough, Chief of Police of St. Louis. At 4 o'clock the train from Cape May arrived, and the distinguished guests were ushered on board the Seneca by a delegation of the Chamber of Commerce, composed of Messrs. Elliot C. Cowdin, George S. Coe, J. D. Vermilye, William H. Appleton, and Henry F. Spaulding, who went to Cape May on Saturday afternoon for the purpose of waiting on the Governors and escorting them to this City. There was no commotion at the depot, as the Mayor and his party did not disembark, and it was not understood in Jersey City that there were to be any unusual arrivals. Mayor Ely received the visitors on the upper deck in a very quiet fashion. Speechmaking and kindred formalities were dispensed with, to the evident relief and satisfaction of the tired guests, who had been traveling since 5 o'clock in the morning, and were fresh from a reception at Trenton which lasted for some hours. The Governors and those who accompanied them were simply introduced to the Mayor and committeemen by Messrs. Cowdin and Spaulding, and were then conducted to the after cabin, where refreshments were served. The names of the visitors are as follows: Gov. Bedle, of New-Jersey; Gov. Porter, of Tennessee; Col. Trousdale, of his staff; Charles D. Porter, his son and private secretary; Gov. George T. Anthony and wife, of Kansas; Gov. Hard Burlingame, of his private secretary; Gov. J. G. Newbold, of Iowa; Lieut.-Gov. H. W. Rothert and wife, of Iowa; C. S. Wilson, the Governor's private secretary; Gov. Silas Garber, of Nebraska; W. H. Huntington, his private secretary; Gov. Thomas L. Young, of Ohio; Gov. Samuel B. Axtell, of New-Mexico; M. T. Meigs, of his staff; George Stuart Simmons, his private secretary; William M. Clark, Secretary of State of Colorado; Col. Peyton, of Philadelphia; J. T. Anderson, the Senator J. H. Blackwell, and Col. John A. Hall, of Trenton; Eckford Moore, of the Potters' Association of Trenton, and P. B. Simmons, President of the Exhibitors' Association of Philadelphia.

It was the intention at first to proceed directly to the foot of Twenty-third-street, and convey the visitors thence to the Fifth-Avenue Hotel in carriages, but this plan was partly ignored in consequence of the inclement character of the weather for a short run up the Hudson. The afternoon was bright and clear, with a fresh, bracing breeze blowing from the west. On returning carriages were taken at Twenty-third-street, and without delay the party was driven to the hotel, Govs. Young and Porter and Mayor Ely leading the way. Nothing worthy of mention occurred in the evening, the majority of the visitors feeling too much fatigued to venture out.

The formal reception ceremonies will occur to-day, commencing at 10:30 A. M. At 9:49 A. M. the Governors and their friends will leave the hotel in carriages for the City Hall. Mayor Ely and other officers of the City will receive them in the Governor's room, after which, citizens generally will be afforded an opportunity to pay their respects to them. At 11:30, on the invitation of the Commissioners of Emigration, they will look through Castle Garden, after which they will embark on the steamer Thomas Collyer, at the Battery, with members of the Chamber of Commerce and citizens of prominence, and will go on an excursion down the Bay. Returning, a visit will probably be paid to the Sailors' Sung Harbor, on Staten Island, but this will depend on the time at the disposal of the party. The Collyer will then steam up the East River, landing at Ward's Island, where the Governors and their attachés, the committees and a select few will be received by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction and shown through the public institutions. The visitors will return to the City in the Commissioners' steamer.

THE RECEPTION IN TRENTON.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 3.—Flags were displayed in every quarter of the city to-day in honor to the visiting Governors. The train with the distinguished visitors arrived here at 10:30 o'clock this morning. The party was composed of Govs. Young, of Ohio; Anthony, of Kansas; Axtell, of New-Mexico; Porter, of Tennessee; Newbold, of Iowa; Garber, of Nebraska; Lieut.-Gov. Rothert, of Iowa; Chief Peyton, and members of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce. They were cordially received by the Governor of New-Jersey and delegations of our business men, and escorted to the State-house, where Gov. Bedle delivered a short address of welcome. They then visited the large pottery establishments and other places of business, and were handsomely entertained with a collation by the potters. The party left for New-York on the 2:30 train, accompanied by gentlemen from the New-York Chamber of Commerce.

A BATHING-HOUSE THIEF CAPTURED.

Mr. Charles J. Doran, of No. 231 East Fifty-first-street, New-York, visited Rockaway on Sunday, and went into the surf at Messrs. Heyne & Grobe's bathing establishment. He left in a bathing-house with his clothing about $280 in money, a valuable gold watch, a diamond pin, and other articles, the aggregate value being about $500. He had been in the surf only a few moments when the thought happened to strike him that it was rather risky to leave such a large amount of property, and he went back to look after it. Upon reaching his bathing-house and attempting to unlock the door, he found the key hole obstructed by another key inside, and, climbing up and looking in at the ventilation window, he discovered a man inside. He immediately wrenched the door open and caught the fellow with his watch and chain in his hand. He struck the thief a powerful blow under the ear, which felled him to the floor, when he jumped upon him and held him down until the arrival of Officer John R. Sprague, who took him into custody. When arraigned before Justice Mathews, he gave his name as John A. Townsend, and his age as 20, though he is probably nearer 30. Mr. Doran made a charge against him of larceny from the person, and Justice Mathews sent him to the County Jail at Long Island City for safe-keeping over night. Yesterday, at Pearsalls, he was arraigned for examination, and it was held for the action of the Grand Jury, which meets next Monday.

THE DEAD TRAGEDIAN.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FUNERAL OF E. L. DAVENPORT—SYMPATHIZING MESSAGES SENT TO HIS DAUGHTER.

The funeral services over the body of Mr. E. L. Davenport, the dead actor, will be held to-morrow at 9 A. M., in Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church. The remains will arrive in this City at 11 A. M. to-day, in charge of Mr. E. M. Senior, the undertaker, and will be accompanied by Mr. Davenport's children, Florence, Lilly, Edgar, and Harry, and two of his grandchildren. From the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot the body will be taken to the residence of Miss Fanny Davenport, No. 138 West Thirty-fifth-street, whence it will be borne to the church to-morrow morning. At the conclusion of the funeral services it is the intention of the family to convey it to Woodlawn Cemetery, where it will find a temporary resting-place in the receiving vault. Mrs. Davenport, who is now lying ill in the room in which her husband expired, at Canton, Penn., will not be able to accompany the remains. The following gentlemen have notified Miss Fanny Davenport of their acceptance of her invitation to officiate as pall-bearers: Mayor Ely, Chief-Justice Daly, Judge John R. Brady, Frank Mayo, George G. Goodwin, of the Walnut-Street Theatre, Philadelphia; Col. John W. Forney, and Henry C. Jarrett. Chief-Justice Daly telegraphed to Miss Davenport: "I beg leave to express my sincere sympathy in your great affliction." Judge Brady telegraphed: "I am deeply impressed with the sad event, and beg to express my sympathy." Mr. Goodwin's message was: "I will attend the sad and solemn rites over the body of my best friend with a heavy heart." Col. Forney telegraphed: "I thank you for the honor you do me in selecting me as a pall-bearer at your father's funeral. I will be with you on Wednesday." Mr. Mayo's message was: "I shall be sure to be present if possible to be there." Lester Wallack sent a telegram to the effect that he was unable to be present.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The creditors of Glass Brothers, linen importers, at No. 12 Lispenard-street, met yesterday, before Register Little, and received a proposition for a composition at 30 cents on the dollar in cash, the total liabilities being about $300,000.

A meeting of the creditors of Dr. Richard D. McGraw, of No. 46 West Fifty-first-street, was held yesterday at Register Little's. Claims to the amount of over $50,000 were proved, the largest being that of James H. Ingersoll, for $46,776. Louis J. Stich, lawyer, of No. 4 Warren-street, was elected Assignee.

Register Allen has adjudicated Eugene M. Earle, of Earle's Hotel, Nos. 239 and 241 Canal-street, a bankrupt on his own petition. He lost heavily in stock transactions, and Newcombe & Co., brokers, have claims against him for $33,526. The other creditors are William P. Earle, $26,000; Robert C. Hutchings, $4,966; Charles J. Dowdall, $1,391; William H. Earle, $500; William E. Webb, $500; W. G. Wheelwright, $250. The total liabilities are $66,551 60, and the only assets mentioned in the schedule are clothing.

The creditors of Rev. J. Halstead Carroll, formerly Pastor of the Bedford-Avenue Church, of Brooklyn, met yesterday at Register Little's office to prove debts and elect an Assignee in bankruptcy. The clergyman raised a large amount of money to build a church, and became financially responsible for its payment by signing and indorsing notes, and to relieve himself of this incubus he took the benefit of the Bankrupt act. Eight claims were proved, as follows: Fulton Bank of Brooklyn, $1,700; Commercial Bank of Brooklyn, $5,559; Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, $3,597; Elijah Alliger, $6,000; John Wood & Co., $634; Charles D. Rust, $1,460; Stewart & Co., $1,423; S. M. Foster, $502. Elijah Alliger, of No. 120 Broadway, was unanimously elected Assignee.

MURDER OF A DISREPUTABLE WOMAN.

A drunken row occurred yesterday afternoon at No. 11 Pell-street which resulted in the murder of a woman named Matilda Palmer. She lived with Thomas Carr at the above place as his wife, and was generally known as such. Yesterday morning Carr and John Keenan, aged 20, who lived next door, went to Brooklyn to find work. Failing in this, they both got drunk and went home. They went up to Matilda Palmer's room and had a few more drinks. About noon the three went to bed. Soon after, the woman and Keenan arose and had some angry words. Keenan then went to his room and procured an old musket. On returning with this he found Mrs. Palmer sitting in a chair, where he had left her, while Carr was still reclining on the bed. Putting the gun to his shoulder and taking deliberate aim, Keenan fired at the woman. The bullet went through her head, going in at the left cheek and coming out on the right side of her head. She fell to the floor, and in a few minutes died. Keenan escaped, and has not yet been arrested. Carr was arrested and locked up in the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house. The body was sent to the Morgue. The murdered woman was a disreputable character, well known to the Police, and 27 years of age.

A CASE OF POLICE CLUBBING.

Coroner Flanagan yesterday held an inquest in the case of Thomas Lenahan. Lenahan was a shoemaker, and lived at No. 75 Roosevelt-street. On Sunday, Aug. 26, he was found in an insensible condition in the alleyway of No. 81 Roosevelt-street. He was arrested and taken to the Oak-Street Station-house. The Police Surgeon there examined him, and ordered him to be sent immediately to the Chambers-Street Hospital, but he died before he could be removed. It was alleged that the cause of his death was unnecessary and brutal clubbing at the hands of the Police who arrested him. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from natural causes, but that his death was accelerated by ill-treatment at the hands of Roundsman Slosson and Patrolmen Finken and Wabora. The officers were paroled to appear for trial.

RIFLE-SHOOTING MATTERS.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT AT CREEDMOOR— MOVEMENTS OF THE BRITISH RIFLE TEAM.

The Seventh Regiment finished rifle practice in the third class for the season at Creedmoor yesterday. The detachment numbered 141 men of all ranks. Capt. W. C. Casey, of Company I, was in command, and Capt. C. F. Robbins and Major Joseph Holland, regimental and brigade Inspectors of Rifle Practice, superintended the shooting. Dr. Morean Morris, regimental Surgeon, was present for duty. Twenty scorers had been detailed from the Sixty-ninth Regiment, but only four reported for duty, and the scores of 15 squads were kept by members of the Seventh. This was in direct opposition to the orders, but could not be avoided under the circumstances. The ranges shot over were 100 and 150 yards in the third class, and 300 and 400 yards in the second class. Seventy-two men qualified in the third class to shoot in the second by making 25 points and over. As fast as the men completed their scores at 300 and 400 yards Capt. Robbins sent them to the firing point at 200 and 500 yards, where they shot for "marksman's" badge. The weather was unusually bad for off hand shooting; the wind blew in gusts from the west across the line of fire from left to right, and made it almost impossible to take accurate aim in a standing position. The scores of those who qualified at 300 and 400 yards were as follows:

Private Eagle, 39; Capt. Robbins, 36; Capt. Abrams, 32; Private Bowman, 33; Corp. Linton, 36; Private Sheldon, 30; Sergt. Martinez, 30; Adjt. Bacon, 29; Private Gibson, 29; Private Burns, 29; Private Thomas, 28; Private Gardner, 28; Private Loss, 28; Lieut. Steele, 27; Private Seeley, 27; Private Fulchild, 27; Sergt. Livingston, 26; Lieut. Amory, 26; Private Thayer, 25; Sergt. Nathan, 25; Private Shipman, 25; Private Jolly, 25; Sergt. Harlan, 25; Private Townsend, 25; Private Byrd, 25; Dr. Morris, 25.

Those who did not shoot for "marksman's" badges at 200 and 500 yards went home on a special train at 5:30 o'clock, while those who had qualified to shoot for the trophies remained with Capt. Robbins until the departure of the 6:43 train. The scores of those who qualified for "marksman's" badges were as follows, the highest attainable number being 50 points:

Sergt. J. B. Holland, 39; Lieut. Steele, 38; Private Waterman, 37; Private Corner, 35; Private Adams, 33; Private Eagle, 30; Private Demondt, 30; Private Burdette, 30; Corp. Denton, 29; Adjt. Bacon, 29; Sergt. Tinker, 27; Private E. B. Gardner, 26; Sergt. Harlan, 25; Dr. Morean Morris, 25.

The British team and the party accompanying it all visited this City yesterday—some to have their photographs taken and to pay informal visits to their friends.

Major George A. Delano received a telegram from the California team yesterday that they expected to arrive on Thursday, and, after stopping one day in this City, to take up their quarters at Garden City.

CYRUS FIELD IN ENGLAND.

THE DIRECT AND ANGLO-AMERICAN CABLE COMPANIES—HOW THE PROPOSED CONSOLIDATION WAS PREVENTED—AN ENGLISH JOURNAL'S OPINION OF AN AMERICAN "BLOWER."

From the London World.

There is trouble brewing for the shareholders in the Direct and Anglo-American Companies. The two associations have arranged their differences in a way satisfactory to themselves, but they have literally "reckoned without their host," the said host being Uncle Sam, who declares that he allowed the cable to be landed on his territory upon condition that there should be no monopoly. The condition having been violated, he threatens to cut it adrift. This is, of course, great news for the dabblers in cable stocks and for Mr. Pender's enemies, and for some time to come we should advise the public to be very careful about touching cable stocks. The speculator will be busy hatching lies, especially the "amateur" speculator, who comes forward to address the public as their best friend, and who is a far greater rascal as a rule than any of the professional brotherhood. We all know of such men, who make a boast of never allowing honor or principle to stand in the way of their making money. They are simply sharpers, fleecing friend or foe indifferently, and carrying everything off by sheer force of impudence, or as the vulgar call it, "cheek." This sort of thing lasts for a time; but the sly gentleman in the background is sure to get tripped up in the long run. But "beat" movements apart, there is no disguising the fact that Mr. Pender and his company have very serious difficulties to meet; and if they underrate those difficulties, they will very likely find themselves in an awkward scrape. Mr. Cyrus Field, the American "cable layer," now on a visit here, declares that the United States Government never will and never can interfere with the control of the cable. The Cyrus Field in the language of his country, a "blower," and oftentimes does not know or care what he is talking about. His Government is able to do anything it likes with that part of the cable which is landed in the United States. Mr. Evarts has already instructed Minister Pierrepont to "notify" Mr. Pender and his colleagues that a monopoly will not be allowed, and we see that the Government will certainly be warmly supported by the American press. We indeed only quote one passage: "The Direct Company obtained its privilege of landing its cable upon our shores upon the explicit pledge contained in its charter that it would never consolidate with any competing line. It violates its pledge. Very well: let the Government take away its privilege of working its line to the shore end at Rye Beach, and so keep it to its word," within the power of the President to do this." The Canadian Government may adopt the same extreme course, and then what will become of the "consolidation?" The fact is, we shall probably have a new cable company soon, formed, as we hope, by Americans with American capital. When the public have once enjoyed the advantages of sending messages for 1 shilling a word, they can easily raise the price again to 3 shillings. People will not abandon it. We say this all in good feeling toward Mr. Pender and his company, for we have no sympathy with the stock-jobbers and "gentlemen" thimble-riggers already named to. But Mr. Pender and his friends are on the wrong tack, and will either have to deal more generously with the public, or pay dearly for their want of discernment and tact. As for any fear with Cyrus Field, that the United States Government or Congress cannot do this thing or that, it is the rubbish which some Americans reserve solely for use over here, and would never have the face to utter in their own country. Mr. Field would sing to a different tune in New-York.

DISOBEYING THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER.

Last evening the Thirteenth Ward Republican Association of Brooklyn held its regular monthly meeting. In obedience to President Hayes' order the following Federal employes should have tendered their resignations as members of the ward organization: James A. Brown, Deputy Postmaster of Brooklyn; Isaac Greenhalgh, money-order clerk, Brooklyn Post Office; John P. Conklin, Sr., clerk, Williamsburg Post Office; William Yarman, J. H. Holmes, Herman Schloss, and William Durrya, letter-carriers, and the following Custom-house Inspectors and clerks: W. A. Green, Charles Camberson, and John P. Conklin, Jr. Messrs. Brown and Durrya were the only officials who resigned, which caused much comment, as it was said by members that the others intended to remain in the association long enough to manipulate the primaries for the Fall campaign, as it was alleged they had always done. After an extended and somewhat acrimonious debate, Capt. Cochan advocating the non-acceptance of the resignations, saying that President Hayes had no right to disfranchise 80,000 American citizens because they were office-holders, and that Col. C. B. Morton declared that the President could do no less than issue the order which was demanded by the Cincinnati platform, the resignations were accepted by a nearly unanimous vote.

THE JERSEY CITY COMMISSIONERS.

Early in August the Supreme Court of New-Jersey granted orders requiring the new Commissioners of the boards of local government in Jersey City to file their answer or demurrer to the information filed by the old boards of local government—who claim that they are entitled to the offices held by the new boards—within 20 days from the time the information itself was filed. The information was placed on record on Aug. 10, and on the 1st of this month, when the 20 days had expired, the defendant Commissioners had filed neither answer nor demurrer. Judgment of ouster by default was entered formally, but the precept of ouster was not signed by the court. On Saturday the new Commissioners made application, through Henry Traphagen, their attorney, to Judge Scudder, in Trenton, for an order vacating the judgment. Judge Scudder granted a writ requiring the old Commissioners to show cause why the judgment should not be vacated; and yesterday morning the argument on the motion was heard. Judge Scudder declared that he had no right to open the judgment, but referred the matter to the branch court, by whom the application will be heard next Saturday. The old Commissioners were meanwhile restrained from taking any steps looking to an enforcement of the judgment. That, at least, is the version of the proceedings given by the old Commissioners. The new Commissioners claim that they have not been in default, and that no judgment of ouster has been granted. The management of the cases has been in the hands lately of Corporation Attorney Traphagen, owing to the absence of Corporation Counsel Abbett from the city. Mr. Abbett said yesterday that, as he understood it, Corporation Attorney Traphagen not being ready to file an answer or demurrer on Aug. 30, applied that day to Judge Scudder for an extension of the time for answer or demurrer for 30 days longer. The court granted to the counsel a rule requiring the old Commissioners to show cause why the extension of time should not be granted, and that it was the argument on that rule which Judge Scudder heard yesterday. Mr. Abbett said, too, that the judgment of ouster, if one had been entered by default, would be reopened by the court as a matter of course.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A resolution is to be introduced in the Board of Aldermen to-day requesting the Board of Health to take legal measures to abate the nuisance caused by the oil-works at Hunter's Point.

James Duffy, living at No. 864 Second-avenue, yesterday afternoon fell from the fourth-story of the new building No. 20 Rutgers-place, and was seriously injured. He was sent home in an ambulance.

John F. Parison, of Brooklyn, who was found by the Police of the Twenty-seventh Precinct suffering from a fall, and sent to Bellevue Hospital on the 1st inst., died at 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon from phthisis.

Dominico Romano was yesterday committed to the House of Detention, to await the inquest on the body of Michael Carre, who died at Bellevue Hospital on Saturday from a kick in the abdomen alleged to have been given by Romano.

The Apprentices' Library will be reopened on Monday next, in the old building, No. 472 Broadway, work on the new building not having been completed. The library now contains over 60,000 volumes, the use of which is free to all working girls and boys.

The Police of the Fourth Precinct yesterday morning, found Edward Slavin lying at the corner of Madison and Oliver streets, in agony from the effects of Paris green. He was sent to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

William Bigelow, a young vagrant, was run over yesterday morning at 7:30 o'clock, at the corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Third-avenue, by a grocer's wagon driven by Herman Brookhoff, of 777 Third-avenue, and his left arm broken. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Mary McFord, a vagrant, was found by the Police of the Twenty-second Precinct acting in a strange manner on the street last night and was locked up at the station. Soon afterward she was seized with violent fits, and was removed to the Ninety-ninth-Street Hospital.

The Conference of the American Library Association will open in the Young Men's Christian Association lecture-room this morning with an address from the President, Mr. Justin Winsor, of Boston. There will be sessions at 10 and 3 to-day and to-morrow, at which all interested in library matters and bibliography are invited to be present.

The Josephine has been added to the list of competitors in the Cape May race, which includes, along with that yacht, the Rambler, Dreadnaught, Idler, and Vesta. The steamer Cyclops, with the judges, Messrs. W. Krebbs, G. L. Haight, and Charles Stebbins on board, will leave the Battery this afternoon at 2 o'clock, to start the yachts from Sandy Hook.

The Police of the Ninth Precinct found James O'Shea, who lives at the corner of Spring and Washington streets, in a helpless condition at the foot of Spring-street, at 9 o'clock last night. He had been beaten and cut badly on the head and face and left senseless by a man known as "Dick" O'Shea. He was sent to the New-York Hospital. His assailant has not yet been arrested.

Henry Cooke, of No. 93 Sheriff-street, last night, at 8 o'clock, in a quarrel with Michael Deutsch, a cigar-maker, at the latter's place of business, No. 241 Rivington-street, was stabbed in the abdomen with a cigar-knife by Deutsch. The wound is likely to be fatal. Cooke was sent to Bellevue Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition. Deutsch was locked up in the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house.

BROOKLYN.

There is a balance in the City Treasury of $349,443 28.

During the past week 25,817 people bathed in the public baths.

For want of a quorum no meeting of the Bridge Trustees was held yesterday.

Fire Marshal Keady reports that during August there were 35 fires, which occasioned a loss of $19,495.

On Sunday 12 liquor dealers were discovered by the agents of the Temperance Brotherhood of Christian Churches violating the Excise law.

John Reardon, of No. 183 Huron-street, left his home on Friday last to seek work in New-York, and has not since been heard from by his friends.

At a meeting of working men at Germania Hall on Sunday night a committee of 21 was appointed to take an active part in the coming political campaign.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, Judge Pratt granted a motion restraining the Kings County Central Railroad Company from laying tracks on private property in Flatbush.

Officer Cullen, on a warrant issued by Justice Ferry, arrested Jane Samino, of No. 68 Hamilton-avenue, yesterday, on complaint of Roger Costello, of No. 11 Commercial-street, who charges the prisoner with passing a counterfeit United States $50 note on Aug. 29.

The members of the Twenty-third Regiment called out by the Governor to suppress the threatened disturbances connected with the railroad strike at Hornellsville were given yesterday, at the headquarters of the Second Division, on Court-street, the first installment of the pay due them for that service.

A number of property-owners protested, through counsel, in the Supreme Court yesterday, against the granting of an application to appoint Commissioners for the appraisal of land for the Coney Island Railroad, which it is proposed to run along the beach from Sheepshead Bay to the extreme western end of the island. Decision was reserved.

Phillip Render, alias John Yank, was arrested yesterday, immediately after leaving the Penitentiary, where he had served a term of three years and four months for burglary, on a charge of bigamy, preferred by Maria Bowen, of Quincy Fifth-street. The woman charges that Render married her while his first wife was living. Render, although only 34 years of age, has served four terms in the Penitentiary.

An illicit whisky distillery was discovered yesterday in Flushing-avenue, near the Navy-yard gate. The United States Marshals seized a still and other property valued at $1,500. The distillers managed to escape before the arrival of the officers. Many Democratic politicians now in power made their money by illicit whisky distilling in this neighborhood. It has frequently in years past been the scene of severe fights between the marines and illicit distillers.

STATEN ISLAND.

Handbills were freely circulated on the island yesterday protesting against the reported sale of the North Shore Ferry to the Starin Company. The circulars, it is understood, were issued by the small stockholders of the North Shore Company. It is urged that an opposition ferry be run from the Coast Wrecking Company's dock to New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

The public schools of Jersey City reopened yesterday with an increased attendance.

The Paterson Board of Aldermen last night ordered a special vote for Nov. 1 on the acquisition of water-works by the city or their construction.

Polo will be introduced at the approaching fair of the New-Jersey State Agricultural Society, to be held at Waverly the latter part of this month.

William Figler, who was concerned in the robbery of $3,000 worth of hats from a factory in Milburn, for which Thomas Brophy, William Finnegan, and Patrick Burns were sent to the State Prison a year ago, was captured in Newark, and yesterday lodged in the Essex County Jail for trial.

Gen. Uriah Dehart has resigned the command of the Second Brigade, S. N. G. N. J., and an election will be held at Trenton on Friday next. Gen. Dehart took umbrage because he was superseded by Gen. Sewell during the recent railroad troubles. It is generally thought that Gen. Sewell will be elected to fill the vacancy.

The Hibernian Society of Newark is in trouble from too much money. The membership at one time reached 300, and the dues and fines in the hands of the Treasurer amounted to $500. The membership dwindled to 31, and the members proposed to divide the money and dissolve the association. But Mathew Murphy, the Treasurer, refused to surrender the funds, offering instead a lot worth $110. The society refused to accept the lot, and the aid of the courts is to be invoked in the matter.

William Vaughn, a storekeeper on Railroad-avenue, Jersey City, saw a man in the hallway adjoining his store early yesterday morning making an effort to force an entrance through a side door. When Mr. Vaughn took hold of the man the fellow attacked him with a knife, but Vaughn succeeded in wresting it from his grasp and laid it over the back of the rascal. The stranger declared he would get even with the storekeeper, and going to the street, returned in a handful of stones. He hurled one at Vaughn, but the missile failed to strike him, and before he could hurl a second Vaughn closed with him. A desperate struggle ensued, and lasted till an officer arrived. At the Police station the man said his name was Charles Williams, and that he resided in Railroad-avenue. He was committed for attempted burglary.

A COAT LINED WITH MONEY.

A war correspondent writes: "Comedy goes side by side with tragedy here as everywhere, and even at a time like this men can laugh. A Jew, who has come down from Eski-Saghra, is in a condition of much perplexity about the means to be adopted for the recovery of a stolen coat. Anticipating evil times in Eski-Saghra, the Jew had sewn up his money in the linings of his heaviest fur overcoat, and with this held himself ready to leave the town at any moment. Somehow when the dreaded time arrived he missed the coat, and had to come down here without it. Walking about the streets of Adrianople, he descried this very coat upon the shoulders of a big Circassian

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THE POLITICAL CANVASS.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS.

THE STATE CONVENTION AT HARRISBURG—A UNITED PARTY—CONFIDENCE IN THE LEADERSHIP OF THE CAMERONS—THE CONTEST BETWEEN THE CANDIDATES—THE PLATFORM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 4—The representatives of the Republican Party of Pennsylvania are here in full force. The last delegations arrived a short time ago, and the hotels are filled to overflowing. The Lochiel, in which Col. H. M. Hoyt, Chairman of the State Central Committe, and the different candidates have their head-quarters, presents an animated spectacle. It is literally packed with delegates, managers, local politicians, and members of the press, the latter being especially conspicuous. The best of feeling seems to prevail between the respective aspirants and their adherents, not an angry word or ugly threat having been made thus far by any-one. Passmore and Reeder, the two leading candidates for Auditor-General, are on the best of terms. In fact, the convention promises to be a model of harmony. Leaders and masses alike realize that the coming contest will be a battle for party life, and they act as if they had determined to present a united front to the enemy, and to go into the contest hampered by no self-inflicted wounds, and weakened by no internal bickerings and strife. There are differences to heal and sectional claims to reconcile and satisfy, but these things will not crop out as a matter of regret to friends and a source of pleasure to foes. The party is in the hands of strong, able leaders who have won their spurs on the field of contest, and it rests secure under their leadership at the risk of being considered craven and lacking in the spirit which animates firemen. A party or an army which has been led to victory through one hard-fought battle after another does not usually stop to question whether its leaders have the divine right to lead. It accepts the results of that leadership as evidence of fitness, and goes forward to victory without question. Those who imagine that the Cameron influence has been weakened in the least degree by the occurrences of the past year in the arena of politics are greatly mistaken. The grasp of the aged ex-Senator is as firm on the reins as ever, and the obedience of his faithful and able henchmen as absolute and unquestioning as in the days of his greatest vigor and activity. This is owing to the efforts of his son, the present Senator, who has inherited his father's astuteness and executive ability, and wields his immense power with the skill of a veteran and the rare discretion which has rendered the Cameron domination in the State almost absolute. The Cameron will is law to the Republicans of Pennsylvania, and has been for years, and the beneficial effects of that wise and capable leadership will be abundantly demonstrated in the labors of this convention.

The greater portion of the delegates in their conversation and bearing evince the utmost confidence in the success of the ticket this Fall. Estimates as to the degree of victory differ widely, of course, but as to the ultimate result there is no division of opinion visible. As to the contest between the candidates for the favors of the convention there is no appreciable change since last night. For the Judgeship there is but one candidate, not a particle of opposition having been manifested toward Judge Sterrett, who will be nominated by acclamation. The opposition to Hart, the Cameron candidate for Treasurer, is gradually melting away, and by the time the convention meets will probably be without a head. It never did possess the importance it claimed, and in the face of speedy and overwhelming defeat, it will probably withdraw from the field before the battle begins. The only contest worthy the name will be between Passmore and Reeder for the Auditor-Generalship. Passmore's friends claim that their candidate's strength is increasing hourly, while Reeder's adherents have apparently succeeded in making themselves believe the same thing of their favorite. Reeder's strength has certainly increased greatly during the past 24 hours. This is owing in a great measure to the fact that his delegates were late in arriving here, and their coming has caused a diversion in his favor. An effort has been made by a few of his injudicious friends to get up a quarrel between Hartranft and Cameron on the question of the Auditor-Generalship, but without avail. These two gentlemen understand each other too well to get at loggerheads at a time like the present. While gratitude remains an element in human nature Gov. Hartranft should make Hon. J. D. Cameron's cause his own.

The prospective platform upon which the party will go to victory or defeat now occupies the attention of the best men in the organization. It will be long, as of necessity it must to properly treat the important issues of the day. It will give no uncertain sound on the vexed questions which now present themselves for solution. There is every indication that on the question of supporting the Administration of Hayes on civil service its utterances will meet with the hearty indorsement and support of the masses of the party. In the matter of the President's Southern policy, no indications are apparent of fixed or bitter hostility to the policy of pacification. While in many parts of the State it is regarded as an experiment, the masses feel that after 12 years of bayonet rule in the South it will do no harm to try another remedy for the healing of the wounds left by the war. The platform will acknowledge the existence of honest differences of opinion as to the wisdom of the course taken by the President with regard to the South, but will express undiminished confidence in his honesty, patriotism, and fidelity to Republican principles, and the hope is expressed that the course he adopted in the exigency that confronted him may result in permanent pacification and secure the exercise of political rights to Republican and Democrats alike. The administration of Gov. Hartranft will receive high praise for the policy pursued in the management of the finances, and the economical government given the people of the State. The civil service policy of the Administration entered upon in conformity with the Cincinnati platform deserves the approval of the people irrespective of party, and as a practical step toward the purification of the civil service the convention will recommend the repeal of the law limiting the duration of official commissions. The assaults of the Democratic Party upon the Electoral Commission, which was organized in response to the earnest solicitations of its leaders, are characterized as childish and foolish.

The convention will declare emphatically against[] lawlessness and anarchy, with their attendant crimes, claim that equal rights in making laws impose equal duties in obeying them when made, and thank Gov. Hartranft and his officers and soldiers for their prompt suppression of the lawlessness which recently disgraced the State. Hearty and sincere sympathy will be expressed with all workingmen in distress for want of work, or who are working for insufficient wages; also, with all those who suffer from the present business stagnation. Capital and labor are not hostile, and only ignorance of their true relations can create conflict. In addition to these leading planks, the platform will contain an appeal to State Legislatures and to Congress to aid the return of prosperity by wise legislation; will charge the Democratic Party with cowardice in evading the issues of the day; will declare in favor of protection to American industry; will demand a correction of the abuses of the fee system of compensation for county officials; demand that a stop be put to the creation of further municipal indebtedness; call for protection to depositors in banks; declare that the public lands belong to the people; oppose the renewing of patents; favor legislation leading to voluntary arbitrations between employes and employers; call on Congress to regulate commerce between the States; demand the early remonetization of silver, and such legislation as shall secure just rewards and protection to every branch of industry. Hon. A. L. Brown of Allegheny, is mentioned in connection with the temporary Chairmanship of the convention, and he will probably be chosen to call the body to order. It is not known who will be made permanent President. Hon. John I. Mitchell is the only gentleman who has been mentioned for that position.

Recent developments justify the conclusion that there is more in the story of rivalry between Cameron and Hartranft than was at first supposed. This conclusion is strengthened by the fact that Reeder's strongest advocates are to be found in the Governor's immediate subordinates and associates. Secretary Quay, Adjt.-Gen. Latta, Ex-Private Secretary Norris, present Private Secretary Farr, with several other attachés of the State Department, are all Reeder men. The motive for this opposition on the part of the Governor to the wishes of Cameron, if such opposition exists, is his desire to supplant the latter in the United States Senate.

INDEPENDENT CONVENTION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 4.—A call addressed "to all active and true men of the State of New-York who cordially support the platform of the Independent Greenback Party, adopted by the National Convention at Indianapolis in May, 1876," has been issued, requesting them to unite with others in a call for a meeting at once of the friends of "financial reform and industrial emancipation," in each Senatorial district, for the purpose of appointing three delegates and three alternates to represent the said district in the convention at Buffalo on the 20th of September. The call is signed by Samuel Grier, Chairman of the New-York State Central Committee.

WHOLESALE LYNCHING IN KENTUCKY

AN INDIGNANT POPULATION EXTIRPATE A BAND OF BANDITS—THE SIMMONS BAND CAPTURED AND TAKEN FROM THE JAIL AND HANGED TO A TREE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 4.—For many years the section of country in South-eastern Kentucky, comprising Owen and Henry Counties, has been infested by a band of outlaws known as the "Simmons' gang." Their operations began as long ago as during the war, many of their deeds in that period being charged upon Confederate troops. At one time Gen. Burbridge caused several rebel soldiers to be shot in retaliation for murders really committed by these banditti. The roads in this locality are narrow and rocky and almost impassable to vehicles. Along the hill-sides are little patches of tobacco, an occasional field of corn, while the ridges and the valleys are covered with heavy growths of timber and thick underbrush. Altogether it is a country difficult of access and admirably adapted to the commission of crime and to the concealment of the criminal. This will in some degree account for the success of the "Simmons band." Raised among these hills, given to prowling about in the pursuit of game, and changing their habitations almost yearly, they were familiar with every hog path in the hills, with every turn in the roads, every dark corner of the thickets, and every cave and sink-hole throughout the entire section. If a stranger came there and expressed an intention to go to any particular point, they knew the roads he must take and where to strike with the least danger of being detected. The crimes committed by them at length became intolerable to the citizens, and after much difficulty, a member of the gang named Shuck was caught, and a case made out against him, and he was hanged at Owenton about six weeks ago. On the scaffold he protested his innocence of the crime alleged, and made a statement implicating others of the band. This led to a confession by one Carter, which in turn caused the arrest of four men, three of them brothers named Goodrich, and one named Simmons. From Carter's confession it appeared that Shuck was really innocent of the murder for which he was executed, but it as was clear that he had aided in other murders, no sympathy was expended on his case. The four men arrested were taken to the County Jail of Henry County, at Newcastle, and held for trial on a charge of murder. This morning a mob of 50 men rode into town, surrounded the jail, overpowered the jailer, dragged the prisoners from their cells, and, after extracting from them a confession of guilt, hanged them all to a neighboring tree. The bodies hung there in a ghastly row for several hours after daylight, when they were cut down and an inquest held by the Coroner. No very strenuous efforts were made, however, to ascertain the names of the lynchers, and the examination of witnesses proved nothing beyond what has been stated. The people of that region feel a sense of relief that the dangerous gang has been put out of the way, and the probability is that the matter will be quietly dropped.

CUSTOMS OF THE PORT OF CHICAGO.

A STATEMENT BY THE DEPOSED COLLECTOR—WHY HE REFUSED TO RESIGN THE OFFICE—THE NEW COLLECTOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 4.—J. Russell Jones, who was to-day deposed from his position as Collector of Customs of the port of Chicago, has made public his letter to Secretary Sherman, in which he refused to comply with the twice-repeated request of President Hayes to resign his office. He introduces the letter by a reference to Mr. Hayes' letter of acceptance, in which he declared his intention of following out the principle laid down by the founders of the Government, that public officers should be secured in their tenure as long as their personal character remained untarnished and the performance of their duties was satisfactory. Mr. Jones says he is warsanted in assuming that no charge has been made against him that he has failed faithfully, efficiently, and economically to discharge his duty, and, further more, that his commission has not expired. The records of the Treasury Department, he says, show that the expenses of his (Jones) office have been reduced since his appointment, a period of less than two years, in the aggregate $37,000. "In view of these facts," says Mr. Jones, "self-respect compels me to decline a compliance with the President's request, through you, for my resignation." Mr. Jones stated to-day that he had no information on the subject of his removal further than appeared in the dispatches from Washington.

Mr. William Henry Smith, the new Collector, stated that he had signified his intention to accept the office. He will, it is understood, retain his position as agent of the Western Associated Press, the Directors of that body having given him permission to do so.

DEALING WITH THE INDIANS.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 4.—A courier from Gen. Howard's command arrived at Bozeman, Montana, on Sunday last. The command was at Lower Geyser Basin. The Indians had killed a man named Dietrich at Mammoth Hot Springs, burned a bridge over the Yellowstone, and Henderson's ranche. These outrages were committed by a small party.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Sept. 4.—Hon. Messrs. Pelletier and Mills, Dominion Indian Commissioners to the North-west, have arrived here.

CAMP ROBINSON, Nebraska, Sept. 4.—Crazy Horse and a number of his lodges left this agency last night, and the rest commenced leaving this morning. Six companies of cavalry and about 250 Indians left here at 9:30 o'clock this morning, and succeeded in turning nearly all of them back, and they expect to have the rest back by to-morrow. There was no fighting or casualties. Shedding Bear, with 15 lodges of Lame Deer's band, numbering about 80 persons, surrendered this morning to Major Burke, Fourteenth Infantry, commanding this camp. Fast Bull, with the remainder of the band, numbering between 400 and 500, will arrive in two or three days. These are the Indians who have been committing depredations in the vicinity of the Black Hills, and their coming in leaves that country and the Big Horn country entirely free of Indians. The delegation sent out by Major Burke succeeded in inducing these Indians to return.

SENATOR MORTON'S CONDITION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Second Assistant Postmaster-General Brady to-day received a telegram from Col. Holloway which says Senator Morton is still doing as well as could be expected.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THE NAVAL OFFICER AT NEW-YORK.

POSITION OF MR. A. B. CORNELL—ACTION OF HIS FRIENDS IN EXPLAINING HIS COURSE TO THE PRESIDENT—HIS SUSPENSION BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN DECIDED ON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Mr. A. B. Cornell has been passing before the public in certain newspapers as an individual who was ready to suffer for his adhesion to the principle that every citizen is entitled to hold as many offices as he can get and still exercise the inalienable right to "run" State Committees and conventions and pack ward caucuses—the President's order to the contrary notwithstanding. In private, however, he has pursued an entirely different course. Last week two of his intimate personal friends—ex-Congressman "Tom" Platt and Consul Shaw, of Toronto—came to this city to represent to the Administration "the facts" in regard to Mr. Cornell's position. They had in their pockets private letters which declared that he [Mr. Cornell] had never desired to put himself in opposition to the President's civil service order; that he supposed the Administration had no objection to his acting with the New-York State Committee for a short time, (and until his successor could be chosen in the ordinary way,) in a purely ministerial capacity; and, citing what he claimed to be the only official knowledge he possessed of the wishes of the Administration, viz., the letter of Postmaster-General Key to the Chairman of the Wisconsin Republican State Committee, Mr. Keyes, he admitted that he had read a good deal in the papers in reference to the President's position on the subject of Federal office-holders and their relations to local and State politics, but this he considered "unauthorized gabble;" and his letters assured the bearers that he was in entire sympathy with the Administration on all points. This attempt of Mr. Cornell, however, to play two parts has not proved an entire success. It was expected that the matter would be brought before the Cabinet meeting to-day, and that the affair would be finally settled. This was not the case, however. The time of the Cabinet, at its meeting, was mainly occupied in discussing political topics. The case of Naval Officer Cornell was not presented, nor is it likely to be brought formally to the attention of the Cabinet. It seems to be understood that the President has already decided upon his course of action, and that Secretary Sherman has been instructed to suspend Mr. Cornell. The suspension, it is believed, will be announced as soon as Secretary Sherman can determine upon Mr. Cornell's successor, which he is expected to do about the time fixed for the return of the President from his Western trip.

THE MARSHAL OF MISSISSIPPI.

A CHANGE TO BE APPLAUDED BY ALL REPUBLICANS—THE REMOVAL OF MARSHAL LAKE AND THE APPOINTMENT OF HON. THOMAS W. HUNT—SKETCH OF THE NEW OFFICER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The best dismissal in the South, since the present Administration came in, has been followed by one of the best appointments in the South since the close of the war. Marshal Lake, of Mississippi, has been succeeded by Hon. Thomas W. Hunt. Marshal Lake was a type of the worst class of "carpet-baggers;" a mere political adventurer, without character, capacity, or courage. He had only one merit as an officer—he was not a thief. But it was owing more to him than to any other one man that the banditti defied the Federal laws in Mississippi with impunity. He had neither the will and nerve to enforce the laws, nor the education and ability to make his office respected.

Marshal Hunt is one of the noblest types of Southern character. His grandfather was a wealthy planter, a personal and trusted friend of Henry Clay and Gen. Taylor. He was a man of princely philanthropy. He gave on one occasion $25,000 to the African Colonization Society, and at another time $50,000 to endow Oakland College. Young Hunt entered the Southern Army when a mere boy, and served throughout the war on Gen. Hardee's staff. He took part in 10 battles and scores of skirmishes. He had two horses killed under him and was desperately wounded at Shiloh.

Immediately on the close of hostilities Mr. Hunt returned home, and like Alcorn, Settle, and Longstreet, he accepted in good faith its logical results. He has been a member of the Republican Party ever since, and has taken an active part in politics. He has been respected by all parties and both races for his courage and integrity. He lives in one of the worst counties in Mississippi—concerning which I once wrote a long letter—Jefferson. It is largely Republican; but so thoroughly have the blacks been overawed by persecutions and assassinations that it never returns "overwhelming" Democratic majorities. At the last Presidential election only two white men dared to vote for Hayes and Wheeler. Major Hunt was one of them.

I know of my own knowledge that Major Hunt did not seek the position he will honor; that he did, in fact, what politicians as a class do in theory only—he "yielded to the solicitations of his friends."

If ever the Republican Party shall be revived in the South it must owe its resurrection to honest and representative Southern Republicans—to such men as Hunt and Alcorn and Settle. Every such appointment should be applauded, especially by those who believe, as I believe, that the President's "Southern policy" was a blunder. J. R.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $199,695.54, and from Customs, $632,736 43.

Francis H. Hart was to-day appointed Revenue Storekeeper and Gauger for the Ninth District of Pennsylvania.

Secretary Thompson left here this morning for a visit to his home in Terre Haute, Ind. He will be absent two or three weeks, during which time Rear-Admiral Howell, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, will act as Secretary.

The case of Solicitor Raynor, of the Treasury, for an assault upon Mr. Sateldo, was called in the Police Court of this District this morning and postponed until to-morrow, Mr. Raynor's personal recognizance being taken for his appearance at that time.

The friends of Collector Winsted, of the Fifth North Carolina District, who was suspended a few days ago on the charge of nepotism, are making strong appeals to the President to have him reinstated. He is said to be one of the most efficient revenue officials in the State.

Information has been received at the Department of State that a delegation from Jewish residents of Smyrna, headed by their Grand Rabbi, waited upon the United States Minister to Turkey during his recent visit to that city, and tendered through him their thanks to the Government of the United States for its solicitude for the Jewish people in the Ottoman Empire as evinced in the recent instruction from the Department of State, of which they seemed to be fully informed, and for which they appeared to be sincerely grateful.

Gen. Babcock, late Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds in this city, who also had charge of the construction of the east wing of the building for the State, War, and Navy Departments, has submitted to the Chief of Engineers his report of the work up to the time he was relieved, from which it appears that the whole amount expended on the building up to March 1, 1877, was $821,613 77. The total amount appropriated at various times was $1,050,000. There was transferred the sum of $137,765 53 to the credit of the south wing in 1875, leaving a balance on hand March 1, of $90,620 70.

Mr. H. L. Gosling, of Tennessee, with Postmaster-General Key, called on President Hayes to-day and presented a series of resolutions passed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of Shelbyville, Tenn., inviting the President and Cabinet to stop at Shelbyville on the occasion of their Southern tour, and partake of the hospitalities of the County of Bedford. The President expressed his thanks for the invitation, and said that if it were possible he would avail himself of the opportunity to visit that locality. Shelbyville is on the line of the Chattanooga Road, and it is probable the Presidential party will stop there for at least a few hours.

The United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, sitting in Alexandria, Judge Robert W. Hughes, presiding, had before it to-day the case of Mrs. Lee, the widow of the late Robert E. Lee, who sues for the recovery of the Arlington estate. L. L. Lewis, of counsel for Mrs. Lee, in his address to the court, said that by the consent of the parties the hearing of the suggestion as to the jurisdiction of the court would be postponed till the next January term. The order was accordingly so entered. The point relied upon by the defendant is that the United States, being in possession, cannot be sued, while plaintiff contends that the parties in absolute possession are sued, and not the United States.

WADE HAMPTON'S BROKEN PLEDGES.

THE PERSECUTION OF REPUBLICANS IN SOUTH CAROLINA—THE MATTER UNDER DISCUSSION IN THE CABINET—HOW SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS VIOLATE THEIR PROMISES—POLITICAL DEFAMATION, NOT JUSTICE, SEEMINGLY THE OBJECT IN VIEW.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day the wholesale persecution of Republicans in South Carolina was discussed. The President regards the action of the Democrats in thus indiscriminately prosecuting Republican leaders as an attempt to drive them from the State, and as a gross violation of the pledges of Wade Hampton, made while in Washington, pending the controversy which resulted in surrendering political control of the State to the Democracy. It will be remembered that President Hayes asked no pledges from Hampton, but that gentleman, together with his Attorney-General, Conners, who is now active in the work of persecution, and Mackey, the principal witness, were profuse in declarations that should the State Government be turned over to Hampton there would be no persecutions of Republicans for political purposes. The fact that the evidence upon which the indictments have been found has been furnished by men who confess their own guilt indicates the character of the prosecution. All the members of the Cabinet expressed the opinion that the prosecutions are in violation of the voluntary pledges given by Hampton. A member of the Cabinet remarked to-night that it is not desired to shield any Republican from prosecution for the commission of unlawful acts, but the indiscriminate indictment of all leading Republicans of South Carolina looks as if political defamation, and not justice, was the main object in view. It is significant in this connection that the law officers of South Carolina have made no effort to bring to justice the numerous Democrats who are known to have committed murder and other felonies during and since the last political campaign, some of whom are now foremost as witnesses against Republicans, while others of this same class are acting as counsel in the conduct of the prosecution. Another fact in this connection which should not be lost sight of is the recent visit of a delegation of South Carolina Democrats to Washington to solicit the President to interest himself in having withdrawn the indictments against Democrats for the unjustifiable massacre of colored people at Ellenton and Hamburg.

ISSUE AND SALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

FALLING OFF IN THE STAMPS ISSUED IN THE PAST YEAR—CAUSE OF THE DECREASE—THE COUNTRY OVERSTOCKED WITH STAMPS BY SMALL POSTMASTERS, WHO OBTAIN A LARGE COMMISSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The issue of postage stamps by the Post Office Department shows a marked falling off during the past fiscal year as compared with former years. The average annual increase in the issue of stamps has been for several years past about 6 per cent., but last year the value of stamps issued is nearly $500,000 below the value of those issued for the preceding year. This is mainly attributed by the postal authorities to the legalized system of paying country Postmasters a large commission on stamps sold by them. Under the present law stamps may be furnished fourth-class Postmasters to the extent justified by their official bond, and there is nothing to prevent them from traversing the country in quest of purchasers. For the first $1,200 worth of stamps sold, the Postmasters of the class referred to are authorized to retain $600, and for sales in excess of $1,200 they retain 50 per cent. The purpose of the law was to grade, by a sliding scale, the salaries of Postmasters whose compensation is less than $1,000 per year, and if the law was not abused it would accomplish the purpose intended. The old system of adjusting the salaries of Postmasters of this class was based mainly upon the number of stamps canceled, the theory being that the stamps canceled represent the amount of labor performed in handling matter for mailing, while the value of stamps sold is no test whatever of the amount of work required of Postmasters. Under the present system the Government loses money whenever the Postmaster of a small office disposes of stamps within the district of a large office. A country Postmaster, under the present law, can visit New-York and peddle out $1,200 worth of stamps for $900, and thus earn $300 clear for himself and enable his purchasers to save a like amount, while the postal revenues would be cheated out of $600. There are numerous ways in which the Government can be cheated under the present law, and the fact of a large decline last year in receipts from sales of stamps shows the extent to which the Government is made to suffer. Instead of a decrease of $500,000, there should be an increase to that amount, which makes the loss $1,000,000. The postal authorities believe that during the two years ending June 30, 1876, country Postmasters, through forced sales, have overstocked business men with stamps, and the result of such forced sales is now made apparent in decreased revenues.

The number of regular stamps issued during the last fiscal year was 689,580,670, a falling off of 9,210,420 compared with the preceding year. In newspaper and periodical stamps, stamped envelopes, and postal cards there was an increase, which fact strengthens the theory of the postal authorities as to the cause of the decline in the issue of ordinary stamps. Of newspaper and periodical stamps there were issued 1,388,709; stamped envelopes, 171,651,450; postal cards, 170,015,500. The increase in postal cards was 20,799,500. The value of the above issues was $25,495,388. There were also issued during the year to the executive departments 13,867,145 official stamps and 14,750,445 official envelopes, both being valued at $1,026,468.

THE DEATH OF M. THIERS.

INCIDENTS OF HIS LAST HOURS.

THE FUNERAL TO BE MADE THE OCCASION OF A NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION OF RESPECT FOR HIS SERVICES TO HIS COUNTRY—THE STATE TO HAVE THE DIRECTION AND PAY THE EXPENSES—THE BODY TO BE BURIED IN THE INVALIDES—OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON THE POLITICAL RESULT—M. THIERS' WILL.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The announcement of the death of M. Thiers is confirmed. Death was caused by apoplexy, and his sufferings were apparently slight. The attack was what is called in France *apoplexie foudroyant*. He was apparently in good health in the morning, and took his usual walk. After luncheon he felt symptoms of illness which speedily developed into an apoplectic fit. He remained unconscious, and died at 6 o'clock, apparently without pain. No event, short of a *coup d'état* or a Communist rising, could have created so profound an impression throughout France as will this. Its effect on the present political crisis cannot yet be properly weighed. M. Gambetta is now without a rival in the Republican Party, but his advanced views are so alarming to the Left Centre, that the Republican Party, as a whole, will probably seek to counteract the evil effects of M. Thiers' removal by putting forward M. Grévy, ex-President of the Chamber of Deputies, as a candidate for the succession to the Presidency in the event of President MacMahon's retirement.

A special dispatch from Paris to the *Evening Standard* says: "It would be impossible to convey an idea of the grief and consternation which prevails at the death of M. Thiers. This morning the news spread like wildfire, and even at an early hour, although the weather was very inclement, the streets were filled with people in great excitement. Some were actually shedding tears, and all were giving vent to feelings of grief and apprehension, the death of M. Thiers just now being regarded by all as a national calamity. Persons ceased to listen when staying during the last few weeks at the pavilion Henri Quatre, at St. Germain-en-Laye, and had caught a slight cold; but nothing led to the anticipation of this sudden termination of his eventful career."

A special dispatch from Paris to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The death of the ex-President has made a deep impression in political circles. The Conservatives think it assures them success at the elections. Great consternation prevails in the Republican camp."

PARIS, Sept. 4.—Ex-President Thiers arose early on Monday and workrd until 7:30, when he went for an hour's walk on the terrace. He afterward worked until noon. At noon he took luncheon with appetite, but toward the end of the repast he stammered out a few words, his mouth contracted, his eyes became covered with a film, and he was carried to bed. The physicians ordered mustard plasters and leeches. M. Thiers did not appear entirely aware of his danger. Prostration was complete after 20 minutes had elapsed.

To-day a number of prominent politicians went to St. Germain to condole with Mme. Thiers, and telegrams of condolence were received from all parts. The *Temps* says President MacMahon, who is at Montbrison, upon being informed of the death of M. Thiers, immediately telegraphed to Paris to summon a Cabinet Council to arrange for solemnizing the funeral with the greatest pomp. The *Temps* adds: "President MacMahon thinks that in the presence of such a loss to the country all divisions should for the time disappear, in order by a great national demonstration to pay honor to one who has rendered such great service to France. The *Moniteur* announces that President MacMahon has sent a telegram of condolence to Mme. Thiers, and that the *Official Journal* will to-morrow publish a decree announcing that the expenses of the funeral will be borne by the State. It is believed that the corpse will be interred in the Invalides.

The whole Republican press expresses profound and sincere sorrow. Private telegrams from the provinces show that M. Thiers' death is regarded throughout the country as a national calamity. Most of the evening papers appear with black borders, and even the journals opposed to M. Thiers generally render homage to the illustrious patriot, although they mingle with their praises disapproval of his most recently expressed opinions.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The *Standard's* Paris special says: "Upward of 100,000 persons have left cards at M. Thiers' Paris residence in the Place de St. George. President MacMahon will personally attend the funeral, which has been fixed for Saturday at the Invalides." The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says: "M. Thiers' death has produced a deep impression here, and there are apprehensions that it may lead to new difficulties."

The *Daily News'* Paris correspondent confirms the statement that a Ministerial council has decided that M. Thiers' funeral rites shall take place at the Invalides at the charge of the State. M. Thiers leaves two wills, one exclusively relates to his fortune, the best part of which goes to Mme. Thiers and her sister. The other is political and literary, and will be executed by M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire. The sketch of a manifesto which M. Thiers was to have addressed to France before the elections has been found in his papers. He was to have read it yesterday to M. Gambetta. Gambetta this morning had a long conference with M. Grévy, whom, with characteristic promptitude, he has chosen for figure-head of the Republican Party.

The *Daily News'* Berlin correspondent telegraphs: "The death of M. Thiers has produced here a feeling of profound sorrow, which in certain circumstances, might become one of anxiety. The papers this evening contain long eulogies of the deceased. Many apprehensions are expressed about the effect on the elections, and even on the future of the Republican Party in case it should continue in the majority. So long as Thiers was leader there was almost complete confidence in its prudence and moderation. Even after he retired from the Presidency it was to his influence and authority that Germany continued to look with confidence.

As yesterday morning's Paris papers only contained the bare announcement of his death, and some of them, among which was the *Journal des Débats*, were altogether ignorant of it, there has hardly yet been an opportunity to gather their views as to the effect on the political situation. The Republican papers, of course, deplore the event as a great misfortune, but urge their readers to avoid discouragement and redouble their efforts. The Clerical organs carefully dwell only on such portions of the career of the deceased as they can unreservedly praise, and abstain from any discussion of the political consequences of his death; while the Clerical and most of the Bonapartist papers speak in a bitter tone, some of them insisting that the Republican Party can no longer be held together.

The bureaus of the Left in the Senate held a meeting last night and drew up an address to the country to be issued when the electoral period opens. The Bourse was quite animated, and seemed in some way or other to regard the sad event as tending to clear the political atmosphere.

The English press generally thinks that to the Republicans M. Thiers' loss is terrible. It is not a light matter that the Republican policy, instead of being represented by Thiers' mature wisdom, should be dependent upon the eager temper of Gambetta, who is now without a serious rival.

SKETCHES OF HIS LONG CAREER.

THE QUALITIES OF HIS ELOQUENCE—HIS APPEARANCE IN THE TRIBUNE—THE EXPERIENCES AND FRIENDSHIPS OF HIS SCHOOL DAYS—A REMARKABLE LIFE FULL OF HONORABLE AND SUCCESSFUL WORK.

"On entering the Chamber of Deputies on a parliamentary field day, you may see," writes a faithful chronicler in the *Galerie des Contemporaines Illustres*, "a little man in the tribune in a state of violent agitation. His head is only just visible above the marble rail that tops the narrow cage from whence each speaker in his turn perorates. The face that belongs to that head is a very plain one, and, as it were, hung behind a huge pair of spectacles, but the features are lively, mobile, expressive, and original. The lips, thin, capricious, sneering like Voltaire's, are in continual play with a smile that is delicate, sarcastic, and inquisitorial in the extreme. * * * Stop your ears at first and open them by degrees, for the voice you will hear is one of those shrill, scolding, stridulous voices that would make Lablache faint, or Rubini shudder. * * * Yet this little man with this voice is none other than M. Thiers, one of the most eminent men of the day, one of the most powerful orators in the House. That squeaking voice utters words which are always heard with favor, and are often applauded with frantic enthusiasm. From that nasal larynx flows out a speech clear as crystal, rapid as thought, weighty and concise as meditation."

That peculiar grandiose manner, which we suppose must invariably attend those who rule the destinies of nations, very certainly M. Thiers had not. Insignificant in person, M. Thiers had very little of that appearance which gives dignity to a statesman. There is a certain mise en scène and more peculiarly a *raideur*, which high French officials invariably assume. M. Thiers never apparently forgot that he was born in Marseilles, and always had that quick, supple, winning vivacity peculiar to the south of France. It is certainly those who knew him little who mistook his innocent merriment for buffoonery. M. Thiers showed a thousand times in his life that he had a ready wit, which, though genial of its kind, could be biting and scathing when it was turned against his enemies. Perhaps no great French politician of modern times was more sincere and honest than he, and though intensely Gallic in his manner of thought and action, none cared less for that peculiar ostentation which Polignac thought so essential to political success. Between his contemporary Guizot and himself there was this great difference. The great Protestant statesman had many followers but few friends, whereas a certain stiffness and angularity kept Frenchmen at a distance from Guizot. M. Thiers' charming manners made him a thousand admirers, at least in a social sense, even among his political adversaries. If Guizot could talk in coldly classic periods of the history of human civilization, it was Thiers, with easy grace, who, with a fund of anecdotes of the most piquant and amusing kind, would unroll before his listeners the whole of the Napoleonic epoch. If the listeners had no great inclination for the epic of France, there was in the museum of the Place St. George a collection unsurpassed for æsthetic rarity and excellence, and no cicerone ever lived who could discant on art more learnedly or more gracefully than M. Thiers.

It should be borne in mind that he who as a statesman saved France from ruin and anarchy in 1871, who alone could face a Bismarck, had in 1830 indulged in many various branches of newspaper life. It is probable that this early training was not to his disadvantage. On the *Constitutionnel*, a share of which the Baron Cotta had given him, Thiers was the man of all work. Thiers was art critic, had written a drama, now contributing a leader, a review, or an epigram. It was on the *National* newspaper that Thiers first showed undoubted political genius, having been the first to sign his name to a protest in 1830, probably at the risk of his neck.

There were some very absurd stories told during and after 1830 in regard to Thiers' personal bravery—for during the "Three days of July," the smallest but the sturdiest opponent of M. Polignac was at Montmorency and not in Paris. But even the Imperialists, M. Thiers' bitterest foes, never made an insinuation as to his courage, for in 1834, when there broke out a revolution, the future President of France showed true courage, for Capt. Réy and Armand de Varelles were shot at his side at the barricades by bullets aimed at the Minister.

Thiers was celebrated for his friendships. It was as early as 1815, at Aix, that his intimacy with Mignet, the historian, commenced, which was a friendship which lasted through his life. There is an amusing story told of M. Thiers' ability as a student at the Academy at Aix. Thiers had carried off the first prize for eloquence, but his name was not divulged on account of the Jacobin tendencies of the pupil, and the Professors determined to postpone the adjudication of the prize to the following year. Next year Thiers seemed unwilling to compete. The Professors were delighted, and in great haste adjudged the reward to some one else. It seems, however, that Thiers, under an assumed name, and in some one else's handwriting, had really composed the prize essay, and thus, notwithstanding the monarchial tendency of the Faculty, Thiers won both the prize and the *proxime accessit*. How long ago M. Thiers had a tendency toward republicanism it is hard to tell. The writer remembers to have seen a caricature of Grandvilles of 1832, where a masked ball is depicted, and where, disguised as a domino, is intriguing a dimunitive little person in spectacles, who is listening with eagerness to her blandishments. The pigmy was Thiers.

Those who visited Paris in 1850-51 may remember to have seen on a street somewhere near the Rue Montmartre and the Boulevard a sign bearing a device of which we give a translation as near as we can remember: "Mrs. * * *, sister-in-law of M. Louis Adolphe Thiers, keeps a *table d'hote* and *pension*." Paris laughed at this sign for some weeks, but M. Thiers was indifferent as to the advertisement of his relative, and was said to have remarked "that since his sister-in-law came from *le Midi* that undoubtedly the *cuisine* would be found, if there was not too much garlic in it, excellent.

In Prosper Mérimée's *Lettres a une Inconnue* appears quite a number of notices of Thiers, descriptive of the charms of his manner, the elegance of his *salon*, and his devotion to his wife and her family. In 1869 Mme. Dosne, Thiers' mother-in-law, died, and Mérimée writes: "I breakfasted yesterday at Nice with M. Thiers, who is much changed physically since the death of Mme. Dosne, but not at all so morally, it seemed to me. * * * I fear he deludes himself somewhat as to his strength." Mérimée alludes, however, to Thiers' political condition.

At past 70 years of age the amount of labor M. Thiers must have undergone during the settlement of the war with Prussia would have tried the strength of a younger statesman. The poor boy from Marseilles, once small and insignificant, as President of France arrived at the height of his reputation, and, having saved France, he was a giant among his contemporaries.

POLITICAL MATTERS IN FRANCE.

THE GAMBETTA TRIAL—DENIAL OF RUMORED OVERTURES TO THE LEFT—DISSOLUTION OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says M. Gambetta has not yet received a summons from the correctional tribunal.

The rumor of overtures by Marshal MacMahon to the Left Centre, through the medium of Gens. Berthaut and Chanzy, is officially denied.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The Municipal Councils of several communes near Marseilles have been dissolved.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire started in the lower room of the Narragansett Mills at Fall River, Mass., yesterday morning. Owing to the incomplete working of the fire alarm, the department was delayed in getting out. The sprinklers in the mills were turned on, subduing the fire and flooding the mill. The loss, which has not been ascertained, is small by fire, but heavy from water. The mills are fully insured in mutual companies.

Early on Tuesday morning a barn situated on the estate of Ebenezer Lyons, about two miles north of Yonkers and occupied by R. S. Haines, of New-York City, took fire and was completely destroyed, together with several tons of hay and several

THE VISITING GOVERNORS.

A RECEPTION AND AN EXCURSION.

FORMAL WELCOME TO THE DISTINGUISHED GUESTS AT THE CITY HALL—A SMALL AND MOTLEY ATTENDANCE—EXCURSION DOWN THE BAY AND TO BLACKWELL'S ISLAND—A LUNCH FOLLOWED BY SPEECHES.

The public in general was afforded an opportunity yesterday afternoon of paying its respects to the State Governors who are visiting the City at the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce, but the manner in which it availed itself of the privilege was not in all respects satisfactory. Shortly after 10 o'clock Gov. Porter, of Tennessee; Gov. Bedle, of New-Jersey; Gov. Anthony, of Kansas; Gov. Newbold, of Iowa; Gov. Young, of Ohio; Gov. Graber, of Nebraska; Gov. Axtell, of New-Mexico; Lieut.-Gov. Rother, of Iowa, and Secretary of State Clark, of Colorado, together with the private secretaries of the Governors and members of their staffs, and the gentlemen who accompanied the party from Philadelphia, were taken in carriages from the Fifth-Avenue Hotel to the City Hall, where they were to be received in a formal manner by Mayor Ely. The long line of open barouches attracted considerable attention on its way down Broadway, but there was no demonstration, either in the way of applause or bunting, along the crowded street. At the City Hall there was a motley gathering of political hangers-on and people out of work to meet the distinguished guests, and the national and City colors floated from the flagstaffs in honor of their presence. Hon. Elliot C. Cowdin, Mr. George S. Coe, Mr. J. De Vermilye, Mr. William H. Appleton, Mr. Henry F. Spalding, and other members of the Reception Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, conducted the Governors and their friends to the Governor's Room, where the Mayor and a few prominent citizens were awaiting them. A number of persons whose attendance was confidently expected by the committee were made prominent by their absence, and it was at first suggested that it would be better to abandon the City Hall formalities, and proceed to carry out the remainder of the day's programme. The suggestion did not prevail, however, and the Governors were ranged on one side of the room for the inspection of the questionable crowd outside. The doors were finally ordered to be opened, and a zigzag line of dirty boys and men, interspersed here and there with persons who made some pretentions to cleanliness, filed through the room, paying more attention to the portraits of the departed Governors on the walls than to the presence of the living ones whom they had come to see. After about a hundred or more of these visitors had passed through, the doors were suddenly ordered to be closed, and it was announced to the disappointed ones in the lobby that the "reception" was at an end. The Mayor then briefly welcomed the strangers, and the few persons of note present were presented. Among these were Peter Cooper, Commissioner Bailey, Col. Conkling, Commissioner Vanderpool, Mr. Wilson G. Hunt, State Senator Kennaday, of Brooklyn, Aldermen Lewis, Cole, and Morris, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, and Mr. Benjamin G. Arnold. The introductions were concluded at 11:30, to the relief of all concerned. The guests were then driven to Castle Garden, through which they passed to the steamer Thomas Collyer, which was kindly furnished for an excursion down the bay by Hon. John H. Starin. There was a distinguished party of about 500 on the boat, by special invitation of the Chamber of Commerce, and the Governors were formally greeted when they made their appearance on the wharf. A detachment of Grafulla's Band played appropriate airs while the visitors were being ushered on deck, and continued to entertain the day's excursion. Among those on the boat were: Ex-Gov. Hoffman, ex-Gov. Salomon, of Wisconsin; Mayor Ely, Mayor Schroeder, of Brooklyn; Birchard Hayes, son of the President; Rear Admiral Bridgeton Boggs, Major-Gen. Shaler, Park Commissioner Martin, Hon. Elliot C. Cowdin, Police Commissioners Wheeler and Erhardt, ex-Mayor Hunter, of Brooklyn; Theodore Roosevelt, District Attorney Tenney, of Brooklyn, Col. John W. Forney, F. W. Lander, Secretary of the Pacific Mail Company; Major-Gen. Gilmore, United States Army; John W. Murray, President of the German American Insurance Company; Hon. John H. Starin, President Bowman, of the Maritime Exchange; Congressman S. B. Chittenden, John F. Henry, A. A. Low, J. S. T. Stranahan, Daniel C. Robbins, Hon. James H. Husted, Charles F. Sanborn, L. J. N. Stark, President of the Stock Exchange; State Senator Kennaday, of Brooklyn; James W. Elwell, Jacob R. Telfair, Col. Mitchell, Samuel D. Babcock, President of the Chamber of Commerce; George S. Coe, President of the American Exchange Bank; Henry F. Spalding, Benjamin B. Sherman, J. De Vermilye, John T. Agnew, William H. Appleton, George Wilson, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce; James Talcott, Elliott F. Shepard, William H. Fogg, Eugene Kelly, William Lee, Jeremiah Snow, Frederick Kuhne, Henry Hentz, George A. Jarvis, J. P. Robinson, J. Austin Stevens, R. M. C. Graham, James B. Colgate, F. L. Talcott, John Gaylor Johnston, Charles Mail, Samuel Colgate, James A Van Brunt, George K. Sistare, J. W. Yates, Thomas P. Ball, Darwin R. James, Ira E. Thurber, Hon. George H. Forster, Commissioners of Emigration Norman and Lynch, Edward Cannon McCook, Hon. Benjamin A. Willis, H. Farrington, Theodore F. Lees, Hugh Campbell, Capt. Tinker, Judge Stanton, President of the National Rifle Association, and wife, having in charge Mr. Peterkin, Mr. Thompson and wife, Col. Peel, Mrs. Lieut.-Col. Fenton, and Mrs. Armitage, of the British rifle party; Mrs. Gov. Anthony, and Mrs. Lieut.-Gov. Ruther.

A more beautiful day could not have been desired for a pleasure trip on the water, and the sun being bright and agreeably warm, the sky undecked, and the wind piping out fresh from the west. The Collyer went down the bay at a spanking pace, keeping well toward the Staten Island shore on the way out, in order to afford the strangers a good view of the pretty villages and detached residences which dot its heights. Going through the Narrows the guns of the forts on both sides thundered out salutes, which were acknowledged by those on board by cheers, waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and deafening shrieks from the steam whistle. The Collyer steamed to the Hook and around the Lower Bay, and on the return trip sailed close to the Long Island side, going through Buttermilk Channel into the East River. After leaving the Hook, it was announced that something to appease a hungry appetite could be found on the lower deck, and this proving a powerful lure to the many gastronomic-ally disposed, the guests of the day, with the exception of the ladies, being permitted to look after themselves like everybody else. The visiting Governors managed, after some struggling, to get together at the head of the long table, which ran almost from end to end of the boat on both sides, and proceeded to help themselves to the good things within reach without ceremony. Gov. Porter, cheap, kept his hat on his head and his plate in his hand, and allowed his neighbor to look after his own interests, in which a great many, by the way, were only moderately successful. The feast at an end, Mr. Hamilton Fish, President of Commerce, led the way to the afterdeck again, determined, as he remarked, that the time-honored American custom of having something to say, as well as to eat and drink, on such occasions should not be shirked. Then the guests had gathered about him he said that he welcomed the distinguished visitors, in whose honor they were assembled, as the representatives of an organization, older and more powerful than any similar body in the country. It was an organization, he said, that knew no section or party, but the entire country and the whole people. It was anxious, however, to know both better, and, therefore, through him it extended a hearty greeting to the representive men of other States who were present.

Gov. Bedle, of New-Jersey, responded. He said he could hardly be considered a visiting Governor, as he spent a great a great deal of his time in New-York, but as being representative of one of the States in the Union, and speaking in a measure for his Gubernatorial brethren he would thank the gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce for the reception which had been extended to them, and to take pleasure of meeting the leading men of the Metropolis face to face. It was particularly gratifying to note the presence of the Governor of Tennessee, as it was an indication that the animosities and heart-burnings and hates of the past were being forgotten and the era of national peace and friendship was setting in. The time had come when the development of the industries of the country should occupy the first place in the minds of the people, and there was no longer need to fear for the future of the Republic. It was not a time for recalling political remembrances, or for conflicts between capital and labor. It was to the mutual interest of the two latter great powers that they live together harmoniously, like members of a well-regulated family, and the less legislation there was in their affairs the better it would be for the country at large. In view of what had just been passed through, however, it would be well to understand that under no circumstances would lawlessness be tolerated. The first duty of every State was to be able to take care of itself, and to enforce obedience to its civil power, and the first duty of the civil power was to preserve the State from military interference in its affairs until such interference was absolutely indispensable to the well-being of the community. There would be no difficulty encountered in the handling of the grave issues of labor and capital and national finance if common sense were only employed in the consideration of them. It would not do, however, for capital to be too grasping, now that good times were returning to the land. The accumulation of too much wealth for posterity was antagonistic to the present interests of society, and would surely be attended with evil results. The future and those who will come after us should, in a measure, be permitted to take care of themselves.

Gov. Porter, of Tennessee, was the next speaker. He said he was proud to meet the representative men of New-York, and was deeply sensible of the honor which they had paid him, and his State through him. Tennessee, though a comparatively young Commonwealth, was by no means an insignificant one. It was blessed with a temperature and a soil that were productive of nearly all the treasures of the earth, and of many of these it had an abundance and to spare. It was not a cotton State, yet it produced 200,000 bales per annum. It was a wheat State to some extent, producing 10,000,000 bushels per annum, and of corn it grew annually about 50,000,000 bushels. As a tobacco growing region it ranked third, with a crop of 25,000,000 pounds. Once, Tennessee had been first in war, but now it was anxious to be considered in the ranks of peace and industry. It had entered on a new career, had turned its back on the past, and was only desirous to be numbered with those States which were striving for material prosperity. Tennessee was in full accord with the policy of President Hayes, now that Louisiana and South Carolina were permitted to conduct their own affairs free from military espionage. While armed forces swayed the destinies of those two States there was no prosperity for Tennessee, Mississippi, or Alabama, but now that bayonets no longer ruled, contentment and prosperity were returning. He rejoiced that the time had come when, as an ex-Confederate, he could stand on equal terms with those around him without being required to submit to self-abasement. The Governor closed by saying that the educational outlook of his State were exceedingly gratifying, peoples of every race and religion being freely admitted to the privileges of the schools. He paid a high tribute to the public-spirited generosity of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, by whom the leading university of the State was so richly endowed.

Gov. Young, of Ohio, was next introduced. After referring to his birth in Peck-alip on the arrival from Ireland of the emigrant ship, which conveyed his parents hither, and complimenting the Emigration Commissioners and the Castle Garden management on their useful labors in behalf of emigrants, he adverted to himself, saying he was only a Governor by accident. His predecessor was now the President of the United States, and he could truthfully say that a more honest man never filled that high office. He might have been mistaken in some things, but he was sound at heart, and labored only for the best interests of the country. After the war the policy of the Republican Party toward the South was one of mercy. President Hayes' policy was one of peace, and the country seemed to be pleased with the results so far. Of course there was some insignificant Republican opposition to the President—but he would not speak any further on that score. He had been honored by the Chamber of Commerce and the citizens of New-York, and was duly grateful therefor.

Gov. Anthony, of Kansas, spoke at considerable length on the wealth of New-York and its importance as a commercial centre. He then adverted to the general state of business throughout the country, saying that he had not accepted the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce so much for his personal pleasure as for the purpose of having his views enlarged in the interest of his people. When he listened to talk about the difference between capital and labor he felt that we were reaping a harvest of demagogery, and this remark would also apply to the currency question. If Congress were closed up for the next 10 years, thereby compelling the people to depend on their own resources, he believed the country would be a great deal better off in the end. What was wanted was more potatoes and a great deal smaller crop of politicians than is annually produced. If existing financial relations were permitted to remain undisturbed for the coming five years, they would right themselves without legislative enactment, and we would be back to specie payments on a sound basis. As to the State of Kansas, it had been loyal to itself and to its country, and it was enjoying peace and prosperity as the result. It had a rich surplus of cereals to sell to those who wanted to buy; had a school system surpassed by no State in the Union, and was destined to become one of the greatest members of the confederation of States.

When Gov. Anthony had finished speaking the Collyer, which for some time had been running around the islands in the East River, touched at Blackwell's Island. The trip up the river was devoid of incident, except the firing of a salute from the battery at the Navy-yard, the ear-splitting salutes of passing and stationary steam craft, and a final salvo from the guns on Blackwell's Island. At the latter place the Commissioners of Charities and Correction were waiting for the visitors, to escort them through the public institutions. The Chamber of Commerce Committee and the Governors and their friends availed themselves of the privilege, but the remainder of the party returned to the City on the Collyer. Commissioners Brennan, Cox, and Bailey took their guests through the various institutions which they seemed highly pleased, and then brought them to the City in the Department boat.

Gov. Bedle, of New-Jersey, Gov. Newbold, of Iowa, and Gov. Graber, of Nebraska, left for their homes last evening, the two latter going together. Those of the party who are still in the City will quietly visit the Park and other places of interest and take their departure without any further formalities.

LIBRARIANS IN COUNCIL.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING—REPORTS AND ADDRESSES—STATE LEGISLATION GOVERNING PUBLIC LIBRARIES DISCUSSED—THE EVILS OF THE DISTRICT SYSTEM.

The first annual convention of the American Library Association, an organization of librarians formed in Philadelphia last year, was begun at 10 A. M. yesterday, in the lecture-room at Association Hall. Mr. Justin Winsor, formerly Superintendent of the Boston Public Library, and now Librarian of the Harvard University Library, presided. About 50 gentlemen were present, among them being Mr. C. A. Cutter, of the Boston Athenæum; Mr. J. B. Perkins, of the Boston Public Library; Mr. Dewey, of Boston; Mr. S. S. Green, of the Worcester Library; Mr. W. J. Fletcher, of the Watkinson Library, Hartford; Mr. Frederick Vinton, of the Princeton College Library; Mr. Noyes, of the Mercantile Library, Brooklyn; Mr. John Edmonds, of the Philadelphia Mercantile Library; Mr. Addison Van Name, of the Yale College Library; Mr. A. R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress; Mr. Henry A. Homes, of the New-York State Library; Mr. W. F. Poole, of the Chicago Public Library; Mr. Charles Evans, of the Indianapolis Public Library; Mr. John N. Dyer, of St. Louis; Mr. Pool, of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association Library; and Messrs. Putnam, Peoples, Schwartz, and others, of this City.

After calling the meeting to order, Mr. Winsor delivered an address, in which he said that they met with greater confidence than last year, and with the feeling that a good work had been well begun. The original purpose of the association was undefined as compared with its present aims. Scholarly attainments, he said, do not always make a broad and circumspect mind. He had sometimes found supreme ignorance of the work of librarians in the man of culture as in the man of affairs, who also accepted the invitation to the Chamber of Commerce so much for his personal pleasure as for the purpose of having his views enlarged in the interest of his people. When he listened to talk about the difference between capital and labor he felt that we were reaping a harvest of demagogery, and this remark would also apply to the currency question. If Congress were closed up for the next 10 years, thereby compelling the people to depend on their own resources, he believed the country would be a great deal better off in the end. What was wanted was more potatoes and a great deal smaller crop of politicians than is annually produced. If existing financial relations were permitted to remain undisturbed for the coming five years, they would right themselves without legislative enactment, and we would be back to specie payments on a sound basis. As to the State of Kansas, it had been loyal to itself and to its country, and it was enjoying peace and prosperity as the result. It had a rich surplus of cereals to sell to those who wanted to buy; had a school system surpassed by no State in the Union, and was destined to become one of the greatest members of the confederation of States.

A motion was made before Judge Sheridan, in Marine Court, Chambers, yesterday, to vacate the order of arrest obtained against Ely B. Weston in the suit of James W. Pitney. Weston was arrested on leaving Supreme Court, Chambers, after being discharged from custody as a witness in a case against Pitney sues to recover $475 and interest from May, 1872, on account of Weston's alleged conspiracy with Henry J. Sibley, whereby Pitney was induced to take a worthless draft for two carriages delivered to Weston. On behalf of the latter, it was claimed yesterday that the suit was merely trumped up, and that no fraud had been shown on the part of Weston. W. W. Niles argued in opposition to the motion to vacate the order of arrest, and Judge Sheridan took the papers, reserving his decision. Weston, as has been mentioned in THE TIMES, gave the $750 bail required by the order of arrest, and left the State.

THE MESSNER FRATRICIDE.

Coroner Woltman held an inquest yesterday in the case of John Messner, who was stabbed in the heart with a chisel by his brother Carl, last Thursday morning. Several witnesses testified, but nothing was elicited save what has already been published. Considerable interest was created by the testimony of Barbara Messner, wife of the living brother and mistress of the dead. Mrs. Messner testified that she lives at No. 46 Essex-street; she married Carl Messner 11 years ago, in Germany; nine years ago Carl deserted her and came to this country; seven years ago, while she was still at her old home, she came to New-York and had married again; four years ago she came to New-York in company with John Messner; since her arrival in this country she has seen Carl twice, once six weeks and once two weeks ago; on last Thursday morning John Messner told her that he had found where Carl worked, and asked her to go there with him; they went to the shop of Henry Schrempf, No. 45 Monroe-street, where while there John touched Carl upon the arm and said, "Carl, there is your wife;" then Carl stabbed John with a chisel; her child was 3 years old; John Messner was its father; she was never married to John Messner; Woltman instructed the jury that if they believed from the evidence that Carl Messner was goaded to madness by the sight of his brother standing at his side with his former wife, she having in her arms an illegitimate child, the fruit of her infidelity to him, and of her criminal relations to his own brother, and that the stabbing was the result of that fury, they should state it in their verdict, as then life case would be one of justifiable homicide. The jury after being out a short time, brought in a verdict that John Messner came to his death by a stab in the breast with a chisel in the hands of Carl Messner. Messner was put under $2,000 bonds to await the action of the Grand Jury.

QUEENS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The thirty-sixth annual Fall exhibition of the Queens County Agricultural Society will be held on the society's grounds at Mineola, Long Island, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Oct. 2, 3, and 4. Previous to that time, in addition to the present extensive buildings of the society, there will be erected a large Agricultural Hall, intended for the exhibition of agricultural implements and products. Hitherto the latter have been exhibited principally in a large tent, while the former have been assigned a place on the lawn to the east of the main exhibition building, where they had no protection in case of stormy weather. Now, all the articles in both these classes will be under cover. The Fall exhibition this year promises to be one of the most extensive and successful ever given by the society. The premium list is very large, comprising some 532 items in the various departments. In addition to the regular list offered by the society there are numerous special premiums offered by officers of the society.

THE CASES OF THE FORGERS.

STEPHEN GALLOWAY INDICTED—A NEW LINK CONNECTING WESTON AND GESSNER—WESTON'S ARREST IN THE CIVIL SUIT.

Stephen Galloway, who was arrested in Waverly, N. Y., on charge of complicity in the forgery cases for which Nelson A. Gessner has been indicted, and who has been confined in the Police Central Office for several days, was in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning, accompanied by his counsel, Mr. James Oliver. His arrival was too late for a hearing, however, as Justice Duffy was about to take his seat in the Special Sessions, and he was remanded till 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Meanwhile the Grand Jury indicted him on the charge of forgery in the third degree, and the preliminary hearing was consequently dispensed with. By agreement between Counsellor Oliver and Assistant District Attorney Herring, the case was not called. Mr. Herring says that it is impossible to tell how soon Gessner and Galloway may be tried, but that their cases will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

A new link has been found in the chain connecting Weston and Gessner as former friends and perhaps co-conspirators. On the 8th of last November a gentleman and two children of the little village of Fishkill Landing, and registered at Barnum's Hotel as "N. A. Gessner and wife, Mrs. P. Gessner, Chicago." They kept aloof from the other occupants of the house, and were seen but little, but went away, but soon afterward returned. In February, 1877, two unknown gentlemen registered in the same hotel as H. W. Ranger and W. W. Frazerell. They seemed to be cautious in their movements and were very reticent. On the 11th of last June E. B. Weston registered in the same hotel, giving his residence as Chicago. After a day or two he went away, but returned on June 15 with a stranger, who also registered, but in the hurry and rushing that his name could not be read, except the initial letter L. and the address, San Francisco. All of these persons were without doubt connected, though they apparently kept apart from each other for some time, as if becoming acquainted gradually. One of the party went to Newburg frequently, crossing over to that city in the morning and returning in the evening.

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END OF THE SUMMER SEASON

TOURISTS RETURNING TO THE CITY.

A LARGE INCREASE IN TRAFFIC ON ALL THE TRANSPORTATION LINES — THE COOL WEATHER DRIVING AWAY THE GUESTS AT THE WATERING-PLACES—THE CITY HOTELS CROWDED WITH VISITORS, MERCHANTS, AND DRUMMERS.

The cool weather which has succeeded the oppressively hot days of last week has brought back to this City almost numberless car-loads and boat-loads of Summer sojourners at the watering-places, and the up-town streets are once more assuming their accustomed aspect; the houses are, many of them, dusted and cleaned, and the door-knobs polished, and light streams pleasantly at night from windows that for months have been darkened. The change in the weather during the latter part of last week was pronounced, and on Friday at the sea-shore, where the weather had been uncomfortably warm on Wednesday, it was positively cold. As a consequence, many trunks and valises were packed and checked for New-York. "I was telling folks," said an old river steam-boat Captain, to a reporter of THE TIMES yesterday morning, "that the muggy atmosphere and east winds all through August were going to lead to a squall, and then to west winds and chilly weather. These cool days won't last; but, bless your heart, when people get home from the country along about September they don't go back again, so the season's about over." As for the excursion business to Manhattan Beach and Coney Island and Rockaway and such places, it has been greatly reduced; but there will be plenty of sultry days yet, and many more sea-side clam-bakes will be eaten. Last Wednesday the mercury in the thermometer at one time marked 94° in the shade, and the average of the day, before 5 o'clock, when there was a storm, was about 90°; on Thursday the average was about 77°; on Friday and Saturday about 74°; on Sunday about 69°; on Monday about 62°, while yesterday's average temperature was about 66°. These are the calculations of Sergt. Fenrod, the Signal Service officer. On Monday last the boats of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad brought up from Long Branch about 200 pieces of luggage, probably, so Mr. Finch, the freight agent, says—150 more pieces than were carried on the Monday preceding. The boats were all crowded with passengers on Monday, and it is expected that the Monday morning boats to New-York will be filled to overflowing until the 20th of September, or thereabout. The people who are now returning are the boarders at the hotels. Many of the cottagers, particularly those at Monmouth Beach and Seabright, and places farther inland than Long Branch proper, have of late years wrapped their shawls about them and stayed away until the middle of October. The Long Branch division of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, which has brought to this City daily during the Summer about 300 pieces of personal luggage, carried up from Long Branch and the smaller Summer resorts along its line on Monday between 700 and 800 pieces, and twice as many passengers as formerly. The officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which has no important Summer resort along its line, say that there has been a greatly increased traffic hither during the last few weeks, both in passengers and freights. Many mercantile and commercial travelers are coming daily from points west of Pittsburg, and additional cars have been put on the through trains. Attendance has been light this year at the watering-places on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and although a comparatively large number of the sojourners at Budd's Lake, Schooley's Mountain, and the Water Gap have returned, yet there has been no perceptible increase in traffic to New-York. From Saratoga, Lake George, and Adirondack neighborhoods the people are returning rapidly. The Troy boat brought down 425 passengers yesterday, and an increase of about 50 per cent. on last week's business. Tourists on the St. Lawrence and sojourners in the Berkshire villages of Massachusetts also travel by these boats, as well as by the night boats to Albany, which are also favorite routes to and from Saratoga. The business of these boats has been doubled since last week, and yesterday morning the St. John brought 862 passengers and 950 pieces of personal freight to New-York. Three hundred passengers were considered a very good load to carry last week. Visitors to Niagara Falls and Watkins' Glen, and the many other New-York State resorts, are coming home in flocks by the trains of the Erie and Hudson River Railroads, and the day boats on the Hudson are bringing the people from Catskill. On Saturday last these boats brought down the river 301 passengers, against 194 on the preceding Saturday.

Since last Friday, estimating from the number of trunks delivered by the various express companies, 7,000 persons have returned to their homes in Brooklyn from Summer resorts; and probably three times that number to this side of the City.

The City hotels have gradually been filling up with merchants and commercial travelers from all parts of the country during the last few weeks. Last evening it was impossible to walk the hallways of the St. Nicholas Hotel, so great was the crowd, and the clerks were kept constantly busy by new arrivals. Between 500 and 600 guests, mostly business men from all parts of the United States, were registered there last evening. People from those neighborhoods were also staying in the Metropolitan, and the Fifth-Avenue Hotel has among its many guests its share also of visitors, who have come to the City for the purpose of making purchases. Certain merchants are even staying as far up town as the Windsor, where the drummer has not yet penetrated. The reading-room of the Astor House last evening was filled with transient guests, consulting commercial books, talking in groups of two and three on prices of prints and woollen goods, or writing hasty notes at the centre table. The utmost cheerfulness seems to prevail among all of them as to the prospects of trade, and certainly the lights which shine late at night in the windows of many of the wholesale dry goods houses along Broadway are omens of prosperity.

With the return of Summer tourists, and the close of the vacations, the schools and colleges throw open their doors, the Fall trade begins, and the season of work succeeds the season of play. Certainly no Autumn was ever ushered in by clearer skies, and more hopeful signs, than the Autumn which is now upon us.

THE LIQUOR WAR IN JERSEY CITY.

The September term of the Hudson County Courts opened at the Court-house, on Jersey City Heights, yesterday morning. Judge Knapp, in his charge to the Grand Jurors, dwelt particularly on the liquor license question, and sustained the grounds taken by the Hudson County Society for the Prevention of Crime in their war upon the illegal sale of liquor. "While," said he, "many individuals differ concerning the right and propriety of licensing liquor establishments, all agree that the traffic should be under legal restraint and governed by license. It is also evident that liquor should not be sold on the Sabbath, and if the sentiment of the majority of liquor-dealers themselves were taken, it would be found that it is in favor of closing the saloons on Sunday. All other business is suspended on that day, and there is no reason why the liquor traffic should be an exception. Even the processes of this court are void on the Sabbath. It is, however, the duty of the Grand Jurors to act in these cases only so far as the responsibility rests on them. Where the sale of liquor is regulated by ordinance the Grand Jury has nothing to do with it. It must be left to the ordinance to punish for its violation." He charged that the ordinance of 1862, forbidding the sale of liquor on Sunday, is the law which was in force in Jersey City before consolidation, notwithstanding the passage of a later ordinance regulating the sale of liquors. Those sections of the city which were respectively Hudson and Bergen before the consolidation are not subject to the ordinance, but are nevertheless subject to the State law prohibiting the sale of liquors on the Sabbath. Under that statute saloon-keepers who sell intoxicating drink on Sunday will be liable to indictment for keeping disorderly houses; and if there are any such places in the county, it is the duty of the Grand Jurors to indict the keepers of them. In all places where no ordinance exists, it is the duty of the Grand Jury to see that the statute is obeyed. Under Judge Knapp's charge the society have made complaints against five liquor-dealers who are charged with selling on Sunday, and the trials of the accused will take place before Judge Davis, in Jersey City, on Friday next.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

John La Farge is at the Everett House.

Robert Lennox Banks, of Albany, is at the Gilsey House.

Samuel L. Clemens, of Hartford, is at the St. James Hotel.

Judge Josiah G. Abbott, of Boston, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Assemblyman George West, of Ballston, N. Y., is at the Grand Central Hotel.

James K. Caird, of Dundee, Scotland, and O. W. Peabody, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

George B. Spriggs, of the Great Western Railway of Canada, is at the Hoffman House.

Judge Pacificus Ord, of California, and Rev. Joseph B. Stratton, of Natches, Miss., are at the New-York Hotel.

Congressman Gilbert C. Walker, of Virginia, and J. H. Millard, of Omaha, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

John W. Forney and ex-Gov. Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Cyrus H. McCormick, of Chicago, and Nathaniel Wheeler, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Lord Elibank, of England; Senator William Pinkney Whyte, of Maryland; ex-Congressman Free, man Clarke, of Rochester; T. B. Blackstone, President of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, and Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, are at the Windsor Hotel.

FAILURE OF PHILIP STINER.

AN ASSIGNMENT MADE BY THE WELL-KNOWN TEA AND COFFEE DEALER—HIS LIABILITIES ESTIMATED AT $200,000—UNFORTUNATE LAND SPECULATIONS THE CAUSE OF THE FAILURE.

Philip Stiner, the tea and coffee dealer, has failed, and an assignment of his business to his counsel, Mr. E. S. Bell, of No. 59 Wall-street, was made yesterday morning. Neither the liabilities nor the assets can be stated with any degree of accuracy, but the former are roughly estimated at $20 0,000, and Mr. Bell believes that the nominal assets will figure up fully one-half that amount, although they may fall far below it. The causes of the failure have been numerous, but unfortunate real estate speculations, it is said, are the principal. It appears that in 1872, when real estate was at the highest, Mr. Stiner, in company with four others, bought an unimproved tract of land on the extreme end of Manhattan Island, containing about 50 acres, the price of which was about $230,000. A mortgage of $100,000 remained upon this purchase, the interest on which, together with the taxes on the land, has amounted in the aggregate to about $50,000. This property has been entirely unproductive and, latterly, the whole burden has fallen upon Mr. Stiner and one of his partners, the other three having withdrawn within the past year. Mr. Stiner's interest in this tract is now about one-half. In addition to this, he purchased at about the same time a number of lots on the Boulevard, in the vicinity of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, paying for them about $20,000. Within the last four or five months the Mr. Stiner's business amounted to from one-half to three-quarters of a million dollars annually, and in his 10 or a dozen stores, employing some 50 hands in his employ, there have been from $300 to $400 a day. Teas and coffees have been handled with the very smallest profit, and sugars without any profit whatever, and within the past few months the business has fallen off 30 per cent. The stores, it is said, have not paid running expenses. A further difficulty has been that all, or nearly all, purchases had to be made for cash, or upon very short time. Mr. Stiner's credit having been injured by his failure a year and a half ago. Great efforts were made to pull through the dull times, but the pressure from all sides proved too great. A meeting of the creditors—50 or 60 in number—will probably be held in the early part of next week. Mr. Bell is now busily engaged in making an inventory of the property, and expects to be able to present a correct statement. So far as he has been able to observe, the creditors are disposed to accept the situation and not to precipitate matters. The 50 acres spoken of are said by a person interested in real estate in that vicinity to be worth $200,000 now. It is understood that the claims of those on the Boulevard are thought to be worth $10,000 at least. On the occasion of his previous failure, a settlement was made through Mr. Bell at the rate of 40 cents on the dollar.

OTHER BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The creditors of Spelman Brothers, wholesale dealers in fancy-goods at No. 369 Broadway, met yesterday and received a statement showing liabilities of $250,000 and assets of $100,000. A proposition from the firm to compromise at 33 and a third cents on the dollar in indorsed note at four, eight, and twelve months was almost unanimously accepted by the creditors, who expressed themselves anxious to have the firm continue in business and reap the full benefit of the Fall trade.

The creditors of Marschuetz, Mack & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, at No. 18 Dey-street, have confirmed the composition before Register Little at 25 cents on the dollar in one, four, and eight months. The firm owes $67,000.

In the composition proceedings before Register Allen by George W. Snow & Son, metal dealers, at No. 206 Water-street, who failed some time ago for $200,000, the creditors have confirmed the offer of 35 cents on the dollar, cash.

William Otterson & Co., dealers in green fruits at No. 303 Greenwich-street, have failed. Their liabilities are reported on the street at from $10,000 to $15,000, but the firm claim that they are only $2,500.

Register Dwight has adjudicated R. Bussell, Jr., a voluntary bankrupt. His liabilities amount to $6,000, and his assets $1,500. The largest creditor is Richard Bussell—$3,020.

The failure is reported of Marwin H. Conklin, dealer in eggs at No. 418 Greenwich-street, with liabilities of $2,500.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

PROPOSED ORDINANCE REQUIRING PERMITS FOR CARRYING PISTOLS—THE WATER SUPPLY OF THE CITY—AN INQUIRY AS TO WHETHER THE OLD WELLS AND PUMPS SHOULD BE RESTORED.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday Mr. Morris presented an ordinance reciting that in a large portion of the arrests made by the Police for disorderly conduct or intoxication the persons arrested are found to have on them a pistol of some kind; that the records of the criminal courts will show that in a great portion of the arrests for murder or felonious assault the criminal claims he was drunk, and therefore unfit to carry a weapon of any kind; that the majority of those arrested are under 25 years of age, and are always ready to insult respectable citizens and draw a pistol on them, while the law-abiding class protect themselves with nothing but nature's weapons. The ordinance then provides that any person in whose possession a pistol of any kind shall be found, when he is arrested for disorderly conduct or intoxication, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding $100, or stand committed for a term not exceeding 100 days; and, that any person who has occasion to carry a pistol for his protection may apply to the officer in command at the station-house of the precinct in which he resides, and if he shows that he is a proper and law-abiding citizen the Superintendent of Police may grant him a permit to carry a pistol. The ordinance was referred to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion as to the power of the Common Council to pass it.

Several resolutions were then presented in relation to providing for an ample supply of Croton water. Alderman Morris moved that the Commissioner of Public Works be requested to lay only 12-inch water mains in the streets running north and south, and only 16-inch mains in the streets running east and west where required, and the motion was referred to the Committee on Public Works. Alderman Shells moved that the Committee on Public Works investigate the cause of the loss of life at the Thirty-fifth-street fire, so as to ascertain if it resulted from the want of an adequate supply of water, and the motion was approved. Alderman Lewis offered a resolution which was adopted requesting the Corporation Counsel to apply to the Legislature to have the act making an appropriation for increasing the water supply so amended as to provide for building an additional engine and machinery to propel water to the upper stories of buildings which it does not now reach.

A resolution was offered by Alderman Simonson repealing the ordinance by which market wagons are allowed to stand in Hudson-street, and providing that such wagons may stand hereafter on Fourteenth-street from Ninth-avenue to the North River, and on so much of the Gansevoort property as is under the control of the City. It was referred to the Committee on Markets.

The Committee on Ferries submitted a report adverse to the application of the Harlem Steam-boat Company for authority to run their boats, as heretofore, from Peck-slip to Astoria, and directing the Corporation Counsel to take legal proceedings to prevent them from running boats to

that the prisoner had been guilty of flagrant perjury as well as bigamy, and sentenced him to five years in the State Prison.

COURT OFFICERS IN TROUBLE.

A TECHNICAL QUESTION REGARDING THE PAYMENT OF A DEPUTY CLERK OF THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

The attachés of Part II. of the Court of General Sessions have received no pay for last month's services, and will have to suffer the inconvenience arising therefrom until such time as it shall be determined who is to receive the pay of Deputy Clerk for the month of August. The difficulty originated as follows: About July 25 Deputy Clerk Thomas McKiernan, while in sole charge of the office of the General Sessions Court, in the absence of Chief Clerk Sparks and the other Deputies, was served with a notice of removal, to take effect on Aug. 1. Having been left in charge of the office, Mr. McKiernan did not think it proper to vacate it, and wrote to Mr. Sparks inquiring what he should do. Under the circumstances, Mr. Sparks requested the Deputy to remain at his post until he should return from his vacation. On Aug. 1 Mr. John B. Coughlin, formerly Clerk of the Marine Court, appeared at the office and presented his appointment as Deputy Clerk, in place of Mr. McKiernan. The Chief Clerk being absent, nobody else had the power to assign Mr. Coughlin to duty, and he was informed that he should await the arrival of Mr. Sparks. Mr. Coughlin thereupon left, and did not again put in an appearance until Monday last, when he reported to Mr. Sparks for duty. Meanwhile Deputy McKiernan had continued to discharge the duties of his position during the month of August, although his removal was to take effect on the first of the month. When the payrolls of the court came to be made out, there appeared to be some trouble in deciding who should receive the pay of Deputy Clerk for the month of August, and the result is that no pay-roll has yet been sent in, and the officials, as stated, are suffering from a want of money. The question is whether Deputy Clerk McKiernan was or was not a legal officer of the court during the month of August. If he was the legal Clerk he is entitled to the pay. If he was then every act of his, in transacting the business of the office, is clearly illegal. If Mr. Coughlin should be awarded the salary he would be receiving pay for services which he did not perform. The criminal lawyers are studying the point, with the view of taking any possible advantage they may hereafter be able to derive from it.

THE MABEL LEONARD CASE.

The old case of Mabel Leonard, the child actress, in whose behalf the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children took proceedings, was before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The child was ordered by the court into the custody of F. C. Harriott, the husband of Clara Morris. Mabel Leonard's mother, who is married to a man named John P. Rogers, then abducted the girl from Mr. Harriott's house, and took her to Hoboken. Since then the girl has been acting in various cities, to which she has been brought by her mother, who is, or was a low variety actress. Rogers was arrested for assisting in the abduction of little Mabel, and failing to produce the child, was committed to Ludlow-Street Jail on June 20 for contempt of court. He obtained recently an order directing the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children to show cause why he should not be released from jail. In his petition he stated that he has been imprisoned for two months; that the child is out of his custody and control; that since his imprisonment began he has contributed nothing to the support either of the girl or of her mother. He also urged that his confinement in the jail was seriously affecting him mentally as well as physically. At the hearing before Judge Westbrook yesterday, Lewis L. Delafield, the counsel for the Society, narrated the facts which led to the arrest in the case, and showed that since Rogers has been in jail he has been visited by his wife and little Mabel frequently. Judge Westbrook denied Rogers' motion.

HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDINGS.

Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted several writs of habeas corpus, one of them being in the case of Thomas McCormack, the car driver who was committed to the Tombs to await the result of injuries received by a child his car had run over. A writ of habeas corpus was also granted in the case of Henry Kleinknecht, who is at present an inmate of the work-house on Blackwell's Island, where he was sent in default of giving $300 bail for disorderly conduct. Kleinknecht says he is now prepared to give the necessary bail. Writs of habeas corpus and certiorari were granted in the case of Mary Ann Dolan, but the committee to the Tombs in default of $1,000 bail, on the charge of receiving stolen goods. It is claimed that the bail is excessive, since the value of the goods received by him was only $10. Other technical points are also urged in his favor. A writ of habeas corpus was also sued out by John Ward, who, for an assault and battery, was sent on Saturday to the Penitentiary for three months. Ward claims he is innocent. Yesterday a motion was made that Argument was held before Judge Westbrook on the writ of habeas corpus in the case of John McPherson, who is detained at the Tombs for conspiring with certain conductors to defraud the Second Avenue Railroad Company. McPherson, it is claimed, taught the conductors how to manipulate their bell-punches so that these should not mark the amount of fares collected. For this he is said to have received a royalty of $5 per week. McPherson's counsel attempted to show yesterday that the imparting of knowledge was not an overt act of the kind necessary to be shown in establishing such a conspiracy, but Judge Westbrook refused to discharge McPherson.

DELINQUENT BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS

Pilot Commissioner George W. Blunt yesterday sent to the District Attorney's office the names of 12 sailors' boarding-house keepers, whom he charged with carrying on boarding-houses without taking out the necessary licenses, and requested that they be sent before the Grand Jury for indictment. The sailors' boarding-house keepers believe it very strongly to be disregarded the law compelling them to take out licenses that the Commissioners have been compelled to invoke the aid of the courts. The District Attorney expressed his willingness to have the persons indicted, provided the Pilot Commissioners would prosecute the cases, and not make use of the indictments except as a means to compel the delinquent boarding-house keepers to take out licenses. Pilot Commissioner Blunt stipulated to push the cases to the utmost, and they will accordingly go before the Grand Jury on Friday next.

A DISCHARGE IN BANKRUPTCY.

Judge Blatchford yesterday rendered a decision in the case of Emanuel Buchstein, a merchant, who became bankrupt some time ago. An application was filed by an opposing creditor against the discharge of the bankrupt, but the specifications were overlooked by the Judge before whom the application was made, and the discharge was ordered. The bankrupt soon after resumed business, and the creditor thereupon made a motion before Judge Blatchford to set aside the discharge, on the ground that it had been granted without a trial on the specifications. Although the motion to set aside was made in March, the papers in the case were not served until the following June, the creditor claiming that he did not know at the time that the discharge had been granted. Judge Blatchford denied the motion, on the ground that the proceedings for the review of the discharge should have been taken within 10 days.

AN OLD COUNTERFEITER IN CUSTODY.

Joseph English, who was arrested on Saturday last on the charge of endeavoring to sell a $1,000 5-20 bond for $250, was yesterday required by United States Commissioner Osborn to furnish $5,000 bail to appear for examination to-day. The officials of the Sub-Treasury believe that the bond is one from which the owner's name has been erased with acids. When taken to the Marshal's office yesterday the prisoner was recognized as an old counterfeiter, who in September, 1873, was arrested on a scandal-boat in the East River, with two companions named John Radford and Henry Davis, while engaged in the manufacture of counterfeit bonds. Radford became a witness for the Government, and convicted his two colleagues, who were sentenced in November by Judge Benedict to three years in the Kings County Penitentiary.

A REHASH OF PROPERTY ORDERED.

Justice Gilbert granted an order, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, for the resale of the property at Sands Point, on the Sound, which was bought some time ago for $11,500 by Richard O'Gorman. O'Gorman was counsel for two of the infant heirs to the property, which had to be sold to meet a mortgage which rested on the estate by reason of mismanagement on the part of the guardian. The holder of the mortgage, who tried to buy the property, claimed that it was sold to O'Gorman for less than its value. The latter bought the property in his individual capacity and not as counsel for the heirs. He declared his willingness to part with it to the owners for the price paid by him. The court thought that Mr. O'Gorman's relation to the case as counsel for two of the heirs disqualified him from bidding on the property in his individual capacity.

THE LEASE OF NIBLO'S THEATRE.

The suit of Cornelia M. Stewart, widow of the late A. T. Stewart, against John McCool and Conrad Beller, was before Chief-Justice Daly, in Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, on a motion by the defendant, McCool, to have a judgment against him set aside. The suit was brought against the defendants as sureties on the lease of Niblo's Theatre, to recover over $18,000 of rent due April 30, 1876. The action was begun on May 5, 1877, just after the new Code went into effect temporarily. Yesterday Beller left the City. McCool's time to answer the complaint expired on May 25. He obtained from the plaintiff an extension of time to answer until May 30. The latter was Decoration Day. On May 31 McCool applied to the court and obtained 20 days' additional time in which to answer, but such extension was set aside because his time had expired before he had applied to the court. Judgment was entered against him for the full amount claimed by the plaintiff. The motion yesterday to set the judgment aside was the third of the kind made by him, and was denied by the Chief-Justice.

COURT NOTES.

Letters of administration were yesterday granted by Surrogate Calvin to Isabella Cronchuela Ferrer de Coute, widow of the late José Ferrer de Couto, editor of *El Cronista*, who died recently, leaving an estate valued at $10,000.

United States Commissioner Osborn yesterday increased the bail of Edward B. Andrews, the receiving clerk of the National Steam-ship Company, who was lately arrested for alleged complicity in the silk smuggling frauds. His bail was originally $2,500, but it was doubled yesterday.

Judge Donahue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted the application of the Brooklyn Bridge Trustees to take some property on Frankfort-street which is owned by Henry A. Burr. The latter resisted the application on the ground that his land was not necessary in constructing the approaches to the bridge.

William Brown, a colored man, with no permanent residence, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Denel on a charge of having passed a counterfeit $20 bill on Moses Isaac, a clothing merchant, doing business at No. 226 Sixth-avenue. He was committed in default of $2,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

On the evening of Aug. 6 Patrick Griven entered the liquor saloon of Martin Wellbrook, No. 133 Malden-lane, and was ejected for disorderly conduct. He returned to the saloon and demanded a drink, which was refused. Mr. Wellbrook again attempted to put him out, whereupon Griven drew a knife and stabbed him in the arm. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday a jury found Griven guilty of assault and battery, and he was sent to the State Prison for one year.

Surrogate Calvin yesterday admitted to probate the will of Sebastian C. Dortic, of this City, who died on June 27 last at No. 109 East Forty-seventh-street, leaving an estate valued at $50,000. The property is all divided between his wife and four children, with the exception of a few small legacies. The deceased bequeaths $1,000 to the French Benevolent Society, which sum he desired to be invested and its interest to be paid as his annual subscription to the society funds.

United States Commissioner Osborn yesterday held an examination in the case of Adolph Steinberg, a Walker-street clothing manufacturer, the particulars of whose arrest a few days ago on a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy were fully published in THE TIMES. Mr. Morrell, the proprietor of the storage warehouse at Thirty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, testified that five cases of goods, valued at about $8,000, were stored in his establishment by Steinberg on April 19 last, and that they were removed on Aug. 29. Further examination was then adjourned until Thursday next.

Dr. J. B. White, Assistant Sanitary Inspector, appeared in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, yesterday, to prosecute the following milk dealers for selling adulterated milk: William J. Mullen, of No. 625 East Sixteenth-street; Caspar Hahan, No. 299 Avenue C; Isaac Hirchfield, No. 1,284 Third-avenue; Charles H. Otten, No. 1,307 Third-avenue, and H. Wedekind, No. 1,302 in the same avenue. Rose Gallagher, of No. 500 West Fifty-first-street, and Philip Scham, of No. 744 Tenth-avenue, were discovered to have for sale skimmed milk, watered. Each of the above was held in $300 bail to answer.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Sept. 4.—The following circular has been issued by the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in order to satisfy many inquiries:

No new calender will be made for Sept. 17, on which day the court convenes; probably none will be ordered before January, 1878, as the law stands entirely on the progress made. No new cases can be placed upon the present calendar without a special order from the court, except appeals from orders (interlocutory) entitled to be heard as motions, which may be noticed for Tuesdays during the session; but the return must be first filed in the office, and also a copy of the notice served, claiming preference as an "U. A. motion," under Rule XX. Criminal actions also have a preference.

E. O. PERRIN, Clerk.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Westbrook.

In the Matter of the New-Amsterdam Savings Bank.—Opinion.

Musgrave vs. Sherwood.—Memorandum.

Orders Granted.—Jones vs. Underhill; Tuska vs. Morris; Leggett vs. Smith; Lewenthal vs. Heilner; Hathaway vs. Shaw; Williams vs. Allen; O'Gara vs. Carney; Herman vs. Wohlthahiger, Scheolstern, Nerevir, et al.; Ackley vs. Ackley; Cornell vs. Churchill; Parker vs. Barber; Metropolitan Medicine Company vs. De Grath et al.; Clarke vs. Waltzfelder; Weeks vs. Hoffman; in the matter of Hastings; Young vs. O'Neil; Blandolph vs. Englis; Collins vs. Henriques; Benner vs. O'Gorman; Derby Silver Company vs. Clark; in the matter, &c., of the American Popular Life Insurance Company.

Granted.—Meakin vs. White; Smith vs. Bellman & Clapp vs. Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Church of the Holy Saviour; German Savings Bank vs. Guggenheimer; German Savings Bank vs. Kane; Kane vs. Post; Freeman vs. Ball; Eggelso vs. Crotty.

Smith vs. Dekon.—Bonds approved.

Eberhardt vs. Schaier.—Motion to vacate attachment granted.

Jacobs vs. Coleman.—Injunction dissolved; $10 costs to abide event.

Brisk vs. German Fire Insurance Company.—Give notice to Mr. Hatch.

By Judge Donohue.

Granted.—In the matter of the petition of the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, &c.

Fell vs. Fell.—Decree of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice C. P. Daly.

Wertheimer vs. Seidner et al.—Motion to make answer more definite and certain denied; costs to abide events.

New-York Juvenile Guardian Society vs. Roosevelt.—Motion to amend order of May 21, 1877, granted.

Warszaur vs. Marks.—Motion granted without costs.

Warden vs. Bates.—Application to adjourn sale granted.

Ryan vs. Sorinsberg; George vs. Marks; Frost vs. Frederick.—Motions to dismiss complaints granted, with $10 costs.

Wyckoff vs. Farber et al. (No. 1.) *Same vs. Same,* (No. 2.)—Motions to discharge attachments granted.

In the Matter of Warner.—Application granted.

Stewart vs. McCool.—Motion denied.

Orders Granted.—Harnix vs. Sadlier; Reich vs. Eagan; Goodheart vs. Goodheart.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sheridan.

Martine vs. Wagner.—Motion to punish for contempt denied on defendant consenting to be examined, and on payment of costs.

Ahern vs. Morgan.—Justification dismissed.

Reich vs. Philbert.—Motion to continue lien granted.

Hofman vs. Bedell.—Motion to dismiss action for want of prosecution granted, with costs.

Norris vs. Georg.—Motion for issuance judgment and correcting docket.

Goldman vs. Friedmann.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, without costs.

Orders Granted.—Saver vs. Ward; Reich vs. Bosquet; Reich vs. Bachrach; Hadler vs. Rice; Hyde vs. Bishop; Clow vs. Burtinett.

By Judge Alker.

Oppenheim vs. Stein.—Case settled and filed.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.	Nos.
4—Kelly vs. Mills.	140—Fredericks vs. Calkins.
6—Bayliss vs. Cockroft.	141—Heidendorf vs. Calkins.
22—Wilson vs. Hastings & N. R. R. Co.	
29—Squire vs. Smoot.	142—Schultz vs. Calkins.
40—Levenson vs. Red Line Transit Co.	148—Funk vs. Funk.
45—Funk vs. Funk.	161—Smith vs. Decker.
50—Johnson vs. Brooks.	166—Melious vs. Melious.
62—Saterlee vs. Board of Police.	167—Ketchum vs. Cohn.
71—Lowenstein vs. Roberts.	170—Cowen vs. Cole.
73—Helmbold vs. The Helmbold M'f'g Co.	182—Bain vs. Schweitzer Manufacturing Co.
74—Hoffman vs. Hirsch.	184—Walker vs. Banks.
92—Vandevelde vs. Vandevelde.	185—Saure vs. Same.
100—Lowenstein vs. Mc-Eckrow.	190—McColl vs. Boller.
118—Kelly vs. Kelly.	218—Budge vs. Frank.
119—Broadway Bank vs. Baldwin.	229—Thompson vs. Bank of British North America.
127—Garthe vs. Goldstein.	232—Byrne vs. Duncan.
128—Guaranty & I. Co. vs. Flynn.	234—Eels vs. Kircher.
131—Dreyfuss vs. Lissner.	238—Douglass vs. Wible.
	241—Evans vs. Commis'rs of Public Parks.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Gorge, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1606—Carr vs. Maher.	1613—Fitch vs. King.
1607—Filbel vs. Freund et al.	1614—Werdenmayer vs. Mahland.
1608—Healy vs. Knickerbocker Ice Company.	1615—Dinsey vs. Younges.
1609—Healy vs. Schock.	1616—Dumrest et al. vs. Richards et al.
1610—Workman vs. Devine et al.	1618—Cohen vs. Gilmey.
1611—Fairthorne vs. Bossung et al.	1620—Forster vs. Koehler.
1612—Talman et al. vs. Worth.	1621—Giles vs. Simon et al.
	1624—Bishop vs. Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2285—Wakeman vs. Brennan, No. 2.	1582—Purcell vs. Boylan.
2437—Baier vs. Sanger.	1583—Murphy vs. Cahill.
2178—Crawford vs. Goodsell et al.	1384—Roberts vs. Brennan.
2284—Wakeman vs. Brennan, No. 11.	1585—Martin vs. Martin.
1579—Davison vs. Peters.	1587—Ferguson vs. Austin.
1580—Wellman vs. Strauss.	436½—Fahey vs. Fleming.
1581—Chauber vs. Schafer.	1590—Dadin vs. Farnham et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Dimmett, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1441—Munchan vs. Carr.	1597—Palvir et al vs. Perry.
1449—Griggs et al. vs. Fitzgerald.	1598—Adler vs. Levi et al.
3410—Facella vs. Allien.	1600—Walter vs. Mittnacht.
1592—Bodd vs. Crow.	1601—Fitzgerald vs. Amend.
1593—Fisher vs. Lorge et al.	1602—Pinchus vs. Vilmar.
1594—Schaefer vs. Schaefer.	1603—Eastern Transportation Co. vs. Montague
1596—Bank of the Metropolis vs. Mendle.	1604—Nayler vs. Lunt et al.
	1605—Sweig vs. Schmider.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Michael Crane, felonious assault and battery.
Hugh McGill, felonious assault and battery.
Charles Bevaria, burglary.
Charles M. Jobson, burglary.
Nellie Flanagan, grand larceny.
Henry Thompson, Michael Kelly, grand larceny.
John R. Husted, William Carvey, forgery.
Herman Busse, disorderly house.
Daniel S. Thorp forgery.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 4.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$3,000 L. con.	78¼	400 Rock Island	101⅛
2,000 N. W. C. C. C.	92	500 do.	101⅜
17,000 Un. P. s. f.	94	500 do.	101⅜
7,000 6s. Pac. s. f.	95	500 do.	101⅜
15,000 L. & W. Recon.	36	400 do.	101⅞
2,000 R., N. Y. & P.	90	900 do.	101⅞
1000 West. Un.	81¼	300 do.	101⅞
1400 do.	81⅜	100 do.	s6. 101⅝
700 do.	81⅜	200 do.	b3. 102
500 do.	81⅜	100 St. Paul	32¾
1700 do.	81⅜	200 do.	32¾
1700 do.	c. 81⅜	200 do.	33¼
1400 do.	81⅞	1000 do.	33¼
2300 do.	82	200 do.	32⅞
300 do.	81⅞	200 do.	32¾
700 Del. & Hud.	59¾	300 do.	32¾
100 do.	54	100 do.	32¾
100 do.	54¼	200 do.	32¾
200 do.	55	1000 St. Paul pf.	68¼
300 do.	52½	100 do.	68⅜
10 do.	53⅜	500 do.	68⅜
200 do.	53⅜	100 do.	68⅜
300 do.	54⅜	100 do.	68⅜
200 do.	54⅝	700 do.	68⅜
500 Pacific Mail	25	100 Mor. & Es.	77
600 do.	25⅛	200 do.	78
400 do.	25⅛	100 do.	78¼
1100 do.	25⅜	100 do.	78⅜
100 Erie Railway	13⅝	100 do.	s5. 78⅜
1400 do.	13⅜	400 do.	80
1600 do.	12⅜	120 C., C. & I.	35
3710 do.	12⅝	do.	36
685 Union Pacific	70	300 do.	36⅛
300 N. Y. C. & H.	103	100 do.	36
400 do.	103⅛	200 do.	36⅛
1100 do.	103⅛	2000 Del., L. & West.	53
200 do.	103⅜	600 do.	53⅛
900 do.	103⅜	300 do.	53⅛
1000 do.	103⅜	1000 do.	53⅛
300 do.	103⅜	100 do.	53⅛
200 do.	103⅜	100 do.	53⅛
500 Ontario Sil.	22½	300 do.	53⅛
100 Del. & H.	b.s.83.	55¼	100 do.	53⅛
250 do.	55	1000 do.	53⅛
200 do.	55⅛	200 do.	54⅞
100 do.	55⅛	1600 do.	57
100 do.	55⅝	600 do.	57⅛
1000 do.	56	400 do.	57⅛
300 do.	56¼	300 do.	57⅛
200 do.	56⅛	1200 do.	57⅛
200 do.	57	400 do.	57
2200 West. Un.	b.c. 82	200 do.	57
1300 do.	82⅛	C., M. & St. P.	b.c. 88⅛
5000 do.	82⅛	1200 do.	33¼
1800 do.	82⅜	600 C., M. & St. Paul pf.	b.c. 88⅝
1800 Pacific Mail.	b.c. 25	400 do.	68⅝
100 do.	25⅛	300 do.	68⅞
200 do.	b3. 25⅛	300 do.	68⅞
1100 Harlem	130	500 do.	68⅞
200 N. Y. C. & H.	b.c. 103	100 do.	s3. 68⅞
400 do.	103⅛	1000 do.	s3. 68⅞
600 do.	103⅜	300 do.	68⅞
1012 do.	103⅜	100 Morris & Es.	b.s. 80½
69 do.	103⅜	100 do.	81
500 do.	103⅜	400 do.	81
900 do.	103⅜	200 do.	81
1100 Erie Rail.	b.c. 12⅝	645 do.	82½
3100 do.	12⅝	300 do.	82¾
400 do.	12⅞	300 do.	81¾
400 do.	c. 12⅝	200 C., C. & I.	b.c. 36
1600 L. & M. S.	b.c. 85½	200 do.	35⅞
600 do.	s60. 85	500 Ohio & M.	58
800 do.	85⅛	100 Ohio & M. pf.	b.c. 19
1100 do.	85⅛	100 do.	12⅞
1300 do.	85⅛	C., C. & I.	b.c.s. 36
1300 do.	85⅛	100 do.	b3. 4¾
80 do.	85⅛	100 do.	4¾
300 do.	85⅛	100 do.	4¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$15,000 T. R. 6s, '81.	109⅝	100 C., B. & Q.	100
5,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.	104⅜	200 North-western s3.	34⅜
2,000 C., R. I. & P. 6s.	106	100 do.	34⅝
1917	106⅜	100 do.	34⅝
35,000 C., R. I. & P. s. f.	103.104	100 do.	34⅝
1,000 H. & St. J. 8s.	86	100 North-west. pf.	64⅜
conv.	86	100 do.	64⅜
5,000 do.	84¼	100 do.	64⅜
1,000 Mil. & St. P.	85¾	200 do.	64⅜
I. & M. Div.	92¾	200 do.	64⅜
2,000 Cent. Pac. 1st.	93	200 do.	64⅜
6s.	87½	200 do.	64⅜
2,000 Del., L. & W. con.	106	200 do.	64⅜
8,000 do.	87½	250 Cen. of N. J.	19¾
5,000 do.	88	200 do.	19¾
4,000 O. & Miss. s. f.	91¾	170 do.	19¾
5 Bank of Amer.	131	100 St. Paul pf.	68¾
10 Bank of Com.	127	100 do.	68¾
100 Del. & Hud.	59½	100 do.	68¾
400 do.	56	100 do.	68¾
10 do.	56¼	700 D., L. & W.	56⅞
100 do.	56⅜	200 do.	56⅞
100 do.	56⅜	100 do.	56⅞
100 do.	55⅝	200 do.	56⅞
100 do.	b3. 56	400 do.	56⅞
100 do.	55⅝	200 do.	56⅞
1500 Western Union.	82¼	800 do.	56⅞
800 do.	82⅛	100 do.	57
100 do.	s60. 82⅛	200 do.	57
600 do.	82⅜	200 do.	57
200 do.	b3. 82⅜	100 do.	57⅛
400 do.	82⅜	200 do.	57⅛
100 Pac. Mail.	25⅛	300 do.	57⅛
100 do.	25⅛	700 do.	57⅛
100 N. Y. C. & H.	c.104	200 do.	56⅞
200 do.	b3.104	100 do.	s4. 56⅞
100 do.	103⅛	100 do.	56¾
100 do.	103⅛	100 do.	56⅞
100 do.	103⅜	100 do.	56⅞
8 do.	103⅜	200 do.	56⅞
600 do.	103⅜	200 do.	57
700 do.	103⅜	200 do.	57⅛
40 do.	103⅜	300 do.	57⅛
100 do.	103⅜	100 do.	57⅛
500 Erie Railway.	b3. 12⅝	400 do.	57⅛
500 do.	b60. 13	800 do.	57⅛
600 do.	12⅞	200 do.	56⅞
100 do.	13	500 do.	56⅞
2000 do.	13⅛	500 do.	56⅞
1000 do.	c. 13⅜	500 do.	56⅞
500 do.	13⅜	800 do.	56⅞
100 Rock Island.	101⅞	400 do.	57
100 do.	101⅞	s3.	57
1300 do.	101⅞	100 do.	57
100 do.	101⅞	100 do.	57
300 Mich. Central.	58⅜	510 do.	57
100 do.	b3. 58⅜	100 do.	57
1000 do.	59	400 do.	57⅛
300 do.	58⅞	200 do.	57⅛
200 do.	58⅞	800 do.	57⅛
506 do.	58½	1400 Ohio & Miss.	7⅝
200 do.	58⅝	700 do.	b3. 7⅞
100 do.	b3. 59	300 do.	7⅞
300 St. Paul com.	33¼	300 do.	7⅞
300 do.	33	400 C. O. & I. C.	4¼
600 do.	s3. 33¼	400 do.	4¼
1100 Lake Shore.	65½	400 do.	4¼
300 do.	c. 65⅜	100 Union Pacific.	70⅝
100 do.	65⅜	200 do.	70¾
100 do.	65⅝	240 do.	70¾
100 do.	c. 65⅝	100 do.	70⅝
600 do.	65⅝	200 do.	70⅝
100 do.	65⅝	100 Wab. R. Rec.	13⅛
100 do.	65⅜	200 do.	13⅛
47 do.	s3. 65⅜	100 do.	13⅛
200 do.	b3. 65⅜	400 do.	13⅛
500 do.	65⅜	100 Ohio & M.	pf. s3. 15
1 L. S.	66	100 St. L. & P.	12
200 do.	66	200 do.	12¾
100 do.	66	100 do.	12¾
200 Mich. S.	91	200 Han. & St. J.	pf. 28
300 do.	91⅛	100 Quicksilver.	18¼
100 do.	91	1200 Quicksilver	pf. 33¼
300 do.	91¼	200 Chi. & Alton.	87

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81.	103⅛	$15,000 U. S. 5s, '81.	102⅞
12,000 do.	110⅛	100 do.	108
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C.	107⅜	10,000 do.	b.c. 107⅜
10,000 do.	107⅝	10,000 U. S. 4½s, '91.	106⅛
10,000 U. S. 5s, '81.	103	100,000 U. S. 4½s, '91.	106⅛
20,000 do.	102⅞	2,000 do.	106⅛
25,000 U. S. 4s, 1907.	102⅛	20,000 do.	106⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$6,000 Ten. 6s, n. s. b.c.	44¾	100 Panama	b.c. 112
12,000 C., R. I. & P. 1st.	106	70 Union Pacific	b.c. 70
1917	106⅜	15 do.	70⅝
10,000 N. J. C. 1st, new.	103⅛	400 C. & Q.	b.c. 100
1,000 L. & W. Recon.	35¾	100 Mich. Cen.	b.c. 58¾
3,000 do.	36	700 do.	58⅝
1,000 do.	36⅛	2100 do.	58⅝
4,000 M. & St. P. 1st, I. C. Div.	103	100 do.	58⅝
2,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st, c. & f.	89⅝	100 do.	c. 58¾
5,000 N. Y. C. C. G.	91⅞	200 do.	58¾
1,000 do.	92	600 Chi. & N. West.	34⅜
3,000 Alb. & S. 1st.	109	pf.	b.c. 64⅜
1,000 H. & St. J. 8s, conv.	85¼	900 do.	64¾
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83.	103½	100 do.	64⅜
1,000 N. Y. C. 1st, C.	117⅜	100 do.	c. 64⅜
2,000 N. Y. C. 6s, sub.	104¼	100 do.	64
3,000 West. Pac.	101	200 do.	63¾
1,000 Un. P. 1st, l. g.	103⅛	100 Cen. of N. J.	b.s. 18¾
4,000 do.	105⅛	100 do.	18¾
5,000 do.	b3. 105⅜	300 do.	18⅞
5,000 Un. P. 7s, l. g.	103	100 do.	19
5,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st.	40	100 C. & R. I.	b.c. 101½
2,000 do.	39½	100 C. & R. I.	101½
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st.	60	100 do.	101⅝
St. L. Div.	81	10 do.	101
11,000 O. & M. c. & f.	92	800 do.	101⅜
9,000 W. U. C. 1903.	105¼	200 Wab. Pac.	Com. 7¾
4,000 Canada So. 1st.	96	pf.	17¾
ep. on.	56	100 H. & St. J.	b.c. 12⅞
1,000 do.	55⅜	100 Del., L. & W.	pf. b.c. 87
5,000 Gr. 1st, '88, t coup.	b3. 93½	300 D., L. & W.	b.c. 55⅛
1100 do.	93⅝	100 do.	55⅛
24 Merch. Bank.	116	900 do.	55⅜
130 Adams Express.	92	200 do.	55⅜
10 Amer. Ex.	b.c. 46¼	1000 do.	55⅜
100 Canton Co.	18	100 do.	56
100 Central Trans.	30	100 do.	56⅛
600 Ontario Sil.	22½	300 do.	56⅜
100 Del. & H.	b.c.s. 55¼	100 do.	56⅜
250 do.	55	1000 do.	56⅜
200 do.	55¼	200 do.	56⅞
100 do.	55½	1600 do.	57
100 do.	55⅝	600 do.	57⅛
300 do.	56	400 do.	57⅜
200 do.	56¼	300 do.	57⅜
200 do.	56⅛	1200 do.	57⅜
200 do.	57	400 do.	57⅜
2200 West. Un.	b.c. 82	200 do.	57
1300 do.	82¼	C., M. & St. P.	b.c. 88⅛
5000 do.	82¼	1200 do.	33¼
1800 Pacific Mail.	b.c. 25	pf.	b.c. 88⅝
100 do.	25⅛	400 do.	68⅝
200 do.	b3. 25⅛	300 do.	68⅞
1100 Harlem.	b.c. 130	500 do.	68⅞
200 N. Y. C. & H.	b.c. 103	100 do.	s3. 68⅞
400 do.	103⅛	1000 do.	s3. 68⅞
600 do.	103⅜	300 do.	68⅞
1012 do.	103⅜	100 Morris & Es.	b.s. 80½
69 do.	103⅜	100 do.	81
500 do.	103⅜	400 do.	81
900

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—DANITES, OR THE HEART OF THE SIERRAS—Mr. McKee Rankin, B. T. Ringgold, Vining Bowers, Miss Kitty Blanchard.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—PINE DOMINOS—Mr. Charles F. Coghlan. Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Mrs. Agnes Booth, Miss Pietra Matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OXYGEN—Miss Lydia Thompson and Company.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE DARK CITY—Mr. F. Hardenberg, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Ada Dyas.

PARK THEATRE.—THE CRUSHED TRAGEDIAN—Mr. E. A. Sothern.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—WILD FLOWERS OF MEXICO.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—BURLESQUE AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, George Knight.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MARSHALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—GRAND CONCERT AND SUMMER NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for to-day, for the Middle States and New-England, increasing south-east to south-west winds, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, and stationary or rising pressure

It is an instructive sign of the times to learn that, while the Republican Party of Pennsylvania still owns the rule of the CAMERONS, and will be guided in the State Convention by influences emanating from the veteran head of the clan, it is prepared to accept the President's Southern policy without protest, and to go a little further than the Administration on the question of civil service reform. Our Harrisburg correspondent says that the Convention will recommend "the repeal of the law limiting the duration of official commissions," that is, will favor the appointment of Federal office-holders on good behavior. That is a radical but strictly logical interpretation of the civil service policy, though it ought to be accompanied by a reference to the tests of character and fitness which should accompany the attempt to construct a stable and non-partisan public service. Protection for "American industry" will, of course, be a plank in the platform, and, unfortunately, the demand of the jobbers and the demagogues for the remonetization of silver will be echoed by the convention. In most respects, however, the platform promises to be as sane and intelligible as that of the Pennsylvania Democrats was idiotic and meaningless.

It appears that HALE'S piano forte factory was erected in strict conformity with the Building law and that there was not, as alleged, any cut-off in the usual water supply. In that case, it is obvious enough that the Building law needs amendment and the water supply of the west side very considerable enlargement. The folly of Gov. ROBINSON'S veto of the bill which conferred on the Fire Department the task of enforcing the provisions of the Building law becomes, in the light of a calamity like that of Monday, very apparent. For, whatever be the imperfections of the law, they can never be adequately remedied till the department which has the best opportunity to discover them undertakes the duty of carrying out the law. There is a pretty general suspicion that the Building Department is one of the most corrupt branches of our Municipal Government, and though under Tammany influence the Fire Department may become very little better, its responsibility is of a character more easy to define and more likely to be promptly enforced. It is to be hoped that a Coroner's jury of thoroughly competent men may be impaneled to investigate the disaster, and that it will reach some conclusions capable of practical application.

The appointment of Hon. THOMAS W. HUNT as Marshal of Mississippi is described as an excellent one by our correspondent, "J. R.," in Washington. It is the first evidence which the Administration has given, so far as diligent inquiry has been able to show, of the adoption of sound principles in its important Southern appointments. Mr. HUNT is represented as a native Southerner—a man of position, courage, and ability, respectable and respected by the community in which he lives, and a sincere Republican. Such appointments are calculated to give the Republican Party a standing in the South which it can get in no other way. They "conciliate" the public sentiment which alone ought to be conciliated, namely, that which demands of the Government character in its officers and honesty in its dealings.

The sales of postage stamps by petty Postmasters are again appealed to as the chief reason for the want of elasticity in postal revenues. A frugal Republic desiring to pay fourth-class Postmasters by commissions on their business decreed that the sale of $1,200 worth of postage stamps should net the Postmaster $600, and that on all sums received above that amount the Postmaster should be authorized to retain 50 per cent. The result appears to have been to make the petty Postmaster a "drummer" in the business of selling postage stamps and to make the Government a loser on its legitimate income. For it is clear that the Postmaster who can lay in a stock of, say, three-cent stamps at a cent and a half, can dispose of them in large quantities at two cents each and still make a handsome profit. This is probably one of the reasons why the petty Postmaster, in spite of his enforced exclusion from active politics, persists in holding on to his office.

It is nothing new to hear that the country Democracy is abusing Tammany Hall, and, judging from past experience, it would be surprising to find that the conviction that Tammany Hall is run by a "pestiferous body of sharpers" was any guarantee that it would not have its own way in the State Convention. Still, the article which we republish from the Troy *Press* is instructive as showing that rural Democrats are at least aware of the true character of the Tammany despotism, and that "the rowdies and sharpers who run the Tammany machine" will not, without some kind of protest, be allowed to ride roughshod over the Democracy of the State. The *Press* strikes out a little wildly when it advises KELLY and his gang to join the supporters of President HAYES and when it agrees with the Utica *Observer* in thinking that Tammany Hall tried to cheat Mr. TILDEN out of his vote last year. Somebody was cheated on that occasion, but it was not the Democratic Party—for further particulars apply to JOHN I. DAVENPORT. We have no means of knowing whether or not the "Tom" Stewart Republicans who make a "specialty" of their devotion to the President have an alliance, offensive and defensive, with Tammany Hall, but we do know that the Republicans whose alliance during the last few years has been so advantageous to KELLY and his friends will have very little to say either in State or local politics this Fall.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

In discussing the methods of restoring to this country the commercial and industrial prosperity it has lost, Mr. DAVID A. WELLS dwells with irresistible force upon the folly of our present relations toward Canada and the interest we have in the re-establishment of reciprocity. No better illustration of the short-sightedness of our fiscal system, and the injury it inflicts upon the people it is supposed to protect, could be desired than that supplied by the condition of our Canadian trade. Everything points to the closest possible intimacy between the two countries. Their affinities are so many and their points of difference so few, that for all the purposes of trade the Republic and the Dominion should be practically one. None of the obstacles that stand in the way of commercial intercourse with South American States are in this instance encountered. No difference of language has to be overcome. We have not to await the development of the means of intercourse: for all ordinary purposes, the principal Canadian railroads are parts of our own system, and, save for the provoking presence of Customs officers, the national dividing line would be imperceptible. Moreover, each is already familiar with the business resources and requirements of the other. And despite the hindrances interposed by the ignorance of lawmakers, the trade that is carried on is sufficiently large to prove how seriously we suffer from restrictions upon a market that supplies so much that we require, and which in turn absorbs so much that we could advantageously furnish.

The impolicy of this condition of things is rendered more glaring by a remembrance of our gains under a reciprocity treaty which in a spirit of resentment was summarily abrogated. It was not a model treaty in any respect. The profits accruing from it to the Canadians were relatively greater than those realized by ourselves; and not content with a balance of trade in their favor, they challenged retaliation by vexatious discriminations directed against certain of our products. The scope of the treaty too, was, exceedingly narrow, and the interests that had grown up under it were naturally dissatisfied with restraints which were at once arbitrary and unjust. These were all grounds of dissatisfaction. The proper remedy, however, was an amendment of the treaty, the adaptation of its provisions to the enlarged wants of trade, and the cultivation of a better understanding between the two Governments as to the obligations which the treaty involved. Under the leadership of rabid Protectionists, Congress took another course. Rejecting the overtures of Canada in regard to a revision of the treaty and the removal on both sides of the causes of complaint, Congress brought the arrangement to an end. Political considerations had something to do with the proceeding, but it was made possible by the vehemence of monopolists, who considered themselves aggrieved by the admission of certain raw products of Canada. The political anticipations have not been fulfilled. And though we have undoubtedly curtailed one source of Canadian prosperity, the penalties have fallen most heavily upon the American people. The statistics adduced by Mr. WELLS are conclusive as to the losses we endure in consequence of the non-existence of reciprocity. As it is, the trade between the two countries is large. But it is only necessary to compare the trade that was carried on under the old treaty with the trade that survives the operation of a prohibitory tariff on one hand, and on the other hand a tariff which in some directions pushes the protective idea a good deal too far, without feeling that only fair play is needed to insure the development of an enormous and mutually beneficial commerce.

The indifference hitherto manifested has been traceable quite as much to popular ignorance as to an overweening confidence in the efficacy of the protectionists' "American system." Experience is opening the people's eyes, and there is at last a likelihood of attempts to seek new avenues of trade with foreign countries. It begins to be understood that a tariff which shuts out trade also prevents the growth of our own trade; that laws which exclude raw materials and drive off foreign sellers at the same time cripple our industries and deprive us of excellent customers; that if we would regain prosperity we must adopt a broader and more generous commercial policy, and must leave ourselves free to compete with Europeans in markets where our natural advantages are too obvious to be denied. Education upon these points will be slow. There are prejudices to be overcome,—hostile interests to be vanquished. In the conflict with these, the facts collated by Mr. WELLS, and such as he, serve an important purpose. He cites Chili and the Argentine Republic as examples of the manner in which we neglect a commerce which, with slight effort, we could control; and the same process of argument applies with equal effect to Mexico and Brazil. It is still more applicable to Canada because the conditions of its trade are better understood, and because the difficulties in the way of its development may be more easily surmounted by our Government.

The most serious difficulty has arisen from the relation of Canada to Great Britain, and the consequent necessity of avoiding any discrimination in favor of American manufactures. As long as this obligation continues, a really satisfactory arrangement is out of the question. The altered tone of the London *Times* shows, however, that England is preparing to cease its exaction upon this point. The injustice of compelling Canada to sacrifice commercial interests as the penalty of its allegiance is now for the first time recognized by the great organ of English opinion; and the Canadians are encouraged to believe that the imperial authority will no more stand between them and the completion of commercial arrangements suited to the exigencies of their trade. The *Times* goes beyond the ordinary advocate of reciprocity, and actually pledges in advance the sanction of the parent country to a Customs' union between the Dominion and the United States. The abolition of the two lines of Custom-houses which are maintained at so much cost to both countries would be a boon to both not easily exaggerated. Our trade relations with Canada would then be as unrestricted and as profitable as the trade between New-York and Illinois, while a common system of duties would prevent injustice to either in respect of their trade with other countries. We will not venture to hope for the immediate realization of so radical a change. The selfishness of the Yorkshire manufacturers may be a clog upon the statesmanship indicated by the London *Times*. Even the Canadians may need a little more education upon the subject. But, evidently, the liberalism that would sanction a comprehensive system of reciprocity, and would not object even to a North American Zollverein, is growing on the other side of the Atlantic as well as here.

M. THIERS AND THE REPUBLIC.

Our Paris dispatches represent the Republicans of France as thrown into a state of consternation by the death of M. THIERS and the coalitionists as now sure of triumph in the coming elections. The feeling of each party is natural, though in both cases it may be modified by reflection and by the events of the immediate future. Had the De Broglie Ministry strictly interpreted the law which regulates the time of holding elections in case of a dissolution, it would hardly be possible to check the passionate apprehensions which the death of the Republican leader has caused among the classes on whom the Republicans relied for an increased majority in the next Assembly. But the additional four weeks which the Ministry wrested from the law by a forced construction may yet prove a device that will return to plague the inventors.

Doubtless the conspicuous place which M. THIERS occupied in the Republican Party was to it a tower of strength. It was a strong, obvious, intelligible guarantee of order at home and of peace abroad. The statesman who put down the uprisings in Lyons and Paris in 1834 with so relentless a hand; who crushed the Commune of Paris in 1871, and who, after a life devoted to the advocacy of the most ambitious and belligerent foreign policy, made peace with Germany and earned the title of "Liberator of the Land," was one whom every one in France and in the courts of Europe knew could be trusted, as MACMAHON'S successor, to maintain a conservative policy. Being a Republican from pure reason and not from any sympathy with Republican extremists or any devotion to Republican ideals, it was easy to tell where he would stop. He had chosen Republicanism deliberately, because he believed it to be the wish of a larger party in France than sustained any other form of government, if not of an absolute majority, and because he believed that, properly administered, the Republic would continue to gain strength. He was not liable, therefore, to sacrifice the interests for which he had espoused Republicanism to any blind devotion to its ideas, or to hazard the growth in popularity which he expected for it by narrow or offensive measures. He was the one man who, as head of the Republic, could command all its power and reap for the nation all its benefits without incurring any of its serious dangers.

Among the foreign rulers with whom the policy of France and its internal condition are important, M. THIERS was at once respected and feared. He was known to possess foresight, prudence, and courage and energy as well. Under his lead France was not likely to be rash in adventures or easily provoked; but it was felt that the resources he was ready to husband would, if necessary, be fearlessly and ably employed to protect the country from real danger. In a word, he was more capable than any other statesman of giving to France all the weight she could hope to have in the affairs of Europe. Its foreign relations, therefore, in his keeping were likely to satisfy all the reasonable demands that a patriotic Frenchman could make, without involving the country in needless perils.

It would be folly to deny that the Republican Party possesses no leader and no combination of leaders from whom so much could be expected. But it does not follow that France will reject the Republican Party. In its dismay at the sudden and unlooked-for loss of the safest of Republican leaders, it may accept the MacMahon *régime* as affording the most immediate security; but it may also stop to consider whether that *régime* is really a secure one, and may decide that it is not so much so as that of the Republicans would be. It must be remembered that, after all, THIERS did not create Republicanism. He only accepted it, and that reluctantly, and the forces which brought about the state of things that convinced him of its expediency are by no means spent. On the contrary, they are stronger now than they ever were. The jealous rivalry of the factions which are severally opposed to the Republic was the chief cause which won for the latter the tardy adhesion of THIERS. He was persuaded, much against his wish, that there was no hope of a constitutional monarchy in France, because there was no royal family whom the country would accept. But there is less hope of such a form of government now than there was five years ago. The breach between the Bourbons and the Orleanists is widened, and while the former are more than ever identified with the Clerical party, the latter have been greatly weakened by those who followed THIERS into the ranks of the Republicans. On the other hand, M. THIERS at once hated and dreaded the Imperialists, and he was convinced that at heart the body of the French people shared his feeling. But since M. THIERS resigned the Presidency Imperialism has developed in far more offensive forms than it had done before. It has survived, if not the popular detestation, the sense which its followers had of that detestation, and has become more impudent, more unscrupulous, more reckless than at any time since the fall of the second Empire. During the present canvass it has shown itself at once ambitious and vindictive. In every part of France there have been daily occurences which must have shown the public that the Imperialists only await an opportunity to restore all the worst features of their former rule, with none of its redeeming traits. Nothing is more certain than that the French people, if they do not lose their heads under the influence of the sudden calamity which has befallen them, and if they stop to reflect, must see that a choice of the MacMahon *régime* is not a final choice. After the coalition has won the prize of power must come the struggle between the coalitionists as to who shall enjoy the prize. It is not peace and a settled order of affairs which are offered by the coalition, but the commencement of a new conflict in which at least two parties—the Clericals and the Bonapartists—are ready for desperate measures. On the other hand, should the Republicans succeed, they have the greatest possible stake in following the line of policy marked out by M. THIERS. It is by no means impossible that France, taking its sober second thought, will continue true to the cause which the greatest statesman of her recent history had so firmly and fully espoused. That she may do so is certainly the ardent wish of her friends in this country, which M. THIERS was wont to term "the harbinger of French liberty."

TROUBLES OF THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

The Democrats of Ohio are in trouble. They are very much afraid that somebody deceived them as to the character and eligibility of Mr. BISHOP, who has been put forward as their choice for Governor. In short, to use their own expressive phrase, they begin to suspect that they have been "sold out." Six weeks ago they were, or at least seemed to be, harmonious and united. They cried aloud with one voice that "the first great fraud in American politics" would have to be punished, and with marked unanimity predicted the overwhelming defeat of "those corrupt Republicans." But then came the State Convention, and their harmony and general good fellowship ceased to exist. BISHOP, an unknown figure-head, who had never been identified with the party, was forced upon the faithful, and, against the wishes of every old Democratic straight-out in the State, his name was placed at the head of their ticket. Then, trying to make the best of a bad bargain, they began to console themselves by recalling the fact that their candidate was one of the richest men in the State, and by assuring each other that he would "bleed" barrels of money for use in the campaign. He was further declared to be so personally popular in Hamilton County that he could carry that "pivot point" of the election without effort. In all these expectations the Democrats are now forced to admit that they have been woefully deceived. Even JOHN G. THOMPSON that most sanguine of men, who delights to have it known that he is "not only Sergeant-at-Arms of the National House of Representatives, but also Chairman of the Central Committee of Ohio Democrats," is unable longer to conceal the fact that the long-expected barrels of money are not forthcoming. For lack of them, or for some other reason, "the ever-faithful and invincible" have, up to this time, made a pitiable failure of their campaign. Never before have they held so few meetings, and never before have they been so poorly supplied with speakers. One of the marked peculiarities of a political contest in Ohio is that candidates for the chief magistracy are always expected to be brilliant orators who will make a personal canvass in all parts of the State. Mr. BISHOP, poor man, is unable to speak a dozen consecutive lines without becoming red in the face and losing his breath. Early in the campaign he tried very hard to overcome these unfortunate constitutional difficulties, but he only succeeded in making himself ridiculous, and he has now wisely concluded to take no further part in the pending contest.

But these are not the only troubles which have overtaken the brethren in Ohio. It will be remembered that for years past they have, by every means in their power, encouraged the formation of new parties, believing, or at least professing to believe, that the strength of "the eternal rock-ribbed and everlasting Democracy" could never be lessened by such organizations. But suddenly they find themselves hoist by their own petard, for it is now generally acknowledged that the formation of the labor party in Ohio will draw off many thousands of votes from the Democratic ticket. In addition to all this it is whispered in well-informed circles that the Pendleton wing of the party is preparing to sacrifice the State ticket in order to secure the election of their favorite to the United States Senate. The desire of a number of prominent politicians to secure this end was manifested early last Spring, when his friends tried to secure for him the complimentary vote of the Democratic members of the Legisiature that elected STANLEY MATTHEWS. They were defeated in this attempt, but they were not disheartened. In the Columbus Convention, held a few weeks ago, PENDLETON'S candidacy for the Senatorship did a great deal to mar the harmony of the proceedings. Indeed, it was mainly because of the Senatorial contest that BISHOP, who could offend nobody, was brought to the front and finally nominated. This action of the convention was at first regarded as the end of all PENDLETON'S chances, but recently there has been a marked change in the situation. BISHOP can make no personal canvass; he has no personal following; he refuses to foot the bills contracted by the campaign managers. In Democratic parlance, "he won't bleed." Further than this, he has absolutely no strength in Hamilton County, being particularly disliked by the Germans of Cincinnati, because of his Know-Nothing record. In short, he is exceedingly unpopular in all PENDLETON'S strongholds, and in other parts of the State meets with only a lukewarm support. Under these circumstances we should not be surprised to see Southern Ohio give a much larger Democratic vote for members of the Legislature than for Governor and other State offices. Mr. PENDLETON cannot be regarded as a scrupulous man; the political methods of his followers have not always been above suspicion, and just now they make no secret of the fact that they care very little for the success of the gentleman whose name is at the head of their State ticket. It is obvious to observing persons both in and out of Ohio that they would willingly sacrifice Mr. BISHOP if by so doing they could secure the election of a Democratic Legislature.

KLEPTOMANIA.

It is only of late years that we have fully comprehended the true nature of drunkenness. Formerly most persons looked with contempt and indignation upon the man who squandered his money in drink and beat his wife and starved his children. We now know that such a man is not deserving of the slightest blame, but rather deserves our earnest sympathy. The drunkard is merely suffering from a disease more painful than small-pox or cholera. This disease, which is impressively entitled dipsomania, is, in some cases, inherited from a dipsomaniacal ancestor, but is ordinarily communicated to the sufferer by the loathsome rum-seller. It is the latter and not the former who should be hated and denounced. Drunkenness would be impossible were there no rum-sellers. Possessed by a fiendish desire to afflict his fellow-man, the rum-seller selects a victim and forces him to drink. He follows him day and night with a bottle in one hand and a revolver in the other, and insists that he shall drink or die. No drunkard ever voluntarily drank a drop of ardent spirits. It is the fiendish and persistent rum-seller that is solely responsible for the existence and spread of dipsomania. At least, such is the impression conveyed by "temperance" orators and writers, who have so conclusively shown us that the drunkard deserves all the pity and tender care that we can possibly lavish upon him.

What strikes the philosophic mind as extremely odd is the fact that although we have clearly divined the true nature of drunkenness, and have ceased to do injustice to the drunkard by treating him as though he were an objectionable and voluntary brute, we have failed to perceive that all so-called crime is disease and that all criminals ought to be exclusively objects of pity. So far as that large and worthy class of our fellow-citizens—the thieves—are concerned, an occasional lawyer or medical man has had glimpses of the truth and has proclaimed the great fact that stealing is a disease—to wit, kleptomania. Still, our courts continue to look upon the thief as a criminal, and our philanthropists refrain from extending to him their sympathies and recognizing him as a martyr.

Nothing is clearer than that the thief is the victim of the loathsome property-holder. Were there no property-holders there would be no theives. PROUDHON saw this truth and announced it in his axiom, "Property is theft," but the age was too stupid to receive it. We are guilty of an act of gross injustice when we despise and punish the unhappy man who is suffering from kleptomania induced by the fiendish malignity of the property-holder. The latter makes it the business of his life to collect articles of value and to thus lure the kleptomaniac to steal them. Instead of treating the property-holder as a criminal, for whom no punishment would be sufficiently severe, we actually throw about him the protection of the law and license him to own property. The banker is permitted to open his gilded palace of vice in our public streets, and there is no healthy public sentiment which stamps him with infamy. No band of praying women can visit his bank with axes, in order to break open the safe where his body and soul destroying cash is kept and to publicly burn it on the sidewalk. The property-holder is welcomed in society where the thief would be haughtily shown to the door. And yet it is the property-holder who makes the thief, and is solely responsible for the existence of kleptomania.

As soon as the true nature of the disease from which the poor blameless thief is suffering becomes thoroughly understood there will be no lack of philanthropists to care for his welfare. A kleptomaniac asylum will be built in some picturesque rural locality, and the State will annually appropriate $30,000 for its support. In this asylum confirmed thieves will find all the comforts of a home combined with all the luxuries of a Summer watering-place hotel at an extremely low price. They will have pleasant rooms, good board, a genial and attentive landlord, a well-furnished reading-room, a hall for private theatricals, and in fact everything that the most delicately nurtured thief could desire. There will, of course, be a village within easy reach, to which the thieves can go at any time, and where they can find everything that they may wish to steal. While in the asylum they will naturally be expected to refrain from stealing the proprietor's property, and will perhaps have occasional mustard-plasters applied to their backs, or soothing syrup administered to them in mild doses, in order to cure them of the least desire to steal. After a few weeks spent at this delightful resort the thief will return to his old haunts refreshed, strengthened, and ready to crack every crib that may present itself to his notice.

With the aid of such an asylum as this we can do a vast deal for the comfort of those who are now suffering from kleptomania. At the same time legislation can prevent the spread of the disease. Instead of legislating against the blameless thief we must legislate against the property-holder. What is needed is a strict prohibitory law absolutely forbidding any one to hold property. There must be no exception made in favor of umbrellas, upon the false plea that they are not property and can hence do no harm. The difference between umbrellas and money is simply one of degree, and the man who begins to steal the former is morally certain to steal the latter in due time. Many an honest man who fancied that he could safely steal an umbrella, now and then, for his silk-hat's sake, has sunk, step by step, until he has become a common and shameless savings bank President. The only safety lies in enforcing total abstinence from property in every form. The moment we abolish all property we put a complete stop to theft. If we had a new and really intelligent St. PAUL among us—one who had a little of the spirit of true philanthropy—he would nobly say that "if property made his brother to offend he would own no property." Thus we see that the Bible requires us to compel other men to abstain from owning property as plainly as it requires us to pass prohibitory liquor laws. When philanthropy and the Bible are thus unmistakable in their teachings, what honest man can refuse to join in a crusade against property and its inevitable consequence—theft?

Just here something ought, of course, to be said about property sweeping like a deluge over the land, but want of space will compel the omission of that forcible metaphor.

THE GREAT TURKISH SCHEME.

It was the maxim of a great modern strategist always to strike an enemy on the recoil after an unsuccessful attack; and the Russians would seem to have done so, if any faith is to be placed in the telegram sent from Gorny-Studeni that Lovatz has been taken by Gens. MERETINSKI and SKOBELEFF. This, if true, implies a complete severing of OSMAN Pasha's line, the absolute isolation of the Plevna troops, and the probability of an immediate attack upon them by superior numbers; but such an unexpectedly brilliant success requires to be authenticated by a confirmation which it has not yet received.

Even should it prove false, however, it cannot be disputed that the blow just struck by the Turkish leaders, although given with rare vigor and desperate courage, has missed its mark. The Russian dash across the Balkan failed because its authors would not wait long enough. The Turkish attempt to reconquer Bulgaria, on the other hand, has failed because the assailants have waited too long. Now that they have had time to intrench themselves in a strong central position, keeping the three Turkish commanders wide apart, the invaders can well remain satisfied with allowing their enemy to spend his rage upon well-manned earth-works and bristling batteries. To mass 60,000 men on either flank of the Russian Army, and 30,000 more in its front, and then, by a sudden stroke with all three forces combined, to break it in pieces, was undoubtedly an able conception; but, above all things, it required that perfect simultaneous action which Generals at a distance from one another seldom if ever attain, and Turkish Generals least of all. The three attacks have been made in detail instead of together; and two out of three have failed. MEHEMET ALI, indeed, has gained six miles of ground, although with the disadvantage of finding himself before another position stronger than that which he stormed on Thursday. But OSMAN Pasha, after one of the most gallant struggles of the war, has been beaten off with loss along the whole line, not retaining even the redoubt which he had won, and SULEIMAN, the unlucky, is still hovering disconsolately, like MOORE'S Peri at the gate of Paradise, around the hopeless "no thoroughfare" of the Schipka Pass, watching it with his Egyptian infantry, while the shattered Army recovers itself as it may. These two repulses and this one success have cost Turkey 12,000 of her finest soldiers. Well might the Russian Commander-in-Chief repeat the words of Marshal VILLARS to LOUIS XIV. after the defeat of Malplaquet: "Let Heaven but be pleased to grant us one more such 'defeat,' and your Majesty's enemies are annihilated."

Still, wars are brought to a successful close, not by repelling assaults, but by making them; and, sooner or later, the Russians must become the assailants in their turn. When they do so, they will have no easy task. The men who thrice charged up to the very muzzles of the Russian guns, last Friday, through a cross-fire of cannon and musketry, are enemies not to be slighted, especially under the guidance of a leader like MEHEMET ALI, to whom all the vigor of OMAR Pasha appears to have descended, though with but little of the great Hungarian's military genius. Hitherto every battle has been a storming of intrenched positions on one side or the other. The question of Turkish and Russian fighting power on an open field is still to be tried; and when the day of trial comes discipline may be hard put to it to hold its own against the frantic valor of fanaticism.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT IN SCOTLAND.

COURTESIES SHOWN BY MUNICIPAL BODIES AND PRIVATE GENTLEMEN—A VISIT TO DUNROBIN CASTLE.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Yesterday morning ex-President Grant and party left Edinburgh on a visit to Melrose and the neighborhood. They returned in the evening. The General was to take up his quarters last night in a Pullman car at Waverly Station, and leave this morning for the north on a visit to the Duke of Sutherland at Dunrobin Castle.

Gen. Grant has arranged to pay another visit to Dundee in the course of next week. He is to be presented with the freedom of the burghs of Elgin and Inverness. The magistrates of Inverness are expected to confer the honor when he is returning from Sutherlandshire. A deputation of the Elgin Town Council has been invited to wait upon him at Dunrobin Castle.

GENERAL NOTES.

New-Hampshire now has 934 miles of railroad in operation.

Chief-Justice Church is reported to be confined to his bed by illness.

An Arkansas tombstone is ornamented with a six-shooter carved upon it.

Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees is to lecture before New-England lyceums this Fall.

A mule that can trot a mile in 2:30 is the present boast of Lafayette, Ind.

Some of the Democrats of Boston imagine that they want a two-cent evening paper.

Officer Watts, of Boston, has killed 500 dogs, and wants the city to pay him $1 a piece for them.

The little village of St. Martinsville, La., has furnished four Justices for the Supreme Court of the State.

The Directors of the Poor in Pennsylvania are to hold a meeting in Lock Haven Sept. 18 and 19.

It is denied that a flaw has been discovered in the big gun recently cast at the South Boston iron-foundry.

Gen. B. F. Butler received and declined an invitation to deliver the address at the Rutland County (Vt.) Fair.

Some of the farmers in West Stratford, Conn., are proud of their success in the experiment of raising sweet potatoes this season.

It took 53 pall-bearers to bury Raphael Semmes. Half-hour guns were fired all day at Mobile, Ala., on the day of the funeral.

The Republicans of Wisconsin are reported to be more sanguine of success and more determined to win than they were a little while ago.

The safe arrival of six valuable ships at San Francisco, within a few days past, after long passages, has relieved the minds of owners and underwriters immensely.

The commission to compile the statutes of New-Hampshire is to begin work at once. It consists of Judges Sargent and Wiggin and L. W. Barton, and they have a big job before them.

A Florida boy has succeeded, in some inexplicable way, in so far taming an alligator that it comes to the pier at his call and takes food out of his hand. Some cloudy morning it may take the Florida boy too.

A boy, 17 years old, died in Charlestown, Mass., last week of hemorrhage resulting from the extraction of a tooth six days before, and the Boston *Post* says that nine of his relatives "died from similar causes."

The rice crop of Louisiana increased from 20,000 barrels in 1866 to over 175,000 barrels in 1876. The yield for this year is estimated by the New-Orleans *Democrat* at nearly 170,000 barrels, on a decreased acreage.

Senator Wadleigh, of New-Hampshire, expresses the intention to support the President in all his efforts for reform and for the pacification of the South. Senator Rollins is reticient, but thinks the civil service order will be a dead letter.

The Galveston *News*, itself Democratic, says that the Democratic papers of Texas, smarting under the failures of the last Legislature and the land-grab scandal, begin to ask that something more than party zeal be required of candidates for office.

The Republicans of Minnesota will hold a State Convention in St. Paul, on Thursday, 27th inst., for the nomination of candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and Railroad Commissioner.

Senator Dawes is represented to express approval of the President's Southern policy, and to say that if it fails the Republican Party ought to take care that the country shall see that it fails because the Southern States are not prepared for such treatment.

The Atlanta *Independent* says that Robert Toombs wants 7 per cent. for the money he lent to pay the expenses of the Georgia Constitutional Convention. Many of the State's bondholders get but 6 per cent., and others get neither interest nor principal.

The Democrats of Iowa have nominated for Governor a man who, four years ago, in his capacity of Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and in open State Convention, formally announced that the Democratic Party had "survived its usefulness," and that then was the time to "bury it out of sight."

The Petersburg, (Va.) *Index-Appeal* has discovered a new tobacco pest in the shape of a bug "having a small bill like a mosquito's, only larger," with which it perforates the leaf of the plant, whereupon the leaf wilts and dies. It is represented to be very tenacious of life, and is found in large numbers in some localities.

A Mississippi paper says that during a recent illness of the telegraph operator at Martinsville, on the Jackson Railroad, the office was managed by Mollie Short, who is only 10 years of age. She sent messages and trains, and received orders for conductors from the train-dispatcher's office, in a very satisfactory manner.

The Edenton (N. C.) *Times* has this shark story: "A citizen of Dare County told us a day or two since that one day last Fall he made a haul with his seine in the ocean, and caught 102 sharks. The seine was only 280 yards long, and he says that twice as many sharks got away as he landed." That was a bad day for sharks.

It seems that the Philadelphia *North American* was in error in its assertion that the Grand Jury of the Quarter Sessions Court of that city condemned the use of communion wine. Its foreman says that he wrote every word contained in the presentment, and, although a strong temperance man, would not dare to advocate the abandonment of the use of said emblem.

A landlord in San Francisco has sent a notification to certain of his tenants which reads: "I learn with regret that you employ a Chinese servant and buy vegetables from Chinese. Being convinced that the salvation of California depends solely upon promoting the interests of white labor only, you will greatly oblige me by not patronizing or employing henceforth Chinese in any shape or manner." This is commended by a local journal as a step in the right direction.

MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—The will of the late Mrs. Caroline Street, of New-Haven, in addition to the $75,000 gift to the Yale Art School, bequeaths $3,000 to the Ladies' Home Missionary Society of First Church, $4,000 to the Home for Indigent Women, and $5,000 to Miss Melinda Rankin for a Protestant mission in Mexico. The remainder of her property goes to the Women's Board of Missions. Of the sum bequeathed to the Art School, $50,000 is for a professorship of painting, the will providing that the incumbent shall be a Director of the school, and selecting Prof. Weir for the position. The remainder establishes a professorship of drawing, with a salary of $2,500.

REUNION OF SOLDIERS.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 4.—At a meeting of ex-Federal and Confederate soldiers held in this city to-day, the question of holding a grand reunion of the members of both armies in this city next year was discussed. The initiative was taken by the appointment of a committee on organization consisting of 13 Union and 12 Confederate soldiers to arrange for State organizations throughout the country, and a similarly mixed committee to visit Marietta, Ohio, and invite the co-operation of the ex-soldiers now gathered there.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Brooks Hughes, a well-to-do farmer and prominent Democrat of Hyde Park, N. Y., committed suicide yesterday morning, by hanging.

Dr. L. B. Herrick, the inventor of some patent medicines at Rochester, N. Y., died yesterday, of congestion of the lungs. He was 62 years of age. He had been indisposed for four months.

Samuel Reynolds, a prominent manufacturer and citizen of Allegheny City, Penn., died on Sunday night, from injuries received on Wednesday last by falling through a misplaced grating on Penn-avenue, Pittsburg, Penn.

THE CONFLICT IN THE EAST.

GENERAL FEATURES OF THE WAR.

RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS FOR WINTER—REINFORCEMENTS MOVING FORWARD TO THE SEAT OF WAR—THE OFFENSIVE TO BE TAKEN BY THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS SOON—OPERATIONS OF THE TURKS.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A Russian official dispatch announces that the Russians have reoccupied Soukgoum-Kaleh. The Abchasian coast is now clear of Turks, and the insurrection in the interior has been suppressed.

Reuter's Telegram Company has received the following dispatch from Bucharest: "The army under the Grand Duke Nicholas will resume the offensive very shortly, while the troops under the Czarewitch will remain on the defensive, confronting Mehemet Ali Pasha. The Russians are continually receiving reinforcements, and provisions are being prepared for a new Russian corps numbering 20,000 men now entering Roumania."

A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople announces that the Turkish Parliament has been convoked for Nov. 13.

The Vienna *Political Correspondence's* special from Belgrade states that councils of war under the Presidency of Prince Milan continue to discuss plans of campaign. All officers have been ordered to join their regiments by the 13th inst.

Reuter's Erzeroum dispatch, dated Sept. 4, reports that the Turks threaten the plain of Erivan, and make reconnoissances as far as the Aras River.

The *Times'* leading articles of yesterday and to-day are devoted to showing the needlessness of the present war—its excessive costliness in men and money far outweighing its possibilities for good—and the danger of eventual Russian failure. From all of which the *Times* concludes that the present moment is propitious for intervention, and that Germany and England ought to take the initiative to bring about a truce.

The *Times'* Vienna dispatch, reviewing the operations in Bulgaria, says there is believed to be a certain amount of jealousy between the Turkish commanders Osman Pasha, Suleiman Pasha, and Mehemet Ali Pasha, which prevent their working thoroughly in concert.

A Russian official dispatch dated Gorney-Studeni, 7:35 o'clock this morning, says: "Lovatz was yesterday carried by assault by Russian troops under Generals Mercitinsky and Skobeloff. No details have yet been received."

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent telegraphs: "The Russian General, Richter, has ordered the purchase of building material for barracks for 200,000 men, half of which are to be erected in Bulgaria. All the engineers have been ordered to prepare for the regular siege of Rustchuk."

The Russians officially estimate their losses at the Schipka Pass at 1,200 killed and 3,000 wounded.

The *Daily News'* correspondent at Vienna sends the following: "Trouble is expected in Thessaly. The state of siege was proclaimed for the purpose of disarming the Greek inhabitants. Many districts will refuse to disarm because marauding bands of Bashi-Bazonks and Circassians are roaming about the country committing outrages.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent telegraphs as follows: "Accounts coming from various sources all record the impression still existing in Belgrade that despite the demonstrative action with which military preparations are carried on the Servians do not mean to enter the field just now, but are waiting for the fortune of war to declare itself. Persons here who have kept careful records of the reinforcements which have gone to Shumla estimate that Mehemet Ali must have nearly 160,000 men. Taking away 60,000 of these for garrisons and to guard the line toward the Dobrudscha there would remain about 100,000 for field operations.

AFTER THE BATTLE AT PELISAT.

TRACES OF THE HEAVY LOSSES OF THE TURKS—A DESPERATE ATTACK AND A DESPERATE RESISTANCE—A CORRESPONDENT'S CRITICISM OF THE RUSSIAN DEFENSE.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The special correspondent of the *Daily News* at Poredin under date of Sept. 1, telegraphs as follows: "I rode over the battlefield when the Pelisat affair was over. The Turks left very few wounded, and only about 300 dead on the field. Their losses could be better judged by the number of knapsacks with which the ground was strewn. In front of the Russian trenches, half way between Pelisat and Egalince, the Turkish dead were lying so close that they might have shaken hands with the Russians lying inside. It was a desperate attack and a desperate resistance. The attack seems to have been well directed. It was made so suddenly, and with such violence, that the Russian redoubt was taken almost by surprise the first time. It was, in fact, taken almost before Gen. Zotoff knew the attack had begun. From a Russian point of view look upon the whole system of fighting in fortifications as a mistaken one. It would have been much better for Gen. Zotoff to have retreated and drawn the Turks out into the open country where their inaptness at executing manœuvres on the field of battle would have put them at great disadvantage with the well drilled Russian troops. The Russians have always been wanting the Turks to come out and fight in the open, set they retrench themselves in such a manner that the Turks have no temptation to come out, and find it impossible to do so when they try. If the Russians wish to fight them in the open, they should offer them temptations to come out in the open, and not meet them everywhere with fortifications."

BRITISH GRAIN TRADE AND CROPS.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK BY THE MARK LANE EXPRESS—THE WEATHER, THE HARVEST AND THE GRAIN SUPPLY.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its usual weekly review of the British corn trade, says: "Most of the English wheat crop is now cut, but the carrying of grain has been greatly delayed by the persistent rainfall which has been experienced in many parts of the kingdom, especially in the northern counties. Fortunately, the temperature has not been unseasonably low, so that the damage from sprouting has not been so great as would have been the case had the wheat been normally warm. Disastrous reports reach us from Scotland, where storms and rainfall have wrought irreparable damage both in cereals and hay, which, entirely rotted on the ground under the excessive moisture. The harvest in the north would have been three weeks or a month late under any circumstances, but the recent storms render it problematical when the crops will be secured. The weather has also been unfavorable for potatoes, and the disease has been spreading in an alarming manner. The yield of cereals, taken altogether, is decidedly bad throughout the kingdom, and the condition of which a good deal of the wheat has been gathered and stacked renders it improbable that the offerings at the principal markets will be on anything but a limited scale for some weeks to come. The quality of the new grain is decidedly inferior to last year's, and a considerable admixture of dry foreign will be required to render it fit for present use.

"Barley cutting has only just begun, but if the weather is anything like favorable for harvesting a much better yield of this cereal is anticipated than appeared before the rain set in. A firmer tone has been apparent in the wheat trade, both at the Mark-lane and country markets, although the depressing effect of continued large importations of foreign grain into London has, to a great extent, deprived the market of the support it derives from unfavorable weather. A fair amount of business, however, was done at a shilling per quarter more money, albeit there has been nothing like excitement in the trade, and the demand has been of a very competitive character. The striking proof has been afforded, were any needed, of the inferior condition of some of the crops, in the fact that Australia and New-Zealand wheats, which closely resemble English white, have been purchased, doubtless for the purpose of admixture with some of our own growth required for immediate use. It is, however, improbable that the recent firmness will lead to any material rise in values, as supplies continue on a very liberal scale. Our granaries are glutted with wheat, and the impetus of a Continental demand, even if the French crop turns out as short as it is represented, can scarcely be looked for so soon after the harvest. A good deal of attention has recently been drawn toward maize, the imports of which for some time past have been on a very moderate scale. It appears likely that a rise in this article may speedily be looked for, as there has been a decidedly better demand of late, and large sales have been made at an advance of sixpence per quarter."

NEWSBOYS QUARRELING.

Thomas Browly, aged 17, who resides at the Newsboys' Lodging-house, quarreled with another boy, named William Barry, at the corner of Madison and James streets, last night. Barry ended the controversy by stabbing Browly in the side. The wounded youth was sent to Chambers-Street Hospital. Barry escaped arrest.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

The Fall and Winter season at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre was entered upon yesterday evening. Its inception was marked by the performance of a new drama in five acts, entitled "The Dark City." The representation of this work began at 8 o'clock, and ended after midnight. If the story of "The Dark City" were less complicated than it is it would be difficult, under the circumstances, to rehearse its incidents, and the plot being exceedingly elaborate we shall not now attempt to deal with the subject. The task will be made lighter, we doubt not, in the future, for Mr. Daly will find it necessary to use the pruning-knife with a free hand if his latest achievement is to have more than an ephemeral existence. There is sufficient business carried on in "The Dark City" to supply material for three plays of ordinary length, and hence an amount of confusion in the spectator's mind which is fatal to the enjoyment of its best elements. A defect less easily remedied than a superabundance of events and dialogue consists in "The Dark City" being cast in a sadly antiquated mold. Conspiracies hatched between wealthy rogues and poor scoundrels in public parks and market places, the kidnapping of richly-attired ladies who wander through the lower wards of the city after night-fall, and scenes on the river after the fashion of those in "Under the Gaslight," are scarcely suited to interest the public of the period, and especially that portion of the public to which the Fifth-Avenue Theatre looks for success. Liberal excision, however, may accomplish wonders, and we shall suspend judgment until yesterday's experiences have had time to be fruitful. "The Dark City" bears considerable resemblance to a French drama entitled "Les Compagnons de la Truelle," *anglice*, "The Companions of the Hod." But it is localized with Mr. Daly's wonted skill, and the incidents which occur are no more impossible in New-York them they would be in Paris. The piece is respectably acted, and placed upon the stage with infinite taste and generosity. Mr. Barrymore, aside from a chronic tendency to imitate Mr. Coghlan's mannerisms—that is to say, Mr. Coghlan's weak points—fills the important rôle of *Dudley Arden*, a fine young fellow, who enlists everybody's sympathy and comes out triumphant after a tremendous series of persecutions; Mr. Frank Hardenberg endows *Nicholas Vannart*, an aged and opulent rascal, with plenty of character; Mr. Fisher portrays *Maxwell*, a paragon of goodness, with dignity and earnestness, and Messrs. Lewis, Davidge, and Studley, have parts to which they are well fitted. The female personages are allotted to Miss Ada Dyas, who sighs through the drama in a rather colorless way, to Miss Emily Rigl, who, on account of her German accent, is introduced as a French Viscountess, and to Mrs. Gilbert. The scenery is superb, and a picture of the City Hall Park by gaslight and a set representing the roofs of several houses, with a bird's eye view of an easily-recognized section of New-York beyond, are to be classed with the most realistic things of the kind ever looked upon. "The Dark City" is to be given at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre until further notice.

SCIENTIFIC MEN IN COUNCIL.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION—PRESIDENT WELLS ON THE RELATION OF ECONOMIC LAW TO PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MORALITY—THE ARRIVALS OF MEMBERS YESTERDAY.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 4.—David A. Wells, President of the American Social Science Association, opened the session here this evening with an address on "The Relation of Economic Laws to Public and Private Morality." He said that this subject had not heretofore received the attention it merited. No economic author had ever written on it. For 18 centuries controversies on this subject had been on abstract reasonings, not going to experience. Taking up the early social condition of Europe, he said it was controlled by a spirit of antagonism between man and man, nation and nation; false economic laws—that what one man gained others lost, so each State sought to impose tolls and restrictions, not only on trade between nations, but also of cities, derived from imports on trade, and each trade and occupation was fenced in by unions and guilds, secrets and mysteries. No one could be allowed to follow trade except he was a freeman of the town or city. He stigmatized as imperial the system by which freemen in trades surrounded themselves. In France the right to follow an occupation became an heirloom to be transmitted by will or marriage. So restricted did things become under this system that no single craftsman could make even so small a thing as a bucket, but four separate tradesmen must be employed. He said, strange as it may seem, the United States Internal Revenue law in force in 1865 was almost as bad. It was once referred to the Commissioner to know if a man who bought materials for a house and used some in repairing a carriage should not pay taxes as a manufacturer. He read the edict of Turgot, the great French Minister, against guilds. There, he said, it had come to be considered that the right to labor was a royal right, which he denounced as a heresy to be rejected. The right to labor is inherent in man and inalienable. The relations of labor and capital under the rules abrogated by Turgot were crudest and imperfect. By them capital was destroyed and accumulation prevented. Under the condition of affairs prevailing from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century production was impeded and capital could not accumulate. All business was disarranged. That barbarism did not return was due to the fact that human labor is unconquerable. Yet labor, through its representatives, did its best to prevent and hinder advancement. This is illustrated by the difficulties overcome by James Watt, first as an apprentice and then as a journeyman in England and Scotland. He was only able to work in the precincts of a college as an operative for it. He never could have succeeded if the trade laws could have prevented. Every nation sought to monopolize trade and prevent other nations from sharing therein. Wars were declared and carried on to break down trade rivals. It is only through a study of English trade laws that the true cause of the American Revolution can be found. Restrictions on trade were the main causes. Otis' argument against writs of assistance was against a system which authorized the searching of houses for contraband goods. He compared these ante-Revolutionary writs with those issued in New-York City within five years, which, instead of searching for goods, searched for private papers to find evidence of illegal trade. Such false economic laws made the people a nation of law-breakers. John Hancock was the very prince of contraband traders, and the day on which the battle of Lexington was fought was set down as a holiday. Acquiescence was to have been had on some of his acts. As contraband trades all felt that the Government was their enemy, fully half the commerce of the world before the Revolution was contraband or brigandage. In Europe numerous trades influenced the habits of men lived by breaking the laws of trade. Had it not been for trade illegally carried on, commerce would have ceased. With the abrogation of these restrictions laws, public and private morality increased. Even such matters as teaching the deaf and dumb were hedged in by law in England, which prevented Gallaudet from learning how to instruct them, and he had to go to France for knowledge to enable him to set up his institution here. There is no such great cause of danger to our institutions as that arising from public and private immorality. So in 1864 the taint of corruption thus entered everywhere. In that year fully $50,000,000 were taken from the pockets of the people by corrupt legislation. The tax on whisky was put up step by step until it reached 1,000 per cent. on its cost. When the tax was reduced from $2 to 50 cents per gallon, the revenue increased from $18,000,000 to $44,000,000. Tax and other laws are enacted seemingly to encourage smuggling, bribing, premiums on evasions. Usury laws were particularly denounced. Mr. Wells was attentively listened to by a large audience, who show a deeper interest in the meetings of the association this year than they did last year here.

Among those who arrived to-day to attend the sessions of the convention were J. Randolph Tucker and F. M. Logan, of Virginia; Mr. Nicholas, of South Carolina; Gen. John P. Townsend and Edward T. Potter, of New-York; Prof. W. P. Wells, of Detroit; Dr. John B. Chapin, of the Willard Asylum, New-York; Prof. Emil Carl Hunt, of Louisiana, and Prof. Hammond, of Iowa, who will all read papers or make addresses during the week. The other members who arrived are: J. V. L. Pruyn, Dr. Charles S. Hoyt, Dr. C. H. Lowell, of the New-York State Board of Charities; Prof. Chase and Thomas Coggeshall, of Rhode Island; Henry W. Lord, of the Michigan Board of Charities; Leroy Parker, of the Michigan Board of Health; Andrew E. Elmore and Dr. Tilton, of the Wisconsin Board of Charities, and Charles F. Donnelly, of Massachusetts, all of whom will take part in the conference on charities, at which Dr. Pruyn will preside instead of Gov. Robinson. Rev. W. H. Channing, of England; David Dudley Field, Joseph L. Pope, Robert Treat Paine, and Dr. D. F. Lincoln, of Boston; Rufus King, of Cincinnati; Henry Hitchcock, of St. Louis; Prof. Horsford, of Harvard; Prof. F. A. Walker, of Yale; Carroll D. Wright, and Dr. Estes Howe, of Massachusetts, and many other members have also arrived.

THE CONVENTION AT NASHVILLE.

THE AMERICAN SCIENCE ASSOCIATION—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED—INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF GEOLOGISTS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION—NUMEROUS PAPERS READ.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 4.—The American Science Association met at 10 A. M., Prof. Newcomb in the chair. The following resolutions were adopted: To appoint a committee on the introduction of studies in science into the schools of the country, and report from time to time facts relating to the subject and methods of facilitating the object sought. Also, a committee on the relation of science to industrial arts, to report annually. Also, a committee to petition Congress for such organization of the meteorological service as will utilize material collected by making it a subject of special research and discussion by scientific experts.

Prof. Hunt, from the Committee on International Congress of Geologists, presented a report showing that a circular issued by the committee, proposing arrangements for an international exhibition at the Paris Exposition of 1878, had been sent out to the scientific societies of the world. Co-operation had been promised from societies of France, Spain, Italy, England, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Austria, Hungary, Brazil, Chili, and Mexico. The United States Government had not yet accepted the invitation of France, but it was hoped measures to that end would be taken at the approaching extra session of Congress. The following papers were read: "On the Origin of Structural Radiation," by Prof. E. D. Cope; "Ancient Excavations in North Carolina," by A. A. Julian; "Exploration of Graves of Mound-Builders in Missouri," by Prof. H. N. Rust; "Study of the Structure of the Indian Language," by J. W. Powell; "The Geology and Topography of the Tennessee Oil Region," by J. B. Killebrew; "Notes on the Geology of the Rocky Mountains," by C. S. Hunt; "A Specimen of Cyrtodonta Ventricosa from the Lower Silurian," by Prof. Safford; "Variation of Fresh Water Mollusks of the United States, and their Geographical Distribution," by A. G. Wetherby; "The use of Post Route Maps in the Advancement of Science," by B. S. Bedrick. In Section A, papers were read by E. B. Elliott, on "The Monetary Question," and on "Standard Time," and by R. H. Thurston on "The Work of the United States Board Appointed to Test Iron, Steel, and other Metals." At the night session resolutions of thanks to the local committee were passed, and there were mutual expressions congratulatory of the success of the first meeting in the South in 16 years, after which the association adjourned *sine die*. Quite a number of the members leave to-morrow for Chattanooga, some of whom will participate in an excursion to Texas under the direction of Prof. Cope.

THE LATE E. L. DAVENPORT.

ARRIVAL OF THE BODY IN THIS CITY—THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL TO-DAY—RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

The body of the late E. L. Davenport arrived in this City yesterday forenoon, and was conveyed to the residence of Miss Fanny Davenport. The funeral services will be held, in accordance with previous announcement, at Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church, Fifth-avenue and Forty-fifth street, at 9 A. M. to-day. The pall-bearers will be Chief-Justice Daly, Judge John R. Brady, Gen. George M. Dodge, Edward D. Stephens, Col. John W. Forney, Frank Mayo, Henry C. Jarrett, and Augustin Daly. Messrs. Owen Fawcett, Frank Bennett, Frank Chapman, and John Drew will officiate as ushers at the church. The following musical programme will be performed during the services:

Funeral March, E minor.....Mendelssohn
Quartet, "Rest, Spirit, Rest".....Rooke
Hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee".....Mason
Quartet, "Sleep Thy Last Sleep".....Barnby
Brutus Elegia.....Mascagnante
(Introduced in Julius Cæsar by G. Operti.)

The choir will consist of Miss Annie Borie, soprano; Miss Wilkinson, contralto; Mr. William Castle, tenor; Mr. J. Benitz, basso; Mr. Henry Peakes, basso, and A. J. Holden, organist. All the members of the deceased actor's family, with the exception of Mrs. Davenport, are at Canton, Penn., and Miss Blanche Davenport, who is sick in Milan, will accompany the body to the church and thence to the cemetery. Several beautiful floral tributes were sent to the house yesterday, and many more will be sent to the church by friends and admirers of the dead tragedian. The E. L. Davenport Club held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, and adopted the following:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to take from our midst our beloved associate, E. L. Davenport, one of the most accomplished artists, and one of the most genial gentlemen associated with the American stage, the kingly head of a family distinguished in the annals of the drama, and the Honorary President of our club.

Resolved, That in his death the association, which has had the honor of bearing his name, has lost an ardent friend, an supporter, and one who has been, by word and act, ever ready to promote our pleasure and encourage our amateur efforts and that we shall ever cherish his memory as a tie between the happy past, the dead present, and the vacant future.

That his loss to the profession, of which he was one of the most eminent members, will be deeply deplored, both at home and abroad, and in every place where the genius of Shakespeare and other dramatists of the past have shed its rays; and a grateful people will ever remember, with no ordinary pride, his efforts to elevate the drama, and his success in lending dignity to the legitimate stage, which have not been excelled by any of his coadjutors.

That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the family which is bereft of his tender care; to the companion whose happiness and success in the profession he so loved, he held as dear as his own, and to the children who will sadly miss his fatherly love and guidance.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family, and that the members of the club attend the funeral on Wednesday morning.

C. H. MORRELL, President.
N. R. MONACHESI, Secretary.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—1 A. M.—The pressure has risen in the Atlantic States, and is now highest off the South and Middle Atlantic coasts. It has fallen west of the Mississippi, and is lowest in Texas and the North-west. South-west winds and slightly warmer, clear weather prevail throughout the lower lake region, the Middle and East Atlantic States. Cloudy and rainy weather prevails in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the South-west. Brisk southerly winds and clear weather are reported from the coast of Texas. The rivers rose on Tuesday at Shreveport and fell somewhat at St. Louis.

INDICATIONS.

For the Middle States and New-England, increasing south-east to south-west winds, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, and stationary or rising pressure.

For the South Atlantic States, north-east to south-east winds, rising, followed by falling, barometer, warmer, cloudy, or partly cloudy weather, and occasional rains.

For the Gulf States, north-east, veering to south-east winds, falling barometer, partly cloudy weather, and numerous rains, possibly followed by cooler northerly winds in Western Texas.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, cloudy and possibly rainy weather, south-east to south-west winds, falling barometer, and stationary temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and lake region, at northern stations, cooler north and east winds, partly cloudy weather, and stationary or rising barometer, and at southern stations, warmer south-west winds, falling barometer, and cloudy or partly cloudy weather.

The rivers will change but little, except a slight rise in the South-west.

SWINDLERS ARRESTED.

On the 10th of August "Ferdinand Buckingham" was arrested in this City for forgery. The detectives identified him as Chauncey Johnson, a notorious criminal now in State Prison, and were very much astonished when they were proven wrong. They were then at a loss to know who he really was. On Aug. 12, a person who uses the alias of "John N. Smith, of Harlem," and who was until recently a reporter on the *Tribune*, appeared in the detective office at Police Head-quarters, and said he knew a respectable gentleman, named George W. Simms, who could "Buckingham's" honesty of purpose. The detectives followed "Mr. Smith," and by so doing succeeded in arresting George R. Simms as a fugitive from Chicago, where he was charged with the commission of various swindles. Last evening Detective Owen Healy arrested a man named John Agnew, who is charged with having aided Simms, who would

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Beans, bbls.	1,961	Resin, bbls.	4,571
Cotton, bales	161	Tar, bbls.	38
Cotton-seed, bags	6	Oil-cake, pks.	618
Dried Fruit, pks.	40	Oil, Lubricat'g, bbls.	170
Eggs, pks.	840	Pork, pks.	943
Flour, bbls.	14,342	Beef, pks.	18
Corn-meal, bbls.	1,335	Cut-meats, pks.	3,438
Corn-meal, bags	275	Lard, tcs.	592
Wheat, bushels	81,176	Lard, kegs	43
Corn, bushels	231,082	Butter, pks.	4,239
Oats, bushels	87,906	Cheese, pks.	3,885
Rye, bushels	31,148	Rice, tcs.	126
Malt, bushels	2,532	Rice Chaff, bags	135
Flax, bales	63	Silk, bales	6
Flax-seed, bags	2,166	Skins, bales	9
Grease, pks.	56	Starch, pks.	346
Grass-seed, bags	1,416	Stearine, pks.	250
Hides, bales	281	Tallow, pks.	590
Hops, bales	135	Tow, bales	77
Lard, pkgs	4,227	Tobacco, hhds.	225
Leather, sides	26,080	Tobacco, pkgs.	1,885
Moss, bales	3	Whisky, bbls.	360
Nuts, bags	328	Wool, bales	247

ASHES—Are in slack request, with Pots quoted generally nominal in price at from $4 50@5, and Pearls at $6 75@7 ₱ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been less sought after within the range of from 30c.@31c. ₱ lb.

BRICKS—Have been in moderate demand, with Pale quoted at $7 50; Hard, common, $3 75@5; Croton Front, $8@10; Philadelphia Facing, $25@27 ₱ 1,000, and stock delivered from yard at the customary advance on these figures.

CANDLES—Have been slow of sale since our last, with Adamantine at 11½c.@15½c.; Paraffine, 19c.@20c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ lb.

COAL—A fair demand has been noted for Anthracite, with a limited call for most other kinds, and values have been generally quoted about steady. Cannel quoted at $12@14; Liverpool Gas Cannel, $9 50@11; Newcastle Gas, $4 75@5; Provincial Gas, $4 50@5; American Gas, $5 50@6; Cumberland and Clearfield, $4@$4 50; and Anthracite, $3@$4 for cargoes.

COCOA—Has been very quiet but quoted unchanged in price.

COFFEE—A fair demand prevails for mild grades at full rates. Rio, in light request, but held firmly. Sales include 942 bags Rio per Astaro on private terms; 3,640 bags Laguayra per Paul; 1,100 bags Maracaibo on private terms, and within a day or two 222 bags Laguayra, 181 bags St. Domingo, and 1,050 bags do. in transit to Europe, on private terms. Invoices quoted at 16½c.@20¾c., gold.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Rather more inquiry has been noted for the leading kinds, and values have been without important alteration.

CORDAGE—Transactions have been generally light within the previous range of prices of most kinds.

COTTON—Has been in more request for early delivery, mostly for spinning purposes at rather firmer, though not quotably higher prices. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,180 bales, (of which 70 bales were on last evening,) all to spinners.....And for forward delivery transactions has been checked in part by the advanced prices asked.....Sales have been reported since our last of 17,100 bales, of which 2,100 bales were on last evening and 6,000 bales on Saturday, with 2,300 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, September, closing at 10.86; October, 10.74; November, 10.68; December, 10.68@10.69; January, 10.79@10.80; February, 10.93@10.98; March, 11.11@11.13; April, 11.25@11.27, showing an advance of 42@10 points, closing quiet and steady.....The receipts at the ports to-day were 161 bales, and at the shipping ports 616 bales, against 432 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 2,370 bales, against 1,147 bales last week.....The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1877, were 2,270 bales, against 11,188 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year.....Consolidated exports (three days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 2,940 bales; to the Continent, 160 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 64,933 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 120,672 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 9-16	9 9-16	9 11-16	9 11-16
Strict Ordinary	9 15-16	9 15-16	1 1-16	10 1-16
Good Ordinary	10 5-16	10 5-16	10 5-16	10 5-16
Strict Good Ord.	10 7-16	10 7-16	10 9-16	10 9-16
Low Middling	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Strict Low Mid.	10 13-16	10 13-16	10 15-16	10 15-16
Middling	11	11	11¼	11¼
Good Middling	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
Strict Good Mid.	11⅜	11⅜	11½	11½
Middling Fair	11⅞	11⅞	12	12
Fair	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	12¾

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 3-16	Low Middling	10
Strict Good Ord	9 11-16	Middling	10¼

FERTILIZERS—Have been generally inactive, yet quoted steady.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been quite dull within the range of $1 60@$1 90.

FISH—A fair demand prevails for the leading kinds, and prices have been generally well supported.....We quote: Cod, very dull, $4 75@5 per 100 lbs. Scale Cod, in drums, $4@$5 50; Mackerel quoted at $17@$20 for No. 1; $12@$15 for No. 2, and $7 50@$10 50 for No. 3 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $2 75@$3 75; Smoked Herring, at 22c.@25c. for scaled, and 13c.@16c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western flour was to a comparatively limited extent, and generally inactive of a firmer position, generally as to values, on restricted offerings. The inquiry was mainly for favorite brands of Minnesota Extras and the desirable lots of Winter Wheat Extras for home trade and export, the latter shipping Extras, in lines, (which were scarce,) and City Mill Extras for export account. Minnesota Extras and choice to fancy Red Indiana Extras of Millstuff Extras were in several instances, 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. higher.....Sales have been reported since our last of 22,450 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour at $3 for Graham, $5@$6 for choice, at $2 75@$6 25, mostly unsound Extras at $4 25@$5 50; Sour Flour at $3 50@$6 25, chiefly Sour Extras at $3 50@$5 (for shipping); Low Extra Minnesota, for export, at $5; very inferior to fancy No. 2 at $3@$4, mainly at $3 25@$3 75 for poor to choice Winter, and up to $4 for fancy; Low Extra Spring, $3@$3 75; Spring; inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western, at $3 50@$4 85, (and fancy up to $5, in small lots, mostly at $4 40@$4 75 for about fair to choice); Winter Wheat; poor to good Extra State at $5 35@$5 65, (of which 2,000 bbls. fair, deliverable in October, at $5 50, the prompt paid yesterday, for the first half of November;) good to strictly fancy do. at $5 65@$6 10; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, $6 60@$6 90 for fair to fancy.....Southern Flour, at $4 85@$6 85 for good to choice; do., for South America, $7@$7 75 for good to fancy; do., for English markets, quoted at $5 50@$5 75; do., Family Extras, $7@$7 50; strictly good to very fancy do. at $6 60@$6 10; very inferior to very choice Western, Canada and Family Extras. Spring Wheat stock, $5 50@$8, mainly at $5 75@$7 50; very inferior to very choice do., Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, at $3 50@$5, chiefly at $6@$7 25; poor to very choice White Wheat do. at $6@$8 50, chiefly at $6 50@$8; very poor to choice Extra Genesee at $6@$7 75.....Rye flour is steady at $6 25@$7 25; very poor to very fancy Minnesota clear and straight Extras at $5 50@$5 95, (of which 1,100 bbls. straight, mostly at $6 05@$6 25 for fair to strictly choice, and up to $8 25 for fancy, and 950 bbls. clear Extra at $5 50@$7 40, the latter mostly for very choice) Minnesota Patent Extras, very poor to very choice, at $7 25@$9 25, mainly at $8@$9 25, (with fancy up to $9 50@$9 75, with 100 bbls. of one very fancy brand at $9 75;) Winter Wheat Patent Extra, $6 75@$10 25, the latter for strictly fancy.....Included in the reported sales are (in bonded shipping and export account) 2,000 bbls. Spring and 1,000 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (of which 4,100 bbls. City Mill Extras,) 950 bbls. Minnesota clear, 3,100 bbls. do. straight Extras, 1,400 bbls. do. Patent Extras, 4,700 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (of which latter 3,900 bbls. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and St. Louis, new crop, at $6@$7 75, mainly at $6@$7,) 600 bbls. Superfine, 575 bbls. No. 2, 900 bbls. Sour, and 400 bbls. unsound Extras, at quoted rates.....Southern Flour has been in fair demand, and quoted rather firmer on restricted offerings.....Sales have been reported of 2,100 bbls., in lots, here and to arrive soon, at $6@$7 50 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, and $7 25@$8 50 for good to strictly choice trade and family Extras.....The dealings were mostly in Extras at $6 50@$7 75.....Rye Flour has been moderately active within the previous range.....Sales to-day reported of 2,300 bbls., in lots, here and to arrive soon, at $6@$7 50 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, and $7 25@$8 50 for good to strictly choice trade and family Extras.....The dealings were mostly in Extras at $6 50@$7 75.....Rye Flour has been moderately active within the previous range.....Sales to-day reported of 2,300 bbls., in lots, here and to arrive soon, at $6@$7 50 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, and $7 25@$8 50 for good to strictly choice trade and family Extras.....The dealings were mostly in Extras at $6 50@$7 75.....Rye Flour has been moderately active within the previous range.....Sales to-day reported of 2,100 bbls., in lots, here and to arrive soon, at $6@$7 50 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, and $7 25@$8 50 for good to strictly choice trade and family Extras.....The dealings were mostly in Extras at $6 50@$7 75.....Rye Flour has been moderately active within the previous range.....Sales to-day reported of 2,300

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ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 59 North River.
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From Pier 40, North River, foot of Clarkson-st.
ALGERIA....WED., Sept. 5 | ABYSSINIA....WED., Sept. 19
BOTHNIA....WED., Sept. 12 | SCYTHIA....WED., Sept. 26
Steerage marked on its very low rates. Freight and passage at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA will embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 5th of September, 1877.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
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SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 5
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 8
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance at lowest rates. Passengers transferred in one hour to destination. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT LINE
VIA
CHARLESTON,
Pier No. 27 North River.
Steamers of this line will sail as soon as loaded.
QUICK DISPATCH. NO DETENTION.

STATE LINE,

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Sept. 6
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Sept. 13
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Sept. 20
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Oct. 4
First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Devonia....Sept. 8, 6 A. M. | Bolivia....Sept. 22, 3 P. M.
Anahoria. Sept. 15, 11 A. M. | California. Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Australia....Sept. 8, 6 A. M. | Utopia....Sept. 15, 10 A. M.
Cabins, $75 to $70; Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 24-st., Hoboken.
DONAU.....Sat., Sept. 8 | HERMANN.....Sat., Sept. 22
ODER.....Sat., Sept. 15 | NECKAR.....Sat., Sept. 29
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S & LINE.
FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, THOMAS.....Wed'day, Sept. 5
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Sept. 15
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DEARER.....Wednesday, Sept. 19
FOR VERA CRUZ AND TAMPICO, NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico,
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Sept. 15
P. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Sept. 15, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Sept. 22, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
CITY OF CHESMORE.....Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 43 and 51 North River.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Greece, Sept. 6, 3 P. M. | Queen, Sept. 20, 3 P. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
England, Sat., Sept. 8, 3 P. M. | Spain, Sat., Sept. 22, 3 P. M.
Virginia, Sat., Sept. 15, 10:30 A. M. | Egypt, Sept. 11, 10 A. M.
Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 11, 2:30 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 2:30 P. M.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Sept. 25, 7 A. M.
Cabin passage, $55, 65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
GELLERT.....Sept. 6 | LESSING.....Sept. 20
BUEVLA.....Sept. 13 | FRISIA.....Sept. 27
Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUHNHARDT & CO., C. R. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Passenger Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.
Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
LABRADOR, SAUVAGE.....Wednesday, Sept. 5, 3 P. M.
PERIERE, DANRE.....Wednesday, Sept. 12, 8:30 A. M.
FRANCE, TRUMELIN.....Wednesday, Sept. 19, 3 P. M.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, Thursday, Sept. 6, Pier 16, East River, 3 P. M. MUSER, PERKINS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Sept. 8, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent 409 Broadway.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, Sept. 11, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship COLON.....Saturday, Sept. 15
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship City of PEKING.....Wednesday, Sept. 12
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 12
For information and tickets apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY Sept. 12
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.
Leave depôts, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 8:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKOFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.

Two Passenger Trains for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connect trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Fall River at 12:10 P. M. and 5:15 P. M. connecting with Fall River Line for Newport.
STEAMBOAT WARFARE, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877,
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport, cars attached, Haven, 9 A. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M., arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9 (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 12 noon, 3, 4, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 4, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Bordentown, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:15, 8:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:40, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 116 and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, I. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
15 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after June 25, 1877,
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:55 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. and 12 Midnight.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 116 and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, I. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.
11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.
2:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through, every day in the week; also sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Parkplace, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS leave New-York from James-slip 30 minutes and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. No boats from James-slip on Sundays or from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:44, 9:03 A. M., 4:06 P. M. Arrive at Brooklyn, at 4:30 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 2, 4.45, 5:33, 6:08 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 9:03, 11:30 A. M., 1, 2, 4:24, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M. 6:35 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, &c., at 8:44, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:43 P. M.—7 P. M. to Far Rockaway only.—Sundays at 9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 3:30, 5:43 P. M.—Sundays, 7 P. M. Rockaway only. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time table. Ticket offices in New-York at James-slip and Thirty-fourth-street Ferries, at the office of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, No. 785 Broadway, No. 942 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. In Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st. In Brooklyn, E. D., No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sunday, Western Express for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 2 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.
Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.
W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Shore Line, 8:05 A. M., 12 M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

EXCURSIONS.

A—A—FIVE OCEAN EXCURSIONS DAILY TO ROCKAWAY BEACH!

The entirely new mammoth excursion steamer, COLUMBIA (GEM OF THE OCEAN.)

With CONTERNO'S 23d Regiment BAND.	Leaves daily and Sundays from 24th-st., N. R.	10 A. M.	Comfort, Luxury,
COLUMBIA GLEE CLUB, Prof. Soltan, Cornet Soloist	10th-st., N. R. / Pier No. 2, N. R. / Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn	10:15 A. M. / 10:30 A. M. / 11 A. M.	Health, and Pleasure Combined.

STEAMER AMERICUS, DAILY and SUNDAY, with Neptune Brass Band, and Orpheus Quartette, from
Twenty-fourth-st., N. R.....8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
Tenth-st., N. R.....8:40 A. M. and 1:25 P. M.
Pier No. 27, N. R.....8:50 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.
Pier No. 2, N. R.....9:00 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.
Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn.....9:20 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.
STEAMER NEVERSINK, DAILY and SUNDAY, from East River, with SEA-SIDE BRASS BAND, leaves:
Thirty-third-st., E. R.....8:15 A. M. and 12:55 P. M.
South First-st., Williamsburg.....8:30 A. M. and 1:10 P. M.
Broome-st., New-York.....8:45 A. M. and 1:20 P. M.
Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn.....9:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
RETURN TICKETS GOOD ON EITHER BOAT.
Boats leave Rockaway at 11 A. M., 4, 5, and 5:30 P. M.
No strong liquors sold on this line.
SPECIAL POLICE OFFICERS ON EVERY BOAT.
"." 9:30 A. M. boat from MORRISANIA, landing at Astoria, 23d-st., and Grand-st., connects with COLUMBIA at Brooklyn without extra charge. Return by steamer TWILIGHT.

GRAND EXCURSION

AND CONCERT BY
Dodworth's Celebrated Band
TO PROVIDENCE, R. I.
LEAVING WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, at 5 P. M.
RETURNING THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 6, on the ELEGANT STEAMER RHODE ISLAND, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
Tickets for the round trip only $1. To be obtained at the ticket-office on the pier and at the Clerk's office on board.

A—SARATOGA.—DIRECT ROUTE, VIA CITIZENS' LINE new palace steamers, from Pier No. 49 North River. Fare through, $2 50. Excursion tickets, good for three months, $4.

WEST POINT OR NEWBURG DAILY (Except Sundays.) Take regular ALBANY LINE, return by down boat. ROUND TICKETS at EXCURSION RATES. See Day Line advertisement.

MARION FOR ROCKAWAY DAILY, SATURDAYS EXCEPTED, from foot of FRANKLIN ST. at 9:45 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. EXCURSION TICKETS, 50c.

MUSICAL.

DURING THESE HARD TIMES WE WILL sell 7 octave Pianos, $154; 7 octave, $160, cash; 2 stop Organs, $30; 4 stops, $56; 7 stops, $65; 8 stops, $75; 10 stops, $85; 12 stops, $106, cash; not need a year; is perfect order. Monthly installments received for new Pianos and Organs, or to let until paid for. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 40 East 14th-st., bet. B'way and University-place, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

IN AN ESTABLISHED AND PROSPEROUS financial business there is an opportunity now open for an investment of about $30,000; good collateral security will be given, and liberal terms can be made. Only those in actual possession of available funds will please call. Address to Box No. 1,[illegible] Times Office.

STEAM-BOATS.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence direct.
A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 43 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamer
("MASSACHUSETTS,
"The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")
Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON at 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.
THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST, at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st. Free transfer for passengers via either line to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex, leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:25 P. M.

THE GREAT
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,
And all points East, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
The mammoth palace steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Only connection at midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M. (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 15 inclusive,) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND MUSICAL CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.

The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with express trains for

SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK AND
WHITE MOUNTAINS,
and all forwards Summer Resorts North and West. Free transfers to and from Brooklyn by steam-boat, leaving Jewell's Wharf (Fulton-st.) daily at 5:15 P. M.
FARE ONLY $1 50,
and prices of stateroom greatly reduced.
Messina's String Bands accompany each steamer.
S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-st. Pier, N. R., at 8:35, and 24th-st. 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central R. R. of West, and with express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or excursions good on Hudson River R. R. are received on board for passage. FREE TRANSFER from and to BROOKLYN by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex. Leaves Jewell's Wharf (Fulton-st.) at 8 A. M. Tickets over New-York Central and for Saratoga on the wharf.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. PARKER.
FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, 1st	10:00 A. M.	Saturday, 1st	2:00 P. M.
Sunday, 2d	9:00 A. M.	Sunday, 2d	3:30 P. M.
Monday, 3d	10:00 A. M.	Monday, 3d	3:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 4th	3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 5th	8:45 A. M.
Wednesday, 5th	3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 6th	6:45 A. M.
Thursday, 6th	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 7th	6:45 A. M.
Friday, 7th	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 8th	6:45 A. M.

HELEN—CAPT. J. S. THROCKMORTON.
FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, 1st	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 1st	6:30 A. M.
Monday, 3d	2:30 P. M.	Monday, 3d	7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 4th	1:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 4th	8:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 5th	9:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 5th	3:30 P. M.
Thursday, 6th	9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 6th	3:30 P. M.
Friday, 7th	9:00 A. M.	Friday, 7th	3:30 P. M.
Saturday, 8th	1:00 P. M.	Saturday, 8th	3:30 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, AND WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 20 N. R., daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st., E. R., at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Hartford, Springfield, and Northern cities. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

1877—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY (Cold Spring), Long Island.—DOCK, OYSTER BAY (Cold Spring), Long Island.—The new and fast steamer J. B. SCHUYLER will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) for the above place, from Pier No. 1 East River, foot of Wall-st. at 3:15 P. M.; foot of 33d-st., East River, at 3:30 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington.
Tickets to all landings, 60 cents.
Excursion tickets, $1.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY and SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE LOWER than by any OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA, leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.—Steamer ADELPHI (Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents.
Excursions, $1 50.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Catskill Mountain Railroad. Steamboats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., New-York, daily at 4 P. M.

A—MARY POWELL.—FOR WEST POINT, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, (Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson,) at 2:30 P. M. Free transfer to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex, leaving Jewell's Wharf at 2:55 P. M.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—STEAMER ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. For freight and passengers. Fare, $1. Berths free.

CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT BOATS leave daily from Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M. For passengers and freight. Fare, $1. Berths free.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad, Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, RESIDING on Murray Hill, will let two very desirable rooms, without board, to gentlemen of quiet habits and best references, address inviting card to Box, R. R., Box No. 3008 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING on West 42d-st., near 5th-av., will let their entire third floor, en suite or singly, to a party of adults; private table if desired; reference. Address R. H., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

NOS. 10, 12, AND 14 EAST 28TH-ST., between 5th and Madison avs., gentlemen will find handsomely furnished rooms, with all conveniences; references.

NO. 9 EAST 22D-ST.—ELEGANTLY FURnished double and single rooms, without board; entire second floor, if desired, for a party of gentlemen; references.

NO. 4 WEST 14TH-ST., ADJOINING KNICKERBOCKER FLATS—New, handsomely furnished rooms; singly or en suite; with or without breakfast; references.

$6.50 PER WEEK.—PARLOR FLOOR, furnished for light housekeeping; use of fine piano; private house; near cars and boats. Address No. 35 East 122d-st., 2d-av., Harlem.

AT NO. 11 EAST 28TH-ST., NEAR DEL-MONICO'S and Brunswick Hotels.—Choice rooms in first-class private house; private baths if required.

ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, LARGE ELE-GANT ROOMS.—Single room, private family, near St. Cloud Hotel. No. 140 West 42d-st.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHout board, to gentlemen only. No. 40 West 26th-st., near Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN only; convenient to cars and restaurants. No. 29 East 10th-st., near Broadway.

NO. 49 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Nicely-furnished double and single rooms to gentlemen.

NO. 17 WEST 26TH-ST.—ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms on parlor floor; private bath; gentlemen only; references.

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, OR gentleman and wife, a nicely furnished front room, and small bedroom on second floor. 143 East 32d-st.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, HANDSOMELY furnished, as No. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to gentlemen only. Apply at 110 West 12th-st.

ROOMS WANTED.

LADY TEACHER DESIRES ROOM IN EX-change for piano lessons. Address ARTISTE, Piano warerooms, No. 54 East 13th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MAPLE HILL.—A few families can obtain board at a farm-house from 1st of September till November; house and rooms large and airy; good beds and table; in a healthy location; house fronts west, with long piazza, beautiful drives, croquet, and use of piano. Address C., COVENTRY, Box No. 609, Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y.

ARCHER-PLACE, DOBB'S FERRY.—DESIRable accomodations for the Autumn and Winter months. Mrs. DeGRAFF.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, HIGHLAND MILLS, N. Y.—Board for Fall; terms moderate; free boating. Circular. OLIVER CROMWELL.

ONE OR TWO FAMILIES CAN OBTAIN board for the Autumn by addressing Box No. 294, Tarrytown.

**G

LOCAL POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

OBEYING PRESIDENT HAYES' ORDER.

RESIGNATION OF FEDERAL OFFICIALS FROM THE KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE AND THE NINETEENTH WARD ASSOCIATION—POSTMASTER TALBOT'S VIEWS REGARDING THE NEW ORDER OF THINGS.

The Kings County Republican General Committee held its regular monthly meeting last evening at the Republican head-quarters, on Court-street, David Williams, President, in the chair. The resignations of the following office-holders, members of the committee, were sent in and accepted after some debate. John D. Conklin, Thirteenth Ward; James R. McNaughton, John Mitchell, Samuel F. Waterhouse, Miles McLaughlin, O. C. Patterson, O. Lawrence, all of the Fifteenth Ward; Aaron McCall, of the Eleventh Ward; Alexander Johnson, Second Ward; W. H. Whitlock, Third Ward; James Wordhead, Eighth Ward; William A. Rowan, Tenth Ward; P. J. Minster, Tenth Ward; William H. Maddox, Fourteenth Ward; J. F. Madden, Eighteenth Ward, and Frank Anguin, Twenty-third Ward. Several of the non-office-holding members of the committee were opposed to accepting the resignations until after the State Convention. Mr. A. W. Gleason, of the Twenty-third Ward, and others condemned the President's order as inimical to the interests of the party, and expressed the hope that such action would be taken at the State Convention as would do away with the necessity of accepting the resignations. Mr. Sigismund Kaufman was strongly in favor of accepting the resignations. He believed that a large majority of the Republicans in this city favored the President's order. After some further debate the resignations were accepted by a decisive majority, the vote being taken viva voce. The committee then adjourned.

A special meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Republican Association of Brooklyn was held last evening to receive the resignations of Federal office-holders, and much ill feeling was shown by those present that all did not resign on the occasion. Two weeks ago eight officials resigned, and last evening the resignations of the following were received: John Dempsey, Storekeeper, Appraiser's Department; B. T. Bently, debenture clerk; Stephen Sharp, night inspector Custom-house; Charles G. Talbot, Postmaster of Brooklyn, and a member of the Executive Committee; John Sangster, clerk in the Appraiser's office; William T. Tway and R. H. Gray, clerks in Custom-house; and John W. Burroughs, inspector in the Custom-house. Mr. J. Buchanan moved to lay the resignations on the table. Mr. Ernst Walter moved to strike the names from the roll, with the exception of Sangster's and Sangster's, who were the only office-holders who had resigned who still declared their Republicanism. Postmaster Talbot moved that all the names of those who resigned be stricken from the roll, but was called to order by Mr. Walter, who said that Mr. Talbot was no longer a member. The President, Mr. Ruger, said that Mr. Talbot should be heard. Mr. Talbot then said that it was the first time since he had belonged to the party that he had been asked to get out of it. There had been complaints made that office-holders ran the party primaries, and as he knew what it cost to run them, he was willing to get out of that work. President Hayes had made a new departure, and had ordered Government officers to step down and out. The old system had been tried and had worked well for 15 years, and now he, the speaker, was willing to try the other, and if it failed, then no doubt Mr. Hayes would modify it. Senator Sargent defended the action of Federal employes in running the ward politics was indulged in by some of the members, and after a long and exciting debate the names were stricken from the roll.

THE TAMMANY HALL BOLTERS.

ORGANIZATION OF THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION OF THE EIGHTH DISTRICT—KELLY AND THE TAMMANY PLACE-HOLDERS DENOUNCED IN STRONG TERMS.

The Independent Democratic Central Organization of the Eighth Assembly District met last evening at the head-quarters, No. 122 Delancey-street, to complete the organization of the association. The committee appointed at the last meeting to amend and enlarge the scope of the resolutions then presented, denouncing the maladministrations of Tammany Hall, reported through its Chairman, Frank H. Rosenburg, a concise platform as a basis of action during the coming campaign against the place-holders of Kelly in the district. The platform is as follows:

First—A Government of the people and by the people; no one man power.

Second—No carpet-baggers, either as candidates, officers, appointees, or agitators in the district.

Third—No gamblers, corner loafers, disreputable characters, or pot-house politicians in any office whatsoever, either within the gift of the people or as appointees by any public officer.

Fourth—The Eighth Assembly District containing citizens enough who are able and honest enough to manage their own affairs, no outside influence is wanted.

Fifth—Honest, capable, and efficient citizens only to be elected to office, and no combination of any and all parties desiring to attain that object.

Sixth—Honest division of the public works among the deserving working-men. No money to be squandered either in large salaries or in sinecures, and, consequently, a reduction of the taxes of the overburdened tax-payers.

The platform was adopted unanimously, and a General Committee of 32 members, all tax-payers of the district, was chosen by acclamation in response to the call of the Independent Democratic Central Committee. The association then elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, John H. White; First Vice-President, Frank Crawford; Second Vice-President, John W. Jones, Corresponding Secretary, Bernard Rosenberg; Recording Secretary, E. Kaufmann; Treasurer, Samuel Sullivan. An Executive Committee of five was also appointed.

At the conclusion of the business, Mr. White urged upon the residents of the district the necessity of organizing to defeat "Ed" Gale, the Tammany placeholder, who, though he had been a non-resident of the City for the past five years, had pocketed $15,000 taken from the overburdened tax-payers, and who had ignored entirely the respectable working men of the district, and had chosen Hall, a Bowery gambler, as his minion and receiver of his patronage. It was imperative that all respectable and fair-minded men should combine to overthrow both of these disreputable Tammanyites.

Mr. Rosenberg followed in an earnest speech, in which he warned the German tax-payers to see to it that their candidates should hereafter be men of honesty and ability, capable of looking after the constituents by the upright administration of their official duties; to see to it that they were residents of the district and not political adventurers who saddled themselves upon the district to spend, squander, and wrong from tax-payers in high living and in driving fast horses in Jamaica. The citizens had stood such tyrannous oppression for many years, but now the time had come to throw off the yoke, to be free in fact as well as in name, and to resist the unjust taxation that had followed Tammany's prodigal excesses. This Tammany minion, Gale, the speaker said with warmth, had openly boasted that he had the Eighth Assembly District in his pocket. It was for the citizens of the district to resent this insult, and to prove its falsity, by asserting their manhood; it was for them to demonstrate by their united votes that they regarded this braggard as a usurper and were resolved to replace him by public servants who would scorn to accept high salaries for doing nothing. Gale, continued the speaker, has also spoken of the Germans of the district with insufferable impertinence, snubbing them as people of no account, and boasting that they could all be bought for a glass of beer. These same Germans would prove, however, that it was Gale, and the other Tammany hangers-on of Bowery gambling "hells," and not they, who were of no account, and would teach Tammany Hall that it could no longer thrust upon them such candidates.

Speeches of similar character were made by other speakers, who insisted that Tammany Hall had pulled the district by the nose long enough, and urged the respectable residents to combine for the overthrow of the corrupt rule of "Boss" Kelly's carpet-baggers.

DEMOCRATIC WORKING MEN OF THE FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT SECEDING—JOHN KELLY ARRAIGNED AS THE FOE OF HONEST GOVERNMENT—NOMINATION OF AN INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR ASSEMBLY.

A meeting of Democratic working men of the Fourteenth Assembly District, opposed to Tammany Hall, was held last evening at Coogan's Hall, at the corner of First-avenue and Eleventh-street. Mr. John Fortune presided, and John O'Mahony acted as Secretary. After some preliminary business the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, We have viewed with alarm the gradual encroachment of a corrupt rule in this City known as "Tammany Hall," unblushingly assuming the name but basely prostituting the principle, and feel constrained to sever all ties of affiliation by which we have hitherto been bound to that party; and

Whereas, This so-called Democracy has been run in the special interests of a few crafty and unscrupulous leaders, such as Tweed, Sweeny, Connolly, and Hall, while now it serves as a pliant tool in the hands of one who is more to be feared and less to be trusted than any of his predecessors—the present incumbent of the office of Controller—John Kelly;

Whereas, We further arraign this so-called Democracy in that, first, while our districts has always been largely Democratic, its party organization has been undesirable entire control of one favored family, whose head centre is the present incumbent of the Sheriff's office, who dispense its patronage, and control its party operations, proscribing all who are not wholly subservient to them; second, Tammany Hall Democracy, as illustrated by its representatives, from John Kelly to Barney Reilly, ignores the claims of working men; in fact, their labor has no rights while Tammany feels itself in no respect, while the Fourteenth Assembly District is credited with patronage amounting to $81,575, not a single recipient of such patronage holds any connection with the labor organization of our City, nor are they known to be friends of the labor cause; third—That Tammany Hall Democracy, as illustrated by the labor work, the first, under the lead of John Kelly and his creatures, Mayor Wickham, to reduce the scanty pay of laborers on the public Tammany feel not to oppose the attacks of those who receive large amounts and members of the Tammany Hall General Committee; and

Whereas, While the above-named organization has persistently labored to convince the working men that it was the only one through whose agency honest government could be secured, the taxes have gone on steadily increasing, thus driving industry, capital, enterprise to fly in quest of more congenial quarters; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, as Democrats of the Fourteenth Assembly District, in view of the above facts, do for the future renounce all connection with or dependence upon the organization known as Tammany Hall.

Resolved, that we recognize in the Independent Democracy, under the leadership of Hon. Andrew H. Green, Oswald Ottendorfer, Louis M. Dorcher, Charles H. Swan, John W. Van Hoesen, and others, an organization deserving our undivided support, and we hereby pledge ourselves in the forthcoming contest to support the nominees of said organization.

Resolved, That much of the distress which at present prevails among the working classes of this City has been occasioned by the action of John Kelly in reducing the appropriation made by Andrew H. Green for street-paving and repairing, and also using his influence over Gov. Robinson to secure the veto of a bill passed by the last Legislature, making an appropriation for the same purpose; that the action of John Kelly in making these reductions, and at the same time increasing the salaries of officials already more than well paid, proves that John Kelly and Tammany Hall are the enemies of the working men and the friends only of their appointees in office; that working men should recollect that one $10,000 salary would at present prices employ a working man for 6,250 days.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the Independent Democracy the importance of selecting for this Assembly District a representative of labor as its standard-bearer to whom all working men can pledge their earnest and hearty support.

Several addresses in accord with the tenor of the resolutions were made, and on motion of Dr. Wood Mr. William Cashman was nominated for the Assembly as the candidate of the Independent Democratic Party. Mr. Cashman is a well-known member of the Working Men's Union, and a prominent opponent of Sheriff "Barney" Reilley, the centre of whose stronghold is the Fourteenth Assembly District.

COUNTRY DEMOCRATS ON TAMMANY.

IT IS DENOUNCED AS A PESTIFEROUS BODY OF SHARPERS AND A DEAD WEIGHT TO THE PARTY.

From the Troy Press, Sept. 3.

Tammany Hall was swept out of existence in 1871, but was reorganized under no better auspices the next year, and crept up to annoy the party at its convention. This pestiferous body of sharpers has been trying to assume a materialized existence ever since; but, although demonstrative and saucy, it has had to march regularly to the rear in all State and national conventions. It is a dead weight to the Democratic Party, an eye-sore in New-York, and a canker on the body politic which needs severe cauterization. Respectable people are exasperated at the impudence of Tammany Hall in assuming to dictate or even advise the party as to a choice of State nominees this Fall. The rule of Tammany Hall means ruin, disaster, and a repetition of the monstrous crimes which it fathered several and eight years ago. It is not one whit purer to-day than it was then; give it the same swing and it will make sadder havoc than ever. It has not one redeeming quality; and if it had it never could succeed in convincing the people outside of New-York that its association with the old thieves had been abandoned. The name "Tammany Hall" will always be treated with contempt; and its nominees, if it should ever make any, would be targets for the best men in the State to shoot at. We cannot impress too strongly and too strongly the necessity for suppressing this hydra-headed monster. It is necessary to speak very plainly about this matter, for it must be settled before the new constitution and Tammany Hall cannot be civil or be sat down upon. This Democracy, which has placed the State on the broad road to reform, has no connection, or sympathy with Tammany Hall. Tammany Hall has done everything in its power to defeat the objects for which the party has labored, and did its level best to defeat the reform nominations, State and national, last year.

In this connection the Utica *Observer* very justly says:

"For three straight years the Democratic Party has carried the State—once by an emphatic majority in a Presidential canvass on the fullest vote ever polled. But there seems to be an idea that the dead Ring can crawl out of its grave this Fall, shake off its skeleton hand in the face of the convention, and compel it to submit once more to the control of the old influence. The sooner this idea is abandoned the better for all concerned. The men who were shelved in 1874, the men who conspired with the Republicans to defeat our ticket in 1875, the men who journeyed to St. Louis to prevent the nomination of Mr. Tilden in 1876, the men who rejoiced openly over the fact of the success of the crime by which the Democrats were deprived of the fruits of their great victory, and who are anxious to pay honors to the usurper in the White House in 1877—these men are not to lead the Democracy of New-York in the coming canvass. Those who have directed the policy of the party for the past three years are to be judged by their record. If they have reduced the taxes and gained the confidence of the people, Republican assessors become less impregnable, they are not to be thrust aside at the whim and caprice of the halting, fault-finding phalanx which has foreboded danger at every turn, but which seeks now to reap the harvest that it did not sow."

These are brave and true words, and they are uttered in a spirit which means something. It is well for the Tammanyites to understand now and once for all that the Democratic Party will stand no insolence from them. It has lost all patience and all respect for the rowdies and sharpers who run the Tammany machine. They may kick and rave and threaten, but they have no power for good or evil against the Democratic Party. Let John Kelly and his crowd go over to the Hayes side and form the nucleus for that new party of his. The party which made him President is composed of just such a nucleus of lot; therefore let them seek men of their own kind in the party which sports them to such good advantage. The Democracy does not countenance them at all.

THE INDEPENDENT PARTY.

A TAME MEETING—STANDING COMMITTEES APPOINTED—BUNCOMBE RESOLUTIONS.

The "Independent Republican Central Committee" met last evening in Lyric Hall, Sixth-avenue, Henry C. Robinson presiding. There were very few well-known Republicans present, and the proceedings were extremely quiet and uninteresting. The Chairman announced the names of those he had appointed from the various Assembly districts and wards to act on the standing committees, as follows:

Executive Committee—First District—Archibald McIntyre, George Thompson; Second District—John J. White, Daniel Moore; Third District—Sidney Smith, Edward H. Ball; Fourth District—Michael Hayes, George W. Spencer; Fifth District—James Winterbottom, Thomas Cronan; Sixth District—Thomas Kirkpatrick, Charles P. Fralegh; Seventh District—William P. Richardson, Francis Moors; Eighth District—Henry Walker, Carl Gellman; Ninth District—Andrew P. Campbell, John P. Fraser; Tenth District—Henry Bayley, Philip Ringe, Jr.; Eleventh District—Henry T. Cleveland, James L. Hastie; Twelfth District—Henry P. Keeland, Edward Anderson; Thirteenth District—John Taylor, George Mitchell; Fourteenth District—Andrew J. Fris, Paul Schnitzler; Fifteenth District—James Beglan, E. C. Lee; Sixteenth District—John Little, John A. Foster; Seventeenth District—Robert Spruill, Samuel Townsend; Eighteenth District—John S. Lindsay, H. T. Hanks; Nineteenth District—Not organized; Twentieth District—Warren Eastman, Alfred Merritt; Twenty-first District—Alexander Clinch, Charles F. Thompson; Twenty-third Ward—Joseph Cudlipp, Enoch Freeland; Twenty-fourth Ward—Not organized. Ex officio members of the Executive Committee—H. C. Robinson, Gen. H. L. Burnett, William Terwilliger, H. C. Bangs, Abram Quackinbush, Weeks A. Culver, Gen. J. Glassey, James Kennedy, Matthew Wilson, Joseph Hall.

Finance Committee—Weeks A. Culver, Gen. H. L. Burnett, Le Grand B. Cannon, James Ingram, Ethan Allen.

Committee on Resolutions—Samuel J. Glassey, Andrew J. Campbell, Thaddeus B. Wakeman, Dorman B. Eaton, Floyd Clarkson, William A. Foster, William Dickinson.

Committee on Naturalization—Matthew Wilson, Edward Anderson, Frederick Bauminster, Michael Heath, George W. Schwartz.

Committee on Printing—Isaac Kennedy, Charles T. Kohler, George Loesser.

Five resolutions, setting forth the platform of the "Independent Republicans" and their objects and desires, were read by Samuel J. Glassey, and, after some slight amendments by the Committee on Resolutions, were adopted. They approve and sustain the principles of the Republican Party as expressed in its national conventions; declare that its distinguishing principles are the supremacy of "national authority in all matters of national concern, the independence of the States in all matters constitutionally reserved to them, the enforcement by national authority of all constitutional rights, and the establishment by law and enforcement in practice of civil service reform." President Hayes is warmly indorsed, and it is declared that the supremacy of the Republican Party is necessary to the welfare of the country. "The opponent, the Democratic Party, is without principles, leaders, or purposes. In one State it favors specie payments; in Maine, navigation laws; elsewhere it advocates their repeal. In one section it declares against all Government aid in another clamor for subsidies. It denounces the Republican Party for appointments for political considerations, and when in control makes its appointments for these considerations." The regular Republican organization of the City is bitterly denounced as not truly representative, and is charged with keeping control of the party machinery by the use of Federal patronage and alliances with Democrats, and the State Committee is also charged with being under the influence of office-holders. The Independent organization is formed, it is declared, to insure freedom of expression and action to all Republicans.

On motion, a resolution calling for primary elections for delegates to the Republican State Convention, at Rochester, on the 26th inst., was referred to the Executive Committe with power. In answer to a question from a member as to whether the new party would have representatives at the convention from the country districts, the Chairman said he could not say, but he believed the country was with them in that movement.

ANOTHER WITNESS IN THE FORGERY CASE

Mr. William H. Beers, the Vice-President and Actuary of the New-York Life Insurance Company, arrived in this City last evening in the Cunard steam-ship Bothnia. Mr. Beers' presence in New-York was much desired on account of the pending trials of the prisoners who have been arrested in charge of implication in the forgery of the New-York Life Insurance Company's check on the Union Trust Company for $64,000.

QUEBEC, Sept. 4.—The British frigates Argus, Bellerophon, and Encounter sailed from this port to-day for Halifax.

SPORTS ON LAND AND WATER

REMARKABLE RIFLE SHOOTING.

PRACTICE BY THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH TEAMS—THE AMERICANS MAKE THE BEST SCORE ON RECORD.

The excursion of the visiting Governors yesterday possessed no attractions for the British riflemen, and all the shooting members of the party were in their places at Creedmoor, with the American and New-Orleans teams, at an early hour. Messrs. Greenhill and Peterkin did not shoot, although the former was on the ground and acted as "spotter" at one of the targets by keeping record of the changes of wind, elevation, &c. The American and New-Orleans teams were early at work, and having had some experience in adverse winds, their scores were not badly depreciated. The New-Orleans team had been inveigled into the belief that the powder of a new manufacturer was better than their own, and consequently made inferior scores at the first range. Having returned to the powder they first used, their scores showed an immediate improvement. The scores were as follows:

AMERICAN TEAM.

T. Lamb, Jr.

Yards.										Total.
800	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—72
900	3	4	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—69
1,000	5	5	4	5	5	4	3	5	4	5—70—211

C. E. Blydenburgh.

800	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—75
900	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—70
1,000	5	5	5	4	3	5	5	5	4	3—66—211

Gen. T. S. Dakin.

800	5	5	5	4	5	5	3	5	5	5—71
900	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5—70
1,000	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4—69—210

L. Weber.

800	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	3	5—70
900	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—71
1,000	4	4	3	5	5	5	5	5	4	3—68—210

W. H. Jackson.

800	3	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	5—69
900	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4—70
1,000	4	5	5	3	5	5	4	5	5	5—66—205

Frank Hyde.

800	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5—71
900	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4—68
1,000	5	3	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4—66—205

I. L. Allen.

800	5	4	5	3	4	5	5	4	5	5—68
900	5	5	5	4	5	5	3	5	5	5—70
1,000	5	3	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5—71—204

L. C. Bruce.

800	2	5	4	4	4	5	5	2	4	4—61
900	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	3—70
1,000	3	4	4	3	5	5	5	5	4	4—65—196

Major H. S. Jewell.

800	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—72
900	5	4	3	5	4	5	5	5	4	3—65
1,000	3	2	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4—61—198

The total made by the team was 1,641 points, one ahead of their best score in practice, and 20 points ahead of anything ever recorded as a team, while the total, including the score of Mr. Lamb, of the reserve, and excluding Major Jewell's score at the bottom, an aggregate of 1,634 points is reached—a total never before attained by any team or squad of eight men. The British scores in total were as follows, the team total being 1,584 points:

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total
J. K. Milner	72	66	68	206
William Ferguson	69	67	69	205
Lieut. George Fenton	70	64	70	204
H. S. W. Evans	66	67	70	203
William Rigby	61	69	66	196
Sir Henry Halford	69	64	62	195
Lieut.-Col. Fenton	63	59	65	189
A. P. Humphry	65	65	56	186
F. T. Pigott	59	59	68	186

The scores of the New-Orleans team were as follows, the highest attainable number being 225 points:

Major William Arms.

Yards.										Total.
800	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5—68
900	4	5	5	4	5	5	2	5	5	4—66
1,000	3	5	5	2	4	5	3	4	5	5—66—200

J. K. Renaud.

800	5	3	3	5	5	5	4	4	5	4—64
900	5	5	3	4	4	5	3	5	4	5—65
1,000	3	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	3	5—67—196

Dudley Selph.

800	3	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—64
900	0	5	4	3	5	5	4	5	5	5—60
1,000	3	5	4	4	3	5	5	5	5	4—64—190

Col. John Glynn, Jr.

800	5	3	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5—65
900	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	3—68
1,000	0	4	5	5	3	5	5	5	0	5	4	2—56—189

R. J. Eyrich.

800	3	2	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	3—62
900	5	4	4	4	3	5	5	4	5	5—64
1,000	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—72—180

Gen. Dakin kept "open house" at his canvas head-quarters, where the hospitalities were dispensed by Major Powell, Major Arthur, Col Thompson, and Lieut.-Col. Meyenberg of his staff.

BASE-BALL.

A WELL-ATTENDED GAME BETWEEN THE HARTFORDS OF BROOKLYN AND THE CHICAGO WHITE STOCKINGS—THE FORMER THE VICTORS.

About 1,000 persons, including a large number of ladies, assembled on the Union Grounds yesterday to witness the grand match between the Hartfords and the White Stockings of Chicago, the present champions. The contest was marked by many brilliant pieces of fielding and long hits. The game was won by the Hartford's superior batting, assisted by Anson's wretched play behind the bat. The Chicago players are very unfortunate in having no regular catcher able to give adequate support to their pitchers. In all other respects they are exceptionably strong, being possessed of two excellent pitchers and a very strong field of players to guard the bases and the out-field. The absence of a good catcher was never more keenly felt by them than in yesterday's game, when Anson, who undertook to back up McVey's swift pitching, was compelled to to retire in the eighth inning, on account of the soreness of his hands. The Hartfords had out their full nine, including Ferguson, who has entirely recovered from his injuries. Play was called at 4 P. M. by Mr. Kenny, of the Atlantic Club, with the Hartfords, as is the custom, at the bat. The game opened favorably for the visitors, who, after "whitewashing" their opponents in the first and second innings, scored one run in the latter inning, and thus secured the lead. In the third inning Allison opened for the Hartfords with a safe hit to the right field. Larkin was given first base on balls, and as they were assisted around the bases by some childish work by Anson, their side was not disposed of until two runs had been scored. The visitors were put out without scoring by sharp fielding on the part of Burdock, Allison, and Start, although, Bradley led off with a splendid two-base hit. The Hartford players supplemented this by scoring an unearned run in the next inning on single base hits by Start and Ferguson, and an accusable error by Spalding at first base. Bradley, of the Chicago team, marked his play in this inning by a wonderful display of batting, and in the fifth inning, which was the turning point of the game, the Hartfords made another grand rally, and increased their score by two runs, Anson and Eden helping them by their loose fielding. Neither club scored again until the eighth inning, when the Hartfords got in on McVey's pitching for three base hits, and put another two runs, of which I was earned. In this inning Anson retired from the catcher's position on account of the soreness of his hand, and Bradley was brought in to pitch, with McVey filling Anson's place behind the bat. This change brought with it no improvement, as the Hartfords, in the early part of the ninth inning, knocked Bradley's pitching all over the field, and had scored 3 runs, with only two hands out, when play was stopped by the umpire on account of darkness. Burdock and Start led the fielding and batting scores for the Hartfords. For the Chicagos, Peters at short-field and Hines and Eggler in the out-field were the only players who were not credited with errors. Bradley led at the bat. The following is the score:

HARTFORD.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Burdock, 2db.	0	1	3	3	1	Barnes, 2d b.	0	0	1	4	0
Habr'ge, c. f.	1	1	2	0	0	McVey, p....	0	0	1	3	0
Start, 1st b.	1	2	10	0	1	Anson, c....	0	1	3	2	2
Carey, s. s...	0	0	0	1	1	Peters, s. s...	1	2	2	3	0
Ferg'son, 3db.	1	2	3	3	0	Hines, l. f....	0	1	2	0	0
York, r. f....	0	0	1	0	0	Eden, r. f....	0	0	1	0	0
Cassidy, r. f..	0	2	1	1	1	Spald'g, 1st b.	0	0	10	2	1
Allison, c....	2	1	4	2	1	Eg'ler, c. f...	0	0	2	0	0
Larkin, p....	0	1	0	4	0	Bradley, 3d b.	0	2	0	3	3
Total....	7	10	24	12	5	Total....	1	6	24	12	16

INNINGS.

Hartford	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2—7
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Empire—Mr. Kenny, of the Atlantic Club.
Time of Game—Two hours.
First Base by Errors—Brooklyn, 4; Chicago, 1.
Runs Earned—Brooklyn, 1; Chicago, 0.

To-morrow the Hartfords will play their ninth championship game with the White Stockings.

GAMES ELSEWHERE.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—Bostons, 7; St. Louis, 1.
BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Auburns, 1; Buffalos, 0.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Rochesters, 8; Cincinnatis, 5.
SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The game of base-ball between the Indianapolis Club and the Stars ended in the fifth inning, with a score of 4 to 2 in favor of the Stars. The Indianapolis Club left the ground owing to dissatisfaction with the umpire.

THE NEW-ENGLAND FAIR.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 4.—Seven thousand people visited Presumpscot Park this afternoon to attend the New-England fair. There was a race for three-minute horses for a purse of $200. Seven started. The race was won by Coupon, Diver second. Time—2:36½, 2:40, 2:40, 2:35½.

A POLICE ROWING CONTEST.

A boat-race took place yesterday afternoon on the Harlem River, the course being to and from the railroad bridge to McComb's Dam bridge, a distance of one mile and a quarter. The contestants were Officers James Pilkington, of the Broadway squad, and John Gilligan, of the Fourth Precinct. The race for the championship of the Police Department and a gold medal. Pilkington led from the start, and won by about six lengths, amid the plaudits of the assembled crowd, who greeted him on the finish with enthusiastic cheers. No official time was taken, but some of the onlookers who timed the race claim that it was rowed in 18 minutes. A considerable amount of money changed hands on the result.

THE OCEAN YACHT RACE.

A GOOD FLYING START FROM BUOY NO. 5—THE DREADNOUGHT TAKES THE LEAD.

The ocean yacht race for the Bennett prize cup was begun yesterday under the most favorable circumstances, old yachtsmen saying they had never seen a more auspicious start. The tug-boat C. P. Raymond left the Battery at 2 P. M., taking down to Sandy Hook, the point of departure, the Regatta Committee, consisting of Messrs. William Krebs and Charles H. Stebbins, together with a number of guests who wished to see the beginning of the race. When the Raymond started down the bay the wind was almost due west, and it was presumed to be in favor of the larger vessels. On arriving at the Hook, the yachts entered for the race, consisting of the Dreadnought, Rambler, Idler, and Vesta, were at anchor in the Horseshoe, and at the prearranged signal, which was sounded at 4:15 P. M., they hove short and prepared to break ground. With mainsails and maintopsails set, they all made ready to pass between the committee boat and buoy No. 5, which was the commencement of the course. The start was allying one, the vessels passing the buoy in the following order and time: Dreadnought, 5:8:25; Idler, 5:9:50; Rambler, 5:10:11, and Vesta, 5:11:0. The Dreadnought followed the yachts as far as the Jersey Highlands, and when she turned her course toward the City, the Dreadnought was still keeping the lead, the Rambler and Idler nearly abreast, half a mile behind, and the Vesta several hundred yards in the rear. At this time the wind was west, south-west, and light.

The course to be sailed is to and around the Five Fathom Light-ship, off Cape May, back to the Sandy Hook Light-ship. With a continuance of the favorable winds it is probable that the vessels will return early on Thursday morning. The Idler, which is owned and commanded by S. J. Colgate, is 106.01 feet in length, 22.04 feet beam, and 9.08 feet in depth. The Vesta, owned by S. M. Mills, is 105.9 feet in length; 24.10 feet beam; 8.07 feet in depth. The Rambler, owned by W. H. Thomas, is 138 feet in length, 25 feet beam, 9.07 feet in depth. The Dreadnought, C. J. Osborn, owner, is 130.03 feet in length, 24.05 feet beam, and 9.08 feet in depth. Accompanying Commodore Colgate on the Idler are Ex-Commodore Swan and James and Roosevelt Schuyler. On board the Vesta are Lawrence Jerome and Odie and Warden. Henry Steers and Capt. Babcock are the guests of the Dreadnought. With Capt. Thomas, on the Rambler, are Ex-Commodore Alexandre and A. J. Thomas. Among the gentlemen who went down on the tug in company with the Regatta Committee were A. Cary Smith, Measurer of the club; Hamilton Morton, for many years the Secretary, and Capt. Harry Rousell, of the Eugenie.

CRICKETING AT HOBOKEN.

THE MARRIED MEN'S TEAM BEATS THE SINGLE MEN—AN UNPREMEDITATED MATCH.

The match between the teams of married and single men drawn from the St. George's and Staten Island Cricket Clubs, which was left unfinished on Saturday last, was concluded yesterday. The single men wanted 39 runs to win the game and had nine men to play to obtain them. Only four of the team put in an appearance, although the play did not begin until an hour after the appointed time. Whetham and Conover first used the bats to the bowling of Giles, Sr., and Marsh. Whetham was playing unsteadily, and Marsh took his middle stump after he had made three runs. Whetham was followed by Giles, Jr., who was caught by Hayward, in the slips, after making one run, and Hornblower, who followed, was bowled out by Giles, Sr., without making a run. These scores, with the six that Conover—who carried his bat out—made, and those that were carried on Saturday, gave the single men 24, leaving them 15 runs behind, with five men present. The game is of course credited to the Benedicts, but the result is unsatisfactory and another contest is proposed.

The play to finish Saturday's game lasted only half an hour, and there being a number of the members of both the St. George's and Staten Island Clubs present, Mr. Marsh and Mr. Whetham decided to play, and sides were chosen. The teams mustered twelve men each, and contained many of the good players of both clubs. Mr. Whetham's side won the toss, and sent Giles, Sr., and Hayward to the wickets. The former stood for 18 runs, while the latter was run out after making 2. Whetham ran his score up to 22, and Cross made 13 points. The best score of the day was made by Cashman, who carried his bat through for 29 runs by steady, persistant play. The total, with 9 extras for Mr. Whetham's team, was 122. Mr. Marsh sent Moeran and Mostyn to the wickets; they made in all 13 runs, and were followed by Haughton, who was run out without making anything. Ketchum and Hicks, both formerly base-ball players, made the highest scores in this inning, the former counting 18 and the latter 14 points. Owing to the lateness of the hour, 6 o'clock, Mr. Marsh's team did not play, and those who did ran the contest

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POLITICS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

HARMONY IN THE PROCEEDINGS—A STIRRING SPEECH BY THE CHAIRMAN—THE NOMINEES JUDGE JAMES P. STERRETT, JOHN A. PASSMORE, AND CAPT. WILLIAM B. HART—GRIEFS OF A "SOREHEAD"—THE PLATFORM — HOPES EXPRESSED THAT THE SOUTHERN POLICY MAY BRING PEACE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 5.—The Republican State Convention has performed the work which devolved on it, and most of the delegates, if not all, are on their way homeward. Harmony and good feeling characterized its every action, and those who hoped and looked for scenes of disorder or strife were disappointed. An attempt was made to create trouble at one stage of the proceedings, but the windy individual who essayed the task was allowed to have his say, and after having expended his stock of gas he collapsed and was heard no more. That would be a strange assemblage of 250 men, gathered at random throughout a great State, in which at least one personification of the pronoun "I" could not be found. The would-be disturber in this case, one Charles S. Wolfe, of Union, is a gentleman whose name is known to the readers of recent issues of that bulky and interesting publication, *The Legislative Record*. An examination of that volume will prove that during his four years of legislative service he talked more than any five of his fellow-members. His love of disputation and his overpowering propensity to gabble kept him in trouble constantly, and he literally talked himself out of the confidence of his constituents, so that when he became a candidate for the Senate, against the advice of cool-headed friends, he was defeated for the nomination. This wounded his self love, and he acted on the principle of the Irishman, who, when whipped in a fight, could not rest until he had whipped somebody else, no matter who. Wolfe, in looking about the convention for a victim on whom to wreak his vengeance, bethought him of the "Cameron Ring." So he couched his lance and charged it in the person of one of its active agents, ex-State Treasurer Mackey, and the result is a matter of history. Since the anti-Cameron faction in the Republican Party of Pennsylvania has dwindled to such insignificant proportions that C. S. Wolfe has been able to acquire the position of a leader in it, the power of the Camerons may well be considered irresistible.

There has been a studied effort made by the Democratic and a portion of the Liberal press of the State to convince those beyond our borders, as well as those Republicans remote from centres of trustworthy information, that Gov. Hartranft is the head of a powerful opposition to the Cameron rule. A few of the Governor's friends have been so indiscreet as to aid these attempts by their action. Mayor Norris, late private secretary to the Governor, made a spectacle of himself to-day, by his theatrical gestures and lachrymose tones, as he called Heaven to witness that Passmore's nomination was a blow at the Governor. These misrepresentations have been aided by the correspondent of a journal in your city who, evidently with more anxiety to get in a fling at the Camerons than to furnish facts for his readers, said that Passmore, the candidate for Auditor-General, is a new man, brought out by the Ring to beat Reeder. This is wholly false. Passmore was a candidate before Don Cameron's election to the Senate; has labored assiduously for the past year to secure the nomination; made a thorough canvass of the State, and over one month ago claimed to have a sufficient number of delegates pledged to his support to justify him in the confident belief that he would be the choice of the convention. Chester County, claimed to be strongly anti-Cameron, was enthusiastic in his support. His nomination is not the result of a contest between Cameron and any one. We have no faction fight in the Republican Party of Pennsylvania.

The convention was called to order at 12 o'clock by A. Wilson Norris, in the absence of Col. Hoyt, Chairman of the State Committee. After the calling of the roll of delegates the selection of temporary Chairman and the appointment of the usual Committees on Organization, Credentials, and Resolutions, an adjournment till 2 o'clock was ordered. Upon reassembling, a permanent organization was effected by the adoption of the report of the Committee on Organization, which made Hon. William Armstrong Chairman.

Upon taking the chair Mr. Armstrong made a ringing speech which has an able arraignment of the Democratic Party. He spoke as follows:

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I thank you for the unexpected honor you have conferred on me. We have assembled under circumstances which demand of us the calm consideration of grave questions which affect all the diversified interests of the Commonwealth. We should discuss them in a spirit of candor and fairness, and with due remembrance that diversity of opinion is the necessary attendant upon independence of thought, and that, in a body so large as this, unity of action now and harmony in the future will depend upon the generosity of consideration which we extend to one another's views. We cope with a party unscrupulous as they are hungry for the spoils of office. They come to us in contest with the desperation of a party maddened by 16 years of unbroken defeat and prepared to force a victory by whatever means may secure success. We may justly charge upon the Democratic Party that they have, through years of persistent misrepresentation, and for mere partisan purposes, excited unnecessary and unjustifiable antagonism between capital and labor, until it has culminated in riot and murder, and the unprovoked destruction of millions of property essential to the maintenance of productive industries. They have for some base purposes, in plain violation of the truth of history, attempted to arouse a spirit of insubordination by knowingly and falsely asserting that the President of the United States holds his office by fraud. They have fermented discord throughout the Union, and perpetuated the embittered strife between the North and the South, and have sought by every means known to demagogues to unite the South in hostility to the North, whereby the interests of both have been injured and reconciliation and peace postponed for years. They have, by false and partisan pretense of economy, and by the refusal of the House of Representatives, controled by a Democratic majority, to consent in necessary legislation, defeated the appropriations necessary to the proper maintenance of the Army and Navy and the courts of the United States, whereby the Indian frontier has been exposed to the merciless violence of savage warfare, and peaceable citizens upon our Southern border exposed to depredations upon their property, and to insecurity of person and life without adequate means of defense. They have left the courts without funds to pay ordinary and necessary expenses, whereby the administration of the Federal courts was of necessity suspended for a time, both in the Supreme Court of the United States and in many of the Federal judicial districts, and have, by the factious exercise of party power in the House of Representatives, thrown unnecessary and vexatious hindrances, for party purposes only, in the way of the national Administration. They have for the same purposes attempted to subordinate the financial policy of the country to political success. They have, by the repeated and authoritative utterances of the party proved themselves to be without coherence of principle upon any national issue, and their announcements of party policy are as varied as the localities in which they were proclaimed. We charge them with disloyalty in war, with insubordination in peace, with systematic corruption of the ballot, and with total unfitness to administer the Government in either the national or State administration. It is our business to see that this demoralized and corrupt party is again defeated at the polls. Let all minor and personal considerations be lost in our united efforts for the public good, and when victory shall again settle upon the banners of the Republican host we we will proudly remember that we have had some humble part in the contest. Again thanking you for the honor of the position you have assigned me, I invite your co-operation in the effort to discharge its duties with unfaltering fairness. [Applause.]

At the conclusion of the speech, the Committee on Credentials reported its action in two contested cases, which was approved by the convention. Dr. McClelland, of Chester, presented the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That in the nomination and selection of candidates for the positions to be filled by this convention that of Supreme Judge be the first, Auditor-General the second, and State Treasurer the third.

On motion of Mr. Douglass, of Philadelphia, the convention adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That all resolutions offered before this convention shall be read for information.

THE NOMINATIONS.

Nominations for Supreme Judge being in order, Judge James P. Sterrett was nominated by acclamation amid loud applause. Col. W. H. Gray, of Philadelphia, nominated Howard J. Reeder for Auditor-General, and Mr. Bartholomew named John A. M. Passmore for the same position, both nominations being accompanied by brief but well-chosen remarks. At this interesting point in the proceedings, Charles S. Wolfe took the floor. As this waspish individual had been dropping intimations ever since his arrival in town that there was "fun ahead," the convention was on the lookout for him, and then gave him full swing. He spoke in substance as follows:

I believe all that has been said of the claims of Mr. Reeder and of Mr. Passmore. I believe either is worthy to bear the standard of the party in this campaign. But there are not only considerations of locality or of personal claims, but there is a higher consideration of availability. I am not here to throw a firebrand into the convention. I am here to speak plain truths. It was understood a few weeks ago that Howard J. Reeder was to be the nominee for Auditor-General, and had his friends been untrammeled they would have been here to support him. But now we know there has been a hidden hand at work in this convention. We saw it in the organization of this convention to-day. I say it is not a question between Reeder and Passmore. Mr. Passmore instead of coming here with his own friends, made by his own work, has brought to bear another influence. The change in Mr. Reeder's prospects is not from loss of strength, but it is from his relations to the Governor of this Commonwealth. [Hisses and applause.] There has long been a suspicion that there is in this State a Treasury "Ring." I now state, from my own observation of four years in public life, that there is a Treasury Ring, and that it is composed of members of both parties. Now, Mr. Hart is an honest, gallant gentleman, but he is an intimate friend of Mr. Mackey, and then when the nomination of Mr. Passmore is sought by the same influence, I say it will arouse a feeling of hostility against the ticket. I will tell you in the name of an outraged constituency that Mr. Mackey has been perfidious to the Republican Party. [Interrupted by calls to order.] My district has been defrauded, by Mr. Mackey and the gentlemen associated in coaching Mr. Passmore, out of a Senator. For three successive terms they have been instrumental in sending a Democrat from that district, and for this reason the people in my district will never vote for Mr. Passmore. Now, I have said what I have said in the interest of the true Republicans of the State, and if this convention wants to remove any suspicion of clique influence in the nomination of our ticket let us nominate Howard J. Reeder.

After Mr. Wolfe had relieved his mind, Major A. Wilson Norris arose, and in a voice rendered tremulous and uncertain by emotion, delivered himself of the following wail:

I rise with extreme sorrow, for I know I will by doing what I intend, provoke the hostility of men who have been my friends. Now, I went to men who are now against Howard J. Reeder, and they said if they were not for him they would at least be neutral. But now these men are against him, and are here blasting Mr. Wolfe. In Philadelphia we are fighting for a gallant young Republican, and all these men who are now opposing him were for him. But since a certain judicial fight in Philadelphia they have turned against Howard J. Reeder, and proclaim that the Governor shall not appoint a Judge before consulting them. I know it, and I say now before my God, that this fight is a fight against Gov. Hartranft. [Applause.]

This appeal so seriously affected the nerves of delegates and officers that the convention deliberately proceeded to violate one of its rules fixing the order in which nominations should be made. Under that rule the Auditor-Generalship was the next office for which nominations should be made; but instead, Hon. George Lear named Capt. W. B. Hart for the office of State Treasurer. Mr. Kitzmiller nominated Dr. E. G. Fahnestock, of Adams, which nomination was immediately withdrawn by Mr. Franklin, of Lancaster, who moved that Mr. Hart be nominated for State Treasurer by acclamation, which was agreed to with loud applause. The convention then proceeded to the only ballot which was required, and which resulted in 165 votes for Passmore and 82 for Reeder. On motion of Major Norris, the nomination of Passmore was made unanimous.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

During the progress of the nominations Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the platform, which was read and adopted without debate amid tumultuous applause. The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved—First—While we recognize and respect the difference of opinion existing among us as to the course pursued by President Hayes toward the South, we are heartily in accord in honoring the patriotic motives which have guided him, and in hoping that the results of this policy will be peace, good will, and the complete recognition of the equal rights of all men in every section of the country; and to the efforts of his Administration to carry into effect the principles of the platform upon which he was elected we pledge our hearty and cordial support.

Second—The Electoral Commission having been created at the urgent solicitation of the Democratic Party, and after oft-reiterated declarations of its leaders in both houses of Congress that no faction could cavil at its decisions, we witness with profound astonishment the assertion by that party upon the august tribunal of its own creation because its decisions disappointed their expectations of official patronage; which assaults, so far as they seek to impair the confidence of the people in the just title of the President to his high office, are equally childish and foolish, but may become extremely mischievous in assisting to diminish the popular respect for the decisions of lawful tribunals.

The third resolution calls upon members of the State and National Legislatures to assist the return of prosperity to the country by adopting such measures as will condemn it to that end.

The fourth and fifth resolution oppose any grant of more than 160 acres of land to any one person, and also oppose the reissue of patents by act of Congress.

Sixth—The long and successful existence under the laws of Congress of the double coin standard warrants us in demanding an early repeal of the legislation which demonetized silver and established an almost exclusive gold standard, and the thereby enforced return to the free use and unrestricted coinage of the dollar of 1798 and its restoration to the position it held as a legal tender during the first 80 years of our national existence, thus preserving the equality of the commercial value of the silver dollar with the gold dollar, keeping both in circulation.

The seventh resolution indorses the administration of Gov. Hartranft.

Eighth—We are in favor of law, and against lawlessness and anarchy with all their attendant horrors and crimes; equal rights in making laws, impose equal duties in obeying them when made; and we tender our hearty thanks to Gov. Hartranft and the officers and soldiers of his command for the prompt, and we hope, the effectual suppression of the lawless disturbances which recently occurred in this State.

Ninth—That we hold in equal respect the rights of capital to control its investments and of labor to determine the value of its services; that we deprecate any assertion by violence of the rights of either, and we assert it as the duty of all citizens to hold their respective rights within the just limitations of the law, and that any attempt to coerce the other by unlawful means should be promptly met by the action of lawful authorities as the exigency demands.

The remaining resolutions, except the eleventh, which favors a protective tariff, relates entirely to State affairs.

After the transaction of the necessary routine business, the convention adjourned sine die.

PROF. LANGSTON AND THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The Republicans of Ohio have solicted Prof. Langston, who was recently appointed Minister to Hayti, to make speeches in that State during the Fall campaign. To-day he consulted the President with reference to the matter, and was informed that such service would be in violation of the executive order forbidding Federal officers to participate actively in the conduct of political campaigns. Prof. Langston will not, therefore, do service in Ohio.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The Farmers' Alliance held a convention at Shakespeare Hall to-day. The following officers were elected: President, H. Lewis, of Herkimer; Secretary, A. A. Hopkins, of Rochester; Treasurer, E. S. Hayward, of Monroe. A committee of eight from each judicial district was appointed. Resolutions were adopted which declare that it is not the intention of farmers to form a new political organization, but they will aim to secure such legislation as is demanded by the agricultural interests. They favor revising and amending the laws of taxation so as to secure equality of taxation, and recommend self-assessment; that the railroad corporations of the State, by discrimination against its citizens, have injuriously affected the agricultural interests of the State, and they recommend the Legislature to regulate and control these corporations so as to prevent in future discrimination against citizens of the State in the transportation of their products to and from market. They demand the election of farmers to the Legislature to represent their interests. They recognize the canals as the chief factors in developing the resources of the State, and favor the reduction of tolls to the lowest point consistent with their maintenance. Adjourned sine die.

MASSACHUSETS GREENBACKERS.

A STATE CONVENTION HELD YESTERDAY AT BOSTON—WENDELL PHILLIPS NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR—THE BALANCE OF THE TICKET—THE PLATFORM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 5.—The Massachusetts Greenbackers made a demonstration to-day and to-night more formidable than ever before, and yet there was but comparitively a handful of men, none of them prominent, brought to the front. The State Convention to nominate a straight Greenback ticket, held during the day, was attended by about 150 people, and the address of "Pig Iron" Kelley, of Philadelphia, in Faneuil Hall, attracted only about 600 people, many of whom, no doubt, attended out of curiosity. The ticket put in nomination is headed by Wendell Phillips. The proposition to put Gen. B. F. Butler at its head was urged with much vehemence by the minority, but they were defeated, the argument being that he will be more powerful on the floor of the House. The ticket in full is as follows: For Governor, Wendell Phillips; for Lieutenant-Governor, Dyer D. Lum, of Northampton; for Secretary of State, Nathan Clark, Jr., of Lynn; for State Treasurer, W. F. Whitney, of South Ashburnham; for State Auditor, H. M. Bearce, of Boston; for State Attorney, Gen. Israel W. Andrews, of Danvers. The platform is made up of a long "whereas" and nine resolutions. The whereas charges all the present ills to the "vicious and reckless financial policy of the administrations since the commencement of the war, the suicidal policy of contraction and the weight of national State and municipal debts. The first resolution demands the immediate and unconditional repeal of the Resumption act and the rescue of the industries of the country from the disaster and ruin resulting from its enforcement. The second declares that "to the legal tenders we owe the successful termination of the war," and that "a currency so potent in disaster is not worthless in times of peace," and further asserts that "the consolidation of property now going on under the policy of contraction is dangerous, and if persevered in will end in revolution." The third declares that all money issued by the Government, whether of gold, silver, or paper, should be a full legal tender, and at all times convertible into Government bonds bearing a low rate of interest not over 3 65-100 per cent., such bonds to be convertible into such lawful money, and that, in the language of Thomas Jefferson, "Bank paper must be suppressed and the circulation restored to the nation, to whom it belongs." The fourth says that "it is the paramount duty of the Government in its legislation to keep in view the full development of all legitimate business, agricultural, mining, manufacturing, and commercial. The fifth protests against any further issue of gold bonds for sale in foreign markets. The sixth demands the remonetization of the silver dollar. The seventh demands the abolition of the present system of taxation on mortgaged property as unjust, being against the person holding the fee of the property. The eighth demands a reduction of the public expenditures, and the ninth the abolition of all class legislation.

THE CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—The election for members of the Legislature to-day passed off quietly. About 32,000 votes were polled in this city. The main contest here is between the tax-payers and the Democrats, with a number of small outside organizations. The tickets were very much scratched and the counting will probably occupy several days. The impression to-night is that the Democrats have elected the majority of their ticket.

MINNESOTA GREENBACK MEN.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 5.—The State Convention of the Greenback Party to-day nominated William L. Banning for Governor, William Weigher for Lieutenant-Governor, Isaac Staple for Treasurer, A. E. Rice for Secretary of State, and S. L. Pierce for Attorney-General. The working men to the evening joined with the Greenbackers, and the whole convention adopted the above ticket.

ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 5.—The election of a Representative in the General Assembly, to fill the vacancy, to-day, resulted in the choice of Gen. William Gilpin by a majority of 21 over the regular Republican nominee. A light vote was cast. Gen. Gilpin was classed as a Democrat, but has latterly voted as a Republican.

THE WORKING MAN'S PARTY.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—The Boston section of the Working Man's Party has issued an address to the laboring men of Massachusetts, urging them to cut loose from all existing political parties, and form sections in the interest of the Working Man's Party, which will hold a convention in Boston during the latter part of September to nominate a State ticket.

THE MARYLAND DEMOCRATS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 5.—The Democratic State Central Committee met to-day, and issued a call for a convention to nominate a candidate for Controller of the State Treasury, to meet in this city Sept. 27.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

A letter from Havana, dated Sept. 1, says: "The houses of several Cubans in this city and Matanzas have been searched for papers which they were suspected to have concealed, said papers being in relation to some conspiracy in aid of the insurgents in the field. The searching of the domiciles has taken place at night, and some Cubans have been dispatched as prisoners to Santa Clara to be there tried by court-martial. The cause of all this appears to be the discovery of several boxes of cartridges intended for the insurgents while being shipped at a place called Calimete. It now appears certain that Captain-General Jovellar will remain at his post at least till the month of April."

COLLISION AT SEA.

VINEYARD-HAVEN, Sept. 5.—The schooner Gussie Wilson at this port reports having seen the schooner Lucy Wentworth, of Calais, and an unknown eastern schooner at anchor near Handkerchief Light-ship, having been in collision. The Lucy Wentworth lost her main boom, gaff, and mainsail. The other vessel lost her head gear and had her colors set Union down.

THE OCEAN YACHT RACE.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Sept. 5.—With a good breeze blowing from the south, the first yacht in the race for the Bennett Prize Cup rounded the light-ship at 2:40 P. M., followed at 2:51 P. M. by a much larger one, which in turn was followed by a smaller yacht. The distance was too great to distinguish any particular points, but the second yacht, from her size, is thought to be the Dreadnaught. The first boat turned the light-ship from off shore, and the second went around from in shore. The third boat was close in shore, and the fourth far behind.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

THE RUSSIAN CAPTURE OF LOVATZ.

TWELVE HOURS OF HARD FIGHTING TO DRIVE THE TURKS OUT—HEAVY LOSSES, ESPECIALLY ON THE TURKISH SIDE—CAVALRY PURSUIT OF THE FLYING TURKS—THE AFFAIR AT KADIKOI ALSO A RUSSIAN VICTORY.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—An official dispatch from Prince Meretinsky, says: "Lovatz has been taken after 12 hours' fighting, despite its natural strength, its strong fortifications, and the stubborn resistance of the Turks. Skobeloff was the hero of the day. Our loss is not yet exactly ascertained. Gen. Kasgildiajeff was wounded.

The *Standard's* Bucharest correspondent says the battle at Lovatz was commenced by the Turks, who, disquieted by the great increase of the Russians before the town attacked them fiercely. The Russians repulsed nine successive Turkish assaults, and finally drove the Turks back into the town, which they entered with them. The struggle continued in the streets until the Turks were driven out from the other side of the town in great disorder. They retreated, followed by Gen. Shobeloff's cavalry brigade, which had, by its gallantry, largely contributed to the Russian success. The slaughter was great, especially among the Turks.

A dispatch to the *Standard*, from Berlin, states that according to semi-official advices Austria and Germany have declared that they do not deem the present state of affairs one to induce them to offer their mediation to either belligerent, yet they would support vigorously an offer of mediation from any other power.

A Dispatch received at Constantinople to-day announces that Ahmed Pasha, on Tuesday, repulsed a Russian attack at Kadikoi, near Rustchuk. The Russians are stated to have lost 1,000 men.

The Russian official account of the fighting at Kadikoi says: On Tuesday a Turkish force from Rustchuk and Rasgrad captured Kadikoi and occupied it for a time, but were subsequently driven out with great loss by seven battalions of infantry and eight *sotnias* of Cossacks with 22 guns. The Russian loss is about 30 killed and 150 wounded.

THE REPORTED ATTACK ON PLEVNA.

DOUBTS AS TO THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE STATEMENT—THE STORY DISBELIEVED AT BUCHAREST.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A rumor was current here this morning of a Russian advance upon Plevna. It may be true, but it looks like a canard based on Gen. Skobeleff's capture of Lovatz. The official announcement of the latter operation, dated Gorny-Studeni yesterday, does not mention Plevna, whereas the rumors of fighting at Plevna assign it on Monday. The *Times'* Bucharest correspondent, in a dispatch of Sept. 3, says that having heard the latter report he consulted the highest and best informed authorities, and was assured that no details were definitely known, and that all current information was due to some lively imaginations. He was informed, moreover, that it was simply impossible the report in question could have been transmitted in such short time. Nevertheless, the same rumor reached Constantinople, for the *Telegraph's* Pera correspondent, under date of 9 P. M. says: "Rumors are afloat here that a great battle is now progressing before Plevna." The Manchester *Guardian's* special, dated Poredin, Monday, via Bucharest Tuesday evening, says: "The attack on Osman Pasha to-day was very severe. We shall enter Plevna probably to-morrow. The Grand Duke Nicholas is in Lester." The Manchester *Guardian's* special may be based, however, on the reports discredited by the *Times'* Bucharest correspondent.

CHANGED POSITIONS ON THE LOM.

EFFECT OF THE TURKISH SUCCESS AT KARASAN—THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE RUSSIANS FROM THE UPPER LOM—A DECISIVE BATTLE EXPECTED SOON—INCAPACITY OF THE RUSSIAN STAFF.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The *Times'* Vienna dispatch says: "The Russians have abandoned the Upper Lom line and have withdrawn their right wing on that side, which was at Popskoi, to a line where they can keep in contact with the forces guarding the road from Osman Bazar. Mehemet Ali has thus gained an undoubted strategical success by his victory at Karasan. All depends on how he will use it."

The *Daily News'* correspondent telegraphing from Gagovo, Sept. 1, shows that the Turks, as the result of their victory at Karasan, occupied a large mountain forming the key of the Rasgrad position, and commanding almost equally the Lom and the Kara-Lom, and the Russian positions at Obaka and Gagova. The correspondent says: "Acting solely on the defensive the Czarowitch will have little difficulty in keeping his present line impact with the possible exception of the loss of the Gagova position. On the other hand, the Turks are much too strong to lie inactive in the face of an inferior Russian force, and the chances are great that the valley of the Kara-Lom will soon be the theatre of a decisive battle of large proportions."

A subsequent telegram shows that the Russians have evacuated Gagova and retired to Polomarka. The *Times'* Bucharest correspondent says the Turks and Egyptians pursued them thither.

THE RUSSIAN PLANS REVIEWED.

MOBILIZATION OF THE GUARDS AND LANDWEHR — POSITION OF THE TURKISH FORCES—BULGARIAN AUTONOMY ABANDONED—THE SERVO-GRÆCO-ROUMANIAN ALLIANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUCHAREST, Saturday, Aug. 18, 1877.

There was an engagement near Rasgrad on the 15th of August, and another at Lovatz on the 16th. In the first the Turks claim the victory, in the second the Russians pretend to have driven back the enemy to his intrenchments. Both could have been nothing more than reconnoissances, as any serious encounter at any point must have necessarily engaged the whole line, and neither the Serdar-Ekrem nor the Grand Duke are yet ready to fight a general battle. Still, the affairs must have been tolerably warm, to judge from the string of Osmanli prisoners and the heavy contingent of Russian wounded who arrived yesterday. Mehemet Ali's forces are gradually working round toward Tirnova, now regarrisoned, it is said, with 40,000 men, and are about to occupy and entrench themselves at Sarolar, a strong position a few miles to the north and east of Elena. The Russians seem to regard this operation with the utmost indifference, as they allow the Turks to take quiet possession of points which might easily have been defended. But then, as is natural, the Grand Duke "has his plan." Whether it is a good or a bad one we shall know in a few days. His army is said to have the utmost confidence in its leader, and to be sanguine of victory, which is exceedingly fortunate, for that feeling is not shared by outsiders who look calmly at the situation and are not carried away by military enthusiasm. However, faith is a saving virtue, and if it really exists, the results may be excellent; but when troops are suffering from sickness and scarcity of food, and have not had one single success to compensate for a long series of reverses, it may be permitted to ask the question whether the pervading sentiment be not rather the courage of despair. The Russians maintain their positions unchanged; fresh reinforcements arrive every day from Russia and from the army of Gen. Zimmerman, which has almost completely evacuated the Dobrudscha. The corps of grenadiers, three divisions of infantry, and three brigades of artillery, constituting an effective force of 48,000 men and 144 cannons, are on their march from St. Petersburg toward the theatre of the war. The mobilization of the Guard and of the first class of the Landwehr has also been ordered, and the Mayors of all the communes in Russian Poland have been directed to proceed, without delay, to the organization of the Landsturm, composed of all men fit to bear arms between the ages of 18 and 45, and no person whose name is upon their lists is allowed to leave his place of residence without a special authority from the central Government. This measure has caused a general feeling of despondency throughout the Empire, as revealing the gravity of the situation, but no attempts at an evasion of the law are likely to be made. Some few of the last reservists who were sent out endeavored to escape from the railway carriages, but as they were immediately retaken and shot, the certainty of the fate in store for all deserters is not calculated to encourage many repetitions of the offense. The Guards, forming the élite of the Imperial Army, are composed of three divisions of infantry, each of four regiments, and of a brigade of four battalions of chasseurs, one of which is recruited exclusively in Finland. There are three divisions of cavalry, one consisting entirely of cuirassiers, each of the other two being made up of one regiment of dragoons, one of hulans—lancers—one of hussars, and one of Cossacks, forming a total of 8,000 horsemen. With these are three brigades of foot artillery, and three batteries of horse—flying—artillery; in all 180 guns and 64,000 men, whose command is to be intrusted to the Czarowitch. The Landwehr is, for the moment, destined to the occupation of the towns and fortresses, the service of the coast guards, and the transportation and surveillance of the prisoners, but, in case of necessity, it may be constituted into a corps of operations.

Gen. Gourkho arrived here last evening, en route for St. Petersburg, where he is to take command of his divisions of the Guard, from which he had been temporarily detached for his trans-Balkan raid, now confided to the direction of the Duke de Leuchtenberg, who, according to Gen. Gourkho, occupies an impregnable position at Schipka. The recall of Gourkho from the command of a corps whose critical situation is greatly due to his own imprudence, has afforded ground for much unfavorable commentary. The return of Prince Tcherkasky and of the Bulgarian notables who had installed a provisional Government at Tirnova, from that town to Sistova, is considered to be a conclusive proof that the establishment of Bulgarian autonomy is abandoned, at least for this year. The Turks continue to close up toward their centre. Osman Pasha is thought to be falling back from Plevna—as I announced in my letter of the 14th August he would probably do—towards Lovdscha and thence to Gabrova. One detachment of the Army of Suleiman Pasha has passed, without meeting any resistance, the defile of Slivna, as far as Elena, leaving garrisons at Bebrova and Stareka. A strong column under Ermin Pasha has pushed forward as far as the Kara-Lom, on whose left bank at Popi-Keni and Jasselar there are Russian camps; but although the outposts are within a few miles of each other, the torrential rains of the last few days have prevented any operations on this side.

Although they are in force at Osman-Bazar, the Turks have not fortified this position, but every eminence commanding the route through Eski-Djuma is being entrenched, indicating thereby an intention to hold possession of this road at any cost, in order to be able to throw all their troops at a given moment upon Rasgrad or Osman-Bazar. The former, it is thought, will be their objective; but it is more probable that the results of the operations of Suleiman Pasha and Osman Pasha, and the particular disposition of the enemy's forces on the day of battle, will determine the precise point of concentration.

The movements of the remains of the Turkish flotilla of the Danube is beginning greatly to exercise the public mind. At the commencement of the war there were 15 ironclads and monitors on the river. Of these, six still lie in a little gulf near the Sulina mouth; two were destroyed opposite Ibraila; two were captured at Nikopolis; one is anchored opposite Turtukai; two near Widdin; two at Rustchuk; three defend the river front at Silistria; but, with the exception of the bombardment of some open towns and the destruction of a few undefended villages, these formidable iron-clads have accomplished absolutely nothing, or rather have attempted absolutely nothing, and are destined to fall, eventually, into the hands of the Russians unless they be blown up by the Turks as soon as their fortresses surrender to the enemy. Their inactivity during so long a period, when they could have caused immense damage to the invading army, is unaccountable, and certainly gives a very unfavorable opinion of the value of the Turkish Navy, on whose organization the Sultan Abdul Aziz had squandered so much money. Indeed, so great has been the apathy of their commander, that the possibility of a change of tactics is no longer taken into consideration, so that the appearance of half a dozen steam transports laden with troops and baggage, and convoyed by two monitors from Silistria, on Tuesday night caused a species of panic, certainly not justified by the consequences, as the fleet suddenly came to anchor in mid-stream, opposite the villages of Ulmini and Spantow, and, after half an hour's waiting, steamed back again without firing a shot.

The results of the interview of Ischl still continue to be the great question of interest, and it is semi-officially declared that not only will Austria withdraw her objections to the offensive participation of Roumania in the war, but that Servia is at liberty to attack the Porte whenever she pleases, provided the Bosnian and Herzegovinian insurgents receive no assistance, and that the military operations are limited to the direction of the eastern and southern frontiers—that is, to the Timok and Morava Valleys. There is then, very little doubt that hostilities will shortly commence along those lines and will be contemporaneous with a general movement among the Greek populations in Thrace, Macedonia, Epirus, and Thessaly. The most serious symptom of this alleged Servo-Greco-Roumanian alliance is to be found in the organization of bands of Hellenic volunteers in Roumania, where free passage on the railways is given to all who desire to return to Greece. Five hundred young men started last week for Athens, under the war committees. are being organized in the interior, and a newspaper, the *Syllagrus*, has been started in the capital, which, in Greek and French, openly advocates a union of all the races of Eastern Christians for the assertion of their rights. Although the announcement of this alliance is probably premature, there is no doubt that the movement in that direction has begun, and even should the German Government refuse the request made by King George for a couple of its Generals, to whom the command of his Army shall be confided, there is little doubt that a Hellenic insurrection will seriously embarrass the Turkish plans. The Hellenes know that they have nothing to hope for from European diplomacy, and that they will receive nothing except what they may gain for themselves, and so they propose to take up arms. The patriotic committee Rigas, whose head-quarters are at Athens, is manifesting an extraordinary activity, and within a short time everything tends to show that the programme will be put into action. It is almost superfluous to refer to the agitation in Crete, where the refusal of the population to send a commission, composed half of Christians, half of Musulmans, to confer with the Porte on the question of certain reforms demanded by the inhabitants, has provoked an order for the seizure of some of the notables of the Island. Persons here, in direct communication with the province, confidently assert that the execution of the Imperial *iradé* will be the signal for the outbreak of the insurrection, in spite of the presence of the English fleet. In short, the movement in the East is fast assuming such proportions that should diplomacy fail in finding a perfectly satisfactory solution to the question within the next six weeks, the conflagration will become general, and will not be quenched except by the extermination of the Christian element or the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire. Still, before either of these issues can be realized, many a scene of horror will be enacted, and blood will flow like water in the Vallies of the Maritza and the Morava.

The Czar's plan of campaign, although backed up by the courage of his heroic troops, has been an utter failure. The Cossacks, who roamed through the Tormdehta and the fertile plains of Kazanlik, are forced to seek a meagre subsistence for their starving horses in the ravaged steppes of Northern Bulgaria, and instead of reveling in the promised abundance of Philippopolis and Adrianople, these liberators of oppressed Christianity are driven to fight for the protection of the convoys of moldy biscuit and spoiled bread which is forwarded to them from St. Petersburg. Their gayety and assurance is transformed into despondency, and even their Commander-in-Chief, in order to hold his position on the right bank of the Danube, sees the time coming when he will be driven to building a *tête de pont* with the bodies of his soldiers. From the moment of the catastophe of Plevna I have signaled the difficulties attendant upon the victualing of the Russian Army of Bulgaria, and upon the necessity for the concentration of its forces, whose only hope of escape lay in the inaction of their enemy. Events have justified my previsions, but it is only after a long succession of reverses that the Russian staff seems to have realized the dangers of its position and to have definitely abandoned its original trans-Balkan plan of campaign. They are further removed from Adrianople now than they were on the day when they crossed the Danube. There is no longer an offensive army in Bulgaria, and their forces, reunited at three points, await with anxiety the attack of those despised Turks whose conquest was to have been only a triumphal march. But Turkey's partisans must not exult too soon. The Osmanli have fought well on the defensive. Will their offensive movements be equally successful? I think not. Their Generals are losing much valuable time. At present their numerical superiority over their adversary is immense, but each day this advantage is being diminished, and, should the Grand Duke succeed in staving off a general engagement until the arrival of all his reinforcements, the campaign may yet be terminated by a very unexpected *coup de théatre*. The Turks will resist like devils behind earthworks, however insignificant these may be, but they cannot manœuvre in the open, where their deficiency in cavalry will make itself particularly felt, and whenever the imprudence and want of sound military experience of their Generals shall risk a battle in the plain, their defeat is certain, although it will not be decisive, for their lines of retreat are, in the case of each of their armies, admirably secured. But the campaign will assume a new phase; other elements will enter into the struggle, and, while Greek and Servian fanaticism will vie in cruelty with the fanaticism of the Moslem, the Russians will go systematically to work, as with their ignorance of the art of war they should have begun at the investment and reduction of the fortresses of the Danube. Such is, I think, the Winter programme, for even in the event of a great victory at the end of August the season is now too far advanced to hope for the prosecution of any regular operations beyond the Balkans, where every pass, except that of the Schipka, is strongly held by the élite of the Turkish Army. I do not look for the unfurling of the Prophet's standard before the feast of the Bairam, but if there be no British troops at Gallipolis at that time, and if the Army of the Serdar-Ekrem should sustain a crushing defeat the situation of foreigners even at Constantinople will be terrible, as neither merchants, Consuls, nor Ambassadors will escape the massacre.

Here, at Bucharest, a general tone of discouragement prevails, not on account of the military difficulties, which they neither understand nor appreciate, but for financial reasons. There is no money in the country. The Treasury is empty, and to close the mouths of the most pressing creditors every resource has been well nigh exhausted. The existence of the Army is assured by a continued series of requisitions on the inhabitants, which are ruining the country and exciting complaints and reclamations on every side. The boats of the Danubian fishermen and traders have been impressed, the horses and oxen of the farmers have been seized, the cheese and milk of the Carpathian mountaineers have been confiscated, without any other compensation than a few bundles of worthless paper, while the great land-owners are deprived of their properties for the construction of military railways without receiving even the semblance of an indemnity. But even this is insufficient. There are certain necessaries which must be paid for in cash, and as the exchequer is exhausted and a foreign loan impossible, Prince Charles has appealed to his wealthy father, Prince Anthony of Hohenzollern, for assistance. So far the old gentleman has been deaf to the voice of his impecunious offspring, but it is something to have a son with a crown on his head, and as the realization of this dream of sovereignty depends upon the issue of this war, perhaps the paternal purse-strings may yet be loosed to pay for the future glory of Roumania, whose prospects of an independent national existence now look anything but rosy and encouraging.

THE SERVIANS AND THE WAR.

EVERYTHING READY TO TAKE THE FIELD—WAITING FOR ASSIGNMENT TO POSITIONS IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The *Daily News'* Bucharest correspondent telegraphs: It is exceedingly probable that Servia will at once declare war and take the field. Everything is ready, and all are waiting for the instructions of the Grand Duke Nicholas as to where the Servian forces will first strike. I understand the instructions are, that

speak to us from a side of life which in certain conditions of things we cannot utterly avoid. In the time of our prosperity and in the midst of the daily occupations, the cares, and the pains of life, they may be unheeded. They are old words, simple as household, whose voices come to us over the centuries. But there are times when they come home to us when nothing else can, for they speak to our own souls as no other words do. No matter what may be our lot, we cannot shut out sorrow or avoid giving way to the feelings. It is then that we realize that life is something higher than a limitation of the senses, and these words appeal to that higher life. The religion of Christianity works not now, as of old, in the personality of its founder, by wonders and miracles, but it gives to those who believe in it such a hope of a new life beyond the grave, and lends to them their only satisfactory interpretation. It is as one looking on an object in a narrow valley sees it in one way, and another standing on a snow-clad peak, and looking at the same object, sees it in another way. It is the same object, but appears widely different. The loss of a loved object, seen face to face with present sorrow, is one thing, but, viewed in the light of Christian faith, it is another. The valley of the shadow seemed about to overwhelm us becomes raised up until we look upon it as a triumph. Christianity gives us a view of sorrow and death which we can look upon with hope. Otherwise, it is not understood either, but gives them a higher interpretation. In the light of a higher life sorrow becomes endurable. This is a wise dispensation. Reject it, and what would life be! There are moments in life when we must meet these revelations, and nothing else can console and help us. If they were to be shut out from us the world would be unbearable to every one of us. However it be recognized by us, they exert a subtle influence which runs through all our hearts and bears upon all our actions. To remove them would be like blotting the sun out of the heavens. The least considerate would recognize the sudden presence of darkness as a cardinal fact. So, my friends, I bring to my assistance on this occasion the old words which have fallen on so many saddened hearts and so many childish ears, and which forever will have comforted so many generations, and have been to them their great consolation—the old words, so simple, yet so deep. When our hearts are ready for them through trouble, these words have a meaning such as they never had before. They are like the quiet, deep water of eternal life there is in us: "O! Death, where is thy victory! O! grave, where is thy sting!" Thanks be to God, who gave the victory over death and the grave. What is the victory? Nothing. We and the Christian faith gives us over death and sorrow! When we lie down in the dust and groan, it is we who are conquered. Our humanity becomes the slave of death and sorrow, when we say that a dark shadow is over our houses, and that all is gone out of our lives. On the other hand, a Christian faith does not make us insensible to sorrow. It does not harden our hearts. There are men who lock up their arms in sublime stoicism, saying, "Let things come as they may, we cannot help them." But is that an admirable nature which never feels the sting of agony? whose eyes never fill with tears? Is the man improved by insensibility? I think it may have something grand about it, but such, a nature has lost its best elements. The faith of Christianity leaves the emotions unscared, and with all their freshness and naturalness. Christ does not say upon the tomb of Lazarus, "Himself shed tears over Jerusalem, over the grave of Lazarus, and many other places. Tears at the death of our loved ones come from human nature, and Christ showed himself established, and made fresh and beautiful in His own nature. Thanks be to God that Christ did not come to us as a philosopher, but as one who was not above our sorrows; who toiled and suffered and wept and prayed the natural way! Gethsemane and the garden of Arimathea are holy names. Christ looked up from the hill on the city, and He wept. He knelt down in the dust and groan, and prayed in his agony, as you or I or any one of us might pray, that the cup of affliction might pass from Him. He felt our sorrows, and showed us that it is right to mourn our beloved. Tears came to the consecrated eyes of Christ, and God Himself has given us our nature. He has also enabled us to bear sorrow and to triumph. He prayed that His cup might, if possible, be relieved of his agony he added, "Nevertheless, not my will, but Thine be done." Our faith gives us a living will, divine, personal, sympathetic. We feel that we are not the mere creatures of chance, but that we are in the hands of a living, a loving, a merciful God, and whatever He does to us, that thing is the best. His divine wisdom, and love do so. That is what says that its father knows better than it what is good for it, and though what he does may not be pleasant it should be borne; so the Christian looks to God. The Divine will and power is infinite, infinite power and wisdom, infinite love and wisdom. The man so believes, he takes heart, conquers death and sorrow, and thanks God while his heart aches. He says his aching heart in the divine hand, trusting firmly and implicitly. This is Christianity. This is faith in God. It is no figure of speech—no metaphor—but means what it says. God is infinite love, infinite wisdom, infinite power; therefore, we trust in God. We are not victims of any blind chance. We know what God is.

Our friend here has been called home from a bed of suffering to better rest and nobler activity. It is not my custom to speak personally or eulogistically on occasions like this, but I have known him many years and have been associated with him, chiefly when we were both younger. I have always respected, honored, and trusted him. In the confidences which death sometimes makes, we endeavored to interpret it to its higher uses, and, aware that no genius, no sudden inspiration, no glow of fancy was sufficient to cause him to do well; he conscientiously and faithfully applied all his duty, and achieved as a result a stainless reputation and great fame. The public sentiment and this gathering here to-day tell this. It was not necessary for me to mention it. The public knows it, and this representative body is here to bear witness not only to his genius, but to his work and his probity as a man and a gentleman. But is this all? I am accustomed to think on occasions of this kind that for the immediate friends of the home there are hearts that beat to private affection. The public tribute is consolatory, but there is a yearning apart of the wife and children and friends which public sympathy cannot reach. Who is to console them? I say to you, trust in God. Believe in Him who interprets this life for you. I do not ask you not to mourn. You ought to mourn. Few deserved to be sorrowed for so much as he. But I ask you to look up from the grave to the eternal appeals. He whom you loved is only in his outward aspect lying here. You are not about to bury him. Kingdoms have been destroyed, and generations have been swept away, but no soul was ever buried. Love and affection are not put away in the grave. It is only the casket that goes there. Don't look downward, therefore, but upward, and let us both endeavor to recall the past, but forward to a blessed promise of immortality, and your tears will make a bright rainbow in the night of the future. The body is for the worms. It goes to the dust whence it came, but the soul lives on. It seems particularly appropriate that his life should have ended with the leaves, and that his dust should be destined to mingle with theirs. The leaves have accomplished their work of use and beauty and are falling, but the blue heavens remain full of clear light and eternal calm, overarching the earth's turmoils, the shadows of our sorrow, the ashes of our dead. Look up! There is faith, hope, and rest in this sainted change. The body goes to the earth, but the spirit ascends to the God who gave it."

During the latter part of the discourse the sobs of the grief-stricken family rose above the speaker's voice. The services defined a long and earnest prayer. In the course of which he spoke of the wife who was unable to be present and the afflicted family. Their sorrow is deep. Last Sunday, and Dr. Chapin gave the benediction. The services were over at 10:30 o'clock. From that hour until 11:25 a constant stream of persons passed the casket for the purpose of taking a last look at the remains. The glass lid was then unscrewed, and the three daughters bent over their dead father's body and kissed it again and again, amid the most violent manifestations of grief. At length the mother was seen to be relieved of his agony he added, "Nevertheless, not my will, but Thine be done." Our faith gives us a living will, divine, personal, sympathetic. We feel that we are not the mere creatures of chance, but that we are in the hands of a living, a loving, a merciful God, and whatever He does to us, that thing is the best. His divine wisdom and love do so. That is what says that its father knows better than it what is good for it, and though what he does may not be pleasant it should be borne; so the Christian looks to God. The Divine will and power is infinite, infinite power and wisdom, infinite love and wisdom. The man so believes, he takes heart, conquers death and sorrow, and thanks God while his heart aches. He says his aching heart in the divine hand, trusting firmly and implicitly. This is Christianity. This is faith in God. It is no figure of speech—no metaphor—but means what it says. God is infinite love, infinite wisdom, infinite power; therefore, we trust in God. We are not victims of any blind chance. We know what God is.

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During the latter part of the discourse the sobs of the grief-stricken family rose above the speaker's voice. Dr. Chapin delivered a long and earnest prayer, in

LAW REPORTS.

THRICE ACQUITTED.

THE STORY OF A MUCH TRIED MAN—THREE TIMES DECLARED INNOCENT OF THE CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

Charles Tennifield, a salesman in the employ of Messrs. Reidy & Harvey, manufacturers of leather belting, at No. 62 Frankfort-street, was placed on trial by Assistant District Attorney Ball, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, charged with embezzling $32 48, the amount of a bill which he had collected. What invests the case with interest is the fact that Tennisfield was twice before tried for embezzling other sums of money, on complaint of Reidy & Harvey, and twice acquitted. After the last trial Reidy & Harvey had Tennisfield again arrested and indicted on the present charge. On the trial yesterday, Tennisfield admitted that he had collected the money, but explained that he had expended it in the legitimate interest of the firm, for whom he did a commission business. He asserted that all his transactions with Reidy & Harvey were perfectly honest. His history, as detailed to his counsel, Mr. Edgar M. Chipman, is rather remarkable. Shortly after his arrival in this country he was inveigled into a forgery, pleaded guilty, and served a term in the State Prison. After his release from prison he embarked in the belting manufacture business, but failed. Among his creditors were Reidy & Harvey, to whom he owed $700. This firm took him into their employ in order, as alleged, to secure the debt which he controlled, and give him an opportunity to reduce his indebtedness to them. While in their employ he paid off by commissions and weekly instalments between $300 and $400 of the debt, and Messrs. Reidy & Harvey, with others, exerted themselves to procure from Gov. Tilden his restoration to citizenship. Mr. Chipman claimed that Reidy & Harvey had persistently persecuted Tennisfield in order to offset the latter's civil proceedings for false imprisonment. Counsel produced three of the jurymen who acquitted the accused on the last trial, who heard Mr. Harvey say on that occasion, after the verdict was rendered, that "he would follow Tennisfield to death or put him in the Penitentiary." This evidence was excluded by Judge Gildersleeve. The jury, after four hours' deliberation, returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged. His counsel says that he has commenced legal proceedings against Messrs. Reidy & Harvey for illegal imprisonment.

THE MACDONALD LIBEL CASE.

DAVID MACDONALD DISCHARGED ON A SUSPENDED SENTENCE—HIS FALSE STATEMENTS ABOUT HIS BROTHER, AND THEIR RETRACTION.

On Aug. 15 David MacDonald, an importer, of St. Louis, was arrested by Detectives O'Connor and Field, of the District-Attorney's office, on his arrival from Europe on the steam-ship Ethiopia. The accused was arrested on a bench warrant issued from the Court of General Sessions, on an indictment for libel. Mr. MacDonald was charged with distributing through the mails libelous circulars containing statements reflecting on the character and honesty of his brother Robert, an importer of laces at Nos. 64 any 66 Lispenard-street. The alleged libels were extensively circulated through the United States and Europe, and were calculated to injure Mr. MacDonald's business materially. Therefore he had his brother indicted, and also sued out an order of arrest on civil proceedings, bail being fixed at $10,000. The accused was bailed out in $1,500 on the criminal proceedings, but was immediately rearrested and taken to Ludlow-Street Jail in default of bail in the civil suit. A week afterward the prisoner called at the office of Mr. Morrell, the false charges against his brother Robert, whom he acknowledged he had willfully endeavored to injure in New-York, Glasgow, Belfast, London, Switzerland, Germany, and elsewhere. Robert MacDonald, therefore upon, by advice of his counsel, discontinued the civil proceedings against his brother, and the latter was discharged from Ludlow-Street Jail. The criminal indictment was still held over him, however, until yesterday, when it was disposed of in the Court of General Sessions.

At the opening of court Assistant District Attorney Bell, who was accompanied by Detective Donald's counsel, called the case of David MacDonald. The accused appeared with his lawyer, and pleaded guilty to the indictment for libel. Mr. Bell, addressing the court, said that, inasmuch as the prisoner had made a full retraction of the false charges against his brother, and the latter was satisfied that sentence should be suspended, he would ask that MacDonald be discharged on his own recognizances, under the usual terms of security, and that should he ever again repeat his offense he could be brought within the jurisdiction of the court and punished. Judge Gildersleeve said that as the offense was only a misdemeanor, and not a felony, he would accede to the request of the District Attorney, and discharge the accused on a suspended sentence. MacDonald, who is 63 years of age, then left the court-room, and is now probably on his way to his home in St. Louis.

HOW WILLIAM CLANCY WAS ROBBED.

On Monday last William Clancy went into the barber shop No. 588 Third-avenue, to get shaved, and in payment tendered a $10 bill. A young man named William Holtz, who was lounging in the shop at the time, was a silent and unseen observer of the transaction. Clancy received his change, went out, and had hardly gone a block when he was tapped on the shoulder by Holtz, who said, "I say, Mister, mymother says she would like to see you, as she thinks she recognizes you as a friend from the old country; she has just seen you come out of the barber shop and is of the opinion that you are her cousin. Come over and see her." Though Clancy had never seen the man before, he foolishly complied with his request. On reaching the house, No. 327 East Thirty-second-street, Clancy ascended to the second floor, and was politely ushered into a plainly furnished room by Holtz, who, when Clancy was seated, excused himself for a few moments, saying that he was going down stairs to tell his mother to come up. Instead of bringing his mother up, however, he brought a confederate named William Sutton, of No. 245 East Twenty-eighth-street. The latter did not stand on ceremony, but without the slightest warning he deliberately struck Clancy two terrific blows on the head with a bed-post, instantly felling him senseless and bleeding to the floor. About an hour later Clancy recovered from his stupor to discover that the pocket in his pantaloons wherein he contained his money was cut, and the contents—$11—gone. He immediately reported the case at the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house. Detective Kindelon was detailed to work the matter up, and arrested Sutton, who, on being arraigned in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court yesterday, was held in $2,000 bail to answer. Detective Kindelon is now on the track of Holtz, and expects to arrest him in a short time.

THE INSANITY OF DR. JAMES C. AYER.

Dr. J. W. Ranney, Bernard Smyth, and Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., as Commissioners, presided over a Sheriff's jury assembled in Part I. of the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon, when an inquiry was made into the lunacy of Dr. James C. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass., in accordance with a writ issued out of the Supreme Court. The question as to Dr. Ayer's lunacy was a purely formal one as far as the Commissioners and jury were concerned, because the Doctor was adjudged a lunatic in Massachusetts. The inquiry here was necessary, however, as a part of the proceedings to put the property owned in this State by Dr. Ayer into the possession of his guardian. Some medical testimony was, however, taken. Dr. Choate, the owner of the lunatic asylum at Pleasantville, N. Y., where the late Horace Greeley was confined in 1872, was one of the witnesses. He testified that Dr. Ayer's malady is what is called "general paralysis of the insane." The disease is marked by stages in which portions or the whole of the body is paralyzed. Accompanying the paralysis is a gradual weakening of the mind, ends in imbecility. The disease is incurable. The testimony offered in regard to Dr. Ayer's property showed that he owns $567,333 33 of real estate in this State, the income of which is $51,133 33 per annum. The jury found that Dr. Ayer has been insane and incapable of attending to his affairs since May, 1870.

A PENSIONER WITH TWO NAMES.

A special agent of the Pension Bureau at Washington yesterday appeared before United States Commissioner Deuel and made a complaint against George W. Hillyard, a resident of Brooklyn, for obtaining by fraudulent representations the pension granted to John Preston, of the Navy, for diseases of the lungs. The complainant swore that Hillyard had given false addresses, as well as a false name, having represented himself to have lived at different periods at No. 209 South Third-street, Brooklyn, and at No. 163 Harrison-street, Brooklyn, at both of which places it was ascertained there had never been a resident known as John Preston. The prisoner, in his own behalf, admitted that he had gone by the name of Hillyard, but said that that was his real name. He had enlisted on the steamer Franklin under the name of John Preston, and had applied for a pension under that name, and had drawn it without trouble for a number of years. He said that he resided at No. 219 South Third-street, not No. 209, and that he had lived for a short time in Harrison-street, but he was unable to recall the number of the house. He was very indignant that any one should suppose him guilty of any fraud, and denounced the proceedings against him as part of a conspiracy. He was allowed to go on his own recognizance to appear to-day with competent witnesses to prove that he and John Preston are one and the same person.

A PAIR OF PETTY BURGLARS.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning Charles B. Larraway, of No. 536 Ninth-avenue, noticed two men acting in a suspicious manner in front of the shoe store of William Cummings, No. 515 Eighth-avenue, and he watched them. Finally they broke in the window, seized a quantity of goods andfled. Larraway summoned them, and on the way secured the services of Officers Mulligan and Bigler, of the Twentieth Precinct. The thieves ran up Thirty-fifth-street and into the hallway of No. 347, where they were captured. At the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice Bixby, yesterday morning, they gave their names as James Rogers, of No. 510 West Thirty-seventh-street, and John Wilson, of No. 512 West Twenty-seventh-street. Justice Bixby committed them both for trial in default of $1,500 bail each.

COURT NOTES.

Michael Brennan, of No. 310 West Twenty-eighth-street, who stabbed James Kelly, of No. 504, same street, on Aug. 19, inflicting a dangerous wound, was arraigned before Justice Bixby, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

United States Commissioner Osborn yesterday adjourned the case of Eberhard Wiegard, Counsel of War of Hesse-Darmstadt, who was arrested some 10 weeks ago on a charge of embezzlement, until Wednesday next. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, the prisoner's counsel, protested warmly against the adjournment as an outrage.

Chief-Justice Curtis, in Superior Court, Chambers, yesterday ordered a reference for the purpose of computing the amount of the damages caused to the New-York Elevated Railroad Company by the injunction obtained by Jeremiah V. Spader, who sought to restrain the building of the road over the Battery. The injunction was dissolved.

The Greenpoint Ferry Company obtained an injunction from Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, restraining the Mayor, &c., and the Controller from selling to the highest bidder at public auction the leases of the franchises for the ferries running from the foot of Tenth and Twenty-third streets, East River, to Greenpoint. An undertaking of $2,500 was filed by the company as security for damages.

The odd suit brought by Reinhold Munchard against Henry Carr was tried before Judge Sinnott and a jury, in Part III. of the Marine Court, yesterday. The plaintiff, it seems, was the defendant's agent for the collection of some rents, and withheld a portion of the rents collected by him. Carr therefore discharged him from his employ. Munchard then charged Carr with being improperly familiar with his wife, and brought this suit to recover $2,000 damages. The jury yesterday found a verdict in favor of Carr.

Sigismund Lubszynski, proprietor of the show at No. 371½ Bowery; Hannah Brown, "The Beautiful Melusine," Sigismund Lubin, Charles Eppenether, John Martin, Folkamer Bruckner, and William Muller were arraigned before Justice Otterbourg in the Essex Market Court, yesterday, charged with being concerned in a show calculated to deceive the public. In the performance Hannah Brown appears as "The Beautiful Melusine—18 years old—born in Spain, and living without an abdomen—very interesting," and Charles Eppenether as having no head. Judge Otterbourg reprimanded the prisoners, and ordered the show closed.

John Dilger, the landlord of the premises No. 239 East Twenty-fourth-street, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Finn, in a suit brought before Judge Donohue, in the Supreme Court, by Eliza Reilly, of No. 239 East Twenty-fourth-street, for $10,000 damages for attempting improper liberties. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant, by whom she is employed as housekeeper, twice unsuccessfully attempted to commit a criminal assault upon her on the 1st and 3d inst. She alleges that on the last occasion the defendant was caught by her husband, Nicholas Reilly, and turned over to the custody of the Police, and held for trial at the Yorkville Police Court. The prisoner was admitted to $10,000 bail.

It was stated in yesterday's TIMES, in connection with the examination before United States Commissioner Osborn, in the case of Adolph Steinberg, a Walker-street merchant, who was arraigned on a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy, that the manager of Mr. Morrell's storage warehouse had testified that Steinberg had stored five cases of goods there on April 19, and afterward removed them on Aug. 29. It should have been stated that the person signing himself as Morris Miller, (whom the Government will endeavor to prove was the bankrupt's agent) and not Mr. Steinberg, had stored the cases. The mistake arose from a misunderstanding of the facts imparted by the attorney for the Government. The attorney valued the cases at $8,000.

Judge Van Brunt, in Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday ordered a reference in the suit of Rosa Bertman against Moses Bertman. The action is brought for a limited divorce on the ground of the defendant's alleged cruel treatment of the plaintiff. The parties were married by Judge McAdam, in the Marine Court, on Jan. 11, 1877. The plaintiff now alleges that her husband has treated her in a cruel and inhuman manner since February. On March 23 she says he struck her severely on the face and breast, and discolored her eyes by a blow. She says he is in the habit of applying abusive epithets to her, and that he caused her to leave his house on Aug. 9, she being in danger of her life, as he had threatened to kill her. He is a barber, and has a shop in this City, but refuses to contribute to his wife's support. He put in no answer to the charges.

In yesterday's report of the case of the notorious "Jim" Brady it was stated that one of the most important witnesses for the prosecution had mysteriously disappeared. That witness—whose name it was thought prudent then to withhold—was Reuben Bromfield, of No. 333 West Fourteenth-street, one of the men shot by Brady on Aug. 2. On Tuesday evening, Assistant District Attorney Herring, detailed Officer Paddock, of the Broadway squad—the other man shot by Brady—to search for Bromfield and arrest him wherever he should find him. The officer discovered Bromfield in Westchester County, and yesterday morning brought him before Judge Gildersleeve, in the Court of General Sessions, by whom he was committed to the House of Detention as a witness in default of $2,000 bail. The Brady case will again be placed on the court calendar to-day.

The suit in which Alfred T. Helmbold seeks to restrain the H. T. Helmbold Manufacturing Company from using the name "Helmbold" in connection with the word "Buchu" as the name of a patent medicine, was argued at great length before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion for a preliminary injunction against the defendants. Henry T. Helmbold is the principal defendant, and was in court yesterday. His counsel, George M. Curtis, denounced the action of the plaintiff in unmeasured terms. He said that Henry T. Helmbold had been a druggist for 30 years, was old and diseased and had given him employment, only to find out that he afterward sought to destroy him. He also endeavored to show that the plaintiff has no right to make the medicine. Judge Westbrook took the papers, reserving his decision.

On Tuesday afternoon Agnes Harman, of No. 504 West Thirty-ninth-street, went to see the ruins of Monday's great fire. While walking along Tenth-avenue between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, she was met by Mary Smith, of No. 232 Second-avenue. Miss Smith bade her good day, walked with her, told her a thrilling story of the fire, and picked her pocket of her purse, containing $6 73, after which she left her. When Miss Harman discovered her loss she searched for the pickpocket, found her, and charged her with the act. Miss Smith denied it, but she said: "Rather than have any fuss made about it, I will give you $2 to keep quiet." She offered Miss Harman a $2 bill, which Miss Harman identified by a mark upon it as a part of the money of which she had been robbed. Miss Smith was then arrested. She was taken before Justice Bixby, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, and committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

The case of Louisa Tupper and her brother, William Henry Tupper, the two nurses who were remanded for examination on Tuesday by Justice Bixby, on the complaint of Dr. Wild, for stealing tableware and bed-clothes from the New-York Hospital, came up in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning. William Henry Tupper was discharged, there being no evidence against him, but Louisa was committed for trial on two separate charges in default of $1,000 bail. The first complaint charges that the prisoner on May 28 stole from the hospital 4 linen cuffs, 1 knife, 5 cotton sheets, 16 towels, 8 napkins, and 1 cotton coverlet, valued at $18; and the second, that on June 15 she stole 12 cotton towels valued at $3. Dr. Wild expects to enter numerous other complaints against the prisoner for other similar thefts, 30 pawn-tickets having been found in her possession, all representing property stolen from the hospital while the prisoner was employed there as a nurse.

A DEFENSE OF INSANITY SET ASIDE.

Judge Van Vorst, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday rendered a decision in the suit of David Hirsch against Alicia F. Trainor and others. The action was brought for the foreclosure of a $3,000 mortgage made by Mrs. Marcella Hanrahan, on Nov. 21, 1875, to her son-in-law, John B. Trainor, and by the latter assigned to the plaintiff. Two defenses were interposed, the first being that at the time of the making of the mortgage Mrs. Hanrahan was of unsound mind. The other defense was that of usury. Judge Van Vorst, after a careful review of the testimony in the case, comes to the conclusion that Mrs. Hanrahan was not legally incapacitated to make the mortgage. In regard to the other defense, that of usury, the facts are that the plaintiff loaned $2,700 for the mortgage. Of that amount, $2,400 reached Mrs. Hanrahan, the remainder being paid for brokers' fees, &c. Judgment is given in the plaintiff's favor for the amount received by Mrs. Hanrahan.

FRAUDULENT ORDERS FOR NEEDLES.

The case of Sidney Mills, general agent of the American Sewing-machine Needle Company, against Samuel H. Pine, of No. 251 East One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, a sub-agent, for false pretenses, came up in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon. Mr. Mills proved that Pine had his confidence to such an extent that all his orders for needles were promptly filled, and that he was paid a good commission on all his sales. Mills showed further that on July 10 Pine showed him an order for 300 Domestic needles, signed "M. M. Livingstone, manufacturing tailor, No. 204 Delancey-street;" another for 300 Singer needles, signed "H. G. Kutzenberg, manufacturing tailor, corner Avenue A and Fourth-street;" that these orders were accepted, the needles given to Pine, and the persons purporting to have made the orders regularly charged with the goods. Mills also testified that between June 1 and July 1 he gave Pine other lots of needles on orders signed "I. Kaufman, No. 56 Division-street; S. Wall & Son, No. 197 East Broadway; E. V. Carpenter, No. 96 Laight-street; G. S. Tomlinson, No. 220 Stanton-street," and that upon these and other orders he furnished Pine with $179 81 worth of needles. On the first of the present month, Mills alleges, when he sent to these new customers to collect the bills against them, he found them to be mythical individuals and that Pine had been swindling him by selling needles for his own benefit. Justice Bixby committed Pine for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

A DISHONEST GARDENER.

James Robb, of No. 297 Seventh-avenue, went to Coney Island on Aug. 27. Before starting he locked the door of his room and entrusted the key to John Lynch, a gardener, who kept a stand a few doors away. As soon as Robb had gone Lynch entered his room and stole his pocket-book, containing $31, and a silver watch worth $5. Officer Duff, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, arrested Lynch on Tuesday night, and yesterday morning took him before Justice Bixby, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where he was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company vs. Saunders.—Findings settled. See memorandum.

Bertman vs. Bertman et al.—Judgment for plaintiff. See opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief-Justice Curtis.

Schlamertz vs. Walker.—Order granted and undertaking approved.

Smith vs. The United States Express Company.—Motion that plaintiff file security granted.

Bertman vs. Bertman et al.—Motion granted on payment of costs as per order of Sept. 22, 1870, and filing security for costs.

Spader vs. The New-York Elevated Railroad Company.—Motion for reference granted.

The New-York Life Insurance Company vs. McCool et al.—Order discontinuing and striking out award of Michael Ryan.

Baker et al. vs. Simpson et al.—Commission ordered.

Blackman et al. vs. Anderson et al.—Reference ordered.

In the matter of the petitions of Wallace & Phillips for leave to sue, &c.—Ordered that leave be granted to the petitioners to commence and prosecute an action against Erastus S. Spencer, Receiver, &c.

In the matter of the petition of Murray.—Order that Receiver be made party defendant, &c.

Spader vs. The New-York Elevated Railroad Company.—Order of reference to Hon. J. S. Bosworth.

Order of Court.—Splitdorf vs. Reference ordered.

Crocker; Le Count vs. Birney; Isham vs. Ellis; Meeker vs. Strother; Newcomb vs. Earle.

Miller vs. Neander.—Order that plaintiff have judgment on amended answer as frivolous.

Cotis vs. Freelan.—Order reducing bail.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sheridan.

Walter vs. Mitnacht.—Motion to revive action, &c., granted.

Freiman vs. Goldman.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted.

Holmes Granted.—Duffy vs. Olivit; Ackerman vs. Ackerman: Noonan vs. Donohue; Catlin vs. Hatch; Meehan vs. Brown; Johnson vs. Rudolph.

Koehler vs. Brady.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Stats vs. Yonnaus.—Motion denied, without costs.

Fulton vs. Garvey.—Motion to discontinue action granted.

Abbott Downing Company vs. New-York District Express Company.—Motion granted; order to show cause vacated; also stay vacated.

Jones vs. Gallagher et al.—Van Zandt vs. Horn; Laddas vs. Tetnent; Hough vs. Cour; Noe vs. Sinaban; Levy vs. Moses; Brownell vs. Small; Mauss vs. Elliott; Weed vs. Tarbox; DeBacker vs. Englas; Hazard vs. Doolittle; Slevin vs. Bussell; Ehert vs. Wood; Agg vs. Grant; Linde vs. Hughes; Morgan vs. Billerwell.

Musica vs. Van Zandt.—Dismissed.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
9—Clapp vs. Trask, (Nos. 1, 2, and 4.)	158—Fisher vs. Koehler.	
23—Little vs. Forstman.	173—Heine vs. Ornamental Glass Co.	
29—Squire vs. Smoot.	176—Clearwater vs. Decker.	
31—Globe Printing Co. vs. Van Nostrand.	177—Wellington vs. Ulster Ice Co.	
45—Funk vs. Funk.	178—Johnson vs. Phyfe.	
54—Wood vs. Talcott.	186—White vs. Henderson.	
61—Jamaiah vs. Calvin, &c.	196—Wyeth vs. Hayes.	
83—Platt vs. Platt.	216—Wolfer vs. Hayes.	
102—Phelps vs. Livingston & Co. R. R. Co.	218—Budge vs. Frank.	
107—Beasford vs. Gano.	225—Haslacher vs. Haslacher.	
108—Lasyk vs. Scott.	227—Fidler vs. Fielder.	
112—Darrin vs. Goldstein.	234—Parmley vs. Swasey.	
146—Funk vs. Funk.	237—Morseville vs. Milner.	
147—Brush vs. Schuster.	242—Devoe vs. Devoe.	
151—Terrell vs. Mayfield.	243—Hilton vs. Sherman.	
156—Metzgar vs. Cagney.	245—James vs. Walbridge.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
1840—Speesman vs. Bornstein.	1145—Chapka vs. Lucht.	
3372—Gallagher vs. Reilly, &c.	1642—First Nat. B'k of Peterborough vs. Blunt.	
3353—Shenfield et al. vs. Schlicstein.	1643—Dungan vs. Blake et al.	
1536—Reed et al. vs. Maurice	1644—Hungerford vs. Covel	
3355—Shenfield et al. vs. Wenstein.	1645—Brinkman vs. Oliver.	
3358—Shenfield et al. vs. Goldstein.	1646—Brady vs. McDonough.	
3359—Shenfield et al. vs. Goldstein.	1647—Champagne vs. Reynolds.	
	1650—Tevnoch vs. Harrison	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
2265—Wakeman vs. Brennan, No. 2.	1630—Clarke vs. Rock et al.	
2437—Baler vs. Sanger.	1630—Schneidler vs. Binbaum.	
2264—Wakeman vs. Brennan, No 1.	1632—East River Nat. B'nk. of N. Y., vs. Hoare et al.	
1007—Leonard et al vs. Ohler.	1633—Miller vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	
3105⅞—Dryer et al vs. Murphy et al.	1635—Gottsberger vs. Ford.	
1625⅝—Hull et al. vs. Conner.	1638—Miller et al. vs. Hayes et al.	
1627—Frazer vs. Thornton.	1641—Mayer vs. Smith.	
1628—Kennedy vs. Mchesey		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sinnott, J.

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
1602—Pincus vs. Vilmar.	1653—Terry vs. Green et al.	
1604—Nayler vs. Lunt et al.	1654—Neilson vs. Siefke et al.	
1603—Sweig vs. Schneider.		
1420—Epstein vs. Samuels.	1656—Harft vs. McDonnell.	
990½—Hellner vs. Conner.	1657—Celter vs. Albert.	
1650½—McCaffrey vs. Bennett.	1658—Healey vs. Woods.	
1651—Dillon vs. Gallagher.	1659—Lanferty vs. Sanders.	
1652—Hunting vs. Paul et al.	1660—McPherson vs. Harris et al.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Oscar D. Peterson, felonious assault and battery.
John Shaffer, homicide.
Michael Sweeny, felonious assault and battery.
John Warren, felonious assault and battery.
Nicholas Laux. Henry Schepgen, felonious assault and battery.
Patrick S. Brown, felonious assault and battery.
Peter Verdien, felonious assault and battery.
Hattie Irving, felonious assault and battery.
Albert Iausch, burglary.
Edward O'Neil, John Ryan, burglary.
John Rafferty, John Donohue burglary.
James McDonald, burglary.
Charles M. Jobson, John Shuster, burglary.
William Macon, John Stewart, John Oates, burgarly.
John Sheffer, grand larceny.
Max Schaefer, grand larceny.
Henry Thompson, Michael Kelly, grand larceny.
Nellie Flemings, grand larceny.
George Morrison, grand larceny.
Daniel J. Mullen, grand larceny.
Jane Smith, grand larceny.
James Gallagher, grand larceny.
John Cavanaugh, larceny from person.
Michael Sullivan, larceny from person.
George Bennett. Max Greenbaum, Abraham Barnett, receiving stolen goods.

THE COTTON CROP IN EGYPT.

A correspondent writing from Alexandria, Aug. 10, says: "The cotton crop promises well this year. The amount of land planted equals that of last year, and late chills have not come, as they did last Spring, to injure the plants. Fogs in the Zagazig neighborhood are the only adverse circumstances at present quoted; but it is early to forecast events, and the critical time when the cotton-pods are ripening to burst has still to come. The slow rise of the Nile causes great uneasiness. The official reports of the progress of the river, as ascertained at the Nilometer on the island of Rhoda, at Cairo, are discouraging. It will be seen by the appended table, which is one of the daily reports from the 5th to the 9th of this month—reports which are published by the public criers in every street of Cairo, printed in every newspaper, posted at every public building, and telegraphed to every house of consequence in Alexandria—that this year falls sadly short of its three predecessors. The river may still take a sudden impetus. Late rains in Abyssinia can still do much for the country, but old residents are not sanguine as to the prospects of a good Nile, which ought not to be less than 26 feet. The measures used in the report are the *pic* and *kerat*—24 of the latter going to the *pic*. The Nile *pic* diminishes in size as the year wanes, in order that allowance may be made for the increasing surface covered. It is now about 15 inches.

NILOMETER.

	1874. Pic kerat.	1875. Pic kerat.	1876. Pic kerat.	1877. Pic kerat.
Aug. 5	18-20	15-0	19-19	18-07
Aug. 6	19-11	15-16	19-6	18-16
Aug. 7	19-20	15-20	19-18	18-19
Aug. 8	20-06	15-22	17-12	18-21
Aug. 9	20-18	16-22	17-17	18-23

THE DONATIONS TO THE POPE.

As a matter of historical interest, the donations to the Pope on the occasion of his recent Jubilee are worth recording, and probably we may take the sum mentioned by the *Tablettes d'un Spectateur* as approximately correct. According to that journal the total amount presented by the pilgrims was 16,476,381 francs, or about $3,295,276, of which more than half was in gold—"sounding money," as his Holiness gleefully called it—and the remainder paper, let us hope not greatly depreciated in value since the pious donors left it at the Vatican. In apportioning this vast sum only a fourth part of it is added to the funds of the holy chair, that is, to the support of its occupant; another $823,819 is given to the employes, ex-employes, and others, who, with their families, have remained faithful to the Vatican and the evil fortunes on which it has fallen. The same amount is appropriated to the restoration of ecclesiastical monuments and the execution of works of utility which at the same time encourage art and industry; while the remainder goes to charitable institutions, such as hospitals and asylums. These will get nearly $140,000—a large sum to be added to endowments already considerable. As regards the Jubilee donations themselves, they were unique, and the faithful may regard the result with pride.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 5.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$3,000 Vir. 6s, con., 2d series	49	300	North-west. pf.	63½
3,000 Vir. 6s, con.	50	100	do.	63¼
2 mun. 6s	65⅛	100	do.	63⅝
5,000 C., B. & Q. 7s	109¾	600	do.	63⅜
15,000 Mil. & St. P. c. & f.	83⅞	300	St. Paul	93
1,000 Erie 2d	103	100	do.	93
4,000 L. & W. B.con.	37	10	do.	33⅛
5,000 do.	38	200	do.	33⅜
1,000 C., C. & I. C.	39	200	do.	33⅜
3,000 R., M. Y. & E. new, 1910	108	100	do.	33⅜
900 Ill. Cen.	68¼	100	St. Paul pf.	67⅞
450 Del. & Hud.	66¼	100	do.	68
200 do.	56⅞	100	do.	68⅛
100 do.	56	200	do.	68¼
100 do.	56⅛	300	do.	68
100 do.	56¾	300	do.	68
1900 Western Union.	82½	100	do.	67⅞
do.	82¾	200	do.	68
500 do.	82⅝	1200	do.	68¼
1000 do.	82⅞	400	Wab. R. Rec.	12
1950 do.	83	200	do.	11⅞
200 do.	82⅞	100	do.	11⅞
100 do.	83	100	do.	11⅞
100 Chi. & Alton	37	200	Morris & Es.	81¾
100 N.Y.C. & H.	103⅜	100	do.	81
500 do.	103⅝	200	do.	81½
600 do.	103⅜	200	D., L. & W.	57
400 do.	103⅝	900	do.	57⅛
10 do.	103⅜	200	do.	57⅜
380 do.	103⅞	400	do.	57½
20 do.	103⅜	500	do.	57⅝
1000 Mich. Central	86	800	do.	57⅜
688 do.	58⅜	700	do.	58
100 do.	59	500	do.	57¾
100 do.	58⅞	200	do.	57⅝
300 do.	59¼	2050	do.	57⅜
500 do.	59⅛	800	do.	57⅛
500 do.	59	900	do.	57⅜
100 Rock Island.	101⅞	500	do.	57⅝
200 do.	101¾	800	do.	57½
25 do.	102	200	do.	57⅝
1500 Erie Railway	13	100	do.	c. 57⅛
600 do.	12⅞	400	do.	57¼
100 do.	12¾	200	do.	57⅛
100 do.	12⅝	1500	do.	57¼
500 West. Un.	83¼	100	do.	c. 57⅛
1200 do.	83⅜	400	do.	82½
2800 do.	83½	200	do.	82¼
1400 do.	83⅜	200	do.	82⅛
800 do.	83¾	240	do.	81½
100 do.	c. 83⅞	100	C., B. & Q.	100½
900 do.	84	40	C., C. & I. C.	39
2100 do.	84	10	P., Ft. W. & Chi.	91
100 do.	83⅞		pf.	91
300 N. Y. C. & H.	103¾	100	do.	b. 91
300 do.	s3. 103¾	200	St. L., I. M. & S.	b.c. 63½
200 Erie Rail	b.c. 12⅞	100	Alb. & S.	b.c. 83
200 do.	12¾	200	St. L., K. C. & N.	b.c. 41½
200 do.	12⅞	100	do.	b. 41½
200 Mich. Cen.	b.c. 86⅞	100	do.	42
100 do.	59	100	Han. & St. Jo.	c. 17⅜
100 do.	59⅜	200	O. & Miss.	b.c. 17⅜
100 do.	59⅛	100	C., C. & I. C.	b.c. 4⅜
100 do.	59⅜	100	do.	4⅜
100 do.	59	100	do.	4⅜
200 do.	58¾			

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	109½	$44,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.	102⅞
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	110½	10,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, R.	106
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R.	109½	2,500 do.	106
10,000 do.	109¾	61,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, C.	106
216,000 U. S. 5-20 C.	107⅝	10,000 do.	b.106
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	b.c. 109	500 U. S. 4s, 1907	97
15,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.	102⅞	Small	c. 104
		10,000 U. S. 4s, 1907	97
		R.	102⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 La. 7s, con.	78⅜	500 L. S. & M. S.	b.c. 65⅞
5,000 N. Car. 6s, old	18¼	400 do.	66
J. & J.	18¼	1700 do.	65⅞
5,000 C., B. & Q. 7s	104⅛	100 do.	65⅞
1,000 C., R. I. & P. 6s, 1917	106⅜	200 do.	c. 65⅞
6,000 L. & W. B. con.	37	1300 do.	65⅞
1,000 do.	37¼	200 Mil. Central	86⅛
4,000 M. & St. P., 1st, C. Div.	103	100 do.	b.c. 68¼
1,000 Mil. & St. P. c. & f.	89⅞	100 Un. Pacific	b.c. 70⅞
1,000 Chas. & O. 1st, cp. on.	25	100 C. & P. g'd	82
5,000 N. W. C. G. 6s	91¾	130 do.	82
1,000 Gal. & C. 1st	105	20 do.	82¼
1,000 C., C. & I. 1st	109¼	200 C. & N. W.	b.c. 84
1,000 M. & E. 2d	105	400 do.	83⅜
500 D., L. & W. 2d	103⅛	100 do.	83½
3,000 R. & Sc. J. Sts. con.	86½	200 do.	83⅝
5,000 N. J. C. conv.	67⅜	100 do.	83⅝
1,000 R. & W. 1st

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 6, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—DANITE, OR THE HEART OF THE SIERRAS—Mr. McKee Rankin, R. T. Ringgold. Visiting Bowery, Miss Kitty Blanchard.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—PINK DOMINOS.—Mr. Charles F. Coghlan, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Mrs. Agnes Booth, Miss Dietz. Matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OTHELLO—Miss Lydia Thompson and Company.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE DARK CITY—Mr. F. Hartenberg, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Ada Dyas.

PARK THEATRE.—THE CRUSHED TRAGEDIAN—Mr. E. A. Sothern.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—WILD FLOWERS OF MEXICO.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—BURLESQUE AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, George Knight.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—GRAND CONCERT AND SUMMER NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service reports indicate for to-day for the Middle and East Atlantic Coast Stations, stationary or rising barometer, north-east to south-east winds, cloudy and rainy weather, and stationary temperature.

The New-York Democrats who do not favor the renomination of the present State officers are very much at a loss about the selection of a candidate for Attorney-General. Mr. FAIRCHILD has this obvious claim upon the support of all respectable Democrats, that he dared to pursue a course of which JOHN KELLY did not approve, and though his efforts to apply existing laws to the punishment of officials guilty of breaches of corporate trust have been ridiculously feeble, the difficulty of finding a successor who will be likely to do any better is pretty generally recognized by his party. Republicans would do well to give some attention to the importance which the Attorney-Generalship will assume in the approaching canvass. There are laws on the statute-book amply sufficient to secure exemplary punishment for the persons who have swindled life insurance policy-holders and savings bank depositors. The neglect of these remedies against peculation has become a public scandal, and the nominee for Attorney-General who is, by character and antecedents, best fitted to be a terror to such offenders is the man who will secure most votes. The strength of either ticket will largely depend on the strength of its nominee for Attorney-General, and Republicans cannot too soon set about the selection of a candidate whose freedom from the dictation of Rings, cliques, and vested interests will be as generally acknowledged as his unflagging vigor and unimpeachable integrity.

A very neat illustration of the way in which the Democrats rule Brooklyn—and "Boss" MCLAUGHLIN rules the Democrats—was yesterday afforded in the Board of Aldermen in that city. Mayor SCHROEDER was expected to nominate, as Commissioner of City Works, Mr. FRANCIS MACKEY, of the Second Ward, a Democrat, but an honest man, and therefore necessarily an opponent of the Boss and the Boss' system of political management. The Board of Aldermen has a Democratic majority of one, and it was feared by MCLAUGHLIN that in the number one man might by found with sense and independence enough to vote for Mr. MACKEY. To prevent this, and to get time to "fix things," MCLAUGHLIN ordered enough Democrats to come away from the Common Council Chamber to prevent a meeting. It does seem as if a party so large, and in some quarters so decent as the Democracy of Brooklyn, would, after a while, revolt against such petty and disgusting dictation as this.

There can be no doubt about the capture of Lovatz by the Russians, the consequent severing of the Turkish line, and the creation of highly favorable conditions for an attack on Plevna. It is reported that such an attack has already taken place, though the news may possibly be due to the knowledge that such a movement was the natural sequence of the victory at Lovatz. The Russians seem to have regained their lost ground on the line of the Lom, and altogether the tide of war sets once more in their favor. Meanwhile, the rainy season is perilously near; and the time for completing the conquest of Bulgaria is too short to admit of the reduction of the great fortresses still in Turkish hands. The rigors of a Bulgarian Winter may have few terrors for Russian troops, but unless their commissariat system is vastly improved their losses from disease consequent upon bad food will be quite as serious during the interval between the two campaigns as their losses in actual warfare.

Mr. JOHN I. DAVENPORT is hard to please. He complains, in the columns of the *Evening Post*, that THE TIMES has not libeled him, has not preferred charges against him in the United States Circuit Court, has not even asked for a committee of investigation into his character and conduct from the Union League Club. We regret that we cannot oblige Mr. DAVENPORT in the manner indicated, and we may be permitted to express some surprise that he should suppose it possible for us to do any of the things to which he alludes. We have our doubts about the possibility of libeling him, and if a moral and scrupulous Administration chooses to retain him as Clerk of the Circuit Court, he is surely fit to be a member of the Union League Club. The Administration is quite aware of the nature of the services which Mr. DAVENPORT rendered to the Republican Party at last election, but since politics and the public service have been finally divorced his retention can, of course, have nothing to do with that wonderful system of election book-keeping and those startling percentages which were so thoroughly appreciated by Mr. S. S. COX and other fair-minded critics. Why cannot Mr. DAVENPORT keep his mind easy? He has attained what is in these days considered a most desirable end—of being equally appreciated by both political parties. People who have had less substantial rewards than he from a grateful country have contrived to outlive the contempt of respectable men, and it would be news to most of his intimate friends to find that he was too thin-skinned to endure any public reference to his—eccentricities.

It seems to be conceded that Gen. SHARPE will not be his own successor as Surveyor of the Port of New-York. Whatever may be the reasons which have prevailed with the Administration to refuse a reappointment to Gen. SHARPE, we must assume that they are of such a character as to exclude from the office any such persons as those who have been most prominently mentioned as aspirants for his position. Gen. SHARPE we know to be a cultured gentleman and we believe to have been a faithful officer. We presume that his reappointment has been negatived because of his want of sympathy with the President's standard of civil service reform. Whether that presumption be correct or not, the fact that the existence of such a standard is one of the chief titles of the Administration to public confidence renders it absolutely necessary that neither political nor personal influences should be regarded in filling the place vacated by Gen. SHARPE. It would simply be a burlesque upon any conceivable system of civil service reform to appoint as Surveyor of the Port a mere trading politician like Gen. MERRITT or JAMES W. HUSTED. If such men are competent to fill the place, then the officer next in the line of succession is much more competent, and he certainly ought to have it. Unless the entire system is to be the merest farce, the question of filling such a place must lie not between certain representatives of political factions, but between the subordinate of most experience and training and some outsider who may bring to the office such a weight of character and fitness as will more than counterbalance the claims of those who stand nearest in official rank to the Surveyor.

THE PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS.

The Republican State Convention at Harrisburg was a sufficiently temperate and harmonious body, and failed to show the existence of the bitter feeling between the two sections of the party in Pennsylvania which it had been said would break out before the convention adjourned. The offices for which nominations were made were not of prime importance; as Pennsylvania enjoys, with New-York, the peculiarly useless privilege of choosing its State Government by piece-meal, this is an "off year," when only minor offices are filled. Still the positions of Auditor-General and State Treasurer, in their connection with the finances of the State, demand men of acknowledged character and capacity. So far as the proceedings of the convention show, the nominees chosen yesterday are unexceptionable in these regards. Though there was considerable opposition to the nomination of Mr. PASSMORE, it was avowedly based on his affiliation with ex-Treasurer MACKEY and not on any charges brought against his own integrity. An excellent principle was observed in renominating, without opposition, Judge STERRETT, of the Supreme Court.

The party throughout the country will look with more interest to the platform than to the nominations. It will be found, on examination, to be, as platforms are apt to be, of a composite order. It condemns the course of the Democratic Party press and conventions in relation to the title of the President in unusually moderate and well-selected terms, which will impress every one with their essential justice. It also expresses a very sensible view of what is usually spoken of as the "Southern policy" of the President, recognizing that there are differences of opinion in the party on that subject, but declaring confidence in the President's patriotic motives, and hoping that the experiment will result in giving all voters in the South a fair chance at the polls. Certainly that is not much to demand of a "policy" which has been so much praised and so much discussed. We confess, for our own part, that we should have more confidence in the result if the Administration could be persuaded to explain rather more clearly what its "policy" is. So far as we have been able to make out from the official utterances of Mr. SHERMAN and the semi-official utterances of Mr. STANLEY MATTHEWS, which are as yet the only authentic declarations on the subject, the "policy" consists solely of the withdrawal of the troops from the vicinity of the capitals of Louisiana and South Carolina, and that was determined on because the President could find no authority for doing differently. The other and more far-reaching lines, in which it was promised that the President would extend his action with reference to the South have, so far as we know, been neglected. On the whole, therefore, the Pennsylvania Republicans took a very reasonable course on a matter which has excited a good deal of feeling and led to much talk, but which in its essence is still very indefinite.

The convention adopted a resolution with reference to silver which has the merit, as compared with most resolutions of a similar character, of being nearly coherent and intelligible, but which contains in its statements about all the erroneous premises and evil conclusions that could conveniently be packed into it. It sets out with the statement that the "double coin standard" formerly employed in the United States was a "success," and therefore it demands "the free use and unrestrained coining of the dollar of 1798, (1792,) and its restoration to the position it held as a legal tender during the eighty years of our national existence, thus preserving the equality of the commercial value of the silver dollar with the gold dollar, keeping both in circulation." So far from the double coin standard being a "success," it was an acknowledged failure, and during the entire period of its legal existence a single standard only, first silver, then gold, was practically in use. Our "fathers," though hesitatingly and with many misgivings, and not at all with any assumption of that omniscience which is now credited to them, fixed the ratio of gold and silver as 1 to 15, but as one ounce of gold was at that time, and for forty years afterward, worth more than fifteen ounces of silver, gold steadily left the country. To remedy this difficulty the next generation of "fathers" reduced the amount of gold in the coinage by 6.68 per cent., but went too far in the opposite direction, and silver, being undervalued, in its turn left the country. Then, in 1873 it was left to this generation to accept facts as they were, which was done, and the silver dollar was in form, as it had long been in fact, dropped from the coinage. It will thus be seen that the basis of the Pennsylvania resolution was a false one, and, so far from sustaining the superstructure founded upon it, shows the utter futility of the measure demanded. The "free use and unrestrained coinage of the dollar of 1792" would only result, at present, in driving gold from the country. It is a grave misfortune for the Republican Party that, in a State so important as Pennsylvania, its convention should have adopted so pernicious a doctrine and sustained it by such grossly ignorant assertions.

In regard to the labor troubles the declarations of the convention are reasonably just, though somewhat vague. The platform contains the usual plank in favor of protection. The position which the managers expected to take in regard to civil service reform, and which we alluded to yesterday, seems to have proved too strong for the convention, and nothing on that very important subject appears in the resolutions. This is to be regretted, because it shows a lack of foresight in the party. Nothing is more certain than that the civil service must and will be reformed. All that the Republican Party can decide in the matter is whether it will do the work, or leave it to others.

INSURANCE INVESTIGATIONS.

The public have understood tolerably well the professional and private relations existing between the Democratic Governor of this State and the managers of a life insurance company, but they have not distinctly comprehended the service he has rendered to the interest with which he is identified. Ever since the close of the session, it has been apparent that the opposition to amended State legislation in behalf of policy-holders and the public proceeded more or less directly from the companies. Under the pretense of preventing injudicious legislation, they contrived to make all reform of the law impossible. They did not say, in so many words, that the changes demanded on grounds of equity and reason should not be effected, but they nevertheless so used their influence in the Senate as to frustrate the work accomplished in the Assembly. Had they desired to rectify the errors of the latter body, and to perfect the measure which, under the pressure of many difficulties, it had sanctioned, their course would have been simple enough. The tactics of the Senators who are known to be the retainers of certain companies, and who never shrink from doing the bidding of their principals, made doubt impossible. The object was to prevent reform,—not to make it thorough; to keep the law, with all its imperfections, substantially as it is,—not to purge the life insurance system of the abuses which have acquired prominence in connection with its administration. The part played by the body known as "the Chamber of Life Insurance" still further exemplified the same fact. Allowance might have been made for the eagerness with which professed "experts" rushed to the defense of the methods which yield them bread and butter; but the appearance on the scene of an organization whose chief function seems to be the doing of the dirty work of the companies composing it, was conclusive as to the influences in operation against the amendments so urgently required.

It is now evident that had the service able Senators failed in their efforts, the companies might still have exulted in the certainty of temporary success. They had the Governor on their side. The thought that the Executive of a great State stands ready to do the bidding of corporate managers and is willing to pervert the power of his office to protect and strengthen them, is not calculated to impart satisfaction. Unfortunately, it rests upon too solid a foundation of fact to be ignored in any consideration of the causes which led to the failure of the efforts at reform in the last session. A dispatch just transmitted from Albany to the newspapers shows, however, that the extent of Gov. ROBINSON'S compliance with the behests of the companies was not fully realized. He was known to be among the forces relied upon to prevent reforms contingent upon changes in the law; it was not supposed that zeal in the companies' service would impel him to do what he could toward stifling an investigation of their affairs. The telegraphic statement we refer to compels an acceptance of this version of his conduct. Unscrupulous as the members of the Insurance Ring in the Senate proved themselves to be, they could not prevent the passage of a bill enabling the head of the State Department to continue the inquiries which had already yielded startling results. The measure was intended simply to overcome a financial obstacle incidentally presented by the present law. One might have imagined that prudential reasons would have led the insurance interest to withhold resistance to investigation, however unpalatable it might be. The course of the Governor points to a different conclusion. He did not dare to oppose openly a measure which the representatives of companies in the Legislature had not ventured to resist; he merely withheld the sanction which was essential to the efficacy of the bill. This, as we now learn, is the explanation of the stop that suddenly occurred to an important branch of the Superintendent's labors. The cessation of the inquiries which were popularly believed to be in full blast, was due, not to any remissness on the part of the Superintendent, but to the proceeding by which the Governor deprived the department of funds needed for the discharge of its duties. Gov. ROBINSON, therefore, appears in the light of an opponent of the investigations which every honest friend of life insurance would desire to render as prompt and effective as possible.

We are glad to know that Gov. ROBINSON'S manœuvre has been only partially successful, and that, sustained by an opinion of the Attorney-General, the Superintendent is about to resume the task which should not have been suspended. We have so rarely bestowed upon him commendation that we shall not be suspected of partiality if we express the hope that the service rendered by the department under his direction in the cases of the Universal and American Popular Companies will be continued in other directions. The work is far from finished. There may be room for differences of opinion as to the rules that should govern the appraisal of mortgages and real estate generally, but a valuation based upon present estimates, depressed as they are, is unquestionably safer than one that assumes a continuance of the extravagant prices incident to inflation. Apart from this question, it would be folly to deny that the adverse reports of the department in the cases named have been amply justified by the mismanagement revealed. We have not reached the end of the chapter. The tests under which the Universal Company collapsed are, on the whole, the tests which any well-managed institution should endure without injury, and the sooner they are applied to the companies as yet untouched the better for life insurance. The bottom of a bad business must be reached before healthy improvement can really begin. And the more complete the investigation the greater will be the likelihood of reform when next the subject comes before the Legislature. An educated public opinion will be too much for the anti-reform managers, though Gov. ROBINSON be behind them.

AMERICAN BANDITTI.

When the ardor of the South-western Ku-klux organization began to abate, and it was found that killing negroes and whipping white Republicans was no longer profitable, numerous leaders of the Klan formed themselves into associations which professed no political faith, and robbed and murdered Democrats and Republicans with a strict impartiality not altogether unworthy of commendation. One of the bands so organized has for years past been the terror of Henry County, Ky., and until a very recent period the people of that community had almost despaired of ever breaking up the gang, or of identifying its members and bringing them to justice. Who they were or in what part of the county they had their home could never be discovered. It was only known by the unfortunate inhabitants of Henry that their county was infested by a band of outlaws, who defied the authorities and plundered farm-houses, barns, and stables at will. Two months ago, however, just before his death, a notorious outlaw named DICK SHUCK, who was hanged for the murder of his father-in-law, made a confession, which, in connection with much other testimony since obtained, proves very conclusively that a man known as "JIM" SIMMONS was the chief of the band, and that his assistants were his two sons, JOHN and THOMAS SIMMONS, two men named CARTER, and JAMES, and three brothers named GOODRICH. It is a very remarkable fact, and a singular commentary upon the condition of society in some of the interior districts of the South-western States, that all the men named were, until the disclosures referred to, regarded by most of their neighbors as good citizens and reputable members of the community. It was known that old SIMMONS and his boys had lived in Arkansas, and that they had been "a little wild" there. It was also believed, at least, that they were prominent members of the Kuklux organization. But there is no evidence that these facts tended to lower them in the estimation of the people among whom they lived. SIMMONS and his son were ostensibly farmers and well-diggers. They raised small crops of tobacco and corn each year, and conducted themselves like respectable, hard-working men. Two of the GOODRICH brothers also pretended to be farmers, while the third acted as a carpenter, and, as is now known, under this guise obtained admission to and became familiar with many of the houses which were subsequently robbed by himself and his confederates. The men CARTER and JAMES pretended to be farmers in a small way, but they are said to have spent much of their time in drinking and field sports.

Some weeks ago "JIM SIMMONS" and the GOODRICH brothers were arrested and placed in the Henry County Jail. On Tuesday last, as will be seen by a reference to our news dispatches of yesterday, they were taken out of their cells and hanged. The crimes with which they were charged are so numerous that the briefest detail of them all would fill a volume. It is believed that they could have been convicted of at least seven cold-blooded murders. That they were all expert counterfeiters or passers of counterfeit money there seems to be no doubt. Indeed, there is a story that many years since old SIMMONS was arrested for passing a counterfeit one hundred dollar bill and escaped punishment on some legal technicality. It may be remembered that some years ago a large amount of national bank notes, printed in Washington, was stolen while in transit to a bank in Chicago. The bills were without the signature of the bank President. This was afterward forged, however, and a large part of the money put in circulation. It is now believed that the Simmons gang were guilty not only of the robbery but also of the forgery. Horse-stealing on an extensive scale was also one of their many occupations, and the attorneys for the State can, it is understood, advance a mass of testimony which will go to prove that they were the centre of an organization of horse and cattle theives whose operations extended through Kentucky, Tennessee, and Indiana.

The scene of the principle crimes of what may be called the Simmons gang proper, however, is a district of rough and sparsely settled country some twenty miles square, bounded on one side by the Kentucky River and situated in the counties of Owen, Henry, and Franklin. The country is hilly, even mountainous in some directions, and is everywhere covered with thick woods. Through these, numerous bridle-paths and wagon-roads pass, and many of the dark recesses along them were the scenes of terrible crimes committed by "JIM" SIMMONS and his band of outlaws. Here travelers were robbed with impunity, or, if they resisted, coolly shot down, and their bodies thrown into caves and by-places to rot. Those who escaped could only tell that they had been attacked by masked men, and that to save their lives they had to give up all the valuables in their possession. Now that the principal members of the band who committed these crimes have been convicted by Judge Lynch, and have met with justice at the hands of a mob, the authorities of Henry County are doing their utmost to secure the punishment of their confederates; but their activity in this direction comes a little late in the day. The scene of the operations of the Simmons band is not more than thirty miles from Frankfort, the beautiful capital city of Kentucky; it is surrounded on all sides by rich plantations and thriving villages, yet a band of desperadoes is allowed to operate in it with impunity until one of their number turns State's evidence and exposes them. We have been accustomed to regard such a state of things as possible in the mountain districts of Italy, but were hardly prepared to believe that it could have existed in the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Were the authorities of Henry County culpably negligent of their duties or so woefully ignorant that they could not perform them? is a question which might with propriety be asked during the proceedings which it is expected will be had in the case of the remaining members of the Simmons band.

THROUGH ITALIAN SPECTACLES.

Contrary to the prevailing opinion in Great Britain, foreigners have their uses. A foreigner appears at his very best when he writes history. There is M. TAINE, for example, who wrote a history of English literature which revealed the astonishing fact that DICKENS had no humor and demonstrated that MILTON was a dull, stupid person, whose poetry was, on the whole, vastly inferior to ALFRED DE MUSSET'S. No man of the English-speaking races would ever have known these facts if an intelligent foreigner had not pointed them out. If an Englishman or an American wants some really new and interesting information about his country, he must read a history written by a foreigner. A few years ago there was a man living in Boston who had certificates from seven eminent physicians asserting that he had read the whole of BANCROFT'S history. If this extraordinary person still survives, and is able to read Signor ROMUSSI'S *History of the United States*, he will find that the learned Italian author can give him information concerning our beloved country which is far more entertaining than anything contained in Mr. BANCROFT'S sparkling and witty pages.

Signor ROMUSSI'S history was published a few months since at Milan, and is the work of an ardent admirer of America. Though it consists of one small volume it covers the period extending from the discovery of America by COLUMBUS to the discovery of STANLEY MATTHEWS by an astonished nation. While it narrates in pleasing style the familiar facts of American history, it also acquaints the American reader with historical persons and incidents of startling novelty. The preliminary sketch of the American colonies is especially interesting. We learn from Signor ROMUSSI that the province of New-York was originally called "New-Belgium," and that the Constitution of Carolina was substantially the work of the great philosopher "LOKE." We are told how RUGGIERO WILLIAMS and Mistriss HUTCHESON vexed the souls of the New-England Puritans with their heretical views, and how one HOOCHER after a dispute with his rival COTTON left Massachusetts and founded the City of Withersfield. Full justice is done to the Quacqueri, who, under the leadership of PENN, made a settlement in Pensilvania, near the mouth of the Sckuylkill, and whose creed is set forth at some length and with evident admiration.

With all his research Signor ROMUSSI has been unable to throw much new light upon the history of the Revolutionary war. He has, however, rescued from oblivion the name of DAVID JEFFERSON, the author of the Declaration of Independence and the leader of the anti-Federalist Party. The war of 1812 furnishes the historian with the opportunity of bringing into notice a number of remarkable persons of whom the average American is sadly ignorant. Thus we are introduced to a gallant sailor, M. DONOUGH—evidently a French naval officer—who gained a victory over a British fleet; and a glowing account is given of a battle fought "upon a hill called Lundy's Lane." There was also at this period a VADE HAMPTON, who does not appear very favorably in comparison with the brilliant hero JAKSON, who successfully defended the walls of New-Orleans against a British storming column.

Signor ROMUSSI has a warm detestation of slavery, and gives his readers a full-page wood-cut showing the Southern negroes, clad only in a waist-cloth, laboring in a canebrake under the eye of an enormous villain with a whip in his hand and a revolver in his belt. He fully comprehends how slavery broke up the party of the "Wighs," triumphed in the election of one "BUCHANAM," and finally dissolved the Union. His sympathies are wholly with the Federal armies, and he chronicles with enthusiasm the victory of THOMAS at Nasville and the capture of Wicksburg by GRANT. He blames MAC CLELLAN for not pursuing the enemy after the battle of Sou Mountain, relates without comment GRANT'S bloody battles in the Savage Valley—which is the Italian conception of the Wilderness—and cannot sufficiently praise the skill with which the brave BAILEY released the imprisoned Federal fleet in Reed River. What will perhaps puzzle the reader is the prominence given to one NATHAN-EVANS, who was apparently one of the chief generals of the Confederacy. NATHAN-EVANS was as ubiquitous as he was brave. On one page we find him defeating the Federal Army on the Potomac, and immediately afterward we hear of him as commanding, in conjunction with Bishop POPE, the Confederate Army at Pittsburg Landing. He was evidently the great military genius of the South, and the suppression of his name by American historians has a very suspicious look.

The pictures with which Signor ROMUSSI'S history is illustrated are by no means the least important part of the volume. The "Storming of Richmond" is a wonderfully vivid picture of that sanguinary and desperate fight, and the picture of the "Riots in New-York," showing a rioter in a blouse and a Phrygian cap in the act of setting fire to a picturesque house, that was evidently imported directly from a Neapolitan street, is strikingly true to nature. Even the portrait of RUTHERFORD HAYES, "beloved for the severity of his manners," compares favorably with the *Sun's* favorite portrait of the President and is almost fit to be placed in the Washington Capitol. No American who desires to learn something about his country—with the exception, of course, of STANLEY MATTHEWS, who knows everything—can afford to content himself with Mr. BANCROFT'S light and trivial work and to treat Signor ROMUSSI'S history with neglect merely because its one volume occupies less space than Mr. BANCROFT'S ninety-seven.

CONDITION OF SENATOR MORTON.

OPINION OF DR. BLISS—HISTORY OF THE CASE—THE SENATOR ENJOINED BY HIS PHYSICIANS FROM ATTENDANCE AT THE EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The Washington *Nation* of to-morrow will contain an account from one of its reporters of an interview with Dr. Bliss concerning the condition of Senator Morton, and a history of his case. Dr. Bliss says the recent attack of the Senator in San Francisco was a paralysis involving the left side, and which, in his judgment, he will not entirely recover from, although there have been evidences of repair by an entire restoration so far as the malady involved the muscles of the feet, with recent evidences of returning control over the voluntary muscles of the left hand. His first relapse, so called, which occurred soon after Dr. Bliss left the Senator for home, and on account of which he was recalled, was inflammation of the colon, and was, in the judgment of Drs. Bliss and Thompson, accumulations incident to the paralysis involving the intestines. By means of prompt measures this complication was controlled and his immediate recovery seemed to be assured, but by an accident, which might be termed a neglect on the part of his attendant. He slept several hours during the night with a draught of air passing over him, which lighted up an inflammation of the right pleura, with an extensive effusion of serous fluid into the pleural cavity. This attack of local disease threatened the life of the Senator more seriously than any previous complication, and was met and controlled by prompt and heroic treatment. Four days after his repair from the inflammation of the pleura and its sequel he had another complication—acute dysentery, a disease prevailing at the present time to some extent in that locality, and which gave great anxiety to his physicians and friends, but was happily and readily controlled."

In answer to the question what the public might expect of the Senator's future, the doctor said: "Barring unexpected complications he will recover, as he is now safely convalescent, his full capacities, save the impaired locomotion, and the power of prehension and support of the left arm."

In answer to the question, "Do you think he will be able to be present and attend to his Senatorial duties during the coming session of Congress?" Dr. Bliss said: "If he improves as rapidly as during the past week, and his convalescence is uninterrupted, as we have reason to believe it will be, he will certainly be able to assume his duties; but I have enjoined perfect quiet, and a rest from official labor, and insist that he shall not hazard his complete recovery by attendance upon the extra session commencing in October. I may add that the Senator is cheerful and hopeful, which fact will materially contribute toward his recovery."

AMERICAN MINISTER TO FRANCE.

PRESENTATION OF HIS CREDENTIALS TO PRESIDENT MACMAHON BY GOV. NOYES—MR. WASHBURNE AND HIS PARIS FRIENDS.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—Hon. Edward F. Noyes, the recently appointed United States Minister to France, presented his credentials, and Hon. Elihu B. Washburne his letter of recall, to President MacMahon at 2 o'clock this afternoon. After presenting his credentials Mr. Noyes said: "I have also the great pleasure to bring with me the expression of the wishes of the President of the United States for the well-being of your Excellency, and the health and happiness of your family, as well as the peace and prosperity of the French people. My compatriots remember with gratitude the opportune and effective assistance rendered by France to our ancestors when fighting for national independence. I shall not be able better to interpret the desire and feelings of the President and the American people than by endeavoring, as I shall have pleasure in doing, to cultivate, strengthen, and perpetuate the warmest sympathies and friendly relations between the two countries."

President MacMahon, in reply, said: "I thank you for the sentiments you have expressed in the name of the President of the United States. I am sensible of the recollections you call up. You may rest assured you will always find me ready to second you in maintaining and strengthening the old friendship which unites France with your country."

Mr. Washburne's numerous engagements and early departure have obliged him to decline a banquet tendered him by the Americans in Paris, and also the honors intended to be shown him by his French friends.

A DISHONEST PRISON WATCHMAN.

THE CONNECTICUT MURDER—ONE OF THE GUARDS IN COLLUSION WITH CONVICTS—HOW THE TWO MURDERERS WERE SUPPLIED WITH MONEY AND REVOLVERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 5.—It is known beyond question that John H. Davis, the State Prison watchman, who left home suddenly last night, was used by Hamlin and Allen, the murderers. He not only delivered to them two revolvers and $175 each in money, which came in a package from New-York, but he unlocked their cell doors last Saturday night while on duty in the prison hall for a short time. Succeeding him as watchman for nearly an hour was Beadle, who is deaf and is small in stature. After Hamlin and Allen were let out they went on top of the whole pile of cells, and there waited Beadle's appearing. When he came they made a hole in the ceiling above and everything ready to secure him, but he devoted a great portion of his watch to conversation with a prisoner about having some trinkets made, and they had no chance to carry out their plan. This was unexpected, as they relied mainly on taking advantage of Beadle on account of his deafness and size. Very soon Beadle had left, and Shipman, the all-night watchman, had come on. He was a powerful man, ready and quick in his movements; but they had gone so far that their effort to work over him must be made, and resulted in his death. The whole thing was planned by Brown, who is supposed to know about the New-York Life Company forgery. His friends in New-York supplied all the tools and money. The plan was, after overpowering Beadle, for Hamlin and Allen to use their skeleton key and let out Brown, and he was dressed ready to go. The Beadle slip-up was fatal to the whole programme.

To-day Hamlin and Allen were indicted for murder in the first degree by the Grand Jury Davis, the watchman in collusion with the convicts, has not been heard from, and the evening papers think he has drowned himself; but the fact that before he went away he put on his best clothes and replenished his pocket-book does not confirm the idea.

THE HOSTILE INDIAN BANDS.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE SITTING BULL COMMISSION—CRAZY HORSE CAPTURED AT SPOTTED TAIL AGENCY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—There was a conference at the War Department to-day, participated in by Secretary McCrary, Secretary Evarts, Secretary Schurz, Gen. Lawrence, and Col. Corbin, Secretary of the Sitting Bull Commission. It was decided that the Commissioners meet at St. Paul on the 12th inst. Gen. Lawrence and Col. Corbin will leave here to-morrow for that city. The conference to-day resulted in the preparation of instructions for the conduct of the commission.

CAMP ROBINSON, Neb., Sept. 5.—Crazy Horse, who escaped alone in the direction of Spotted Tail Agency, was captured at that place last night.

OTTAWA, Canada, Sept. 5.—The Government has received information from its agent to the effect that Sitting Bull six days ago was in Canadian territory, in the neighborhood of Wood Mountain.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, Sept. 5.—Gen. Crook and staff left here at noon to-day for Camp Brown, from which point a detachment of the Fifth Cavalry under Gen. Merritt and part of the Second Cavalry have gone to intercept the Nez Percés.

CAMP ROBINSON, Neb., Sept. 5.—Crazy Horse, who was arrested at Spotted Tail Agency last night, arrived here this evening. While being disarmed in the guard-house he drew a knife and attempted to make his escape, cutting Little Big Man in the arm badly. Crazy Horse himself was stabbed in the side and dangerously wounded. The Indians refuse to have him put in the guard-house again, and he was taken to the Adjutant's office, where he now is. There is great excitement among the Indians, most of whom have gone to their villages. Troops are under arms ready for an emergency. At 10 o'clock P. M. Crazy Horse's condition was regarded more favorably, and all was quiet.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 5.—The following official dispatch was received at military head-quarters to-day:

CHEYENNE, W. T., Sept. 5, 1877.

To Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan:

Crazy Horse was at the bottom of the whole trouble at both agencies, and yesterday his band was dismembered by soldiers and our Indians, mostly by the latter. The members of his band are being distributed among other bands. Crazy Horse is now a prisoner, and I have ordered Bradley to send him off where he will be out of harm's way. You can rest assured that everything at the agencies is perfectly quiet and will remain so. The advance of the Lame Deer party has already come in, and the balance will be in in four or five days, with the exception of five lodges that went to hunt up Sitting Bull. I have given the necessary orders about disarming them as they come in. This is the end of all trouble, as far as the Sioux are concerned, outside of Sitting Bull. GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General, commanding.

MEXICAN BORDER TROUBLES.

AN OUTBREAK IN LOWER CALIFORNIA—DANGER OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 5.—A press dispatch from San Diego says the Secretary of La Fronters, Lower California, and Pedro Badillos, who only a few hours ago escaped to this side of the line by hard riding, report the whole frontier in a state of revolution. A party of 50 men mounted, and armed to the teeth rode to Badillos' ranch, where the Secretary was staying. An Indian boy gave the alarm, and they barely escaped with their lives, coming directly to San Diego. The effect of this is feared as to the Elliott boys, who have not as yet been delivered across the line, but were expected to be on their way about this time. District Attorney Wildy was still at San Rafael day before yesterday, hoping soon to start for home with the boys. The cause of this outbreak is assigned to intelligence lately received in La Fronters that Villagrana, the expelled Governor of the Municipal District, had obtained recognition from the Supreme Government of the Republic, and started from Mazatlan with 200 Federal troops to land on the Lower California coast and reinstate himself in power. The uprising is believed to be for the purpose of organizing resistance, and Badillos and the Secretary being staunch adherents of Villagrana, were marked for immediate seizure, and probably would have been shot without delay if captured. Deputy Sheriff Bushyhead has made up a party and is already riding to the border to prevent, if possible, any harm to our citizens.

GENERAL NOTES.

California will hold its annual judicial election on Wednesday, Oct. 10.

No newspaper has yet been discovered in Georgia which opposes the new Constitution.

November 22 has been formally set apart in the Province of Quebec as a day of national thanksgiving.

A woman 90 years old was before the Municipal Court of Boston on Monday, on a charge of drunkenness.

A drowned man's body is said to have been discovered at Winona, Minn., by following the directions of a clairvoyant.

The debt of Texas was increased $50,000 last year, and is now $6,116,955, not including the bonds that have been called in.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* of Sunday reports that Senator Bogy's condition was then favorable, with a good prospect of his recovery.

A Massachusetts editor, who is a Postmaster, exclaims: "The Federal office-holders are happy—no caucuses to attend, no assessments to pay."

The Mormon dissenters in Polo, Ill., who have a son of Joe Smith as their leader, are claiming that Brigham Young's death was a suicidal one.

One Joseph Gingrich sued the Lebanon (Penn.) *Tipes* for libel, and now finds himself in jail through his inability to pay the costs, amounting to $87.

Gen. Butler is credited with the intention to bring up the Louisiana settlement and all matters connected with the Foster-Matthews letters at the special session of Congress.

The Philadelphia *North American* says that the working men and women who have gone to that city in search of employment and cheap living flood and overflow every branch of business.

The San Francisco *Call* reports Judge Field as saying "in substance:" "I will simply state that nothing I have said to any one here would justify an inference derogatory to Judge Bradley."

The Texan who is accused of 20 odd murders owns up to one only, and says that he has had "no other troubles except with Yankees, mobs, and State Police." Killing any of these does not count.

Alum put into milk to keep it from souring "poisoned" (as the local paper says) a family in Waltham, Mass., last week. All the sufferers recovered. But isn't that word "poisoned" being abused a little?

The Mobile (Ala.) *Register* is very severe upon those "who blasphemously quote the sacred Book of Life as a screen to their crimes." It is speaking of the Mormons. It didn't use to talk that way in the flourishing days of the twin relic.

John Anderson, the Englishman who accused himself in Philadelphia of committing a murder near Colchester, England, last January, now says his confession was false, and that his only object in making it was to obtain a free passage to England.

The Binghamton *Republican* points out a curious error, probably typographical, in the *North American Review*, where Col. Scott is made to speak of occurrences on the Erie Railroad "between Cornell and Hornellsville," when it should read Corning.

Hon. Joseph H. Williams, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maine, was serenaded in Augusta Tuesday night, and, responding, defended his interpretation of the second plank in the Democratic platform, which he claims does not mean that President Hayes holds his office by any fraud on the part of the Electoral Commission.

BRIGHT TRADE PROSPECTS.

EXPECTATIONS OF WESTERN MEN.

THE VAST INCREASE OF THE CROPS—AN ESTIMATE OF 56,000,000 MORE BUSHELS OF WHEAT IN FOUR STATES THAN LAST YEAR—THE CHICAGO MERCHANTS LOOK FOR A VERY UNUSUAL AMOUNT OF TRADE IN ALL BRANCHES.

From our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 30, 1877.

There has been a wonderful change for the better in business and crop prospects, in the West and North-west, during the two months just passed. Certainly, indications could not have been worse than they were at the close of the seed-time, and there was nothing to base any hopes upon, in view of the then prevailing atmospheric conditions. The sky began to brighten, however, when the crops began to mature in abundance, exceeding those of many previous years, and the rains held off, the grasshopper was banished from the fields that had known him so well for many years; the drought came that prevented the coming of chintz bugs and rust; the potato bug went on his European mission; the rain and sunshine came in right proportion, and the result is such a crop as was never before seen in the great Valley of the Mississippi. As the crops are largely garnered, and have already begun to find their way to the marts of commerce, there is of necessity a corresponding activity in business circles. I have during the past two weeks conversed with many merchants on the subject of the Fall trade and its promises as indicated by present business, and all have spoken most encouragingly. The merchants themselves are surprised at the sudden turn affairs have taken. In former years the Chicago merchants have said. "We must restrict our trade to certain localities; in others there has been a failure of the crops." This reason for a conservative course does not appear this year, as there is not a portion of the great West, so far as heard from, where the crops have failed. For the first time in four years the merchants in the country are sending in orders for enormous quantities of goods, and as a rule they want goods several degrees better in quality than in years immediately preceding. The wheat crops have been so far secured and so accurately estimated that there will be little variation from the following figures, and the comparisons with the two preceding years will show the grounds for the great encouragement in the West:

	1875. Bushels.	1876. Bushels.	1877. Bushels.
Minnesota	27,000,000	16,000,000	35,000,000
Iowa	29,000,000	18,000,000	37,000,000
Wisconsin	25,000,000	15,000,000	25,000,000
Kansas	12,000,000	12,000,000	20,000,000
Total	93,000,000	61,000,000	117,000,000

Assuming the approximate accuracy of these figures, these four States will have 56,000,000 more bushels of wheat to sell than they had last year. The aggregate wheat crops of Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee will probably exceed the aggregate of last year by 35,000,000 to 38,000,000 bushels, and that of California will fall 12,000,000 bushels short of last year. Assuming that the farmers of the West tributary to Chicago will sell their wheat at the uniform price of 90 cents per bushel, (in the country,) then in the four States of the above table the farmers will receive $50,000,000 more for their wheat crop of this year than they did for that of 1876.

The dry goods interest is coming to be an enormous one in this City, and the inducements the market offers are exceptional. It is estimated that the annual rate of increase in this trade will run from 10 to 20 per cent. Chicago is independent of New-York in this line of business. The difference in freight is no longer taken into consideration, and is more than overbalanced by the difference in favor of Chicago in the matter of rents. The houses here carry enormous stocks and are enabled to take advantage of water rates. As a rule goods are now shipped by the Erie canal and thence by the way of the lake, at a great saving in freight. Chicago is now practically undersselling New-York.

The business men talk very hopefully. Mr. Leiter says, "The outlook, with good prices for grain, is most encouraging. Chicago dry-goods men have been making money." John V. Farwell says: "I look for a healthy increase of 25 per cent. in business over any previous Fall. We have not had such bad times as they have East. The reports from the country regarding trade prospects are most encouraging." A. T. Stewart & Co. say: "The outlook was never better. Reports from every quarter are encouraging. That there is a rare confidence in the situation all over the West is fully evidenced by the fact that trade has started fully ten days earlier than usual. This can only be attributed to a confidence in the prospect country merchants find before them."

The manufacturers of boots and shoes are jubilant. The shoe trade has grown to a wonderful extent during the past few years. No Eastern house can hope to do business here or make this a mart for its goods unless through an extensive branch establishment. The boot and shoe men all tell the same story. They see business improved, and look hopefully for an increase of at least 25 per cent. on that of former years.

The iron trade was picking up and getting upon its feet once more, when the July riots dealt it a severe blow that prostrated it for a time. The representatives of this industry with whom I have talked figure out increased transportation by rail this year and next, and a consequent revival of the iron trade in the West. The improvement will probably be more in the direction of demand than in prices. It is the sentiment of dealers that the strikes indirectly aided the iron trade, while it temporarily brought it to a standstill.

It can scarcely be said that the grocery trade is subject to seasons. If there is any dull time, however, it is just after harvest. But the grocery people, if not doing much themselves, are keeping a sharp eye on other lines, and from what they have seen they anticipate a large trade when it does open. Heavy stocks are being stored away. The grocery business has for some years been done on a cash basis, and upon a revival of trade this line will be in excellent condition to take advantage of it.

In hats and caps the trade has started unusually brisk; in clothing there is no overproduction and prices are stiff and promising; in hardware the Fall trade opens flatteringly; millinery goods are not yet in season, but houses are laying in large stocks in anticipation of a heavy trade; the outlook was never better for stoves; drugs are in excellent condition, and there has been a revival in tobacco and cigars.

GOOD OUTLOOK IN PHILADELPHIA.

THE MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS JUBILANT—THEY THINK PERMANENT PROSPERITY IS COMING TO THEM—BENEFITING FROM THE CENTENNIAL—STATEMENTS OF PROMINENT BUSINESS MEN OF THE QUAKER CITY—PROVIDENCE DOING WHAT LEGISLATION COULD NOT DO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1877.

The merchants and manufacturers of this city were probably never in better humor than they are at present, with the most flattering prospects for trade this Fall, after undergoing a season of dullness which seemed to portend anything but success in the near future. They all feel that the good time has come at last. For three years they have been watching and waiting, participating in the spurts of business, but as a whole they feel that the present movement has more stability about it than any of the previous efforts which trade has made to regain a foothold. In an extended tour among the merchants, the NEW-YORK TIMES correspondent learned that the Philadelphians gauge their business by the amount of trade done during the Centennial year, which was probably one of the best enjoyed for some time. The Quaker City became known among men then, and as a result the merchants are reaping the reward now in having as dealers tradesmen who had heretofore supposed it to be an overgrown village and who had paid but little or no attention to the appeals of its merchants to come and buy here. Then there is another feature, which is distinctively Pennsylvanian, and that is the depression in the coal and iron interests exerts an influence on certain branches of trade, which lose off the sales of some houses $25,000 or $50,000 a year, and compels extraordinary exertions in other directions to make up for this loss. Again, the demand from all quarters is for a cheaper grade of goods, which shows that people are endeavoring to retrench and live within their means. The country dealers are beginning to arrive, but the greater part of the transactions are by drummers and from regular customers. In no quarter is any reference made to the political condition of the country, the merchants being too busy at the present time to bother themselves concerning politics. While all are selling largely, they feel that the money for their goods is perfectly safe. No extraordinary inducements are being held out to secure purchasers more than usual, the dealers seeking the jobbers.

Mr. A. J. Drexel, the head of the great banking-house of Drexel & Co., both in this City and New-York, thinks the trade prospects are excellent and that the Western crops will set everything right. He regards the present activity in trade as a sign of stability, and does not liken it to a bull movement on Change. The demand for investment is good, but is mainly confined to Government and Municipal bonds, into which people at the present time are going heavily. Some inconvenience has been caused by the railroads and other corporations passing their dividends, but this, the great banker believes, will be overcome in time. The financial institutions of Philadelphia are all in good condition and ready to assist the merchants. This, with an extensive season of building operations, hundreds of houses having been erected here during the past Summer on account of the cheapness of materials and labor, is, to the financier's mind, a good sign of returning prosperity, and one which forbodes success in the future.

In the dry goods, notions, and jobbing trades an immense business is being done. Col. Hood, the head of the largest wholesale house here, the firm being Hood, Bonbright & Co., states that more business has been done by his establishment up to the 1st of September than in the whole of the Centennial year, when they did an excellent trade. Domestic goods are lower in price than they were a year ago but he finds that people are learning to secure the value of their money, and are not purchasing goods because they are cheap, but getting a dollar's worth for a dollar, and feeling better satisfied. "Why," said he, "goods of inferior make which we could dispose of a couple of years ago for good prices we can not sell now because people will not touch them. They demand a good article and are willing to pay reasonable prices." It is the opinion of the gentleman referred to that Providence has done more to bring about better times than all the legislation which Congress could effect in 20 sessions. "This thing of returning to a solid foundation cannot be accomplished by any legerdemain," he said, "but needs good crops, which we have this year, and as a result, when those crops move and are disposed of our success is certain." Coupled with this is the extra demand placed upon us by the complications in Europe, which tend to make prices higher, and unless the war over there should come to a sudden termination he does not see but that this country will be in a far better condition a year hence than it has been for a long time back.

Mr. John Wanamaker, who has an immense retail dry-goods establishment here, somewhat on the plan of Stewart's, is in high spirits over the condition of Fall trade, which has opened as briskly in the retail line as in the wholesale, and does not give promise of relaxing at all, but to all intents will keep up steadily for many months. The other large retailers are of the same opinion. Mr. Monroe, of the firm of Monroe, Smith & Co., one of the most extensive boot and shoe manufacturing and jobbing houses, expressed himself unreservedly concerning trade, as to its being better than it was this time last year. For his class of goods there is a good demand in the South, and the immense cotton crop has made the dealers feel perfectly safe in disposing to Southern dealers. Indeed a new class of customers has appeared in Philadelphia, coming from the remote regions. The profits on goods are somewhat smaller than usual, but on the whole everything is satisfactory, except the troubles in the iron and coal regions, which affect more or less every Philadelphia house of any prominence. The very low rate of wages paid to the miners has the effect of causing a demand for the cheapest grade of goods and curtailing the purchases of dealers from that section, who have always been among the best customers here. In the agricultural districts the demand is excellent and the trade good.

The carpet trade of Philadelphia shows the same briskness which characterizes the other lines of business. There is invested in this business here over $4,000,000, which is greater than is devoted to the same business in any other section of the country. The value of the annual products exceeds $11,000,000, and about 5,000 people are employed in the factories. All the mills are now running on full time, and the dealers expect in a short time to have their employes working "over hours." Mr. Crease, of the firm of McCallum, Crease & Sloan, says that the Fall trade in carpets is excellent, but that the demand is for a cheaper grade of goods, many cottons being sold. The prices realized are slightly in advance of what was the rule a year ago. This has been necessitated by the fluctuations in wool, which is very unstable in price, and causes the manufacturers considerable trouble. The cotton and woolen mills in Kensington and Manayunk are all running on full time, with plenty of orders ahead which will necessitate soon night-work. Indeed, the prospects here for the Fall trade are such as to make one believe that it is not spasmodic, but has come to stay.

THE NEWCASTLE (KY.) LYNCHING.

ACCOUNT OF THE HANGING OF THE FOUR MEN GIVEN BY THE JAILER—A TERRIBLE RECORD OF CRIME ALLEGED AGAINST THE BAND.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 5.—A special correspondent sent to Newcastle by the *Courier-Journal* telegraphs that nearly 100 armed men were in the mob that hanged the three Goodriches and Simmons yesterday morning. The jailer, J. M. Jones, says of it: "About 1 o'clock I was awakened by a loud knocking at the door, and calls of 'Where is the jailer?' I hurriedly went down, and was confronted by a body of about 15 or 20 men. They pointed pistols and guns at me and told me to get the key of the jail and go with them. When we reached the jail they commanded me to open the door. They were joined by other men on the way to the jail, and when we got there, some 40 or 50 men rushed into the jail and at once took possession of the prisoners and tied ropes around their necks and led them out. On the way out Sam and Joe Goodrich said: 'We are innocent. No blood of any man is on our hands.' The mob said in response: 'If you want to pray, get at it.' Sam then said: 'Will you allow me to send some money to my mother?' They said, 'Yes.' He then handed me about $40. They then proceeded down the street, taking the four to the bridge, where two were hanged on each side."

The following is published concerning the crimes for which the men were in jail: The murders with which the persons were implicated were that of Parrish, for which Shuck suffered death on the gallows; a peddler from Jacksonville, in Shelby County, named Darral; Beeler James, son of a member of the gang, sacrificed by his unfeeling father because he knew too much about its affairs, and whose bones were found where Dick Shuck said they were placed; John Onan, who was first robbed, attempted to be killed with a pistol-shot, which only broke his arm, and was then taken in a skiff into the Kentucky River, weighted with rocks, and sunk. Following this was the murder of Eli Downey, cousin of Shuck, who was shot in the head by Jack Simmons, son of the "King," and robbed of $140; next came the murder of an Indian named Gallaghan, a fruit-tree peddler from Indiana, who was first robbed, then knocked on the head with a stone, and thrown into the river.

SUICIDE AT TRENTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 5.—At 6 o'clock this evening the body of Henry Jones, an aged man, was found suspended from the kitchen door of his residence, on South Warren-street, by his housekeeper. He was cut down, but life was extinct. He had been in embarrassed circumstances for some time, and yesterday and to-day drank to excess. An inquest will be held to-morrow.

NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Lieut. George W. Tyler is ordered to the Plymouth. Master Thomas H. Plunkett is ordered to the Gettysburg. Ensign R. F. Nicholson is ordered for duty in instruction in ordnance at the Washington Navy-yard. Lieut. Andrew Dunlap is detached from the Hydrographic Office and ordered to the Ossipee. Master Lewis C. Heilner is detached from the Ossipee and awaits orders

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE BONES OF FATHER MARQUETTE.

DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS ON THE STRAITS OF MACKINAC SUPPOSED TO BE THOSE OF THE CELEBRATED CATHOLIC MISSIONARY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 5.—Much interest has been aroused here by an antiquarian discovery just reported at Point St. Ignace, on the Straits of Mackinac. The Jesuit records show that that most intrepid of the Catholic missionary explorers of the North-west, Père Marquette, died in 1675, near the banks of Lake Michigan, upon the river which now bears his name, and on the site of the present town of Ludington, in this State. Two years later a band of converted Hurons disinterred his body, cleansed the bones, and bore them to the mission established by him four years before at Point St. Ignace. They were there buried under the chapel which many years ago crumbled into ruins. This Spring David Murray, who owned a farm in that neighborhood, came in his clearing operations upon traces of an old cellar, and its location, shape, &c., led to the belief that it was the foundation of the old Jesuit chapel. The spot has been visited very often of late by antiquarians and pleasure-seekers from Mackinac, and letters from the latter point of the 27th ult. report the growing belief that Marquette's burial-place had been found, and a determination on the part of the Catholic authorities in that region to push the explorations further. Brief telegraphic dispatches have now been received announcing that in the presence of the Catholic Bishop of the Upper Peninsula, some bones were disinterred on Monday which, were found wrapped in a birch bark coffin, and crumbled to dust on exposure to the air. No further details are given, but the belief is confidently expressed that Father Marquette's remains have really been found. Measures will be taken to ascertain the possibility of any imposture, and to suitably honor so interesting a discovery.

THE RAILWAY SYSTEM OF MEXICO.

BUT ONE ROAD OF IMPORTANCE IN THE COUNTRY—STATISTICS AND HISTORY OF THE VERA CRUZ AND CITY OF MEXICO RAILROAD.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The United States Minister to Mexico has transmitted to the Department of State an interesting report upon the railroads of that country, from which it appears that there is but one railroad of any extent in Mexico, that which runs from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, with a branch connecting the latter place with Puebla, 292 miles, and another branch running from near Vera Cruz to Jalapa, 61 miles. All the other roads in the Valley of Mexico aggregate less than 50 miles. Up to 1857 the surveys only had been made, when the concession for the building of the road was transferred from native hands to an English company, by whom it was completed in 1873. The principal office of the company is in London. The road is managed by a board of 10, elected by its shareholders. The cost of the construction of the road is generalized as follows: Original stock: General shares, $7,658,450; Government shares, $3,633,100; privileged shares, first issue, 8 per cent., $12,770,500; second issue, 6 per cent., $5,059,800. Bonded indebtedness: "A" bonds, 8 per cent., $2,200,-000; "B" bonds, 7 per cent., $1,380,365. Special indebtedness, $1,190,000. Total, $37,702,735. The total earnings of the road during the year 1876 exceeded $2,000,000, while the working expenses for the same period were only a fraction over $1,300,000. The number of passengers carried over the road for the year specified was 238,932, the tares amounting to $354,559. The freight amounted to 123,517 tons. Passenger rates from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, 263 miles, first class, $16; second class, $12 50; third class, $7 25. Freight rates per ton over the same route: Foreign goods, first class, $76 05; native goods, $38 02; foreign goods, second class, $57 04; native goods, second class, $32 59; foreign goods, third class, $54 32; native goods, third class, $27 16. Fifteen per cent. of the Customs dues was set apart yearly to pay the subsidy due the company on the completion of the road, but the Government, in lieu of this, has agreed to pay $300,000 yearly for 25 years in consequence of the steep grade on this road heavy English engines have heretofore been used thereon, but at present the American Baldwin engines are being successfully introduced, and American cars are also superseding the English make. The want of railroads is acutely felt throughout Mexico, and the subject of constructing new lines of communication will, it is supposed, be a leading topic at the next session of Congress. The capital for their construction must come from abroad to a large extent.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

POSITION OF THE DIAZ GOVERNMENT—EX-PRESIDENT LERDO ACCUSED OF HIGH CRIMES AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION—GEN. ESCOBEDO TO BE TRIED FOR TREASON—ANXIETY FOR RECOGNITION.

HAVANA, Sept. 5.—The British mail steamer arrived to-day from Vera Cruz. She brings intelligence from the City of Mexico to Aug. 31. The authority of President Diaz is apparently maintained throughout the country. All Mexicans except those who seek office and live on revolution appreciate the firmness shown by the President. Gomez Palacio, a member of the Iglesias Ministry, has returned unmolested to Durango, and will support the Diaz Government. Señor Iglesias is expected to arrive by the next packet, and will not be disturbed. It is rumored that ex-President Lerdo is to be tried for high crimes against the Constitution committed during his administration, and that Gen. Escobedo will soon be tried for treason. It is expected that the disturbances in Tepic will be easily suppressed. Gen. Manuel Gonzales has been ordered to that quarter to restore quiet. Carlos Olaguibel has been appointed Consul at San Francisco, and Pedro Gonzales, Consul at New-Orleans. Señor Zamacona, who declined a position in the Cabinet, has been elected to the National Senate by the State of Puebla.

The journal *El Organo de los Estados* declares that "the United States must recognize President Diaz or withdraw their diplomatic and consular corps. There is only one Government in Mexico to be recognized; the recognition or non-recognition of the United States will not alter the facts. Recognition will not retard negotiations, nor will non-recognition bring about any concessions." This language shows plainly the anxiety for recognition, an anxiety which is general.

THE NEW-ENGLAND FAIR.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 5.—The third day of the fair opened fine, and there are fully 5,000 persons at the park this forenoon. The exhibition of farm products, although not very large, is fine. There are samples of wheat from Rangely, Me., which compare favorably with those from Nebraska and Kansas, also on exhibition. There are several lots of butter displayed, all from Maine, one or two of which are from Winthrop Jerseys, and the others from thoroughbreds. In cheese there are 45 exhibits. The fruit display is not large. The pulling match for oxen, in which 40 yoke are entered, commenced this morning, and will probably continue till Friday. The Indian Lacrosse team have arrived, and a foot-race is proposed between Norman Taylor, of Vermont, and one of the Indians of the Lacrosse Club.

SALE OF A GEORGIA RAILWAY.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Sept. 5.—The North and South Narrow-gauge Railway was sold yesterday to the Columbus and Atlanta Air-line Railroad Company for $40,500. The road is operated for 21 miles and is well equipped. The State had indorsed its bonds for $240,000, and it was sold because of default of interest. A company in this city bought it and will extend it 10 miles. The line was intended originally to extend from Columbus to Chattanooga, Tenn., and work to the amount of over $250,000 has been performed on it.

FALL OF A SCAFFOLD WITH THREE MEN

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 5.—This forenoon while three brick-layers were at work upon the third story of a building in West Third-street the scaffolding upon which they were standing gave way precipitating them to the first floor. Charles Daeo was injured in the eye and back, and will die. Tom Martin, colored, was injured in the eye and arm, and Nat. Silver, colored, was injured in the arm and leg.

AN OIL TRAIN ON FIRE.

SINGULAR RESULT OF A RAILROAD ACCIDENT NEAR CLEVELAND—1,000 BARRELS OF OIL BURNED—ELEVEN CARS AND A LOCOMOTIVE DESTROYED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 5.—A severe accident occurred to-day six miles east of this city, on the Mahoning Division of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. At about 6 o'clock in the morning an oil train of 20 cars, when passing down a heavy grade parted, and before the flagman could be sent back, an extra, which was following close behind, came around a sharp curve and was close upon the rear of the forward train. The engineer and fireman, after reversing the engine and whistling down brakes, jumped from the train. The men in the caboose of the first train had barely time to jump when the terrible collision came. The sparks from the engine set fire to the last car, and the flames spread with such rapidity that all seven cars in front of the engine and four cars of the second train were hopelessly ablaze before anything could be done to prevent it. The cars were, however, detached in a very few minutes. The men hastened to a safe distance, and very soon a terrible explosion of the gas generated by the heat in the first tank occurred, throwing the pieces of iron many feet into the air and landing them rods back into the surrounding fields. This threw the burning oil in every direction, and communicated the flames to other cars, and the combustible material soon threw up a blaze from the manholes more than 20 feet toward the sky.

Your correspondent arrived upon the scene just at this moment, and obtained a fine view of the extent of the catastrophe. From one car to another the flames spread until more than half a mile of track was in flames. The oil from the exploded tanks was upon the fences and grass along the line, and all of it was burning at a terrific rate. At one time there were fears that some buildings in the vicinity would catch fire, but that danger was soon past. As soon as it was safe to approach the wreck, wrecking trains, well manned, were upon the spot and began the work of clearing away the burned rubbish. The oil and tank cars belonged to the Standard Oil Company, and the 11 cars consumed contained in round numbers 1,000 barrels of crude material, valued at $2,500. The locomotive and tender, as well as the caboose of the first train, were completely consumed. The total loss is estimated by the company at $13,000, besides the loss from delay in transportation, which will amount to as much more.

THE BOARD OF STEAM NAVIGATION.

SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION—PRELIMINARY BUSINESS—THE CONSIDERATION OF LOCAL SUBJECTS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 5.—The sixth annual convention of the National Board of Steam Navigation met here this afternoon at 1 o'clock, Mr. Thomas Clyde, of Philadelphia, occupying the chair in the absence of Mr. John Allen, President, who was unable to be present. Gen. William L. James, of Philadelphia, officiated as Secretary. The list of delegates shows members present from Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Burlington, Vt.; Charleston, S. C.; Evansville, Cincinnati, Jersey City, Louisville, Ky.; Newark, N. J.; New-Haven, New-London, New-Orleans, New-York, Norfolk, Philadelphia, Portland, Me.; Providence, Savannah, Ga.; St. Louis, Vicksburg, Cairo, and Wilmington, N. C. The President stated that the organization had been effected six years ago, and although but little had been accomplished in Congress, he felt assured that if the board continued in the one great effort to secure better steam-boat laws success would at length be attained. The Chairman appointed a Committee on Credentials consisting of Messrs. Pinkney Varble, S. D. Andrews, of Providence, and Addison Lysle, of Pittsburg, and a Committee on Rules and Regulations consisting of Capt. Semple, Gray, Carter, Bofmyer, and Cox. Hon. Alberts Willis, member of the steering from Louisville; Hon. J. H. Hopkins, Hon. A. G. Cochrane, Hon. Thomas M. Bayne, Hon. Russell E. Errett, and Hon. J. K. Moorhead were invited to seats in the convention and to participate in the discussion of the topics brought before the body.

Capt. E. W. Gould, of St. Louis, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That while the objects of this board are principally national in their character, it is legitimately within its province to consider local subjects of general interest, when coming under the head of navigation, in matters intimately connected therewith.

Capt. Gould supplemented the resolution with some remarks, during which he said there were questions not of national importance which are of the most vital importance to the river interests of some sections of the country. He wanted the board to consider the question as to the legitimacy of the resolution before the board. He said that two questions would come up under this resolution, namely: How to improve the interests of navigation, and to obtain the means of improving the same from Congress. After remarks by Capt. Levi, of Louisville, and Capt. Dravo, the resolution was unanimously adopted. At 4 o'clock the board visited the Eads dredger, the only boat of the kind in the world.

ARREST OF A SOUTHERN BIGAMIST.

COL. KEITT, OF NEWBERRY, S. C., HELD TO AWAIT THE ACTION OF THE GRAND JURY—A STIR AMONG THE "BEST PEOPLE."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—A private letter received from South Carolina states that Col. Keitt, of Newberry Court-house, was arrested at that place, on Saturday last, on the charge of bigamy, and in default of bail was held to await the action of the Grand Jury. This exposé has created a sensation in South Carolina, as the accused is a near relative of the late Laurence M. Keitt, who figured so prominently in Congress prior to the rebellion, and is connected with some of the best families of that State.

SPECIE PAYMENTS IN FRANCE.

THE POLICY PURSUED BY THE UNITED STATES ALSO IN OPERATION IN FRANCE—CONTRACTION OF THE BANK OF FRANCE CIRCULATION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The following statement emanates from high financial authority in this city: Constant allusion is being made to the policy of France in regard to resumption, as being different from that adopted here, when the truth is that country has been acting upon the very policy that the United States is pursuing, but France is reducing its circulation much more rapidly than the United States. The Bank of France has withdrawn its circulation during the last nine months to the amount of at least £12,000,000, or $60,000,000, and has accumulated coin in about the same ratio, and is now practically at specie payments, and would no doubt formally resume but for the unsettled condition of silver, which is far more disturbed there than here.

KIDNAPPERS ARRESTED.

AMHERST, Mass., Sept. 5.—Sheriff Palmer, of Palmer, arrested two tramps, a man and a woman named Hatstatt, last evening, for kidnapping a young girl named Josephine Davis, of Camden, N. J., about a year ago. They confessed the crime and were remanded to Palmer Jail to await the arrival of the necessary papers from New-Jersey.

MUTINY AT SEA.

QUEBEC, Sept. 5.—Telegrams from Capt. Frenette state that the ship Dunsyre, which cleared for Liverpool with lumber Aug. 21, had been compelled to put into North Sydney on the 31st, as the crew refused to proceed. He imprisoned 12 of the crew for refusal of duty. The vessel will proceed on her voyage soon, as the trouble has been amicably settled.

REUNION OF THE SMITHS.

NEW-JERSEY'S PART OF THE FAMILY.

FIVE THOUSAND SMITHS ASSEMBLED NEAR PEAPACK, N. J.—PICNIC OF THE DESCENDANTS OF JOHN HENRY SMITH—A COLD DINNER AND WARM SPEECHES—WHAT THE NEW-JERSEY SMITHS ARE LIKE.

From a Special Correspondent.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J., Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1877.

Five thousand members of the Smith family and their friends assembled to-day, in a grove of hickory and walnut trees on the farm of Mr. Peter Z. Smith, known in this neighborhood as the Branch Farm, situated about four miles from this place, and, as alleged, near the town of Peapack. As to the existence of such a town as Peapack I utterly refuse to commit myself; although a number of persons of seemly bearing have pledged their words to me to-day that there actually is a town with that preposterous name. However, there is no railroad to Peapack, and the guide-books ignore it. This is a pretty country, and the drive from Bernardsville, the terminus of the New-Jersey West Line Railroad, to the Smith farm, is picturesque, albeit the roads are somewhat hilly, and too narrow at some points to permit two vehicles to pass each other with safety. The Smiths began to arrive in large numbers at a remarkably early hour this morning, bringing with them large baskets full of cold meats and biscuits and pickles and peaches, and a procession of Smiths in 100 wagons, profusely decorated with the national emblem, arrived before 11 o'clock from Morristown, from whence they had started at 8:30 o'clock, preceded by a drum corps, composed, briefly, of Mr. Fairchild, of Morristown, and his four sons, all clad, more or less appropriately, in the costume worn by our military grandsires at the battle of Trenton. There were also two brass bands at the meeting, both of which played dirges rather more frequently than was required, and a choir of young women and men, who sang exceedingly well. Mr. Peter Z. Smith, it is well known, is the grandson of the original John Henry Smith, being the son of Zachariah; and consequently he is a man of no little importance among the descendants of John Henry, who form the branch of the numerous Smith family which has done so much to populate this neighborhood, and which celebrated its second annual reunion here to-day. John Henry, let it be understood, was born in Holland in 1718, and came to this country in 1740. In those days he spelled his name "Schmidt," but he transformed the letters and omitted some of them under the enlightening influence of American institutions. He became a man of all work in the house of Mr. Hassell, at Staunton, N. J., and in 1745 he married his employer's daughter, Christian, by whom he had nine sons and eight daughters. Consequently his descendants are many. Of his sons' children, there are living to-day 11, namely, John S., Peter Z., William, Zachariah, Mrs. Gertrude Febrily, Mrs. Celiana Logan, Henry Samuel, Mrs. Christian Micklow, Mrs. Elizabeth Cramner, and Mrs. Bellis, the last-mentioned lady (better known as Aunt Bellis Smith) enjoying excellent health in her 93d year, and proud enough of her position as the mother of four generations, all living under one roof in New-Brunswick, N. J. Twelve children of the various daughters of John Henry and Christian Smith are yet living: Jacob Sully, Henry, Jacob S., and Cornelius Garabant, Mrs. Christian Tiger, and Mrs. Sarah A. Clausen; in the Cole family, Mrs. Sarah Allen and Mrs. Mary S. Wolf; in the Manning family, Jacob and Nicholas Manning; in the DeMott family, Richard S. DeMott, and in the Sheats family, Mrs. Sarah A. Hill. The practice of alluding so familiarly to the male members of the Smith family by their Christian names only is quite a common one in this part of New-Jersey. "Know Peter Z?" I was asked by a red-faced gentleman who was scented with apple-jack, and was not a Smith, this morning. And on receiving an answer in the affirmative as to the identity of Mr. Zee, with true New-Jersey promptness he immediately requested information in regard to his listener's acquaintance with John See, and William Aitch, and a host of others, all of them, of course, Smiths, as I afterward learned. This custom is followed by others who are neither red-faced nor scented with apple-jack.

The grove at the Branch Farm, where the great picnic was held to-day, is on the bank of a stream of water, near which, under the trees, the many horses were tethered; a band-stand and a platform for the speakers had been erected in the grove, and there were a number of rude representations of pictures of George and Martha Washington, who were not, however, as far as could be learned, members of the Smith family. There was also a book in which all the Smiths present were requested to write their names, a request which some of them complied with. The first reunion of the descendants of John Henry Smith was held at this very place last year. Then an association of Smiths was formed, with Isaiah S., of Milburn, as its first President; Abraham, Vice-President; James C., Secretary, and Oscar, Treasurer; the three last-named gentlemen being reputed residents of the probable locality of Smithville. At the opening of the exercises to-day with a brief business meeting at 11 o'clock, all of these officers were re-elected, and the Treasurer made a report, showing a balance of 80 cents in the coffers. Then the tables were prepared, and about 1:30 o'clock the assemblage sat down to cold meat and cake, and a flow of hot tea and lemonade, to say nothing of surreptitious apple-jack. Then, at 1:30 o'clock, the members of the family of little Smiths grouped themselves and their offspring, and all the other Smiths gathered around while a photographer mounted a high and slender scaffolding on which his camera had been fixed, to take their combined likeness; and the picture would undoubtedly have been a very interesting one if the scaffolding had not given away and the camera fallen before the artist had got a proper focus.

At 2 o'clock the speech-making of the day was begun by Rev. H. B. Woodworth, of Summit, N. J., whose oration was a sort of essay on the family, with some data regarding the Smiths of New-Jersey. "There have been marriages and births in this family," remarked the speaker, and no wonder some of his hearers tittered as they gazed on the 5,000 proofs of that interesting fact. When it is considered that there are but 3,000 Smiths named in the New-York City Directory, some idea may be gained of the aggressiveness of to-day's gathering. Rev. Mr. Woodworth's address was short and to the point, and it was spoken in a voice loud and clear enough to be heard at the skirts of the grove. Rev. Mr. Woodruff, of Morristown, also spoke, recalling to his hearers the story of the wise-appearing parrot at the parrots' convention, who said nothing for a long time, and then remarked: "Lord, what a lot of parrots!" To-day Mr. Woodruff had nothing to say but "Lord, what a lot of 'Smiths'! Taken altogether, they were a very good-looking lot of Smiths. The agricultural element prevailed. Many of the New-Jersey Smiths are farmers, and they came to the picnic in huge farm wagons laden with baskets of provisions, and daughters in fashionable white frocks. "Lot of poor girls here," said a rustic gentleman to-day, "but awful woodsey." There were also, however, Dominie Smiths and lawyer Smiths, and Smiths who are in business in the city. The third annual meeting of the association will be held in the same place on the first Wednesday in September, 1878. At the first meeting there were estimated to be present 2,500 Smiths, and to-day 5,000 was the number estimated to be in attendance. Reasoning by analogy, there will be 10,000 Smiths at the reunion next year. If this sort of thing continues, and the Smiths should at any time take to politics in a body, as it is understood that several individuals of their number already do, a political organization may be formed within an hour at one of their meetings which will be considerably stronger than even the present Greenback Party of New-Jersey.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER.

A SPIRITED MEETING OF THE SIXTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION—A SUPERFLUOUS RESOLUTION TABLED—CHARLES B. FRELIGH APPOINTED ON THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WITHOUT AUTHORITY.

It was clearly demonstrated at the monthly meeting of the Sixth Assembly District Republican Association, held last evening at the head-quarters, No. 128 Clinton-street, that that organization is as full of life as it was before the resignation of a large number of its members in obedience to the civil service order of President Hayes. Whenever there was an opportunity for debate there was a lively discussion. Some of the members who had resigned were present, and everybody was intensely interested in the proceedings. President John T. Knight and Secretary Jeremiah Scully, elected at the late primary election in place of the gentlemen who had resigned, were duly installed, and the resignations of Michael Smith, United States Inspector of Customs, George Newson, letter-carrier, and John Deramy, of the United States Appraiser's office, were presented and accepted. The following preamble and resolution were offered:

Whereas, His Excellency, R. B. Hayes, President of the United States, did issue an order preventing persons holding office under the Federal Government from attending primary elections, caucuses, and conventions, and in reply to inquiries of the Twentieth Ward Association of Brooklyn, declared that they could not even remain members of political organizations; therefore be it

Resolved, That all members holding positions under the Federal Government be dropped from the roll of this association.

The proposal of this resolution occasioned considerable excitement. Mr. John Simpson and others considered it uncalled for, and an insult to former members of the association who held office and had resigned. It was finally laid on the table. A motion was then made to change the time of holding the monthly meetings from Wednesday night to Friday night, and it was lost. There were 40 propositions for membership received, and 13 newly-elected members signed the roll. Among the latter was Mr. Charles B. Freligh. This gentleman was proposed for membership nearly two months ago, and owing to the fact that his name had appeared in connection with the "Independent Republican Excise" action had been deferred. It was at last ascertained that he had nothing to do with the "new party," and he was favorably reported upon and elected to membership. At the meeting of the "Independent Republican General Committee" on Tuesday evening, at Lyric Hall, he was appointed by the Chairman of that body, Henry G. Robinson, as a representative of the Sixth District on the Independent's Executive Committee. He stated last night that his name had been used entirely without his authority; his sympathies were with the regular Republican organization, and he in no way recognized the Independents as the exponents of the Republican Party of the City. President Knight, of the Sixth District Association, says that he knows only three or four "Independent Republicans" in the district.

RESIGNATIONS IN THE TWELFTH DISTRICT.

The Twelfth Assembly District Republican Association held a regular meeting last evening at No. 291 East Fourth-street, Mr. J. C. Limbeck presiding. The following officers of the association, desiring to obey the civil service order of President Hayes, resigned: Louis Schraidt, Deputy Collector in the Custom-house, as First Vice-President; George H. Cornell, inspector in the Custom-house, as Secretary; Edward Wortheimer, clerk in the Custom-house, as delegate to the Central Committee; Thomas C. Sutliffe, gauger in the Custom-house, as delegate to the Central Committee; John Lantry, clerk in the Appraiser's Department, as delegate to the Central Committee; John Carter, letter-carrier, Post Office, as delegate to the Central Committee; George W. Coffin, clerk in the Custom-house, as Inspector of Election. Mr. Charles H Clark resigned the office of Treasurer to accept that of Secretary. A large number of the members of the association who hold positions under the Federal Government offered their resignations. They were laid over for future consideration. Immediately after the regular business meeting a special primary election to fill the vacancies was held, and resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen, there being no op

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls.	10	Moss, bales	213
Beans, bbls.	68	Spirits Turp., bbls.	604
Beer, pkls.	10	Resin, bbls.	2,770
Cotton, bales	2,447	Oil-cake, pkls.	5,311
C. S. Oil, bbls.	200	Oil, Lard, bbls.	100
Copper, bbls.	38	Oil, Lubricat'g, bbls.	205
Copper, cakes	947	Pea-nuts, bags	54
Dried Fruit, pkls.	521	Pork, pkls.	1,685
Eggs, pkls.	1,012	Beef, pkls.	52
Flour, bbls.	11,659	Cut-meats, pkls.	6,775
Corn-meal, bbls.	800	Lard, tcs.	3,942
Wheat, bushels	109,164	Butter, pkls.	4,937
Corn, bushels	201,744	Cheese, pkls.	14,919
Oats, bushels	39,450	Rice, tcs.	151
Rye, bushels	3,600	Spelter, pcs.	774
Malt, bushels	3,300	Skins, bales	124
Flax-seed, bags	4,087	Starch, pkls.	100
Grease, pkls.	471	Stearine, pkls.	15
Grass-seed, bags	584	Tallow, pkls.	289
Hides, No.	1,284	Tobacco, hhds.	1,266
Hides, bales	1,360	Tobacco, pkls.	1,393
Hops, bales	139	Whisky, bbls.	582
Lead, pigs	940	Wool, bales	229
Leather, sides	13,455		

COFFEE—Rio has been moderately sought after at unchanged quotations. Sales have been reported of 223 bags of Rio per Astarte on private terms, and 500 bags do, per John Wesley, at Baltimore, on private terms, and the following parcels taken from stock: 2,450 bags per Kosmopolit, 3,000 bags per Copernicus, 614 bags per Astarte, 500 bags per Hoyer-Leers, 1,023 bags per Nordbaum, and 250 bags per Atlantic.....Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here, 76,783 bags; at the outports, 53,245 bags; and afloat and loading for the United States, 114,441 bags; of which 17,065 bags for New-York.....Other kinds have been in good request as to prices.....The recent movements (not previously reported) have been summed up this week: 3,640 bags Laguayra, ex Paul, sold for consumption on private terms; also, 4,827 bags Maracaibo, 232 bags Laguayra, and 161 bags St. Domingo sold for use and consumption within our range. And 1,050 bags do. in transit to Europe. And as Philadelphia, 3,500 bags Laguayra, by the Maria Reynolds, are reported to arrive. Stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, 59,006 bags and 27,092 mats. We quote invoices: Rio, cargoes, fair, 19½c.@17c.; fair, 18¾c.@19¼c.; good, 19½c.@20c.; prime, 20¼c.@20¾c.; gold, @ lb., 60 to 90 days' credit: Rio, in job lots, 18¾c. @22¾c.; gold: Santos, fair to good cargoes, 18¾c. @19¼c.; do., ordinary to choice, job lots, 19¼c.@21¼c. ....Other kinds dull; quoted as bef. re....Java invoices, 22¾c.; Singapore, 18¾c.@20c.; Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@19¼c.; Mexican, 18c.@19¾c.; Jamaica, 17c.@18¾c.; Savanilla, 17¾c.@ 19¼c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@20c.; Angostura, 18c.@20¾c. and San Domingo, 16c.@19¾c., gold, @ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair request for early delivery, mostly for spinning purposes at steady rates. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 2,225 bales, (of which 365 bales were on last evening,) all to spinners.....And for forward delivery business has been on a moderate scale, but at easier prices.....Sales have been reported since our last of 23,300 bales, of which 3,900 bales were on last evening and 19,400 bales to-day, with 2,300 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, September, closing at 10.85; October, 10.73 @10.74; November 10.65@10.66; December, 10.67@ 10.68; January, 10.79@10.80; February, 10.95@10.97; March, 11.10@11.12; April, 11.24@11.26, showing a decline of 1 point, closing firm.....The receipts at this port for the last day and week at all the shipping ports 1,008 bales, against 674 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 3,278 bales, against 1,521 bales same week.....The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1877, were 3,278 bales, against 14,583 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year.....Consolidated exports (four days) great from all ports, as per the shipping list, 3,059 bales: to the Continent, 160 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 64,003 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 213,983 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 9-16	9 9-16	9 11-16	9 11-16
Strict Ordinary	9 15-16	9 15-16	10 1-16	10 1-16
Good Ordinary	10 3-16	10 3-16	10 5-16	10 5-16
Strict Good Ord.	10 7-16	10 7-16	10 9-16	10 9-16
Low Middling	10⅝	10⅝	10¾	10¾
Strict Low Mid.	10 13-16	10 13-16	10 15-16	10 15-16
Middling	11	11	11⅛	11⅛
Good Middling	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
Strict Good Mid.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝	11⅝
Middling Fair	11⅞	11⅞	12	12
Fair	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	12¾

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 3-16	Low Middling	10⅛
Strict Good Ord.	9 13-16	Middling	10½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite freely purchased, especially Winter Wheat Extras (available between 30@32½ and Minnesota Extras, mainly for home trade account, though, in the instance of Winter Wheat Extras, to a fair extent for export, at generally steady prices, with some instances of an advance of 10@15c., and in some cases as much as 25c. ₱ bbl., closing firmly on comparatively light offerings. Shipping Extras, and fancy lines, inactive. It was also difficult to procure, even for forward delivery, sellers generally evincing decided reluctance to entertain bids for important amounts on September or October options, preferring to take the chances of the market, even where they were not already under contract for stock ahead of production. Most offers made were in fair request, with the advantage as to values in favor of receivers, who were reserved in their offerings.....Sales have been reported since our last of 21,800 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very poor to choice, at $2 50@ $8 25, mostly unsound Extras at $4 25@$5 50; Sour Winter at $4 50@5 25; choice Sour Extras at $4 50@ $5 50; inferior to fancy No. 2 at $3 25@$4, mainly at $3 50@$4 for fair to choice Winter, (of which 100 bbls. choice to Indiana, from Rock, at $4;) and $3 25@$5 for Spring, inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 40@$5, mostly at $4 65@$4 85 for good to choice Winter Wheat, and $4 90@$5 for fancy do.; and $3 25@ $5 75; good to strictly fancy do. at $5 75@$6 25; City Mills Extra, shipping, mostly at $6 65@$6 90 for good to very choice; do., for South America, $7 25 @$8 for good to fancy; do., for English markets, quoted at $5 45@$5 90; do., Family Extras, $7 15@$8 50, the latter for very choice; inferior to good shipping Extra Western, $5 40@$5 75, chiefly at $5 50@$5 65; strictly good to very fancy do. at $5 75@$6 25; and most other grades at proportionately improved prices.....Included in the reported sales were 4,250 bbls. shipping and low grade Extras, in lots, (of which 1,500 bbls. City Mill Extras,) 2,000 bbls. Minnesota Extras, 2,000 bbls. do. straight Extras, 1,900 bbls. do. Patent do., (of which latter 100 bbls. very choice at $5 50, and 200 bbls. very fancy, to arrive, at $6 10;) 6,700 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (of which latter 5,650 bbls. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and St. Louis at $6@$7 75, mainly at $6 25@ $7;) 370 bbls. Superfine, 900 bbls. No. 2, 1,000 bbls. Sour, and 450 bbls. unsound Extras, at quoted rates. ....Southern Flour in good demand and quoted somewhat dearer.....Sales reported of 1,850 bbls., in lots, mostly Extras, at $6 15@$8 50.....Of Rye Flour sales were reported of 750 bbls., in lots, including Superfine State, on the basis of the ordinary grades, at $4 25@$4 50 for choice, and higher figures for very fancy, (small lots,) and Western at $3 75@$4 25; market about steady; offerings liberal.....Of Corn-meal, sales were reported of only small lots, including Yellow Western at $3@$3 25, and Brandywine, in lots, at $3 45@$3 50; market unchanged.....And of Corn-meal, in bags, 1,900 bags coarse, on the basis of $1 05 for City, and 95c.@$1 for Southern, in lots, ₱ 100 lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active. The earlier dullness indicated a generally weaker market, but in view of the limited arrivals, and meagre offerings of desirable lots of both Spring and Winter grades for early delivery, values gained strength during the day, and left off, in most instances, 1c.@2c. ₱ bush. more than some options. 2c.@3c.—on a very good demand, in part from the local millers' interest.....Sales have been reported, to-day, of 345,000 bushels, including Amber Michigan, 16,000 bushels, for export, at $1 43½; ungraded Red and Amber Western, in lots, about 17,000 bushels, at $1 30@$1 45, mainly at $1 35@$1 42 (of which 4,000 bushels very fancy Red, to arrive) soon, at $1 45;) New-York No. 2 Amber, held nom. at $1 40@$1 43; New-York No. 2 Red here and to arrive soon, in lots, 23,000 bushels, at $1 39@$1 40½; do. September option, 117,000 bushels, at about $1 38⅜@$1 40, (of which 8,000 bushels at the calls at $1 39¾;) do. October, 24,000 bushels, at $1 36@ $1 37⅝, (of which 8,000 bushels at the last call at $1 37⅜;) White Tennessee, a small lot, at $1 40; Nebraska Spring, a car-load, at $1 34; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, to arrive by the 15th inst., 28,000 bushels, part for milling purposes, at $1 37; No. 2 Chicago Spring, 24,000 bushels, at $1 38½; No. 2 North-west Spring, 24,000 bushels, at $1 37; do. September option, 16,000 bushels, on the last call, at $1 32½; New-York No. 2 Spring, September options, 48,000 bushels, (between the calls,) at $1 29¼@$1 30.....The quotations at the afternoon call were for No. 2 Winter, September delivery, at $1 40@$1 40⅝; do. October, $1 37@$1 37¾; do. November, $1 30 bid; New-York No. 2 Amber, September, nominal; do. October, do.; do. November, nominal.....And New-York No. 2 Spring, September options, $1 30½@$1 31¾; do. October, $1 27@$1 28; November, $1 24@$1 28.....And No. 2 Northwest Spring, September option, $1 32½@$1 35; do. October, $1 28½ @$1 35; November, $1 26@$1 35.....Corn has been quoted dearer, in consequence of the limited receipts and quite moderate offerings generally, and a very good demand for export and home use, closing strong.....Sales have been reported to-day of 176,000 bushels for all deliveries, (of which 176,000 bushels for early delivery,) including steamer Mixed, for early delivery, at 56c.@ 57c.; New-York steamer Mixed, September option, 40,000 bushels on the calls at 57¼c.@57½c.; New-York No. 2, for early delivery, at 57c.@57½c., closing at 57½c. bid; and October option, 24,000 bushels at the calls at 59c.@59½c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, at 53c.@58c., mainly at 57c.@58c., for sailing vessel, (the latter for steamer,) and No. 2 Western, for steamer quality, and warm and inferior Corn at 53c. @55½c.; New-York No. 3 at 54¾c.; New-York Yellow, odd lots, at 57½c.@58c.....At the afternoon call of Corn, New-York steamer Mixed in September option, closed at 57¼c. bid, and 57¾c. asked; October, 58¾c.@59⅜c.; November nominal.....And New-York No. 2, September option, closed at 57¾c.@58c.; do., October, 58¾c.@ 59¾c.; do., November, at 59½c.@62c.....Rye wanted; stronger; 4,000 bushels No. 2 Western, sold for export, at 68c. with September option quoted at 68½c. bid, and up to 70c. asked.)....Barley, Peas, and Malt as last quoted.....Oats have been in generally more urgent request, and, to a fair extent, closing somewhat stronger in price.....Sales have been reported of 87,500 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, two car-loads, at 41c., as against 40c. yesterday; New-York No. 2 White, 12,000 bushels, at 36c.@36½c.; New-York Extra, about 11,000 bushels, at 36c.@36½c.; New-York No. 1, 13,000 bushels, at 35c.; do. 2, 10c., about 29,000 bushels, at 34c.; New-York No. 3, 1,900 bushels, at 32c.; Rejected nominal; unmerchantable, 700 bushels, at 30c.; Mixed State, new, at 34c.@36c., choice old, 8,000 bushels, at 43c.; White State, at 36c.@42c.; Mixed Western, 8,500 bushels, at 32c.@37c., (of which car lots of 32-lb. at 33½c., and 34-lb. at 36c.@37c.) White Western, 4,200 bushels, at 36c.@41c., (of which car lots of 33-lb. at 33c., and 34 and 35-lb. at 41c., with choice 35-lb. quoted at 42c. bid, and 43c. asked.).....Feed very firm, and in active request; 3,600 bags 40-lb. sold at $15@$16; and 500 bags common Rye Bran at $17.....Of Seeds, sales were reported to-day of a car-load of new crop Timothy at $1 55; small lots of do. at $1 57½@$1 60, with new crop Flax quoted at $1 50. Market otherwise quiet.....Bale Hay has been in moderate demand, with shipping quoted at 60c.@70c., and retailing at facilities, 75c.@95c., the latter for choice, ₱ 100 lb.; Clover, 50c. @60c.; Salt Hay, 50c.@60c.....Straw continues inactive, with Rye Straw quoted at from 50c.@60c.; Oat, 45c.@55c.

HIDES—Have been in moderate demand at former figures. Sales include 1,200 Sandwich Islands, 500 Rio Grande Kips, and 400 City Slaughter, on private terms .....Stock in first hands to-day, 140,800 Hides, and 821 bales do., against 142,800 Hides and 1,022 bales same time last year.

HOPS—Have been in generally very sleek request, and quoted weak in price.....New Hops, 10c.@16c.; New-York State, prime to choice of 1876, crossed as 4c.@5c. for common to choice, with very fancy lots held higher; Eastern, 4c.@ 7c.; Western as 4c.@7c.; olds all growths, 3c.@6c. ₱ lb.

LATHS, LUMBER AND LUMBERMEN—Have been quoted about steady, on a moderate call for the leading kinds of stock within the previous range.

LEATHER—Has been generally in moderately active demand at essentially recent figures for really desirable qualities.

MOLASSES—In New-Orleans the dealings have been rather slow at from 40c.@52c. for fair to fancy ₱ gallon. Cuba, 50 test, firm and in demand; quoted at 33c..... English Islands moderately sought after; quoted at 36c. @40c. and Porto Rico within the range of 35c.@50c..... Syrups have been in good request, with Sugar quoted very firm at 36c.@50c., and fancy lots higher; Molasses, 32c.@36c.....Surrendered Sugar-house Syrups

quoted at 23c.@25c. for average quality, in hhds. and bbls. Stock of Molasses in first hands here, 203 hhds. Cuba, 1,808 hhds. Porto Rico, 1,426 hhds. English Islands, and 1,400 bbls. New-Orleans.

NAILS—Have been in ranger demand, request on the basis of $3 50 for common Fence and Sheathing, and $4 25@$5 25 for Clinch ₱ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been in less demand on the basis of $1 80 for Strained to $1 85@$1 87½ for good Strained ₱ 280 lb.; sales, 150 bbls. No. 2 at $1 90.

Tar and Pitch essentially unchanged. Spirits of Turpentine less active, with moderate sales, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 35½c.@36c. ₱ gallon; sales, 150 bbls. at 36c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been more sought after; quoted as 7¾c. in bulk and 9¾c. in shipping order.....Refined has been in better demand, and again quoted firmer, with early October options, closing at 15c. asked. Sales reported of 5,000 bbls., September and early October, at 14¾c.....Refined, in cases, quoted at 18c.@22c. for standard to fancy; City Naphtha quoted at 8c.@8¼c.....At Philadelphia Refined Petroleum for October delivery, quoted at 14c.@14¼c. Sales, 4,000 bbls. at 14¾c., at Baltimore. Refined, for October, quoted at 14c.@14¾c. Sales, 6,000 bbls. late September and early October deliveries, at 14c.@14¾c.....At the Petroleum Exchange, 65,000 bbls. United sold at $2 44½@$2 48, regular, closing at $2 44½@$2 48¾.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in moderate demand for early delivery, and quoted rather steady in price.....Sales since our last, 500 bbls. at $12 90@$13. .....Other kinds neglected.....Extra Prime and Western Prime Mess nominal.....And for future delivery, Western Mess has been somewhat brisker, with September options quoted at the close $12 85; October, $13 85@$13 90; November, $12 90@$13; and, seller the remainder of the year, at $12 75@12. 85, with sales reported of 250 bbls., September, at $12 85, and 1,000 bbls., November, old or new, at $12 80@$13 85.....Dressed Hogs continued in fair demand, with City quoted at 7c.@7¾c.....Cut-meats inactive but steady.....Sales include small lots Pickled Bellies at 7¾c.@7¾c., with smaller small lots of other City stock, in bulk, at former figures..... Bacon dull to-day; quoted about as before, with Western and City Clear at 7¼c.@ 7¾c.....Western Steam Lard has been fairly active for early delivery at generally firm rates.....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, 3,000 tcs. were reported of 1,300 tcs. now at $8 80@$8 85, closing at $8 85.....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard has been in moderate request, with options for Western Steam, September option, quoted at the close at $8 77½; October at $8 82½; November at $8 82½@ $8 87½; December at $8 90@$8 95, and seller the remainder of the year at $8 52½.....Sales were reported of Western Steam to the extent of 3,750 tcs., October, at $8 90@$8 95, and 1,000 tcs. now, seller the remainder of the year, at $8 52½.....City Steam and Kettle in moderate demand and quoted at the close at $8 75; sales, 135 tcs. at these quotations.....And for Refined Lard for the Continent, in fair demand; quoted for the Continent, for early delivery, at the close, at 8¾ @9 3-16 (sales, 250 tcs.) South America, 9c.; 60 and 80 West Indies, 9c.; 175 tcs. 100 tcs. choice at $9 37½).....Beef and Beef Hams as last quoted.....Butter continues in good request at generally full rates.....Cheese scarce and in active demand, at fancy State Factory quoted up to 12¼c.@12½c.....Eggs wanted; at generally firm prices for the best marks.....Tallow has been active and firm; quoted at from $8 25 for good to strictly choice; sales equal to 145,000 lb., in lots at $8@$8 18¾, chiefly at $8 12½.....Stearine in good request, with prices to choice Western, in tcs., quoted at $10 12½@$10 25. Sales recently, 100,000 lb. choice City, in hhds., at $10 37½.

SKINS—Have been quoted generally steady on a moderate inquiry for the leading descriptions.

SUGARS—Raw continue in good demand, with fair to good Refining Cubs quoted steady at 8¾c.@8¾c. bid, and 9c. ₱ lb. more generally asked; 1,200 hhds. on the basis of 8¾c.@8¾c.....Refined Sugars in fair demand, with Cut Loaf quoted at 11¼c.; Crushed at 11¼c.; Powdered at 10¾c.; Granulated at 10⅞c.; Soft White at 9⅞c.@10¼c.; Soft Yellow at 8¼c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. .....The movements in Raw Sugars since Sept. 1 have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Bxs.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Sept. 1, 1877	113,805	25,436	310,956	2,615
Receipts since	3,749	155	1,440	.....
Sales since	5,070	579	.....	.....
Stock Sept. 5, 1877	112,475	25,012	312,396	2,615
Stock Sept. 7, 1876	53,011	37,052	94,372	1,138

WHISKY—Quoted firm at $1 13, with sales reported of 75 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The chartering movement has been fairly active at generally firm rates. Demand mostly for tonnage for Liverpool, Petroleum, Tobacco, and Lumber. Berth freights quiet, with rates on Grain by steam for British ports quoted weaker and irregular.....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, small lots of Tobacco at 35s., and, by steam, small lots of Bacon at 45s.@50s. Cheese at 50s., and heavy goods at 40s.@30s. ₱ ton; from Great Grain quoted at 11½d. asked, but with little inquiry noted.) .....For London, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain, at 9d. ₱ 60 lb.; 175 hhds. Tobacco, at 35s.@40s. ₱ ton; 300 boxes Bacon, at 50s.; 7,000 to 8,000 boxes Cheese, (via Southampton,) at 70s. ₱ ton.; 100 bales Hops on private terms, quoted at 5d. ₱ lb. as the asking price. Also a British bark, 597 tons, hence, with Walnut and Mahogany, at £1,400.....For Glasgow, by sail, Resin, Flour, and other general cargo, (by steam, bark, 421 tons, placed on the berth hence,) at market rates, including Resin, at 3s. 6d. ₱ 280 lb.; and, by steam, small lots of Tobacco, at 40s. ₱ ton; Lumber room for Grain, quoted nominal at 10d.@10½d. ₱ bushel.....For the United Kingdom direct, an American ship, 1,529 tons, with about 9,300 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 3d. ₱ quarter.....For the United Kingdom or the Continent, two British steam-ships, each about 3,100 tons net, to arrive from Cardiff, hence, with Grain, on the basis of 8s. ₱ quarter..... For Hull, by steam, 2,000 bxs. Cheese at 60s., 200 tons measurement goods, in lots, on the basis of 50s. ₱ ton; and 200 bbls. Apples at 10s. ₱ bbl.....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 616 tons, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 3d., (and £15 gratuity;) a British bark, 594 tons, (to arrive from Barbadoes,) sailing thence Aug. 6, via St. John, N. B.,) with about 3,500 quarters do., from Montreal, at 7s. 4d.; two British barks, (to arrive,) with about 4,000 and 5,000 quarters do.; a Norwegian bark, with about 3,000 quarters do., and a Swedish bark, with about 2,800 quarters do., from do., within the range of 7s.@7s. 3d. ₱ quarter.....For Oporto, an Italian brig, 352 tons, hence, with equal to about 2,000 quarters Wheat, on private terms, quoted, (by shipper, bags, at 21c.@22c., (and for Lisbon at 19c.@20c.) ₱ bushel.....For Antwerp, an American ship, 1,262 tons, hence, with about 8,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.....For Bremen, a German bark, 866 tons, with 5,400 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 4½d. A German bark, 881 tons, with 5,400 bbls. do., from Baltimore, at 4s. 4½d., (with option of Antwerp at 4s. 7½d.) ₱ bbl.....For Rotterdam, an American brig, 622 tons, hence, with equal to about 4,000 quarters Grain, reported on the basis of 7s. 3d. ₱ quarter..... Elsinore and orders, two foreign barks, (to arrive,) each with equal to about 2,000 quarters Grain, for Elsinore and orders, at 7s. 3d. ₱ quarter.....For discharge part of cargo at each port, 6s. and 30c.).....For the Continent, a British ship, 1,455 tons, (to arrive from Liverpool—sailing hence with Ice,) to St. John, N. B.,) hence, with about 9,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.....For Cadiz, an American schooner, 497 tons, hence with Kentucky Tobacco, reported at 37s. 6d.—For Marseilles, an American bark, 468 tons, (to arrive from Gloucester,) hence, with about 3,200 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 5s. ₱ bbl.....For Palermo, an Austrian bark, 574 tons, hence with Kentucky Tobacco, at 42s. 6d. (chartered a few days since).....For Naples, an Italian brig, 323 tons, hence with about 1,600 bbls. and 2,000 cases Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl. and 30s. ₱ case (and 210 gratuity).....For Genoa, an American barkentine, 540 tons, hence, with about 3,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. ₱ bbl.....For Trieste, an American bark, 474 tons, (to arrive from Gloucester,) hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. ₱ bbl.....For Cape Town and orders, a German brig, 324 tons, hence, with general cargo, (chartered in Europe,) at private terms.....For Melbourne, a British ship about 1,150 tons, (to arrive from Prince Edward's Island,) with white Pine Lumber, at the last rate paid at St. John.....For Mayaguez, P. R., an American schooner, with about 195,000 feet Yellow Pine Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $10, and another, 152 tons, hence, with general cargo, at $9 50, net.....For Kingston, Jam., an American schooner, 194 tons, hence, with White Pine Lumber, at $6.....Other trade interests quiet, and rates quoted about as before.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1877.

There was a steady trade in horned Cattle on this forenoon. The quality of the herds to hand ranged from common to choice, being in general rather lean. Some fair lean Cattle were on sale. At Sixtieth-Street Yards prices ranged from 8¾c.@12c. ₱ lb., weights 5 to 8¾ cwt. At Hardmus Cove Yards prices were 9c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weights 5 to 8¾ cwt. At 56 Pts. has been the followed net; general sales on 56 lb. net. Milch Cows not reported. Sheep of quality Veals in brisk demand and scarce; prices 7c.@8½c. ₱ lb., coarse quality Calves slow of sale at 3c.@3½c. ₱ lb., with a few head at 5c.@6c. ₱ lb. Lambs and Sheep depressed in feeling on a heavy run. Lambs more off than Sheep. The quality of the flocks sold was from fair to choice. Sheep sold at 5c.@6c. ₱ lb.; Lambs at 6½c.@ 7¼c. ₱ lb.; mixed flocks at 6¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Choice Spring-ers, 6c. ₱ lb. Live Hogs held on sale. City Dressed in moderate demand on a light supply at 7¼c.@8c. ₱ lb. Light Pigs 8½c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 34 cars horned Cattle; sales as follows: 140 Texan Steers, part fed in Illinois, 1,250 lbs. weight 5 cwt.; 114 corn-fed Texan Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 53 corn-fed Texan Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 70 Colorado Steers and dwelling, with lot 18.10 by 75, No. 2,288 1st-av., east side, 56.8 feet south of 118th-st. Also, Superior Court foreclosure sale, C. W. Watson, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick-front and basement stone front house, with lot 20 by 100.5, No. 117 East 60th-st., north side, 185 feet east of 4th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Stuyvesant Morehouse, Esq., Referee, of three six-story stone-front stores and dwellings, with lots each 25 by 100, on 8th-av., west side, 25.5 feet north of 57th-st.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 193.3 by 122 by — by 100, on Oak-av. or Broadway, north-east corner of Morse-av., West Farms.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5.

NEW-YORK.

By John T. Boyd.

1 two-story brick factory, with two lots, Nos. 50 and 52 Watts-st., n. s., 114.4 ft. e. of Hudson-st., each lot 21x20; also 1 lot, in rear of the above, 72x11.....$15,000

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 7 East 41st-st., n. s., 144.4 ft. e. of 1st-av., lot 22x98.9.....$28,000

By William Kennelly.

1 plot of land, East 58th-st., n. s., 256 ft. e. of 2d-av., 94x100.5.....$16,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Sept. 4.

83d-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9; Henry Tietjen and wife to Jacob Schmuck	$3,600
53d-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9; Jacob Schmuck and wife to Henry Tietjen	3,000
Forsyth-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 25x75; Elizabeth Muller and husband to P. Mordt	20,000
Spring-st., s. s., near Thompson-st., 50x58.10; Ann Marshall to M. L. Van Noes	nom.
Leasehold—e. s., 187.6 ft. n. of Vermilyea-av.; P. Shiner and wife to J. Sommers	nom.
10th-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 57th-st., 25x75; James Netter to Charles L. Palmer	nom.
10th-av., n. w. corner 57th-st., 50.5x100; Thomas Rivien and wife to James Netter	nom.
106th-st., s. s., 178 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18x100; H. Stumpert, as trustee, to Anna Carr	7,000
Richard-st., 24th Ward; C. Billet, Executor, to William Munnie	100
Richard-st., 24th Ward; C. Billet, Executor, to William Munnie	160
Malden-lane, No. 155; C. Plage and wife to Anna Plage	12,000
King-st., No. 38; Lewis Kenny to Thomas Hodgson	9,000
3d-st., s. s., 212 ft. e. of Avenue B., 23x96.2; J. Keesler and wife to H. Lander	3,000
Perry-st., n. s., 196 ft. e. of Bleecker—25x95; Jefferson M. Levy, Referee, to E. J. Robinson	9,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ATTENTION OF BUYERS IS SPECIALLY called to the three houses just completed on West 40th-st., (Nos. 38, 40, and 42,) opposite Reservoir Park, built by day's work under the supervision of Jardine Brothers, architects; they are perfect in design, plumbing, ventilation, and interior finish; will be sold cheap. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A NEW LIST OF HOUSES FOR SALE already TO-DAY—Can be had on application or will be mailed to any address. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st.

BARGAINS IN LARGE AND SMALL PINE houses.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine., 33 East 17th sts., and 661 5th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A FIRST-CLASS new property, in the Forest City, for property in Western lands preferred. Address M. E. P., Post Office Box No. 340, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR 21 YEARS, No. 2 East 21st-st., close to Broadway.—A plot of ground, about 30 by 92 block. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A CORNER ON 5TH-AV., (MURRAY HILL,) for sale; price low. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A STONE AND RESidence property to exchange for property in or near Jacksonville, Fla. S. EDDY, No. 145 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TWO DESIRABLE FURNISHED DWELlings; reasonable rentals to private parties; 402d-st., adjoining 5th-av., extra large, new, fine house; 37th-st., near Park-av., medium-sized house.

Offices, 4 Pine, 33 East 17th sts., and 661 5th-av.

APARTMENT BUILDING NOS. 126-130 EAST 54TH-ST.—Large unfurnished suites with every convenience; suitable for families desiring first-class accommodations for housekeeping, and careful attendance. Owner resident. Inquire of Janitor.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—TO LET—Choice flats in this new fire-proof building, with every convenience; suitable for private families and others; undoubted references required. Apply to JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS OF 7 AND 10 rooms in French flats, on East 79th-st., near 2d-av., in perfect order; all conveniences; commanding location on side street; rents from $20 to $40. Apply to Janitor in No. 318.

NEW LISTS OF FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses published TO-DAY by

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
Offices,
4 Pine, 33 East 17th sts., and 661 5th-av.

APARTMENTS.—TENTERDEN, NO. 263 WEST 38th-st.; seven Rooms; moderate terms; fine location; new; elegant mantels; parquet floors; janitor; playground; Summer-house; garden.

A NEW THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, 18.6x50; all improvements; rent low; neighborhood unsurpassed; 105th-st., near 10th-av.

D. H. KNAPP.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TO A SMALL PRIVATE family only, a beautiful house on 38th-st., near Madison-av. Address W. S., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—NOS. 268 AND 269 WEST-ST., WITH lot in rear, on Desbrosses-st., five-story warehouse, with steam elevator, suitable for a manufactory for heavy goods; rent low. Apply to

H. H. CAMMANN, No. 113 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of
THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE. —One barouche, one coupé rockaway, one park phaeton, one pony phaeton, two top-wagons, one side bar. To be seen at M. CURLEYS, No. 109 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

FOR SALE—THE GREATEST BARGAIN EVER offered; handsome extension-top phaeton, pole, and shafts, single and double harness; nearly new; also, top pony phaeton, in good order. Stable, 128 East 13th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.
CATSKILL, N. Y. ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN THIS REGION; terms reduced to $2 50 per day. 20 acres of grounds, mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; accessible by Albany day boats and Hudson River Railroad.
JOHN BREASTED, Proprietor, Catskill, N. Y.

ARLINGTON HOUSE, STAMFORD, CONN., one hour from City; located on high ground, and free from malaria and mosquitoes; board, $8 per week and upwards. Open till Nov. 1. I. W. KELLOGG, Manager.

ELBERON HOTEL, SOUTH OF LONG BRANCH. —The most unique and elegant sea-side resort in the country. C. T. JONES, late of Hoffman House and St. James Hotel, Proprietor.

THE MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL
Is now prepared to make satisfactory arrangements for the accommodation of families during September.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADOLFO HOFMANN, BUENOS AYRES.—A General Commission Agent for sale of all American articles. References—Messrs. Kessler & Co., Manchester; Messrs. A. C. de Freitas & Co., Hamburg.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTing each packet is labeled JAMES EPPS & CO. Homeopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle-st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Park-place.

WANTED—3,000 TONS OF ICE. DELIVERED alongside of dock and weighed over our scales in New-York. Address A. B. C., Box No. 258 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, No. 1,238 BROADWAY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

IN AN ESTABLISHED AND PROSPEROUS financial business there is an opportunity for an investment of about $20,000: good collateral security will be given and liberal terms can be made. Only those in actual possession of available funds will please communicate to W. E. S., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

$3,500 CASH WANTED.—PARTNERSHIP for one year, with salary; ample security, real or personal. Address ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

ICE CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM
Is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and is not only the richest but most delicious. HORTON'S ICE CREAM in market. Try it and you

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6, 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 53 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. Fish and ice-rooms, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the south of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BOTHNIA...WED., Sept. 12 | SCYTHIA...WED., Sept. 26
ALGERIA...WED., Sept. 19 | RUSSIA...WED., Oct. 3

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 8
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 12

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

Steamers will sail as advertised above, unless sooner loaded. Merchants and shippers are notified that extra steamers will be provided and dispatched as rapidly as the press of business warrants.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Sept. 6
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Sept. 13
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Sept. 20
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Oct. 4

First cabin, $90; and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Devonia.....Sept. 6 | Anchoria.....Sept. 22, 3 P. M.
Anchoria.....Sept. 15, 11 A. M. | California.....Sept. 29, 10 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $83 to $90; $80, according to accommodations. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Australia....Sept. 8 | S. A. M. | Utopia....Sept. 15, 9 P. M.

Cabins, $75 to $150. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 24-st., Hoboken.

DONAU.....Sat., Sept. 8 | HERMANN.....Sat., Sept. 22
ODER.....Sat., Sept. 15 | NECKAR.....Sat., Sept. 29

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Sept. 15, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Sept. 22, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Oct. 13, 10 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at low rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Greece, Ths., Sept. 6, 3 P. M. | Erin, Thurs., Sept. 20, 3 P. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
England, Sat., Sept. 8, 3 P. M. | Spain, Sat., Sept. 22, 3 P. M.
The Queen, Sep. 15, 10:30 A. M. | Egypt.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier Nos. 53 N. R.

MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 2:30 P. M.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Sept. 25, 7 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, 65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $28; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

GELLERT.....Sept. 6 | LESSING.....Sept. 20
SUEVIA.....Sept. 13 | FRISIA.....Sept. 27

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUHNE & CO., No. 55 RICHARD & CO.,
General Agents, | General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. | 61 Broadway, N. Y.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

PEREIRE, Dasse.....Wednesday, Sept. 12, 8:30 A. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Wednesday, Sept. 19, 3 P. M.
CANADA, Francuetil.....Wednesday, Sept. 26, 4 P. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

MAGNOLIA. Capt. Daggett, Thursday, Sept. 6, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, Sept. 8, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, TUESDAY, Sept. 11, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS. | GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. | Agent G. R. & Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. | No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship COLON.....Saturday, Sept. 15
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship City of PEKING.....Wednesday, Sept. 12
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 12

For information and tickets apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY Sept. 12
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA, Estrada.....Saturday, Sept. 15
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Dranet.....Wednesday, Sept. 19
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Thickstun.....Wednesday, Sept. 26

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

Via Havana. Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico,
CITY OF MERIDA, Reynolds.....Saturday, Sept. 15

Steamers leave New-Orleans Sept. 23 and Oct. 14, for Vera Cruz, and all intermediate ports.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—

United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA

VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5 and 6:15 P. M.

Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Seaside Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD,

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 9:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 3:30 A. M., arrive Washington, 7:10 A. M. Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 5:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.,) 2, 4, 6:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

8:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 229, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FERRY-BOATS leave New-York from James-slip 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains. No boats from James-slip after 7 P.M. On Sundays from 34th-st. only. Trains leave Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:44, 9:03 A. M., 3:30, 4:00 P. M.; Sundays, from Brooklyn, at 4:30 A. M. For Patchogue, &c., at 9:03 A. M., 2:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M. For Babylon, &c., at 7:30, 8:44, 9:03, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:22, 4:45, 5:23, 6:03 P. M.; Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 6:35 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5:05 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. For Northport, &c., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 6:42 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. For Rockaway Beach, &c., at 9, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4:24, 5:05, 5:43 P. M.; 7 P. M. to Far Rockaway only. Sundays at 9, 10, 10:10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 3:10, 6:30 P. M.—6:35 to Far Rockaway only. Local trains for Flushing, College Point, &c., as per time table. Ticket offices in New-York at James-slip and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries; at the offices of Westcott's Long Island Express Company, No. 7 Park-place, No. 785 Broadway, and No. 333 Washington-st. in Brooklyn, E. D., No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 9 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 12 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 6:15, 10 A. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Sharon Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. excursion from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.

The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with express trains for

SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK AND
THE WHITE MOUNTAINS,

and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West.

Free transfers to and from steamboat to Grand Central Depot, leaving Jewell's Wharf (Fulton-st.) daily at 5:15 P. M.

FARE ONLY $1 50,

and price of state-rooms greatly reduced.

Messina's String Bands accompany each steamer.

S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, Jr., leave Pier No. R., at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Barrytown, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central R. R. for the West, and with express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River R. R. are received on board for passage. FREE TRANSFER from and to BROOKLYN by the Ferry of the Brooklyn Annex. Leaves Jewell's Wharf (Fulton-st.) at 8 A. M. Tickets over New-York Central and for Saratoga on the wharf.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. PARKER.
FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 1st.. 10:00 A. M.	Saturday, 1st.. 2:00 P. M.
Sunday, 2d..... 9:00 A. M.	Sunday, 2d..... 3:30 P. M.
Monday, 3d..... 11:30 A. M.	Monday, 3d..... 3:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 4th... 3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 4th... 6:45 A. M.
Wednesday, 5th 3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 6th... 6:45 A. M.
Thursday, 6th.. 3:00 P. M.	Friday, 7th..... 6:45 A. M.
Friday, 7th..... 3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 8th.. 6:45 A. M.

HELEN—CAPT. J. S. THROCKMORTON.
FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 1st.... 3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 1st..... 6:30 A. M.
Monday, 3d..... 2:30 P. M.	Monday, 3d..... 7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 4th.... 11:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 4th..... 7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 5th. 9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 4th..... 3:20 P. M.
Thursday, 6th.. 9:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 5th.. 2:30 P. M.
Friday, 7th..... 9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 6th.... 2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 8th.... 1:00 P. M.	Friday, 7th..... 2:30 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. (daily Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st. E. R. at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY.—LAURELTON DOCK, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Roosevelt-st. at 3:15 P. M., foot of 33d-st., East River, at 3:30 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington.

Tickets to all landings, 60 cents.
Excursion tickets, $1.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY AND SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA, leave daily (Saturdays excepted) as 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.—Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from foot of Spring-st., North River, daily, at 4 P. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence direct.

WHOLE NIGHTS REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.

The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")

Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

THE OLD RELIABLE FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of Jay-st. *Free transfer* for passengers via either line to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the *Brooklyn Annex*, leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:25 P. M.

THE GREAT
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,
And all points East, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
The mammoth palace steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M., (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 16, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS of the Brooklyn Annex, leaving Jewell's Wharf at 2:55 P. M.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 P. M. For freight and passengers, Pier, 41, North River.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad, Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING on West 42d-st., near 6th-av., will let their entire third floor, en suite or singly, to a party of adults; private table if desired; terms moderate; references. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARLOR-floor, for a gentlemen's club; between 5th-av. and Broadway, in 29th-st. Address Bacon, Box No. 311, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

NO. 9 EAST 22D-ST.—ELEGANTLY FURnished double and single rooms, without board; entire second floor, if desired, for a party of gentlemen; references.

NO. 4 WEST 14TH-ST., ADJOINING KNICKERBOCKER FLATS.—New, handsomely furnished rooms; singly or en suite; with or without breakfast; references.

$6.50 PER WEEK.—PARLOR FLOOR, furnished for light housekeeping; use of fine piano; private house; near cars and boats. Address No. 249 East 125th-st., 2d-av., Harlem.

AT NO. 11 EAST 28TH-ST., NEAR DEL-MONICO'S and Brunswick Hotels.—Choice rooms in first-class private house; private baths if required.

ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR. LARGE ELE-GANT ROOMS.—Single room, private family, near St. Cloud Hotel. No. 140 West 42d-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN only; convenient to cars and restaurants. No. 29 East 10th-st., near Broadway.

NO. 48 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Nicely-furnished double and single rooms to gentlemen.

NO. 17 WEST 26TH-ST.—ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms on parlor floor; private bath; gentlemen only; references.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, HANDSOMELY furnished, as No. 18 West 29th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS TO LET FURNISHED Cat No. 50 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to gentlemen only. Apply at 110 West 12th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, HIGHLAND MILLS, N. Y.—Board for Ladies and Children. Fine boating. Circular. OLIVER CROMWELL.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—BOARD for the Fall and Winter. JAMES E. ROE.

HOTELS.

SHERWOOD HOUSE.
FIFTH-AV. AND 44TH-ST.

This new and quite family hotel will be open for guests on Sept. 10; extensive additions and improvements have been made during the Summer, making the "Sherwood" the most elegant and select family hotel in New-York; the suites of rooms to be let can be seen on and after Sept. 4. JAMES P. COLT.

EXCURSIONS.

A.—A.—FIVE OCEAN EXCURSIONS DAILY TO ROCKAWAY BEACH!

The entirely new mammoth excursion steamer, COLUMBIA (GEM OF THE OCEAN).

With	Leaves daily and Sundays	Comfort,
CONTERNO'S 23d Regiment	from	Luxury,
BAND,	24th-st., N. R. 10 A. M.	
COLUMBIA	10th-st., N. R. 10:15 A. M.	Health,
GLEE CLUB,	Pier No. 2, N. R. 10:30 A. M.	and
Prof. Solaz,	Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn.. 10:45 A. M.	Pleasure
Cornet Soloist	Brooklyn..... 11 A. M.	Combined.

STEAMER AMERICUS, DAILY and SUNDAYS, with Neptune Brass Band and Orpheus Quartet Club. Leaves:

Twenty-fourth-st., N. R.....8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
Tenth-st., N. R.....8:45 A. M. and 1:23 P. M.
Pier No. 27, N. R.....8:50 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.
Pier No. 2, N. R.....9:00 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.
Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn.....9:20 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

STEAMER NEW YORK, DAILY and SUNDAYS, from East River, with SEA-SIDE BRASS BAND, leaves:

Thirty-third-st., E. R.....8:15 A. M. and 12:53 P. M.
South First-st., Williamsburg.8:30 A. M. and 1:10 P. M.
Broome-st., New-York.....8:45 A. M. and 1:20 P. M.
Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn.....9:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, $1. Children, 50 cents.
RETURN TICKETS GOOD ON EITHER BOAT.
Boats leave Rockaway at 11 A. M., 4, 5, and 6:30 P. M.

No strong liquors sold on this line.

SPECIAL POLICE OFFICERS ON EVERY BOAT.

* 9:30 A. M. boat from MORRISANIA, landing at Astoria, 23d-st., and Grand-st., connects with COLUMBIA at Brooklyn without extra charge. Return by steamer TWILIGHT.

A GRAND SPECIAL EXCURSION
to
LONG BRANCH,
THURSDAY, SEPT. 6, 1877.
The magnificent palace steamer
EMPIRE STATE
will leave Pier No. 8 North River, at 10:40 A. M., giving the excursionists five hours at Long Branch. Returning, leave Long Branch at 5:15 P. M.—Arrive at New-York 7 P. M. Excursion tickets $1, for this trip only. Free transfer to and from Brooklyn by Brooklyn Annex; boats leave Jewell's Wharf 10:10 A. M.

A.—SARATOGA.—DIRECT ROUTE, VIA CITIzens' LINE new palace steamers, from Pier No. 49 North River. Fare through, $2 50. Excursion tickets, good for three months, $4.

WEST POINT OR NEWBURG DAILY (Except Sundays.) Take regular ALBANY LINE, or turn by day and RETURN TICKETS at EXCURSION RATES. See Day Line advertisement.

MARION FOR ROCKAWAY DAILY, SATURDAYS EXCEPTED, from foot of FRANKLIN ST. at 8:45 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. EXCURSION TICKETS, 50c.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE thirty-first day of August, A. D. 1877, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EUGENE M. EAGLE, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the seventeenth day of September, A. D. 1877, at two o'clock P. M.

LOUIS F. PAYN,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE twenty-ninth day of August, A. D. 1877, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD P. WHITE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the seventeenth day of September, A. D. 1877, at twelve o'clock M.

LOUIS F. PAYN,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIGMUND GOGE and CHARLES M. EVANS, bankrupts.—The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will sell by public auction, by FIELD, MORRIS, FENNER & CO., at No. 603 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of September next, beginning at 11 o'clock A. M., all the stock of furs, skins, and materials for the manufacture of furs, (consisting of seal-skin caps, sacques, muffs, &c.,) late the stock in trade of S. Goge & Co., of said City of New-York. Any further information may be had of the Auctioneer or of the undersigned, at his office, at No. 212 Broadway, in said City.

CHARLES F. ABBOTT, Assignee.
au23-1aw3w Th*

**NOTICE

RIFLE-SHOOTING MATTERS.

THE CONTESTANTS AT CREEDMOOR.

PRACTICE BY THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN TEAMS — MILITARY TEAMS PREPARING FOR THE FALL PRIZE MEETING—ARRIVAL OF THE OSWEGO TEAM.

When the long range rifle teams commenced shooting yesterday they found that the wind was far less tractable than on the previous day. From a strong, gusty wind which prevailed on Tuesday an "ugly fish-tail breeze" had been developed, which kept the hand of the clock on the weather-vane, swinging around from 5 to 9 o'clock on the dial. The British team did not mind it much, and the Americans, having records of every condition of weather ever experienced at Creedmoor, paid careful attention to the sudden changes, and rolled up 540 as a team total at 800 yards, while the British led them with seven additional points. It was whispered among the marksmen that Sir Henry Halford had decided not to include Mr. F. T. Piggott in his team, and if such should prove to be the case the team may be settled upon as being the other "eight" whose scores are given below. The locations of the several teams were changed again yesterday. The New-Orleans team had a target at the left hand of the others, the American team came next, and the British team was massed on the right, leaving two additional targets further to the right of them, which were occupied by members of the Amateur Rifle Club. Col. Sanford, Mr. Hepburn, and other members of the team which defeated the Canadisms in a match last Monday were practicing yesterday, and Col. Sanford expressed his satisfaction with the reception his team had met with over the border. Mr. Weber, of the American team, broke his gun yesterday and was obliged to take a new one; consequently he lost several points at the start. A larger crowd of spectators was present than usual, among whom were many ladies. The New-Orleans team was visited by a large number of lady friends, a circumstance which did not tend to improve their scores. The scores of the British team were as follows, the team total being 1,582 points:

LIEUT. GEORGE FENTON.

Yards.										Total.
800	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	3	5	5—66
900	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	3—69
1,000	5	4	5	5	3	3	5	5	4	3—66—206

J. E. MILLNER.

800	4	3	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	5—68
900	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—66
1,000	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	3—67—202

WILLIAM RIGBY.

800	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	3	3	5	5	5	4	5—68
900	5	5	5	5	2	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5—70
1,000	4	5	5	3	5	3	3	5	3	5	5	4	4	5—64—202

SIR HENRY HALFORD.

800	4	5	5	3	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5—68
900	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	2	4—67
1,000	3	5	3	5	5	4	5	3	4	5	5	5	4	5—65—201

LIEUT.-COL. JAMES FENTON.

800	5	5	3	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	3	5—69
900	5	5	5	3	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5—68
1,000	5	5	5	5	3	2	4	4	5	5	5	5—62—199

F. T. PIGGOTT.

800	2	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	2	5	5	5	4—64
900	4	4	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	5	4—65
1,000	4	5	3	3	2	5	4	5	2	5	4	4	5	5—63—192

H. S. W. EVANS.

800	0	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—68
900	4	3	5	5	3	2	4	5	5	3	5	5	5—64
1,000	3	3	4	5	5	5	3	0	5	4	2	5	5	5—59—191

A. P. HUMPHERY.

800	4	5	3	5	5	5	5	4	2	5	5	3	4—64
900	4	5	3	4	5	4	5	5	4	3	4	5	4—64
1,000	3	4	2	3	5	5	2	5	5	5	5	5	3—81—189

SERGT. WILLIAM FERGUSSON.

800	3	5	5	5	4	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—69
900	5	3	0	5	5	5	3	4	5	5	5	3	4—62
1,000	4	3	5	5	3	5	4	4	3	4	5	5	5	5—58—189

The score of Mr. Piggott is included in the eight highest scores, but leaving him out and substituting the score of Sergt. Fergusson, a total of 1,579 is obtained, which leaves them 30 points behind the Americans.

The team total of the American team was 1,609 points, but leaving out the two lowest men, and including the scores of the reserves, a total of 1,620 was made. Following are the scores:

MAJOR H. S. JEWELL.

Yards.										Total.
800	5	5	4	4	5	3	5	4	5	3	3	5—65
900	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	3	5	5	5	5	5—71
1,000	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—73—209

L. C. BRUCE.

800	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4—71
900	5	4	5	2	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	3—68
1,000	5	5	3	6	3	2	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—66—205

C. E. BLYDENBURGH.

800	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—69
900	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—72
1,000	5	5	4	4	5	3	4	5	5	5	4	5	4—64—205

W. H. JACKSON.

800	2	4	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	4	5—68
900	5	3	5	5	5	2	5	5	3	4	5	5	5—67
1,000	5	5	5	3	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4—68—203

L. L. HEPBURN.

800	3	3	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	3	5—67
900	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—71
1,000	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	3	3—63—201

I. L. ALLEN.

800	2	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	3—68
900	4	5	3	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4—66
1,000	5	4	5	3	3	5	4	5	5	5	3	5—65—199

T. LAMB, JR.

800	5	5	4	3	5	5	3	4	5	3	3	4—64
900	4	3	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	3	5—69
1,000	3	4	5	4	4	3	5	5	5	5	5	5—66—199

GEN. T. S. DAKIN.

800	5	5	5	3	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	5—69
900	5	5	5	5	3	4	5	4	5	4	5	5—68
1,000	5	5	4	5	4	4	3	3	2	2	5	5	5	4—61—198

L. WEBER.

800	3	5	3	3	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5—65
900	4	5	5	4	5	5	2	5	3	4	5	5	5—66
1,000	5	5	5	5	3	0	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5—66—197

FRANK HYDE.

800	5	0	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5—65
900	5	3	4	5	5	3	5	5	3	4	5	5—67
1,000	4	3	5	5	4	5	3	4	5	4	3	0	5—59—192

Following are the total scores of the New-Orleans team:

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total
R. G. Eyrich	63	70	63	196
William Arms	63	71	57	191
Dudley Selph	73	59	58	190
J. K. Renaud	63	62	48	173
John Glynn, Jr.	60	60	57	177

Mr. G. S. Schermerhorn, Jr., Secretary of the National Rifle Association, yesterday received a communication from the Centennial Commissioners announcing that diplomas had at last been sent to the British Consul, Sir Herbert Sanford, for the several teams who competed in the Centennial rifle matches last year. This completes the list, and Mr. Schermerhorn feels well pleased with his Summer's work.

Gen. Dakin and staff will give a banquet to the British and New-Orleans teams, at his head-quarters on the range at Creedmoor, to-morrow, immediately after the completion of the shooting at 1,000 yards.

The Board of Directors will hold a special meeting to-day at 1 P. M.

The Boston team, which has been chosen to represent Massachusetts in the inter-State long-range match, will arrive in this City to-morrow morning, and will put up at the Occidental Hotel, Broome-street and Bowery. The team comprises Mr. W. H. Jackson, of the American team; James Wemyss, Jr.; A. P. Clark, Charles C. Hebbard, William Gerrish, and Mr. Sheppard. Their first practice at Creedmoor will be during the afternoon. The team representing the Forty-eighth Regiment, Oswego, arrived at Creedmoor yesterday afternoon, where it went into camp. Two members of the Forty-ninth, Auburn, accompanied the team.

GOVERNORS SEEING THE "ELEPHANT."

After the conclusion of their general reception and business meeting on Tuesday evening at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, Gov. Garber, of Nebraska; Gov. Bedle, of New-Jersey, and Gov. Newbold, of Iowa, left for home. After they had gone the quartet who had remained for the purpose of inspecting the City educational institutions were disconsolate. It was too early to go to bed, they were too tired for more handshaking, and if they walked the corridors of the hotel they would only be the victims of idle curiosity. While considering what they should do Police Commissioner Wheeler announced, and he was asked to answer the question. After a few minutes' thought that gentleman said that as the hour was late the only sights available were the "tiger" and the "elephant," both of which could be seen to advantage at that hour of the night. The Western visitors consented. Carriages were ordered, and the party started in quest of the "elephant." The first place visited was the Grand Duke Apera-house. About an hour was spent there, and then the party adjourned to Harry Hill's. Their presence was quickly noticed, and a special programme was improvised for their entertainment, during the course of which "Tim" Kelly and Sedon's "Mouse" had a "set-to" with the gloves, which called out loud applause from the gentlemen who hail from Kansas and Wisconsin. Other entertainments followed, and as an early hour yesterday morning the party returned to the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

THE NEW TELEGRAPH RATES.

The Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company met yesterday, but transacted no business of public interest. The maximum rates of telegraphing from here to all points in Ohio and Michigan reached by the Atlantic and Pacific Company have been raised from 25 cents to 40 cents, the former price being the established rate before the combination between the two companies. The rates to various points in Virginia have also been raised from 25 cents to 40 and 50 cents.

GOOD FORTUNE OF A SUSPENDED FIRM.

H. Kennedy & Co., bankers, No. 11 Broad-street, whose failure several months ago created great excitement, are paying their obligations in full. The cause of their failure was ascribed to the treachery of the members of the Chicago and North-western Railroad "pool," for whom Kennedy & Co. were brokers. The firm had hypothecated large amounts of stock with various banks, and the bankers have held this stock for their protection. The sharp bull movement in Wall-street during the past few weeks has greatly enhanced the value of the stocks, and has, it is generally believed, not only relieved them from their embarrassments, but has also left them a handsome surplus. Their liabilities at the time of their failure were $2,200,000, of which, during the past two weeks, they have paid $1,700,000.

THE STINER FAILURE.

A FEW NEW FACTS—HOW THE CREDITORS FEEL — CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED.

Few new facts relative to the failure of Philip Stiner can be gathered. A list of creditors is being prepared, and, although still incomplete, contains 76 names, representing, exclusive of the real estate transactions, an indebtedness of between $70,000 and $80,000. The total amount will in all probability reach, and very likely exceed, $80,000. The mortgage on the 50 acres of land is not, as stated yesterday, for $100,000, but for $176,000. Mr. Bell, it appears, was misinformed. There is also a mortgage of $5,700 on the Boulevard lots. Supposing Mr. Stiner's interest in the 50 acres to be one-half, the total indebtedness will be, on the present showing, pretty close to $175,000. Inasmuch as the real estate could not bring under foreclosure the face of the mortgages, it is not likely, in case of a settlement, to be counted among the assets. It was for this reason that it was not included in the settlement after the previous failure. Mr. Bell is not prepared to give any further information concerning the case. He expects to send out notices to the creditors to-morrow or next day. The names of the creditors have not been made public, but it is known that Havemeyer & Elder, sugar refiners, have the heaviest claim, the amount being a little over $24,000. Mr. Weber, of Weber & Heavenrich, said yesterday that he was not prepared to express an opinion as to the failure, but that he had learned a lesson—never again to trust to a man's personal assurance that everything was all right. His house, he said, had sold goods to Mr. Stiner for the past 15 years, and always relied upon such assurance. Among the tea men the failure seems to have been a great surprise. Not supposing that Mr. Stiner could obtain credit to any extent, they supposed themselves safe in selling to him such amounts as he required from week to week. Messrs. Punke & Reid, of Pearl-street, appear to be the only ones thus far, who contemplate violent measures. They are said to have instituted proceedings looking to Mr. Stiner's arrest. They would not state yesterday the nature of their case, but did not hesitate to express their opinion of Mr. Stiner, and the epithets applied to him were in the highest degree uncomplimentary. Mr. Punke declared his belief that the failure was a "put up job," and that Mr. Stiner would leave the country if he got a chance. It was not, he said, so much his wish to recover his loss as to obtain satisfaction, and he would have satisfaction if it had to be physical. The amount of this firm's claim is $1,300, according to Mr. Bell's list. Another firm was said to have threatened criminal proceedings, but the statement was denied by one of its members.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Nicholas Teator assigned his property for the benefit of creditors to Michael Von Gerichten and Tobias Stark, yesterday.

A settlement has been effected by Rudolph & Dunstan, dealers in confectioner's materials, at No. 581 Broadway, the terms being reported at 20 cents on the dollar.

The creditors of Stephenson & Co. and the National Toy Company met yesterday at Register Dayton's office and elected Richard W. Howe Assignee in bankruptcy.

Lawrence Phillips, dry goods dealer, of No. 267 Sixth-avenue, presented a proposition for a compromise at 40 cents on the dollar to his creditors yesterday, at Register Dayton's office. The bankrupt was examined at length.

Buttle & Leeds, straw goods manufacturers, at No. 558 Broadway, are negotiating with their creditors for a settlement at 35 cents on the dollar, and it is probable that the compromise will be accepted by all the creditors. The firm failed in July with liabilities amounting to over $100,000.

BROOKLYN RING TACTICS.

"BOSS" M'LAUGHLIN PREVENTS A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN BY ORDERING THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS TO LEAVE THE CHAMBER—HIS REASONS FOR SO DOING.

When the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen adjourned for the Summer recess, yesterday was appointed as the day of meeting. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon President Ray ordered the Clerk to call the roll. All the Republican members responded, but the Democratic Aldermen, although in the City Hall building, did not enter the Common Council chamber. Aldermen Easton, Gunder, and Duane, all Democrats, were in the chamber just before the calling of the roll, but within a few minutes of 3 o'clock received peremptory orders from "Boss" McLaughlin, which they dared not disobey, to leave. The order was delivered through Robert Furey, who is known in the Democratic slang of the day as "the Boss' right bower." Duane, Easton, and Gunder are of such small account that Furey made no pretense of consulting their wishes. He simply came to the door and in the presence of all those who were in the chamber beckoned to them to come out. The public business, which had accumulated for four weeks, needed immediate attention, but the "Boss" issued a peremptory order that no meeting should be held. Some of the Democrats urged, it is said, the necessity of a meeting, claiming that the interests of the city required it, and that the people might begin to inquire why it was that their representatives refused to hold a session when there was urgent public business to transact. McLaughlin did not care about the people or their interests. He had issued an absolute order which Furey was directed to carry out, and the latter did not dare to disobey. The "Boss" took this course, it is said, because of a certain nomination which the Mayor was about to make. The board stands 13 Democrats to 12 Republicans, and as a consequence the desertion of one of the Democrats would turn the scale in favor of the opposition party. It appears that Mayor Schroeder is casting around for a person to nominate as Commissioner of City Works in place of Mr. Adams, the "Boss'" mouthpiece in that department, hit upon ex-Alderman Francis Mackey, of the Second Ward. Mr. Mackey is a Democrat, but has always opposed the Ring. Alderman Sterling, of the Second Ward, is a personal friend of Mr. Mackey, and owes his election to the latter's influence. Sterling is now a candidate for re-election, and if Mackey's name were sent in by the Mayor he would not dare to refuse to vote for it. Sterling has been a faithful friend and follower of the "Boss," and the latter, in order to relieve his henchman from the embarrassing position in which he was placed, ordered that there should be no meeting. The Republican Aldermen took two recesses in the hope that the Democrats would come in, or at least a sufficient number of them to form a quorum and transact the more pressing public business. The hope was in vain, however, and the board, after waiting half an hour, adjourned until this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

A RUNAWAY COUPLE ARRESTED.

Mr. Martin Hennessy is the Superintendent of the shoe-shop in the Monroe County Penitentiary. Upon returning to his house in Rochester on Friday last he learned that his daughter Rosa, aged 16 years, had fled, and that $45, a gold watch and chain, and some silver table utensils were also missing. The circumstances appeared very strange to him, as his daughter had never intimated that she was displeased with her home. He informed the Police of the affair, but they gained no clue to the whereabouts of Rosa and her father's property. On Tuesday Rosa's sister received a letter from her saying that she was at No. 150 East Forty-second-street, in this City, and she and her husband were in need of money. In the meantime Mr. Hennessy had learned that his daughter had eloped with Robert Greenwood, who is a machinist, and a married man. Superintendent Walling was yesterday requested by Chief of Police McLean, of Rochester, to have Rosa and Greenwood arrested and held to await a requisition. Detectives Ferris and Hickey found the couple in the house on Forty-second-street, and took them to Police Head-quarters, where they were locked up on a charge of grand larceny. The girl admitted having taken $45 belonging to her father, but denied that she stole the other property. She seemed very much astonished when the detectives told her that Greenwood was a married man, and declared that he had seduced her under promise of marriage.

THE BRYAN MYSTERY CLEARED UP.

Some time ago it was reported that William J. Bryan, of Brooklyn, had suddenly and mysteriously disappeared from a boat on the Ohio River. He had left his trunk behind, and what appeared to be marks of blood were found on his clothes. His brother went to Cincinnati and found the missing man alive and well. He had left the boat through fear of some gamblers who had threatened his life because he had them arrested.

A BOGUS PHYSICIAN.

Late on Tuesday night a man who resides over the bakery of Joseph Burkhead, No. 168 Harrison-avenue, Brooklyn, became suddenly ill. Mr. Burkhead went for a physician, and not knowing where a doctor could be found in the neighborhood, sought information from two men whom he saw in conversation on the sidewalk near his own house. One of the men said he was a physician and would willingly attend to the patient. He accompanied Burkhead to the latter's house, and after examining the sick man said he desired to consult with another physician, as the case was serious. He said also that it would be necessary to pay him a fee of $2 before calling on the other doctor. Mr. Burkhead said he did not have the money with him, but promised to send it to the physician's office. The latter on hearing this struck Burkhead a violent blow in the face, and then fled. Burkhead raised an alarm, and the "physician" was arrested by an officer who happened to be in the vicinity. As he was running from the house the prisoner proved to be an ex-convict named Thomas Brennan, who has just been discharged from the Penitentiary. At the station-house he was recognized as a man who had served a term of five years in Sing Sing for burglary. Smith was yesterday committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

LIQUOR-DEALERS ARRAIGNED.

CHARGES PREFERRED BY THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME—A HEARING BEFORE THE EXCISE BOARD—OBJECTIONS OF VANDAM-STREET RESIDENTS.

The Society for the Prevention of Crime, having obtained through its agents evidence of violations of the Excise law on the part of certain liquor dealers on the west side of the City, presented four cases for trial yesterday before the Board of Excise Commissioners. The full board was present, Commissioner Morton presiding. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. W. T. B. Milliken, of the Executive Committee of the society, and Mr. William Mitchell, President of the Eighth Ward Branch. The first case was that of a German named Krouse, who, however, was not charged with violation of the law, but against the granting of whose application for the licensing of a saloon at No. 3 Vandam-street a protest signed by a large number of property-owners was presented by Mr. Mitchell. The protest was deemed justifiable, Mr. Mitchell said, on the ground that it was intended to open the saloon opposite a church. He also stated that Krouse had recently pleaded guilty in the Jefferson Market Police Court to a charge of violating the law in selling without a license, the case being still pending. He added that he knew nothing against the character of the applicant, nor had he reason to anticipate that the saloon would be conducted in a disorderly manner. The only objection to the granting of a license was founded upon the close proximity of the place to a church, and upon a belief entertained by the neighbors that the number of liquor stores already established in that neighborhood is more than sufficient to supply the demands of the people there. Rev. Clark M. Eggleston, one of the signers of the protest, stated that he had no objection to Krouse personally, but believed, in common with many other dwellers in Vandam-street, that the house in which it was proposed to open the saloon was too close to the church, and that the number of saloons there already is quite if not more than enough. Krouse, after listening to the statements, informed the board that he had decided not to open the saloon at No. 3, and therefore requested permission to withdraw the application in favor of a new one for another location.

The adjourned case of John P. Windolph, of No. 346 Eighth-avenue, who is charged with keeping his place open and selling liquor on Sunday, July 29, was next called. Mr. Milliken, who appeared for the prosecution, read an affidavit sworn to by William Piested, of No. 353 West Forty-third-street, and Charles B. Bennett, of No. 474 Ninth-avenue, and on the strength of the allegations moved for the revocation of the defendant's license. Mr. L. Auspart, counsel for Windolph, applied for an adjournment for two weeks to enable him to examine the laws bearing on the subject. Mr. Milliken objected, declaring that the statute governing the case was simplicity itself, and that very little knowledge of law was requisite for the proper conduct of the case. The board voting against an adjournment, Mr. Auspart called attention to sections 25 and 26 of the law of 1857, which were not repealed by the law of 1873, and from which he inferred that the defendant should be convicted before a court of competent jurisdiction before the board could legally take cognizance of the charge or attempt to try it. In other words, he denied the right of the board to entertain a complaint before it had been submitted to one of the regular courts. The motion was denied, counsel taking exception. Mr. Auspart then moved that, as an effort was about to be made to deprive his client of a valuable franchise, the case should be tried before a jury to be selected by the board. President Morton, after consulting with his colleagues, declared that they had no authority to proceed without a jury, and, at the request of counsel, an exception to the ruling was entered on the minutes. The witnesses were then called to testify. Mr. Piested, a tall gentleman, with a full brown beard and expressive eyes, testified that on Sunday, July 29, between 4 and 5 o'clock, he and Mr. Bennett visited the saloon of Windolph, entering the place through a side doorway in the latter, and obtained 15 cents worth of the best brandy in a bottle. Several persons sat at round tables drinking from mugs what appeared to be lager beer, and playing cards. President Morton smilingly suggested that the contents of the mugs might have been water. Mr. Piested, however, believed that it was lager, and requested a record to that effect. After obtaining evidence, they left, but returned between 9 and 10 o'clock that evening. At the threshold they encountered a woman with a pitcher entering the place, and soon after saw her emerge therefrom with the pitcher filled with a liquid having the appearance of lager beer. They also saw several other persons enter the saloon from the street, and heard noises within. Being cross-examined by counsel for the defense, Mr. Piested testified that the place was ostensibly closed at the time of the alleged sale; they visited the saloon because it was included among the list of licensed stores. The bottle containing 15 cents worth of brandy was included in the evidence. The defense put in a general denial of the charges, but declared their inability to submit testimony. Further hearing was therefore adjourned until Monday next, at 9 A. M. The cases of Bernard Courtney, of No. 315 Seventh-avenue, and Michael Crotty, of No. 301 Seventh-avenue, who were charged with a similar violation of the law, on the same date, will also be tried on Monday.

THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

The Fire Commissioners held their regular weekly meeting yesterday, President King in the chair. Bids for supplying the department with 5,000 feet of hose, in lengths of 50 feet each, and for supplying Firemen's Hall with heating apparatus, were opened. No awards of contracts were made, a necessary preliminary being an examination of the sureties of the lowest bidders by the Controller. The monthly report of Fire Marshal Sheldon, which was submitted, set forth that during the month of August there were 100 fires, involving a total estimated loss of $17,135, of which $5,030 was on buildings, $12,105 on stock; $1,700 uninsured loss on buildings and contents. During the month of August, 1876, there were 89 fires, resulting in a loss of $363,405, the average loss per fire being $4,083. An animated discussion upon the question of the approval of the minutes of the last two meetings took place. Commissioner Perley objecting to the records affecting the removal of clerks and the appointment of their successors. The matter was laid over for the consideration of the entire board. Commissioner Gorman having been absent. An objection of Commissioner Perley to the reappointment of Foreman James Riley, of the repair yard, who was recently dismissed, was also laid over after a heated discussion between the two Commissioners. The report of the Superintendent of the Bureau of Combustibles was to the effect that during last month 597 licences for the sale of gunpowder and kerosene-oil were granted, the amount of fees collected being $5,713. A communication from an architect relative to the bell tower at Jefferson Market, recommended the removal of the bell to a lower floor. The President submitted a report of the Treasurer relative to the balances of the appropriations, as follows: Balance on Aug. 27, $332,162 28; estimated liabilities Sept. 1, $90,858 73; balance after deducting liabilities Sept. 3, $441,303 85; total estimated liabilities, $785,366 15.

THE LATE BEN DE BAR.

At an adjourned meeting of members of the dramatic profession, held at No. 10 Union-square, yesterday, the following resolutions were adopted in regard to the death of Ben De Bar:

Whereas, Death, which of late has been unusually frequent in its visits to that of the dramatic profession, has once more shown its love of a shining mark, and stricken from our ranks one of the most eminent and best esteemed of our fraternity, the late Ben De Bar; and

Whereas, The long and distinguished career of our deceased associate, both as an actor and as a man, was so wrought into the dramatic history of his time, was so intimately known and associated for the past 40 years with many of the proudest remembrances of the American stage, that his taking off painless and tranquil though it was, touched with general grief the hearts not only of his professional brethren but of that wider acquaintance also, the public at large, by whom his rare virtues and conspicuous abilities had long been noted and approved; and

Whereas, It gracefully and gratefully becomes us as personal friends and professional associates of the deceased to honor one who honored us, and duly to perpetuate for the admiration of those who shall come after us a memory so precious in examples of industry, probity, and merited success; be it therefore

Resolved, by the managers and actors representing their brotherhood at large, That in the death of Ben DeBar our profession has sustained the loss of one whose rich ability, earnest manliness, and sincere nature endeared him to our highest affection, and whose love of truth and unswerving integrity ennobled human nature.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to receive subscriptions for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument to the memory of Ben DeBar in the name of the theatrical profession of the United States, in perpetuation of his worth and of their esteem.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolution be forwarded to the widow of the deceased gentleman, in expression of our sympathy with her bereavement.

C. W. TAYLURE, Chairman.
GEORGE F. FULLER,
WILLIAM HENDERSON,
HENRY D. PALMER,
Committee.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment held a brief session yesterday in the Mayor's office. A communication was received from Commissioner Campbell requesting the issue of $186,000 of Croton water stock, for the purpose of laying Croton mains throughout the City. It was referred to the Controller. A communication was also received from the officers of the Women's Hospital, asking an appropriation of $7,000 to pay for furnishing their buildings. The matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion as to whether the appropriation asked for could be granted. A number of applications were received from the Five Points Mission and other charities for aid from the excise fund, and they were referred to the Controller. A resolution was adopted transferring $10,000 to the Commissioners of Charities to build pavilions on Hart's Island.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

We have received $2 from H. S. B., for the "wounded newsgirl."

The Mayor announces that he is ready to receive subscriptions in aid of the sufferers by the fire in Thirty-fifth-street.

The steamers Algeria, Labrador, and City of New-York which left this port yesterday, carried out 59,328 letters, 644 registered letters, and 89 bags of papers.

A homeless man named John McLane was found dead in a stable at No. 155 Charles-street early yesterday morning. His body was sent to the Morgue.

The free transfer of passengers from the steamer Mary Powell to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex, is a great accommodation to the public of that city.

Owing to the absence of Commissioner Dimock, the regular meeting of the Dock Commissioners, which should have been held yesterday, was postponed until to-morrow.

At the meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday morning, Roundsman Charles H. Reinisch, attached to Commissioner Erhardt's office, was promoted to the rank of Sergeant.

Mr. George W. Blunt states that the Pilot Commissioners have nothing to do with the prosecutions instituted by him against the sailor boarding-house keepers. It is, it appears, his personal action.

Inspectors Van Horn, Hagan and Meredith yesterday seized 4,600 cigars and 3,600 cigarettes on board of the Havana steam-ship City of Merida. The goods were placed in the seizure department of the Custom-house.

A special meeting of the veterans of the National Guard, Seventh Regiment, will be held at Delmonico's to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, to make arrangements for the joint parade of the corps with the active regiment.

Col. Frank E. Howe, United States Pension Agent, paid off 1,000 pensioners yesterday, the amount of money paid aggregating $30,000. On Tuesday over 1,000 persons were paid, in sums ranging from $3 to $150.

Charles Gilhooley, of No. 213 West Sixteenth-street, yesterday afternoon jumped off an engine on the Hudson River Railroad at Eighty-sixth-street, and was injured on the head. He was sent to the Ninety-ninth-Street Hospital.

Abraham Brown is a resident of Oswego and knows very little about street cars. Yesterday morning he jumped off the rear platform of a Tenth-avenue car backward and, falling down, dislocated his right shoulder. He was sent to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

Mayor Ely yesterday visited the Normal College. He was accompanied by Gov. Anthony, of Kansas; Gov. Porter, of Tennessee; Mr. Leon Trousdale, Superintendent of Instruction for the State of Tennessee; Col. Peyton, of Virginia, and Mr. Simmons, of Pennsylvania.

John McCord, residing at No. 145 East Fortieth-street, was struck by a stone thrown by some unknown person at an early hour yesterday morning and his right jaw bone was broken. His injuries were attended to in the Twelfth Precinct Station-house, and he afterward went home.

A small boat, in which were Timothy Donovan, Dennis Donovan, and John Flanagan, was capsized yesterday morning in the East River, off the foot of Grand-street. The three men were saved from drowning by Roundsman Jones and a boat's crew from the police steamer Seneca.

The Committee of Arrangements appointed at a meeting of citizens of the Fifteenth Assembly District opposed to Tammany Hall, have issued notices for a meeting of Independent Democrats to be held at Germania Hall, No. 316 West Thirty-sixth-street, this (Thursday) evening at 8 o'clock.

John F. Green, 5 years old, while playing in front of his home at No. 82 Laight-street, was accidentally run over and killed by a truck driven by George B. Guyre, of Forty-third-street, near Ninth-avenue. The body was sent to the Morgue. Guyre was arrested and locked up in the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house.

The sale of smuggled silks at Barker & Co.'s, No. 60 Liberty-street, yesterday, was well attended, and fair prices were realized. For 40 pieces of silk—3,500 yards—98 cents to $2 40 per yard was paid, making an average price of $2 per yard. For 228 pieces of guipure lace—10,000 yards—9½ to 48 cents were paid, making an average price of 35 cents per yard.

Workmen began yesterday to dig in the inclosure at the corner of Dover and Cherry streets, where the foundation of the second pier of the first arch west of the New-York anchorage of the suspension bridge will be laid. The foundation will be 12 feet thick, and will extend 15 feet below the surface. It is thought that the springs of the swamp will not be reached in digging for this foundation.

In pursuance of orders from Head-quarters, Eleventh Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., the officers of the Forty-seventh Regiment held a meeting at the armory on Fourth-street, Williamsburg, last evening, to fill the vacancy caused by the transfer of Col. David E. Austen to the Thirteenth Regiment. Brig.-Gen. Ira L. Beebe presided. Lieut.-Col. William H. Brownell was elected Colonel. Major George C. Bradley, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Capt. T. V. Tuttle, Major.

BROOKLYN.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, 15 tramps who were found sleeping in the Wall-Street Ferry-house were arrested. Yesterday they were held on charges of vagrancy.

Kate Saunders, a servant employed at No. 35 Boerum-street, was yesterday held to await the action of the Grand Jury by Coroner Simms, on a charge of infanticide.

Anne Fenton

The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

IMPORTANT CHANGES RESOLVED ON.

THE HIGHEST THREE OFFICERS TO BE REMOVED ON THE MEETING OF CONGRESS—NO FAULT FOUND WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE OFFICES BY THE PRESENT INCUMBENTS—NO NAMES SUGGESTED AS LIKELY TO BE SENT TO THE SENATE FOR THE VACANCIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The controversy which has so long existed over the New-York Custom-house was terminated to-day at the Cabinet meeting by a decision to supercede the three leading officers. The decision was made public by Secretary Sherman immediately after the Cabinet meeting in the following form:- "After full consideration it has been determined by the President that the public interests would be better served by the appointment of new officers for the three leading positions in the New-York Custom-house. The present expectation is that the great practical interests involved in the administration of these offices will induce a postponement of the nominations until the Senate is in session. Members of the Cabinet state that in reaching this decision nothing was considered but the general question of increasing the efficiency of the Customs service at New-York. The case of Naval Officer Cornell did not influence the decision arrived at, although it is probable, in consequence of the undue importance given his case, that it hastened the result. Since the reception of the Jay report the general question of superseding the leading Customs officers at New-York has frequently occupied the attention of the Cabinet. In all these discussions the prevailing sentiment was in favor of appointing new officers, who would be free and untrammeled to inaugurate and carry out the reforms desired to be made. No special fault was found with the administration of the present incumbents, and that a successor to Gen. Sharpe, whose commission expired several months ago, was not appointed, was owing to the fact that the President desired the general question decided whether all the present leading officers should be superseded. It is believed the disposition of the President from the outset was to make a clean sweep, as was stated in THE TIMES of Sept. 1; but some members of the Cabinet were averse to this, and by their objections secured delay until now. It is further believed that had the President followed his own judgment the changes announced to-day would have been made public before Mr. Cornell brought himself so prominently before the public in connection with his open disregard of the President's civil service order. Now that the purpose of the President is made known, it is thought to be very probable that the three officers directly concerned will place their resignations at the disposal of the President. Gen. Sharpe has virtually done this in a communication received to-day by the President, which is spoken of by members of the Cabinet as a dignified, manly, and courteous letter. It will be noticed that Secretary Sherman's announcement says it is expected nominations for the three offices in question will be postponed until the Senate is in session. This is evidently for the two-fold purpose of gaining time to select good men and to enable the President to send the nominations to the Senate without being required to assign reasons for the suspensions under the Tenure of Office act, as that act only applies when the Senate is not in session. Secretary Sherman remarked to-night that the action of to-day had nothing whatever to do with the appointments to follow. No names have been considered, and it is the determination to make an effort to obtain the very best men in the State of New-York to fill the three places to be vacated, "and the men who will be nominated," remarked the Secretary, "will be not only acceptable in every way to the business community, but will be approved by Republicans." The conduct of Collector Arthur during and since the investigation by the Jay Commission is highly spoken of by the President and Secretary Sherman. They say he did everything possible to aid the investigation, and earnestly carried out the instructions of the department in making the changes and inaugurating the reforms recommended. A member of the Cabinet, in speaking of Mr. Arthur's conduct, said it was very probable the President would tender him a position fully as important as the one now held by him.

THE FAMINE IN BRITISH INDIA.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN THE WEATHER—ENCOURAGING PROSPECT FOR RELIEF WITH BETTER CROPS.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The weekly telegram of the Vicaroy of India shows there has been a great improvement in the weather. In Madras, though prices are dearer, there has been a pretty general rain, which has improved the crops. In Bombay prices are not yet cheaper, but the prospects are much improved. The reports are generally of a similarly favorable tenor. The improvement in Punjaub is particularly conspicuous. The Lieutenant-Governor of Punjaub telegraphs that the prospects are immensely improved. The Spring crop sowings have been secured over the important grain-producing districts. In Mysore the week has been bad and the prospects are worse in all the districts.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

GEN. GRANT IN SCOTLAND—GOLD SHIPMENTS FOR NEW-YORK—THE HEALTH OF THE POPE—THE ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY TO BE RESTORED IN SCOTLAND—THE HOME RULE OBSTRUCTIONISTS.

DUNDEE, Sept. 6.—The Town Council have voted to tender ex-President Grant the freedom of the city. A telegram was received from Gen. Grant stating that he would be unable to revisit the town, and was, therefore, obliged to decline its proffered freedom. The General will receive the freedom of Wick to-morrow evening, of Inverness on Friday, and of Elgin next week.

The Town Council of Aberdeen to-day unanimously resolved to confer the freedom of the city on Gen. Grant.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Of the gold withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday, eagles to the amount of £100,000 were for shipment to New-York.

A special dispatch from Rome to the *Times* says the health of the Pope is improving.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 6.—The *Guardian's* London correspondent says the Pope has definitely resolved to restore the Roman hierarchy in Scotland. Cardinal Manning will shortly go to Rome on a confidential mission in that connection.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—A letter from Isaac Butt, "Home Rule" member of Parliament from Limerick City, is published, which, though addressed to the Catholic clergymen, is intended to explain to Mr. Butt's constituents the difference between him and the obstructionists. It ridicules the idea that Parliament will ever grant home rule in order to get rid of any annoyance or inconvenience that the Irish members can cause.

TORTURE AND ROBBERY IN OHIO.

THE TREASURER OF AUGLAIZE COUNTY BOUND, GAGGED, CONCEALED HALF A DAY, TAKEN TO HIS OFFICE, AND COMPELLED BY FIRE TO OPEN THE SAFE—ESCAPE OF THE ROBBERS WITH $32,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 6.—Last night, about 10 o'clock, as Mr. Myers, County Treasurer of Auglaize County, was on his way home in the Village of Wapakoneta, he was seized by several disguised men, gagged, and secreted until midnight. Then he was taken to his office in the Court-house and under the torture of burning coals applied to his feet, was compelled to divulge the combination of the county safe. The thieves opened the safe, and succeeded in getting away with about $32,000. Myers was found this morning badly bruised and burned, and still gagged. He states that there were four persons engaged in the robbery, none of whom he would be able to identify. One of them remained with him till near morning, while the rest made away with the booty. A few weeks ago four strangers appeared in the town and rented a house. They gave no account of themselves, and their actions aroused suspicion among the citizens. This morning all but one of them had disappeared. The remaining one was immediately arrested. Further developments have shown that the three men left the town about 3 o'clock in a wagon with one horse, and took a north-western direction. Citizens are in hot pursuit, but thus far have not succeeded in capturing the suspected parties. A reward of $7,000 is offered for the apprehension of the robbers and the return of the money. The fact that Myers' term of office had expired, and that his accounts with the county had not been squared, have led some to suppose that he was not an unwilling victim to the treatment of the robbers; but the circumstances of the robbery, as far as developed, do not seem to warrant such a suspicion. It is likely that the thieves will be caught.

THE WORKING MEN'S PARTY.

NOMINATION FOR MAYOR OF BALTIMORE—COMMUNISTIC TONE OF THE SPEECHES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md. Sept. 6.—The Working Men's Party, having rejected all proffers of political alliances, to-night nominated for Mayor Joseph Thompson. The candidate is a working blacksmith, and has never had any experience in public life, but has intelligence above his class. In his speech of acceptance he indorsed the most advanced doctrines of the platform, and was very bitter on capital and corporations. The general tone of the speaking in the convention was more communistic than at any previous gathering, and the large audience was frequently worked into a frenzy of excitement by such phrases as "hell-born and hell-bound moneyed aristocracy." The Working Men's Party continues to grow, and politicians no longer pretend to conceal their apprehensions of its great strength.

CRIME IN CONNECTICUT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 6.—John B. Davis, the escaped prison watchman, who is implicated in the late tragedy, has been heard from. He was in Cromwell last night, and officers are now in pursuit of him. It was the design of the convicts, had they escaped, to board a vessel in waiting for them near Wethersfield, and proceed slowly down the river, so as not to excite suspicion, and make a landing on Long Island. The vessel was manned by a hired crew for the purpose of giving aid in the escape. Davis was in the whole plot, and it was understood that if there was any failure and he should be suspected he could follow the river down and overtake the craft. This probably explains his being in Cromwell, as it is on the river 15 miles below Hartford. The murderers to-day pleaded not guilty to the indictment for murder. It is understood that a strong effort is to be made to save Allen from the gallows, and S. F. Jones has been secured as his counsel.

Robert L. Espy, who killed his wife in Rocky Hill in March last, to-day pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for life. In former years he was an industrious man and laid by several thousand dollars, which he lost by unfortunate investment, and then began a life of dissipation, which was finally the cause of domestic troubles and the homicide that followed.

THE POSTAL SERVICE COMMISSION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 6.—Gardiner G. Hubbard and D. M. Fox, United States Postal Service Commissioners, arrived here to-day from an extended tour in the West and South-west, and met a number of prominent merchants and business men of this city to-night at the Lindell Hotel when the subject of increased mail facilities was pretty freely discussed. A memorial was presented to them praying for extended postal-car service on railroads running north-west, south-west, and west from here. Both Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Fox made remarks giving some of their experience in the sections of the country they have visited, and stated they design making a report to the Post Office Department or Congress recommending greatly increased postal service throughout the country west of the Mississippi River.

THE NEW-YORK LIFE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 6.—The statement that the Insurance Department had found serious discrepancies in the books of the New-York Life Insurance Company is denied positively at the department. The investigation has been suspended for three weeks on account of the exhaustion of the usual department appropriation, and has just been resumed, the Attorney-General's opinion having opened a way for its continuance; but nothing to give color to such a report is admitted as true.

A LIBEL SUIT IN MAINE.

ROCKLAND, Me., Sept. 6.—County Attorney Staples this morning instituted a suit for libel, with damages at $10,000, against the Rockland *Free Press*, for the publication of the statement that several persons had made affidavits to the effect that Staples attempted to hire them to murder Dr. J. Montgomery, and also to burn the law office of Hiram Bliss.

PENNSYLVANIA MINING TROUBLES.

PITTSTON, Penn., Sept. 6.—The notice circulated calling a meeting of the Pennsylvania Coal Company's miners to take final action in regard to the company's offer did not bring out the masses. The meeting was a failure. The deadlock still continues, with poor prospects for the resumption of work unless the company makes some concessions.

THE CHICAGO SAVINGS BANK.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 6.—Further investigation into the affairs of the State Savings Bank has resulted in the discovery of a number of new notes, which will figure as available assets and will probably bring the assets up to $1,000,000 or over, and render an eventual payment of from 30 to 40 cents on the dollar possible.

FORGERIES DISCOVERED.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 6.—Charles M. Rogers, of Brockton, Plymouth County, a carriage painter, was to-day discovered to be a forger to the extent of $3,000. He left home last Thursday for this city, and has not been seen since. The forged notes vary in amount from $100 to $800.

FRAUD UNDER THE LAW.

PECULIARITIES OF STAMP SALES.

SEWING-MACHINE AGENTS SELLING MACHINES TO SMALL POSTMASTERS FOR STAMPS—REPLENISHING A COLLEGE LIBRARY OUT OF QUESTIONABLE PICKINGS FROM THE POSTAL REVENUE—HOW THE GOVERNMENT LOSES $500,000 A YEAR AND WHERE IT GOES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Some time ago a dealer in sewing-machines at Little Rock, Ark., was exposed, through dispatches from this city, in his efforts to induce country Postmasters to purchase machines in exchange for postage stamps. The advantage of such purchases to Postmasters is fully set forth in the dealer's circular, which is marked "strictly confidential and for Postmasters only." The attention of the Post Office authorities was given to the case, but as the present law permits the postal revenues to be robbed in this manner, nothing could be done except to caution Postmasters that the sale of stamps in any other manner than that contemplated by law would cause the summary removal of the offenders. The possibilities for defrauding the postal revenue under the law regulating the compensation of Postmasters whose salaries do not reach $1,000 per annum, was explained in THE TIMES dispatches of Wednesday, but the case of this sewing-machine agent will more forcibly illustrate the evils of the system, and show the necessity for repealing a law which not only makes fraud possible, but which encourages its practice by the strongest inducements that can be offered to weak humanity.

The name of the agent alluded to is S. B. Kirby, and in his circular he styles himself "General dealer in Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's new improved sewing-machine for the State of Arkansas." Kirby has recently issued a new circular, which has fallen into the hands of the postal authorities here, in which he offers "still greater inducements" to Postmasters to cheat the Government. In his circular the persuasive Kirby says:

"The hard times, great scarcity of money, and a reduction in the prices of sewing-machines have me to offer you extraordinary low prices in the widely-known and popular Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machines. I make you this liberal offer, and will send you one of my $100 machines, No. 1, silver-plated, half-case, for $25; $95 machines, new, No. 8, for $34; $90 machines, No. 2, half-case for $30. As a still greater inducement I will take the above in one, two, and three cent postage stamps. After deducting your commission on the stamps you see the machine will only cost you $12 for a $90 machine; $13 for a $95 machine, and $14 for a $100 machine. If you desire a good machine at comparatively no cost to you, send me a list of what you have the stamps on hand send them at once: if not, order them and notify me, so that I may know that you accept the offer.

"N. B.—For the benefit of Postmasters who may think that it is a violation of law for them to dispose of stamps for a machine, I would say that I had one of our best attorneys here to examine the law on the subject, and he says that it is no violation of the law. There is, however, an order of the Postmaster-General against it, but the only penalty is removal from office should he find it out and so desire. The penalty, however, will never be enforced, as this transaction is strictly confidential, and no one will know of our trade. If you want a good machine there is nothing wrong in the trade."

No stronger argument for the immediate repeal of the act of June, 1874, regulating the salaries of Postmasters can be furnished than is contained in Kirby's circular. This is only one of the numerous instances constantly being brought to the attention of the Post Office Department. A case of more than usual interest is now being investigated by the Department. An organ dealer, doing business near New-York City, offered to sell a country Postmaster a parlor organ for $40, which amount he agreed to take in postage stamps. The offer was accepted, the organ shipped, and upon its receipt the Postmaster wrote the dealer, saying he inclosed with his letters of advice the amount of stamps required to pay for the instrument. The Postmaster registered his letter purporting to contain the stamps, using the ordinary letter envelope. Upon breaking the envelope the dealer found no stamps. The Postmaster was immediately informed of the absence of the stamps, but he insisted that the stamps were properly inclosed and that he could not be held responsible for their loss. The dealer replied that the stamps could not have been inclosed for the reason that it was impossible that so small an envelope could inclose so many stamps. The postmaster insisting that the stamps were forwarded with his registered letter, the organ dealer, who was engaged, by his own showing, in an attempt to swindle the Government, brought the case to the attention of the Post Office Department, charging the Postmaster with swindling him out of a parlor organ, and producing the correspondence and registered envelope as evidence to sustain the charge. The charge of the organ dealer is a serious one against the Postmaster, as it involves a violation of the law governing for the conveyance of registered letters, which makes him certain of dismissal in any event, and which may render him liable to a criminal prosecution. It is not likely that he inclosed $40 worth of three-cent stamps in an ordinary letter envelope, but the organ dealer will receive little sympathy for the loss of his property.

Another case will illustrate a different phase of the pernicious practice under consideration. Not far from Philadelphia there is located a college which is under the auspices of a religious sect, and which is attended by about 150 students. For the accommodation of the professors and students, who constitute a large majority of the inhabitants of the locality, a Post Office was established at the college buildings, the President of the college acting as Postmaster. As the bulk of the mail received and forwarded is on account of the school, it is very proper that the Post Office should be located in proximity to it; and as the President kindly agreed to donate the salary of the office for the extension of the college library, the Trustees had that gentleman appointed Postmaster. Prior to the act of June, 1874, the salary of the office was $800 per annum. Since the passage of that act, however, the salary has been increased to $2,200, and is now known as a Presidential appointment. There has been no increase in the actual business of the office to justify this increase of salary and rank. The increase was brought about in the following manner: Some of the Trustees are large merchants of Philadelphia, and require a large amount of stamps in the conduct of their business. As the President of the College, donates his entire salary as Postmaster to the college library, the Trustees naturally felt an interest in having the salary raised to the highest possible figures. Taking advantage, therefore, of the opportunity presented by a defective law, they agreed to purchase all their stamps from the college Post Office, instead of from the general Post Office at Philadelphia. If the salaries of all Postmasters were determined according to the amount of stamps sold no injustice would result to the postal revenues by reason of such transactions, because what would be gained on one Postmaster would be lost to another. But, as in this instance, without any technical violation of law, the $1,400 added to the salary of the college Postmaster is abstracted from the national revenues, the Government is thus made, by a dishonest trick, to contribute annually $1,400 to extend the library of a private institution.

Numerous instances showing the evils of the present law might be quoted from the records of the Post Office Department, but those given in this dispatch are sufficient to show the extent to which the Government may be cheated under its operations, and to illustrate the imperative necessity for an immediate change. In view of such facts as those given above, it is not surprising that the revenue from the sale of ordinary postage stamps shows a falling off of $500,000 last year. In the last annual report presented to Congress by the Postmaster-General, in calling attention to the evils of the present law, he says:

"I have before me a list of 50 offices, hastily selected, at which the aggregate compensation for the two years ending June 30, 1874, under the old law, was $12,126, and for the two years ending June 30, 1876, under the new law, $64,052, or an average of $243 to each office under the former, and an average of $1,281 under the latter, and an average increase of $1,039, or 428 per cent. Nearly all these offices, which are but representatives of their kind, are located in close proximity to some city, and the reasons for such a large increase will be readily apparent."

THE COMING SIOUX VISITORS.

COMPETITION AMONG THE BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS—AN INCORRUPTIBLE INDIAN COMMISSIONER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The anticipated visit of a number of the Sioux Indians to Washington this month has caused an active competition among the keepers of boarding-houses for the privilege of entertaining them, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is daily applied to by a number of this class urging the advantages of their respective hostelries for supplying the aborigines during their sojourn at the capital. To-day a lady called upon Commissioner Smith, and after stating the terms upon which she would receive the Indians, innocently remarked to the Commissioner that if her house was selected she would, of course, make a handsome acknowledgment for the favor. "What do you mean by that?" asked Commissioner Smith with a smile. "Why," replied the lady, "I suppose everybody who obtains a contract from the Government must pay something to somebody." The lady was assured that the department would not exact a consideration of that kind for the privilege of entertaining the visiting chiefs, and she left, evidently disappointed that her businesslike offer was not accepted.

THE TROUBLE WITH THE INDIANS.

SITTING BULL'S CAMP STILL IN CANADA—DEATH OF CRAZY HORSE FROM WOUNDS RECEIVED IN TRYING TO ESCAPE FROM CAMP ROBINSON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The following dispatch has been forwarded to the War Department by Gen. Sheridan:

ST. PAUL, Sept. 5, 1877.

Adjutant-General, Division Missouri, Chicago, Ill.:

Mr. Forrester, Indian trader on the Upper Missouri River, informs me that a scout who left a point 20 miles from Sitting Bull's camp about the 23d August came into Wolf Point, 90 miles above Buford, Aug. 25, and reported no indications of Sitting Bull this side of the line. Mr. Forrester also states that a messenger from the Canadian Police who was at Benton Aug. 18 reported Sitting Bull in his camp on British territory as late as Aug. 14.

RUGGLES, Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP ROBINSON, Neb., Sept. 6.—Crazy Horse died at midnight from the effects of injuries received while attempting to make his escape from the guard-house here last night. His people took charge of his body. All is quiet this morning.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 6.—A private dispatch from Red Cloud received in this city to-day states that Crazy Horse, while attempting to escape last night, was stabbed with a bayonet and killed. Trouble is anticipated among the Indians; some may leave. Little Big Man was wounded by Crazy Horse.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 6.—Orders have already been issued for the apprehension of some of the principal agitators among the Indians in the disturbed regions of the West, with the view of placing them in confinement in Florida, a practice which has proved effective in quelling disorders among the Indians in the Indian Territory and elsewhere.

Army officers here do not anticipate any serious commotion on account of the death of Crazy Horse.

[Crazy Horse was an Ogallalla Sioux, tall and slender in person, and about 35 years of age. In the tribe over which he ruled he was almost worshiped on account of his personal bravery; and yet he was greatly dreaded by his people, for his away was that of a despot. He had been a bad Indian ever since he had attained to manhood, and had been on the war-path nearly all the time for 12 years past. And yet he had a grievance at the start. His brother was murdered at Fort Laramie in 1865, whereupon he began his never ceasing warfare upon the whites. Before his death-wound was inflicted he was able to exhibit two bad wounds from hostile bullets, one of which had shattered his knee, and left an ugly scar behind. During last year and the early part of the present year he had given the troops and frontiersmen a great deal of trouble. He and his band were with Sitting Bull at the time of the Custer massacre on the Little Big Horn, and during the Winter he was even more troublesome than Sitting Bull himself. In March and the first part of April of this year over 2,000 hostile Indians gave themselves up at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies, and when 500 Cheyennes, under Standing Elk and Dull Knife, were brought in through Spotted Tail's influence, Crazy Horse lost some of his most important allies. It was then determined by Gen. Crook to bring Crazy Horse to terms without more delay, and an expedition under Gen. Mackenzie started out after him toward the close of April. Thereupon Crazy Horse gave up the fight, and on the 6th of May he came into Red Cloud Agency and delivered himself up with his whole band, which numbered 899 persons, including 217 fighting men, about 2,000 ponies, and 117 stand of arms. Crazy Horse himself surrendered three fine Winchester rifles. The surrender was made as impressive as possible. As the Indians entered the broad valley of White River, near the spot selected for the camp, the warriors formed in five bands, 40 in each band, and filed across the stream, chanting songs suited to the occasion. Here the great train of camp equipage, with the ponies and savages, formed a compact line two miles in length. The solemn peace chant echoed from front to rear, and everything betokened utter submission of the once-dreaded band. While the tepees were being pitched the ponies, numbering over 2,000, were turned over to the Red Cloud band, to whom they were given as a reward for their co-operation in subduing the hostile bands. With Crazy Horse were Little Big Man, He Dog, Little Hawk, and other influential braves. In surrendering Crazy Horse declared that he had made peace for all time, and that as he smoked the peace-pipe he would invoke the Great Spirit to make it eternal. And yet before the Summer was over, he was ready to take the war-path again. He made his escape alone a few days ago, and started in the direction of Spotted Tail Agency, where he was captured. He was taken to Camp Robinson, and while being disarmed in the guard-house there made another strike for liberty. He cut Little Big Man in the arm badly, but was himself stabbed in the side so dangerously that his death has resulted.]

THE WATCHUNG RAILROAD WAR.

Citizens of Orange, N. J., and vicinity held a meeting last evening in Library Hall, Orange, to express their disapprobation of the action of the Montclair and Greenwood Lake Railway Company in discontinuing the running of trains on the Watchung Road. The meeting was enthusiastic, a number of addresses were made, and resolutions were adopted providing for a committee to ascertain the cost of extending the Watchung Road from its present terminus at Park-avenue to Main-street, a distance of about a quarter of a mile, and to make arrangements with the Montclair and Greenwood Lake Road for permanently operating it. The committee is also to make temporary arrangements for running the road pending negotiations, and pecuniary and other aid by the citizens of Orange, East and West Orange, and Bloomfield is pledged. The Chairman of the meeting, Mr. D. A. Heald, of Llewellyn Park; ex-Mayor Ropes, of Orange; Ross C. Browning, of West Orange, and Charles A. Lythjoe, of Orange, were appointed as the committee. Mr. Grinnell Burt, the Superintendent of the Montclair and Greenwood Lake Road, addressed the meeting, and intimated that, should the road be extended as proposed by the citizens, it would be operated by the company. He thought that it would undoubtedly pay. The extension would not cost more than $20,000. When the Montclair and Greenwood Lake Road was built a competition at once sprang up between it and the Delaware and Lackawanna, which has a branch running to Bloomfield and Montclair. The commutation rates to Montclair had previously been $10, the same as to Orange. The rival roads underbid each other until now the rate is $6 50. This cut badly into the profits of the Montclair and Greenwood Lake, and as an offset the Watchung Road to Orange injured the Delaware and Lackawanna. It is declared by some of the Orange people that an arrangement was made between the two roads by which the Watchung Road was to be discontinued and the commutation rates to Montclair and Bloomfield increased, but that the Watchung Road having been stopped, the Delaware and Lackawanna refused to carry out its share of the bargain. This idea was not brought forth in the meeting, although it was hinted that something was behind it. Among the benefits enjoyed by the people of Orange by reason of the Watchung Road has been the breaking of the coal monopoly of the Delaware and Lackawanna. The annual cost of the coal consumed there has been reduced $30,000.

THE STRUGGLE IN TURKEY.

OPERATIONS SOUTH OF THE DANUBE.

HOW THE OPPOSING FORCES MENACE EACH OTHER — MOVEMENT OF THE TURKS ACROSS THE LOM—THE RUSSIANS AT BIELA THREATENED—WITHDRAWAL OF THE RUSSIAN HEAD-QUARTERS FROM GORNY-STUDENI TO BULGARENI, NEARER THE DANUBE.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Russian success at Lovatz places Osman Pasha in the awkward position of having a hostile force on both flanks. Either a defeat at Plevna or an attempted withdrawal might result in the destruction of his army unless the Russians are compelled to weaken their forces on that side in order to meet Mehemet Ali's advance from Rasgrad. The latter seems to place the Czarewitch's army in a position very similar to Osman Pasha's.

If Turkish accounts may be trusted, and they seem to be confirmed in these particulars by Russian admissions, a Turkish force has crossed the Lom and reached the neighborhood of Obirteni, while another force has crossed the Kara-Lom to Polomarka. These corps are understood to be operating against Biela, but they jeopardize the whole Russian campaign east of the Yantra, as well as communications with Tirnova.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 6.—Mehemet Ali telegraphs, under date of to-day's from Kechlowa as follows: "To-day Eyoub Pasha's Army Corps, which was divided into two columns, attacked the Twelfth Russian Army corps, which was supported by a division, on this bank of the Lom. The Russians were defeated and recrossed the Lom in disorder. They abandoned their fortified positions near Kechlowa. They lost 3,000 in killed and wounded. The commander of their cavalry was killed. We lost 200 killed and 700 wounded."

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The *Standard's* Shumla correspondent reports that the fighting at Kechlowa [the Karzelevo of the maps] lasted 10 hours.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent says news has just been received that the Russian headquarters have been moved from Gorny-Studen to Bulgareni. This may indicate either an advance in the direction of Plevna or a retreat from the neighborhood of the Jantra line.

A Bucharest dispatch says an important engagement was fought near Rustchuk Wednesday morning, afterward the Russians commenced a bombardment of that city from Slobosia which was replied to by the Turks. The cannonade lasted all Wednesday and continued the following day.

The Turks from Widdin attempted on Wednesday night to reach Chupencheni, near Kalafat, in boats, but were driven back by a Roumanian battery which was quickly brought up. The garrison of Widdin has been raised to the strength of 8,000 men in consequence of the threatening attitude of Servia.

The *Times'* correspondent, who was present at the capture of Lovatz, estimates the actual Russian attacking force at 22,000, with one division in reserve. He says the capture seems to have been effected partly by surprise. The Russians on Sunday and early on Monday were bivouacked on the reverse side of the heights east of Lovatz, so as to conceal their camp fires from the Turkish sentinels. Earthworks were thrown up by the Russians during the night for 80 cannon.

THE QUESTION OF MEDIATION.

EARL DERBY'S VIEW—THE TIME NOT FAVORABLE FOR INTERVENTION IN THE INTERESTS OF PEACE—ANDRASSY AND BISMARCK.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Earl of Derby, the Foreign Minister, speaking at Liverpool last evening, said he did not think the present moment favorable for any interposition by third parties in favor of peace; but the time might come, and it might not be far distant, when England's good offices would be acceptable. He assured his hearers that, whenever, in the Government's judgment, that time arrived, they would not lose the opportunity.

The *Daily News'* Vienna correspondent, telegraphing on Thursday night, says:- "It is now settled that Count Andrassy and Prince Bismarck will meet on Sept. 12 or 15 at Salzburg. In ministerial circles it is maintained that this is merely an act of courtesy. It is admitted, however, that the chances of future mediation may be touched upon." The *News'* Berlin correspondent, however, discredits these rumors relative to mediation.

FEEBLENESS OF SERVIA FOR WAR.

HER WEAKNESS FINANCIALLY—LACK OF WAR-LIKE ARDOR AMONG THE PEOPLE.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The *Times'* Vienna correspondent telegraphs as follows: "In spite of the Russian subsidies hitherto received Servia can less afford to assemble a considerable portion of her male population and maintain them than she could last year. The summons for the Militia to be at points of concentration by the 13th inst., therefore, goes far to prove that active steps must be impending, although accounts agree that there is even less warlike ardor among the people than there was last year. It is not considered likely that any difficulty will be made by the militiamen about joining their colors, but even after they have done so a week or 10 days will be necessary to incorporate them with the regulars, and at any rate, until that time, should there have been no decision on the battle-field in Bulgaria, a ready plea will have been found for temporizing.

AT THE REAR OF THE RUSSIANS.

THE ROUMANIAN ARMY READY FOR BATTLE —THE OFFICERS RESIGNED TO THEIR FATE—OUTPOST SKIRMISHES—WOUNDED AND SICK RUSSIANS BURNED ALIVE.

From our Own Correspondent.

BUCHAREST, Monday, Aug. 20, 1877.

Every 24 hours the public is worked up to a state of feverish excitement by the report of a battle, which as the day goes on is contradicted. The Russians have learned a lesson of prudence, and will not again risk their existence, for such has become the question, by fighting, except in overwhelming masses. The Turks have let slip the golden opportunity, and, instead of profiting by the dispersion of the enemy's troops, and forcing an engagement in detail on ground of their own choosing, are about to lose everything by concentration. One Army has been beaten, and the other will be beaten, on scientific principles, of which their respective commanders have studied the letter, but have never thoroughly understood either the spirit or the manner of application. The hitherto despised Roumanian Army, so sneered at by the Russians a few weeks ago, is about to play an active part in the great drama, provided the Grand Duke will consent to its separate action under its own Commander-in-Chief, Prince Carol. If not, the troops will be withdrawn from the right to the left bank, where they will maintain a strictly defensive attitude as frontier guards, and the sovereign will return to Bucharest, declining all further co-operation with the Russians. On Friday, this result of the late negotiation at the imperial head-quarters appeared probable. A number of the native officers obtained leave to return to the capital, and mothers, wives, and daughters became generally jubilant over the assured safety of their loved ones. But a great many things may change in the course of six and thirty hours. A satisfactory compromise has been effected, and the embryo heroes have been ordered to rejoin their regiments without delay, in order to win their laurels by an attack on the left flank of the Army of Osman Pasha, commanded by the Prince in person. The First Roumanian Army Corps, except a small garrison at Kalafat, is being marched to Carabia, a little town to the south of Caracalls, not indicated upon the ordinary maps, where, so soon as 30,000 men are concentrated, the movement will commence. They have already their Fourth Division on the extreme Russian right, and this will, as rapidly as possible, join forces with Prince Charles, so as to oblige Osman Pasha to detach from his Army at least 20,000 troops, which thus will be prevented taking part in the defense of Plevna against the Russians.

Materials for the construction of a second bridge have been collected at the mouth of the Jiul, nearly opposite Rahova, where it is probable that a part of the Prince's troops will pass in order to cut Osman Pasha's line of retreat upon Widdin. But should the condition of Rahova be as it was 10 days ago, this operation will be a failure, not only because of the difficulty of the construction of a bridge by raw troops in the face of the well-manned Turkish batteries, which entirely command the stream and the opposite bank, but because there is not the slightest probability that Osman Pasha, who has hitherto displayed considerable intelligence, will retreat on Widdin, even if defeated, since he has a much safer line open to him toward the Balkans. Indeed, I am not at all sure that the gallant Roumanians will strike the enemy at all unless they proceed as far as the ridge from Plevna to Lovdschs, when they will find the operation remarkably disagreeable. As to the fortress of Widdin itself, all apprehensions of a possible sortie of the garrison seem to be utterly disregarded, everybody taking it for granted that all its troops have been sent forward to Osman Pasha, and that no reinforcements have been thrown in from any of the Turkish depots in the Upper Morava Valley. This may be the case, but many a battle has been lost by under-estimating one's adversary, and as the allies have always been singularly misinformed of the condition and strength of the enemy's forces, all their calculations are formed upon a supposition which is really based upon no better grounds than their own hopes that such may be the case.

The Roumanian officers are quite resigned and ready for anything. They are perfectly convinced that they have no mercy to expect from their enemy should they fall alive into his hands. All who have anything to leave have already made their wills, and the majority have provided themselves with poison, in order to escape by death from the cruel martyrdom which they know too well will be their fate if they are taken prisoners. They will fight bravely, we may be sure, but it will be without enthusiasm and with the courage of despair. Perhaps one of the reasons for their despondency arises from the cabals of some of the natives against the Surgeon-General, Davila, a French physician, who, during the last four and and twenty years, has devoted all his energy with feverish activity, and a division which arrived yesterday at Sistova was sent on to reinforce the centre without giving the soldiers, an hour's rest. Suleiman Pasha is within a few miles of the Russian advanced guard; on the 17th of August his right wing had attained and occupied Slataritza, and his left was intrenching at Monastir and Plakowski, on the road from Elena to Tirnova. The apparent apathy of the Serder Ekrum can now be accounted for. He wanted to attempt a movement in mass, but would not stir until all his forces were in position. He has gained fully a week's time on the enemy, and the next engagement will be fought on very favorable conditions for the Turkish Army, whose forces now amount to 50,000 at Rasgrad, 40,000 at Osman-Bazar, 40,000 with Suleiman Pasha, 55,000 at Plevna-Lozvdscha, under Osman Pasha. It remains to be seen if the Osmanli have a General capable of handling an Army of 170,000 men.

THE WAR IN MONTENEGRO.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A special edition of the *Standard* has the following dispatch from Constantinople: "The Turkish commander in Herzegovina reports that a band of 2,000 Montenegrins surrounded a village near Pressika, intending to get cattle and corn. During the night a fresh band of Montenegrins arrived, whom the first band supposed to be Turks. A fierce combat took place, in which 700 were killed and a great number wounded. The mistake was not discovered until the morning."

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—Mme. Thiers having accepted an official funeral for her husband only on condition of being herself allowed to arrange the order of the cortège, the Government has decided to annul the decree published yesterday ordering a State funeral, as it cannot dispense with the execution of existing enactments regulating the order of procession in official ceremonies. The Government will therefore take no part in the funeral beyond paying to the deceased the military honor to which he is entitled as having been a dignitary of the Legion of Honor and formerly chief of the State.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Paris, commenting upon the abandonment of a public funeral for M. Thiers, says the funeral will assume the character of a party demonstration, and in the present excited state of the public mind it is looked forward to with some apprehension. The violent articles in the Bonapartist press, especially the *Pays*, seem designedly intended to provoke the public to a breach of the peace. *Le Défense* says all political manifestations will be put down with the utmost rigor. The cuirassiers, who have been out manœuvering for some days, have been recalled to Paris.

A dispatch from Paris to the *Daily News* says: "There are three counts in the indictment against M. Gambetta which charge offences against the person of the President and against the Republic, including one for the passage in his Lille speech ending with the words *Se soumettre ou se démettre*. There are six counts for public insults to the Ministers. The Government will not permit the trial to be reported."

DENOUNCING TAMMANY HALL.

The Fifteenth Assembly District Independent Democratic Association met last evening, at No. 316 West Thirty-sixth-street, Andrew Wagner presiding. After an explanation of the objects of the association, and the signing of the roll by several new members, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The time has come when all citizens having the interests of the City at heart, and in favor of honest government, should exert themselves to place in office reputable and capable citizens; and,

Whereas, The character of the men composing the Tammany Hall General Committee is such that we cannot expect an economical administration under their auspices; and,

Whereas, The present rulers of the City are managing its affairs solely in the interest of the office-holders, and without regard to the necessities of the working men or the tax-payers,

Resolved, That we will oppose the election to office of those who look to office-holding simply as a matter of profit, and will support only those whose character and standing in the community will be a guarantee of their good faith.

Resolved, That the continuance in power of John Kelly and the Tammany printer, Morrison, who now "runs" this district, means a continuance of extravagant salaries, a disregard of the public health and comfort, as evidenced in our dirty and dilapidated streets, and a further imposition on all who are dependent on their daily labor for support.

Resolved, That we denounce the conduct of "Dick" Morrison in drawing salary as Supervisor of the *City Record*, while his time was spent in Alb

A NOTABLE DIVORCE SUIT.

ROMANCE OF A RUSSIAN MARRIAGE.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATZEL DIVORCE CASE—A UNIVERSITY STUDENT AND HIS LANDLADY—HOW ROUBLES AND AFFECTION DEPARTED — CHARGES AND COUNTER-CHARGES BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE.

One of the most singular of the divorce suits now before the courts is that brought by Paul Batzel against Olga Batzel, which has been heretofore referred to in THE TIMES, and a motion in which was decided by Chief Justice Curtis, in Superior Court, Chambers, yesterday. The case came before the court on the petition of the defendant, who says that the plaintiff has begun an action for an absolute divorce on the ground of her alleged adultery, and that she has put in an answer denying that charge, as well as that of desertion, which is also made against her. She then goes on to say that she came to this country with the plaintiff, from St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1872. About two years before that, she says, she inherited 10,000 roubles and other valuables, and that the plaintiff, by his repeated promises to marry her, induced her to place the money in his charge. She says he spent about 7,000 roubles for his own needs before he married her. The remainder of the money was spent in their traveling expenses in coming to this country and in the support of the plaintiff for the year following their arrival here. The plaintiff was for some time in want of work to do, but in 1873 he obtained the situation of teacher in a school at Davenport, Iowa. Shortly after his appointment as teacher there was a school picnic held at which Mrs. Batzel appeared, as she says, contrary to her husband's expectation. This, she says, so infuriated him that he beat and maltreated her so that she was sick for three weeks after. On her recovery she manifested a desire to go to Peoria, where her brother was lying dangerously ill, and having obtained her husband's consent she went. Shortly afterward, in July, 1873, her husband went to Peoria and spent six days with her there. When she manifested a desire to return with him to Davenport, he objected, and, upon her insisting on returning with him, he left Peoria suddenly and absconded. She took the next train for Davenport, but on arriving at the place failed to find her husband there. She waited, however, and two days later he got in an appearance, first discovering that his wife was in town he left precipitately and remained out of her way until 1874. She says she used her best efforts to discover his whereabouts during which time she received a letter from him from Peoria to this City, though she should have to pawn her jewelry and garments to raise the necessary money. In reply he sent a letter offering to return to her if she would him $240 for the sum of coming to this City. She did raise the money, but pawned her valuables to do so, and her husband then came here. She was at the time engaged in making shirts for a wholesale firm, and her husband after coming here lived on her earnings, all the time advising her, as she says, to marry some rich man, and telling her to give him some money and that he would never say anything about it. She says she pawned most of her garments to support him, and after a time he obtained a position as Principal of a school, and then left and refused to provide for her. She says she fell sick and was unable to work, and that he still refused to provide for her. She then applied through the Commissioners of Emigration and had him arrested. He was taken before the Essex Market Police Court and was ordered by the magistrate to pay her $10 per month for her support. The money was paid during three months, at the end of which period the payments ceased and Mr. Batzel disappeared. Mrs. Batzel met him accidentally in the street on Oct. 5, 1876. He tried to pass by her unnoticed but she saw him and followed him. She had him again arrested and brought before a Police Magistrate, who ordered Mr. Batzel to pay her $4 per week. This amount she is still receiving. She says she is broken down in health and is absolutely without means. She is at present an inmate of the Ladies' Home in Bond-street. She says her husband is a Principal of a school in Allen-street, and is in receipt of an income of $1,200 per year. She asked alimony and counsel fees.

Her husband put in an affidavit in which he says that her account of their experiences is untrue and distorted. He says he became acquainted with her in St. Petersburg, Russia, in December, 1871. At that time she was making her living by renting furnished rooms to single gentlemen in the Russian capital. She went by the name of Mrs. Loewenstein, and claimed to be the widow of a Russian nobleman in reduced circumstances. Baron Basargin says she was really a courtesan and the discarded mistress of a Russian military officer named Nicolai Alexandrowitch Pastuchoff. Mr. Batzel says he at the time was a young and inexperienced student from the University of Vienna. He was not quite 22 years of age. He rented rooms from the defendant and remained there until March, 1871, when he took a trip to Moscow. He soon returned, however, and, he says, she was several years older than he, but "her attractive person and pleasing manners so infatuated him" that he proposed marriage to her. She consented, but his parents refused their consent. In Russia, the consent of parents is necessary in such cases, and as the ardor of Mr. Batzel knew no bounds an elopement from Russia was decided on. So the plaintiff, the defendant, and the latter's brother pooled their moneys, amounting in all to 2,000 roubles, or about $1,600, according to Mr. Batzel, and came to this country. Six hundred dollars, he says, was spent on the journey. He then details, with many contradictions of his wife's story, the account of their journey to Iowa and of their residence at Davenport. In regard to the picnic episode, for example, he says his wife, when asked by him, refused to explain, but that he afterward found her at the place in the company of strange men. She would take no notice of him, he says, and conducted herself in an unbecoming manner. He also alleges that she acted unbecomingly at different times, and scandalized him. She finally left him, he says, after taking with her the remainder of the fund they had brought from Russia. She was very extravagant, he says, and he could never give her enough money, though he tried to satisfy her every whim. She abused him publicly in a street car in Peoria and struck him with her parasol. He claims that he did not desert her, but that she deserted him. At last he received a letter from her, addressed from this City, in which she said she wanted to marry a certain rich Cuban, and that in order to bring this about she wanted her husband to obtain a divorce from her. He says he wrote back to her, saying he had no objection to this. He then received another letter from her in which she disclaimed any serious intention in writing her former letter, which she said had been written only as a ruse to test his affection for her. She said, however, it was true that a wealthy man wanted to marry her. The letter given by her in her petition, Mr. Batzel states, was drawn out by her letter. The expression, "marriage by reason," he says, is not a correct translation of the words "*Vermunft-Heurath*" which he used. The latter words, he says, signify a legal and honorable marital union. He says that he yielded to her importunities and came to this City. This he considers a very foolish act on his part. He says she did not pawn any valuables because she had money to pawn, having pawned all she could before this. She sent for him, he says, not because of any affection for him, but because she wanted some one to support her. He says he found on the floor of their apartment scraps of a letter she had written to her former lover asking for money. He says his sickness was only a trick, and that she has been persecuting him by her Police Court proceedings, &c. He says she makes misstatements in regard to his income, just as she does in regard to the other matters. He says his income is now $60 per month. His wife, he says, has been very nomadic while living in this City, changing her lodgings frequently and passing under different names. He believes she has become an inmate of the Ladies' Home in order thereby to give her an appearance of respectability.

Chief Justice Curtis ordered Mr. Batzel to pay his wife $5 per week as alimony, and a counsel fee of $75.

THE CIVIL SERVICE ORDER.

TWENTY MEMBERS OF THE NINETEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION RESIGN —THE AMENDMENT TO THE NINTH ARTICLE OF THE DISTRICT ASSOCIATION'S CONSTITUTION ADOPTED—RESIGNATIONS IN BROOKLYN.

There are about 550 members on the roll of the Nineteenth Assembly District Republican Association. Of that number, 20 hold office under the National Government, and all of them were officers of the association and delegates to the Central Committee until its regular meeting last month, when they resigned. At the monthly meeting of the association last evening, at the head-quarters, corner of Seventieth-street and the Boulevard, First Vice-President H. Bellamy in the chair, John Davis, Second Vice-President; William Dunn, Secretary; William B. Eldridge, Treasurer, and Thomas Mulhern, Doorkeeper, elected at the primary election last month, were installed. President F. Bruder, who was on the floor, then presented the resignations of the 20 office-holders from membership of the association. Their names and offices are as follows: David M. Holmes, clerk in the Naval Office; John Hufnagle, Appraiser's Department; J. J. Humphreys, Appraiser's Department; Elias B. Conover, Custom-house; Isaac O. Hunt, Deputy Collector; A. J. Plum, clerk in Custom-house; Alexander Martin, Appraiser's Department; Thomas Hagen, storekeeper, Custom-house; Col. J. H. Meredith, clerk in Custom-house; Richard Williams, Ambrose Felix, Peter Linden, Joseph Stiller, Charles Gebhardt, William Hutchinson, James Burke, letter-carriers; William H. Wareing, Superintendent of Division, Post Office; Charles Heitz, janitor, Custom-house; William F. Bruder, clerk in Custom-house, and Henry Laing, night watchman in Custom-house. The resignations were referred to the Executive Committee. The nomination of delegates to the Republican State Convention at Rochester on the 26th instant was also referred, on motion, to the Executive Committee, with power. On motion of Mr. Richard A. Greene it was resolve to strike out that portion of the ninth article of the constitution of the association which requires members to sustain the nominations made by the "Republican Party," and which prohibits them from being members of "any committee or body which does not recognise the authority of the association." This action is in accordance with that of other district associations, and is intended to harmonize conflicting elements in the local party by giving more freedom of action in regard to bad nominations for office.

A meeting of the Fifteenth Ward Republican Association, Brooklyn, was held at head-quarters on Maujer-street last night, George W. Harmer presiding. W. W. Dunbar submitted his resignation as Secretary of the association, and W. D. Dailey was elected in his stead. The following office-holders handed in their resignations as members of the association: John Mitchell, Custom-house; Samuel T. Waterhouse, Ja. C. Noden, Patrick Norton, Post Office; Benjamin, Deputy Collector; Miles McLaughlin, Gauger; A. F. Effler, Custom-house; W. W. Dunbar, Matthew Sause, W. W. Travers, W. F. Gardiner, Peter Sullivan, Edward Mershon, Frederick Bader, Lester Gerhard, Mershon, J. R. McNorton, John Trim, Custom-house. When the resignations had been read, Mr. Hubbard Hendrickson made an earnest speech, in which he said that the Republican party was "on its last legs" since Hayes the party. He deemed it an outrage upon the President's part to attempt to enforce measures by which office-holders would be excluded from ward associations, as they were generally the most energetic and effective workers made use of. He moved that the resignations be laid upon the table. The motion was unanimously carried, and a subsequent motion to reconsider the vote was also lost. There are several office-holders in the associations that have not yet prepared resignations.

The Eighteenth Ward Regular Republican Association, Brooklyn, met at Wills' Hall, in Myrtle-avenue, near Broadway, last night, Frands F. Williams presiding. After the enrollment of 35 new names on the membership list, resignations from the following persons were read: George A. Eder, Custom-house; Deputy Collector; Jesse F. Madden, Custom-house; W. H. Madden, weigh master, Custom-House; Charles J. Bush, Post Office clerk; S. B. Carpenter, James H. Hageman, Appraiser's office; George B. Booth, Metropolitan house. Mr. George Armstrong, in a speech of some length, in which he argued that, no matter what a man's official position might be, he had a right to belong to any association, political or otherwise, that he chose, and that it was a great wrong to attempt to deprive any citizen of his privileges as such, moved that the resignations lay upon the table. After further remarks, similar in spirit to those of Mr. Armstrong, the motion prevailed unanimously. The meeting was largely attended.

TURF NOTES.

Mr. D. Swigert's colt, Callao, by Planet, out of Bettie Ward, by Lexington, was omitted from the list of entries in the Belmont Stake for 1879. This makes 57 nominations in the stake.

The distance of the new Lorillard stake, which closed with 108 nominations, should be a mile and three-eighths of the Belmont course, instead of "a mile and three-quarters over the Belmont course," as printed.

The Fall racing campaign commences at Lexington, on Monday, Sept. 17, continuing six days. On the following Monday the Fall meeting at Louisville will begin. On Saturday, Sept. 29, Jerome Park claims attention, to be followed by Baltimore at the latter part of October.

The fine stallion Privateer, by Lightning, out of Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock, was shipped to Kingston, Jamaica, yesterday. He has been owned for several years by Mr. John E. Russell, of Massachusetts, and although a stout race-horse, his chances in the stud have been limited to trotting mares. His progeny show well as trotters and are held at high figures.

The name of Mr. Aristides Welch is found among the nominators in the stakes closed for next year, and the gentleman will be welcomed to the turf by hosts of friends. Mr. Welch in this follows the example of the late R. A. Alexander and other great breeders of thorough-breds, and there is a great desire to see the owner of Leamington, as well as Mr. Sanford, taking part in the active scenes of the turf in this country.

The last series of races in the grand trotting circuit is to take place at Monmouth Park, Long Branch, under the management of Mr. Gates H. Barnard. The track is now being prepared for the trotters, and rollers are making it as hard and firm as the trotting course. The meeting opens on Wednesday, 12th inst., with a purse of $600 for 2:40 horses, which has 10 entries, to be followed by a purse of $1,000 for 2:24 class, with six entries. On the second day there is a purse of $800 for the 2:33 class, four entries, and purse of $1,500 for 2:21 class, in which are entered Richard, May Bird, Hannis, Adelaide, and Prospero. On the third day the purse is $800 for 2:36 class has 10 entries, and the 2:27 class, purse $1,000, seven entries. For the fourth day there is a purse of $1,000 for 2:30 horses, with six entries, and the free to all, purse $2,000, in which are engaged White Stockings, Hopeful, Rarus, Nettie and Judge Fullerton. The meeting will undoubtedly be the best that has been held in this vicinity for some time.

MUTILATION OF FOREIGN MAIL MATTER.

The authorities of the Post Office discovered that the foreign mail, consisting of some 12,000 to 14,000 letters, delivered yesterday by the steam-ship Suevia, of the Hamburg-American Packet Company, was in a damaged condition. Many of the letters sealed with wax were stuck so tightly together that a very large number were defaced, torn, and mutilated, and the original directions obliterated while they were being separated. The mail bags were also quite hot when delivered, leading to the assumption that they had been placed in close proximity to the boilers of the steam-ship during her passage. Assistant Postmaster Pearson immediately addressed a letter to the agents of the line demanding that an investigation of the improper stowage of the letters be made and the result transmitted to him at once. He also caused to be prepared letters explaining the cause of the mutilation of the letters which were inclosed in official envelopes and directed to the various persons for whom the defaced letters were intended.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Col. J. Stricker Jenkins, of Baltimore, is at the Grand Hotel.

Capt. R. B. Lowry, United States Navy, is at the Starlevant House.

Capt. John H. Upshur and Paymaster Samuel T. Browne, United States Navy, are at the Everett House.

Chief Engineer H. H. Stewart, United States Navy, is at the Union Square Hotel.

L. Reynard, French Consul at New-Orleans; J. Hayes Ackley, of Louisiana, and Walter A. Wood, of Hoosac Falls, N. Y., are at the Hotel Brunswick.

Gen. George B. Williams, of Japan; Elisha Atkins, Vice-President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and F. Gordon Dexter, of Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

John Corbett, M. P., of England; Hon. Theodore M. Pomeroy, Gen. John M. Knapp, William H. Seward, Elmore P. Rose, and A. G. Beardsley, of Auburn, N. Y., and F. R. Judson, of Syracuse, are at the Windsor Hotel.

PROGRESS IN KNOWLEDGE.

THE SARATOGA SCIENCE COUNCIL.

REGISTRATION OF VITAL STATISTICS—THE MALTHUSIAN THEORY OF POPULATION—THE SOUTHERN PROBLEM—THE PROPER CARE OF CHILDREN—TRAMPS THE CURSE OF THE COUNTRY—OTHER INTERESTING PAPERS READ.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 6, 1877.

The Social Scientists have had a busy time to-day, and the subjects discussed have gathered good audiences of specialists. Saratoga does not much care whether people are growing near-sighted, or what is the cause of pauperism, or what shall be done with tramps? But the papers read on the Southern question by representative men of the South, with the evening debate upon the subject, have commanded much attention and given almost a political phase to the day's meeting. What has been done, however, will be best understood if mentioned in its natural order. The general session of the association was begun at 9 A. M., Prof. Francis A. Walker in the chair. Elisha Harris, M. D., of New-York, read a report on "Registration of Vital Statistics in the United States," in which he set forth the necessity of a uniform method of recording vital statistics, so as to have comparable results. These should include a complete registration of births, the recording of marriages which will give knowledge of the foundation of society—and a registration of deaths and their verification as to kind and cause. The paper reviewed the ground to be occupied by the proposed uniform and thorough system of registry, and gave outlines of the forms of record that are necessary in the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, and the causes of mortality. The report embodied the argument for united efforts to secure a thoroughly efficient and uniform system of vital registration throughout the United States, and concluded by submitting suggestions and resolutions for the organization of a committee composed of a delegate or sub-committee from each State, to agree upon a practicable system and any necessary outlines of law and methods for the attainment of this purpose in regard to the completeness and uniformity of vital statistics.

Dr. E. Harris, of New-York, and Dr. Henry B. Baker, Secretary of the State Board of Health of Michigan, were appointed by the President of the association to confer with the Superintendent of the Ninth National Census. (Prof. F. A. Walker,) the representatives from State Boards of Health, the chiefs of the Bureau of Statistics of Medical Men of the United States Army and Navy, and the Marine Hospitals, and others, to bring about this object. A paper was then read by Hon. C. D. Wright, of Reading, Mass., on "The Massachusetts Census of 1875 and its Lessons." After stating the improvements made by this census upon the old methods of collecting information, Mr. Wright presented many facts gleaned from the processes of tabulation in regard to the wealth of that State. The illiterates number 104,513 above 10 years of age, but 90,000 are over 21, and over 92,000 are of foreign birth. The voting population is 351,000, out of which 10,000 are not allowed to exercise the right of franchise. Massachusetts, excepting perhaps Rhode Island, leads the country in density of population, having 212 to the square mile, and the gain in population has been enough to make another Boston with 25,000 more people than the present Boston contains. The excess of females over the males is 63,146, but of these 52,903 are widows. There are 650,000 who have to depend on their own and only 1,000,000 engaged in producing something tangible, though over 1,000,000 are engaged in some employment. The essay was instructive and well put together.

POPULATION OF NEW-ENGLAND.

Nathan Allen, M. D., of Lowell, Mass., read an elaborate paper on "Changes in New-England Population," in which he discussed the causes underlying changes in residence, changes in pursuits, changes in character, &c. In conclusion, he dwelt on the effects of the changes mentioned, and spoke as follows on the future population of New-England:

"As to what precise changes in population are to take place in these States, no human sagacity can predict. At the same time some changes must take place. By the more general diffusion of the knowledge of physiology and sanitary laws it is evident that a greater duration of life will be the result, and not of health, as well as prevention of disease, so that human life will be prolonged and the rate of mortality be diminished. But the same thing cannot be said in favor of the increase of births. The probabilities are that the birth-rate of the foreign class will decline, partly by their becoming gradually assimilated in habits and character to New-England people, but more by a change in organization. It is manifestly certain that this class will not always keep up their physical vigor, vitality, and strength, and that the functions of the brain and nervous system will become more and more prominent in their organization. Such a change will prove unfortunate to their increase of numbers. On the other hand, emigration from Great Britain—particularly from Ireland—has of late years been lessened, so that, during the future, the excess of births over deaths in this country, the addition to population from this source is not large, and we can see no reasons why in this respect there should at present be any change. The emigration from British America, including Canada, may, on account of the times, be somewhat checked, but in all probability it will continue and perhaps increase. Still the gain of the foreign class in New-England must hereafter come chiefly from natural births.

The question as to the birth-rate of New-England people proper, whether it is to continue declining or not, is a problem that cannot be solved. The fact, the exact birth-rate in most of the States cannot be ascertained for the want of registration reports. Neither an we ascertain definitely just how our population stands, whether it is increasing, declining, or remaining. Two several important facts in vital statistics have been established. In order that a population or a nation living in a healthy normal state shall increase much in numbers, the birth-rate must range between 1 in 30 and 35. The birth rate of the following nations is reported thus: Austria, 25; Prussia, 25; Saxony, 25; Netherlands, 27; Sardinia, 27; England and Wales, 28; Bavaria, 29; Denmark, 29; Sweden, 30. Large additions are annually made to these nations; but France, with a birth rate of 38, has remained almost stationary in population for years. In Massachusetts and Rhode Island the births have been carefully kept, the birth rate of the purely American ranges considerably more than one in 40—perhaps above 45. While it is impossible to form any satisfactory conclusions as to the future population of New-England, either in respect to its numbers or its character, it may be that these changes will throw light upon most important laws in vital statistics. If in the eighteenth century, in the decades of thorough-breds, and there is a great desire to see the owner of Leamington, as well as Mr. Sanford, taking part in the active scenes of the turf in this country.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

A paper on "the Social and Industrial Condition of the Southern Sates." was then read by W. L. Trenholm. The following is a synopsis: "It is necessary for the Northern people to know the South. The characteristic traits are clearly defined. One thousand eight hundred and sixty witnessed great changes all over the world. This progress met the South on every side, but she was unmoved by it. The condition was the same as in 1810, and immigration had passed us by. This conservatism was the more remarkable because the progress was so close around it. The cotton States which supplied the world had 104 of the 1,091 factories in the United States, less than 10 per cent., and consumed less than 7½ per cent. of the cotton used in the United States. This conservatism was exceptional, and separated the South from the rest of the world. The primal cause of these peculiarities was African slavery. Here the labor of every individual became capitalized, barring the form of labor, the mobility of capital. Southern rule was controlled by events outside of it. There were no accessions from without, and the population was too much thrown out. This hindered growth and development. Slavery mobilized the population and enabled it to meet special conditions. The emigrant found the best soil occupied by them, and they could work cheaper. Free labor was dear and inefficient. This drove the white population to a great extent, and militated against the establishment of manufactories. These influences can be estimated by comparing the old conditions with the present. Labor was more important than land. Unrest came in when slavery was abolished and planters were seeking better locations. No houses were built, and makeshifts were adopted. All this was temporary. The error in the Southern system of development was structural, the Southern functional. Hence Southern development has been misunderstood. To estimate the present society at the South we must go beneath the surface. The chief influence in the South was the mobility of its whole laboring population. This mobility stimulated change to new territory. This fluctuation prevented the building up of local industries. The result gave the South a sectional character. The close of 1865 was the end of the social condition of slavery. Afterward the same needs were felt in other ways. They could not make anything for themselves. They were in great distress politically. Men who came to govern made trouble. In this condition the South set to work to repair their broken fortunes. The greatest need of the South is capital—cheap and abundant capital. Gold should be restored as the basis of currency. The cotton-growing class will be the greatest gainers by resumption. The expense of converting gold into currency comes off the price realized by the producer. The country banks of the South and West should be emancipated by the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax upon circulation and restored to their natural functions. This tax has destroyed the agricultural communities of the South of all banking facilities, for national bank circulation was of no use to them. In commercial communities, the national banks being the strongest, attract deposits and made their money out of them. In agricultural communities, circulation is to a bank what deposits are in manufacturing and commercial communities. The chief cause of the change of Southern commerce is the export trade between New-York and England, resulting from the opening of the Erie Canal, and the gradual removal of restrictions to the importation of grain into England. The principal artificial cause was the adoption of a tariff on imports. This forced the South to change her consumption from cheaper foreign to dearer domestic articles, and created a new channel of supply to the Northern population. This destroyed local commerce and concentrated it at New-York. The centralizing influences of certain houses were too strong to suffer imports to be distributed. The South, with the benefit of an experience widely different from the North, and being a sharer in the interests of the whole country, with this difficulty of the mobilization of labor overcome, ought to be an inviting field for emigration, and should have an equal, if not a better chance for improvement in the future than any other part of the country."

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PROBLEM.

Hon. J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, then read a paper on "The Relations of the United States to Each Other as Modified by the War and the Constitutional Amendments." He adopted the historical method, and first traced this social and political problem through the colonial, the Continental Congressional, the Confederation, and the constitutional eras up to 1861, and then considered the changes made in the Constitution since that date. These new theories of the Constitution arrayed parties against one another, and war was the judicial tribunal to which both appealed. The decision was that the constitutional compact should be specifically enforced upon the seceding States. This is the basis of present action. The scheme of our fathers was, Union for strength against external foes, and for peace between the members, separation for order, local freedom, and home government. Decentralization is the genius of the American system. With all changes, including civil war and maladministration, the foundations are yet unmoved. It is still a Union of States of which the only bond is the Constitution, a compact adopted freely by all the States as parties to it, whereby a Government was created into whose every organ the forces of each State drawn from its Legislature and its people are infused, wherein its citizens' rights are secured, by the terms of which the delegated power was made supreme over all and each, only where exercised in pursuance of the Constitution. Other powers not delegated nor forbidden to them were reserved to the Governments and people of the States, thus securing by this double system of governments safety and respect among other nations and peace and trade commerce among ourselves under the Federal Government. This great union of free Commonwealths, if preserved in its integrity by patriotic fidelity to constitutional obligations and by purity of administration from centralization, in the old and from anarchy among its members, is destined to do great work for the freedom and progress of the human race.

THE VAGRANT CLASS.

Prof. Francis Wayland, of Yale College, then read a long paper on "Tramps." In the course of his remarks he said: "He [the tramp] is a lazy, shiftless, sauntering or swaggering, ill-conditioned, irreclaimable, incorrigible, cowardly, utterly depraved savage. He fears not God, neither regards man. Indeed, he seems to have wholly lost all the better instincts and attributes of manhood. He will outrage an unprotected female, or rob a defenseless child, or burn an isolated barn, or girdle fruit trees, or wreck a railway train, or set fire to a railway bridge, or murder a cripple, or pilfer an umbrella with equal indifference, if reasonably sure of equal impunity. Having no moral sense, he knows no gradations in crime. He can be gotten into action on no higher motive than the present Boston contains. The excess of females over the males is 63,146, but of these 52,903 are widows. There are 650,000 who have to depend on their own and only 1,000,000 engaged in producing something tangible, though over 1,000,000 are engaged in some employment. The essay was instructive and well put together.

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THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

In the sectional meeting of the Department of Health Dr. E. G. Loring read a valuable paper on the subject, "Is the Intellectual World Becoming Near-sighted?" He had made a careful study of near-sightedness among children, and believed that those in school did not suffer more than out of school. His paper was accompanied by charts and diagrams, by which he illustrated his points to an interested audience. His essay was followed by several papers on "The Ventilation and Warming of Schools," prepared Dr. Frederick Winsor, Mrs. A. C. Martin, and Frederick Tudor, with a debate upon some of the points presented. Mrs. Martin, in the afternoon read a paper on "The Danger to the Health of Girls from Imperfect Early Training," in which she expressed the conviction that fathers were more long-sighted than mothers in the oversight of their daughters' education. At a later hour Dr. A. H. Nichols read an essay on "School Desks and Seats." Both of these papers were listened to with great interest, and considerable debate followed. A very able paper was read in the Department of Jurisprudence by Prof. S. B. Baldwin, of Yale College, on "A Graduate Course at Law Schools" in the morning session.

The Conference of Charities met at 10 A. M., when Hon. William P. Letchworth, of Buffalo, read an able paper on "Delinquent and Dependent Children," giving a history of institutions for their care and training established in the United States, with details of various systems of administration in carrying out their objects. Of the early history of the work of the State Board of Charities of New-York in removing children from the State Poor-house and placing them in families or orphan asylums. In the discussion following Mr. Lord, of Michigan, reported that 500 to 700 children having been found in the poor-house of his State, the Legislature, after deciding that institution life injured the future of children, established a "State Industrial School," where dependent children were taught and trained under the family system.

Mr. Tilton, of Wisconsin, said that the certain fact, the logic of which is appalling, is that with the growth of the population the ratio of criminals and paupers increases. What is to be the future? Hon. Sinclair Tousey, of New-York, pointed out that the number of criminals were decreasing with the question with success. Mrs. J. S. Lowell thought Mr. Tilton was needlessly alarmed, for England had shown in the last 10 years a decrease of criminals, which threw the jails out of use. It was brought about by the wise training of pauper, neglected, and delinquent children. Dr. Elisha Harris, of New-York, showed by statistics that the returns of arrests in New-York for criminal children had greatly decreased in the last five years, and thought there need be no alarm about being overwhelmed with a tide of crime and pauperism. R. L. Dugdale, in his paper on "Hereditary Vice and Pauperism as an Illustration of the Jukes Family," showed that the hereditary pauperism is found only where entailed disease or race admixture deteriorate the blood. He then showed that by reason of the Jukes being so despised, they could not marry outside their own family, and thus the vice, disease, and pauperism of the stock have become fixed as hereditary features. In the afternoon there was first a report on penal and prison discipline.

A WHISPERING CAÑON.

The Gold Hill (Nev.) *News* says: "Words spoken on one side of Gold Cañon are heard with striking clearness upon the other side. The sounds are telephoned across the intervening space, and may be as distinctly noted as if the speaker were standing by the side of the listener. This is of course due to the peculiar formation of the country. Neighbors who live on opposite sides of the cañon talk together quite readily when they live as much as a mile apart by the way the road runs. It is not so far by the air line, however."

IN AND AROUND THE CITY.

THE GUNSER TRAGEDY.

FURTHER EXAMINATION OF JACOB EISLE—STRONG CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE AGAINST THE PRISONER—MRS. GUNSER SURE THAT HE IS THE MURDERER.

The examination of Jacob Eisle, charged with the murder of John Gunser, at East Williamsburg, was continued before Justice Marshall, at Newtown, Long Island, yesterday. District Attorney Downing appeared on the part of the people and Mr. James W. Graham for the defense. As in the previous examination, much time was consumed by counsel for the prisoner in objecting to the questions of the District Attorney and the manner in which they were asked. The cross-examination of Mrs. Gunser was severe and damaging to the defendant, as was the testimony of Kline, a prisoner in the County Jail, who testified as to his talk with Eisle in the cells.

George Michel recalled.—While on the way to the County Jail with Eisle, in charge of Officer Ruck, stopped in Ruck's yard; Eisle and witness' wife were present; Eisle's wife commenced to cry, and Eisle said to her, "don't cry; go and see the Poor Master, and get some help; if they wish to hang me innocent the town should support you." When confined in the Newtown cells Eisle called to witness and said, "I am afraid I will not come out again;" Mrs. Gunser told my wife that I threatened to kill her husband with a knife. Eisle told witness that his (Eisle's) wife had come to the cell window and told him. Have talked with Eisle more than 15 times about the murder; Eisle would always leave; said to my wife several times, "I do not know what is the matter with Eisle; he always runs away when I speak about the murder;" Eisle owned a dog that caught chickens; the dog caught several of Gunser's chickens; Eisle took them home and ate them; on one occasion Gunser had a raffle (last Winter, for geese.) Eisle stole one of the geese from Gunser's barn, took it home, killed and ate it. Eisle told this to the witness. The dog only caught the chickens, Eisle killed them.

Mrs. Gunser recalled—Cross-examined by Mr. Graham.—Testified before the Coroner, I think eight days after the murder; on the night of the murder I retired before my husband. [At this moment Eisle jumped up and said: "Mr. Kugleman is winking at the witness for her to say that I, [Eisle,] killed Mr. Gunser."] No person has talked to me to say that Eisle killed my husband; no one told me that Eisle was guilty; I never said that Eisle was guilty; I know what I think and what I read in the papers; I was confined to my room eight days after the murder from the injuries I received; Eisle and my husband were friends for some time before and previous to the murder; I never had suspicion against any person, only since I have talked with Eisle, when he would say to me: "I did not kill your husband;" I have always said that I do not think he had the heart to go to a house and commit murder; he would only scold; I have always said so; I had suspicion that Eisle was guilty before the day that I asked him to ride home in my wagon; my first suspicions were aroused by what he said to me; the facts I have stated; the man who struck me made the same noise when he struck as Eisle does when he splits wood; this first led me to suspect him; I have not suspected Eisle, but did not express it; as soon as I had a chance to talk to him I began to suspect him; do not know how many days it was after the murder; Andreas Thomas, on the evening of the murder, said in my saloon, "Look out, Schmidt, the ghost of John Gunser;" Mrs. Eisle testified against me at a previous examination; she told lies; never told her that I would fix Eisle; only said that she must prove what she said in court; my last words were good terms with Schmidt; he put him in his lodge; I am on good terms with all the families in my neighborhood except Eisle's and Michel's. Mrs. Gunser's testimony was not shaken in the slightest, although she was subjected to a vigorous examination.

August Kleine sworn: I am a prisoner in the Queens County Jail; was arrested for burglary on the 5th of August; committed from Smidtler's Hotel, Glen Cove; I became acquainted with Eisle in the jail; part of the time was in the same cell with him; talked with Eisle about the Gunser murder; he said that he was not guilty; that was the first night that he came to the jail; Eisle said the murder was committed with a gun; he afterward told me that the gun was broken, and that the barrel was gone; that he saw the pieces in the court; Eisle told me if he thoroughly kept any person could throw the gun-barrel into his yard and fasten the murder on him; he was afraid that his house would be searched and the gun-barrel found there; he talked about his sleep, and would jump from the bed in affright; one night when he jumped out of bed he seized me by the arm and asked me if I did not see Gunser standing in the corner of the cell; I told Eisle I did not; Eisle said that he knew how to tell it; that his punishment would be lighter; he said no; so long as his two witnesses, Thomas and Ruckstrauch, swore that he was in bed on the night of the murder, he would not tell anything with him; that he would not tell; they must find it out; once he told me that he was in bed when Thomas came home on the night of the murder, and once he told me that he was out of bed; Mr. Kugleman one day took me to the cell of Eisle's brother to get me to go to the chimney to search for the gun-barrel; Eisle talked all day about it; once his wife came to see him and talked to him in a whisper; do not remember what he said when his wife left; Eisle told me that he had thought Adam Martin had arranged with Mrs. Gunser to hide the gun-barrel, and clear her, and that he was to have the carpenter shop and tools; that he [Adam] knew all about the murder; heard Mr. Kugleman tell Eisle that he knew anything about the murder he must not be let out; Eisle told me that he had retained Mr. Kugleman as his counsel.

Adam Martin sworn: Lived with Mr. Gunser at the time of the murder; I went for the Coroner; on the way back the Coroner asked me if Gunser had quarreled with any of the neighbors; I told him yes—with the barber Michel; talked with Eisle in the jail; Eisle told me if he was innocent he would come out all right; Eisle was continually crying while I was in the jail; saw Eisle in Gunser's the morning after the murder; he wished to see Gunser's body; I told him he looked at the body or not; never heard Eisle say that he did not kill Gunser.

John Meinhert sworn: Know the defendant; was at Gunser's the morning after the murder; Eisle was in the saloon; heard Eisle, without any one having my asking him, said to me; "I did not kill him. God be my witness;" Eisle looked very much alarmed, and I felt afraid of him; there were a number of people in the saloon at the time.

The prosecution here rested, with the understanding that the testimony of Dr. Stahl and Mrs. Gebhard should be taken by the Justice and read at the next examination. His counsel for the defense Frank Ruckstraugh was sworn: Slept at Eisle's on the night of the murder, slept up stairs; when I came back from Michel's on the night of the murder Eisle was in bed; Eisle was in bed when I slept down stairs when Eisle's child was sick; slept up stairs after the murder three or four weeks; heard Andreas Thomas come home on the night of the murder; did not see him; heard no noise in the house that night Eisle's children were crying. Witness on a previous examination testified that Eisle, his wife, Thomas, and himself slept in the same room on the night of the murder. Examination was here adjourned until the 18th inst.

THE MERRITT WILL CONTEST.

Yesterday was been set down for the final accounting of Messrs. Jared V. Peck and Jacob Campbell, the Administrators of the estate of the late millionaire John A. Merritt, of Port Chester, Westchester County, and at 10 o'clock in the morning Surrogate Coffin's office, at Peekskill, was filled with lawyers and the numerous first and second cousins of the deceased. Before the proceed

LAW REPORTS.

THE CASES OF THE FORGERS.

A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS IN GESSNER'S CASE—THE SINGULAR PETITION OF THE PRISONER—ARREST OF DANIEL D. WRIGHT, IMPLICATED WITH GESSNER.

At an early hour yesterday, Abraham Kling, the attorney for Nelson A. Gessner, obtained a writ of habeas corpus to inquire into the latter's commitment. The petition for the writ was made by Gessner, who says that the cause or pretense of his imprisonment, "according to the best of the knowledge and belief of your petitioner, is a commitment of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace of the City and County of New-York, on an (alleged) indictment for forgery in the third degree. * * * That your petitioner alleges his imprisonment as aforesaid is wholly illegal, and that its illegality consists in the following facts: That your petitioner was committed by Justice Duffy, of the First District Police Court, to the City Prison and the custody of its Warden on Aug. 24, 1877, on a complaint or charge of (alleged) forgery in the third degree, and that the hearing on an examination of the charge, was duly fixed by the Justice for Aug. 30, 1877, at 11 A. M., and that it was then further adjourned, at the same request, in like opposition to the remonstrance of your petitioner's counsel, without any further testimony being given, until 3 o'clock P. M. on that day, when the counsel for the people appeared and alleged that an indictment had been found by the Grand Jury for the Court of General Sessions of this county, subsequent to the adjournment in the morning, which he claimed superseded the jurisdiction of the Justice and divested your petitioner of the right to a continuance of the examination. That the Justice refused to proceed while the indictment stood in the way, and ordered the examination to be adjourned to the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., to enable the requisite steps to be taken to test its validity. That your petitioner has thus, for the present, been deprived of his statutory right through a fraud of the prosecution, and those conducting and managing it. That the occurrences leave no doubt, as your petitioner charges and believes, that this fraud was meditated by the prosecution from the start and that the adjournments they procured were obtained fraudulently and in bad faith and for the purpose of breaking up the hearing, through an indictment found as this one was. That the prosecution knew the importance of a preliminary examination to your petitioner, from the fact that one of their own agents, as testified to by one of their own witnesses, attempted to suborn him to commit perjury against your petitioner. That when the examination stopped, the prosecution had no further direct testimony, and up to that time, in the judgment of your petitioner's counsel—which he believes and asserts to be correct—had not produced the slightest testimony implicating your petitioner. That a warrant issued by his counsel, and verily believes, the loss of the hearing, if it is upheld, will be productive of incalculable prejudice to his interests, and deprive him of a benefit absolutely essential to the proper preparation of his defence."

The writ was duly served on the District Attorney yesterday morning, and the hearing in the matter was set down for 3 P. M. About twenty minutes after the appointed time the proceeding was opened by Judge Westbrook, but the discovery was then made that the return to the writ was defective. The defect was admitted by the prosecution, which was represented by Assistant District Attorney Leary, and the proceeding was adjourned over to 3 P. M. to-day to enable a proper return and traverse to be put in.

Detectives O'Connor and Field, of the District Attorney's office, yesterday arrested Daniel D. Wright, alias Phil Stanley, at Seventh-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, on a bench warrant issued by Judge Gildersleeve. The accused is charged, on complaint of Mr. James F. Lanier, of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co., of No. 27 Pine-street, with being implicated with Nelson A. Gessner, Stephen B. Galloway, and others, in the forgery of a check for $26,968 75 on the Third National Bank. The arrest of Wright is said to be a most important one, by reason of the prominent part taken by him in the forgeries of Gessner & Co., the prisoner, who is known to the Police as "Doc." Wright, last night, was in from his residence at Locust Valley, Long Island, when arrested by the detectives. He is not unknown to the criminal authorities, having been arrested and indicted for forgery in 1873, but subsequently discharged. The prisoner was arraigned before Judge Gildersleeve, in the Court of General Sessions, and committed to the Tombs.

Nelson A. Gessner and Stephen Galloway, the alleged forgers, occupy cells Nos. 71 and 72 in the second tier in the Tombs, Galloway and a companion being in No. 71 and Gessner in No. 72. Gessner's wife visits him daily, and generally stays as long as the rules of the prison permit. Mrs. Galloway is visited frequently by a mysterious lady in black.

"JIM" BRADY ON TRIAL.

HE IS ARRAIGNED ON ONE OF THE INDICTMENTS AGAINST HIM FOR FELONIOUS ASSAULT—THE DAY SPENT IN IMPANELING A JURY.

The case of Jim Brady, alias "Albany Jim," alias James H. Morrison, alias Oscar D. Petersen, the notorious criminal, whose innumerable offenses, from larceny and jail-breaking to burglary and bank robbery, have already been fully published in THE TIMES, was again called, in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, by Assistant District Attorney Herring. Brady, who twice escaped from the State Prison, and owes the State six years unexpired service, committed the crime for which he is now on trial on Aug. 2 in this City. On that day the prisoner, flashily attired, and so changed in appearance as to be unrecognizable even to those who knew him well, entered Ward's gentlemen's furnishing store on Broadway and purchased some goods. The clerk in the store charged him with stealing some property, and called on Officer Paddock, of the Broadway squad, to arrest him. Brady expressed his willingness to go to the station-house, but at Twenty-ninth-street and Broadway drew a Derringer and fired at the officer, grazing his cheek. He then ran, and was pursued by Officer Paddock, who was joined by Officers Pratt, Smith, and Kettner. The fugitive drew a second Derringer, and continued to load and fire as he ran. His fire was returned by the officers, one of whom wounded him in the leg, and finally brought him to bay. At the station-house he gave the name of Oscar D. Petersen, and was taken to the Police Court, whence he was committed to the Tombs in default of $22,000 bail on three charges—two of felonious assault and one of grand larceny. At the Tombs he was recognized as the notorious "Albany Jim," the escaped convict, and the hero of a score of crimes. During the melée of Aug. 2 Officer Paddock was slightly wounded by one of the balls from Brady's Derringers, and Edward Bromfield, of No. 333 West Fourteenth-street, a citizen who joined in the chase, also received a slight wound. The Grand Jury found three indictments against Brady—one for shooting Officer Paddock, one for shooting Mr. Bromfield, and one for grand larceny. Yesterday they found an additional indictment against him—for shooting at Officer Kettner. On the charge of feloniously assaulting Bromfield, Assistant District Attorney Herring placed the accused on trial yesterday. The prisoner had entirely changed his appearance during his confinement, having shaved off the flowing whiskers worn by him at the time of his arrest, and discarded his fashionably cut clothing for a rough suit and common blue shirt.

When the case was called ex-Judge Dittenhoefer and Mr. James D. McClelland, counsel for the prisoner, renewed the application made two days previously for a postponement until Wednesday next, and submitted in support thereof an affidavit of the prisoner, setting forth that two important witnesses—Justice Wardell and his clerk—who were absent from the City, and could not be reached by subpœnas. Assistant District Attorney Herring strenuously opposed any further postponement, and argued that the attendance of the two witnesses in question was in no way necessary in the interest of the prisoner. Judge Gildersleeve agreed with the District Attorney and ordered the trial to proceed. The work of impaneling a jury was then begun, and occupied the remainder of the day, the jurors being subjected to a rigid examination by counsel on both sides, with the view of ascertaining whether they were biased by anything they may have heard or read of the case. At the adjournment of the court only 11 jurors had been secured, and a recess until this morning was taken. Mr. Herring has had prepared an elaborate map of the field of Brady's operations on the day of the shooting, for the purpose of explaining his arguments to the jury. The map shows the route of Brady's flight, with the different points at which he fired his Derringer.

A QUESTION OF IDENTITY.

A case came before Justice Murray yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, in which the complainant alleges that she has been swindled out of $30. It seems that Mrs. Pauline Hood, who keeps a farm at Astoria, Long Island, was visited about a week ago by two men who represented themselves as real estate speculators from the West. They asked her for a loan of $30, stating that they had some property in bond which they wanted to redeem, and promising if she would lend them the money to refund it in a day or two. She gave them the money and has heard nothing further from the matter since. Yesterday morning, while coming through Seventy-fourth-street, near Third-avenue, she saw one of the men, and had him arrested by Officer McConnell, of the Nineteenth Precinct. On being arraigned the prisoner professed entire innocence. The complainant, however, positively identified him as one of the persons, and said that he had given the name of Bernheimer. Justice Murray remanded the prisoner to the station-house, and requested the officer to inform the Chief of Police at Astoria. The prisoner's friends say that he is a case of mistaken identity, as he is a wealthy cigar dealer, and furthermore that his name is not Bernheimer, but Daniel Fry. Later in the afternoon Officer Maher, from Astoria, appeared in court with a warrant issued by Justice Parsells for Bernheimer's arrest. The prisoner was accordingly handed over to the Long Island authorities.

A DISPUTED MARRIAGE.

A LEGAL CONTEST FOR THE LARGE ESTATE OF WILLIAM R. HYNES—HIS MARRIAGE WITHOUT A MINISTER IN ENGLAND—THE WIDOW AND TWO CHILDREN CLAIMING THE PROPERTY.

William R. Hynes, a wealthy citizen, who owned very much property in this City and at Nashville, Tenn., died suddenly on June 27, 1874, in London, England, in consequence of injuries received by him in being thrown from his carriage while out riding with others. He had been traveling much abroad, and when the news of his death was transmitted to this City his two sisters, Mary J. McCreery and Lavinia Gay, entered into the possession of his property. Afterward, however, a new claimant, or rather three claimants, appeared and sought to obtain the property left by Hynes. The claimants were Mrs. Mary Eliza Hynes—who claims to be the widow of William R. Hynes—and her two children. It appears that the deceased lived with Mrs. Hynes from 1871 up to the time of his death, and that the two children were begotten by him. From the evidence thus far taken on commissions to England it appears that there was no formal marriage ceremony performed between the two in a church or by a minister. There is proof to the effect, however, to show that the parties agreed to live together as man and wife, and that at the time of such agreement, which was in the presence of witnesses, he gave her a ring. They be[illegible]ed everywhere as man and wife, and visited places in Paris and elsewhere. Mr. Hynes always introducing her as his wife. The suddenness of his death prevented him from making a will. Since that time Mrs. Hynes has been living on the charity of her friends. She applied to obtain the property of the deceased, but failing in this, brought suits against the sisters of Mr. Hynes. One of these was before Chief Justice Daly, in Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, and was argued at some length. The suit referred to is for the ejectment of Mr. Hynes' sisters from the property at the north-east corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, which is known as the Madison-Avenue Hotel. Ten thousand dollars damages is also asked by Mrs. Hynes for the unlawful detention of the property from her. In answer, Mrs. McCreery and Mrs. Gay allege that they, as the sisters of Mr. Hynes, are his sole heirs at law, and are entitled to the property. They deny that the plaintiff, Mrs. Hynes, was ever married to their brother.

The case was before Chief-Justice Daly yesterday on a motion by the defendants for a commission to issue to England to take depositions of witnesses to be used on the trial of the action. In support of the application, it was alleged that an agent employed by the defendants had been making inquiries in England and on the Continent in regard to the alleged marriage, and that from his report it had been ascertained that it would be necessary to have the testimony of various witnesses in order to defend the cause properly. In opposition it was urged that the application was made in bad faith and for purposes of delay, and that formerly the defendants' attorney had stated in open court that they would not send any commission to England. The Chief-Justice granted the order of the motion to enable the defendants to rebut the allegations of bad faith made by the plaintiffs. The suit is noteworthy because on its determination depends the fate of seven others involving about $5,000,000 of real estate in this City, besides the title to about $50,000 of personal property and the title to what is known as the "Hynes Addition" to the City of Nashville, Tenn., worth perhaps $100,000 more. Joseph H. Choate and John L. Stevens appear for the plaintiffs, and John Hallock Drake and John A. Balestier appear for the defendants.

POLICE COURT INCIDENTS.

PHASES OF CRIME, HUMOROUS AND SAD—A COURT INTERPRETER IN TROUBLE—A FEW CASES OF SIMPLE DRUNKENNESS AND ONE OF ABANDONMENT.

The first act in the Tombs matinée yesterday was a little unpleasantness between the Court and a self-appointed Italian interpreter, a small man who is struggling through life with the name of Andrea Cuicasia. This gentleman was, until yesterday, one of the hangers-on of the court, always on hand to interpret the befuddled story of any fellow countryman who is so unfortunate as to mount the witness stand. He was always on hand, too, to pick a stray dollar from the friends of any one who was in trouble, or to take any amount of stray money from any one who had it to spare. Yesterday, however, an unwilling witness testified that the interpreter had called upon her several days before, and had threatened that Judge Duffy would send her to prison, sure, if she showed herself in the Tombs, and had used other means to intimidate her and keep her from testifying in the case. Justice Duffy at once called the interpreter, whose name has been shortened to Chang by the court officers, to the stand.

"Andrea Cuicasia, did you try to intimidate this woman from coming here to testify?" inquired the court.

"Yes, yer honor," replied Chang, in a mixture of pathetic Italian and frightened English. "I was sent to her.

"Who sent you?"

"Lawyer Racey sent me, yer Honor," the Italian replied.

"Andrea Cuicasia," said the Justice, "You take yourself out of that door; and if I ever catch you in this court again I'll have you locked up. Do you understand?"

Mr. Cuicasia intimated that he understood. He also took the hint and quit the court-room. In the afternoon he returned and modified his statement by saying, under oath, that Counselor Racey did not send him to the woman. Mr. Racey demanded an investigation at once to clear himself from the aspersion, but the court announced that he would have the woman, the Italian, and the lawyer on the witness stand together at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

John Brady, of No. 639 First-avenue, is a driver; but yesterday morning an officer found him lying drunk in Liberty-street. By the time he reached the Tombs in the afternoon he was nearly sobered, and his blue check handkerchief was hardly large enough to absorb the tears that rolled down his cheeks. His knees, too, were too shaky for firm standing on a truck.

"John Brady," asked the court, "are you drunk?"

"No, yer Honer," the prisoner replied, "I'm sober now. I drank a little beer this mornin', but first drink I've took in six years; an' I'll never touch another if you'll let me go."

"Let's see you walk," said the court. Mr. John Brady began to walk slowly up and down between the two rails, much to the amusement of the spectators. It was evidently the great problem of his life to avoid striking the rails. But he did his work slowly and well, and, after he had enjoyed a good deal of health-giving exercise, the court ordered him to walk home.

One of the unpleasant scenes in the Tombs performances was the appearance of three little girls, varying from 5 to 13 years old, the destitute children of Mrs. Mary Welsh. On Wednesday Mrs. Welsh was sentenced to five days' imprisonment, and she carried her youngest child in her arms to the prison. Yesterday morning the three children, having had nothing to eat since their mother's imprisonment, were crying about the cells of the Tombs. Justice Duffy's attention was called to the case, and he at once discharged the woman, and sent her home with her children.

John Rooney, who lives with his brother, a janitor, at No. 87 Wall-street, is a candidate for a steady job. Lately he has been tying up bundles in the mailing rooms of several of the newspaper offices, but yesterday he was found drunk in the street. "S'help me God," said the prisoner, slapping his hand violently on the Bible before him, "if ye let me go this time, Judge, I'll never be here again. Never, Sir. I tell ye the truth. That is," he added, after a pause, "except outside." Mr. Rooney swore positively by swearing very solemnly and impressively to a temperance pledge, to remain in force one year from date.

Caroline Hall, a pretty girl of fifteen, was on the stand to complain that her husband had abandoned her, beaten her, and refused to support her. "He's only worked," she complained, without any tears, "about six months in the last three years. He borrowed money of his aunt to pay for what he drank it up. Get along without him? I should think I could. Me get along without that there man? Well, I guess I can. Die on the Island? It would be a blessing if he did. I have three children, but we can get along without him. He's no good to himself, nor to me, nor to nobody else." When the Judge had suggested 30 days with the Commissioners and $400 bail to keep the peace for six months as about the right punishment for his enormities, the prisoner asked, "Judge, can't you make that a little lighter?" "I want you in the hospital," replied Justice Duffy, "you're not well; you need the care of a physician. That's very light, but I'll throw off 10 days and make it 20."

One of the last cases was a very pitiable one. Mary Gibbons, who described herself as a widow, without any home, said that she had neither work nor means of support, and asked to be taken care of. She was a respectable, kindly-looking old lady, neatly and tastefully dressed in the garb of 50 years or more ago, wearing a small white fringed shawl, a light bonnet, adorned with bright-colored flowers, and a plain black dress. In appearance, she might with great propriety have stepped out of Gray Jacket's morning-room. She said that she had sewed for a living, but that latterly she had been unable to get work, and was compelled to ask for charity. In a little bundle that she carried in her hand were all her earthly possessions, and tears filled her eyes as she followed the officer out of the court-room.

A BATCH OF BURGLARS SENTENCED.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday the following burglars were disposed of by Judge Gildersleeve and Assistant District Attorney Bell: John McDonald, one of two youths who on Aug. 22 broke into the unoccupied dwelling No. 307 West Twelfth-street, and carried off a quantity of lead pipe, was sent to the State Prison for two years on his plea of guilty; John Ryan, living at No. 103 Spring-street, who, with a youthful accomplice, broke into the liquor store of Charles H. Tucker, No. 133 Hudson-street, and stole a quantity of cigars and liquors, also confessed his guilt, and was sentenced to "two years' imprisonment at Sing Sing; John Stewart, of No. 566 West Fifty-fourth-street, and William Mason, of No. 446 West Forty-sixth-street, who broke into the butcher's shop of Michael A. Nagl, at No. 559 Ninth-avenue, and only succeeded in securing a ham and a piece of bacon worth $2 25, which were found in their possession, admitted that they were the burglars. They were each sent to the State Prison for two years.

COURT NOTES.

Michael Sullivan, a peddler, who was charged with stealing $4 from Eugene Eagan, of No. 108 Madison-street, on Aug. 18, pleaded guilty yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. He was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Robert Roberts, who is detained by Superintendent Walling at Police Head-quarters on a warrant from a police justice of Rochester. Roberts is held for the alleged theft of some mules and a horse on the route of the Erie Canal. He claims that the warrant is defective.

George W. Hillyard, of No. 219 South Third-street, Brooklyn, who was arraigned before United States Commissioner Deuel, on Wednesday last, on a charge of drawing the pension of John Preston, who served on board the Franklin, appeared before the Commissioner yesterday, and proved beyond doubt that he and Preston are one and the same person, he having assumed the latter name when he went into service. He was thereupon honorably discharged.

United States District Attorney Woodford yesterday began suits in the United States District Court for the recovery of unpaid duties against Felician Latasa, of No. 181 Pearl-street, for $50; W. B. Lang & Co., of No. 54 Cliff-street, for $1,000; Fabbri Brothers, of No. 158 Spring-street, for $500; Francesco Cerri, of No. 50 Broadway, for $50; A. B. Austracher, of No. 43 John-street, for 50; and Messrs. Lau and Garlich, of No. 78 Chambers-street, for $100.

"Jane Smith, you are charged with stealing a watch, a coat and vest, and a small sum of money, the property of Moses Lubelsky, of No. 31 Elizabeth-street," said Deputy Clerk Hall to a pale, miserable-looking woman, yesterday, in the General Sessions Court. "I stole the things, your Honor, but I was too drunk to know what I was doing," replied the prisoner. Judge Gildersleeve, in view of her pitiable appearance, imposed the mitigated penalty of two years in the Penitentiary.

Herman Wronkow testified yesterday, in the case of Adolph Steinberg, the Walker-street merchant who is charged with fraudulent bankruptcy, now being examined by United States Commissioner Osborn, that he had stored for the bankrupt, under the name of Morris Miller, five cases of goods, which Steinberg valued at from $3,000 to $4,000, at Morrell's storage warehouse, and five cases at Linde's warehouse, three of which were valued at $2,500 and two at $600. He also testified that on or about Aug. 29, Steinberg called for the receipts and took them away. The examination was then adjourned for three weeks.

Lemuel Langley, the first mate of the American vessel George Hurlburt, was arrested yesterday, and arraigned before United States Commissioner Deuel, on a complaint of Johannes Verhaas, who charged him with having committed a felonious assault on the high seas. While the vessel was lying at Havre, France, on July 28 last, the complainant went on board and saw the prisoner about to strike a sailor with a capstan bar. Verhaas disarmed him, whereupon the mate drew a pistol and fired upon him, wounding him in the breast. The prisoner was held in default of $5,000 bail for further examination to-day.

The divorce suit of Mary E. Hasslacher against Louis C. Hasslacher, which has been reported in detail in THE TIMES, was before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a second motion by the plaintiff for alimony and counsel fees. On the first motion, which was argued before Judge Van Brunt, the court refused the request of the plaintiff on the ground that no marriage between the parties was shown by the papers presented. Since then the plaintiff has amended her complaint by setting forth a proposal of marriage by the defendant on Feb. 14, 1873, and her consent thereto. Judge Westbrook awarded the plaintiff $15 per week alimony, but directed the suit to be brought up for trial on the second Monday of October.

Archibald White was in the employ of Henderson Brothers, the agents of the Anchor Line, and while working on the Caledonia, in October last, fell through the hatchway into the hold, and received injuries resulting in his death. His widow has begun a suit in the Supreme Court for $5,000 damages, she claiming that the injuries to her husband were in consequence of the defective planking of the hatchway of the vessel which he was employed. Owing to a mistake the summons and complaint were served on Thomas Henderson, Jr., who was made a defendant instead of Thomas Henderson, Sr. The former is only a clerk and put in an answer. A motion was made before Judge Westbrook yesterday to have Thomas Henderson, Sr., substituted as the defendant. The motion was granted.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Westbrook.

Brink vs. The Hanover Fire Insurance Company et al.—I think this should stand until question of reargument is settled.

By Judge Donohue.

The People ex rel. Mitchell vs. Croffatt.—I want to see counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief-Justice Curtis.

Paul Betzel vs. Oliga Betzel.—Counsel fee $75, and $1 per week in addition to amount now paid granted defendant.

Foeter vs. Fowler.—Application granted.

Fortmann vs. Levinson et al.—Proposed case and amendments settled.

Schirchman vs. Oswald et al.—Report of Referee upon Receiver's accounting confirmed, with $20 allowance to the Receiver's counsel for the expenses of the accounting.

Schmidt vs Hertner.—Motion for leave to serve supplementary answer granted on payment of cost of opposing motion.

Mallinson vs. Drake.—The papers strongly tend to show that the plaintiff's name was forged to the deed purporting to be witnessed by Joseph F. Ashley, and under which the defendant claims title, and this application does not appear to be made by the defendant, unless he and Ashley are one and the same person. The motion is denied, with costs.

Claflin et al. vs. Webster et al.—Motion granted, and the cause set down for trial on the special calendar for Friday, Oct. 12, 1877.

Mallinson vs. Drake et al.—Order denying motion to open default.

Smith vs. The United States Express Company.—Order that plaintiff file security for costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief-Justice C. P. Daly.

Orders Granted.—Turnbridge et al. vs. Fargo; Fargo, &c., vs. Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company; Fargo vs. Franklin Insurance Company; Fargo vs. Hartford Insurance Company; Fargo vs. Manufacturers' Insurance Company; Lewis vs. Holland; Stern vs. Sutro; Sommers vs. Livermore; Roche vs. Perry.

Motion Denied.—Melvill, Jr., vs. Thomas.

Motions Granted.—In the matter of Deering; Meigs vs. Schmitz.

Russell vs. Murtaugh.—Reference ordered.

Beckstein vs. Delancey.—Motion to place cause on short cause calendar granted.

Collins vs. Dillingham.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Kochler vs. Fulcran.—Approved.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sheridan.

Motions Granted.—Straub vs. Barnum; McCallum vs. McGovern.

Cambers vs. Smith.—Attachment granted against the defendant. Bail, $800.

Pease vs. Sprouse.—Motion for Receiver granted.

Grassmuck vs. Goodwin.—Motion for judgment on answer as frivolous granted, with costs.

Orders Granted.—Victor vs. Goldstein; Hall vs. Brennan; Schmuck vs. Conklin; Shearer vs. Poleritch; Bayer vs. Ritter; Decker vs. Brennan; Tahrenholz vs. Marowitz; Narschever vs. Deitzel; Hall vs. Ginnuvo.

O'Rourke vs. Eilerman.—Stay of proceedings and execution granted.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.	
51—Murtaugh vs. Board of Assessors.	164—Commercial Bank of Keoknk vs. Pfeiffer.
71—Lowenstein vs. Roberts, Jr.	166—Melious vs. Melious.
74—Hellmann vs. Hirsch.	171—Unger vs. Williams.
100—Lowenstein vs. Mc Eckrow.	174—Spaulding vs. Martin.
115—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Balch.	179—Allen vs. Keller.
121—Blum vs. Blesterfeld.	182—Bain vs. The Schweizer Mfg. Co.
122—Same vs. Same.	195—Dimond vs. The Nat. Capitol Life Ins. Co.
150—Herron vs. Boyle.	236—Home Ins. Co. vs. Corbran.
154—Vogell vs. Cutler.	244—Riley vs. Burns.
160—Thomson vs. Ely.	246—Derby Silver Mining Co. vs. Clark.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Gorpp, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
3235—Southard vs. Palitsh.	2067—Disbrow vs. Nat. Burglar and Theft Ins. Co.
3173—Berwin vs. Allin.	1264—Pierrou et al. vs. Cochran.
3047—Ingelbaum vs. Rosenbaum Kuehn.	3081—Stout vs. Boardman.
3247—Forster vs. Heiser.	3176—McNulty vs. Meyer.
3255—Finkenauer vs. Livermore.	
2568—Hoertel vs. Goulden.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
3195—Spofford, &c., vs. Bolmay.	3056—Gates vs. Stevens.
3261—Stoppel vs. Ridgeley.	2626—Averell et al. versus Maillard.
3003—Wetzel et al. vs. Granger.	3258—Smith et al. vs. Levy.
3085—Fuchs vs. Helmke.	3416—Noonan vs. Donohue.
2144—Healey vs. Hannon.	3095—Gould vs. Curtiss.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sinnott, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
2892—Barth vs. Kelly et al.	3319—Meyer vs. Schwarz.
3156—McCabe vs. Morgan.	3315—Ackroid vs. Powell.
2404—Clark vs. Dermott.	3392—Hull's Head Bank vs. Hayman.
3166—Abrahams vs. Bonecek.	3378—Catlin, Jr., vs. Hatch.
3217—Steineimer vs. Bottstein, &c.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Oscar D. Petersen, felonious assaults and battery.

Hattie Irving, felonious assaults and battery.

Daniel J. Mullen, grand larceny.

Thomas Holland and Michael Moloney, grand larceny.

Nellie Flemings, grand larceny.

Henry Thompson and Michael Kelly, grand larceny.

John Cavanagh, larceny from the person.

Cadwallader Evans, perjury.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 6.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$3,000 Mo. 6s, ig., s2.	108½	100	Lake Shore	b3.	65⅞
6,000 N. W. C. C. G.	61⅛	200	do.		65⅛
3,000 do.	61⅞	400	do.		65
20,000 C., I. & I. 6s, cp. on	80½	200	do.		64⅞
1917	106	800	do.		65
4,000 Canada So. 1st, cp. on	89½	200	do.	b3.	65⅛
50 N. Y. C. & H.	103⅞	100	do.	c.	65⅛
500 do.	103⅛	100	do.		65⅞
200 do.	103⅜	100	do.	s3.	65
200 do.	103⅛	1000	do.		65
100 do.	103⅛	1200	do.		64⅞
300 West. Union	84⅛	800	do.		64⅜
500 do.	84⅜	500	do.	b3.	65
1000 do.	84½	200	C. C. & I. C.		4⅜
1000 do.	84⅝	100	do.		4⅜
400 do.	84⅛	100	St. Paul		32½
200 do.	84⅛	100	do.	s2.	32⅝
100 do.	b3. 84⅛	300	do.		32¼
200 do.	84	100	do.		32⅜
100 do.	84	700	do.	s3.	32
100 do.	83⅞	200	do.	c.	31⅞
200 do.	83⅝	500	do.		31⅞
1000 do.	c. 83⅜	1200	St. Paul pf.		67½
200 do.	83½	100	do.		67⅜
700 do.	83⅝	700	do.		67⅝
200 do.	c. 83⅝	900	do.		67¼
400 do.	83⅜	400	Ohio & Miss.		26⅝
500 do.	84	300	do.		26¾
100 Del., L. & W.	86	100	do.		27
2200 Erie Railway	12⅛	400	D., L. & W.		86⅜
2000 do.	12	400	do.		86⅝
900 do.	11⅞	600	do.		86⅞
100 Union Pacific	70⅜	200	do.	c.	86⅝
200 do.	70⅛	100	do.	s3.	86⅝
200 do.	70⅜	100	do.		86⅝
25 Rock Island	101¼	300	do.		86⅜
100 do.	101	500	do.		86⅛
100 do.	100½	200	do.		86
100 do.	100⅜	700	do.		86⅜
100 do.	100½	100	do.		86⅜
200 do.	100¾	100	do.	c.	86⅜
200 do.	100⅝	200	do.		86⅜
800 do.	100⅝	200	do.		86⅜
100 do.	100⅝	500	do.		86⅜
100 Mich. Cent.	58⅛	500	do.		86⅜
200 do.	58¼	300	do.		86⅛
200 do.	58⅜	200	do.		86⅛
600 do.	58	200	do.		86⅛
300 do.	57⅞	600	do.		86⅛
100 do.	57⅝	600	do.		86⅛
100 do.	57⅝	500	do.		86⅛
100 do.	57⅜	1700	do.		86⅛
100 do.	57⅜	600	do.		86⅛
300 do.	57⅝	500	do.		86⅛
100 do.	57⅜	1700	do.		86⅛
100 do.	57⅜	600	Wab. R. Rec.	b3.	13
500 do.	57⅝	500	do.		12⅞
100 do.	s3. 57⅝	703	do.		13
100 North-western	s3. 83½	100	Mor. & Es.		81
200 do.	83	100	do.		80½
200 do.	83¾	400	do.		81
700 North-west. pf.	63	40	do.		79¾
400 do.	62½	100	do.		80½
200 St. L., K. C. & N.	s3. 4⅛				

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$20,000 U. S. 5-20 C.	'65 N	12	107⅞
	'67	12	107⅞
10,000 U. S. Cer. 3s.		123	99⅞
6,000 U. S. 5-20 R.		60,000	b3. 108
	'67	32,000	107⅝
18,000	do.	12	107⅞
10,000	do.	12	107⅞
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C.		10,000	107⅜
	'67	12	107⅜
6,000	do.	2,000	107⅜
60,000	do.	12	107⅜
3,000 U. S. 4s, C.		10,000	102⅞
Small		12	104⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 D. of C. 3.65s	75¼	200	Mich. Cent.	b3.	57⅜
5,000 N. J. C. 1st. new	110	900	do.		57⅝
2,000 A. D. J. Co. 7s	90	400	do.		57⅜
2,000 A. & N. W. con.	106½	200	do.		57⅝
24,000 N. W. C. C. G.	91⅞	200	do.	s3.	57⅜
8,000 Mor. & E. con.	80	100	Union Pacific	b3.	69⅞
1,000 B. & H. 2d, 7s	99½	200	do.		70⅛
2,000 H. & St. J. 8s, conv.	86	100	do.		70¼
26,000 L. S. con. 1st.	108⅜	10	Panama	b. c. c.	113
2,000 do.	b. c.	100	Cen. of N. J.		57⅞
5,000 do.	108⅞	100	C. & N. W.		83½
1,000 Miss. Cen. 7s	105	100	do.		83⅜
1,000 Cent. Pac. 1st, San Jo. Br.	87⅜	100	do.		83⅝
1,000 do.	88	600	do.		83⅜
9,000 Un. P. 1st.	104⅞	100	do.		83⅝
3,000 Un. Pac. 1st, L. G.	104⅞	100	do.	c.	83⅜
1,000 Tol., W. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.	80	300	do.		83⅜
5,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88, x coup.	93¼	100	Chi. & N. West.		
1,000 Cam. & So. 1st, cp. on	55⅜		pf.	bc.	62⅜
5,000 do.	55¾	200	do.		62⅞
1,000 L. & S. c. 98.	93	100	do.		62⅝
5,000 Ced. F. & M. 1st.	78	300	do.		62¼
5,000 B., H. & E. g'd.	12	100	do.		62⅜
200 Adams Express	94	300	do.	s3.	62¼
10 do.	b. c.	94¼	300	do.	62⅜
100 Amer. Ex.	b. c.	51	600	do.	62⅜
100 Wells-Fargo	b. c.	82⅜	100	C. & I.	b. c. b3. 103⅝
100 Quicksilver	b. c.	18¾	100	do.	100⅝
100 Del. & Hud.	b. c.	55⅜	200	C., M. & St. P.	31⅝
10 do.		55⅜	400	do.	31⅞
10 do.		56	400	C., M. & St. Paul pf.	b. c. 67¼
200 do.		55⅝	200	do.	67⅜
100 do.		55⅝	100	do.	66⅞
200 Q.-J. & Pac. Tel.	b. c.	20	700	do.	66⅝
1300 West. Un.	b. c.	84	100	do.	66¾
400 do.	b3.	84⅛	200	do.	67⅛
400 do.		84	300	do.	67⅜
200 do.		83⅞	100	D., L. & W.	b. c. c. 86⅞
400 do.		83⅞	200	do.	87
450 do.		83½	500	do.	86¾
200 do.		83⅜	100	do.	86⅝
200 do.		83⅜	100

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 7, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—DANITES, OR THE HEART OF THE SIERRAS—Mr. McKee Rankin, E. T. Ringgold, Vining Bowers, Miss Kitty Blanchard.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—PINK DOMINOS—Mr. Charles F. Coghlan, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Mrs. Agnes Booth, Miss Dietz. Matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OXIGEN—Miss Lydia Thompson and Company.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE DARK CITY—Mr. F. Hardenberg, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Ada Dyas.

PARK THEATRE.—THE CRUSHED TRAGEDIAN—Mr. E. A. Sothern.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—WILD FLOWERS OF MEXICO.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—BURLESQUE AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, George Knight.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—GRAND CONCERT AND SUMMER NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States, north-east to north-west winds, cooler, cloudy, and rainy weather, possibly followed by rising barometer and clearing weather.

At a meeting of the Cabinet, yesterday, it was decided to make new appointments for the offices of Collector, Surveyor, and Naval Officer of the Port of New-York. These appointments will probably not be made till the Senate is in session, first, it is said, to allow time to select good men, and, second, to evade the necessity of assigning reasons for superseding the present incumbents. There is a strong flavor of disingenuousness about this business. The cases of the three chief officials of the Custom-house are entirely distinct and ought to have been frankly dealt with on their individual merits. The term for which Collector ARTHUR was appointed has not expired; so far from there being any charge of official misconduct against him, his course in connection with the Jay investigating committee and in carrying out the recommendations of that body is highly commended; and one member of the Cabinet goes so far as to intimate that another equally important position will be tendered him on his vacating the Collectorship. Gen. SHARPE'S term as Surveyor has expired, and he has withdrawn his name as an applicant for reappointment. But, on the President's own theory, a good officer is entitled to at least one reappointment, and on the theory of most civil service reformers an officer should be removed only "for cause." Failing any charge against the Surveyor's efficiency or fidelity, his claim for a reappointment is a very sound one. The appointment of Mr. CORNELL as Naval Officer, like the appointment of Mr. DUTCHER as Appraiser, was one of the last political tricks perpetrated under the old system. Mr. CORNELL has, rather ostentatiously, disregarded the mandate of the Administration, and might very properly be dealt with according to his deserts. How "public interests" can be "better served" by lumping together the cases of these three officers and leaving the appointment of their successors to become a likely subject of political dickering in the Senate, it is not very easy to understand.

The transaction is not made any more intelligible by the assurance of Secretary SHERMAN that the men to be selected for the chief positions in the Custom-house will "not only be acceptable in every way to the business community but will also be approved Republicans." Why "approved Republicans?" If it be merely a question of the victors and the spoils, what earthly chance is there of any permanent system of civil service reform, and what is the use of enjoining the office-holder against manifesting his Republicanism in the most approved fashion by a participation in active politics? The type of Republicanism approved by this Administration may not be acceptable to the next, and there may come an Administration to which all types of Republicanism are abominable. But as the precise color of the political creed of the official has been made one of the conditions of his appointment, it may, apparently, be made one of the reasons for his removal. And so we should still have a public service perpetually changing with the changes in party supremacy, only the new methods would be less manly and less openly avowed than the old. That is not civil service reform whoever is responsible for it, and it would probably have been well that the "reorganization" of the New York Custom-house should have been postponed till it could have been effected on some intelligible theory, and should have had a chance of outlasting the official term of its authors.

The Berlin *Börser Zeitung*, quoted by the *Economist* of London, estimates that of the $200,000,000 silver coin withdrawn by the German Government about one-half has been recoined and $75,000,000 sold, and that $25,000,000 remain on hand for disposal. The estimate is admitted to be of very uncertain accuracy, but whatever error there may be in it, the amount of silver on hand is probably not understated. The silver coin, remaining in circulation is in one-thaler pieces, and will be withdrawn at the discretion of the Government, no date having been fixed by law for its demonetization, and the present rate of withdrawal is considerably slower than that heretofore maintained. This, the *Economist* thinks, is probably due to the large amount of silver in hand and not easily disposed of. The *Economist* suggests the removal of the duty on silver plate in England to stimulate the demand for silver and relieve the Indian Exchequer. That is certainly a more business-like proposition than our silver maniacs' notion of making silver a legal tender.

Victorious on the right, imperiled on the left—such is the present anomalous position of the Russian Army. The victory of Lovatz, and the brilliant valor which achieved it, have amply atoned the former disaster at Plevna; but the pressure exercised by the main Army upon OSMAN Pasha is being retorted upon itself by MEHEMET ALI. The latter's passage of the Lom and threatening movement westward are the natural consequences of his victory at Karasan, which gave him the possession of the heights commanding the Kara-Lom (Black Lom) on one side, and the Ak-Lom (White Lom) on the other. The demonstration against Biela is doubtless a feint, his real object being probably Tirnova; and a very great stake depends upon the force which he can bring to bear upon the Russian line at this point. The received estimates of his strength differ considerably, some rating it as low as 60,000, others as high as 100,000. In all probability 75,000 is nearer the actual total—a force quite sufficient, if vigorously handled, to make the Russian position on the Yantra an extremely critical one. Thus, in this extraordinary system of mutual blockade, OSMAN Pasha is hemmed in by the Army of Tirnova, which is beleaguered by MEHEMET ALI, who is hampered in turn by the Russian troops along the Balkan, which are themselves watched by SULEIMAN Pasha.

Our Democratic friends have taken to calling each other bad names—that is, they have begun to speak the truth about each other. The Troy *Press*, the other day, declared its conviction that the Tammany machine was run by "rowdies and sharpers," and KELLY'S paper in this City has been lately engaged in proving that the Kings County Democracy is under the control of jobbers, thieves, and "bucket-shop statesmen." The Albany *Argus* has stated that the *World* is mainly owned by THOMAS A. SCOTT, and that it is hired to subordinate the interests of New-York to those of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. The *World* retorts by showing, through the medium of a "special correspondent," that the *Argus* tried to beat TILDEN, and that its present editor is a Republican renegade. The reply of the *Argus* may be readily guessed at, and it will probably tend to show that the Democratic editor of the period is a person who has fallen from the higher plane of Republican journalism into Democracy and bad company. The people who expected that this would be a dull year in politics are likely to be disappointed.

The farce of the Aldermanic investigation into the Tweed Ring was formally opened yesterday. The ingenuous witness gave some details of the combinations in the old Board of Supervisors which are not exactly new and some reminiscences about the "social meetings" between Mayor HOFFMAN, Controller BRENNAN, and himself which are not strictly true. In trying to account for the formation of the Ring, TWEED makes a sudden jump from the period when merely "political questions" were discussed over City Hall lunches and the time when it dawned upon him that nothing could be done in the State Senate without paying for it. He omits to trace the connection between the passage of the bill which enabled the City to issue bonds in payment of judgments and the long series of fraudulent warrants which were the outcome of the bogus claims against which no honest defense was made. HOFFMAN set that ball a-rolling by his signature of warrants for "adjusted claims" to the amount of some three-quarters of a million, and COMAN, in the "unavoidable absence" of the Mayor, signed such warrants by the score to the great satisfaction of the persons who were then engaged in working the campaign of 1868, and in laying the foundation of their private fortunes on the spoils of the City. TWEED'S memory is subject to convenient lapses, which no member of the Investigating Committee is likely to be able to help him to supply.

THE REVIVAL OF TRADE.

The testimony in regard to the improvement which is taking place in various departments of trade is too widely diffused and too conclusive to be disputed. Much of it is at our doors. The incredulity produced by former disappointments disappears before the results of actual observation. We have got beyond the formula which long served to check despondency and sow the seed of hope. "The bottom has been reached," is a phrase that no longer satisfies. Improvement has actually begun. We see signs of it everywhere—in the bustle of wholesale houses, in the more cheerful tone of the retailers, in the street throng and in the presence of strangers from all parts of the country. There might be some reason for questioning the sufficiency of this evidence if it was at variance with the experience of other places. Fortunately, what is true of New-York is equally true of the other great distributing centres. Our correspondence from Chicago has shown that in most branches of business something like buoyancy once more prevails. Several of them are almost as busy as in olden times; others await confidently the flow of the trade which has already reached their neighbors. If St. Louis speaks more cautiously, it is because that city has allowed itself to be outstripped by Chicago in the race for the wholesale trade of the North-west. And so, with slight variations, the story comes from far and near. Even Philadelphia, which since the excitement of the Centennial has slept the sleep which seems to know no waking, rubs its eyes once more and discerns an influx of customers. Moreover, one suggestive fact comes to us from cities so diverse in their character and surroundings as Philadelphia and Chicago: it is, that in particular branches of business, notably in dry goods, the demand is not only for more goods but for better goods. The enforced frugality of the hard times made cheapness a prime condition. It would be strange indeed if the first break in the clouds were followed by a return to old habits of expensiveness. But this is not necessarily the interpretation to be placed upon the reports received. "For the first time in four years, the merchants in the country are sending in orders for enormous quantities of goods," writes our Chicago correspondent, and he adds that "as a rule they want goods several degrees better in quality than in years preceding." We take the meaning to be, that under the influences which are bringing about the revival of trade, Western consumers are encouraged to satisfy wants which they have for three or four years repressed.

So far as the Southern trade is concerned, there can be no doubt that the frugality engendered by the war has made the Southern people relatively better off than the people of any other section. They were rendered economical of necessity, while other sections rioted in extravagance and boasted of a prosperity which was very largely fictitious. While, then, the South is in some respects behind the North and West, the condition of the great body of its people is really superior to that of the corresponding classes elsewhere. To say that they are content with a lower standard of comfort, is not to lessen the significance of the main fact. The curtailment of their wants has virtually secured to them an increase of independence. They cannot be said to be thrifty, because thrift implies a sagacious economy, which certainly cannot be claimed for the Southern people generally. But frugality they have acquired; harder work has become familiar to them; and these conditions, combined, have increased their means as consumers, and so laid the foundation for the more active demand for commodities which is the Southern contribution to the general improvement of trade.

As regards the North and West, the prime cause of the change is the exceptional magnitude and excellence of the crop, and the exceptional opportunity for the profitable sale of the surplus. Not only shall we have more wheat to sell than we ever had before, but the probable wants of our European customers are much in excess of their ordinary experience. Unless the signs fail our farmers will realize eighty or ninety millions of dollars for their wheat more than they realized from the crop of last year. Our absurd navigation laws will deprive the country of one enormous element of profit connected with the better condition of the grain trade. The lion's portion of the carrying trade will fall into the hands of our British customers. They will buy a very large proportion of our surplus wheat, and on the average will pay good prices for it, but their ship-owners will receive the gains which under more rational laws our ship-owners would freely share. Apart from this consideration, however, we have the assurance that the unusual productiveness of the season, and the unusual prospect in the foreign market, are setting the wheels of trade once more in motion. It is certain that the grain-growing States will have millions upon millions to spend in the purchase of commodities, besides reducing the volume of their indebtedness on account of borrowed money. Naturally, the West feels the effect first and in the largest degree. We feel it here quite as distinctly, and the whole North will acquire new business life as the immediate consequence of the grain accruing to the agricultural interest. East and West will alike participate in the prosperity of which the West is the more direct source.

It is satisfactory to know that the country is in a position to reap the full benefit of the improvement. The collapse which destroyed vast amounts of property entailed ruin and suffering, but it left some compensation in the revision of business plans and in the retrenchment which is apparent in every branch of trade. Whether our traders have, as a class, boldly written off the excesses of valuation which attended the era of inflation and apparent prosperity,—whether, in other words, they have fully recognized the fact of shrinkage in all forms of capital and investment,—is a question not easily answered. At least they have learned to conduct business on a sounder and more economical basis, and to be satisfied with a smaller percentage of profit. The effect of the revival, therefore, will be more wholesome than it would have been before the unpalatable lesson had been learned. Not less important will be the indirect results. Every gleam of business activity and profit lessens the danger arising from the prevalence of financial errors and strengthens the probability of resumption in 1879. Demagogism has no auxiliary equal to hard times; with the disappearance of these, its work will be suspended. Besides, the financial transactions attendant upon the new phases of the grain trade will obviate hindrances to some of the necessary operations of the Treasury, and will render preparations for specie payments comparatively easy. The business community, who have timidly shrunk from imaginary evils associated with resumption, will derive courage from the improvement of their own condition. Thus the revival promises to assist the process by which the country will regain financial health and strength, as well as to bring substantial relief to multitudes who have suffered terribly from prolonged depression and distress.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

The election for State officers which takes place in Maine next Monday promises to be a somewhat tame affair. For twenty years the Republican Party of that Commonwealth has been successful, yet year after year the Democrats have called conventions, nominated candidates, and with a loud flourish of trumpets entered upon a fresh contest. Last year, it will be remembered, they were, or at least pretended to be, particularly sanguine of success. They declared that the people were tired of what was called the Blaine dictation; that they would no longer consent to have the affairs of their State controlled and administered by one man. They were going to "throw off the yoke," so to speak, and be freemen once again. The recently-defeated candidate for the Presidency has always been regarded as a very shrewd political manager, but he was not shrewd enough to deal with the Maine Democrats. He actually believed the assertions to which we refer, and, entertaining the absurd notion that the old Pine Tree State could be carried for "TILDEN and reform," he was foolish enough to send an exceedingly large barrel of money to be spent in making assurance doubly sure. Some of the most notorious Democratic orators—SAM BARD, the ex-Postmaster of Atlanta, and JOHN FELLOWS, the ex-Confederate Colonel, for instance—made glowing speeches in every hamlet from Bangor to Portland, and even up on the Canada border. But their eloquence was all to no purpose; for, by a majority of fifteen thousand votes, the people of Maine declined to accept the services of the Democratic candidate.

In spite of this somewhat disheartening mishap, the unterrified, with a persistency worthy of a better cause, again came to the front this year. They held a convention and listened to a number of the old war-horses who repeated that pleasing rhyme, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again," and assured them that in this election they were certain of success. The Republican Party was represented as being hopelessly divided on the President's Southern policy and the civil service order, and the Democratic speakers declared, with much apparent confidence, that "BLAINE and his clan" had triumphed for the last time. Then they denounced the "Presidential fraud" in very harsh terms, nominated a gentleman named WILLIAMS for Governor, and adjourned their convention to organize for victory. But a cruel fate had ordained that they were once more to be disappointed. Mr. WILLIAMS was not the kind of a person they took him to be. In fact, he soon began to display traits of honesty and nobility of character quite unpardonable in a Democratic candidate for office. He did not believe that the President of the United States was a fraud, and he said so. Further than this, he dared to express the opinion that Mr. HAYES had obtained his position fairly and honestly, and in strict accordance with the laws. This was more than the Democratic faithful could bear. They felt themselves wounded in their tenderest point—stabbed by the man upon whom they had heaped honors. In this new trouble they forgot all about their grievance against the President, and they are now united in declaring that WILLIAMS, and not HAYES, is the greatest fraud in American politics. They tried to get him to resign his place on the State ticket, but he refused to oblige them, and now they are substantially without a candidate.

From this unfortunate position the Democratic leaders are entirely unable to extricate themselves. They are prolific of suggestions, but can unite upon no plan which promises to get them out of their troubles. One gentleman, the most prominent Democrat in Oxford County, proposes that "pasters similar to those in use in New-York" be prepared, and that upon them be printed the name of old JOSEPH TICOMB, of Kennebunk, for Governor in place of "the traitor WILLIAMS." Other prominent Democrats suggest that the party refuse to vote for any candidate for Governor, thus "displaying their indignation at the base treachery which has been practiced upon them." Very naturally these divers propositions and the course pursued by Mr. WILLIAMS has led to many warm disputes among the faithful. They have even gone so far as to call each other hard names. Mr. PILLSBURY, the Chairman of the State Central Committee, charges that Mr. EMERY, one of the war horses, does not always tell the truth, and Mr. EMERY retorts by declaring in the public prints that "EBEN F. PILLSBURY, having engaged in a conspiracy to sell out the Democratic Party of Maine to the fraudulent Administration in Washington, and finding the rotten grounds upon which he has undertaken to do so exposed to public view, boldly resorts to falsehood to excuse his crime." We need hardly state that these and several other complimentary personal references, which are now being exchanged by the Maine Democrats, do not tend to increase their harmony or good feeling. It is a somewhat remarkable fact, however, that in spite of the many difficulties which confront them, in spite of the many dissensions among their leaders, they still profess to believe that they will be successful in the approaching contest. Mr. PILLSBURY, in a recent "confidential" circular, mailed, after the Tilden fashion, to the Chairman of each of the County Committees, says: "A quiet but vigorous effort among the live men and active workers of our party in every town will give us the State." There may be a few people who believe this statement. They will have to be looked for in the backwoods of Maine, however, and after Monday's election it will be exceedingly difficult to find them even there.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS.

A certain famous wit was once invited to dinner by a miser, who placed on the table two microscopic cutlets, with the ominous comment, "You see your dinner." The wag promptly helped himself to both, and retorted: "Yes, but I don't see *yours!*" The same inequality of division characterizes the descriptions given of the Russian officers by Col. BRACKENBURY and by his brother critics at the seat of war, the one taking all their good points, the other none at all. One account sets before us a model mess, containing "not a single man given to quarreling or intoxication"; the other startles us with a crowd of gamesters, drunkards, and libertines, incapable in action, neglectful of duty, and, in a word, amply verifying the bitter old saying, "The best army is the one which has lost all its officers."

But this seeming contradiction is easily accounted for. At home the majority of these men live in a perpetual whirl of gayety, with a vast amount of idle time on their hands, exposed to all the temptations of a great city, with little or nothing to keep them steady. In the field they are seen under the purifying influences of hard service and trying duty, with a weighty responsibility to sober them and the hope of distinction to spur them on. In presence of the enemy the veriest scapegrace will often show himself capable of better things; and few veteran commanders cannot parallel from their own experience the famous assault of Minorca, when "the General's threat that no intoxicated person should be allowed to join the forlorn hope produced a temperance unexampled in the annals of the regiment."

Russian officers may be broadly divided into two classes—men of good family, who have held commissions from the outset and veterans who have fought their way up from the ranks. Each class has its own characteristic merits and defects. The Porphyrogeniti are lavish and careless, lax in their notions of duty, prone to high living and high play, but polite, pleasant, and in every sense "good company." The self-made men are apt to be harsh and narrow-minded, strict even to cruelty in obeying orders, but rigidly faithful, always attentive to duty, and, as those can testify who have encountered them in Siberia and Central Asia, often far kinder, in their rough way, than men of more prepossessing exterior. Perhaps the best living type of this latter class is Gen. KOLPAKOVSKI, the military Governor of the Semiretchinsk (Seven Rivers) District, in the north-east angle of Russian Turkistan. Possessed of vast strength and commanding stature, with a cool courage never shaken by any peril, he has earned the respect of the native tribes by a series of exploits such as they can fully appreciate. On one occasion he achieved a three day's ride across the steppes, leaving on the way, utterly exhausted, eleven of his twelve Tartar attendants—in honor of which feat the tribe gave him an unpronounceable native title signifying "the chief with the iron body." His method of dealing with his men is sufficiently exemplified by the following anecdote: During the campaign of 1871, which first planted the Russian flag beyond the Chinese border, Gen. (then Col.) KOLPAKOVSKI was crossing the mountains with a detachment of Cossacks, when one of them announced that his horse had fallen lame. The Colonel promptly sent him back; but when a second Cossack, coveting the like indulgence, came up with a similar complaint KOLPAKOVSKI bade him dismount and lead his horse over the rocks, an exercise which, in a temperature of 95 degrees in the shade, left the unfortunate man all but dead by nightfall.

The charge of indifference to the welfare of their men, so often brought against the town-bred officers, though lamentably true in many cases, is by no means so in all. Those who were in St. Petersburg five years ago, remember the case of a young subaltern who, after a long and hard day's work, was found, late in the evening, teaching some of his men to read and write, and answering all their questions with unwearied kindness. Unhappily, all Russian officers are not of this type; and what they *may* become under the training of the capital, a single instance will show. In 1872, a young Lieutenant in one of the "crack" regiments, being grossly annoyed by his comrades on account of his non-participation in their orgies, demanded satisfaction, and, being refused it, laid the case before his Colonel. The latter treated him so discourteously as to provoke him to a challenge, which the commanding officer scornfully declined. Next morning, as the Colonel was strolling along the Nevski Prospect, (the Russian Broadway,) he found himself collared by the injured subaltern, who gave him a hearty thrashing there and then, the Colonel's only effort at resistance being to shriek for the Police. The affair resulted in the Colonel being cashiered and his assailant reduced to the ranks; but the latter's bravery during the Khivâ expedition regained him his former grade. Such facts require no comment.

A MISSISSIPPI MONSTER.

A great many able monsters have been seen at sea by sea Captains in different states of gin, but the fresh-water monster which is at present infesting the waters of the Mississippi surpasses the ablest of them. For some time a variety of phenomena have occurred in the Mississippi of which no adequate explanation could be devised. For example, a row-boat twenty feet long and containing two large colored men was recently crossing the river when it suddenly rose ten feet in the air, spilling the oarsmen, and filling them with a sudden fear that the awful day of reckoning for surreptitious chickens was at hand. About the same time a cow which was accustomed to feed on the bank of the river was missed, and after a prolonged search half of her was found floating in the water, while the other half has never yet been found. Unfortunately, the half that was lost included the milk department of the cow, so that the owner was naturally quite inconsolable. Of course, the sudden rising of colored and other persons in the air and the dismemberment of men and animals is a frequent feature of the natural scenery on the Father of Waters, but incidents of this kind have never hitherto occurred except in connection with a steam-boat boiler. Now, in the two cases just mentioned there was no steamboat within scalding distance, and hence the conclusion that some novel force had elevated two colored men and divided a cow was irresistible.

The mystery which hung over these casualties was accidentally dispelled the other day by the discovery of an aquatic monster of novel construction and remarkable merit. Mr. JACOB ERST, a German gentleman residing fifty miles below St. Louis, was riding along the bank of the river when he saw a monster of hideous mien lying on the sand. For the first time in his life Mr. ERST felt a momentary fear that after all lager-beer might possess intoxicating qualities. While he had not the slightest fear of the monster, his desire to obtain some other man's opinion as to beer led him to gallop his horse to a neighbor's house and to ask the neighbor's opinion. Incidentally he mentioned having seen a few hundred yards of monster, whereupon the neighbor hastily armed himself with two sons and several rifles, and set out, threatening slaughter against all manner of voracious "insects."

The monster kindly waited to receive his visitors, and there is no doubt that he astonished them. A more intricate animal has seldom, if ever, been seen outside of the geographical area of cheap whisky. "A hasty survey" was made of the monster—doubtless by a system of triangulation—and he was found to be seventy feet long. His enormous body consisted principally of snake, with a variety of bird, beast, and reptile attachments. The head was shaped like that of "a dog with a long pelican's bill," and it may be parenthetically remarked that this style of dog, which seems to be familiar in the South-west, must be much less addicted to biting than is the usual dog, and hence ought to be generally substituted for the latter. The bill, in this instance, was five feet long, which was not out of proportion to the entire length of the monster, though it was probably longer than the bill of the average Mississippi dog. The animal's body was about the diameter of a flour barrel, and was covered with large and brilliant scales. The neck was ornamented with a horse's mane of great length, and in conspicuous need of a comb. In addition to six strong legs the monster had also a pair of fins of such immense size as to be more properly called paddles. In point of tail he was especially monstrous, since on the very extremity of his tail was placed a large and beautifully carved fan. Whether this was intended as a propeller, or was merely added with a view to flies, does not appear, but all naturalists will admit that an animal with a fan on the end of its tail is something entirely new.

The monster was not asleep, for it was purring to itself in a loud and self-satisfied tone when the neighbor and his two sons opened fire upon it. It need hardly be mentioned that the rifle-bullets fell harmlessly from its impenetrable scales, for it is idle to suppose that, in this present day of long range breech-loaders, a new and expensive animal would be built without bullet-proof sides. However, the monster's attention was attracted by the firing, and it slowly dragged itself to the water. Once afloat it swam with great rapidity, spurting water to an enormous height and roaring like an entire colored camp-meeting. Finally it sank out of sight below the surface of the river, and the astonished neighbor, turning to his no less astonished sons, remarked, with every appearance of extreme earnestness, and with a prophetic insight into the future of the average Mississippi Democrat: "Well! I'll be——." But, perhaps, his remark had better be omitted. As for Mr. JACOB ERST, he was for some time uncertain as to whether he was dreaming or was wide awake, and it was not until he had taken a German sausage from his saddle-bag and eaten at least half of it that he could convince himself of the reality of his adventure and return to his original opinion that beer is not intoxicating.

It will be readily admitted that this Mississippi monster "lays over"—as a Western statesman would phrase it—any mere sea-serpent. What is a simple snake, however large it may be, in comparison with a combined snake, dog, pelican, and alligator, fitted with legs and fins, together with a fan attachment? It will not do to say of this animal, as frivolous scientific persons have said of the sea-serpent, that it is a purely subjective reptile, due to the action of alcohol upon the gray matter of the brain. The fact that it was seen by a German and three South-western Americans is a sufficient answer to any such theory, since its acceptance would involve the admission that the symptoms of beer and whisky are identical. There are but two theories that will fully account for so extensive and so diversified a monster. The one is that the animal in question is a solitary ichthyosaurus which has survived the extinction of the rest of its species, and which has been completely renovated and lavishly redecorated for the Summer season on the Mississippi. The general plan of the reptile corresponds closely to that of the ancient ichthyosaurus, and it has had abundant time within the last few millions of years to develop a few legs, a mane, and a caudal fan.

The other theory is that the whole story is the invention of a wicked Western editor, and that there never was any Mr. ERST or any neighbor or any monster or any Mississippi River or anything. The best thing that can be done in the circumstances is to apply to Mr. STANLEY MATTHEWS for a full explanation of the affair. Beyond a possibility of doubt he knows all about it, as well as all about everything else.

GENERAL NOTES.

Unless the House elects about six Speakers, there are going to be about five terribly disappointed Democrats.

The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country is to be held in Boston on Wednesday, Oct. 3.

Ex-Gov. Stone has been nominated for the lower house of the Legislature of Iowa by the Republicans of Marion County.

A handbill announcing a negro picnic in Tennessee requested persons attending to leave their pistols and razors at home.

The Virginia Democrats are running for State officers two Generals and a Colonel, and they have among them three good arms and five legs.

The Geneseo *Republican* says that Mr. George Raines, a Liberal of 1872, is a candidate for Attorney-General on the Democratic State ticket.

A Georgia editor remarks of a brother driver of the quill that an idea could go through his head from ear to ear without meeting any sort of obstruction.

The Missouri Greenbackers imagine that they will require a three-days' State Convention, and have issued the call in accordance with that idea. It meets Oct. 3.

Fairfield County, S. C., was carried by the Democrats by 1,200 to 1,500 majority at a special election held on Tuesday. The Republican majority last Fall was 673.

Two white residents of La Grange, Ga., have given $1,000 to found a free school for the negroes, and the colored people have raised an equal amount for the same purpose.

Some time ago a party went from Covington, Ky., to the Black Hills. All had returned save one, and he came back last week on a dilapidated pony, which he had ridden all the way from Deadwood City.

The Trenton (N. J.) *Gazette* believes that the mission of the horse as a drawer of merchandise in cities is about fulfilled, and the prejudice against steam must be overcome, and trains be loaded at the doors of warehouses.

A letter received in Toronto, from a person in a high position in the North-west, says that Sitting Bull was quietly in camp near the woods on the 17th of August, but was very anxious for the United States Commissioners to hurry along.

A Connecticut man, whose death was falsely reported in a newspaper, writes: "It's a mistake. I've no thought of dying. I couldn't afford it, when funeral prices are up higher than a kite, and potatoes worth only 50 cents per bushel in Waterbury."

She was a Massachusetts woman, and she had been to the Museum in Boston to see the performance of "Evangeline." Returning home in the cars she made one criticism, and it was an intelligent one. It was: "I think that heifer ought to be repaired."

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal* welcomes the Presidential party as "the junketing gabblers," and predicts that they will be the source of "the most unmitigated bosh that ever driveled from the lips of public functionaries." Evidently the *Appeal* requires conciliation.

A Virginia young lady died recently after a long and painful illness. Her sister came into the room and threw herself upon the death-bed in a paroxysm of grief. Presently the attendants thought she had fainted. They lifted her up and found that she, too, was dead.

It seems that the people of Maine are to vote on Monday upon two proposed amendments to their State Constitution. One limits the amount of municipal indebtedness to 5 per cent. of the valuation of the town; the other requires the prepayment of a poll tax by electors.

A man has been fined $5 in a North Carolina town for exhibiting snakes without a license. The snakes are held for the payment of the $5, and the owner of the building in which they were exhibited claims them as against the city for rent. Altogether, the exhibition has not turned out profitably.

The Elizabeth *Journal* states authoritatively that both Senator Magie and Hon. Amos Clark, Jr., are out of the field as candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor of New-Jersey. It favorably receives the suggestion that ex-Senator Frederick A. Potts, of Hunterdon, be nominated.

Here is a bit of news from the Raleigh (N. C.) *Observer*: "The South for 12 weary years has been holding out olive branches, so long and so many of them, indeed, that if the supply was not well-nigh inexhaustible there would not be any left to hold out—that is to say, none green and unwithered."

Alexander H. Stephens is reported as saying of Robert Toombs in his youth: "Soon that lad was himself a member of the bar, and ere long, his genius, shining forth like a diamond in a dust heap, was at once appreciated and patronized." That is pretty severe on his brother members of the bar at the time.

Congressman William Lawrence predicts a Republican victory in Ohio for several reasons, including the restraining influence of the Registry law, the division of the Democrats on the subject of the currency, the alarm of business men and manufacturers at the inflation utterances of Pendleton and Ewing, and the satisfaction of the Republican working men with the Republican platform.

Brown, of Boston, had an epitaph to be proud of. It reads: "Elisha Brown, of Boston, who in October, 1769, during 17 days, inspired with a generous zeal for the laws, bravely and successfully opposed a whole British regiment in their violent attempt to force him from his legal habitation. Happy citizen, when called singly to be barrier to the liberties of a continent." By the way, tombstones never lie.

Gen. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, writes that he has a heartfelt sympathy with any well-directed movement to secure the industries of the country from the grip of the usurers. If he and such as he would do what they can to relieve the working men from the malign influences of demagogues, they would, to be sure, destroy their own opportunities for political advancement, but they would be potent for good to the working men's true interests.

Gen. Hawley says: "I find no trouble in getting along with Confederate soldiers. Men who went into the war with the feeling at their hearts' core that they were in the right have a bond of union between them. When we find men who live up to their ideas of honor and right, we should not ask them to get down on their knees, or ask them to take back anything. There are more of those men from year to year who are coming to the conclusion that history is vindicating us and showing that our side was right considered in the light of Christianity."

OBITUARY.

JUDGE JAMES C. HOPKINS.

A dispatch from Madison, Wis., announces the death of Judge James Campbell Hopkins, of the United States District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin, in that city last Monday morning, and that his funeral took place on Wednesday. The deceased was born in Pawlett, Vt., April 27, 1819. He was the fourth of nine children, being the eldest of the boys, of whom there were three. The Hopkins household at Pawlett was a branch of the old, early-immigrating Scotch-Irish family of which Bishop Hopkins has been so conspicuous a member. They were natives of Vermont for several generations back, and the father of James C. followed the pastoral pursuits with which most of his family had identified themselves. James, with most of his brothers and sisters, remained with his father until he had arrived at his majority, though he often desired to follow in the footsteps of his brother Benjamin, (the future Congressman,) who had early entered a mercantile life. To the district school, like the great majority of the self-made men of our race and country, James was indebted for his earlier scholastic knowledge. The academy at North Granville, N. Y., afterward furnished instruction of a more extended character, and although he did not graduate from this institution of learning, he there laid a very fair foundation for the theoretical and practical studies of a busy professional life. The elder Hopkins meanwhile had struck out for what he deemed the more fertile fields of Washington County, N. Y., where he located a farm at Hebron. Later, when James was about 17 years of age, he removed to Granville; in the north village of the same name, his eldest son received his education. At the age of 21 years James left the farm and the academy and entered the law office of his uncle, James Campbell, after whom he was named. At the close of a thorough course of study the young student was admitted to the Bar, and, returning to the parental village of Granville, soon entered into what was considered a good practice in those early days.

The first office held by the deceased was that of Postmaster of Granville. In 1854 he was nominated by the Whigs for the State Senate, and after a lively campaign carried the day over his opponent by a good majority. At the close of his term of two years his services were considered to have been worthy of recognition, and he was renominated by the Whig Convention of 1856. It was a time of great political excitement, and Senator Hopkins fell a victim to the Know-Nothing whirlwind, which swept everything before it in his section. The following year his brother, Benjamin F., induced him to emigrate to Madison, the Capital of Wisconsin, where the former had been successfully located for some years previous. There he commenced a lucrative law practice, which he maintained till 1870, when, upon the division of Wisconsin into two districts, he was appointed Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin. He has since discharged the high and important trusts of this office with marked ability, unswerving and unchallenged integrity, cool judgment, and rare impartiality, to the honor of his court and his own private character. His quick intelligence and private worth won him the life-long friendship of William H. Seward, with whom he was on the closest terms of intimacy.

Judge Hopkins was married in 1838 to an accomplished young lady of Schaghticoke, Rensselaer County, N. Y. This lady died in Madison in 1858, leaving two children, George and Jennie, who are still living, the former being engaged in business in Chicago. The Judge next married Miss Cornelia Bradley, of Beloit, in 1859, who survives her husband. The children by this union are six in number, two boys and four girls. The Judge's father, Ervin Hopkins, now in his ninetieth year, is living in Madison with his daughter, Mrs. A. S. Frank, another daughter being the wife of Hon. Horace Rublee, late Minister to Switzerland; the mother of the deceased died in Madison some 10 years ago, having lived to see her son attain high honors and financial success in his profession. The health of the deceased for some two years past has been precarious, inflammatory rheumatism often disabling him from professional duties; within the past six months the heart has been attacked, and during this time there has been a gradual fading away, with short seasons of respite only, in which he attended to his duties on the bench, but only to return to a sick bed more prostrated than before. His demise has been expected from day to day for many weeks past, and often his entire family, who were all with him, except Mrs. Rublee, were summoned about his bed, to hear his last words, but the lamp of life would again flicker up and delusively promise a longer lease of existence.

HON. JESSE LAZEAR.

The death of Hon. Jesse Lazear is announced in the Pittsburg, Penn., papers as having occurred at his farm near Baltimore, a few days ago. Gen. Lazear was a native of Greene County, Penn., and was born Dec. 12, 1804. He was self-educated, and worked upon a farm until he was of age. In 1829 he was appointed Register and Recorder for the county, having previously served as a clerk in that office. He held this position for three years, when he became Cashier of the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Waynesburg, Penn., in which he remained for over 30 years. In 1860 he was elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress from the district composed of Greene, Washington, and Fayette Counties, Penn., and in 1862 was re-elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, serving on the Committees on Public Expenditures and on Public Buildings. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia Peace Convention in 1866. For the past 15 years Gen. Lazear resided in Maryland. He was a man of sterling integrity and good common sense.

THE CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 6.—Owing to the slowness with which the returns come in, especially in the city, it is impossible at present to give the result as to the legislative election. The returns thus far indicate Republican gains in the interior, but they may be modified by later advices. It is believed Bryant, Democrat, beats Ashbury, Tax-payer, for Mayor in this city. Present indications favor the belief that the Democrats will have a majority in the Legislature, but the result is still in doubt.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

LAST DAY OF THE REUNION AT ST. PAUL—ELECTION OF OFFICERS — A PLEASURE TRIP AND A BANQUET.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 6.—The second and last day of the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee passed off very pleasantly. Upon convening this morning the body proceeded at once to the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted in the choice of the following-named gentlemen: President, Gen. W. T. Sherman; Vice-Presidents, Walter J. Gresham, Indiana; Thomas C. Fletcher, Missouri; Arthur Chetlain, Chicago; W. J. Landrum, Kentucky; Thomas Reynolds, Wisconsin; C. A. Morton, Minnesota; R. F. Patterson, Tennessee; J. C. Everst, Illinois; A. A. Perkins, Iowa; W. R. Williams, Ohio; George H. Heafford, Missouri, and D. W. Heighway, Ohio; Recording Secretary, L. M. Dayton; Corresponding Secretary, A. Hickenloopen; Treasurer, M. F. Force; orator for the next meeting, W. F. Vilas, of Madison, Wis. The society then directed Gen. Force to return its acknowledgments to Gen. Grant for a dispatch which was received from him last evening. A resolution of condolence with the wife and child on the death of a late member of the society, Gen. Giles A. Smith, of Bloomington, Ill., was adopted. After the conclusion of the business meeting the society was entertained by a delegation of citizens, who extended to the visiting veterans an excursion upon the river. The trip was a highly successful one. The party was courteously received by Gen. George Sykes, of the Twentieth Infantry, who commands the post at Fort Snelling. A pleasant stop was made at Minnehaha, and the party proceeded to the fair grounds, where they were welcomed by the officers of the agricultural society in the presence of 20,000 people. The excursion was finished off with a dinner at Minneapolis. To-night the reunion came to an end, as such gatherings generally do, with a banquet, at which there was a very large attendance and much good cheer.

DRAWBACK ON SUGAR AND SYRUP.

CIRCULAR OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT FIXING THE DRAWBACK ON REFINED SUGAR MADE FROM IMPORTED RAW SUGAR—LETTER OF THE SECRETARY ON THE SUBJECT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—A circular to Collectors and other officers of the Customs has been issued from the Treasury Department fixing the following rates of drawback on refined sugar and syrup, wholly manufactured from imported raw sugar, to take effect on and after Oct. 1, 1877:

On loaf, cut-loaf, crushed, granulated, and powdered refined sugar, stove dried, or dried by other equally effective process, entirely the product of foreign, duty-paid sugar, 3 18-100 cents per pound. On refined white coffee sugar, undried, and above No. 20, Dutch standard, in color, entirely the product of foreign, duty-paid sugar, 2 58-100 cents per pound. On all grades of refined coffee sugar, No. 20, Dutch standard, and below in color, entirely the product of foreign, duty-paid sugar, 2 8-100 cents per pound. On syrup, resulting entirely from the refining of foreign, duty-paid sugar, 61/2 cents per gallon. The allowances on sugars will be subject to the deduction of 1 per cent., and the allowances on syrup to the deduction of 10 per cent., as prescribed by law.

The following is a copy of a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury addressed to Collectors of Customs:

"In the matter of drawback on sugar concerning which the department has issued a circular, section 3,019 of the Revised Statutes directs that 'there shall be allowed on all articles wholly manufactured of materials imported on which duties have been paid when exported, a drawback equal in amount to the duty paid on such materials, and no more, to be ascertained under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.' The ascertainment of the proper rates of drawback on sugar has been exceedingly difficult, from the changes in the description of sugar imported, the rates of duty imposed by law, and the new inventions in machinery used in the process of refining. These have made it necessary to change the regulations for the drawback on sugar from time to time. I am entirely satisfied by careful examination of the subject—especially of the reports made by Commissioners—recently held in New-York, Boston, and Baltimore, that the rates of drawback fixed by the regulation of Dec. 17, 1875, are too high, and amount to more than the duty paid by importers on the raw sugar used in the manufacture of the refined sugar, and now amount to a bounty and an actual loss to the Government of a very large sum.

"The chief difficulty grows out of the classification of sugars by the Dutch standard, which fixes color rather than value as the only element determining the rate of duty, while, in fact, sugars of a darker color are often more valuable than those of a lighter color. This makes it the interest of the refiner either to give a darker color to sugar in the process of manufacture, or to artificially color the sugar after manufacture, with a view to obtain lower rates of duty. If the duty were fixed at so much per pound, the interest of the refiner is to use the lowest possible grade which will give the required yield of refined sugar, and thus receive back from the Government a greater return than he has paid on the importation of the raw sugar. This difficulty cannot be obviated except by a change of the law, and all the department can do is to ascertain from time to time as nearly as practicable the actual duty paid on the raw sugar, and to fix the drawback at no more and no less than this sum."

The Secretary concludes by saying that in the exercise of this duty he is satisfied that the above rates of drawback will, as nearly as any general rule will allow, refund the duties paid upon the raw sugar used.

PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Pardons have been issued by the President to the following persons: Turner Patterson, convicted of passing counterfeit money, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania; Jeremiah Mullins, Whit. Duvall, Solomon Gurber, and Oliver Brewer, convicted of violating the Internal Revenue laws relating to distilled spirits, and imprisoned in the jail of Lee County, Va.; Benjamin Bryan, convicted of embezzling money from the United States mails, and sentenced by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to one year's imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary; William P. Cooney and Francis J. Maguire, for the forgery of Post Office money order, and sentenced by the Supreme Court of this District to two years in the Albany Penitentiary; Samuel C. Vance, convicted in North Carolina of robbing the mails, and sentenced to one year in the Albany Penitentiary; Emmett R. Sotty, who pleaded guilty in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia to robbing the mails, sentenced not pronounced; T. Crawford Roddy, for violating the laws relating to distilled spirits in Georgia, and sentenced to 10 months' imprisonment in the Fulton County Jail in that State; Henry Meadows, sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the jail of this district for petit larceny; Henry Hall, convicted of assault and, sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment in the jail of this district, and Michael McHugh, who was convicted of breaking open a Post Office with intent to commit larceny, and sentenced to imprisonment for one year in the Albany County Penitentiary.

AMERICAN FIRE ENGINEERS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 6.—The convention of fire chiefs spent the morning inspecting various inventions of apparatus. The committee recommended the use of Gerard's automatic safety system for the detection of water in the holds of steamers. The members attended the opening of the new Merchants' Exchange at 11 o'clock this morning, and were heartily received. Cleveland, Ohio, was selected as the next meeting place. Boston, Detroit, Chicago, Norwich, New Orleans, Louisville, and Omaha were put in nomination. The President appointed the following Executive Committee: John A. Bennett, of Cleveland; H. Clay Sexton, of St. Louis; M. A. Green, of Boston; M. Brenner, of Chicago, and Thomas O'Connor, of New-Orleans. A resolution was adopted tendering thanks to Chief Engineers William Stockell and Henry A. Hill for the manner in which they had discharged their duties as President and Secretary, and to the Mayor, citizens, and press of Nashville for their kindness and earnest welcome of members of the convention. Thanks were also tendered C. M. Ransom, editor of the Baltimore *Underwriter*, for favors rendered. The convention wound up to-night by a grand banquet at the Maxwell House.

SUIT AGAINST TWEED AND OTHERS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Sheriff Wemple, of this county, has served a summons on three of the defendants, resident in this city, in the suit entitled, John B. Marshall against William M. Tweed—John L. Randall, Andrew Randall, and John Bridgeford. The summons is for relief in an action to recover money alleged to be due for iron mine property in Columbia County.

MARINE DISASTERS.

THE LOST BY THE WRECK OF THE SCHOONER C. J. VAN NAME—A STEAMER DISABLED.

PANAMA, South America, Aug. 27.—The names of the passengers lost by the foundering on the 3d of August of the American schooner C. J. Van Name, Capt. John A. Hardy, while on a voyage from New-York to Baracoa, with coal, were Matilda Asmus, aged 12, and Frank Asmus, aged 9. The name of the steward, who was also drowned, was Walter Sill, (colored.) The others, including F. Arunja, a passenger, were rescued from a raft. Capt. Hardy and two others came to Aspinwall, and will return by the steam-ship Colon, Sept. 1. The remainder were placed on board the schooner Richard Denham, bound for New-York, as before reported.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6.—The steamer Braunschweig, Capt. Unduetsch, of the North German Lloyd Line, which should have sailed today for Bremen via Southampton, will not leave for some days. It was found on examining the machinery on her arrival here that a section of her shaft had split. The repair will occasion a delay of probably two or three weeks.

STEAM NAVIGATION CONVENTION.

SECOND DAY OF THE NATIONAL BOARD AT PITTSBURG—DESIRED LEGISLATION STILL UNOBTAINED—THE OHIO CHANNEL AT LOUISVILLE—THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER—THE RIVER LIGHT-HOUSE SYSTEM.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 6.—The convention of the National Board of Steam Navigation met this morning at 10 o'clock. Capt. B. S. Osborn, Recording Secretary, submitted his report for 1876, which, on motion, was accepted and filed.

Capt. Sherlock, from the Executive Committee, in his report submitted, states that no progress has been made toward obtaining the legislation required for the relief of the steam navigation interests of the United States, and the committee earnestly recommend that a vigorous effort be made at the coming session of Congress, with all the influence of those composing the National Board, to secure the amendments to the Steam-boat law sought for the past six years.

Capt. Copeland offered an amendment to Mr. Gould's resolution of yesterday, which requires that matters of local interest, though general in their character, when brought before the board shall be referred to a special committee of five members, selected because of their familiarity with all the facts and conditions surrounding the matter presented. The amendment also provides for a general committee of five to consider the reports of the special committee.

Capt. Brown submitted the report of the Committee on the Propriety of Removing the Rocks and Widening the Channel at Louisville, Ky. The committee consider it practicable and in every way advantageous to the marine interests of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and their tributaries, by giving the aggregate depth of water and offering a more speedy and safe transit through a dangerous part of the rivers between northern and southern points. The cost of this most necessary improvement, the committee estimated, would not exceed $50,000. Capt. Varbie, of Louisville, stated that the committee had a draft prepared showing the improvements suggested to the falls. He referred to the fact that the jetty had at their own expense widened the channel to 48 feet. It is proposed to remove the side ledges at the falls, thus widening the channel 130 feet and giving a greater depth of two feet. He called attention to the fact that frequently on 48 to 60 hours at a great expense, and if this improvement is made, boats can pass over the falls without the slightest delay. Relative to the method to be pursued in obtaining means to make these improvements, there is now in the fund from the receipts of tolls at the canal a sum of $43,000, a surplus not in use, and he believed if the Ohio River was consulted to the advantage may be taken of the present low water to secure improvements to the falls.

Capt. E. W. Gould said he hoped some of the delegates interested in the navigation of the Mississippi River would present a plan for the improvement of that great highway.

Capt. John F. Dravo and Gen. J. K. Moorhead spoke of the success of the Eads jetty system, and the latter said he wanted the system introduced up the Mississippi as far as Cairo. He agreed with Capt. Gould that the Mississippi should be improved from the mouth of the Missouri to New-Orleans, and said he believed this could be done only by the jetty system.

Capt. R. H. Woolfolk offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to take into consideration the question of improving the Mississippi River from the mouth of the Missouri River to New-Orleans, in accordance with the suggestion of Capt. Gould. The resolution was adopted, and the Chairman appointed Capts. E. W. Gould, John A. Befinger; John P. Kesin, of St. Louis; W. M. Jones, of Memphis, and George H. Kerk, of New-Orleans.

Mr. Robert Semple offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to consider the practicability and probable expense of removing the bars in the Ohio River which interfere with navigation, and report to the board at its next annual meeting.

Capt. Varble presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the judgment of the National Board of Steam Navigation that the present charges for the issue to officers of steam-boats are unfair and onerous, and that the Executive Committee be instructed to use its best efforts for their reduction.

Mr. H. W. Hart, of St. Louis, offered the following:

Resolved, That the light-house service as adopted upon our Western rivers is of indispensable service to the interest of navigation, and the convention earnestly recommends to Congress that the appropriation to this branch of the public service shall be proportioned to each district.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Hart explained that the Government was about to make some changes which would be serious to navigation, and which would likely be prevented by the timely action of the National Board.

At 2:30 the board adjourned until 3 P. M.

The board met again at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and the resolution offered by Gen. Negley calling for a committee of three to investigate the Light and Signal Service as now applied to lake and river navigation, and to report such suggestions as will improve this service, was taken up and adopted; and the Chair named as such committee Gen. Negley, Henry Hart, and R. S. Semple. Capt. R. S. Semple offered a resolution providing for the holding of the next annual meeting at the Grand Hotel in Cincinnati. Mr. Shedock said he had never urged Cincinnati as the place for meeting, as heretofore they had nothing to show but Spring Grove Cemetery and the Lunatic Asylum, but now they had other amusement, and would heartily welcome the board. The resolution was adopted. A eulogy of the deceased members of the board, the thanks of the board were tendered the citizens generally for their hospitality, and to Mr. Crossan for the use of the rooms where the board was sitting. Capt. Gould made a few remarks on appropriations and besought members to use all their influence with their Congressmen to secure large appropriations for river improvement. Col. Lebronmaker offered a resolution of thanks to the officers of the board, which was adopted. On motion, the Finance Committee was authorized to make assessments if it was found necessary. The board then adjourned.

THE PRESIDENT'S WESTERN TRIP.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 6.—A large number of prominent citizens of this city irrespective of party have extended a cordial invitation to President Hayes to visit Cincinnati while on his way West, and accept the hospitalities of the city. Mr. Rodgers, the President's Secretary, replied, by direction of the President, that the cordial invitation of the citizens of Cincinnati, his neighbors of former years, gives him much pleasure; that he expects to reach Cincinnati Saturday night, Sept. 15, but at too late an hour to admit of any public demonstration, and that it is the President's intention to spend the following Sunday in the city, but engagements already made prevent a further stay. From a private source, however, it is learned that there is a possibility of such an arrangement of plans as to admit of the President's remaining in the city till Monday night.

CONGRESSMAN FOSTER'S VIEWS.

Hon. Charles Foster, of Ohio, is in Pittsburg, Penn., and has been interviewed by the *Telegraph*. He said he thought it would be as well to let the Democrats organize the House, and let the issues be made on measures. He believes that whoever is elected Speaker will be pledged to constitute the committees in favor of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Referring to President Hayes, Mr. Foster said: "His course has undoubtedly done one thing. It has effectually prevented the Democrats from making any capital whatever out of the manner of his election. His civil service policy, it must be admitted, has created such a feeling among the politicians proper, that hereafter the active men of the politicians, especially the office-seekers, will be lukewarm and unsympathetic. I think there is no mistake about the masses of the people being in sympathy with and applauding the President's efforts as reform, while they may not agree as to all the methods. The Southern policy, in my judgment, is heartily approved by nine-tenths of the people of Ohio of both parties. Upon the whole, I regard the Republican situation as hopeful and the party as quite certain of success."

OSMAN PASHA CRAWFORD.

A TURKISH SOLDIER OF FORTUNE.

IS THE HERO OF PLEVNA AN AMERICAN?—ANTECEDENTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL WHO IS SAID TO BE THE TURKISH GENERAL—HIS CAREER IN MARYLAND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 6.—An interesting portion of the history of Col. B. Clay Crawford, said to be identified as Osman Pasha, is his residence in Maryland, which is in keeping with his career elsewhere. In 1867 he came to Chestertown, Kent County, from Philadelphia, in a steam-yacht called the Tennessee, and purchased a fine estate from ex-Judge Ezekiel Chamberlain, and spent a large amount of money improving it. He seemed to have great wealth, lived in splendid style and entertained liberally. He said that he had commanded a Tennessee battery in the Federal Army during the war, and had afterward served under Juarez against the Imperialists in Mexico. He had gorgeous Mexican outfits and military equipments that he occasionally wore and was fond of displaying. He showed a trunk full of Mexican bonds and coin, and was given to boasting of his military exploits. The leading families of the neighborhood took him up and made him a society favorite. He accepted an invitation from the Democrats to deliver an oration at a political celebration at Chestertown, July 4, 1868, and dumfoundered them with a radical Republican speech. Afterward he established a Republican paper called the *Freeman's Journal*, and became one of the most prominent Republicans of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. He stumped that section for Grant and the State ticket in the campaign of 1868, and your correspondent remembers meeting him at a gathering in Somerset County. He was a brilliant speaker, and so bold in his talk that timid men declined accompanying him. After living in Chestertown some three years, he departed suddenly, leaving behind him a host of unpaid debts, but carrying off all his personal property. He had established a perfumery factory, which failed, and his paper was not a financial success. He also swindled some people by persuading them to indorse his notes, which were never met. His estate was sold for the benefit of his creditors, and shortly afterward he was reported keeping a gambling-house in Philadelphia. About 1873, Marylanders in the Egyptian service wrote home of an American officer known as Osman Bey in the Army of the Khédive, and a personal description tallies with that of Crawford, who was tall and stalwart, with a reckless bearing.

THE NEW CLAIM AS TO THE IDENTITY OF THE GREAT TURKISH GENERAL.

Following is the full text of the letter to the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, in which the claim is made that the Turkish General Osman Pasha is an American named R. Clay Crawford:

MT. WASHINGTON, Ky., Sept. 2, 1877.

I see by a cable telegram in the *Courier-Journal* that Osman Pasha, of the Turkish Army, is believed to be Gen. Bazaine, late a Marshal of the French Army. This is a mistake. I happen to know very well who Osman Pasha is, as I have corresponded with him for several years, and letters have reached him since he has been given command of a division of the Turkish Army. Osman Pasha is an American, a native of Hawkins County, Tenn. His name is R. Clay Crawford. He was Colonel of a regiment of artillery during the late war between the States. He afterward entered the service of the Liberal Government of Mexico and was made a General of Division. He created considerable stir by the capture of Bagdad, Mexico, passing his forces over the Rio Grande from the Texas shore. He finally quarreled with Juarez, the Mexican President, and returned to the United States with a large fortune. He resided for several years at a beautiful country seat on the Delaware, near Philadelphia. His restless disposition caused him to seek excitement, and he entered the service of the Khédive of Egypt, was soon after transferred to the Sultan, and finally commanded the Turkish Army at Plevna. L. B. WICKLIFFE.

Commenting on this communication, the *Courier-Journal* says:

"Our correspondent writes with the directness and relevancy of personal knowledge, and yet he seems ignorant of some of the antecedents of the hero of his sketch. Crawford is, or was, a really extraordinary person. All that his biographer says in the above communication is true. Crawford was a Colonel of artillery in the war: he did go to Mexico, where he rose quickly to the rank of General of Division; he quarreled with Juarez on account of the Bagdad affair, which was really nothing more nor less than a freebooting expedition; on the proceeds of this and other plundering operations he appeared in Wall-street, where he struck a streak of luck, making $1,000,000 at one or two strokes; he bought the magnificent Biddle estate, just out of Philadelphia; lived in great splendor and ostentation a few years, having married a New-York lady, and about 1873 disappeared. He has not been heard from since. He divorced his wife, to whom the letter of our correspondent will come as the first news of a long-lost husband in seven years. All this is corroborative testimony as to the truth of the statement that Osman Pasha and Clay Crawford are one and the same person.

"One of the last acts of Andrew Johnson as a member of Congress from the First District of Tennessee was to appoint Clay Crawford, a resident of the county, a cadet to West Point. That was in the early part of 1853. The lad was turned of 17, of respectable parentage. He had had considerable education in the common schools, and was able to take a good position and to make rapid progress at the Military Academy. But what he gained in learning he lost in conduct. He was a restless, excitable creature, perpetually involving himself and others in trouble, and never content with established law. The result was inevitable, though longer delayed than could have been expected. He was expelled, and left West Point not for lack of intelligence and ambition, but also for recklessness, which attended him in after life. Instead of going quietly to his home in Hawkins County, East Tennessee, he had a mind for seeing the world and a taste for adventure. He went to Kentucky, took to the monotony of the hills and hollows, and his wounded pride rebelled at the thought of reappearing among his old relatives and friends with the disgrace of expulsion upon him. So having some money to go on, he slipped to New-York, and tried life in the Metropolis for a while on his own account.

"Crawford's money soon gave out, and he was thrown upon his wits. These, however, were by no means unfledged and acute. He had many a wrestle with fortune, but young and inexperienced as he was, he always fell upon his feet. He would, perhaps, have escaped to this day had he not become entangled in an affair. Of course it was an affair of the heart. In such circumstances as he found himself it is ever the case that a woman comes upon the scene. Thus it was that he returned to Tennessee to look homeward. Accompanied by his paramour, he had got as far as Wytheville, in Virginia, on his way back to Tennessee, when a fatal mishap befel him. They had put up for the night at the inn of the town. There happened to be lodged there at the same time a rich old cattle dealer just returned from Alabama. He was loaded down with money. The temptation was too great for poor Crawford. He noted all the points of the case, waited for his intended victim to retire, and, when all was still and dark, stole softly to the room of the cattle dealer. The old man was sound asleep, and they tell to-day marvelous stories of the money, which had been carefully deposited under its owner's pillow. About midnight the sleeper awoke, and very naturally felt to find whether his treasure was safe. It was gone. He happened to be a cool, keen, resolute man. He had noticed the wild young fellow with the pretty young woman—had observed the attention they had paid him, and suspicions fell upon them. He got quietly out of bed, and, without disturbing any one, sought the room of the landlord, to whom he communicated the circumstance of the robbery and his belief that the fugitives were guilty in his opinion. They procured a light and a weapon. They then went together to the apartment of the adventurous stranger. Instead of knocking, as they might have done, considering that there was a lady in the case, and gentlemen, they suddenly turned the bolt, and, the door being unlocked, they walked in. A sight indeed met their astonished gaze. There, seated upon the floor, was our ex-cadet and his mistress, the candle between them, busily engaged in counting the cattle dealer's money. The arrest was made at once. The trial and conviction specdily followed, and in a few weeks Crawford found himself in the State Prison of Virginia at Richmond.

"'Poor Clay Crawford!' say, ardent, aspiring! The occupant of a felon's cell. It was hard, but fair, and he languished there many a weary month for years. But there is an end to all things. The war came on. Many reports exist as to how Crawford got out of prison. Some say he escaped. Others say he made terms with the Confederate authorities. The most likely that his time expired. At all events he found himself a free man again. Some time in 1862, after the occupation of Nashville by the Union forces, he turned up in the capital of his native State. His old friend Andrew Johnson was Military Governor. East Tennesseans are proverbially clannish. Where the clan is concerned they are not very squeamish. The future President was always a partisan as well as a statesman. He warmly forgot the past in present retainer. The times were out of joint. After all, Clay Crawford had been imprisoned by the hated Virginians, and that was a recommendation in the eyes of the excited and irascible Union leader. So, once more Andrew Johnson became Clay Crawford's patron and backer. He gave him odd jobs of de ective work. Then he helped him to a commission. Finally, he got him the command of a regiment of artillery. There are many curious stories of the exploits of the young adventurer in connection with the Army of the Cumberland. One of the most credited is that on a certain occasion he sold some 200 of his commanding a substitute broker, who appeared with a large sum of money within his military jurisdiction. And having obtained the money, caused the luckless violator of martial law to be tried as a spy by drum-head court-martial, and, proved guilty of course, to be shot at daylight. Be this as it may, he acquired money and lost repute, so that in 1865 he found it safe to resign and go to Mexico, where he took service with Juarez, contributing to recommend himself for gallantry and capacity, and rising rapidly from a Colonel of Artillery to be a General of Division.

"Our correspondent refers to the Bagdad affair. It was the sensation of the day. The papers were full of it. Although a freebooting exploit, there was a Robin Hood dash about it that pleased public taste, and, when Crawford was forced out of the Mexican service, it made him quite a lion on the frontier. It is said that he was an officer of the day on the occasion when Maximilian was shot. It is certain that he was possessed of many trophies of the dead Emperor when he came East, which he did in 1867, just after the collapse of the empire. He had not wasted his substance. On the contrary, he had added to it. The sack of Bagdad, it was believed at the time, had yielded handsomely, and it was not the only expedition which he had made. When he made his appearance in Washington he was full-handed.

"The old friend Andrew Johnson was President, and would doubtless have helped him if he had required it. But he did not. He had tried his hand as a robber, raider, and soldier, and had a mind for speculation on a larger scale. He would become a king of finance. He would emulate the rising glory of Fisk. He would enter Wall-street. He did so, and won. He struck a streak. One lucky operation after another multiplied his wealth, until he found himself master of a lordly million. He fell in love again, married a beatiful lady living on the Hudson, bought a great estate near Philadelphia, and began a career of luxury and pleasure. Our correspondent is quite right in his reference. He did mainly live like an Oriental. But he was not satisfied. All of a sudden, about three years later, he grew moody, restless, and on fine morning he turned up missing, gone—no one knew how or where. But, assuredly, he went, and from that day to this has not been heard of by any of his old companions in any of his old haunts.

"Our correspondent clears up the mystery. He says positively that he knows that Clay Crawford went to Egypt, that he enlisted in the service of the Khédive, that he succeeded so well that he was promoted and transferred to the service of the Porte, and that he is no other than the hero of Plevna. It is very like. Nothing could be more characteristic. Crawford never lacked audacity or courage, a wild imagination, an adventurous spirit, and a child-like faith in his destiny. A tall, rather handsome man, with light brown hair, and eyes of a peculiar gray, he would arrest attention anywhere. Clad in the brilliant uniform of a Field Marshal of the Turkish Army, with a jeweled colf upon his brow and a flashing cimeter by his side, mounted upon an Arabian charger, he would be very distinguished in appearance. And thus it is that Osman Pasha is not the distinguished Bazaine, but a reckless and remarkable adventurer, Clay Crawford by name, from Hawkins County, Tenn. Stranger things have happened, but this is strange enough."

THE CANALS OF THE STATE.

LARGE DECREASE IN THE RECEIPTS FOR AUGUST COMPARED WITH LAST YEAR—THE SALE OF THE LATERAL CANALS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 6.—The receipts of canal tolls for August as compared with the receipts of the same month last year are given in the following table:

	Aug. 1876.	Aug. 1877.
First week	$32,641 38	$29,193 38
Second week	37,360 23	30,287 03
Third week	50,909 29	36,148 27
Fourth week	56,014 94	42,347 41
Total	$176,925 84	$137,956 09

—a reduction during the month of $38,959 76 and a reduction during the whole season so far of $295,780 24. The total tolls this year have been $443,904 05, which is barely one-third the amount necessary to support the canals and required by the constitution, while more than one-half the season has gone.

Auditor Schuyler says to-day that the rise in prices of produce and provisions has already induced an increase of business on the canals, so that every boat has been put in service, and boatmen are very sanguine of a good business season. The sale of the lateral canals, which is being urged forward as rapidly as possible by Commissioner Thayer and his associates, when completed will withdraw a tremendous burden from the Erie, and possibly render it once more a paying concern.

POT AND KETTLE.

HOW THE DEMOCRATIC BRETHREN LOVE ONE ANOTHER—THE OWNER OF THE WORLD AND THE EDITOR OF THE ALBANY ARGUS.

THE MILK IN THAT COCOA-NUT.

From the Albany Argus of Sept. 4.

The New-York *World*, assuming to speak as Democratic authority, is indulging in an effort to belittle the remarkably successful administration of the present State officers.

In this, as in other things, and on other occasions, the *World* does not represent Democratic sentiments, but we presume it represents the man who is said to be its principal owner—Jay Gould, who is also President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and is further and better known as a seeker of subsidies and a lover of land grants. The present State officials have driven scoundrelism out of our canal management, and its place have substituted an honesty and economy which has resulted in a reduction of canal expenses from $4,491,094 05 annually to $1,902,-296 26 annually. By means of this reduction of expenses the tolls upon the canals have been reduced, until now we see the commerce which was apparently forever lost to our State returning to us in volume much greater than our carrying facilities. This increased business is, to a very considerable extent, taken away from Philadelphia and Col. Scott's railroad, and, naturally enough, he does not like the men the Democracy have placed in power and who are responsible for the change. No doubt Col. Scott, the *World*, and the Pennsylvania Railroad pray for a return of the old and corrupt state of things. Having fought the fight once, the Democracy don't care to fight it over again. The Pennsylvania Railroad, the Texas Pacific Road, and the *World* are a heavy load, and quite enough for Col. Scott, without his attempting to gain control of our canals, and then divert the channel of trade from New-York, over his railroad, to Philadelphia.

YOU'RE ANOTHER.

"Special Correspondence" of the World, Sept. 6.

The editor of the *Argus* now and since 1873 is a Mr. S. C. Hutchins, a printer by trade, who entered the service of the Albany *Evening Journal* Republican jobbers in 1857, and rose—or rather, sank to be one of its reporters and editors. Prior to the Tweed charter business of 1870 Dawson & Co. temporarily disposed of the *Journal*, and its editorial management passed into the hands of an unfrocked preacher named George W. Demers, with Hutchins as his associate.

* * * * * * *

Mr. Hutchins can, I think, safely be regarded as having been fully identified with Tweed. When Dawson & Co. resumed possession of the *Journal*, they shoved Hutchins out, and he went to Rochester as managing editor of the Republican organ there, the *Democrat*, a post which he filled from Dec. 1, 1870, to Jan. 1, 1873, distinguishing himself especially by his attacks on the Liberal Republicans, whom he described as "disreputable," "convicts," "dead beats," "guerillas," and so on, and as desirous of "crawling under the dirty bedclothes" with the Democracy. It was this training as a Republican hack and jobber which qualified Mr. Hutchins to walk straight from the Rochester *Democrat* office into that of the Albany *Argus*, there to become the only authority in the State as to the Democrats and Democracy. A precious successor, this, to Crossell and Cassidy!

Hutchins, I have said, was in 1870 an antagonist of the Young Democracy and Tilden. We ought, therefore, to expect that he would attack Mr. Tilden later when a chance was offered, but as this might be laid to his inherent Republicanism, I prefer showing that the *Argus*, when, in 1874, it was the foe of our late Governor, was moved by a higher power. Hot Tilden paper as it became when Tilden won, and now pretends to be, it was the *Argus* which began the opposition to Mr. Tilden pending the canvass of 1874, and fomented the strife with Chief-Justice Church. That Summer Mr. J. Wesley Smith, one of the proprietors of the *Argus*, went out West as an emissary, and induced Senator Lord and the late Joseph Warren, of the Buffalo *Courier*, to accompany him to Albion and induce the Chief-Justice to say that he would accept a nomination. From this mission, intended to be fatal to Tilden, sprang the Albany conference of Sept. 8, 1874. Mr. Tilden at that time charged the movement against him to Mr. Church personally and the Canal Ring, and probably has not to this day been disabused, though he is likely now to be, of his error. It is characteristic of the *Argus*, under its present system, that after attempting to slaughter Mr. Tilden, the moment he came into power in became his most obsequious slave, and did not contents itself with filling its columns with his praises, but insisted on giving them up to the use of those who desire to abuse and defame Chief-Justice Church and the Court of Appeals! Like editor, like paper.

A TERRIBLE CUTTING AFFRAY.

A terrible affray occurred last evening in the saloon kept by Henry Kneubel, at No. 124 Sixth-avenue. The participants were Charles E. Marshall, a silversmith, of No. 96 Sixth-avenue; Thomas Maloney, of No. 44 First-avenue, and two notorious negro ruffians named Geoff Saunders and Andrew Parker. Saunders is the man who started the terrible fight that occurred between two parties of negroes in South Fifth-avenue in the Spring of 1876, and which resulted in the killing of one man and the maiming of several others. He has been concerned in several other affrays since. The two white men and the two negroes caroused in Kneubel's saloon last evening for a long time before they quarreled. A dispute finally arose with reference to some money, and resort was had to fisticuffs. At this exercise the white men were too skillful for Saunders and Parker, so the latter drew razors, the ever-ready weapons of the South Fifth-avenue negro. Saunders cut Marshall on the left arm, slitting the muscles from his shoulder-blade to his wrist. Maloney was cut on the neck and the left arm. The negroes fled and escaped arrest. The wounded men were taken to the New-York Hospital.

RACING ON THE OCEAN.

THE IDLER WINS THE BENNETT CUP.

A FINE CONTEST TO CAPE MAY AND BACK—THE STORY OF THE RACE FROM START TO FINISH—MAGNIFICENT SAILING BY THE IDLER AND RAMBLER—THE VESTA AND DREADNAUGHT LEFT FAR BEHIND.

The great ocean race to Cape May and back for the Bennett Challenge Cup ended yesterday in a handsome victory for Mr. Colgate's Idler, which rounded the Sandy Hook Light-ship at 9:40:44 A. M., when the other yachts were not yet in sight. The race, at least so far as the Cape Light-ship, was a splendid one, and were it not that the Dreadnaught separated herself from the other competitors, would have been in all respects conclusive.

The story of the start has been already told, and it has been rightly described as auspicious. Not often do yachts start on an ocean race on such equal terms, and with such an evident determination, to make the best battle possible—a determination manifested in numerous careful details and devices. The course was from Buoy No. 5, off Sandy Hook, to and around the Five Fathom Light-ship at Cape May; thence to and around the Sandy Hook Light-ship. The conditions of the race need not be stated in all their details. The principal ones were those which left it optional as to which side the Cape May Light-ship should be passed, but made it imperative to pass the Sandy Hook Light-ship to windward. There was no time allowance, and so computation was narrowed to determining the number of minutes and seconds that elapsed between the yachts as they crossed the starting point line between buoy No. 5 and the judges' steamer. This was an easy task, and it showed a desirably close proximity between the four competing vessels, whose starting time may be here repeated: Dreadnaught, 5:8:25; Idler, 5:9,50; Rambler, 5:10:11; Vesta, 5:11:00. The size of these yachts, without going into fractions, is as follows: Rambler, 293; Dreadnaught, 264; Vesta, 225, and Idler, 191 tons. In respect to all manner of equipments they were in perfect condition, and it was a notable fact that the Rambler had departed from her ancient and venerable customs of carrying only working topsails, and had a club topsail set at the main. For head sails she carried fore staysail, jib, and flying jib. The Dreadnaught and Vesta carried both club topsails, and the Idler had preparation made for a full press of canvas on the shortest notice. The wind was west south-west at the start, and therefore fair for the Barnegat Light; but it afterward came more ahead of the boats, and made a good beat to the objective windward point. They had hardly crossed the line when the Rambler ran up her jib topsail and drew her sheets flat. All of them, too, set their staysails. As they sailed along the beach the Dreadnaught was leading, the Idler second, lying closest to the wind, the Rambler on the lee quarter of the Idler, and the Vesta in the wake of the Rambler. The Dreadnaught was the first to increase her lead. Then the Idler, drawing her sheets more flat, gained some advantage of the Rambler, and the three drew somewhat away from the Vesta. The evening was at this time perfectly beautiful. The sky was a deep blue, free from speck or stain, like that cenotaph of air which Shelley's "Cloud" would rejoice to unbuild, and the sea was a calm, just fretted into ripples. Before reaching the Highlands the steam-tug, with the judges on board, whistled its adieus, and the yachts and their occupants were left to mutual admiration or mutual apprehension, as it seemed best to them. At the Highlands they held their respective positions, with but little variation, and when the sun went down behind the Jersey beach, suffusing all the west with golden and orange and amber light, and intermingling more somber hues with the brighter splendors of the sunset, they were in nearly the same positions. Then the Idler went into a long ground swell, the wind fell light, and the Rambler, keeping off to leeward, drew into second place. Night had now fairly set in—a moonless night, too, but with myriad stars in the sky—and as the yachts moved down the coast they were quite lost to each other. The lights of the Long Branch hotels and cottages twinkled from the land, but the lights which the yachts sought were those green or red tell-tales which might reveal their bearings to each other. Throughout the night, therefore, the story of the race becomes the log of a single yacht, with some complement of speculation and surmise.

On the Idler at all events there was not much occasion for excitement until about 8 o'clock, when a fresh south-westerly breeze struck the yacht as suddenly as if it were a squall. But it had a great deal more to it than a squall's brief and sudden force. Freshen and freshen came the breeze, and the yacht, bending to it, bowled through the water with splendid speed. The staysail and club topsails were at once taken in and working topsails were sent up instead of them. He drenched the yacht with the sea rose. The barely rippled calm and the long undulating billow of an hour before had no longer an existence. Instead, the sea was angry, dark, and menacing. The yacht tore through it, or plunging into the adverse wave beat it into foam that went down in phosphorescent and tumultuous currents under the vessel's lee, washed along the sides, and finally disappeared in the dark expanse of sea. All this while a green light—presumedly the starboard light of a rival yacht—hung upon the Idler's quarter. It came nearer and grew more distinct, and then it faded more, and at length seemed to vanish astern and to leeward. The light was supposed to belong to the Vesta, but still the Rambler and Dreadnaught were to be accounted for. The lights of these could not be descried, and in night were on the same sea and conjecture. At 2 o'clock the yacht bore abeam of Barnegat light, but a long way off shore, and so far did she stand off that the lights on the coast near Harbor and Absecom lights could not be at all made

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, Sept. 6, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Beans, bbls.	20	Spirits Turp., bbls.	107
Beeswax, pkg.	4	Rosin, bbls.	568
Cotton, bales.	791	Tar, bbls.	750
Eggs, pkg.	633	Oil-cake, pkg.	632
Flour, bbls.	10,053	Oil, Lard, bbls.	25
Corn-meal, bbls.	320	Pea-nuts, bags.	426
Wheat, bushels.	31,400	Pecans, pkg.	21
Corn, bushels.	33,300	Pork, pkg.	423
Oats, bushels.	37,226	Beef, pkg.	50
Rye, bushels.	1,200	Cut-meats, pkg.	4,527
Malt, bushels.	700	Lard, pkg.	2,109
Oat-meal, bbls.	200	Butter, pkg.	6,073
Flax-seed, bags.	1,003	Cheese, pkg.	10,966
Grease, pkg.	50	Starch, pkg.	3,008
Grass-seed, bags.	196	Starch, pkg.	27
Hides, bales.	314	Tallow, pkg.	419
Hops, bales.	210	Tobacco, hhds.	453
Leather, sides.	3,463	Tobacco, pkg.	350
Crude Turp., bbls.	175	Whisky, bbls.	480

COFFEE—Steady, as last quoted, with sales here of 4,709 bags Laguayra, by the Elobe, on private terms; and at Baltimore, 3,911 bags Rio, by the Neptune, also on private terms.

SUGARS—Has been fairly active request for early delivery, chiefly on account of shipments, as an improvement of 1-16c. @ ℔ ....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,869 bales, (of which 800 bales were on hat. evening) all at 6 5-16c. @ ℔, but 100 bales.... And for forward delivery business has been more active at stronger figures.....Sales have been reported since our last of 19,000 bags, of which 3,800 bales were on last evening and 28,900 bales to-day, with 2,800 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, September, closing at 11. October, 10.83 @10.89; November 10.80@10.81; December, 10.81@ 10.82; January, 10.93@10.94; February, 11.07@11.09; March, 11.24@11.26; April, 11.37@11.39, showing an advance of 14 to 15 points, and closing steady....The receipts at this port to-day were 791 bales, and at the shipping ports 753 bales, against 350 bales same day last year, and from the beginning of this week 4,022 bales, against 2,171 bales last week....The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1877, were 4,032 bales, against none to the corresponding time in 1876-77 and preceding Cotton year.....Consolidated exports (five days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 6,639 bales, to the Continent, 1,000 bales....To France, 128 bales; to the Channel, 1,585 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 65,036 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 161,684 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9⅝	9⅝	9¾	9¾
Strict Ordinary	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
Good Ordinary	10¼	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
Strict Good Ord.	10½	10½	10⅝	10⅝
Low Middling	10 13-16	10 13-16	10 13-16	10 13-16
Strict Low Mid.	10⅞	10⅞	11	
Middling	11 1-16	11 1-16	11 3-16	11 3-16
Good Middling	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
Strict Good Mid.	11 9-16	11 9-16	11 11-16	11 11-16
Middling Fair	11 15-16	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 1-16
Fair	12 11-16	12 11-16	12 13-16	12 13-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9⅞ Low Middling 10 1-16
Strict Good Ord.	9⅞ Middling 10 9-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active to-day, the sales having been checked by the very light offerings and the further advance claimed, in most instances, of 10c.@25c. ℔ bbl. The supply of low grade has been recently reduced materially, and current receipts are on a limited scale only. Minnesota Extras are also offered with reserve, the stock here in the hands of receivers being quite moderate, and held at extreme figures. The export call is fair for suitable qualities of Flour, but buyers find unusual difficulty in securing any important quantities at even present prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 19,650 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour or at all classes, very poor to choice; at $2 75@$3 25, mostly unsound Extras at $3 75@$4 25, Sour Flour at $3 50@$3 25, chiefly Sour Extras at $3 75@$3 75; inferior to fancy No. 2 at $3 95@$4 25, mainly at $4 00@$4 10; for fair to choice White and up to $4 25 for fancy do. (of which latter 320 bbls. fancy Ohio and Indiana, from dock, went at $4 25); and $3 35@$4 for Spring; of which 475 bbls. inferior to common at $3 40@$3 50, mostly at $3 40; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 10@$5, mostly at $4 65@$4 90 for good to choice Winter Wheat; and $4 90@$5 75 for fancy, with sales to-day at $5 80 (with lines for October delivery quoted at $5 50 bid and $5 75 asked;) good to strictly fancy do. at $5 80@$6 25; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, $6 65@$7 for fair to fancy, mostly at $6 95@$6 90 for good to very choice; do., for South America, $7 25 @$8 for fair to fancy; and $8 25@$8 50 for choice; total at $5 65@$8 90; do., Family Extras, $7 25@$8 50, the latter for very choice; inferior to good shipping Extra Western, $3 40@$3 80; choice $3 90@$4 10; extra Genesee at $5 40@$5 80, (with lines for October delivery quoted at $5 50 bid and $5 75 asked;) good to strictly fancy do. at $5 80 @$6 25; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, $6 65@$7 for fair to fancy, mostly at $6 95@$6 90 for good to very choice; do., Bed and Amber Winter Wheat stock, at $5 75@$8 25, chiefly at $6 25@$7 25; poor to very choice White Wheat do. at $5 75@$8 25, chiefly at $6 25@$8; very poor to choice Extra Genesee at $5 25@$7 75, mostly at $5 25@$7 25; very poor to very fancy Minnesota clear and straight Extras at $5 75@$7 75, (of which 500 bbls. straight, mostly at $6 75@$6 25) fair to choice, up to $8 50@$8 75 for fancy, and 1,400 bbls. Clear Extra at $5 75@$7 50, the latter rate for very choice; Minnesota Patent Extras, very poor to very choice, at $7 25@$8 50, mainly at $8 25@$8 25, with fancy up to $9 75@$10; Winter Wheat Extra, $5 75@$6 50, the latter for a strictly fancy....Included in the reported sales were 5,200 bbls. shipping and low grade Extras, in lots, (of which 1,400 bbls. City Mills Extra, shipping grades, from dock, bear. 2,500 bbls. do. straight Extras, 1,700 bbls. do. Patent do., 3,800 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (of which 1,200 bbls. Minnesota Patent Extras, very fancy at $6 25@$7 75, mainly at $6 25@$7 25,) 525 bbls. Superfine, 1,100 bbls. No. 2, 470 bbls. Sour, and 525 bbls. unsound Extras, at quoted rates.....Southern Flour has been in good demand, but offered sparingly and quoted firmer, thus impeding operations.....Rye Flour has been quoted at $4 25@$4 50 for ordinary to strictly choice State Superfine; $3 90@$4 35 for Superfine Pennsylvania; $5 75@$6 25 for Western, and $5 50@$5 90 for poor to choice Fine.....Sales reported of 470 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $4 25@$4 50 for Superfine State, and $5 75 for poor to good do. Western.....Corn-meal has been inactive on, however, a steady basis as to prices.....We quote within the range of from $3 05@$3 30 for poor to very choice Yellow Western, and $3 30@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine.....Sales have been reported of 180 bbls., in lots, including Yellow Western, chiefly within the range of $3 10@$3 25.....Corn-meal, in bags, has been in more movement in the jobbing line, within the range of 95c.@$1 30 for coarse to fancy, ℔ 100 lb.....Most of the business was in coarse lots, on the basis of $1 07 for City Mills, and 95c.@$1 03 for Southern and Western.....Oat-meal dull, within the range of $5 50@$7 50 for fair to very choice, ℔ 100 lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been again quoted up 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel, on restricted offerings, especially for prompt and September deliveries, serving to check current dealings, which, to-day, reached a very moderate aggregate for early delivery, and were less extensive also in the option line, the options of No. 2 Red for September, of New-York No. 2 Spring for September and October having been in most demand. The general market closed about steady for Winter, and, as a rule, firm for Spring grades, at the improved prices, though tame.....Sales have been reported to-day of 397,000 bushels, for which only about 75,000 bushels for prompt delivery, including: New-York No. 2 Red, at 1,000 bushels, at $1 36; 5,000 bushels No. 1 Red, about 5,000 bushels, at $1 42@$1 43; New-York No. 2 Red, in lots, about 25,000 bushels, at $1 41@$1 42; do., September options, 72,000 bushels, at $1 39@$1 41; (56,000 bushels of the sales included in the latter at $1 41; ungraded Red and Amber Western, in lots, about 22,000 bushels, at $1 25@$1 45, as to quality; rejected Red, 1,000 bushels, at $1 20; No. 2 Milwaukee and North-west Spring, about 30,000 bushels, at $1 37½ @$1 38, (with No. 2 Milwaukee do. quoted at $1 39@ $1 40;) Amber Iowa Spring, in lots, about 6,500 bushels, at $1 32@$1 39, (of which car lots of Kansas at $1 39;) No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, October option, 50,000 bushels, at $1 39, (to an export buyer;) New-York No. 2 Spring, September options, 92,000 bushels, mostly on the calls, at $1 31⅝@$1 33¼, closing at $1 33⅛@$1 33⅜; do., October, 248,000 bushels, at $1 28@$1 29, (of which, on the first call, 24,000 bushels, at $1 28,) closing at $1 29 bid.....The quotations at the afternoon call were: No. 2 Red Winter September delivery, at $1 40½@$1 41 do. October, $1 37@$1 40; do. November, $1 32½ bid, and up to $1 40 asked; No. 2 Milwaukee and Amber September, nominal; do. October, nominal; do. November, nominal.....And New-York No. 2 Spring, September options, $1 33@$1 33¼; do. October, $1 29@$1 29; November, $1 25@$1 30.....And No. 2 North-west Spring, September option, $1 32@$1 40; do. October, nominal; November, nominal.....Corn has been more freely dealt in, in good part for export, at an advance of 1c.@1½ ℔ bushel, closing for prompt and September deliveries quite strong; otherwise rather weak.....Sales have been reported to-day of 491,000 bushels for all deliveries, (of which 241,000 bushels for early delivery, including steamer Mixed, for early delivery, at 57c.@ 58c.; New-York steamer Mixed, September option, 8,000 bushels, on the last call, at 58½c.; do., October, 40,000 bushels, on the calls, at 59½c.@59¾c.; New-York No. 2, for early delivery, at 58c.@58¾c., closing firm at 58¾c.; this grade for September, 50,000 bushels; do., September option, 120,000 bushels, at the calls, at 59c.@59⅛c., (80,000 bushels on the last call, at 59c.) do., October, 72,000 bushels at 60c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, at 59½c.@58¾c., mainly at 58c.@58½c. for taking vessel, (the latter for high Mixed;) 57c.@58c. for steamer quality, and inferior Corn at 52½c.....At the afternoon call of Corn, New-York steamer Mixed, September option, closed at 58c. bid, and 58¼c. asked; October, 59c.@59½c.; November, 59c.@61c.....And New-York No. 2, September option, closed at 58⅜c.@ 58½c.; do., October, 59¼c.@60c.; do., November, at 60½c. @61½c.....Rye in fair demand and quoted stronger; car lots of No. 2 Western, at 67c., and 200 bushels at 70c., (with September options quoted at 69½c. bid, and 70c. asked, and sales reported of 16,000 bushels at 70c.) State options as before.....Barley, Peas, and Malt as last noted.....Oats have been in more demand, mainly for local trade purposes, but only an inconsiderable amount, as further improvement of 1c.@1c. ℔ bushel, closing buoyantly. New-York grades formed the feature of the dealings.....Sales have been reported of 306,000 bushels, including: New-York Extra White, 700 bushels, 43c.; New-York No. 1 White, 2,100 bushels, at 41c.; do., last half of September, 5,000 bushels, at 39c.; New-York No. 2 White, 10,000 bushels, at 37c.@37½c.; New-York No. 3 White, old, 1,400 bushels, at 32c.; New-York No. 1, 34,000 bushels, at 35⅜c.@35¾c., nearly at 35¾c.; do. 2 in lots, about 14,000 bushels, at 34½c.@35c, closing at 35c.; New-York No. 3, 700 bushels, at 33c.; Rejected nominal; unmerchantable at 28c.@30c.; Mixed State, new, scarce and nominal at 35c.@40c.; White State, new, also in very light stock, and nominal at 37c.@43c.; Mixed Western, 7,000 bushels, at 33c.@33⅝c. (of which car lots of 31 and 32½c. at 33c.@37c.) White Western, 6,400 bushels, at 36c.@43c. (of which car lots of 37½c. at 36c., and 35 and 36⅞c. at 43c.)..... Feed in good request and quoted firm; 5,100 bags, 40-lb., sold at $15@$16, mostly at $16.....Of Seeds, sales were reported to-day of a car-load of new crop Timothy, good quality, at $1 50, (no price quoted at $1 55 asked;) lots of do. at $1 57½@$1 60, and 1,000 bags, to arrive, for export, at $1 50, with new crop Flax quoted at $1 50, Market otherwise as last quoted.....Of Hay, 80 tons sold at $33 50.....Hay and Straw as last quoted.

HIDES—Have been in fair request, with sales reported of 7,700 Central American, 1,900 Bogota, 2,500 Tabuantepec, 1,600 do. Kips, 5,000 San Juan, 4,000 Mexican on private terms, and 1,186 Montevideo at 23½ gold.

MOLASSES—Quiet, held with firmness, within yesterday's range: Cuba Muscovado quoted on the basis of 33c. for 50 test.

NAVAL STORES—A light call has been noted for Resin, which has been quoted rather weak in price on the basis of $1 80 for Strained to $1 85@$1 87½ for good Strained, and $2 05@$2 10 for No. 2 Pale, $2 75 for No. 1, and $3@$3 05 for Pale to Extra Pale and Window Glass @ 280 ℔.....Tar has been sparingly dealt in: quoted at $2 50@$2 75 ℔ bbl. City Pitch quoted at $2 25 ℔ bbl.....Spirits of Turpentine has been in moderate request, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 36c. ℔ gallon. Sales, 247 bbls. at 36c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in less demand; quoted at 7⅜c. in bulk and 9¾c. in shipping order.....Refined has been moderately sought after, and quoted weaker, with September and early October options quoted here at 14c.@14⅜c. Sales reported of 14,000 bbls., September and early October, at 14c.@14⅜c., closing at 14c.....Refined in cases, quoted at 17c. for export brand. October delivery.....City Naphtha quoted at 9c. .....At Philadelphia Refined Petroleum, for October delivery, quoted at 14c.....At Baltimore, Refined, for October, quoted at 14c.....At the Petroleum Exchange, 10,000 bbls. United sold at $2 39½@$2 41⅛, regular, closing at $2 37½.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in fair request for early delivery, and quoted firmer.....Sales since our last, 500 bbls. at $12 95@$13 15, and 25 bbls. Family Mess at $14.....Other kinds very dull.....Extra Prime and Western Prime Mess nominal.....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess has been inactive, with September options quoted at the close $12 92½; October, $12 95@$13; November, $12 90, and, seller the remainder of the year, $12 90, with sales reported of 250 bbls. October, $12 95@$13, and 500 bbls. seller the remainder of the year at $12 90.....Dressed Hogs in good demand, with City quoted at 7c.@7¼c.; fancy 8c., 7½c.....Cut-meats moderately active, but prices quoted weaker.....Sales include 17,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, 15 to 16 ℔., at 7¾c.@7¾c., and sundry small lots of other City stock, in bulk, at about former figures.....Also, 100 bxs. dry-salted Shoulders at 6 7-16c.....Bacon quiet here to-day; quoted about as before, with Western and City Long Clear at 7¼c.@7¾c.....At Chicago, for September delivery, sales were made of 350,000 ℔. loose Shoulders at 7c., and 500,000 ℔. loose Short Ribs at 6¾c.....Western Steam Lard has been in good demand for early delivery at generally stronger rates .....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 1,105 tes. new at $8 90@$8 95, closing at $8 92½@$8 95.....And for forward delivery, 1,000 tes. Western Steam Lard has been fairly active with Western Steam, September option, quoted at the close at $8 87½ bid; October at $8 92½@$8 95; November, $8 95@$9 00; $8 75; December at $8 57½@$8 62½, and seller the remainder of the year at $8 57½@$8 60..... Sales were reported of Western Steam, to arrive, of 1,750 tes., September, at $8 80@$8 87½; 3,500 tes., October, at $8 85@$8 92½; and 750 tes., seller the remainder of the year, at $8 57½.....City Steam and Kettle more sought after and quoted, at the close at $8 80@ $8 90; sales, 70 tes., at $8 80.....And No. 1 quoted at $8 62, on sales of 150 tes.....Refined Lard in more demand; quoted for the Continent, at 9¾c. early delivery, at the close, at $9 37½, (sales, 200 tes.;) South America, $9 50, and West Indies, $8 87½@$9, (sales 500 tes.).....More inquiry has been this week 4,023 bales, which has been quoted at $16 for Family, and $15 for Packet; sales, 250 bbls. Tierce Beef quoted nom.; Prime, $10@$11; Prime Mess, Chicago Packing, India Mess, $21@$24 50; and City do., $26. .....Beef Hams continue in tight demand, with Western quoted at $15@$16 asked for Winter cured; and City at $19@$20 for very choice Summer cured.....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as last quoted.....Tallow has been firm and in fair request; quoted at from 9½@9⅝ for good to strictly choice; sales equal to 90,000 ℔., in lots, at 8⅜@8 13-16, chiefly at 8 12½.....Stearine wanted, with prime to choice Western, in tes., quoted at 9 12½ @9 10 25. Sales, 110 tes. choice at $10 25.....Or Refined Summer Yellow Cotton-seed Oil, 100 bbls., September option, sold at 54c.

SUGARS—Raw continue in good demand as full rates, with fair to good Refining Cuba at 8⅜c.@8⅜c. bid, and 8 1-16c.@8 5-16c. for this quality, thus impelling transactions.....Sales, 50 hhds. at 8⅜c.; and recently, 1,000 hhds. Cuba at market rates.....Refined Sugars in fair request, with Cut Loaf quoted at 11c.; Crushed at 11¼c.; Powdered at 10⅞c.; Granulated at 10⅜c.; Soft White at 9¾c.@10⅜c.; Soft Yellow at 9¼c.@9¾c. ℔ lb., showing a further slight decline.

TEAS—Have been quoted generally firm, on a fair inquiry, with sales of 500 pkgs. Pingsuey, and, by auction, 1,000 half-chests uncolored Japan at 29½c.@35½c.; 600 half-chests Oolong at 18c.@22½c. for fair to fine, and 30c.@ 39c. for Formosa, and 200 half-chests Congou at 33c.@ 34½c.

WHISKY—Firm at $1 13; sales, 75 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The berth freight movement for British ports has been comparatively tame, with the advantage as to rates in favor of shippers, notwithstanding the steamship lines; while for the Continental ports a fair demand has noted for accommodation, but from foreign it was offered sparingly and at very full figures, thus operating against activity. Cotton on charter were in less urgent request, but varied little as to rates. The inquiry to-day was mostly from the Petroleum interest, the advanced prices claimed for Wheat and Corn, and the light offerings of both for prompt delivery, working against free export demand.....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 8,600 bushels Grain, 90 ℔ bushel; and, by steam, recently, 200 bbls. Apples on private terms, and 2,000 bbls. Refined Sugar at 40s. ℔ ton.....For London, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. ℔ bbl., 106 hhds. Tobacco at 30s. and 40s. ℔ ton, and Shipping, machines at 20s.; 60 tons Oil-cake at 27s. 6d., and, by steam, 2,000 bxs. Cheese, via Southampton, at 70s. ℔ ton.....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,250 bbls. Flour, on private terms.....For Avonmouth, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain, on private terms, quoted at 9¾d. ℔ bushel.....For Bristol, by sail, 2,500 and 3,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; 250 pks. Tallow at 35s.@37s. 6d.; 125 tons heavy goods at 23s. ℔ ton, (for ballasting,) and 80 tons standard Deals at £3 5s. For Bristol Channel, an American brig, 431 tons, with about 3,000 barrels Grain from Philadelphia, at 6s. 9d.; and a Norwegian bark, 682 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, at 6s. 9d. ℔ quarter, and, by steam, 2,000 bbls. Apples, 351 tons, hence, with about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s. 6d. ℔ bbl.....For Cork, and orders, a British ship, 592 tons, (to arrive from Liverpool,) with about 4,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 7s.; a British bark, 545 tons, (to arrive,) with about 3,500 quarters do. from Philadelphia, at 7s. ℔ quarter; a British ship, 1,626 tons, with Wheat from Portland, (Oregon,) on private terms; and a Norwegian bark, 386 tons, with Naval Stores, hence.....For Belfast, a Swedish bark, 393 tons, hence, with about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6s. 6d. ℔ bbl.....For Dublin, a British brig, 592 tons, (to arrive from Liverpool,) with about 4,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 7s.; a British bark, 545 tons, (to arrive,) with about 3,500 quarters do. from Philadelphia, at 7s. ℔ quarter; a British ship, 1,626 tons, with Wheat from Portland, (Oregon,) on private terms; and a Norwegian bark, 386 tons, with Naval Stores.....For Cheestowe, 4s. 6d. same day, 6d. ....For the Continent, a British bark, 547 tons, (to arrive from Barcelona, sailed thence Aug. 4,) hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6s. ℔ bbl.....For Antwerp, by steam, 200 tons Provisions, for forward shipment, on private terms; quoted at 45s.@47s. 6d., with room for Flour quoted as in demand at 4s., and held higher; and Grain, quoted as in demand, but asked.) Also a British bark, 852 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6d. ℔ bbl., (with option of Bremen).....For Bremen, by steam, room for Provisions was in request for forward shipment, quoted at 47s. ℔ ton; and, by sail, a British ship, 1,015 tons, hence, with about 6,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, chartered at 4s. 6d. ℔ bbl., (September clearance).....For Hamburg, by steam, of recent shipments, 4,000 bxs. Cheese, 1,000 bbls. Lard, 27,278 bbls. Spelter, 600 pcs. Tobacco, 800 cases Canned Goods, 250 pks. Butter, 61 bbls. Honey, and sundry lots of general cargo, engaged at about the rates of contract, now quoted for October shipment, Provisions at 2.50 reichmarks, Grain at 2 do., Measurement Goods at 90@100 do., and Tobacco at 50.....For Rotterdam, by steam, recently, 32,000 bushels Grain, forward shipment, at 12½d. ℔ bushel, with room for Tobacco quoted at 50s., Provisions at 47s. 6d., and Measurement Goods at 35s.@40s., and, by sail, sundry lots of general cargo, on the basis of 35s. for heavy goods, and 27s. 6d.@ 30s. for Measurement Goods.....A British bark, 893 tons, (to arrive from Sydney, Cape Breton,) hence, with about 5,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 9d. ℔ bbl. And a bark, about 600 tons, and an American schooner, 349 tons, with Tobacco, from Baltimore, at 25c. ℔ Elsinore and orders, a German bark, 580 tons, with about 3,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 7s., (to Dantzic or Pillau,) ℔ bbl.....For Dantzic, a Norwegian bark, hence, with about 2,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6s. 6d. ℔ bbl.....For Philadelphia, a British brig, 337 tons, hence, with about 1,400 bbls. and 4,000 cases Petroleum at 58.6d. ℔ bbl., and 28c. ℔ case. The American brig, 293 tons, hence, with equal to about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, mentioned in our last as for Bilbon and orders, goes to Santander for orders on the basis of 7s. 6d. and 37½c. to Santander, or 7s. 9d. and 38¾c. to Bilbon, or 8s. and 39c. options of discharging carcoes at both ports.....For Naples, tonnage for Grain was in some request; quoted at 6s. 9d. @ 7s. ℔ quarter.....For Hayti, two American schooners, 119 and 113 tons, hence, with general cargo, at 80c. ℔ bbl., and back with logwood at $4 ℔ ton.....For St. John's, N. F., a British schooner, 229 tons, hence, with Flour, &c., at 40c. ℔ bbl.....For Calabrian, an American schooner, 199 tons, hence, with Lumber and Boards, at $12 gold.....For the south side of Cuba, an American schooner, 280 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms.....For Havana, by steam, of recent shipment, 3,000 barrels Corn, 1,000 bbls. Potatoes, and sundry lots of Lard, Bacon, and other general cargo, at current rates.....For Buenos Ayres, an American brig, 396 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms, (quoted at 18c. ℔ cubic foot,) and placed on the berth.....For New-York, a British brig, 161 tons, with Limestone, from Windsor, Nova Scotia, at $1 50 ℔ ton.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Cattle—Rec eipts to-day, 425 head; total for the week thus far, 6,681 head, against 7,174 head last week, a decrease of 29 cars; consigned through, 218 head; no sales reported; arrivals consigned through. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,700 head; total for the week thus far, 7,300 head, against 10,900 head last week; consigned through, 800 head; good demand; prices at a slight decline for sales, 3 cars; supply hardly equal to demand; fair to good clipped Sheep $4 75@$5; Extra Colorado Sheep, averaging 97 ℔., at $5 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day 900 head; total for the week thus far, 12,200 head, against 14,450 head last week; consigned through, 6,500 head; market range only active to liberally supplied packers; top sales of 3 cars Yorkers at $5 45@$5 85; no heavy Hogs offering.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Cattle—Receipts, 4,700 head; shipments, 3,000 head; light grades still quite scarce; steady and strong; no extra offered; sales at $4 50@$5 35; a few Colorados have sold at $4@$4 90; Texans in good supply; strong; all sold at $2 75@$4 10; native shipping steers, 1,000 to 1,600 ℔., at $2 50@$4 25. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000 head; shipments, 3,800 head; in good demand; all sold; best heavy, $5 30@$5 40; lumbering, $4 90@$5 05; packers quiet at $4 70@$4 85; light active at $5 35@$5 40; Sheep—Receipts, 530 head; shipments, 182 head; no good offering; one load of shipping sold at $4; butchers took the rest at $3 25@$3 80.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—Hogs steady; unchanged. Cattle—Shipping grades higher; others unchanged; good to choice Steers, 1,400 ℔. and upward, $5 25@ $5 75; good, 1,150 to 1,200 ℔., $4 37½@$5 87½; light, 1,050 to 1,100 lb., $4@$4 50; native Cows and Heifers, $2 25@$4; stockers, $2 50@$3 75; Texans and Indians, $2 50@$3 75; Sheep steady; in good demand; common to choice, $2@$4; good to fancy shipping Mutions, $3 75@$4 02½; stockers, $2 50@$3 12½. Receipts—2,100 head Hogs, 1,300 head Cattle, 700 head Sheep.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., Sept. 6.—Cattle—Receipts for two days, 25 cars of through and 47 cars of yard stock or 1,224 head; prime steers, $5 25@$5 40; good, $5 10@ $5; common at $4 50@$5; stockers at $3 25@$3 75. Hogs—Receipts for two days, 35 cars or 3,850 head; Yorkers at $5 40@$5 45; Philadelphias at $5 45@ $5 90. Sheep—Receipts for two days, 13 cars or 2,600 head; selling at $4@$5.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 6—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 12⅝. Illinois Central, 67.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 11⅞. Illinois Central, 67⅛.

2:30 P. M.—Illinois Central, 67.

3 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £147,000 during the past week. The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability, which last week was 43⅞ ℔ cent., is now 42 9-16 ℔ cent.

3:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 12.

4 P. M.—Illinois Central, 68. Paris advices quote 5 ℔ cent. Rentes 105f. 70c. for the account.

4:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 11⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6.—The return to the Bank of France has increased 185,000f. during the past week. Exchange on London, 25f. 16½c. for short sight.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6—12:30 P. M.—Cotton steady; Middling Uplands, 5 15-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6¼d.; sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts of the day, 2,550 bales, including 1,500 bales American. Futures quiet; sellers at last night's prices; Uplands, Low Middling clause, September delivery, 5 29-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, October and November delivery, 5 31-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November and December delivery, 5 31-32d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 5 15-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6 3-16d.; Low Middling Uplands, 5 13-16d.; good Ordinary Uplands, 5¾d.; Ordinary Uplands, 5¼d.

1:30 P. M.—Provisions—Cheese, 58s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American. Lard, 44s. 9d. ℔ cwt for American.

3 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 7,000 bales American. Futures steady.

LONDON, Sept. 6—5 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 10¾d.@10⅞d. ℔ gallon.

Evening—Linseed-oil, 23s. 3d.@23s 10s. ℔ ton.

THE NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 6.—Spirits of Turpentine dull at 33¼c. Resin quiet and steady; Strained, $1 55. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 25 for Yellow Dip; $2 35 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 90.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Sept. 6:

Hugh N. Camp, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John M. Barbour, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick store and dwelling, with lot 18.10 by 75, No. 2,288 1st-av., east side, 56.8 feet south of 118th-st., for $6,000, to New-York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in the legal action. The same auctioneer, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, C. W. Watson, Esq., Referee, disposed of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 100.5, No. 117 East 59th-st., north side, 185 feet east of 4th-av., for $17,000, to same purchaser as the above.

Richard V. Harnett, by order of the Superior Court, in foreclosure, Sturges M. Morehouse, Esq., Referee, sold three six-story stone-front stores and dwellings, with lots, each 25 by 100, on 8th-av., west side, 25.5 feet north of 57th-st. for $99,200 to Charles E. Appleby, plaintiff in the legal action.

William R. McLean, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, James P. Levett, Esq., Referee, disposed of all the right, title, and interest of John H. Muller in the four-story brick building, with plot of land 51.3 by 39.9 by 51.3 by 42.6, Nos. 68 and 70 University-place, west side, 125 feet north of 12th-st., for $45,000 to Mr. Muller, plaintiff.

James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 193.3 by 122 by — by 100, on Oak-st. or Broadway, north-east corner of Morse-av., West Farms, 24th Ward, for $1,900 to E. S. Brown, plaintiff.

Barker & Co., United States Marshal sale of the two-story brick and one-story frame buildings, with lot 25 by 100, No. 523 West 43d-st., north side, 315 feet east of 11th-av., sold for $1,900, to W. C. Lester.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By Louis Mesier, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, George Waddington, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 20 by 113 by 19.4 by 113, No. 928 Broadway, east side, 62.4 feet north of 21st-st.

By D. M. Clarkson, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 22 by 79.1, No. 246 West 43th-st., south side, 97 feet east of 8th-av.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, SEPT. 6.

NEW-YORK.

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 four-story brick store and dwelling, with lot, No. 2,288 1st-av., 56.8 ft. s. of 118th-st., lot 18.10x75..... $6,000

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lot, No. 117 East 59th-st., n. s., 185 ft. e. of 4th-av., lot 20x100.5..... 17,000

By R. V. Harnett.

3 six-story stone-front stores and dwellings, with lots, 8th-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 57th-st., each lot 25x100..... $99,200

By William H. McLean.

All the right, title, and interest of John H. Muller in the four-story brick building, with plot of land, Nos. 68 and 70 University-place, w. s., 125 ft. n. of 12th-st., plot 51.3x39.9x51.3x 42.6..... $5,000

By James M. Miller.

1 plot of land, Oak-st. or Broadway, n. e. corner Morse-av., West Farms, 24th Ward, 193.3x122 x—x100..... $1,000

By Barker & Co.

1 two-story brick and one-story frame buildings, with lot, No. 523 West 43d-st., n. s., 315 ft. e. of 11th-av., 20x100..... $1,900

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Sept. 5.

1st-av., w. s., 24.8 ft. n. of 23d-st., 24.8x75; George Baier and wife to Mary Baier..... $15,000

Berrian-av., 46.5x20, 24th Ward; P. Duffey to James Dooley..... 1,000

Avenue B, e. s., 19.10 ft. s. of 3d-st., 19.10x80; R. C. Embree, Executor, to C. Wagner..... 6,000

31st-st., n. s. 300 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x98.9; David Haring and wife to William Van Buskirk..... 13,000

Washington-av., w. s., 62.5 ft. n. of Quarry-road, 24th Ward, 25 ft. n. of Quarry-road, 100x100; Ridge-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x100; L. Seeley to B. Grunfelder..... nom.

Laight-st., s. s., 118.9 ft. w. of Hudson-st., 18.9 x76; H. Benham to Mary Benham..... 6,000

1st-av., e. s., 75.7 ft. s. of 118th-st., 25x94; B. Brennan to P. F. Ferrigan..... nom.

72d-st., s. s., 118 ft. e. of Avenue A, 100x102.2; also, 72d-st., s. s., 148 ft. w. of Avenue B, 100 x102.2; Richard J. Dillon to M. S. Thompson.

1st-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of 118th-st., 25.2x94; P. F. Ferrigan and wife to P. Milligan..... 1,800

Norfolk-st., w. s., 175 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25x 100; M. Gorman to C. Stingler..... 7,000

8th-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of 51st-st., 25x80; P. Teipziger and wife to John Schramm..... 26,000

8th-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of 51st-st., 25x80; Union National Bank to P. Leipziger..... 200

41st-st., n. s., 144 ft. e. of 8th-av., 22x98.9; H. Donnelly, Referee, to A. Steers..... 28,000

30th-st., s. s., 350 ft. — of 10th-av., 25x98.9; S. Lord, Referee, to S. Watson..... 6,500

20th-st., e. s., 238.6 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x92; J. J. Post, Referee, to W. Jacks..... 5,000

Madison-av., e. s., 271 ft. s

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BOTHNIA, WED., Sept. 12 SCYTHIA, WED., Sept. 26
ABYSSINIA, WED., Sept. 19 RUSSIA....WED., Oct. 3
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 8
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 12
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or PEASLEE, GAUL & CO., Agents, Savannah.
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

Steamers will sail as advertised above, unless sooner loaded. Merchants and shippers are notified that extra steamers will be provided and dispatched as rapidly as the press of business warrants.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These fine-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Sept. 13
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Sept. 20
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Oct. 4
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Oct. 11

First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.

The Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only
TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Devonia....Sept. 8, 6 A. M. *Bolivia*....Sept. 22, 3 P. M.
Anchoria, Sept. 15, 11 A. M. *California*, Sept. 29, 10 A.M.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Australia....Sept. 8, 6 A. M. | Utopia....Sept. 19, 2 P. M.
Cabins, $75 to $70; Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
DONAU.....Sat., Sept. 8 | HERMANN....Sat., Sept. 22
EIDER.....Sat., Sept. 15 | NECKAR.....Sat., Sept. 29
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
CITY OF BERLIN.....Sept. 15, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Sept. 22, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for
SOUTHAMPTON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
SUEVIA.....Sept. 13 | FRISIA.....Sept. 27
LESSING.....Sept. 20 | HERDER.....Oct. 4
Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold: Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUHNE & CO., C. B. RICHARDS & BROADS,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents.
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE—Pier 44 and 51 North River.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Greece, Th., Sept. 6, 3 P. M. Erin, Thurs., Sept. 20, 3 P.M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
England, Sat., Sept. 8, 3 P.M. Spain, Sat., Sept. 22, 3 P.M.
The Queen, Sept. 15, 10:30 A.M. Egypt.
Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 2:30 P. M.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Sept. 25, 7 A. M.
Cabin passage, $53, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.
Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
PEREIRE, Dazee.....Wednesday, Sept. 12, 8:30 A. M.
FRANCE, Tarcelle.....Wednesday, Sept. 19, 3 P. M.
CANADA, Fraseur.....Wednesday, Sept. 26, 4 P. M.
For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Sept. 8, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, Sept. 11, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Sept. 13 Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent A. & G. R. R. Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship COLON.....Saturday, Sept. 15
connecting near Central America and Spanish Main ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship City of PEKING.....Wednesday, Sept. 12
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 12
For information and tickets apply at Company's Office, No. 9 Bowling Green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY Sept. 12
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Sept. 15
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DEARING...Wednesday, Sept. 19
CITY OF NEW-YORK, CHADWICK...Saturday, Sept. 26
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico,
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Sept. 15
Steamers leave New-Orleans Sept. 23 and Oct. 14, for Vera Cruz, and all the above ports.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Under instructions issued by the Department of State, passports will be issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:06 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 8:30 A. M., arrive Washington 9:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:20, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Sunday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:05, 6:50, 10:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Tickets Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
VIA
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.
Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. and 12 Midnight.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room car to Rochester; also to St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., Special Saratoga Express, drawing-room cars, through to Montreal.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.
11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.
3:30 P. M., Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.
11:30 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 232, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 786 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. M. REEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SPECIAL TIME-TABLE FOR CREEDMOOR,
SEPT. 13, 14, 17, 18, 1877.

Fall meeting commencing Sept. 10. Sept. 13 and 14—International Long-Range Match for the American Centennial Trophy and Championship of the World. Sept. 17—Inter-State Long-Range Match. Sept. 18—*Spirit of Times* Match for $1,000, gold.

Leave James-slip Ferry, N. Y.—7, 8:30, 8:50, 9:10, 9:30, 9:50, 10:30, 11, 11:30 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:30, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3:50, 4:30, 5:10, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

Leave East 34th-st. Ferry, N. Y.—7:30, 8:50, 9:05, 9:30, 9:45, 10:15, 10:45, 11:15, 11:45 A. M.; 12:15, 1, 1:20, 1:50, 2:20, 2:50, 4:10, 4:50, 5:30, 6, 6:10, 6:50 P. M.

Excursion tickets from New-York, 60 cents; including admission to range, $1.10.

From Brooklyn to Queens, 50 cents; including admission to range, $1.

Return tickets, Queens to Brooklyn, are also good from Creedmoor to Long Island City

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chamberlin's Time Table, (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:43 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Leave Grand Central Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.
Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M. Sunday, 8:45 A. M.

Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M. Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 8:30 A. M.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

STEAM-BOATS.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.
The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with express trains for
SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK AND
WHITE MOUNTAINS,
and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West.
Free transfers to and from Brooklyn by steam-boat, leaving Jewell's Wharf (Fulton-st.) daily at 5:15 P. M.

FARE ONLY $1 50,
and price of state-rooms greatly reduced.
Messina's String Bands accompany each steamer.
A. S. MAY, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-st. Pier, N. R., at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central, R. R. for the West, and with express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, excursion tickets day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River R. R. are received on board for passage. FREE TRANSFER from and to BROOKLYN by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex. Leaves Jewell's Wharf (Fulton-st.) at 8 A. M. Tickets over New-York Central and for Saratoga on the wharf

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. PARKER.
FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, 1st..	10:00 A. M.	Saturday, 1st....	2:00 P. M.
Sunday, 2d.....	9:00 A. M.	Sunday, 2d.....	3:30 P. M.
Monday, 3d.....	11:30 A. M.	Monday, 3d.....	3:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 4th..	3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 5th..	6:45 A. M.
Wednesday, 5th	3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 6th..	6:45 A. M.
Thursday, 6th..	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 7th.....	6:45 A. M.
Friday, 7th....	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 8th...	6:45 A. M.

HELEN—CAPT. J. S. THROCKMORTON.
FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, 1st..	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 1st....	6:30 A. M.
Monday, 3d.....	2:30 P. M.	Monday, 3d.....	7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 4th...	11:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 4th....	6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 5th.	9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 4th....	3:20 P. M.
Thursday, 6th..	9:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 5th..	2:30 P. M.
Friday, 7th.....	9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 6th...	2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 8th....	1:00 P. M.	Friday, 7th.....	2:30 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, AND WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier 20 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st., E. R., at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 254 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, JONES' DOCK, (Cold Spring,) Long Island.—The new and fast steamer J. B. SCHUYLER will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:15 P. M., foot of 23d-st., East River, at 3:30 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington.
Tickets to all landings, 60 cents
Excursion tickets, $1.

STEAM-BOATS.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence direct.
THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")
Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.
THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST, at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st. *Free transfer* for passengers via either line to and from Brooklyn, by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex, leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:25 P. M.

THE GREAT
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,
And all points East, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
The mammoth palace steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains from Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M., (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 16, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers.
HOWES & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY and SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and unsurpassed steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA, leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.
Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents.
Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

A.—MARY POWELL—FOR WEST POINT, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, leaves Pier No. 39 North River, daily, at 3:30 P. M. Free transfer to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex, leaving Jewell's Wharf at 2:55 P. M.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. For freight and passengers. Fare, $1. Berths free.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

A.—A—FIVE OCEAN EXCURSIONS DAILY TO ROCKAWAY BEACH!
The entirely new mammoth excursion steamer, COLUMBIA (GEM OF THE OCEAN.)

With			Comfort,
CONTERNO'S 23d Regiment BAND.	Leaves daily and Sundays from 34th-st., N. R.	10 A. M.	Luxury,
COLUMBIA GLEE CLUB, Prof. Soltan, Concert Soloist.	10th-st., N. R.	10:15 A. M.	Health, and
	Pier No. 2, N. R.	10:30 A. M.	Pleasure
	Jewell's Dock, Hoboken.	11 A. M.	Combined.

STEAMER AMERICUS, DAILY and SUNDAY, with Neptune Brass Band and Orpheus Quartet Club. Leaves Twenty-third-st., N. R.....1:15 P. M.
Tenth-st., N. R.....8:40 A. M. and 1:25 P. M.
Pier No. 27, N. R.....8:50 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.
Pier No. 2, N. R.....9:00 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.
Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn.....9:20 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

STEAMER NEVERSINK, DAILY and SUNDAY, from East River, with SEA-SIDE BAND, leaves:
Thirty-third-st., E. R.....8:15 A. M. and 12:55 P. M.
South First-st., Williamsburg.....8:30 A. M. and 1:10 P. M.
Broome-st., New-York.....8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M.
Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn.....9:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
RETURN TICKETS GOOD ON EITHER BOAT.
Boats leave Rockaway at 11 A. M., 4, 5, and 5:30 P. M.
No strong liquors sold on this line.
SPECIAL POLICE OFFICERS ON EVERY BOAT.
*** 9:50 A. M. boat from MORRISANIA, landing at Astoria, 23d-st., and Grand-st., connects with COLUMBIA at Brooklyn without extra charge. Return by steamer TWILIGHT.

A.—A.—STEAMER LONG BRANCH.
GRAND CLOSING TRIP OF THE SEASON,
SUNDAY, SEPT. 9.

The magnificent palace steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JAMES LYNCH, will on next SUNDAY make a grand farewell trip for the season to Newburg, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall.

Leaving Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8; West 10th-st., North River, at 8:30, and West 24th-st., North River, at 9 A. M. An illustrated map, giving full details of the different points of interest on the noble Hudson will be presented to each passenger. Bauland's Grand Military Brass Band will play select music during the entire trip. Fare for the round trip, 75 cents; children free. Returning to the City at 6:30 P. M.

A.—SARATOGA.—DIRECT ROUTE VIA CITIZENS' LINE new palace steamers, from Pier No. 49 North River. Fare through, $2 50. Excursion tickets, good for three months, $4.

WEST POINT OR NEWBURG DAILY (except Sundays.) Take regular ALBANY LINE, return by dayen boat. ROUND TICKETS at EXCURSION RATES. See Day Line advertisement.

MARION FOR ROCKAWAY DAILY, SATURDAYS EXCEPTED, from foot of FRANKLIN ST. at 8:45 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. EXCURSION TICKETS. 50c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Scotch girl; willing to assist with washing and ironing; very best City reference. Call at No. 237 East 24th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A smart, active young girl, lately landed, to do up-stairs work and take care of children. Address A. N., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young American girl; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 693 6th-av., in bakery.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objections to the country; City reference. Call at No. 108 East 11th-st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as chamber-maid, and to assist with washing and ironing, or waiting; City reference. Address No. 334 East 49th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Apply at No. 138 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a young woman; will assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 119 West 40th-st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN; UNDERSTANDS the business in all branches; splendid baker and pastry cook; 12 years' City reference. Call at No. 455 West 42d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; excellent baker; best City reference. Call at No. 246 West 47th-st., second floor front.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; full charge of kitchen if required; five years' City reference. Address Cook, Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO Norwegian girls in an American family; one as cook and one as chamber-maid and waitress; can give the best City reference. Call or address No. 20 Monroe-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; NO OBJECTion to City or country; understands dairy-work; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 212 East 40th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands French and English cooking; thoroughly a full charge of kitchen if required; unexceptionable references. Call at No. 239 West 35th-st. for two days.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant widow, with boy of 5 years; private family, or go out by the day; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 143 West 19th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; UNDERstands all branches; no objection to short distance in country; best City reference. Apply at 241 West 18th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to the country; best reference. Call at No. 680 2d-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands baking, pastry, meats, and soups; no objections to coarse washing. Call for two days at 286 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO IS A good cook and baker, and excellent washer and ironer; a good home preferred to wages. Call at 436 Grand-st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; WILLING TO ASSIST with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 1,022 2d-av.; ring third bell.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all branches; good baker; good reference. Call at No. 332 West 17th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook; willing to assist with washing; best City reference from last place. Call at 120 7th-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—COMPETENT DRESS-maker will engage for $1 per day; can use several machines. Call at No. 429 8th-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A COMPETENT MIDDLE-aged New-England widow of the highest respectability as housekeeper; City or country; City reference. Address Mrs. H. Graham, Brooklyn Post Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY OF REQUISITE qualification, a position as housekeeper or matron in institution; has good City reference. Call or address

INVESTIGATING THE RING.

TWEED'S EFFORT TO SAVE HIMSELF.

HIS TESTIMONY BEFORE THE ALDERMANIC COURT—THE COMBINATION AMONG THE SUPERVISORS AND ITS OBJECT—HOW THE RING CAME TO BE ORGANIZED—THE EXAMINATION AGAIN ADJOURNED ON ACCOUNT OF MR. TOWNSEND'S ILLNESS.

William M. Tweed was taken again yesterday from the County Jail by Major Quiney and Mr. McGonigal, of the Sheriff's office, to the City Hall for the purpose of giving testimony before the special committee of the Board of Aldermen in relation to the affairs of the Ring of which he was the head and front. At 2 o'clock he was ushered by those who had him in custody to the chamber of the Common Council, and for nearly two hours he was engaged in giving additional proof of the crimes he had committed when he had charge of the City Government, pointing at the same time to some of the men whom he says were his allies. The chamber was filled with curious people who desired to hear what Tweed had to say. The official audience consisted of Messrs. Slevin and Cowing, the committee appointed to make the examination; Mr. Hugh L. Cole, of the Corporation Counsel's department, who was selected to conduct it, and Mr. Townsend, the counsel of Tweed. William M. Tweed, Jr., sat near his father, who was designated as "the witness" throughout the examination.

Alderman Lewis, the Chairman of the committee, having announced that they were ready to go on, Mr. Cole arose and said: Mr. Townsend is present; we will now proceed with the examination of the witness, Tweed. Tweed was then sworn by Mr. Lewis, and the examination was begun by Mr. Cole, as follows:

Q.—Are you a native of this City? A.—I am.

Q.—When did you enter public life? A.—I think it was in 1852.

Q.—How old are you? A.—About 53.

Q.—What offices have you held? A.—I have been a Supervisor, a Commissioner of Education, a representative in Congress, a State Senator, and a Deputy Street Commissioner; I was a member of the Board of Supervisors up to 1870.

Q.—What was the duty of Supervisors? A.—To take charge of county matters and to raise the taxes.

Q.—Was there any combination or understanding among the Supervisors in respect to the affairs of the board? A.—There was; it was for political purposes.

Q.—Will you please state what that combination was formed for? A.—The original combination was formed for the purpose of appointing Inspectors of Election.

Q.—Will you tell the committee what was the object of the original combination? A.—We were very anxious about a matter; the law had been passed by the Legislature giving authority to the Board of Supervisors to appoint Inspectors of Election; that was, I believe, in 1859; the Board of Supervisors then stood six Democrats to six Republicans, and it was therefore necessary for us to get a Republican member to absent himself when a vote was taken, and we did so, and carried the measure.

Q.—Who was the Republican member? A.—He's dead now, and there's no necessity for telling his name.

Q.—I fail to see why, because he is dead, the question should not be answered. A.—If the committee insist, I will answer the question, I presume.

Q.—You had better do it. A.—Do the committee insist on it?

Q.—Yes. A.—His name was Voorhis. I do not recollect his first name. I think it was Peter P. Voorhis.

Q.—He was a member of the Board of Supervisors? A.—Yes; the other members who made the agreement with him were Walter Roche, Elijah F. Purdy, John R. Briggs, myself, William C. Conner, and Isaac Bell, Jr.; I won't be positive about the two last names; $2,500 was paid to Voohis for absenting himself from the meeting.

Q.—Who furnished the money? A.—I think that Isaac J. Fowler furnished the money; it was necessary for Voorhis to be absent so as to enable the Democrats in the board to carry the measure and appoint Inspectors of Election; we talked over the matter one time, and Mr. John R. Briggs told us he could get Voorhis to absent himself.

Q.—Why was it so important that the appointment of Inspectors of Election should be in the hands of the Democratic members of the Board of Supervisors? A.—So that the Republicans could not cheat us. [This answer of Tweed elicited much laughter. The witness, however, looked as grave and solemn as if he were reciting the Lord's Prayer.]

Q.—Where is there any instructions given to manipulate election returns? A.—There were not; that was the end of that combination; Voorhis went out in the following year.

Q.—Was there any other combination among the members of the board? A.—It was all combination.

Q.—Was there any combination to take money out of the City Treasury for any action of the Board of Supervisors? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you agree to pass improper claims? A.—Some did and others did not.

Q.—How was the agreement made? A.—It was agreed that we should get a percentage of the claims; that was in 1860.

Q.—What about 1861? A.—The same combination existed in that year.

Q.—Did it exist in 1862? A.—It did.

Q.—And in 1863? A.—The same combination existed then.

Q.—What about 1864? A.—In that year Henry Smith was added to the combination.

Q.—How was it in 1865? A.—John Fox was added to it in that year.

Q.—And in 1866? A.—In that year James Hayes was added to the combination.

Q.—In 1867, how was it then? A.—The same as in the previous year.

Q.—How about 1868? A.—It was the same.

Q.—And in 1869? A.—A. J. Bleakley and Isaac J. Oliver were added to it in that year.

Q.—Did they know what was going on? A.—I suppose they did; they voted for bills and claims without examining them or knowing what they were, and received their pay for it.

Q.—From whom? A.—Sometimes from myself and sometimes from Henry Smith.

Q.—That brings you down to 1870? A.—The board was abolished in that year; the members of the board were made a Police Commission abolished it.

Q.—Who quarreled? A.—James Hayes and John Fox quarreled with me.

Q.—Why? A.—Because they thought that I had too much power, and that I controlled the board.

Q.—Was there any connection between the Supervisors' combination and the old Board of Audit. A.—There was not.

Q.—What was the origin of what is known as the Tweed Ring? A.—It has not long been called by that name; I will tell you how it commenced; Street Commissioner Cornell and myself, the Deputy Street Commissioner and Mr. Fleming, who was then Controller, used to meet down stairs for dinner in this [the City Hall] building with the keeper of the hall; we paid him so much a month for it; we used to meet every three or four days; this was done socially; finally we entered into political questions; the Mayor was sometimes there; there was no talk about money at our meeting; Hoffman went out of office, so did Brennan, and I was the only one left; I forget who succeeded Hoffman [as Mayor;] I believe it was Hall; Connolly succeeded Brennan; sometimes Peter B. Sweeny would come in and dine with us; then I was elected to the State Senate; I found that it was impossible to do anything there without paying for it; money had to be raised for the passage of bills; that was how the Ring was first organized; I mean to be understood that Mr. Hoffman, Brennan, Cornell, and myself met together socially—not to raise money—but for political purposes; if I do not state this, somebody will get the thing wrong, and I don't know but that they will get it wrong anyway.

Mr. Cole here announced that Mr. Townsend was still suffering from sickness, and he thought the examination should be adjourned, say until Wednesday next. Tweed then rose and stated that after looking over the books and records of various transactions on which he had given evidence he might desire to change some things.

Mr. Cole (to Tweed)—I shall ask you, at the next session of the committee, to give the names of claimants, dates of transactions, as far as you can, as to all bills or claims which were presented to the Board of Supervisors from 1861 to 1870, inclusive, which were passed by corrupt means.

Tweed replied that he would consult the records so as to answer questions on the subject.

The committee then adjourned to Wednesday next at 2 o'clock. Tweed was subsequently conducted back to the County Jail. During a portion of the examination Tweed consulted the minutes of the old Board of Supervisors in order to furnish the names of some of his associates.

THE COLLIERY STRIKE.

A deputation consisting of five delegates from the striking miners of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company's collieries and five delegates from the engineers and firemen of the road, waited on President Sloan, at the office of the company, No. 26 Exchange-place, yesterday afternoon. The deputation was accompanied by Mr. W. B. Storrs, General Agent of the company at Scranton. After stating their grievances they made a formal demand for an advance of 25 per cent. in wages. Mr. Sloan, in reply, refused to enter into any negotiations with his men while they remained on strike, but informed them that as soon as they returned to work he would be prepared to treat with them on the basis of an increase of wages when the price of coal warranted it, or, should the men prefer it, on the principle of payment on a sliding scale. As the committee had no power to act without first reporting to the main body of employes, they requested Mr. Sloan to put his decision in writing. He did so, and they left for Scranton on the 4 o'clock train. A mass-meeting will be held at Hyde Park after their arrival and the question of returning to work discussed.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

AN AGREEMENT BY WHICH THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS CONSENT TO A MEETING—A LARGE AMOUNT OF ROUTINE BUSINESS TRANSACTED—AN INVESTIGATION REGARDING THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, pursuant to adjournment, and, after remaining over five hours in session, adjourned until the first Monday in October. The business transacted was mostly of a routine character. When the board was called to order, a great crowd had collected in the Common Council Chamber, public curiosity having been aroused by the peculiar tactics adopted by the Ring to avoid a meeting on the previous day. Some arrangement was effected under which the Democratic Aldermen kindly consented to transact the public business which they are paid by the people for transacting. Rumor had it that the condition exacted required that what is called "political business" should not be taken up, or in other words, that nominations already made, or to be made, for the commissions which became vacant last May should be let severely alone. The city is mainly governed by these commissions, and the terms for which a majority of the incumbents were appointed expired in that month. Since then the people, through their representatives, have not been permitted to make any appointments, because "Boss" McLaughlin decreed that the present officers, who are his obedient henchmen, should hold over or be succeeded by men whom he should name. Whatever the stipulations made yesterday, if any were made, it is certain that no nominations were sent in, nor was there any allusion to matters political. That difficulty out of the way the Aldermen proceeded to transact in the most prolix way possible what public business came before them, making many long and useless speeches and engaging, with the appetite born of four weeks abstinence, in the wrangling which has been a characteristic of the present board since the 1st of last January.

On motion of Alderman Burnett the Coal Inspectors, appointed some time ago, were ordered to discontinue their duties until they received further instructions, and the matter of the legality of their appointment was referred to the Corporation Counsel and the Law Committee. Alderman Fisher read a minority report from the Law Committee, approving the bond of the Mutual Gas-light Company, and embodying an opinion from Wheeler H. Peckham setting forth that after the Mayor had approved the company's bond the action of the Common Council was superfluous. The report, which was of great length, gave facts and figures to show that the company had given greater security for the fulfilment of its charter than had ever been exacted from any other gas company. On motion of Alderman Fisher, seconded by Alderman Burnett, who some weeks ago made the adverse majority report, the minority report was ordered printed in the minutes and made a special order for the next meeting.

A resolution offered by Alderman Burnett was adopted, requesting the Washington authorities to have the Brooklyn mail from Washington and the South and West sent direct to that city without passing through New-York. The speaker said that a delay of 15 hours was occasioned to Brooklyn mail matter coming from the points indicated by reason of its passage through the New-York Post Office. The Mayor and the Congressional Representatives of Brooklyn were requested to interest themselves in the matter.

Some debate of an acrimonious character was caused by a resolution offered by Alderman Murtha, providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire whether the contracts for the new municipal building now in course of erection had been carried out according to the specifications. The mover of the resolution took the unusual course of including in his motion the names of the proposed investigating committee, which was to consist of five members, as follows: Aldermen Black, Easton, and Phillips, Democrats, and Aldermen Burnett and Acker, Republicans. Ordinarily the committee would be appointed by the Chairman, who is a Republican. Alderman Murtha said that facts had come to his knowledge which warranted him in asking for the appointment of the committee. Alderman French, Chairman of the Committee on the New Municipal Building, while courting the fullest investigation, and asserting that a correct account of every cent expended had been kept, felt that it was due him as a citizen of Brooklyn to make some specific charges against the manner in which the contracts had been carried out before appointing an investigating committee. Alderman Fisher took similar ground, and was anxious for the fullest investigation. He admitted that some changes had been made in the specifications, but asserted that they were in the interest of the city. After some further debate the resolution was adopted, Alderman Duane's (Democrat) name having been substituted for that of Alderman Black, who refused to serve. The committee is to have power to send for persons and papers and to report at the next meeting of the board.

A resolution offered by Alderman Griswold was adopted, directing the Corporation Counsel to prepare a set of ordinances for the government of the Park Commission. During the meeting Alderman Fisher rose from the Democratic side of the house and in detail charges made by a local paper imputing to him corruption in connection with the new municipal building. After the transaction of a great deal of routine business, the board adjourned until the first Monday in October.

JERSEY CITY WITHOUT A GOVERNMENT.

The complications arising out of the suit brought by the old Republican legislative boards of local government of Jersey City to recover their seats from the new Democratic elected Commissioners seem to have left Jersey City without a local Government. Last week, owing to the negligence of the new Commissioners, they having failed to file their demurrer or answer to the information of the old Commissioners, a formal judgment was entered in the Supreme Court against the new Commissioners. The judgment declares the act of 1877, under which the new boards were elected, unconstitutional and void; and declaring that the old Commissioners are the rightful boards, forbids the new Commissioners from further exercising the powers of their several departments. The counsel for the new Commissioners have made application for the vacating of the judgment, and the argument on the application will be heard on Saturday next. At the meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday afternoon, the subject under discussion was the awarding of a contract for the lighting of the city streets. Commissioner Fowler said that he had been informed that Council had decided that whatever the board might do between the time of the entry of the judgment and the time when the judgment may be opened would be illegal. Opposed to this was a letter to Mayor Peddler, written by the Corporation Counsel and read to the board, in which he says that the judgment having been irregularly entered is void, and that in his judgment it will be opened; that the boards are the de facto boards of local government of Jersey City, and that the Mayor should recognize them as the legal boards. The board being unable to choose between the two opinions, Corporation Attorney Traphagen was sent for. He advised the board that they should transact no business which is not routine in its nature till the judgment shall have been opened. The judgment of the Attorney-General in the Boards of Fire Commissioners and of Works, which are thus practically precluded from doing any public business.

NEW TELEGRAPH RATES.

The new telegraph combination have completed their revision of the tariff to all competing points between which the rate was formerly 25 cents. The following, in addition to those already published, finish the list of new rates:

From New-York—To Oswego and Buffalo, 30 cents; to Richmond, 40 cents; to Norfolk, 50 cents.

From Chicago—To St. Louis and Cincinnati, 30 cents.

From Cincinnati—To St. Louis, 30 cents.

From Columbus—To Nashville, 40 cents.

From Philadelphia—To Louisville, 50 cents; to Albany and the 30 cent points, Syracuse, Oswego, Rochester, Cleveland, and Buffalo, 35 cents; to Detroit, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis, 40 cents.

From Baltimore and Washington—To Albany and Utica, 35 cents; to Cleveland and Cincinnati, 40 cents; to Louisville, 50 cents.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

On last Saturday Officer O'Brien succeeded in capturing two thieves in the act of breaking into an unoccupied dwelling on Grove-street, Jersey City. One was attired in a pair of pantaloons stolen from Mr. Fleming's residence, the other in a coat taken from ex-Assemblyman Washburn's house. Suspicions were aroused that they are the two who have robbed 15 or 20 houses in Jersey City during the Summer. They were taken to the police station, their guilt of all the robberies, and to divulge the places where they had sold their plunder. The Police succeeded, on their information, in recovering yesterday goods valued at $2,000, which had been taken from various places. The names which the prisoners gave are John Smith and Joseph T. McKibbon, and they said that they resided in Fifty-sixth-street, New-York. They will have an examination before Justice Davis this afternoon.

AN ANTE-MORTEM STATEMENT.

Thomas J. Mittan, who was stabbed on Wednesday night by Henry Dittmar, made the following ante-mortem statement to Coroner Woltman, in Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon:

About 7 or 8 o'clock last evening I was in William Rohlman's liquor store, at No. 491 Washington-street. I had been there the whole afternoon engaged in painting. After 6 o'clock Henry Dittmar came in. We joked together as we had frequently done before. I only placed my hand on Dittmar's shoulder when he stabbed me in the abdomen with a jack-knife. I was under the influence of liquor and so was Dittmar. I was always on friendly terms with him. I never had a quarrel with him, and cannot account for him stabbing me. I have known Dittmar for five or six years, during which time we have always been on good terms."

Dittmar is in custody awaiting the result of Mittan's injuries.

THE PIANO FACTORY FIRE.

NO BODIES YET RECOVERED.

THE RUINS STILL TOO HOT TO BE HANDLED—A SEARCH FOR THE REMAINS OF THE VICTIMS TO BE BEGUN TO-DAY—THE FIRE MARSHAL'S INVESTIGATION—IMPORTANT TESTIMONY REGARDING THE LACK OF WATER.

No attempt was made yesterday to prosecute the search for the remains of the unfortunate workmen who lost their lives by the fire at Hale's piano factory, and which are buried beneath the immense mass of bricks and rubbish on the site of the ill-fated structure. The reason given for the delay by those who should be foremost in this work of humanity is that the ruins are not yet sufficiently cooled to be properly handled, and until the fire evidently burning beneath the great mass of rubbish is completely extinguished, all attempts to remove any portion of it would prove futile. Mr. Peter J. Vanderbilt, the builder, who erected the new building for Mr. Hale last Spring, informed a TIMES reporter yesterday that he had received orders from Mr. Stone, Hale's son-in-law and manager, to commence removing the débris and to prosecute the search for the bodies as soon as possible. He had a large number of laborers ready with the necessary appliances to go to work at once, but a survey of the ruins satisfied him that they were too hot to be handled with safety, and it was therefore determined to postpone the work until a more favorable opportunity. A walk over the main body of the ruins demonstrated that the statement in regard to the condition was undoubtedly true, but there are spots about the site, notably in the alley running between the main building and the Thirty-sixth-street wing, where the incumbering mass can be removed without difficulty and at comparatively trifling cost. It is believed by some of the residents in the tenement-houses in Thirty-sixth-street that the bodies of at least two of the missing workmen would be found in close proximity to this spot. Yesterday morning Chief Gicquel intended to set a number of firemen at work to remove the débris with which this alleyway is filled, but as the adjoining walls were overhanging the place in a dangerous condition, Acting Chief Engineer Shay deemed it prudent to overthrow the walls before any attempt was made to remove the rubbish. These walls have all been leveled and there is nothing now to prevent the commencement of the work. It is supposed that the remains of Lee and Cumpener, two of the missing men, will be found beneath the rubbish in this alley. Cumpener's father visited the ruins yesterday and said that he would commence the search for the body of his son to-day, and a number of his friends and the fellow-workmen of the deceased volunteered to assist him. Chief Shay said that there was no reason now why the work of searching the ruins should not be commenced at once, as all the dangerous walls had been leveled. He would have a number of the firemen on the ground with their lines of hose, and would assist by "wetting down" the heated rubbish.

The fire-engines were removed yesterday, but a number of firemen were still employed in directing streams of water upon the smoldering ruins from the adjoining hydrants. Wherever the water strikes the heated bricks clouds of steam arise, and in some places the heat is almost unendurable. The charcoal pile in Walker's yard is still burning, all efforts to extinguish it having thus far proved unavailing. Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 4 and 11, with a detail of 20 men from other companies, were engaged yesterday in overthrowing the dangerous walls of the piano factory. They were under the command of Chiefs Gicquel and Wilhelm. The work of demolition was almost completed when darkness put a stop to their labors. There is only one dangerous piece of wall still standing, and that is at the south-western angle of the old building. It will be overthrown to-day, and will conclude the arduous labors of the Fire Department, with the exception of keeping two or three hydrant streams playing on the ruins.

Mr. Hale is still absent from the City. Mr. Stone said yesterday that he went West several days before the fire for the benefit of his health. He is suffering from rheumatism. When the fire occurred he was in Iowa, and is now on his way home. In his absence Mr. Stone could not say whether the ill-fated piano factory would be rebuilt on the old site or some other suitable location sought out.

THE FIRE MARSHAL'S INVESTIGATION.

Fire Marshal Sheldon yesterday continued the investigation in relation to the origin of the fire, and the following testimony was taken:

Henry Hoganott, of No. 427 West Fortieth-street, testified: I worked under Mr. Van Buskirk; had a contract with him to make the sounding-boards and bridges; had worked in the shop for nine years; I had six men in my employ; I worked on the fourth floor of the main building; my bench was next to the drying-room, toward Thirty-sixth-street; I was busy the morning of the fire glueing sounding-boards; heated the glue on the stove outside the drying-room; had made up the fire in the stove several times that morning; the last time the fire was made up was about 15 minutes before I discovered that the drying-room was on fire; made the fire with shavings only; one of my men, named Stevens, made the last fire; I was working at my bench, when I heard a loud cracking noise, and I wondered what made such a big fire; I looked around at the fire and saw no fire there, so I knew that it must be in the drying-room; all the doors of the drying-room were closed; I opened one and looked in; I saw plenty of smoke, and found that some of the sounding-boards in the racks were on fire near the chimney; the racks nearest the wall were on fire; I cried "fire," and began to pull the boards out; some of the men helped me; we threw them on the floor outside the drying-room, and tried to put out the fire by stamping and rubbing them with our feet, but the fire was too quick for us, and there was too much smoke, so I ran down stairs to the next floor; then I ran back and got my watch; the floor was then filled with smoke, and I got out as quick as I could; we could draw no water on our floor; always had to go down stairs for it; had water in the ice-coolers and one pail of water; had no pails of water for the purpose of putting out fires; had no such arrangement about the building; I think it is nearly two years since we have been able to get water from the hydrant on our floor; there were shavings about all the work-benches on that floor; all the windows were open, and the hatchways also; had hatchways at each end of the building; after getting my watch I ran out of the building into the street; I was there four or five minutes before an engine came; the fire was up to the top floor before the engines got there; it went up the hatches; the smoke was thick on the Thirty-sixth-street side that the men could not get down the fire-escape from the top floor on that side.

George B. McDaniels, of No. 311 East Forty-eighth-street, testified: I was employed as porter at Hale's factory; I was at work with my brother on the morning of the fire, in a small room on the first floor, unpacking piano keys; heard the men running down stairs; my brother said, "Something is up;" we went out, and the men told me there was fire; Mr. Stone told my brother to go up stairs, and, as he started, he said, "Send out the alarm;" Mr. Stone gave me the key, and I ran across the street and sent out the alarm; I pulled the box twice; a crowd was gathering, and some one said, "Pull it again;" I pulled it twice more, and then ran back to the factory; I picked up a pail of water and ran up to the fourth floor; saw Assistant Foreman A. Gilfeather; I do not know what was burning; got as near as I could and threw water on the fire; Mr. Van Buskirk, his son, and somebody from Graham's factory, who had a few gallons of water, were the only persons there; the fire had made such headway that we could do nothing, and we all ran down; I then got the horse out; when I brought him out the firemen were laying their hose; by the time I got the horse out the fire had got to the top of the building.

James McDaniels, of No. 311 East Forty-eighth-street, testified: I was employed as porter at Hale's factory; on the morning of the fire my brother George and myself were on the first floor, unpacking piano-keys; we had nothing to do above the first floor; I know nothing of the arrangements of the upper floors of the building; while at work I heard the pattering of feet down the stairs, and said to my brother that something must be the matter; I ran out and found the men running down stairs; they said there was fire; Mr. Stone stood near by the office door; he said: "Run up and see what it is, and try to put it out;" I said: "Send out the alarm;" I saw Mr. Stone give my brother the key, and saw my brother run out; I ran up to the fourth floor, and saw Mr. Van Buskirk and several other men there; there was plenty of smoke, and I could see through the smoke a red blaze in the drying-room; the men had torn away part of the drying-room to get at the fire, and were throwing water on it; I carried a pail of water up with me and threw it on the fire, and two or three more pails were handed me which I threw on the fire; the flames had gained such headway that it was no use, and I went back down stairs again; everybody left the fourth floor before I did except Van Buskirk and two or three others, who were trying to put out the fire; when I got down stairs somebody said, "Get the horses out;" I sent my brother to the stable, and as he got the horses out I took them away; as I was taking the horses out the firemen were laying the hose; had no fire extinguishers, to my knowledge, in the building; had four or five pails of water on the top floor kept for use in case of fire; never had any instructions about it; do not know whether they were kept on all the floors or not; stairs were two stairways to the building, one on Thirty-fifth-street and one on Thirty-sixth-street; they were both on the outside of the building.

Edward McCabe, of No. 503 Tenth-avenue, testified: On Friday or Saturday before the fire, some time in the forenoon, I was sitting in my place when I saw four or five men in the middle of the avenue turning off the water; they shut it entirely off so that we could not get a drop; in about two hours they turned it back and turned it on; I noticed that it did not take them so long to turn it on as it did to turn it off; after it was turned on the pressure was not nearly so strong as before they turned it off; before they turned it off it ran freely on the fourth floor of my building, and after they turned it on again it would not run above the third floor, and it did not run nearly as strong on the first floor as before; on the morning of the fire the pressure was very low; several hours after the fire broke out I saw several men in Tenth-avenue, as I supposed, turning on the water at the main, and we have had an abundance of water ever since; the men who turned off the water gave us no notice so that we could provide ourselves with water; have seen men turn it off before, but they always gave us notice; I do not know any of the men.

Edward McCabe, Jr., of No. 503 Tenth-avenue, deposed: I remember seeing some men turning off the water in the main on Tenth-avenue, at Thirty-eighth-street, on Friday or Saturday last; it was shut off entirely for some hours; they gave us no notice that they were going to do so; I did not see it turned on again; we had to send down to Eleventh-avenue for water; after a few hours the water commenced to run again, but not nearly so strong as before; the pressure was not nearly as great during Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, the day of the fire; that afternoon it began to run stronger, and has been running good ever since; Officer Kelly, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, told me that he and Officer Lambertson saw men at work turning the water on the afternoon of the fire. The investigation was then adjourned.

The testimony of the McCabes as given above is very important in connection with the difficulty experienced by the Fire Department in obtaining water when the fire broke out. A TIMES reporter called on Mr. James D. Keegan, the Water Purveyor, last evening, and questioned him about the testimony in regard to the water having been shut off. Mr. Keegan said that he had not heard anything about it before, and was certain that none of the men in the Croton Water Department had shut off the water, as stated. They would not do it without his knowledge, and no person is allowed to interfere with the mains without a permit from him, and he was certain that no such permit was given. The employes of the department never turn off the water without due notice, but it sometimes occurs that plumbers, in repairing the service pipes leading to private houses, will shut down the gates of the mains without authority, and in opening them again, not being familiar with the manner in which the gates operate, do not open them sufficiently; he had several times found that the gates to the mains had been tampered with, and he believed that unauthorized plumbers were the persons to blame. The chief reason for the scarcity of water was, however, the small 6-inch main in Tenth-avenue, and this can only be remedied by the putting down of not less than 20-inch mains in all the principal streets and avenues. This would give a sufficient supply of water for all emergencies.

RIFLE-SHOOTING MATTERS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALIFORNIA TEAM—MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION—RIFLE PRACTICE AT CREEDMOOR.

The California Rifle Team arrived in this City by the Erie Railroad yesterday morning. The chief public interest in this particular team lies in the long journey its members have made to participate in the rifle matches of the Fall prize meeting of the National Rifle Association. It is not a long range team, but purely a military one, and its members belong to the First and Second Regiments, California National Guard. The team and reserves, as a total, comprise 16 riflemen, whose names and the scores upon which they were selected are as follows:

	Total.		Total.
Charles Nash	474	George H. Strong	461
L. Barrere	471	Gen. John McComb	461
J. W. Maher	471	W. Wright	461
T. E. Carson	468	Harry Hook	460
J. Robertson	466	Capt. H. J. Burns	460
E. H. Ladd	462	Capt. H. W. Brockhoff	459
J. P. Warren	462	E. Unger	455
E. M. Snook, Jr.	461	C. P. Le Breton	454

With the exception of Mr. Carson, all of these gentlemen arrived yesterday, and Mr. Carson is expected to arrive to-day. Accompanying the party is Mr. F. G. Blum. Gen. McComb is Captain, and Mr. Le Breton Adjutant of the team. The former holds the position of managing editor of the *Alta California*. Mr. Strong is editor of the *Scientific Press*, also published at San Francisco, and the other gentlemen are engaged in mercantile pursuits and as artisans. The team was met at the depot in Jersey City by Col. H. Fritz, who will act as their business manager during their sojourn in this City, and was escorted to the Stuyvesant House. Here the party was warmly greeted by many "returned Californians," including Frank Mayo, the actor. After refreshments, the riflemen left for Garden City, Long Island, where they will remain until after the Fall meeting at Creedmoor. Three tents on the range have been assigned to the team, which will form its headquarters. The principal object of the visit of the California team at this time is to compete in the "Inter-State military match," which is open to teams of 12 from each State and Territory in the Union. The prize offered in this competition is a bronze statuette valued at $350, called "The Soldier of Marathon." It was presented to the National Rifle Association by the Governor of this State, subject to annual competition, and to be held by the winning team for one year. The team may also shoot in the "*Army and Navy Journal*" match, the "Short Range Team" match, and the "Inter-State Long Range" match, while its members are eligible to shoot in the "Judd," "Short Range," and "Champion's" matches, which are open to individuals. The team of 12 who will compete in the Inter-State match will not be designated before, McComb until the morning of the match. The team will practice at Creedmoor to-day and to-morrow. One of the first in the list of courtesies received by Gen. McComb for his party was an invitation from "The Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California" to a banquet at the Ocean Hotel, Long Branch, next Saturday. It is hardly probable that the team will accept, however, in view of the limited amount of time they have to practice before the matches.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, to complete arrangements for the Fall prize-meeting and the international match which will take place at Creedmoor next week. In the absence of the President, Col. Wingate presided, and the other members present were Gen. Woodward, Gen. Shaler, Gen. Wylie, Gen. Beebe, Gen. McMahon, Col. Scott, Capt. Casey, Capt. Story, and Mr. Schermerhorn. The latter, in his report as Secretary, announced that the new regulations governing the matches at Creedmoor, and the programme of the Fall meeting had been printed and distributed. Twelve rifle clubs had affiliated with the association, and he recommended that the bronze medals due to these clubs for affiliation should at once be issued to them. He also recommended that meetings of the Executive Committee should be held daily at Creedmoor during the matches next week, in order to decide at once all protests and complaints. The recommendations were adopted. The report of the Treasurer showed the receipts during the past month to have been only $887 55, while the disbursements amounted to $1,457 40, leaving a deficiency of $569 85. Capt. Story inveighed against the present rule limiting members of the National Guard to shoot down the rear sights of their guns. He thought some standard ought to be fixed upon, and that all guns to be used in the matches by members of the National Guard in this State should be altered under the supervision of a single person. The matter was laid over. A communication from the Police Commissioners was read by Gen. Wylie stating that 50 patrolmen, under command of Capt. McCulloch, would preserve order on the range of Creedmoor during the days of the international match. Mr. E. A. Buck was elected an honorary member of the Board of Directors in recognition of his gift of $1,000 for prizes in the Fall meeting. Col. James R. Hitchcock, of the Ninth Regiment; Mr. Philip Milligan, of the Washington Grey Cavalry Troop, and Mr. Richard Ficken, were elected life members of the association. A committee consisting of Col. Gilfeather, Col. George D. Scott, and Mr. George S. Schermerhorn, Jr., was appointed to secure a suitable place for the presentation of the "Centennial Trophy" to the winning team. An error in the programme for the Fall meeting was corrected by making the list of prizes in the "Second Division National Guard" match similar to those offered by the "First Division" match. After some further routine business the meeting adjourned.

RIFLE SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

The Thirty-second Regiment, Eleventh Brigade, and Fifteenth Battalion, Fifth Brigade, Brooklyn, went to Creedmoor yesterday for rifle practice in the third class. Col. Ruegor, of the Thirty-second Regiment, was in command of the entire detachment. Capt. Lynch acted as Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Fifteenth Battalion, and Capt. Vohrgang fulfilled similar duties for the Thirty-second Regiment. Lieut.-Col. Meyenberg was in command of the Fifteenth Battalion. The Thirty-second paraded 323 men, and the Fifteenth Battalion had 128 men in line. The troops all shot at 100 and 150 yards, when 54 qualified in the Fifteenth Battalion and 141 in the Thirty-second. Before the practice commenced at 300 yards the rain began to fall, and the Fifteenth Battalion gave up shooting for the day. The Thirty-second Regiment continued practicing at 300 and 400 yards under the supervision of Col. B. E. Valentine, Division Inspector of Rifle Practice, qualifying the following men to shoot for Marksman's badges:

Capt. Lutz, 37; Private Feist, 36; Private Stoker, 34; Private Schrack, 34; Col. Ruegor, 34; Private Fernbach, 32; Private Lutz, 31; Private Bedder, 30; Private Mayback, 30; Drummer Heinzman, 29; Capt. Vohrgang, 28; Lieut. Distelkamp, 26; Capt. Schnebarth, 26; Private Granger, 26; Corp. Becker, 25; Private Sondheimer, 25.

Sir Henry Halford, Mr. C. E. Overbaugh, and Col. Bodine were out practicing at 200 yards, by way of getting elevations at short range with new guns, in anticipation of the Fall prize meeting next week.

The teams of the Forty-fourth Battalion Infantry, Binghamton, and the Forty-ninth Regiment of Auburn, arrived yesterday, and went into quarters at Creedmoor.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Concerts will be given on the lake in Central Park on Saturday afternoon and evening, and Sunday evening.

The 61l trade will hold a meeting at the Produce Exchange to-day to consider the proposed amendments to the oil rules.

The Lafayette Gifard held their seventh annual fête nationale at Hamilton Park, Sixty-ninth-street and Third-avenue, yesterday.

The infant of Charles Rowder, residing on One Hundred and Fiftieth-street, near St. Nicholas-avenue, was found dead in bed early yesterday morning.

A colored boy named John Williams, was found sick and destitute in East Tenth-street yesterday afternoon. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

The Corporation Attorney paid to the Controller yesterday the sum of $332 50, penalties collected during the month of August for violation of City ordinances.

The St. Nicholas Society held a stated meeting last evening at Delmonico's, at Fifth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, and transacted some unimportant routine business.

Little Ellen Noonan, the news-girl who was shot in the face in the United States Hotel last week, is still in the Chambers-Street Hospital suffering greatly. The bullet has not been extracted, and the surgeons say that she will be marked for life.

Intended exhibitors at the American Institute Exhibition should have their goods all in place by opening day, (Sept. 12,) and so assist the managers, who are anxious to have everything in order. The prospects are good for a splendid exhibition.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury McCormick called on the Collector, Surveyor, Naval Officer, and Appraiser yesterday. Gen. Arthur says his visit was without significance, that he is on a two weeks' leave of absence, and in passing through the City thought proper to pay his respects.

Rev. A. B. Carter, D. D., will officiate next Sunday in the new free Chapel of the Holy Spirit on West Twenty-third-street. All the seats in this new place of worship are free to all. Episcopalians resident in the Sixteenth Ward are taking a lively interest in this new movement, which is in the interest of working men and women.

George H. Ballard, of No. 17 Forsyth-street, attempted to commit suicide last evening by cutting the veins and arteries of his left wrist with a razor. He was found before he had lost much blood, and was carried to the Chambers-Street Hospital, where his wound was found not to be serious. Ballard was rendered despondent by his inability to procure employment.

Jacob Marcus, residing at No. 57 Orchard-street, was taken from his home to the Chambers-Street Hospital yesterday morning, suffering from a gun-shot wound in the left side. He was injured while in a shooting gallery at Coney Island on Monday afternoon. While a man who is known as Alexander, was handling a gun carelessly, the piece was discharged, and its contents entered the boy's side.

The following additional subscriptions have been received by Mr. Henry King in aid of the Seaside Sanitarium: John Caswell, $5; W. W. Caswell, $5; Walter S. Gurnee, Jr., $20; Mrs. Grosjean, $14; W. J. Kernan, $1; S. J. Horton, $2; P. W. Moeller, $1; G. L. Heckscher, $10; Mrs. W. B. B., $5; George P. Slade, $25; G. D. Farrer, $20; T. G. Strong, $20; W. F. Day, $6; F. W. Stephens, $100; proceeds of parlor entertainment at the Woodsburg Pavilion, Miss Merrihen Treasurer, $50.

BROOKLYN.

A new tier of cells is to be added to the female quarter of the penitentiary, at a cost of $12,000.

Ex-Alderman John A. Taylor was yesterday appointed by the Mayor as the Republican member of the Board of Elections.

A Japanese has been employed to do climbing work on the East River Bridge. Yesterday morning he went up a single rope from the ground to the top of one of the trusses in the anchorage yard, a distance of over 50 feet.

The will of Mrs. Mason, widow of the late Francis D. Mason, formerly a wealthy resident of Brooklyn, was offered for probate yesterday. She leaves $41,000 to various charitable institutions in New-York and Brooklyn.

Mrs. Farncis Bodger, aged 62, was severely and probably fatally burned last evening by the explosion of a kerosene lamp which she was carrying. Her son-in-law, Capt. Pebody, was severely burned while trying to extinguish the flames.

Commodore Ammen, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, arrived at the Navy-yard yesterday from Washington, and was saluted. Dr. Charles H. Burbank has been appointed to succeed Medical-Inspector Bloodgood as Surgeon of the Navy-yard.

Controller Burrill drew a warrant yesterday for the sum of $10,294 50 in favor of the Inebriate Home of Kings County, being 15 per cent. of the city's tax receipts during the months of May, June, July, and August, to which said Home is entitled by an act of the Legislature.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Stephens and Condict Transportation Company of Newark have arranged to give the working girls of that city a free excursion to Coney Island on Monday next.

Cornelius Mulder, aged 12 years, an employe at Todd & Ritchies' jute mill, Paterson, N. J., had his left arm caught in a cog-wheel and crushed and torn from

The New-York Times.

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THE FIGHTING IN TURKEY.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF LOVATZ.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GROUND—THE RUSSIAN FORCES ENGAGED—A DAY OF HARD FIGHTING CROWNED WITH VICTORY—OSMAN PASHA'S REINFORCEMENTS TOO LATE TO BENEFIT THE DEFENDERS—A TURKISH ATTACK ON THE 5TH REPULSED.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The *Times* publishes in a later edition the following fuller description by its correspondent of the battle of Lovatz than that printed in its first issue to-day: "Lovatz is in the centre of an amphitheatre, about three-quarters of a mile in diameter at the bottom and 10 miles at the top, which is formed by the crests of the encircling hills which rise to an elevation of about 600 feet, and are easy of ascent. Through the centre of this amphitheatre runs a ridge from south-east to north-west. The river Osma flows deep down in this rocky ridge between two perpendicular precipices, and in its course separates the eastern end of the ridge from the sides of the amphitheatre, leaving an isolated position in the valley. The road from Selvi to Lovatz passes along the eastern end of the ridge down into the latter city, which is situated in the river flat with its southern end resting against the precipices af the Osma channel already mentioned. This isolated piece of the central ridge formed the eastern key of the Lovatz position The north-western end of the ridge, west of the city, runs out into an eminence about 100 feet above the river, and upon this elevation stood a strong redoubt commanding the road to Plevna, and forming the western and principal key to the Turkish position. The Osma River describes a curve through the valley, and the road runs along its banks beyond the redoubt, and thence up the side of the amphitheatre toward Plevna. There are also several ravines in the side of the amphitheatre, forming, with the aid of corn and trees, good cover for troops debouching into the small space at the bottom of the circular valley.

On the morning of the 31 of September the Turks held the crest of the amphitheatre, with the exception of two peaks on the right of the road from Selvi, where the road enters the circular theatre of to-day's battle. Gen. Skobelef had secured these peaks on the morning of the 2d. The Turkish batteries were partly on the two keys of their position already referred to. A one-gun battery was placed on the crest where the road from Trajans wall enters the amphitheatre, and there were two r doubts filled with infantry, but without cannon, opposite our right wing. Besides these field works there were rifle-pits and trenches in every direction where infantry could oppose our advance, while the redoubts were also full of infantry. The Turkish lines, which were very strong, could be reached with artillery fire from the higher crest of the amphitheatre.

The following Russian troops took part in the attack: The Second Division of Infantry, the Second Brigade of the Third Division, one battalion of the Tchowsk Regiment, two regiments of Cossacks, one squadron of the Imperial Escort, and 10 batteries of artillery. The whole were under command of Gen. Prince Imeretensky, with Col. Chestakoff as Chief of Staff. The First Brigade of the Second Division was commanded by Major-Gen. Rasgildaieff, the Second Brigade by Major-Gen. Engmann, the Second Brigade of the Third Division by Major-Gen. Dafvidoff, the brigade of Tirailleurs by Major-Gen. Dobrovolsky, while Major-Gen. Skobelef had a mixed command made up of troops from several divisions, together with his old brigade of Cossacks. The artillery was distributed among the troops according to the necessities of their position. Gen. Dobrovolsky commanded the right wing and Gen. Skobelef the left, while the reserve was under Gen. Engmann. The position of our troops was such that there was practically no central division, unless the reserve should be so designated. There was one division in reserve on the Selvi road, 10 miles in the rear.

At 6 o'clock in the morning the guns posted on the two peaks previously secured by Gen. Skobelef opened fire. It was nearly half an hour before the Turks replied. At 6:45 o'clock heavy masses of infantry were concentrated behind the hills from which we were firing. Stray rifle shots were heard away on our right, where Gen. Dobrovolsky was to make the first attack on some small hills along the right bank of the Osma, which rise up from the slope of the amphitheatre. Upon two of these hills were the redoubts previously mentioned as being without guns but strongly held by infantry. At 7 o'clock the patter of skirmishing shots began to fall more rapidly upon the ear, and it was evident that Dobrovolsky was advancing. The Turkish artillery were doing very little now, but our guns were firing rapidly upon the Turkish infantry, who were opposing the advance. The artillery did most of the fighting until 8 o'clock, when the right wing made a rush forward and the musketry firing became very heavy, the Turks pouring a steady rain of fire over their parapets. At 8:45 o'clock two regiments of infantry were ordered up to assist the tirailleurs at Dobrovolsky. Even at this early hour the heat is intense. An officer arriving from the line of march of these two regiments states that 100 men have fallen by the wayside, overcome by the heat. At 9 o'clock the rifle fire increases in intensity, and extends further up the Osma. The tirailleurs are sweeping the Turks down, and our guns open a heavy fire to assist the infantry in their onward movement. At 9:30 o'clock the Navinsky regiment winds through a little defile behind one of the two Turkish redoubts, and the two regiments named after the German Emperor move upon the other.

At 10:10 o'clock good news arrives from the right. The Turkish positions have been taken on that front, and the Russians are masters of that portion of the side of the amphitheatre. They must now take the isolated ridge, called Mount Rous, which overhangs Lovatz, and forms the western key of the position. With this in their possession Lovatz is theirs, and there remains only the large redoubt forming the western key. At 10:20 the firing has cessed entirely upon the right, the Turks having fled across the valley, leaving Dobrovolsky unopposed. Gen. Skobelef has gone with 10 battalions toward the extreme left, to take Mount Rous, the isolated ridge in the bottom of the amphitheatre.

At 10:30 the pattering of musketry on the left tells of Skobelef's advance. At 10:40 his column is seen moving down the slope of the amphitheatre, and crossing the little valley intervening between the slope and Mount Rous. The Russian artillery now opens a tremendous shell fire upon the slope of Mount Rous facing Skobelef, and the Turks are seen running from their intrenchments on the top and slope of this mount. At the foot, however, and near the highway, they hold their ground, and fire rapidly upon Skobelef's advance. The heat is now actually frightful, and it seems impossible for men to fight under it. A regiment from the reserve moves down a defile to the right of head-quarters to take Mount Rous in flank, and cut off the Turkish retreat. At 12:25 o'clock a battery moves up to support the advance of this regiment, and takes a position on the road leading along the eastern end of Mount Rous. Ten minutes after, Skobelef's column rushes up the road and takes the heights of Mount Rous, and he crowns them with his infantry. The garrisons of the Turkish batteries away to our left, on the Trajan road, now withdraw toward Trajan, taking the artillery with them. At 1 o'clock we have taken all the Turkish positions except the redoubt on the Plevna road, the strongest of all, for it commands the little valley at the bottom of the amphitheatre, and has outlying detached works to flank an attacking force.

The first period of the battle has now terminated. Orders are given to advance our batteries to the top of Mount Rous, and the right wing crept carefully forward toward the foot of the amphitheatre slope so as to be in readiness for the attack upon the redoubt. By 2 o'clock the batteries were in their new positions and had opened a tremendous fire upon the redoubt. The commander of this position retired his guns to the hills at the back of his redoubt an indication that he believed the capture of this fortification a foregone conclusion, and therefore withdrew his guns to prevent their being taken. It is a question whether the Turkish officer did well or ill by his men in forcing them to defend the lost position after the guns had been removed in safety. It looked like simple butchery for both sides.

Mount Rous was within easy cannon shot of the position attacked. Between the foot of the amphitheatre and the base of the hill upon which the redoubt was constructed was a level plain half a mile wide, forming the bottom of the valley. The attacking force was compelled to cross this little plain under the musketry fire of the Turkish infantry securely ensconced behind their parapets along the road, and on the left bank of the Osma were several low ridges of earth high enough to cover a man in a creeping posture, and these places of refuge were resting-places in the deadly race for the bluff. A cemetery, through which the Russians also had to pass, had a number of tall flagstones standing upright, and these were taken advantage of by the advancing soldiers. The attacking force contained the two regiments named after the German Emperor and some men of the army corps which was at Plevna. It was commanded by Major-Gen. Razmindaieff.

At 2:30 o'clock the order to attack was given and the men rushed across the valley amid a perfect hail-storm of bullets. In a few minutes the ground was dotted with dead and wounded Russians, and the survivors were resting under the little ridges of the road and the Osma. The men advanced in open order at a rush, and the Turks kept up a steady stream of fire. There was not the slightest break in the rain of bullets; yet it was wonderful to see how small a proportion of them took effect. Sometimes a single soldier would run across the whole space between the river and bluff; I could see where every bullet hit around him by the dust which it threw up, and yet he generally got across unhurt. There were minutes when no Russian was under fire, and yet the Turks never stopped. It appears they were lying down in the trenches, firing over the parapets without looking. The Russians declare they never saw even a head above the bank. By 3 o'clock a considerable force had collected under the bluff and commenced working round to the angle of the redoubt looking up the Plevna road, while another party, to distract attention from the first, crept up the face of the bluff, and opened a scathing fire on the face of the redoubt toward Lovatz. Away to the northward of the Plevna road the Russian force now makes its appearance with a battery of artillery to cut off the Turkish retreat toward Plevna. Another attacking column is now seen advancing up the River Osma from our extreme right. They are scattered in open order, and steal along unobserved by the Turks to reinforce the party under the eastern end of the bluff. All this time the Turks keep up an incessant rifle fire, but the guns on the hills at the back of the redoubt only fire occasionally, as our troops cannot be seen from that position. The Russian artillery thunders away very rapidly, and two batteries are now advanced down the road nearly to the edge of the city. The Russians gathered under the bluff now make a rush forward and secure possession of some Turkish trenches in front of the eastern face of the redoubt, within 100 yards of its ditch.

It is now 4 P. M., and the decisive moment approaches. The men along the Lovatz front of the work open fire and draw the bulk of the Turkish fire in their direction, when suddenly about 50 Russians make a rush upon the eastern face of the redoubt, and approach within 50 yards of the ditch. They were compelled to retire by a tremendous Turkish fire, but apparently none of them were seriously hurt, as none fell. After 20 minutes of desultory fire, the real attack is made up the slope, facing the eastern side of the redoubt. The Russians rush up in open order, keeping a steady stream of reinforcements following the advance. A perfect deluge of shells is poured upon the redoubt from our batteries as the men run up the slope, while the Turkish infantry fire is incessant, and if it were well directed every Russian would have been shot down. As it is, many fell. Our artillery ceases firing as our men leap into the ditches and clamber up the parapet, while another column rushes along the Lovatz face of the redoubt to clear the advance trenches. The Turks in the trenches fly to the westward, firing as they go, and falling under the Russian fire. In the redoubt the garrison rush to the gorge in the western face of the work. There is a storm of bullets at this gorge, and the Turks are jammed between the traverse and the western parapet. In a few seconds the firing ceases; the day is ours, and the Turks are in full retreat to the westward, where no force had been sent to cut off their flight.

Immediately after the redoubt was taken the correspondent entered it. The road and adjacent plain were thickly dotted with the dead and wounded. Up the slope where the Russians had charged the redoubt I was surprised to find so few dead, the Turkish fire having principally gone too high. Inside of the redoubt were corpses of Turks and Russians thickly strewing the ground, but at the western end, where the Turks had been jammed in their efforts to escape, a space of 50 feet by 20 was covered with Turkish dead and wounded to the depth of five feet. The living and the dead were lying on each other in a dense mass, steaming with heat and blood. Around this Moslem pile was a fringe of dead Russians, showing that there had been a fearful struggle in this fatal space. Russian soldiers were standing on this mass of humanity. I watched them working manfully to separate the living from the dead. In half an hour they had made scarcely any impression upon that fearful pile. The road by which the Turks had retreated was strewn with Turks, with here and there a Russian. Some of the Turks had been shot first, and then repeatedly bayoneted. The correspondent estimates the Russian loss at 1,000. Masses were not exposed as at Plevna. Skill was substituted for brute force. Gen. Razmindaieff, who commanded the assault on the redoubt, was wounded in the leg.

The Turks from Lovatz fled due west, pursued by Gen. Skobeleff's Cossacks.

This correspondent estimates the defenders of Lovatz at only 7,000, against 22,000 Russians.

The correspondent who telegraphed the above particulars of the battle sent the following from Poredin, under date of Sept. 5: "I arrived here last night from Lovatz. When I left a heavy force of Turks were on the hill on the north-west of Lovatz, and artillery and infantry firing was going on. These Turks may have been reinforcements, sent from Plevna, which arrived too late, or Osman Pasha may be sending troops to keep open the line of retreat to Sophia. I had to pass within cannon shot of the left wing of the Turkish force in order to get through to Poredin. All messengers between here and Lovatz were accompanied by an escort of cavalry, as Bashi-Bazouks were in the intervening country."

A Russian bulletin, dated Sept. 4, says: "We lost 1,000 killed and wounded at the capture of Lovatz. The Turkish loss was great, and included 100 prisoners."

A Russian official bulletin dated Gorny-Studen, Sept. 6, says: "On the 4th the Turks attempted an attack on Lovatz from Mikre, but were repulsed after four hours' skirmishing."

FROM PLEVNA TO THE RIVER LOM.

PRINCE CHARLES OF ROUMANIA IN COMMAND OPPOSITE PLEVNA—THE REMOVAL OF THE RUSSIAN HEAD-QUARTERS TO BULGARENI — RUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF THE TURKISH MOVEMENT FROM RASGRAD.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The correspondent of the *Times* at Poredin, who arrived there from Lovatz after that position was taken by the Russians, writes under date of Sept. 5: "Prince Charles of Roumania is here in command of all the Russian line facing Plevna. There are two divisions of Roumanian troops here. The Turks showed themselves yesterday afternoon, but retired into their works before Plevna without doing anything. We are expecting the close of the Plevna business very soon, and a Turkish Sedan as the result."

The *Times*, summarizing the news of the day, makes the following comment on the position in Bulgaria: "The Imperial Head-quarters have moved from Studeni, 40 miles from Plevna, to Bulgareni, 20 miles nearer, and all, apparently, is prepared for a crushing attack on Osman Pasha's main Army. But there may be other reasons not so favorable to the Russians, for the head-quarters of the Czar being transferred from the vicinity of Biela to the Valley of the Osma, a report comes from Constantinople that the Army of Mehemet Ali has been secretly making a flank march to the north and it is now said that the action reported yesterday at Kadikoi was fought by the main army and not by the garrison of Rustchuk. Mehemet Ali is said to have changed his base of operations from Eski-Djuma and Osman-Bazar to Rustchuk, pushed back some weak Russian forces over the Lom, and established his advance guard at Obirteni, on the road from Rustchuk to Biela, eight miles from the latter place. If this intelligence is true, it announces a most important and masterly movement on the part of Mehemet Ali. It would appear, however, that this report should be accepted with caution.

A bulletin from the Russian head-quarters at Gorny-Studeni on the 4th says: "An attack by a small Turkish force on Tahrin, near Elena, [15 miles south-east of Tirnova,] was repulsed the same day. On the 5th the Turks attacked the Russian corps near Rustchuk on the whole line, directing their chief attacks against Kazelevo and Oblanowo. The first attack was carried out by 15 battalions of infantry and 18 squadrons of cavalry with 23 cannon. This force was further increased during the engagement. Our column at Kazelevo, consisting of five battalions of infantry and eight squadrons of cavalry, with some artillery, maintained the positions with great determination for six hours, but was finally compelled to fall back on Ostriza with great loss. Our column at Oblanowo was also assailed by a large force, but repulsed all attacks, and maintained its positions. The Turks took the offensive on both wings of our Rustchuk line of defense, namely, in the direction af Kadikoi and Popskoi, but it is still unknown whether this movement was a serious attack or merely a demonstration.

A Constantinople dispatch says: "The Turkish Bagdad Army (35,000 men) is going to Nish."

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The *Daily News'* special, dated Gorny-Studen, reports that the Grand Duke Nichola' head-quarters are moving to Poredin. Reserves and reinforcements are streaming up. The Imperial head-quarters will go to-morrow to Banzmath on the Osma.

SERVIA, ROUMANIA, AND GREECE.

SERVIA'S REPLY TO THE BRITISH REPRESENTATIONS RESPECTING HER WARLIKE PREPARATIONS — PROPOSED COMBINED ACTION OF THE PROVINCES.

VIENNA, Sept. 7.—The *Political Correspondence's* Belgrade dispatch reports that M. Ristics, replying to the British Consul's representations as to Servia's warlike preparations, said: "Servia must in her own interest prepare for all contingencies."

The same telegram says the Roumanian Envoy has entered into definite arrangements for the eventual combined action of the Servian and Roumanian Armies.

A Reuter telegram from Bucharest states that from to-day goods traffic on all the Roumanian railways will be suspended.

The uneasiness at Constantinople about the attitude of Greece has subsided, but there is still great distrust of Servia.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ARMENIA.

THE BATTLE AT KIZILTEPE—A HARD FIGHT—CAPTURE OF THE HILL BY THE TURKS.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—A dispatch to the *Times* dated Erzeroum, Sept. 4, says:

"The battle of Kiziltepe, which resulted in the Russians being completely driven from their position at Kedalar, cost the Turks 430 in killed and 1,400 in wounded. Kiziltepe Hill, which was held by five battalions of Russian infantry, the remainder having withdrawn to Kardeck on the 23d of August, was attacked at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 24th by two divisions under Ali Pasha and Mahmed Bey. They were both wounded. The Russians, outnumbered by ten to one, fought bravely, but were driven off from their main camp. They came up about 9 o'clock, and made three unsuccessful attempts to carry the hill by storm. These were most gallantly repulsed by the Turks, who finally remained masters of the field, and have now strongly intrenched Kiziltepe Hill."

NOTES OF THE WAR.

A further issue of 6,000,000 piastres, paper money, has been determined on at Constantinople.

A Russian bulletin of the 4th says: "In the Balkans all is quiet. Suleiman Pasha is organizing his Army at Kazanlik."

The London *Standard's* Vienna correspondent telegraphs the following: "The Russian Government has ordered all arrears of taxes to be paid within eight days or they will be doubled."

A special dispatch from Constantinople, by way of Syra, to the *Times*, says: "Three thousand wounded from Suleiman Pasha's Army have reached Adrianople. The English doctors report 4,000 more at Kasanlik, and that at Schipka they lie all over the steep hillsides."

The St. Petersburg *Gazette's* Tashkent correspondent writes that the Emir for Bokhara, considering this Russia, by attacking Turkey, threatens the whole Mohammedan world, has placed his army on a war footing. Russia has advised him to disarm. In the event of his refusal Russia will attack Bokhara, and hopes to defeat the Emir in a few weeks.

SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND ORANGEMEN.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 7.—At a meeting of the District Loyal Orange Institution, held to-night, Col. Evans, Superior Grand Master of the United States, made a report of his conference with Mackenzie Bonell, President of the Triennial Council of the Orangemen of the World, regarding the division which existed in the order throughout the United States, having its origin in a difference on a constitutional question. He reported that the action taken had caused a union to be effected, and that all the difficulties have been removed. The Grand Secretary, Col. Burnham, reviewed the strength of the order, saying that it has 65,000 members in the United States.

MYSTERIOUS CATTLE DISEASE.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 7.—A mysterious cattle disease is causing great excitement in North Bangor, Franklin County. The disease appeared 10 days ago, since when many valuable cows have died. On all that have died and on all that are sick a pest has been found, which resembles the poison Texas cattle tick. No cattle have thus far been affected except such as came in contact with Texas cattle last Spring.

CONDITION OF SENATOR MORTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Acting Postmaster-General Brady to-day received telegrams from Richmond, Ind., to the effect that Senator Morton is slowly recovering. One dispatch says: "The Senator himself to-day remarked that he was feeling much improved."

RECENT DEATHS.

Mr. Frederick William Thomas, editor and proprietor of the Philadelphia *Freie Presse*, died in that city yesterday morning, in the seventieth year of his age.

Rev. Hyman A. Wilder, aged 55 years, for 28 years a missionary of the American Board, died at Hartford, Conn., yesterday. He was the first American missionary among the Zulas, in South Africa.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE WEST.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION IN OHIO.

TWENTY THOUSAND FORMER SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS ASSEMBLED AT MARIETTA — SPEECHES BY THE MAYOR, PRESIDENT HAYES, POSTMASTER-GENERAL KEY, ATTORNEY-GENERAL DEVENS — PRESENTATION OF THE FLAG OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH OHIO TO THE PRESIDENT.

MARIETTA, Ohio, Sept. 7.—A train bearing the President, Gen. Key, Gen. Devens, Mrs. Hayes, and the President's two sons, Rutherford and Richard, arrived here at noon to-day. An immense concourse of people, citizens, and visitors, numbering 15,000 or 20,000, welcomed the party at the depot. The distinguished guests were conducted to carriages in waiting, and escorted to the head of a procession, where they were received by veterans of the Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who, with other veteran soldiers in line, numbered nearly 1,000. About a dozen companies of State Militia and citizens made up the procession, which was an hour marching through the principal streets. The line of march was thronged with men, women, and children waving handkerchiefs and cheering. Gen. Duval occupied a seat in the carriage with the President. Among the veterans were representatives of 16 Ohio regiments, carrying their tattered battle flags. The men were all in citizens' dress. There was a single representative of the war of 1812, Mr. Muzzey, of Guernsey County, in the procession. When the procession returned to the starting point, the Presidential party proceeded to Gen. Smith's residence for lunch. The Columbus Cadets and their band, most of whom are personally acquainted with the President, occupied the place of honor in the procession. The demonstration was witnessed by Mr. Bishop, Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, from the residence of Mr. M. D. Follett. The whole affair was well planned and admirably carried out.

After lunch was concluded, the Presidential party were driven to the pavilion in the park, where a reception was held. On account of the delay at lunch the President and his party did not reach the park till almost 4 P. M. In the meantime the concourse of people about the stand had swelled to enormous proportions, estimated at 20,000 to 30,000. In sight of a perfect sea of human faces, Mayor Palmer delivered the following reception address:

MR. PRESIDENT: For many reasons I take pleasure in extending to you a hearty welcome to our goodly old city. At the outset of your professional career it was to Marietta you came to be admitted to the Bar. Many of our citizens have the privilege of knowing you personally, and a number of us had the distinguished honor of fighting at your side and under your immediate command during the closing mighty struggle of the war for the preservation of the Union. It is your first visit to your native State since assuming the trying duties of the Presidency—that State which has so often honored you, and which you have in no single instance failed to honor in return. But I especially welcome you to this great national reunion of ex-soldiers and sailors of the war because the spirit which animated the committee in its undertaking and successful accomplishment has been as completely put into practical operation by you in the administration of our Government. I deem it, therefore, most fitting that you should be with us to-day, not only because you are a veteran, but that your voice may here be heard in the furtherance of that spirit of harmony and good-will so beautifully and so universally invoked by all who have addressed us during this memorable week. Ladies and gentlemen, I have the honor to introduce to you the President of the United States.

President Hayes then stepped forward and was greeted with great cheers by the men and waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies. He said:

LADIES, FELLOW-CITIZENS, AND SURVIVORS OF THE GREAT WAR: I wish that I was prepared to speak suitably upon this occasion. My friend, Mayor Palmer, in his address informs me that in every speech made at this great national reunion encouragement has been given to that spirit of fraternity which it is the desire of those associated with me in the Administration to do something during our term of service to advance. We do not, in meeting the people, propose to discuss any of the great party questions which divide the people who honor us with their attention. [Cheers.] Questions of administration and economic questions we leave to be discussed before the people by those who may be appointed by the respective parties to carry on those debates. But we do feel that if in visiting our fellow-citizens in different States we can add anything to strengthen the sentiment alluded to by the Mayor, it is right and proper that we should do it. [Applause.] All who are familiar with the history of our country know that 100 years ago there was no North, no South. The fathers were one throughout the whole country. Washington and Jefferson were side by side with Franklin and Adams. Daniel Morgan and his Virginians marched from Virginia to Boston. They were at Saratoga, and Nathaniel Green and his Continentals were in the Carolinas. The whole country belonged to the fathers. It is to that state of harmony, of fraternal friendship, that we desire our country to return. [A voice, "good for you," and cheers.] We are for the Union as it is. [Cheers.] We are for the Constitution as it is. [Cheers.] With all its amendments. [A voice, "That's it." Great cheers.] We want the citizens of every State to feel at home in every other State. [Amen, and cheers.] If a citizen of Vermont travels in Georgia or Texas, for business or pleasure, we want him to feel at home in those States. [Cheers.] If a citizen of Texas or Georgia travels North, we want that citizen to feel at home everywhere throughout the Union. Now, my friends, I do not propose to detain you. I have made a much longer speech already than I intended to when I entered your town, but you understand the purpose. We may make mistakes in method, mistakes measures, but the sentiment we would encourage is a sentiment of nationality throughout the Union. [Applause.] We all regard the service of that four years' war—we regard that period of four years as the most interesting of our lives. We fought then—those of us who were in the Union Army fought—as we believed, to make this forever hereafter a united people, forever hereafter a free people, and we rejoice to-day to believe that those who were against us in that struggle now are with us on both of these questions, and will forever remain with us on both of these questions. [Cheers, loud and long.] And, now, my friends, you will desire to hear from some of those who are associated with me in the Government. Two members of the Cabinet are here—the Postmaster-General, Judge Key, of Tennessee, and Gen. Devens, Attorney-General. They fought on opposite sides during those four years, but to-day and here they are prepared to fight, if need be, on the same side. [Loud cheers.] And now I will introduce to you Judge Key. I am sure he is an able man. I am sure he is an honest man. I am sure he is a patriotic man. [Cheers.]

Judge Key spoke as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I appear before you under peculiar circumstances. You have assembled here to recite the victories which you have won in former days; to recount the triumphant results which you achieved. I appear before you as one of the soldiery from whom your victories were won, your triumphs achieved; but, my friends, the cordiality with which I have been received makes me forget that we have ever been enemies; and I assure you that I would much rather meet you as I meet you here to-day, as friends, than in conflict of arms, as heretofore. [Applause.] My friends, the flag I fought for four years has disappeared from the face of the earth; the Government I attempted with my compeers to establish is no more. We have but one flag, and that floats over every foot of our territory; we have but one Constitution, and that is the Constitution as it is. [Cheers.] Our quarrel, my friends, was inherited. Slavery was established by our fathers. It was established by the men of the North as well as the men of the South. It was a relic of a former age. As the ages progressed, as the country progressed, the free States became profoundly impressed with the idea that slavery was wrong; that it was a great national crime; that it was the sin of the age; that it was a sin against heaven and liberty. [A voice, "And it was."] The people of the South had been educated under different ideas. Their statesmen upon their platforms defended it, and their ministers before the holy altars taught the people that it was right, and the people of the Southern States believed it was right. From time to time a conflict of opinion grew up. We had adjustments, we had the Missouri compromise, the compromise of 1850; but yet it would not suit. At last free ideas so far prevailed that Lincoln was elected to the Presidency of the United States. The people of the South, afraid that the institution of slavery was in danger, said: "We have debated this quarrel in legislative halls, on the stump, in the judiciary tribunals; we have debated it everywhere; now let us fight it out," and they took up their arms and they said, "We leave these debatable questions to the power of arms and the sword," and we fought, and fought bravely. Each section of the country fought for that it thought was right. What was the result? Why, the South was defeated, and as men and soldiers they were bound to submit with good grace to the result, and admit that the result was right; that the tribunals they had selected had decided the controversy against them. Sirs, this is the victory, this is the triumph. The verdict was against us; the judgment was pronounced against us. And what was it? It was put in the three amendments to the Constitution. The first declared that slavery should never exist anywhere in this broad land. The second declared that every man who was born in the United States should be a citizen of the United States. All men, white or black, were made equal before the law. Not only this, but they declared that the public debt of the United States should never be repudiated. They declared that no claims should be made for emancipated slaves. They declared, in short, that we should be a free country; that the flag of the Union should be the flag of the people everywhere, and to-day we have but one country, but one flag, but one Union, and that Union is inseparable. [Great cheers.]

President Hayes then introduced the Attorney-General, saying that he comes from that part of Massachussetts from which the original settlers of Marietta came.

Gen Devens said:

I thank you, fellow-citizens, for your reception, and I thank the President for his allusion to my State. It is certainly most interesting to those of us who are from New-England to come to a great State which looks back to New-England as its fatherland. As we in New-England for 150 years had looked back to Old England as our paternal home, so the citizens of Ohio, of this section, in a certain sense, look back to New-England as their paternal home. It is true that somewhere in 1788 or 1789, when the expedition set out to settle the Ohio country, under the auspices of the Ohio Company, in a few wagons, which were conducted by Dr. Cutler, that, in the language of Mr. Everett, the whole State of Ohio was found under the canvas of Dr. Cutler's wagons. [Laughter.] We come here, New-England men come here to Marietta. I was told as I came here that Marietta and the 60,000 acres of land around about it are not the most fertile lands in Ohio. Certainly, to my eye, nothing could be more beautiful than this expanse of hill and dale, of cultivated meadows, and lovely farm-houses. To a Massachusetts eye at least it looks as if nothing could be more beautiful. Perhaps it may be that they were attracted by these very hills above us, and that they looked lovingly back to their old homes as they came here to lay the foundations of a State in the wilderness; and at that day the valleys had hardly known the shadow of a white man unless that of a wandering hunter; the streams had never washed the foot of a white man save some adventurer; and the highest honors that we can pay, as Senator Edmunds said well in the beautiful little address at Bennington, Vt., a few weeks ago, the highest honors we can pay are to the founders of States, and these men were the founders of a State. And behind these men there was another man who oversaw the Ohio River, who was a son of Massachusetts, who everywhere in Ohio should be mentioned with love and reverence, Nathan Dane, of Beverly, who wrote the great ordinance of 1787, which provided that in the whole North-west territory there should be no slavery or involuntary servitude—[cheers]—a man so amiable, so gentle, so excellent, whose whole life was spent in doing good, and who near the close of it founded that law college—the Dane Law College—where our President was educated, and where I had the honor to be one of the least worthy of its students in my day. By that act you were released and relieved from the great incubus that pressed upon the States south of you. By that act that magnificent most magnificent stretch of land that the world knows, that is covered to-day by the great States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, was relieved from that curse which has weighed down a portion of our country. Surely today, standing in the midst of that renewed freedom which now knows no limits, which is co-extensive with the whole Union, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, surely we may remember with love and reverence that wild Massachusetts lawyer who wrote the ordinance of 1789. Contemporaneous with that almost—I think it was in 1788—came the first settlement of this territory, and in 1789 came the Constitution of the United States. This State is the product of that Constitution of the United States. The old provincial grants which had been made to the older States of Connecticut, Virginia, and Massachusetts were all surrendered except some trivial claims made by Connecticut and Virginia, and this territory was their gift to the American Union, and now, my friends, if you ask what the Constitution has done for us; if you ask what the American Union has done, look upon the State of Ohio. One of the most splendid monuments in Europe of architectual beauty is the St. Paul's Cathedral, with its many columns, its fine arches, its towering dome, and as you descend to its lowest cellar there lies the tomb of the architect who built it. It bears in good Latin—Perhaps I should give it in Latin, as one of the Professors is on the stand—the inscription: "If you seek for a monument, look around you." And so I say, if you seek for a monument of the American Union, look around you. [Cheers.] This State was coeval with that Union. This State which now numbers so many thousands in their happy homes; whose highest honor and highest glory are the thousands and hundreds of thousands of happy homes. [Here a terrific blowing of a steam-boat whistle interrupted the speaker for a full minute,] whose rivers are vocal with the sounds of industry. [Laughter and cheers.] Yes, my friends, it is not that Ohio contains alone the great and splendid cities of Toledo, Cleveland, and her great Queen City, Cincinnati, but that she sustains throughout her great and vast extent so many thousands of happy comfortable homes. There is nothing that can exceed the virtues that cluster and unify and the love that sanctifies the great altar of home. This is what the American Union has done for you; and I know and know well that as I speak to you Ohio has given proudly and generously back in her love and devotion to it. She has sent statesmen wise and great in council to aid us in all the debates of the Union. She has sent her brave soldiers to the field, her Sherman and Sheridans, and she has sent her hundreds of thousands of men who went from no aspirations of fame, no hopes that they would gain greatness or glory, but because in their devotion to the American Union they felt they could discharge their duty in that way and in no other. Her officers and her soldiers lie side by side on many a field, having fought gallantly for the Union and for the equal rights of all. Their work is done. The great army to which they belonged is dispersed. No more will its bugles make a grand echo as the *reveille* proclaims the coming day. No more will the rolling tattoo salute the departing day as it dies away. Its tents are struck and its work is done, but that work has passed into the history of the country, and it is to endure forever. It has settled forever the indestructibility of the Union. It has settled that there shall be one country, and one alone. It has settled that in that country all men shall stand as equals before the law, entitled to every right that peers can claim. No one of us I am sure, will salute more heartily, no man can be saluted more heartily, than you have saluted Judge Key to-day, who was on the other side, and who recognized with us that the thing is over and done, and that these great principles are to govern the American States forever. Surely, my friends, if we have desired and felt it our duty in the olden time to shoulder our muskets because the times required us all upon us to sustain the Union by arms, to-day would strive most earnestly and generously to meet all those who were formerly our opponents who, should they come on to this great platform, the Constitution and its amendments and all in full recognition of the freedom and equal rights of all. Those men had views of duty, and they followed them as we all know with a valor which we cannot but admire, no more the battle is fought and the victory won. We call upon them as countrymen. We call upon them to unite with us in making this great Government, purified as it has been by the fires of rebellion, stronger grander and more august than ever its great founders dreamed. Imposing upon them no restraints that we will not readily submit to ourselves; yielding to them every right that we demand for ourselves, we meet them in the cordial and fraternal spirit of those who feel that they can stand, and safely stand, on the platform of the issues that have been finally settled and determined by the war. [Cheers.] In this cordial and fraternal spirit we ask them to stand with us in behalf of the rights of all the people, of all sections, of all races; and we want to hear nothing of this talk of a "Solid South" or a "Solid North," but we do want to talk together of a solid, firmly-compacted, strongly-knit Union. [loud applause;] a Union in which no section struggles to be the master of any other section; a Union in which no class or race struggles to be the master or controller of any other, but a Union of hearts and of feelings, in the belief that our mutual interests bind us together, and that mutual love and mutual respect will cement the bonds. I feel, brethren, that I talk too long and too warmly in what I say. I thank you cordially for listening to me. It affords me great pleasure to meet Ohio regiments, some of whom I served with and of whose valor I know. It has given me great pleasure to talk to them and to recognize them, as I trust they recognize me, as a comrade. We shall stand together always in everything that works for the good of the whole people of the Union. As Halpine says in one of his soldier's songs:

By communion of the banner—
Battle-scarred, but glorious banner—
By the baptism of the banner,
Brothers of one church are we.
Nor creed nor faction can divide us,
Nor race nor nation can divide us,
And whatever fate betide us,
Brothers ever let us be.

[Great cheers.]

The President then returned thanks for the hearty and warm welcome received by himself and asssociates. He understood it had been expected that there would be an old-fashioned handshaking about this time, but as he had to attend a reception of the Thirty-sixth Regiment in a few minutes, that would be out of the question. The guests at once took their departure amid cheers to the City Hall, where Col. Duval presented the President with the battle-flag of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, which served under him. The President, in accepting it, replied happily in a few patriotic remarks, and was followed by Gens. Devens and Key in brief remarks.

The President left here at 10 o'clock to-night on a special train, by way of Cambridge, for Fremont, his home, where he will spend Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, and will then go to Dayton.

SHIPPING TRADE OF QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Canada, Sept. 7.—The arrivals to date are nine vessels less, with 64,425 more tonnage than last year. The number of vessels inward since the opening of navigation to date was 720; clearances, 624. There were 229 vessels licensed by the Quebec Custom-house for local trade. Also, 1,976 schooners and market steamers arrived from the lower ports and parishes. The bark Chelmsford, 400 tons register, and the ship Lorenzo, 1,200 tons, will be launched to-morrow, the former at River St. Charles, the latter at Cape Blanc.

VALUABLE PAPERS WANTED.

FIGHTING OVER A DEAD MAN'S TRUNKS—HOW HIS PAPERS WERE TAKEN POSSESSION OF—BALTIMORE POLICE AIDING THE SOUTH CAROLINA OFFICERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 7—There is much inquiry concerning the disposition of the money, securities, and other personal effects of ex-Senator Young John Patterson Owens, of South Carolina, who died here on Wednesday night. While he was insensible from a paralytic stroke some very valuable papers, including deeds of real estate, certificates of over $25,000 in bank deposits, and private correspondence of a political nature, were taken possession of by the hotel clerk for safe keeping. The proceedings in court at Columbia, S. C., to recover the personal effects of Mr. Owens were instituted after the information had been received there that he was on the verge of death, and were indecently hurried through in order that the mandate of the court might be executed before his friends or relatives could interfere. The basis of the proceedings at Columbia was that Owens was one of the sureties for Niles S. Parker, late State Treasurer of South Carolina, and as such his effects were liable to seizure anywhere. The proprietor of the Baltimore hotel at which Owens was boarding received a dispatch after Owens' death from Attorney-General Conners, of South Carolina, directing him to hold the effects of the deceased subject to an order from the Supreme Court of South Carolina. The Police Marshal of Baltimore was also asked on the same authority to look after Owens' trunks and boxes. It appears that Gray, the Police Marshal, without the slightest authority or warrant of law, seized this personal property, and, against the remonstrances of the brother and friends of Mr. Owens, carried them off to the vaults of the Safety Deposit Company, where they still remain. The trunks and boxes were to-day examined by the brother of Mr. Owens, who found missing certain papers of considerable importance that were in them when they were taken away from the hotel. The inference is that the Chiefs of the Police Department of Balt

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE MEN.

CONVENTION AT SARATOGA.

THE LAWS OF NAVIGATION—CAUSE OF DEPRESSION IN BUSINESS—THE RELATIONS OF STATE AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS—THE HALF-TIME SYSTEM—THE TARIFF AND FREE TRADE—THE CHINESE QUESTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Friday, Sept. 7, 1877.

The rain to-day has materially interfered with the social scientists, some of whom are already going home, but the general session this morning, though thinly attended, was marked by two papers of unusual excellence. Mr. Hamilton A. Hill, of Boston, led off with an essay on "The Navigation Laws of Great Britain and of the United States." They were first entertained in the time of the Commonwealth, and were leveled against the Dutch. The motives for this were partly commercial and partly political. Mr. Huskisson, of England, had truly said that the object of the navigation laws was to prevent other nations from obtaining too large a share in the navigation of the world. They could not always restrict commerce. The agitation for their repeal began in England in 1847, but was not accomplished till 1849, and then only after a desperate struggle. When the Revolution severed the American States from the British Crown, the American tonnage became foreign under the English law. Then commercial intercourse with the other colonies and with the West Indies was nearly broken up. Failing to make equitable arrangements with Great Britain the American Government was forced into a retaliatory policy, and in 1789 a series of acts was adopted, which was substantially a copy of the English navigation laws. Now that these laws have long since been abolished in England they are plainly out of place here, especially as during the last 15 years they have been found to be utterly unequal to the new situation in which American shipping finds itself. Mr. Hill advised their repeal here, and made large quotations from the debates in the British Parliament, which showed that almost the same arguments in almost the same language were used then as are used now to prevent their repeal in the United States.

OPEN OUR TRADE TO COMPETITION.

Horace White, Esq., then read a paper on "The Tariff Question." He began with a vivid picture of the prostration of industry and depression of business. What was the cause? He did not believe that either currency or tariff were leading causes. England, which has a specie currency and free trade, is also suffering severely. Even France is now uttering loud complaints. The Anglo-Saxon spirit of enterprise and speculation always has its periods of prosperity and subsequent depression. But the tariff had more influence than the currency; the latter had, in fact, very little to do with it. The productive power of the country has far outrun the means of consumption. Woolen and iron mills are idle, because there is no market for their products. Prospective large crops would not be a full remedy, because the agricultural districts have not been depressed since 1873. Their power of consumption was not nearly so much decreased. While shut up by protective tariff, we could find no outlet for our industries. Our supply of pauper labor would place us on a level with the most favored countries. We had no need to fear competition with other countries in any industry, except such as not being natural to this country, had better be allowed to die. The Centennial Exhibition had clearly shown by the conference of foreigners that the skill and ability of our workmen need fear no competition. He described the growth of protection by the claim of assistance by one special industry after another until the benefit to these was neutralized by the injury to the country remained. He concluded by saying that, while it was desirable that we should have in coin basis for our money, it did not look to any expedients in that direction for a relief to business. The only practicable measure of relief was in throwing open our trade to free competition. If Congress refuses to adopt it the pangs of starvation would compel its adoption.

At this point the general session suddenly ended for the morning, and the free traders began their meeting. The Social Science Association has earned the commendation of the public by excluding all persons who have axes to grind, and has always strictly adhered to its function as an organization for collecting and diffusing information on vital but neglected points in social and political life. But it was felt by many to-day that in consenting to the wish of the free traders to occupy the hall after the adjournment this morning, a mistake was unintentionally made. The President, Mr. David A. Wells, is himself a Free Trader, but the brief session of the Free Traders to-day has had nothing to do with the association, except that some of its members have listened to what the Free Traders had to say. So anxious were these specialists to begin their own session that their Chairman forgot to wait till the Social Science meeting had adjourned, and took the platform the moment Mr. Horace White had finished his paper, and while there were yet two papers to be read—one by J. S. Moore, also on "The Tariff Question," and another by Mr. Henry D. Clyde, of Boston, on "Custom-House Forms."

THE CARE OF BIRDS.

There was a special session of the social economy department in the society room this morning, which was unexpectedly interesting. It opened with a report of the committee on "Economy in Building," prepared by John Ayres, R. T. Paine, Jr., Sidney Myers, and F. B. Sanborn, and read by Mr. Paine. This was followed by a report on "Home Comforts and Amusements at Small Cost," prepared by Rev. E. C. Guild, of Waltham, Mass., in which he pointed out the ways in which the home may be made attractive by cultivating an interest in objects of naturalist history, in mechanical operations, and in the formation of social and fathers' clubs. Rev. Mr. Jencks, who read the paper, suggested the addition of church parlors for amusements. Mr. Wright, of Cincinnati, then read a delightful paper on "Bird Culture in Relation to Cottage Homes," the burden of which was to encourage the breeding of birds around the homestead. Speaking of the mocking-bird, he said that the very poorest singer of this melodious tribe is not exceeded, if it is equaled, in purity and penetrativeness of tone, by anything on earth. The quantity may be more or less copious, but the quality is always thrilling. The song may be said to consist of three or four strains of three notes each, divided by pauses of from five to ten seconds. The silence of the pause, which is always that of some deep and quiet shade, wonderfully enhances the effect on the ear and the feelings, and each succeeding strain is so different from that which has just died upon the ear, that a sense of monotony is impossible. It is music that cannot pall. It is evident from the older ornithologists that the time was when this bird, though diffused throughout nearly all North America, was seldom heard, and still more seldom seen. It was a frequenter only of the thickest woods, and shunned all human habitations. But as men have begun to save the birds, it has become less shy. And now it is only necessary to keep a densely shaded copse free from the noise of guns and the intrusion of noisy children and silent cats for a year or two to have one of these wood-thrushes to serenade all the cottages within a hundred yards, morning and evening. This I have verified by my own experience, having lived for 15 Summers in a valley traversed by a much-frequented road, within six miles of the city, with none grown within easy shot on either side. For two years not a wood-thrush was heard without going a long way into a neighboring wilderness. But with a little care to prevent firing and noisy intrusion, the third year I heard the orisons of the male but a short distance from the house, and soon discovered the nest he was praying about. Thus far they have continued to propagate in the groves on either side more and more every Summer, and from May to July inclusive their soul-satisfying melody is never wanting. The same I dare say is true of every public park of 15 years' standing if it is of sufficient extent and sufficiently well cared for. For other reasons no cluster of suburban cottages should be without the vicinity of a densely shady grove, kept sacred to the native dryads; but the music of the wood-thrushes is enough of itself to require it. The wood-thrush is the bird of natural worship, and I have mentioned him first because he is so deeply religious. There are other small birds of a more secular character of great ornament and importance to the rural home in many respects. Among them may be mentioned the orioles, the catbird, the song sparrow, and the small native sparrow, or chipping bird; the Summer yellow bird, the martins, the bluebirds, the swallows, and the Phœbes. All these, and many more, may, by the careful nurture of a little shrubbery, sticking up a few cheap boxes, and providing a little material for nests, be enticed to make their homes about the smallest cottage, and far more than repay the expense of a few cherries and pees. Many of these birds are the best teachers of morals and politeness in the world. The whole paper was in this pleasant vein, and the discussion which followed was in the same spirit, one speaker saying that the crow was his love, and each one contributing something to a happy and humorous.

This was followed by Edward T. Potter's paper on "Some Results of the Restriction of Areas in the Construction of Tenements." He showed that the making of city lots too large puts a premium on building bad houses, and happily exposed the perfection of a building plan to be "where bad people could live badly with the least detriment." Dr. Elisha Harris gave an account of the new model tenements of Mr. White, of Brooklyn, and Mr. Dall pointed out the fact that the houses of the wealthy are as unsanitary as the tenements of the poor. Dr. Wyle showed that bad models led to the imitation of style and structure, and Elbur Wright likened the present newer system to a series of reforms for the generation and distribution of mephitic gases.

It is to be hoped that the officers of the association will not in the future consent that any other organization except the Conference of Charities shall plow in the same field with themselves. The association is not committed by free trade by has no party leanings whatever. Another point suggests itself with reference to future meetings. It is that provision shall be made for a reunion of the members on some evening during the session. This has been in part accomplished here because so many are guests at the same hotel, but many have stayed away from the daily sessions to confer with friends, who in the event of a general reception would have followed the discussions more closely. It has also been felt by some that Saratoga is not a good place for future sessions, because it does not furnish a good local audience, and had the session been held a week earlier many of the Professors in the several colleges would have been present. The general opinion among the members is that the present meeting shows a decided increase in the number of members in attendance and in the breadth and tone of the papers submitted. The Southern gentlemen, Gen. Logan, Mr. Trenholm, and Mr. Tucker, have contributed largely to the interest of the services. The law department has been ably represented, and next to the main session, the department known as the Conference of Charities has been the feature of most popular interest. It has been evident to all that Mr. F. B. Sanborn, the genial Secretary, is the right man in the right place, and much of the success of the meeting has been due to his efficient management.

The final session of the jurisprudence department took place this morning, when Prof. John N. Pomeroy, of Rochester, read a paper furnished by Prof. Sheldon Amos, of London, on "Extradition," and followed it with some valuable remarks of his own, and in the debate which succeeded David Dudley Field, A. P. Sprague, and other experts took a part.

STATE AND MUNICIPALITY.

The next paper read was by Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Mass. It represented his observations on the relations of State and Municipal Governments, and the reform of the latter. The American municipality has within 20 years done more for itself in the way of pavements, water, gas, schools, libraries, public buildings, parks, and railroads, than any European city has been able to provide in centuries. The miraculous results of the Aladdin lamp fable are not more remarkable than these actual developments and provisions. Such sudden and rapid growth, added to the lowering of public morals, which war, inflated currency, and speculation naturally cultivated, was inevitably accompanied by extravagance, abuse, and corruption. Thus this has been the era of the development of our municipal system, its powers, its imperfections, and its abuses. To prevent any one person or body doing any wrong, we have magnified on to municipal government a cunning system of irresponsibility. There was such an ingenious combination of checks and balances and mingling of power, that nobody could be to blame for anything. It took everybody to do anything, and everybody did it, and everybody said it was you and not me, and everybody was right. Coupled with all these common infirmities in system and popular weakness, was the presence in every city of large numbers of poor, ignorant, and, to a great extent, vicious voters, mostly of foreign birth, who were at the service of parties and contractors seeking power and jobs. It is upon this class, and the principle of universal suffrage which makes their existence a dangerous political element, that there is now a common disposition to unload the responsibility of these excesses and abuses. "I say it must be confessed, however, that these systems have come to be bad. The revolution in our populations, the great changes in our social and business civilization, have developed not the unfitness of our principles of government, but simply the inapteness of much of the machinery by which we carry on the Government. There has now begun an almost unconscious reaction back to a strong, intimate, and logical State Government—to the full absorption in the State of all matters that professes to control at all; of all that concerns the personal rights and duties of its citizens—the responsibilities of the State to them and their responsibilities to it. It is in the intelligent progress and organization of this reaction that the best solution of the evils of our municipal governments will probably be found. While at the same time all the mutual relations of the individual and society, of that we undertake to do by and for each, will still be much more simply, economically, and intelligently performed. Perhaps the formula may be thus broadly stated: That the State, which makes the criminal laws, the school laws, and the charity laws, shall enforce them, and not leave them to be enforced throughout its borders by its own organizations and agencies, and no longer divide these duties with the cities or municipalities. In conclusion, he said: "The basis of these suggestions is an all-invariable system of general legislation, applicable to all municipalities, and to the whole people alike, and requiring a strong, intimate, and possibly forcible executive supervision and control. Any special legislation will, of course, present themselves; but as it is not possible to improvise the radical changes, as a whole, these may be trusted to find their solution in the progress of the experiments and tendencies of present tendencies and xpecessities, which, in nearly all the older States, at least, are in the direction that has been outlined. The object of this paper is not so much to lay down a fixed plan for the division of State and municipal authority as to point out intelligently these present tendancies in a new direction—which is but back to the example of our fathers—and show the way and the wherefore of the same, and to stimulate popular thought and effort to the wisest and most practicable rapid movement in it. The direction itself, it is maintained, is in the interest of logic, of simplicity, of economy, and a new balancing of the powers of the three organizations of our Government, municipal, State, and Federal, and along its path will be found, it is believed, the removal of many present evils and the protection from many apprehended dangers in all of them.

THE CHILDREN OF THE POOR.

Dr. D. F. Lincoln's paper on "The Half Time System" was then read. The expression was employed to designate a plan for educating children of the laboring classes by sending them to schools for three hours each day and letting them work in factories, in shops, or on farms for the rest of the working hours. The plan is modified in a few cases by allowing them to attend school for the full time and to work on full time on alternate days, but in most cases the former method has been adopted by which half a day's schooling and half or three-quarters of a day's work are had each day, with a half holiday on Saturday afternoon. The extraordinary success of the plan as adopted in England, where it has been in practice for 40 years, and where at present 100,000 children are taught by its methods, ought to call forth a lively interest on the part of those who care for American education. He thought the enormous difficulty of securing concerted action from different States was no doubt a reason why no half-time system has been introduced.

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ABSURDITIES OF OUR TARIFF.

Following is a synopsis of Mr. J. S. Moore's paper on the tariff: In 1860 the foreign commerce of the United States was fast drifting toward free trade. The system on which the tariff of 1857—a modification of the Walker tariff of 1846—was built shows that the next step toward a reduction of duties would have placed the United States almost on an equality with the wise commercial policy of England. If the moderation of the tariff of 1857 had been allowed to go on in the right direction, the first duties abolished would have been the low ones of 4 and 8 per cent., which would have removed from the system about half the commodities imported, and left only four groups to be dealt with. This was the situation in 1860-61, when the war broke out, and a perfect saturnalia in the economic system of the land took place. Mr. Morrill's tariff of 1861 opened the ball, but it was the later tariff acts, some 18 in number, that made a perfect chaos of our tariff system, and up to 1868, when the power of legislation remained in the same hands, the most expressive, absurd, and mendacious tariff legislation was indulged in. Unfortunately, an immense amount of money was sunk in hundreds of enterprises, which had the effect of inflating the price of every marketable thing, and all upon the false basis of protection. For a few years these schemes did float, owing to the inflation of the currency and the doubtful enterprises of railroad building. Everything flourished, but no sooner did the gold currency take a downward tendency than, in September, 1873, the props that supported the mighty industries, erected upon false foundations, were removed, and the great industrial structure of the country tottered and fell. It may safely be assumed that property costing some $2,000,000, between the years 1866 and 1872, since the year 1873-4, has been sold or changed hands for half the original cost. Crippled as manufacturing no doubt has been since 1873, there was and is still an immense overplus of goods manufactured which is entirely out of proportion to the actual wants of the people. A single statistical fact will prove this. In 1850 our home manufacturers produced $44 per capita. In 1860 the production was $57 25 per capita, and in 1870 the amount of production rose to more than $111 per capita; and I have no doubt that at this moment our production of manufactured goods, even if 30 per centum less than in 1870, is still from $75 to $80 per capita. In 1860, when our manufacturing production, exclusive of all kinds of agricultural produce and of the precious metals, was about $1,800,000,000, we exported $39,000,000 worth of manufactures, while in 1877, when our production was say at the lowest calculation nearly $4,000,000,000, we exported only $78,000,000 worth of manufactures. Thus our industry is clogged, values naturally shrink, confidence is destroyed, justly so; labor becomes demoralized, and the result is painfully apparent to us in the strikes, in the labor riots, in the increase of pauperism, in the thousands of mendicants who beg for broken victuals. But is it not strange that this statesman of Boston should solemnly hope to remedy this evil by such a monstrosity as an unlimited inflation of worthless paper money, or by the equal absurdity of alleviating the labor distress by the remonetization of silver! But I shall be told that it is to the want of confidence that our sufferings are to be attributed. To which I at once answer, yes. But why does a trust company, a bank, or a capitalist invest money at 4 per cent. in an American bond, and shut its safe tight the mutual relations of the individual and society, as that we undertake to do by and for each, we will be much more simply, economically, and intelligently performed. Perhaps the formula may be thus broadly stated: That the State, which makes the criminal laws, the school laws, and the charity laws, shall enforce them, and not leave them to be enforced throughout its borders by its own organizations and agencies, and no longer divide these duties with the cities or municipalities. In conclusion, he said: "The basis of these suggestions is an all-invariable system of general legislation, applicable to all municipalities, and to the whole people alike, and requiring a strong, intimate, and possibly forcible executive supervision and control. Any special legislation will, of course, present themselves; but as it is not possible to improvise the radical changes, as a whole, these may be trusted to find their solution in the progress of the experiments and tendencies of present tendencies and xpecessities, which, in nearly all the older States, at least, are in the direction that has been outlined. The object of this paper is not so much to lay down a fixed plan for the division of State and municipal authority as to point out intelligently these present tendancies in a new direction—which is but back to the example of our fathers—and show the way and the wherefore of the same, and to stimulate popular thought and effort to the wisest and most practicable rapid movement in it. The direction itself, it is maintained, is in the interest of logic, of simplicity, of economy, and a new balancing of the powers of the three organizations of our Government, municipal, State, and Federal, and along its path will be found, it is believed, the removal of many present evils and the protection from many apprehended dangers in all of them.

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THE EXHIBITION OF 1878.

IS ALL THE WORLD GOING TO PARIS?

THE GREAT SHOW TO DEPEND ON FRANCE AND ENGLAND FOR ITS SUCCESS—PROGRESS OF THE COLOSSAL WORKS—PREPARING THE GARDENS AND BUILDINGS—A SCENE OF UNEXAMPLED MAGNIFICENCE.

From the Manchester Examiner and Times.

During the last three months which have elapsed since the coup d'état of the 16th of May, the Parisian public, especially that portion of it engaged in commercial pursuits, have been considering with some anxiety what effect present or future political complications are likely to have on the fate of the great Exhibition, which, it is hoped, is to draw all the world to Paris in the Spring of next year. The anxiety is not unfounded. Every day it becomes more apparent that the course pursued by the Government has inflicted a blow on French trade from which it is not likely to recover, at least till after the elections; possibly not then. As it is also certain that the Exhibition will have to depend chiefly on France and England for its success, since neither Germany, Russia, Turkey, nor Greece will, so far as their intentions are yet known, take any part in it, the continuance of the present abnormal depression in France must necessarily deprive the undertaking of a great deal of the support it would otherwise receive in the country. There are, indeed, not wanting prophets, both in the press and in political circles, who plainly assert their convictions, not only that the Exhibition will not take place at all, but that the Government has already such a contingency in view, notwithstanding the sanguine official report just issued. This belief, it should however be said, is chiefly current among those who fear that, whatever may be the result of the October elections, the Government will not recede from the position it has taken up, and that a foreign war is a very possible outcome of their policy. The question, of course, need not here be discussed, though one circumstance may be mentioned which in some degree seems to corroborate the idea. Whatever may be the reason, it is clear that slow progress is being made with the colossal works in the Champ de Mars and the Trocadéro. The Exhibition Buildings, at least, on the chief part of the building ought certainly to be completed at least a month or six weeks beforehand, so as to allow time for the arrangement of the articles to be exhibited. But at the present time it appears as if the work could hardly be finished nearly within the date assigned for its completion. Speaking broadly, it may be said that at least 7,000 workmen more would be required to get the buildings and gardens ready in time, while it is doubtful whether there are at present more than a third of that number engaged, and immense quantities of stone and other material are lying idle for want of hands to deal with it. The matter may be one of no ultimate moment, for it is quite possible that a sufficient number of workmen may yet be put on; but as the Winter is by no means a favorable season for building operations, the anxiety to know the truth is very natural, and confidence is lost, and very justly so; labor becomes demoralized, and the result is painfully apparent to us in the strikes, in the labor riots, in the increase of pauperism, in the thousands of mendicants who beg for broken victuals. But is it not strange that this statesman of Boston should solemnly hope to remedy this evil by such a monstrosity as an unlimited inflation of worthless paper money, or by the equal absurdity of alleviating the labor distress by the remonetization of silver! But I shall be told that it is to the want of confidence that our sufferings are to be attributed. To which I at once answer, yes. 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A NEW SYSTEM OF TEACHING.

MR. T. D. KELLOGG'S PLAN OF PRACTICALLY INSTRUCTING THE YOUNG.

Mr. T. D. Kellogg, who has been for many years actively engaged in the elaboration of a new system of teaching, has opened a school at No. 709 Sixth-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets. His school is divided into two grades, the junior grade being composed of pupils from 10 to 14 years old, who have been under instruction six or seven years, and the primary grade being composed of pupils who have been under instruction one year or less. There are no intermediate grades, and none beyond, it being the aim of Mr. Kellogg to have no more pupils in his school than he can instruct personally. Mr. Kellogg's idea of teaching, as explained by himself, is the result of 25 years of hard and persistent study; and his aim has been, he says, to construct a system which shall be perfect in itself, and which, when completed, shall present the science of teaching in a concrete practical form, so that a child of 12 years can take his books, and, by using them in the instruction of younger pupils, produce the same results as he himself produces, though the child may not understand the principles upon which the book is constructed. To use Mr. Kellogg's illustration, suppose an employer should say to his workman: "John, there is a book containing 2,000 pages, which constitutes the best treatise on the steam-engine I ever saw. Now, I want you to study it carefully, and then build me a steam-engine." John is lost in confusion at once. But suppose he should say: "John, there are 62 pieces of machinery which, when put together, form a Corliss engine. There are all the patterns and drawings, and I want you to make 62 pieces of machinery just like them, and when you have completed the 62 pieces, and put them together according as they are numbered, you will have a steam-engine." John sets to work to carry out, although the workman works mechanically, and has no idea of the particular significance of each piece of machinery as he makes it. In the form of a theory it was not practicable to have presented in 62 pieces it was entirely so. This is Mr. Kellogg's design: To furnish for each branch of study the 62 pieces, which shall reduce it from a theory to practice. He teaches words by teaching at the same time their uses and interests. He teaches a book by printing it phonetically in the phonetic style, and is so ingeniously arranged as to lead the pupil on by regular steps. In two days the beginner is so far advanced as to be able to study his lessons at his seat, without assistance. The fourth day the words already learned are picked to pieces, their sounds are selected and recombined in new words by learning which the pupil has accomplished 25 per cent. of the work of representing the language. In two weeks they are given story books, in words of one and two syllables, to read at home. In one month they are changed from the phonetic to the common print. Mr. Kellogg claims that no print so closely resembles the common print that when the pupils learn one they can read the other; and in this they are further aided by regular transition steps. Mr. Kellogg claims that he can teach a child to read as well in a month as they can be taught under the old system in two years. His system, he says, is simply an elaboration of that sought to be established by Pestalozzi and others, but which, though largely successful, was not sufficiently elaborate—did not have the 62 pieces. Their theory was that the teacher should not tell the pupil anything, but by questions induce him to solve the problem himself. The principle was good, but something more was needed than a theory. Mr. Kellogg has worked out the problem himself—has produced the 62 pieces—and therefore his system cannot fail, even partially. He writes and prints his own books, and he has made them so nearly perfect, in his estimation, that, if anything, but questions, can ever be improved, they can never be superseded. What he can do in reading he can do in arithmetic, geography, or any other science. By his system a pupil has only 62 words to learn, under the old system, 7 is necessary for him to become master of 10,000 separate and distinct words.

CITY ESTIMATES FOR 1878.

INCREASED APPROPRIATIONS ASKED BY NEARLY ALL THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENTS.

The following is a comparative statement of the amounts allowed to the various departments, &c., of the City Government for the present year and the amounts asked for 1878:

Departments.	Amount Allowed 1877.	Amount Asked for 1878.	Increase.
Common Council	$114,500	$114,500	....
Mayoralty	49,000	52,000	$3,000
Finance, including Chamberlain	235,000	....	....
Law	163,000	....	....
Public works	1,632,000	2,085,350	453,350
Public parks	357,000	....	....
Buildings	75,000	75,000	....
Charities and Correction	1,190,000	....	....
Health	204,872	232,042	27,170
Police	4,030,175	....	....
Fire	1,226,870	1,234,870	8,200
Board of Education	3,553,000	....	....
College of City of New-York, by act Legislature	150,000	....	....
Police Courts	150,600	157,200	6,600
District Courts	179,200	....	....
Supreme Court	125,350	120,800	*5,000
Superior Court	152,800	151,600	*1,200
Common Pleas Court	156,000	156,000	....
Marine Court	116,600	116,600	....
General Sessions and Oyer and Terminer	70,100	70,100	....
Special Sessions	23,000	23,000	....
County Clerk's office	40,725	40,725	....
Surrogate's office	49

genius. He says of her that such wealth of thoughtful and fruitful humor, of vital and various intelligence, no woman has ever shown. He says also that for knowledge and culture Charlotte Brontë is no more comparable to George Eliot than George Eliot is comparable to Charlotte Brontë in "purity of passion, in depth and ardor of feeling, in spiritual force, and fervor of forthright inspiration." Admitting that it might be rough and sweeping to define the two as respectively the types of genius and intellect, he is, however, disposed to accept this generalization, modified by the statement that in George Eliot was to be found "a type of intelligence vivified and colored by a vein of genius," and "in Charlotte Brontë a type of genius directed and molded by the touch of intelligence." Mr. Swinburne is very warm in his praises of the first two-thirds of *The Mill on the Floss*, which he calls "perhaps the very noblest of tragic as well as of humorous prose idyls in the language." But, he finds in the latter portion of that work a striking example of that capacity of intellect for going wrong to which he has given such racy expression in the passage quoted above. We think most readers will agree with Mr. Swinburne in his opinion that the love affair of Maggie Tulliver and Stephen Guest was a very weak and stale finale of a very fine prelude; but few, however, will be prepared for the state of excitement into which the author works himself with regard to this subject. He calls Stephen Guest a "counter-jumping Antinous;" upon the dreadful nature of the anti-climax he inveighs in the following strenuous manner:

"Lady Percy on the lap of Falstaff, bidding him patch up his old body for heaven; Miranda nestling in the arms of Trinculo; Virgilia seeking consolation for her husband's exile in the rival devotion of Brutus and Sicinius; Desdemona finding refuge from her troubles on the bosom of Roderigo—could no longer pretend to be the widow of Hotspur, the bride of Ferdinand, the wife of the noblest Roman, the fellow-martyr of the nobler Moor. No higher tribute can be claimed and no deeper condemnation can be incurred by perverse or intermittent genius than is conveyed or implied in such comparisons as these. The hideous transformation by which Maggie Tulliver's love-duel' fair as it began, into the willing or yielding companion of Stephen's flight would probably and deservedly have been resented as a brutal and vulgar outrage on the part of a male novelist. But the man never lived, I do believe, who could have done such a thing as this: as the man, I should suppose, does not exist who could make for the first time the acquaintance of Mr. Stephen Guest with no incipient sense of a twitching in his fingers and a tingling in his toes at the notion of any contact between Maggie Tulliver and a cur so far beneath the chance of promotion to the notice of his horsewhip, or elevation to the level of his boot."

We think it likely that the writer of this pamphlet is somewhat angered by the didactic tone of George Eliot's stories, and by that solemn uppishness which at times in her writings very nearly approaches sentimentality. It would have been better if he had here and there moderated a phrase, but in the main his judgments seem to us very near the mark. We do not much mind his impertinence; it will act as an antidote to the priggish appreciation of certain too illuminated critics.

With regard to Emily Brontë, Mr. Swinburne's judgments are as just as they are generous. Why is it, by the way, that no volume of her poetry has been put forth of late? We hope that these enthusiastic comments will incite some publisher to such an undertaking. The poetry of one who had such power of natural interpretation as the following verses show should not be inaccessible:

"He comes with western winds, with evening's star,
Whose clear dusk of heaven that brings the thickest stars.
Winds take a pensive tone, and stars a tender fire,
And visions rise, and change, that kill me with desire."

Mr. Swinburne says, eloquently:

"Little need was there for the survivor to tell us in such earnest and tender words of memorial record how 'my sister Emily loved the moors;' that love exhales, as a fresh wild odor from a bleak, shrewd soil, from every storm-swept page of 'Wuthering Heights.' At the heart of the league-long billows of rolling and breathing and brightening heather is blown with the breath of it on our faces as we read; all the wind and all the sound and all the fragrance and freedom and glory of the high North places moorland—in Winter nothing more dreary, in Summer nothing more divine." Even in Charlotte Brontë's highest work I find no touches of such exquisite strength and triumphant simplicity as here."

Mr. Swinburne shows here the same warm and generous appreciation which characterises all his critical utterances. He is, indeed, an unusual instance of a literary man having strong original powers of his own, and yet endowed with a singular capacity for catholic recognition of very various and diverse orders of genius.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Of Manzoni's celebrated novel, *I Promessi Sposi*, 116 Italian editions have been issued.

—A biography of the late David Urquhart, the Editor of the *Diplomatic Review*, will soon appear in that periodical.

—The *Madame Putiphar* of "Pétrus Borel," one of the pioneers of romanticism in France, is to be reissued, with a preface by M. Clarétie.

—Edward Jenkins, M. P., is revising his recent serial, and, with the strange title of *Sutchume and Dilloo*, will publish it early in the Autumn.

—The newly-discovered volume of *Poetry for Children* by Charles and Mary Lamb will be republished by Scribner, Armstrong & Co. from advance sheets.

—At Vienna a work is about to appear entitled *Memoirs of Baron Bruck During the Crimean War*, by Isidor Heller, the Baron's private secretary at that time.

—J. R. Osgood & Co.'s new "Vest Pockets" are *Favorite Poems*, by Southerly, Campbell's *Pleasures of Hope, The Tale*, by Eastha, and Mr. Stedman's *Essay on Mrs. Browning*.

—Rev. Father Morris, who has published three stout octavo volumes on *The Troubles of our Catholic Forefathers*, has been intrusted with the task of establishing a Jesuit college at Malta.

—Sir J. Tollemache Sinclair, M. P., has in press a work on Russia, which, with his well-known sympathies in favor of that country, will probably warmly indorse its present course in the Eastern War.

—Mr. E. P. Whipple is editing the sermons and later literary essays of the late Thomas Starr King for early publication by J. R. Osgood & Co. The *Sermons* will appear in September, the *Essays* in October.

—William Black's next novel will appear in *Good Words*, so report goes, and the novelist will take his readers back to the West Highlands and picture the old style of life there, and then shift his scenes to London.

—The late William Lovett, the Chartist leader, did much to promote education. In 1852 he published some elementary *Lessons in Anatomy and Physiology* and a series of lectures on *Social Morality*. His *Autobiography* appeared a year ago.

—It is said that Rev. Dr. John Service, whose volume of *sermons, Salvation Here and Hereafter*, is the most notable book of its kind which has been published so far during the year, is the author of one of the best of recent anonymous Scotch novels, and contemplates producing another.

—It is stated that Mr. Patrick Proctor Alexander, the author of a clear *brochure* on Spiritualism, the friend and biographer of Alexander Smith, the author of some philosophical works and imitations of Mr. Carlyle, and one of the ever-dimin ishing band of able men that Edinburgh still retains, is about to publish a volume of fugitive papers.

—Prof. Bowen, of Harvard University, is about to publish, through Scribner, Armstrong & Co., what will probably be his richest and best contribution to literature. The title of the book will be *Modern Philosophy from Descartes to Schopenhauer and Hartmann*. In this work special treatises like Kant's *Critique of Pure Reason* and Hartmann's *Philosophy of the Unconscious*, are made the subjects of elaborate commentary and expounded in all their leading features with a great care and minuteness, and all the leading philosophical questions of the day are debated and each in turn subjected to thorough criticism. Hardly any work could be more timely as an offset to such books as Miss Simcox's *Natural Law* and Miss Martineau's positive creed as stated in her *Autobiography*, and it is certain to contain Prof. Bowen's best thought upon vital points.

LAW REPORTS.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.'S ASSIGNEE.

THE SUIT OF CHARLES E. STRONG AGAINST WILLIAM D. SHIPMAN DECIDED AGAINST THE FORMER—THE ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPTCY ORDERED TO PAY THE COSTS—TEXT OF JUDGE BLATCHFORD'S DECISION.

Judge Blatchford yesterday rendered a decision in the United States Equity Court in the suit brought by Charles E. Strong, as Assignee in bankruptcy of the estate and effects of William Butler Duncan, William Watts Sherman, and F. H. Grain against the members of the late firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., the United States of Mexico, and others, to establish his title to the conveyance and assignments made to William D. Shipman, to compel William D. Shipman and Alexander Duncan to account for the property thus conveyed, and for the rents, &c., thereof. The plaintiff prayed that pending the bill of complaint the defendants be enjoined from any interference with the said property, and that a Receiver be appointed; and he alleges that the assignments and conveyances to William D. Shipman and Alexander Duncan were made to hinder, delay, and defraud the various creditors of the late firm. Judge Blatchford says that the plaintiff has failed to establish the charge that the assignments were void and of no effect, or were made with intend to hinder, delay, and defraud the creditors. As the assignments were made more than three months before the bankruptcy proceedings were commenced, they cannot be adjudged to have been invalid as against the bankruptcy statute. The plaintiff has failed to establish that the three conveyances of land to Alexander Duncan, set forth in the bill of complaint, were not made and delivered until July, 1875, and were made in fraud of the creditors of the bankrupt firm, and with intent to hinder, delay, and defraud such creditors; and that the property covered by such three conveyances to Alexander Duncan, and by the assignments to William D. Shipman, vested, by operation of law, in the plaintiff, as of date of such assignments to William D. Shipman, and that the plaintiff is entitled to the possession thereof and to the control and disposition of the same. The plaintiff has failed to establish that any of the conveyances and assignments to Alexander Duncan named in the bill were fraudulent as against the creditors of Duncan, Sherman & Co., and are, as against such creditors, subject to be opened; and that the lands and chattels covered by such conveyances and assignments are by law applicable to the payment of the claims of creditors; and that the conveyances referred to in the bill, made by Alexander Duncan to William D. Shipman, were fraudulent and voidable as against the creditors of Duncan, Sherman & Co., and did not transfer in law to said Shipman any title to the premises covered by them as against the creditors.

The plaintiff is not entitled to a decree that the property purporting to be affected by the several conveyances and assignments to William D. Shipman and Alexander Duncan, respectively, referred to in the bill, was vested in the plaintiff, by operation of law, by virtue of his appointment as Assignee in bankruptcy; nor is he entitled to a decree that he is entitled to such property, and its proceeds, to be converted into cash and distributed among the creditors of the bankrupts, under the order, and direction of this court, sitting in bankruptcy; or to the decree for an account prayed for in the bill. It follows that the relative and respective rights, interests, liens, and claims of the parties to the bill, of, in, to, and upon the property covered by the conveyances and assignments to Alexander Duncan and William D. Shipman, respectively, cannot be determined in this suit to any greater extent than the same are determined by the adjudications hereinbefore made.

The prayer for interpleaders among the defendants is denied. A decree will be entered to the above effect, and awarding costs to all the defendants who have appeared, to be paid out of the funds in the hands of the plaintiff as Assignee in bankruptcy, and dissolving all injunctions issued in this suit.

SWINDLING DEVOUT CATHOLICS.

John Kelly was arraigned in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, before Justice Murray, yesterday, on a charge of swindling. Kelly, it seems, has been in the habit of visiting tenements in various parts of the City and collecting money from the Catholic portion of the occupants through false representations. On Thursday evening he entered the house No. 159 East Fifty-second-street and informed Mrs. Roach, one of the tenants, that he was a Christian Brother, and was collecting money for the purpose of building a college in Ireland. On the strength of this story and the clerical appearance of Kelly Mrs. Roach gave him 25 cents. Kelly next approached Mrs. Doyle, another tenant of the house, and to her he represented himself as an agent for the Baltimore *Mirror*, informing her if she subscribed for the paper she would receive the benefit of a mass once a month. Mrs. Boyle did not have the required subscription price, but gave him 15 cents on account, telling him to call again. He next visited Mrs. McNab, and to her he stated that he was a Christian Brother attached to the De La Salle Institute in Second-street, and was raising funds by subscriptions for the same. Kelly handed this lady a paper and asked her to sign it. As soon as she had affixed her signature to the document the "Brother" coolly marked a dollar in the margin, and with the utmost suavity of manner informed Mrs. McNab that she was $1 in his debt. This lady, without the slightest hesitation, gave him the money. Mr. James Coburn, a brother of the notorious "Joe," the pugilist, who was in the room at the time, interfered at this point, questioned Kelly, and, thinking that all was not right, forced him to refund the money. Coburn, not satisfied with making him give back the dollar, arrested him and took him to the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house, where, after making a charge against his prisoner, he surrendered him. In court, Kelly repeatedly contradicted himself, but Justice Murray was of the opinion that there was not sufficient evidence to hold the prisoner, and, after making him refund what other money he had received, discharged him.

THE ROBBERY OF JAMES B. NICHOLSON.

James B. Nicholson, ex-Commissioner of Charities, residing at No. 51 West Tenth-street, appeared before Justice Bixby yesterday morning as complainant in a very complicated and discreditable case. Nicholson's complaint simply asserts that Jeremiah Carroll, of No. 15 Desbrosses-street, a laborer, stole his umbrella, worth $1, his pocket-book, containing $7, and a gold watch and chain, worth $25, in the hallway of No. 49 Renwick-street, on Thursday evening. But from all the evidence adduced a very different state of affairs appears. According to the testimony of Carroll, Asa Haw, Officer Brophy, of the Eighth Precinct; Miss Lizzie Keenan, of No. 49 Renwick-street, and George Miller, also of the latter place, Carroll met Nicholson on Thursday afternoon, on Spring-street, so very drunk as to be "stupid, helpless, almost unable to speak." Carroll, at his request, assisted him home, he saying that he lived at No. 49 Renwick-street. The job was too much for Carroll, so he summoned a stranger, named Asa Haw, to help him. They dragged the drunken man to the place he designated as his home. When they got into the hallway of No. 49 Renwick-street, Miss Lizzie Keenan, daughter of the proprietress of the house, ordered them to carry him out again, as he did not belong there, and they carried him out, placing him on the steps of the next door and went away. Haw testified that when he was called to Carroll's assistance, Nicholson's coat was wide open and he saw no signs of a watch or chain on his person. Officer Brophy testified that the umbrella was found in Miss Keenan's possession, she having given notice of it, and having said that it must belong to the drunken man, as she found it in the hall after he had been removed. Justice Bixby remanded the prisoner for examination to-day.

A TILL-TAPPER CAPTURED.

On July 30, while Mr. Dietrich Baecker was absent from his grocery store at No. 16 King-street, two boys, named William Morgan and Charles McDonald, a dog-catcher, of No. 591 Greenwich-street, came in. Morgan kept a watch at the front door, and McDonald went behind the counter and rifled the money-drawer of its contents. These consisted of one gold tooth-pick, worth $1, a silver watch and chain worth $15, and $265 in cash. The boys then made their escape with their booty. When they had got a safe distance away they divided the spoils, and Morgan, after appropriating the tooth-pick, watch, and $2263 of the money, gave McDonald a kicking, and chased him away. When Mr. Baecker discovered his loss, he immediately gave information at the Eighth Precinct Station, and Officer Reynolds was given charge of the case. Yesterday morning Reynolds succeeded in capturing McDonald, and he was taken before Justice Bixby, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. He confessed his guilt, and was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

A STOLEN TRUCK RECOVERED.

Thomas Gougherty, of No. 80 Charlton-street, a peddler, while walking along Pier No. 46 Hudson River, on Thursday afternoon, saw a hand-truck, loaded with valuable hardwood, together worth $80, without any apparent owner. He took it and pushed it home. The owner, Mr. Charles Heckman, of No. 673 East Seventeenth-street, when he discovered his loss, applied to the Police of the Eighth Precinct, and Officer Michael O'Rielly was given the case. Yesterday morning the officer saw the prisoner pushing the truck, still loaded with the hardwood, along King-street, and as he could give no satisfactory account of how he came into possession of the property, he was taken before Justice Bixby, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

DRIVEN TO CRIME BY POVERTY.

John Cavanagh, a half-starved looking laborer, 45 years of age, who formerly lived on Thirty-first-street, near Third-avenue, was called to the bar of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, by Assistant-District Attorney Ball, to answer a charge of larceny from the person. It appeared that on Aug. 18 Mrs. Mary Dubois, of No. 455 Eighth-avenue, was walking along Thirty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, when Cavanagh accosted her, and snatched her pocket-book, containing $8 20. The lady raised an alarm, and the thief was captured by a Police officer. On being arraigned the prisoner pleaded guilty, as he had done at the Police Court, and said that he was driven to the commission of the crime by want, being unable to procure work, and having a wife and three starving children, one of whom was sick. The prisoner's employer, for whom he had worked 20 years, came forward and gave him an excellent character, and said he believed he must have been driver to crime by poverty. Under the circumstances, Mr. Bell accepted the minor plea of petit larceny, and Judge Gildersleeve sentenced the prisoner to six months in the Penitentiary.

COURT NOTES.

Joseph English, who was recently arrested for having in his possession a United States 5-20 bond for $1,000, which it is alleged was altered by means of acids, was yesterday held by United States Commissioner Osborn for examination on Thursday next, subject to arraignment before the Grand Jury on Tuesday.

The work of procuring a jury to try the notorious "Jim" Brady, in the Court of General Sessions, came to a sudden termination yesterday, in consequence of the jury panel having become exhausted. Judge Gildersleeve thereupon ordered an adjournment until Monday morning, when a new panel of 50 jurors will be in attendance.

Lemuel Langley, first mate of the American vessel George Hurlburt, who was arraigned on Thursday before United States Commissioner Deuel on a charge of shooting Adrianus Johannes Verhaas on board the vessel, was yesterday discharged, it having been proved that the prisoner drew the pistol to suppress a mutiny among the crew, and that the shooting was accidental.

Robert Roberts, who was detained by Superintendent Walling at Police Head-quarters, in obedience to a warrant issued by a Rochester Police magistrate, was discharged yesterday by Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, where the case was brought up on a writ of habeas corpus. Lack of jurisdiction by the Police magistrate was the cause of the discharge.

Capt. Conway, of the Pilot Commission, appeared before the Grand Jury yesterday, to testify in the cases of the 12 sailors' boarding-house keepers, who are charged by Commissioner G. W. Blunt with keeping sailors' boarding-houses without the necessary license. Capt. Conway was not called, and the investigation, after one witness had been examined, was adjourned to Monday, when indictments will probably be found against the 12 delinquents.

John Agnew was arrested and locked up at Police Head-quarters on the strength of a telegraphic dispatch from Chicago, which stated that he was interested in a banco game at the latter place, where a man had lost $150. He has been imprisoned three days. His counsel, Peter Mitchell, obtained from Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, a writ of habeas corpus, returnable this morning. On behalf of the prisoner, it is claimed that gambling is not an offense for which a man can be held to await a requisition.

Margaret Dimond recently obtained a judgment for $3,920 36, in the Superior Court, against the National Capital Life Insurance Company. An execution which was issued was returned unsatisfied. The plaintiff then began a suit in the Supreme Court to have the property of the corporation in this State sequestered, and a Receiver of the same appointed. A motion for the appointment of a Receiver was set down for a hearing before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, but was adjourned over until Wednesday.

A writ of habeas corpus was issued by Judge Westbrook, in the Supreme Court, on Thursday, directing Madame Jules, of No. 158 Wooster-street, to produce in court, at noon yesterday, a girl named Therese Flandent, whom it was claimed the "Madame" was illegally detaining. The woman when served with a copy of the writ threw it away and paid no attention to its contents. These facts were brought to the attention of Judge Westbrook, and he issued an attachment directing the Sheriff to bring the "Madame" before the court to answer the charge of contempt.

Mrs. Annie Lavelle petitioned Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, saying that she is desirous of bringing a suit for limited divorce against her husband, on the ground of his alleged cruel and inhuman treatment. She also alleged further that she has not property worth the sum of $100, besides the wearing apparel and furniture necessary for herself and children. She asked, therefore, to be allowed to sue as a poor person, and to have counsel assigned her by the court. Judge Westbrook granted her request, and assigned Messrs. Whitlock & Simonds as her counsel.

James McDermott was in the Special Sessions yesterday, on charge of assault and battery, made by his wife, Catharine. When the prisoner was in the Tombs Police Court several days ago, Justice Duffy intended to fine him 10 days' imprisonment, but applied that he would have the Judge thrown off the bench for that. The court called him back and changed the sentence to six months; and when McDermott said that he could defy the court now, as that was the worst it could do, Justice Duffy held him for trial in the Special Sessions. His wife testified that he had been drunk most of the time since last May, and his protestation that he was very sorry did not save him from a sentence of six months in the Penitentiary.

THE INTERPRETATION OF POSTAL LAWS.

A very important motion, involving the question of the right of a citizen to mandamus a Federal officer, was argued before Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, yesterday. W. Jennings Demarest, husband of Mme. Demarest, the fashion publisher, applied to Judge Blatchford for a mandamus to compel the Postmaster to receive and transmit through the mails the magazine called *Demarest's Illustrated Monthly* at the rate of two cents postage per pound. The Postmaster-General recently decided that the chromos which were contained in the magazine removed it from second-class mail matter, and put it in the five third-class matter, 400 or more post-paid of which one cent per ounce, the difference in postage thus involved being 15 cents per pound. The application was made by reason of this decision of the Postmaster-General. United States District Attorney Woodford moved that the application be dismissed on the ground that the United States District Court had no authority to issue the mandamus asked for. He argued that the jurisdiction of the District Court was purely statutory, and was confined, in cases involving the Postal laws, to causes of action arising thereunder, and maintained that a writ of mandamus or petition therefor was not a cause of action. The Postmaster and his superior officer, the Postmaster-General, exercised a quasi-judicial function when they interpreted the meaning of the laws fixing the rates of postage, and their action thereon could not be reviewed in the District Court, except as they might be properly parties to suits or parties to causes of action. A case in point arose where the Collector of the Port interpreted a tariff law and fixed the rate of duty thereunder. The importer could not mandamus the Collector, and by such proceeding obtain a review of the Collector's decision, or compel the Collector to discharge his official functions under the direction of the court. Such a system of procedure would place the Executive Department of the Government entirely in the hands of the Judges. After hearing further argument on both sides, Judge Blatchford sustained the United States District Attorney and dismissed the motion.

COURT CLERKS AS REFEREES.

The case of George Reichard against Mary S. Allaire and Isaac S. Allaire was before Chief-Justice Daly, in Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. The suit was brought for the foreclosure of a second mortgage of $2,200, and judgment in favor of the plaintiff was entered on July 30. Thomas H. Landon was appointed Referee to sell the mortgaged premises. The sale took place on Aug. 22, when the property was bid in by the plaintiff. Prior to the sale the attorney for the plaintiff agreed with the defendants' attorney that one of the terms of sale should be that the deed should not be delivered to the purchaser until Sept. 22. This was announced by the Referee at the time of the sale. After the sale had been concluded Referee told the plaintiff's attorney that he would deliver the deed on Sept. 1. T. L. Simonson, the defendant's counsel, then made a motion to set aside the sale of the property on the ground that the Referee, Mr. Landon, being a clerk of a court, was disqualified by the Act of 1876 from acting as a Referee, except by the consent of all the parties to the action, which had not been obtained. Mr. Simonson also obtained an injunction restraining Mr. Landon from delivering the deed of sale until Sept. 22. After a short argument yesterday, on the motion to set aside the sale and to render the injunction against Mr. Landon permanent, the matter was adjourned to Monday.

FREE AND EASY DIVORCE NOTIONS.

The suit of Elizabeth Sutor against Jacob Sutor was before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The action is brought for an absolute divorce on the ground of the defendant's alleged adultery. The parties were married in March, 1876, and two months later the defendant left his wife and went to live with a Mrs. Fox, in West Fortieth-street. He put in no answer to the suit and Judge Westbrook ordered a reference. The man who sweats to the service of the papers on the defendant says that the latter admitted that he was the person named as the defendant, and added that he had published a notice in a German paper informing his wife that if she did not return to him within three days, he would consider himself divorced from her. The defendant thought that by this easy process he was really divorced.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The Police Commissioners, at their meeting yesterday afternoon, ordered Superintendent Walling to detail 50 patrolmen, under the command of a Captain and Sergeants, to preserve order at Creedmoor during the international rifle match on Sept. 13 and 14. The Commissioners also resolved to divide the present Nineteenth Precinct, so as to form a new precinct to be designated the Twenty-eighth, and to be bounded by the eastern line of Central Park and the East River, Fifty-eighth and Seventy-ninth streets. The station-house will be the building formerly occupied by the officers of the Nineteenth Precinct in Fifty-ninth-street and Third-avenue. That of the new Nineteenth Precinct will be the building recently erected in Fifty-first-street. The following Sergeants were transferred: Thompson, from the Eastern Steamboat Squad to the Fifteenth Precinct; Holborow, from the Fifteenth Precinct to the Eastern Steamboat Squad; Reinlein, from the Western Steamboat Squad to the First Precinct; Linden, from the First Precinct to the Thirty-first, and McNally from the Eighth to the Fourteenth. Patrolman John Constant, of the First Precinct, was dismissed from the force, having been convicted on two charges. The Commissioners also passed a resolution consenting to the transfer of $3,500, remaining unexpended by them for a special account, to any purpose the Board of Apportionment may select.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Donohue.

Chapin vs. The Norfolk and New-Brunswick Hosiery Company.—Judgment for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sanford.

Woodruff et al. vs. Boynton.—Judgment in favor of plaintiffs for $1,086 32, with interest from July 5, 1872, besides costs. Opinion.

Poillon vs. Lawrence et al.—Judgment for defendants in their demurrer to the plaintiff's replication.

Mitzschering vs. Van Winkle et al.—Judgment in favor of plaintiffs for a resale of the property. Proceeds to be applied as directed in memorandum of decision. No costs to either party.

Gould vs. Moore et al.—Motion to vacate order and summons granted, but without costs, and without prejudice to a similar application by plaintiffs under section 870, et seq. of the code of Civil Procedure.

Barrett vs. Walker.—Judgment in favor of defendants dismissing complaint, with costs. Findings may be prepared by defendants and submitted to me for signature.

In the Matter of Regulating, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, between Broadway and Hudson River.—Motion denied, without costs.

By Chief-Justice Curtis.

Schmidt vs. Thompson.—Motion for preliminary injunction denied, with costs to defendant to abide event of suit.

Gerth vs. Weber, &c.—Motion for judgment denied with costs to defendant to abide event of suit.

Wortman vs. Well et al.; Jones vs. Delmonico.—References ordered.

Terrey vs. The Grand Locomotive Works.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Schuchman vs. Arnold et al.—Order confirming Referee's report, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Judge C. P. Daly.

Grune vs. Hart.—Motion to vacate order of examination of defendant before trial granted.

In the Matter of Dunmohoi.—Publication of citation and general accounting ordered.

Spandri vs. Demier.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted.

In the Matter of Meyer.—Order for publication granted.

Walsh vs. Rice.—Motion for Receiver denied.

The New-York Juvenile Guardian Society vs. Roosevelt.—Motion granted.

In the Matter of Trippe.—Reference ordered.

Gibbons vs. Pollner.—Motion denied.

Orders Granted.—Madden vs. Mangans; Downing vs. Martin.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sheridan.

Pitner vs. Weston.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, with $10 costs. Memoranda.

Lerisz vs. Paterson.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Young vs. Otterson.—Motion granted as to defendant, Isaac Hilbert, Jr., and denied as to other defendants.

Werner vs. Levy.—Motion for substitution granted on payment of $10 costs.

Wood vs. Luther.—Order to Sheriff to sell perishable property.

Aguirre vs. Mayer.—Daniel P. Hayes, Esq., appointed Receiver.

Sown vs. Whytal.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

West vs. Hyde.—Motion to dismiss action and for judgment granted.

Stirling vs. London Printing and Publishing Company.—Motion to open default granted.

Motions Granted.—Gallagher vs. Reilly; Troy vs. O'Neill; Chapman vs. Senior; Stastner vs. Wehl; Purrs vs. Lowe.

Verner vs. Levy.—Defendant discharged.

Granted.—In the matter of the application of M. Feinberg.

Claflin vs. Morrison.—Motion granted, with $10 costs, &c.

Orders Granted.—Mange vs. Austin; Grossman vs. Martin; Igoe vs. Downes; Xiques vs. Martin; Greenstein vs. Elias; Tyler vs. Kelly; Leveridge vs. Waters; Conley vs. Davis, Davis vs. Harrison; Ryan vs. Donnelly; McCoy vs. Jordan; Pryer vs. Murphy; Levine vs. Paterson.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 7, 1877.

There was a small, steady trade in horned cattle at this forenoon. The quality of the herds on hand was in the aggregate coarse, the top choice. Arrivals were light, and all to hand were sold off at noon. At Sixtieth-Street Yards prices were 8¾c.@12c. ℔ lb., weights 5 to 8½ cwt. At Harsimus Cove Yards prices ranged from 9¾c. @12¾c. ℔ lb., weights 5¾ to 8¼ cwt. From 55 to 56 lbs. has been allowed net; several sales on 54 lb. net. Milch Cows sold at $35@$65 ℔ head; general sales at $45 ℔ head, Calves included. Smooth quality Veals in brisk demand at 7c.@8½c. ℔ lb.; Calves, quality coarse, slow of sale at 3½c.@5½c. ℔ lb.; 3 head sold at 6c.@8½c. ℔ lb. Trade in Sheep and Lambs steady but slow. Sheep sold at 4¾c.@6c. ℔ lb.; Lambs at 5¾c.@7½c. ℔ lb.; mixed flocks at 5¾c.@5¾c. ℔ lb. The quality of the Hogs is from fair to good. Live Hogs sold at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; City Dressed opened at 9¾c.@7¾c. ℔ lb., Light Pigs at 7c. ℔ lb.; trade fair.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 32 cars' horned Cattle; sales as follows: 40 Cherokee Steers, direct from the Plains, 8½c. ℔ lb., weights 5¾ cwt.; 91 Texan Steers, fed in Colorado, 8¾c. ℔ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 40 Texan Steers, fed in Colorado, at 9c. ℔ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 37 corn-fed Texan Steers at 10c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 73 grass-fed Missouri Steers at 9¼c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 74 Texan Steers, corn-fed in Missouri, at 9¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 70 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℔ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 54 coarse Illinois Steers at 10c. ℔ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 75 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 11¼c.@11¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 16 grass-fed Kentucky Steers at 12c. ℔ lb., weight 8½ cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for selves 64 Iowa Steers, from common to good, from 10¼c.@12c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt. Hunze, Elliott & Co. sold 24 State Bulls, live weight 19,530 lb., at 3c. ℔ lb.; 1 Calf, weight 340 lb., at 3½c. ℔ lb.; 17 Calves, weight 3,670 lbs., at 3½c. ℔ lb.; 1 Calf, weight 2,330 lb., at 3¾c. ℔ lb.; 3 Calves, weight 800 lb. at 4c. ℔ lb.; 1 Calf, weight 190 lb., at 4¾c. ℔ lb.; 2 Calves, weight 670 lb., at 6c. ℔ lb.; 1 Calf, weight 180 lb., at 6¼c. ℔ lb.; 1 Veal, weight 150 lb., at 8c. ℔ lb.; 2 Veals, weight 330 lb., at 8½c. ℔ lb.; 197 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,000 lb., at 5¾c. ℔ lb.; 125 State Sheep, weight 9,000 lb., at 5¾c. ℔ lb.; 84 mixed State Sheep and Lambs, weight 5,290 lb., at 5¾c. ℔ lb.; 54 State Lambs, weight 2,960 lb., at 6¼c. ℔ lb.; 137 Lambs, weight 8,560 lb., at 6¼c. ℔ lb.; 188 Lambs, weight 13,210 lb., at 6¾ @ 7 cwt.; 215 Lambs, weight 15,780 lb., at 6¾c. ℔ lb.—all State stock. J. Kirby sold 2 Calves, weight 254 lb., at 4c. ℔ lb.; 1 Calf, weight 150 lb., at 5½c. ℔ lb.; 3 Veals, weight 320 lb., at 7½c. ℔ lb.; 75 Pennsylvania Sheep, weight 82 lb. ℔ head, at 5¾c. ℔ lb.; 10 State Sheep, weight 104 lb. ℔ head, at 5¾c. ℔ lb.; 116 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 60½ lb. ℔ head, at 5¾c. ℔ lb.; 106 State Lambs, weight 66 lb. ℔ head, at 6¾c. ℔ lb.

At Fortieth-Street Hog Yards—George Reid sold 42 State Hogs, live weight 12,400 lb., at 5¾c. ℔ lb.

At Harsimus Cove Yards—L. Regnausin sold for self and Meyer 69 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., with $1 on ℔ head on 29 head, weights 6¾ to 7 cwt.; 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold for Waizel & Allerton 18 grass-fed Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ℔ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 18 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℔ lb., with 50c. ℔ head, weight 6 cwt.; M. Goldschmidt sold for Brown & Co. 17 Indiana Steers, from common to fair, from 9¾c.@11c. ℔ lb., weights 6¾ to 7¼ cwt. Valley sold for Waizel & Allerton 53 Texan Steers, fed east of the Mississippi, terms not obtained, weight 6 cwt. C. Kahn sold for Kahn & First 34 common Kentucky Steers at 10¼c. ℔ lb., weights to 6¾ cwt.; 37 fair Kentucky Steers at 11c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 32 fair Kentucky Steers at 11¼c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 16 good Kentucky Steers at 12c. ℔ lb., weight 8½ cwt. W. E. Dudley sold for Waizel & Allerton 18 Colorado Steers at 10c. ℔ lb., weight 5¼ cwt.; 37 fair Missouri Steers at 11c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. S. O'Donnell sold for Waizel & Allerton 38 corn-fed Texan Steers at 10c. ℔ lb., weight 5½ cwt. Newton & Holmes sold for selves 16 fair Ohio Steers at 11c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 7 good Steers at 12¼c. ℔ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 7 good Ohio Steers at 12¾c. ℔ lb., weight 8¼ cwt.; 237 Ohio Sheep, weight 80 lb. ℔ head, at 4¾c. ℔ lb.; 200 head of Buckingham sold 30 State Sheep, weight 87 lb. ℔ head, at 5¾c. ℔ lb.; 140 State Lambs, weight 69 lb. ℔ head, at 6¾c. ℔ lb. Knox & Plumb sold 71 Ohio Sheep, weight 87 lb. ℔ head, at 5¾c. ℔ lb.; 78 Ohio Sheep, weight 87 lb. ℔ head, at $5 85 ℔ cwt.; 15 Canada Sheep, weight 136 lb. ℔ head, at 6c. ℔ lb.; 57 Canada Lambs, weight 73 lb. ℔ head, at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 46 Canada Lambs, weight 79 lb. ℔ head, at 6¾c. ℔ lb. A. Yan Wert sold 230 State Lambs, weight 66 lb. ℔ head, at 5¾c. ℔ lb.; 217 State Lambs, weight 68 lb. ℔ head, at 5¾c. ℔ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Yards for yesterday and to-day 822 head of horned Cattle, 20 Cows, 324 Veals and Calves, 2,140 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth-Street Hog Yards: 2,463 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,382 head of horned Cattle, 5,932 Sheep and Lambs, 3,251 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Cattle—Receipts today, 1,666 head; total for the week thus far, 8,347 head, against 8,840 head last week, a decrease of 144 cars; consigned through, 217 cars. No sales to-day; fresh arrivals consigned through: 70 cars through stock in the yards held for shipment to-morrow. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,800 head; total for the week thus far, 9,100 head; against 11,700 head last week; consigned through, 800 head. Market dull and slow; sales of 5 cars; prices generally unchanged; some sales rather lower; quotable fair to good Clipped Sheep at $4 40@$4 80; Canada Lambs, light, at $5 19¾; good at $5 75; Canada Sheep at $5; Bucks at $3; 4 cars fair to good Clipped Sheep remaining unsold. Hogs—Receipts today, 3,200 head; total for the week thus far, 15

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 8, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Dakotas, or the Heart of the Sierras—Mr. McKee Rankin, B. T. Ringgold, Vining Bowers, Miss Kitty Blanchard.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Pink Dominos—Mr. Charles F. Coghlan, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Mrs. Agnes Booth, Miss Dietz. Matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Oxtoes—Miss Lydia Thompson and Company. Matinée.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Dark City—Mr. F. Harlenberg, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinee.

PARK THEATRE.—The Crushed Tragedian—Mr. E. A. Sothern. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Wild Flowers of Mexico. Matinée.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, George Knight. Matinée.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities. Matinée.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NOTICE.

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The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States, north-east to north-west winds, cooler, cloudy, followed by clear weather and stationary pressure.

The *Journal of Commerce*, consistently Democratic though it be, joins the *Staats Zeitung* in the demand for a Legislature pledged to the support of the constitutional amendments providing for the better government of cities. Of course, such a Legislature must be Republican in both branches, as no Democrat in either house has yet been found ready to favor the election of Boards of Finance by a constituency of tax and rent payers. As our contemporary remarks, organization will be needed to secure the success of these amendments, and that organization may very properly act without reference to the special political arms of either party. The chance of effecting a radical and lasting reform in our system of municipal government will not return for years to come, if it is lost through public apathy or lack of union now. Tammany Hall is assessing City office-holders for funds to defeat these amendments—that is, it demands the money of the tax-payers to help to perpetuate its power to rob them. If the tax-payers are deficient enough in the most ordinary perception of their own interests to allow Kelly and his gang to cheat them in this fashion, they certainly deserve to be robbed for a great while longer.

The war news is meagre, and, as usual, points to the probability of something decisive occurring—shortly. A "Turkish Sedan" is said to be imminent before Plevna, though even should the anticipated defeat take place it would only be a Sedan with the garrison of Metz free to act in concert with a well-led and hitherto successful Army on the flank of the victors. Mehemet Ali's latest movement is pronounced by a hostile critic to be "important and masterly," and to those who care to follow it the whole struggle continues to be as instructive and exciting as a very close game of chess. Meanwhile, the public mind in England is becoming sufficiently excited to credit the wildest rumors about an alliance between Germany and Italy for the purpose of taking forcible measures to check the success of Ultramontane tactics in France, and their rapid development as a disturbing element in the political equilibrium of Europe. We have heard a good deal about such an eventuality before, but neither Germany nor Italy is likely to be mad enough to hold France responsible for any leanings toward the aggressive side of Roman Catholicism which do not take the form of overt acts.

With its customary acuteness, the *Evening Post* has observed that Secretary Sherman's statement about the new nominees for the chief positions in the Custom-house being "approved Republicans" appears in our Washington dispatch as "approved *by* Republicans." We agree with the *Post* that there is a slight difference between the two readings, but it happens that the first quoted is the correct one. The *Post* itself has probably suffered from the tendency of certain intelligent persons in newspaper offices to think they can improve upon tolerably plain statements. As to the satisfaction which it is presumed The Times would feel at the appointment of a Democrat to one of the vacant places, we may assure our contemporary that it would give us great pleasure to see all these offices filled by persons whose political convictions were as indefinite or of as little consequence as that of the *Post* itself.

The correspondent of the Manchester *Examiner*, in an article which we reprint this morning, takes a gloomy view of the prospects of the Paris Exposition, which, he thinks, will depend on France and England alone for its success, and will get only partial support from the former. That the trade of France has been greatly crippled by the political crisis through which it is passing is true; but it is equally true that strong efforts are being made for the success of the Exhibition as a means of reviving business, and that in this work Republicans—who are leaders in the industrial classes—are as earnest as the Conservatives could desire. Germany will be unrepresented, and the loss will be a serious one, but Austria and Hungary promise unusual displays; Italy has engaged more space than she had in 1867; Spain is specially interested; the Scandinavian countries are making preparations to take an active part; the Japanese exhibit, as well as that of the Persians, is said to be likely to exceed previous ones, and we do not despair of yet seeing a reasonable effort on the part of the United States. Of course, a serious political conflict in France, or the prospect of that country's being embroiled in war, would ruin the enterprise; and unfortunately neither of these is impossible.

We trust that the Democratic editors who are now engaged in discussing, with some acerbity, the business of the approaching State convention will see the wisdom of suspending all inquiries into each other's political antecedents. It has already been discovered that the Albany *Argus* is edited by a Republican "renegade;" that the New-York *World* enjoys a similar distinction, and that a peculiarly malignant sort of Republican has temporarily obscured the piercing vision of the Brooklyn *Eagle*. The only possible result of this kind of discussion will be to show that the Democratic editor is as extinct as the megatherium, and that the party is made the victim of a diabolical plot among its opponents to run its newspapers by men for whom Republicans can find no better use. That would naturally lend a new significance to the fact that the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Secretary of State—not to go any further down in the official hierarchy—were, at more or less distant periods, in the Republican camp. Mr. Tilden always considered a political renegade of much greater value than one born in the faith, but as Tilden Democracy is not exactly in the ascendant just now, probably the less said about political antecedents the better.

FREE-TRADERS AT SARATOGA.

Providence operated on the side of the Anti-Corn Law League, otherwise its struggle against the pretensions of the British landowners might have been protracted much longer than it was. The unadorned eloquence of Mr. Cobden, and the more exciting rhetoric of Mr. Bright were reinforced by deficient harvests, and the fears of Sir Robert Peel yielded to a pressure which mere logic and oratory could not have produced. It is impossible, however, to contrast the consummate strategy of the League which a few Manchester cotton-spinners originated with the disjointed and withal feeble efforts of American free-traders, without feeling that the latter overlook the essential conditions of victory. In the first place, they make the mistake of supposing that the occasional gathering of a handful of theorists, though dignified by the title of conference, may be mistaken for a popular movement against the iniquities and absurdities of the present tariff. In the next place, they exhibit their ignorance of the only methods which can lead to a popular movement in behalf of tariff reform by confining their utterances to a series of dry, formal resolutions, in the main true, perhaps, as abstract propositions, but touching no chord that is likely to vibrate in the direction of success. We should despair of the overthrow of the monopolies built up by legislation, and of the radical reforms which must be sought through legislation, if the insignificant muster at Saratoga were to be accepted as the measure of popular interest felt in the subject. We do not undervalue theories or theorists. As regards tariffs, however, theory has been superseded by fact, and the cleverest of theorists are of less moment than clear-headed business men. The British League was from first to last under the direction of the latter class, and the marvelous influence which their organization acquired was due mainly to the sympathy excited by its management among the manufacturers and traders of the country. Circumstances are somewhat different here. But the underlying exigency is the same, and the tactics must be substantially the same if they are to equally effective. We must have practical business men at the head of the movement against monopoly and ignorance, or it will inspire no confidence and excite no enthusiasm.

The failure to enlist the industrial and mercantile elements in an effort to simplify and otherwise amend the tariff is the more to be regretted, because the time is favorable to changes in the principles as well as the methods of our fiscal system. The tariff cannot properly be called a party question. And as it should be possible to urge demands for tariff reform without awakening partisan feeling, so it should not be difficult to enlist the self-interest of trade and the great body of manufacturers on the side of a movement for cheapening the cost of production and widening the area for the sale of our products. Various circumstances point to the availability of the present period for this purpose. We are not required to insist, after the manner of the doctrinaires at Saratoga, that the long-continued depression from which the country seems at last to be emerging has been attributable to the so-called protective system. There can be no doubt that the abuses of which this system has been the pretext have contributed largely to the evils now conspicuous. Not only has protection failed to protect the interests which have relied upon it most, from the reverses which have overtaken all, but the disasters have been greatest precisely where, according to the hypothesis of protection, they should have been the least. While, however, the artificial stimulus of prohibitory duties imparted unnatural proportions to certain industries, and created the unfavorable conditions which now complicate the labor problem, we are scarcely justified in concluding that the "general depression has been caused mainly by the erroneous financial and commercial policy pursued by the Federal Government since the war." That this policy has been in the highest degree mischievous, so far as it is applicable to the tariff, few will deny. But the depression is traceable to a combination of causes, of which this is but one. The distinction is not material except so far as it reveals the too common tendency to generalise in support of some particular theory, instead of confining the statement to indisputable facts. The same blunder is apparent in the disposition to parade free trade as a principle and a cry, rather than to win popular approval for a concentrated attack upon specific instances of injury and injustice. It is clear that the guiding spirits of the Saratoga Conference have studied the lessons of the Anti-Corn Law League with very slight advantage.

The agitation that is needed is more accurately indicated in the paper on the tariff read before the Social Science Association yesterday. The people care little for names. They are in no mood, just now, to trouble themselves about the protective system, as such, or free trade as an abstract principle. They appreciate, however, the direct appeals to their intelligence of which Mr. Moore's paper, and Mr. Wells' article in the *North American Review*, are excellent examples; and we believe that judicious and sustained effort would compel Congress to turn its attention to practical measures for the encouragement of industry and the development of trade. The admitted revival of trade at present in progress is not unlikely to mislead the unreflecting. The fact that we have turned an ugly corner, and that numerous signs point to a period of active and profitable trade, may lull them into a delusive sense of security. It should not be necessary to say that the gains resulting from an unusual crop, and from the unusual ability of foreign markets to absorb our vast exportable surplus of wheat, ought not to be accepted as proofs of enduring prosperity. They are excellent so far as they go; they serve an exceptionally valuable purpose by lifting traders out of the slough of despondency and starting them afresh in good spirits; but if the benefit is to be permanent, we must, by liberal commercial treaties, by the reform of the navigation laws, and by a thorough overhauling of the tariff, establish our industries upon a sound basis, and give to American enterprise the scope for want of which it languishes. We wish we could believe that the Saratoga Conference is likely to contribute to this form of popular education, or to the organization of forces which alone can overcome the apathy and selfishness of Congress.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS IN THE SOUTH.

As the Democrats of the South grow more and more secure in their control of the Cotton States they display an increasing desire to change the organic law of those Commonwealths. Georgia has led the way and earned some commendation for the moderate and—all things considered—conservative Constitution which was adopted by the recent convention. Louisiana promises to be the next to alter her fundamental law and unless all signs fail the changes which will be attempted will not be so worthy of praise as were some of those just effected by the Democrats of Georgia. Louisiana, perhaps more than any other State in the South, contains a class of political leaders who have never acquiesced in the results of the war, and who will never cease to be bitterly opposed to the reconstruction acts and the amendments to the National Constitution. It was by the influence of this class of men that the passage of the infamous black laws was secured. By these enactments the negroes of the State were reduced to a condition very little better than slavery. For instance, it was provided by one of these statutes that Justices of the Peace should require every person accused of vagrancy to give a bond for his future good behavior and industry for the period of one year. Failing to receive such bond, the Justice was required to issue his warrant to the Sheriff to hire out the accused for a period of twelve months, under such regulations as might be made by the proper authorities, always provided, however, that if the accused should have abandoned a former employer such employer should be allowed the preference of again putting him or her to work. In this way it was in the power of every local magistrate on summary process to remand the negro laborer to a condition which was practically slavery. Still another of the black laws provided that any person who should feed, harbor, or secrete a man or woman who left the service of his or her employer without permission should be subject to a fine of $500 and imprisonment for twelve months.

It was to consider these and similar enactments, and if possible to secure their repeal, that, in July, 1866, the Constitutional Convention of 1864 was called upon to reassemble. The result of that meeting was the Mechanics' Institute massacre, in which nearly three hundred Republicans were butchered in cold blood. In these days of compromise plans and reconciliation policies we, of course, do not look for a repetition of such terrible scenes. It is impossible to lose sight of the fact, however, that the men who passed the black laws and instigated the Mechanics' Institute slaughter are still prominent leaders in the Democratic Party of Louisiana. They are just now loudest in their demands for a Constitutional Convention, and the grounds upon which they demand a change in the organic law of the State are, to say the least, not reassuring. This argument is the old one, that for ten or twelve years the whole machinery of Louisiana's government has been in the hands of what they are pleased to call "alien, ignorant, and unscrupulous adventurers," and that "the Constitution of the State has from time to time been changed to suit the purpose of demagogues and the exigencies of a desperate party." There may be some truth in these charges, but there is no evidence that the Democrats of Louisiana desire a Constitutional Convention for the purpose of correcting the evils of which they complain. On the contrary there is only too much reason to believe that they are most anxious to preserve those features of the fundamental law which fair-minded men desire to see changed. The much-abused election laws, for instance, which were so obnoxious when their administration was in the hands of Republicans, are not now complained of. Indeed, the proposition of certain Conservatives of the Penn wing of the party to have them amended, if not radically changed, meets with no favor. And in this connection we may recall the fact that the Returning Board was regarded as a most admirable institution when it was used to aid the infamous fusion movement. It was never criticised until its administration fell into the hands of Republicans.

Up to this time the only specific reason we have seen advanced for the holding of the Constitutional Convention is contained in a recent issue of a Shreveport journal, which declares that "the laws which refer to the relations of laborer and employer in this State need to be radically changed." The New-Orleans *Picayune*, on the other hand, though not advocating an immediate change of the Constitution, inadvertently declares the principal reason why certain White League leaders are now so clamorous for a convention. It says: "It is a matter of notoriety that the Radical vote in this State is mainly cast by rascals who have until lately rendered poultry, cattle, hog, and fruit culture an impossibility. Should such persons be shut out from the polls the State would speedily fall back into the hands of its wiser and more virtuous citizens. *Verbum sap.*" Being freely translated, this somewhat roundabout sentence means simply that the extreme advocates of a Constitutional Convention in Louisiana are mainly actuated by a desire to so change the organic law of the State that petty larceny shall be punished either by imprisonment or disfranchisement. Having secured this end, they would have no difficulty in bringing bogus charges of stealing against the negroes of the interior parishes, thus effectually suppressing the colored vote. Fortunately, however, the intentions of the last-ditch element in this direction are thoroughly understood and appreciated by Gen. Nicholls and his more conservative followers, and there is reason to believe that their designs will be effectually defeated before the meeting of the proposed convention.

THE HOTEL BUSINESS.

In the year 1852 was opened the Metropolitan Hotel. Such was its popularity that it was overcrowded the first day. Up to that time it had no superior in appointments. The walls, were frescoed, the crockery splendid, the cutlery the best that could be obtained, and the silverware was rich and solid. Then really commenced that system of extravagance which has worked the ruin of the business. It was then customary for hotels to serve breakfast from 7 to 9 A. M., dinner from 2 to 4 P. M., a plain "tea" at 6 P. M., and a cold supper at 9 P. M. The Metropolitan made the innovation of opening its dining-rooms at 5 A. M., and served meals constantly up to 12 or 1 o'clock at night. This arrangement dispensed for the first time with the gong. Up to this era napkins, as a rule, were only placed upon the dinner table; they were now in superabundance at every meal. Certain tables in the dining-room were, by common consent, occupied by parties in full dress. Music was introduced at dinner, and hops were enjoyed every night from 8 to 12 o'clock. The highest prices paid were from $2 to $2 50 per day. Rent (at that time, 1852, $15,000, it is now $80,000!) and servant hire were low. Landlords were safe and frugal. Under this rule of low prices came into existence hotel-keepers of world-wide reputation. Among them were the Colemans, Cozzenses, and Lelands; there were also Mudge, Howard, Stevens, Sykes, Burroughs, Marvin, and others, all substantial men, until some were reduced by the extravagance of the times.

In the past three years more hotels have failed—including those of principal cities, towns, and Summer resorts—than in the previous twenty years. The enormous cost of furniture, upholstery, and frescoes have had much to do with the result. A hotel, for instance, paying $125,000 a year rent, must eventually add the annual loss on the value of the furniture, which brings the rent up really to $205,000. The Grand Pacific Hotel of Chicago probably cost $2,000,000. It was built by a company after the "great fire," to add an attraction to the city, and therefore leased at the nominal rent of $15,000 a year. It was furnished at a cost of $350,000. It was kept open for a few months, and sold out for $110,000. The splendid Sherman, Tremont, and other Chicago hotels, costing from $500,000 to $1,000,000 each, do not pay the owners of the property more than from 1 to 3 per cent. Some do not even yield enough to pay taxes and insurance. In New-York City we find the depreciation of furniture and fixtures illustrated in the vicissitudes of the St. James, which cost $190,000 to furnish, and was sold in less than two years for $40,000. The Winchester, furnished at an expense of $75,000, was, within a year or two, sold out for $17,000. The New-York Hotel was rented under the inflation excitement to parties who furnished it at a cost of $150,000. They soon failed, and were totally ruined. The result is that the present proprietor pays several thousands less for the house furnished than his predecessors agreed to pay for it unfurnished. When Mr. William M. Tweed leased the Metropolitan Hotel, he caused to be expended $450,000 in alterations, furniture, and the most costly frescoes ever seen in this country. Mr. Stewart subsequently purchased back the hotel, including furniture, &c., for less than $200,000.

The largest hotels of the present day were either built under the rule of inflation prices or have been enlarged and furnished to meet the unhealthy demand. The Palace Hotel of San Francisco cost $6,000,000. It financially ruined the projector, who was supposed to be the largest capitalist on the Pacific coast. The Palmer House, Chicago, cost $3,000,000. The Windsor, New-York, cost $1,500,000. The builder was made insane by his subsequent losses in the speculation and committed suicide. The Ocean Hotel at Long Branch cost $350,000. It struggled for a while against adverse circumstances, and was at last sold to its present proprietors for $150,000.

There were eleven failures of hotels in Washington last year. In Philadelphia last year failed to pay as a business investment the Grand Exposition, the Globe, the Atlas, the United States, the West End, the Merchants', the Markoe, the Glen-Avenue Hotel, and the Belmont. In Florida, the wreck has been that made by a tornado: The St. James, the Windsor, Carlton, Grand National, at Jacksonville—all first-class, and among the best in the South; at Tallahassee, the Warwick; at St. Augustine, the St. Augustine and Florida—both sustained at a loss; Green Cove Springs, Clarendon and Union; Magnolia, Magnolia Hotel; Palatka, Putnam and Larkin House; at Enterprise, the Brock House. All these named failed to make hotel-keeping a paying business.

At Newport, hotel life has ceased to be "first-class." The result is that the principal hotels have dwindled down until the Ocean is the only large one left. The place now is considered dull. Real estate has suffered, and what is really the finest watering-place on this or any other continent, as a popular resort, is in a state of temporary collapse. Saratoga possesses undoubtedly the finest hotels in the world. The Grand Union, Clarendon, Congress Hall, and United States are unsurpassed. The place possesses characteristics that make it impossible for the contracted spirit that has invaded Newport to affect its social life. The hotels have suffered less by the "hard times," possibly, than those of any other section. But failures of preceding proprietors are not without record. When the Grand Union started under its present management, it was benefited by the loss of a quarter of a million by its previous occupant. Marvin, of Saratoga, was always careful and made money. When the inflation times came, his hotel, fortunately, was destroyed by fire, and he retired from business. The ruins disfigured the main avenue for years. In the meantime, a company organized and built the present United States Hotel, at a cost of $1,000,000. Within the first year of its new existence it failed and Marvin bought it in at about half its cost. Notwithstanding all the natural and artificial advantages of Saratoga, no hotel in the place will this year make money. The landlords will be satisfied if they meet with no loss.

The landlords of cities are now annoyed by guests who expect a reduction of prices from 25 to 40 per cent., yet they complain if they do not have the same luxurious table and the same costly furniture they received under the old system. Ladies will drive hard bargains for suites of rooms at nominal prices, and they demand that they must have new carpets and splendid upholstery at least every two years. The hotels are in most instances protecting themselves by adopting a scale of movable prices. "The European plan" is not popular with our old-fashioned people, but it must finally prevail. The harbor of New-York is made unhealthy by the decaying food of hotels. Contraction must not only affect landlords' prices, but the guests' expectations.

ECCLESIASTICAL WHIST.

Rev. David Swing has as yet invented no distinctly new religion. In this he has shown his wisdom, for it would be rash for any independent theologian, no matter how ingenious he might be, to enter into rivalry with Mr. Frothingham—a man who can not only invent an entirely new religion every month, but who once, if rumor speaks truly, produced on three consecutive Sundays three totally distinct and wholly novel religions. Mr. Swing has wisely contented himself with making slight improvements upon the original Calvinistic religion, of which he was formerly a minister, and now deals in a neat modification thereof, which may be termed Calvinism with a rationalistic attachment. One of the peculiar doctrines of the private Church of which he is the visible head is the right and duty of instructing children in cards, and, although the conservative mind is slow to accept doctrines that savor of novelty, it must be admitted that this card dogma deserves the earnest consideration of all devout minds.

Mr. Swing teaches that parents should instruct their children in whist from their earliest childhood. It is evidently his opinion that an early and thorough knowledge of whist will prove a safeguard against the frivolous allurements of euchre and bésique. There is no doubt that there is much to be said in support of this opinion, especially from the pelagian stand-point which Mr. Swing is understood to occupy. The sturdy Calvinist would hold that the congenital corruption of the human heart naturally leads the young into the degrading practice of euchre, but Mr. Swing, rejecting the dogma of total depravity, might readily believe that a mind strengthened and purified from its earliest years by the study of whist would find no temptation in the weak and silly pleasures of "passing," "making it," and "ordering it up." Much would depend upon the manner of teaching whist, and it cannot be denied that the majority of parents are neither by nature nor education fitted for the work. Where there is one father who has a full perception of the true nature of the game, there are scores who habitually lead from their short suit, and who, when holding four trumps and an honor, are joined to them as hopelessly as Ephraim was joined to his particular idols. As to the mothers of America, it is a melancholy fact that those few among them who prefer a knowledge of whist play as though their only object in life was to rid themselves as soon as possible of the responsibility of leading. There could not be a more beautiful sight than a group of young children gathered about the table on Saturday night, cheerfully preparing their Sunday whist lesson, assisted by a really competent father. When such a father should test their knowledge by such questions as "James, when you have ace and king which should be led?" or, "Mary Jane, in what circumstances would you always lead the ten?" the answers would always be right, and the young scholars would acquire a fund of noble principles which would be of inestimable benefit to them. But what could be more melancholy than the spectacle of a careless and ignorant father filling his innocent children's minds with false theories, and even instilling into them the revolting doctrine—born of ignorance and misanthropy—that to cling to trumps is a wise and noble act? If we admit that to substitute cards for the catechism should be the object of every intelligent and devout parent, the admission must be understood to involve the corollary that the use of cards is to be properly taught. In his ardent love for truth and whist, Mr. Swing has probably overlooked the fact that home instruction in whist would, in the vast majority of cases, be nothing less than the inculcation of ignorant heresies. Can he deliberately advocate the transmission from father to son of the worst errors known to self-styled independent whist-players? If the result of the promulgation of his new whist dogma should be that seventy-five out of every hundred of the children of his congregation should habitually trump second hand with a low card, would he feel that he had been a really faithful Christian minister?

Mr. Swing does not seem to know that whist is a life rather than a creed. It cannot be taught by a set of printed rules, but it must be learned by long and usually costly experience. Though it is fundamentally important that children should be early taught the leading principles of whist, they can only master the science by a lifetime of earnest effort. Even with the best instruction, children cannot be made good whist-players, and if Mr. Swing thinks that whist can be forced into children like geography or the multiplication table, he has no adequate sense of the true nature of the game.

It is hardly the province of a newspaper to deal with religious questions, but in this case the importance of the affair will justify a few words of earnest advice to Mr. Swing. Let him abandon the idea of home instruction in whist; obtain a corps of Sunday-school teachers who are eminent for their knowledge of the game, and substitute the text-books of Cavendish or Pole for the present Biblical question-books. The children of his congregation will thus be taught the pure doctrine of whist uncontaminated by the errors of weak or wicked men. At the same time he should ask himself whether a child can be fitted for true usefulness in a Western State without a knowledge of poker. Of course, whist is by far the more important study, but poker undoubtedly strengthens the character, and is almost essential to a symmetrical and well-balanced Western mind. However, it might be well to consult Mr. Stanley Matthews as to the wisdom of introducing poker into Sunday-schools. With regard to whist there can be no room for doubt, and if Mr. Swing will only train his Sunday-school scholars in whist instead of his own favorite theology, there are doubtless many orthodox Presbyterians who will applaud his new departure.

GENERAL NOTES.

Evan Evan Evans is a student in a Wisconsin college. Evans, what a name.

De Kalb County, Ind., reports a meteoric stone found there weighing two tons or more.

The *Saratogian* complains that pickpockets, though active, are never arrested at Saratoga Springs.

Columbus, Ga., received 72,534 bales of cotton during the year ending Aug. 31. This was 20,661 more than last year.

Senator Stanley Matthews and Gen. Thomas Ewing are to meet in joint debate in Ohio by arrangement of the State committees.

The Calvert *Texan* wants the 3,000 convicts of the Texas Penitentiary organized into a military corps and turned loose on Mexico.

Hon. A. P. Laning, of Buffalo, is represented to be the candidate of the Democrats in the Western counties for Attorney-General.

A Cincinnati paper prints a speech of Schuyler Colfax, and finds occasion to use a great many italic letters. Wonders will never cease.

The Salt Lake *Herald* predicts that the people of Utah will see that she fulfills the fair promises made to the world by her great founder and leader, Brigham Young.

Col. Elmer E. Ellsworth's old bay horse was stolen by a tramp from a pasture in Mechanicsville a fortnight since, but was abandoned on the highway and recovered.

The Mobile (Ala.) *Register* prints an "in memoriam" acrostic glorifying Raphael Semmes, one line of which declares: "A nation mourns a chieftain's death." What "nation" is that?

A colonization convention of 4,000 or 5,000 colored people was lately held in Corinth, Miss. The African scheme was not favored, but New-Mexico, Arizona, and Northern Texas were considered.

It is intimated that the scandalous Mitchell divorce case, at Milwaukee, has been taken out of the courts. The child is to remain in the custody of its grandparents, Congressman Alexander Mitchell and wife.

Gov. Miller, of Arkansas, says that that State is poor, and consequently public schools are not numerous, but in many portions private schools are supplying ample facilities for the education of the community.

A Wyoming County Democratic paper thinks that if any change is to be made in its party's State ticket the nomination for the first place should be given to Hon. E. K. Apgar, "who is now the Secretary of State in fact, and the responsible head of that important office."

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says that another infant of the quartet, whose début created such a sensation in the Dean family and the balance of the community a few months ago, succumbed to some infantile ailment on Tuesday, and went to join her little brothers. Only one—a boy—is left of the four interesting little ones.

A description in the *Commercial* of a recent "happy event" in Cincinnati closes thus: "The happy couple, after admiring their numerous and costly presents, and enjoying the luxurious supper, left for a trip to Niagara Falls, taking with them the greetings of the many who enjoyed a delightful time until the ever-watchful rooster began to crow."

The bitterness of the Democratic papers grows apace. The Rochester *Union* says its say thus: "The Troy *Press* stops its voracious gnawing at the little and bare end of the bone of the State printing contract, thrown it from Albany by two of the State officers who seek renomination, long enough to mar at the Rochester *Union* because it condemns the absenteeism of one of those officers—the Secretary of State—who abandons his post, leaves the country, and spends the Summer in a European tour. We cannot but admire the *Press*' devotion to its masters and subserviency to the hands that feed it."

A fellow has been found in St. Louis mean enough to swindle blind men. He pretended to be an agent of "the United States College of Surgeons," whose object is to befriend and cure the blind, and asserted that the State of Missouri had placed such confidence in the curative abilities of the college representatives that it had made an appropriation to pay a pension of $10 per month to all who should submit to treatment without being cured. Then he exacted payment for treatment, promising that the amount should be repaid if a cure was not effected. One blind man, at least, would like to see him.

A REBEL FLAG FOR SEMMES.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Observer* prints the following: "Lady de Houghton—whose husband, Lord de Houghton, was a recent visitor to this country—during the last days of the Confederacy, with the aid of a bevy of high-toned dames, made a large and beautiful Confederate flag, richly embroidered, of silk and satin, intending it as a present to Admiral Semmes. Circumstances prevented its transmission until the Fall of 1873, when Mr. Appleton Oakesmith, of Carteret, sent it over in the Troubadour to Beaufort. Upon his return home by steamer in January following he sent it by express to the late Admiral, who returned the following letter. It will be of interest to the South to learn merely of the graceful tribute, while to the irreconcilables of the North it bears evidence that one whom they regarded as an arch-traitor had given up the struggle forever:

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 14, 1874.

Mr. Appleton Oakesmith:

DEAR SIR: I have received the "flag" by express in good order and condition, for which I owe you many thanks. Should you meet Lady de Houghton next Summer, as you anticipate, please present my regards to her and say that the valuable present she has made me shall descend as a cherished heirloom in my family. Tell Lady de H. that my wife and daughters and neighbors generally admire the fine workmanship and the rich materials of the historical banner now folded away for the sleep of centuries. I am yours very respectfully,

RAPHAEL SEMMES.

WASHINGTON.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT CHANGES.

THE SUCCESSOR OF SURVEYOR-GENERAL SMITH, OF MONTANA—A FRIEND AT COURT—EARLY RETIREMENT OF INDIAN COMMISSIONER SMITH TO A CONSULATE—SATISFACTORY ADMINISTRATION OF HIS OFFICE—THE PROBABLE SUCCESSOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—R. H. Mason, of Ohio, who has been appointed to succeed Gen. A. J. Smith as Surveyor-General of Montana, is said to be a personal friend of President Hayes and a relative of Mr. Rodgers, the President's private secretary. Gen. Smith says he was removed upon false charges made by disappointed contractors. His commission would have expired in December next.

Commissioner Smith, who is soon to retire from the Commissionership of Indian Affairs to accept a position in the consular service, is generally acknowledged to have conducted the Indian business in a manner advantageous to the Government and Indians, and creditable to himself. Less money has been expended under Mr. Smith's administration than under those of his predecessors for many years past, and Army officers who have opportunities of making themselves acquainted with the treatment of the Indians, say they have never been so well and so promptly fed and provided for generally as they have been since Mr. Smith has been head of the Indian Bureau. For the first time in a long period, no deficiency appropriation will be asked this year on account of the Indians. It is believed Francis A. Walker, formerly Census Commissioner, has been tendered Mr. Smith's place by Secretary Schurz.

ARMY MATTERS.

HAZING OR MOLESTING NEW CADETS AT WEST POINT—RIGOROUS MEASURES OF PREVENTION TO BE TAKEN—LETTERS AND ORDERS ON THE SUBJECT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The following letter from the Secretary of War to Gen. Schofield, with the general order appended, refers to the molesting of new cadets at the West Point Military Academy:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 6, 1877.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield, commanding the Department of West Point, West Point, N. Y.:

SIR: Referring to General Orders No. 23, of the 4th inst., from Head-quarters Department of West Point, inviting the special attention of the corps of cadets to paragraph 121, Academic Regulations, I am gratified that you have promulgated so firmly your determination in relation to the practices under consideration. I feel confident that your order will, through true manliness, bring additional supports to the high character now well attached to the corps and recognized by the country. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

GEORGE W. McCRARY, Secretary of War.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N. Y. Sept. 4, 1877.

[General Orders No. 23.]

The special attention of the corps of cadets is called to paragraph 121, Academic Regulations. It was believed that the unmanly practices denounced by that paragraph had ceased to disgrace the corps of cadets, but some recent occurrences show that the real character of such practices is not yet fully appreciated by all. Hence it has become necessary to characterize them in plain terms.

For the comparatively intelligent and strong to take unfair advantage of the inexperienced to harass and annoy them, is an act unworthy a civilized man, and much more unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. It is the mode in which savages treat those who fall into their power. On the other hand, to secure justice and protection to the defenseless is the office of the gentle and brave. The honor of the corps of cadets, as well as that of the officers of the Academy, requires that the practice of unkind treatment of new cadets shall be wholly eradicated. Cadet officers, upon whom so much of the discipline and high character of the corps depends, are expected to do their whole duty in this respect. Hereafter, cadets guilty of any violation of paragraph 121, and cadet officers who fail to do their whole duty in protecting new cadets from ill treatment, will be punished to the full extent of the regulations.

By command of Major-Gen. Schofield.

WILLIAM M. WHERRY, Acting Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

The following is the academic regulation:

121. Any cadet who shall strike, lay hands upon, treat with violence, disturb in his room, or offer any bodily harm to another cadet or a candidate, with a view to injure, insult, annoy, molest, or harass the same, or who shall compel or permit another cadet or a candidate to sweep his room, make his bed, bring water, or perform any other menial service for him, or to do anything incompatible with the position of a cadet and gentleman, shall be dismissed summarily, or by sentence of a court-martial, or be less severely punished, according to the nature and degree of his offence.

First Lieut. James B. Burbank, Third Artillery, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $342,797 01, and from Customs $599,347 32.

John A. Pritchard, T. K. Glenn, John H. Schultz, and C. B. Brooks were to-day each appointed Revenue Storekeeper and Gauger for the Fifth District of North Carolina.

It has been asserted by several papers that a sister of Senator Conkling has been dropped from her place among the lady examiners at the New-York Custom-house. This statement is incorrect.

The following balances were in the United States Treasury to-day at the closing hour: Currency, $13,000,477; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,265,412; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $51,250,000; coin, (including $39,142,800 in coin certificates,) $104,119,103; outstanding legal tenders, $357,976,164.

The Post Office Department has received a number of letters from the principal newspapers throughout the country refusing to publish the advertisement soliciting proposals for carrying mails in the several States from Jan. 1, 1878, to June 30, 1879, at the rate allowed by law, which is 40 cents for the first 100, and 20 cents for each subsequent 100 words. The law requires that "mail lettings" for the several States shall be advertised in one State capital journal of each State previous to the letting of the contract. If the department fails to accomplish this, it will necessitate the issuing of special contracts to perform this service.

THE ERIE CANAL SUITS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 7.—In the case of the People ex rel. John V. Quackenbush against Adin Thayer, Canal Commissioner, Justice Westbrook some time since decided that the return made by the Attorney-General was evasive, and called for an amended one, which was filed to-day. Among other things, it denies that the people ever made the contract described in the writ, or that Quackenbush performed the work; that the work was increased beyond the quantity; that the work was accepted by the State; that any lawful, final estimate of the work was made; that there is due to the contractor the amount claimed, or to any man on account of such contract. It admits that the contract set forth was executed by the persons whose names are attached, and that such persons held the official positions indicated by their signatures, and that a paper purporting to be a final accounting was made and delivered to them. It alleges for a further defense that the sole authority to execute such contract was conferred by chapter 766, Laws of 1873; that relator has been paid the sum of $4,182, and that the subject of such contract was extraordinary repairs. It also alleges for a separate defense that before the writing and signing of the contract an estimate of the expense was made by the Division Engineer at $7,500; that the amount the contractor was to receive from the Canal Commissioner was $5,390, and he has been paid $4,182; that the certificates and affidavits of the engineers to relator's final accounting are false as to the amount of excavation, embankment, masonry, and the value of the old abutment; that the certificates were made by mistake and in ignorance of the facts; that the relator has been paid, and that there are no funds appropriated for the claim. Wherefore judgment is demanded against the relator for double costs.

HEAVY STORM ON THE SOUND.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Mass., Sept 7.—A terrible north-east storm began here last night and still contin

FRENCH PUBLIC SCANDALS.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE FIGARO'S CHARGE AGAINST THE WAR MINISTER—WAS THE ARTICLE INSPIRED BY GEN. DUCROT?—ADELINA PATTI'S TROUBLES WITH HER HUSBAND.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 24, 1877.

The "incident Ducrot" continues to excite public opinion in Paris, and this morning a majority of the journals devote a certain amount of space to the subject. Yesterday M. Saint-Genest gave his promised explanations, but they were, in point of fact, nothing but a series of affirmations. He declares that everything said by the *Moniteur* is false. It is false that he visited the province of Berry for a political purpose; false that he enjoyed several days of intimacy with Gen. Ducrot; false that the General inspired the article against the Minister of War; false the assertion that he knew anything about it. In the article, as I remarked the other day, Gen. Berthaut was very bitterly attacked, and Saint-Genest pretended to give the opinions of the superior officers with whom he had conversed. Upon his return, according to the *Moniteur*, he boasted of having lived for some days in the intimacy of Gen. Ducrot. Hence the conclusion that he was one of the superior officers to whom reference was made. The *Moniteur* took the matter up quickly, and as it is the recognized organ of the Duc Decazes, a member of the Cabinet, it was natural to suppose that the articles were inspired by him. But Saint-Genest denies in the most positive manner that Gen. Ducrot knew anything about his article against the Minister of War, and I do not see any way for proving the contrary. The allegation has to be accepted, though many will be loth to do so. But the *Journal Officiel* has given a quietus to the debate. It says:

"The *Moniteur Universel* of the 17th of August saw fit to affirm that the polemic started by the *Figaro* against the Minister of War was inspired by the General commanding the Eighth Army Corps. From the very first day Gen. Ducrot has demanded a judicial inquiry to prove the inexactitude of this assertion. But the Minister of War, to whom the demand was addressed, judged that the spirit of discipline and duty of Gen. Ducrot was too well known to leave the shadow of a doubt in this respect, and advised him to take no manner of notice of an imputation entirely devoid of foundation."

This settles the matter so far as Gen. Ducrot is concerned, and the *Moniteur* cannot insist further without laying itself liable to prosecution. But if the matter is dropped here many a doubt will remain, and perhaps some bitterness of feeling. Every one is now asking the cause of the *Figaro's* sortie against the Minister of War. This is a specimen of the attack, three columns long, that was made upon him:

"Nothing was finished, and never was there less done than now. Gen. De Cissey did not work much himself, but at least he allowed others to work. Now Gen. Berthaut obstructs all the machinery; he suspends everything, hoping without doubt to manage everything, and it follows that he loses himself among figures, and everything is paralyzed. If the gaiter buttons were forgotten in the time of Marshal Le Boeuf, now the greatest of things are forgotten in order to number the gaiter buttons. It is lamentable! Gen. Berthaut is one of the most honest men in the world, but he is a bureaucrat, with a soured disposition, morbus, he is driving away from him little by little, not only all the employes of his Ministry, but all the Generals of his Army. That may have the most serious of consequences, and that must be changed. These are the opinions that we heard everywhere expressed," &c., &c.

The *Moniteur* says that the opinions in question must have been expressed where M. Saint Genest was, and it is certain that he was passing several days with Gen. Ducrot at Bourges, and undoubtedly, brought to the *Figaro* the programme he heard developed at the General's camp. This, I think, gives the complete story, and since the *Journal Officiel* has spoken the incident may be regarded at an end so far as the army men are concerned, but the journalists may continue their discussion for some time to come.

The Patti-Caux affair has assumed an entirely new and unexpected phase. The prima donna has just asked the French tribunal to declare her marriage null and void, because contracted in an illegal manner. The document served upon M. De Caux day before yesterday states that Mme. Jeanne Marie Adelina Patti, wife of M. Louis Sebastien Henry De Roger De Cahuzac, Marquis De Caux, has the honor to expose to the court as follows: That on the 29th of July, 1868, she went with M. Louis Sebastien Henry De Cahuzac, under the name of Henri de Caux, Marquis De Caux, before William Plunkett, Curé at Clapham, England, for the celebration of her marriage; that, after the affirmation of the aforesaid Henri de Caux, she believed that she was contracting a regular marriage in conformity with the French law and the English law; that a short time after contracting what she considered a legal marriage she had the pain to perceive that in spite of his anterior protestations, the Marquis De Caux had only solicited her hand for the purpose of administering to his own personal profit and of enjoying the income that Mme. Adelina Patti owed to her talent, and to profit by that talent in a way which left no doubt respecting the character and the dignity of the Marquis de Caux; that, in effect, far from finding in the Marquis de Caux the guide and the protector she had the right to expect, the Marquis de Caux, contrary to the most vulgar *convenances*, had never assumed toward her any other attitude than that of an impressario seeking to augment the sum of the profits which he might derive from the talent of the eminent artist to whom he had allied his existence; that, after having been the victim of numerous acts of cupidity on the part of the Marquis de Caux, and even acts of violence, she was the object, at the Hotel Demouth, in St. Petersburg, the 1st of February, 1877, of such brutalities that she was obliged to invoke the intervention of the Police; that after this last scene she decided to bring her martyrdom to an end by demanding a legal separation from the Marquis de Caux; that, in fact, the separation was pronounced by the Tribunal of the Seine; that subsequently she was enlightened respecting the nullity of the marriage contracted in England, and now feels bound to demand a declaration of nullity from the competent jurisdiction; that this marriage is radically null under the English and the French law, the priest celebrating it not having the necessary authority for consecrating a legal union, that, except under certain conditions, the French law does not recognize as valid marriages contracted in foreign countries, unless these marriages are celebrated in conformity with the laws of the country in which they are contracted, and when all the rules of the legislation of this country have been complied with; that, according to the English law, a marriage is only valid when contracted before a Catholic priest, with a special license accorded by the Archbishop; that it results from the text itself of the marriage contract in question that William Plunkett, who celebrated it, did not have a license, and that he acted simply as one specially delegated by the parish of Saint Philippe du Roule (Paris) to bless the marriage; that, in consequence, the celebrant had no authority to celebrate a legal marriage, and that the nullity of the pretended union cannot be contested; that, moreover, the said marriage is soiled by divers other vices and nullities, which will be ulteriorly exposed. On account of these things, she prays the tribunal to declare null and void the marriage contracted on the 29th of July, 1868, &c.

This document was sent by a *huissier* to the house of the Marquis de Caux, who was ordered to respond within three days. His mother was alone in the house, but, after some hesitation, she agreed to receive the summons, and the *huissier* then went to the club to inform M. de Caux that the paper had been left. It must be confessed that this is a singular proceeding, and I fear that Mme. Patti has been badly advised. The judges must surely regard the intention of the parties when the marriage was contracted, and they can have no sympathy with this seeming irritation at the bottom of this matter. Of course there are two supposable motives: Mme. Patti accuses M. de Caux of cupidity, and if the nullity of the marriage is pronounced she will not only be freed from the payment of the 60,000 francs a year accorded him, but she can demand a restitution of all the money that he has received from her since their union. In a word, she could take all he has in the world, and then bring an action for debt. But after having enjoyed the glory of being the Marchioness of Caux, and the triumphs it brought her at the various courts—triumphs in a society she could hardly have reached as a simple artiste—this would seem too malicious a thing to require encouragement or syrnpathy. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the object is to free herself in order to contract a second marriage.

It is frightful to think of the number of sudden deaths that we have had during the past few weeks. Every day brings its list. M. Duvergier de l'Hauranne, who wrote so much about America, was taken off without any warning, and yesterday we buried Mr. Jotham Post, who was driving in the Bois but the other day, and seemingly in excellent health. Yesterday also Mme. la Comtesse d'Aguero, the mother-in-law of Gen. Prim, died very suddenly in this city. The death rate for the month has been very large. Yesterday we had a total eclipse of the moon, and never before have I seen an eclipse under such exceptionally favorable conditions. It was a splendid spectacle, and fully enjoyed by the Parisians. The Court of Cassation has just rejected the appeal of the widow Gras, who had vitriol thrown into the eyes of Ernest de la Roche, and she will have to take her 15 years' imprisonment. There is but one means of escape now. If she conducts herself well for a few years and shows symptoms of contrition she will be allowed to go to Cayenne to marry one of the convicts in that penal colony. M. De la Roche has not quite lost his eyesight, but can see very little—not enough to read a book—with one of his eyes only. The Municipal Council of Paris has refused to grant the sum of 65,000 francs which the Minister of Public Worship demanded for the payment of Protestant Pastors. This is the second time that the subvention has been refused. We have a number of suits entered against the press every week, but it is rare to see the press retaliating by bringing suits against the authorities. The *Petite République Française* has just done this, however, bringing an action for damages against M. Tripier, Prefect of Oise. He stopped the sale of this journal upon the streets, and it demanded 10,000 francs damages. The court declared itself incompetent.

DIVORCE SUIT AGAINST AN ACTOR.

JAMES O'NEIL IN COURT IN CHICAGO TO ANSWER FOR DESERTING HIS WIFE, NETTIE O'NEIL—ADULTERY WITH A DECEASED ACTRESS ALSO CHARGED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 7.—The actor, James O'Neil, now playing here at Hooley's, was called to-day to take part in a drama to be played in court. A woman who terms herself the forsaken wife, Nettie O'Neil, will be first lady, and he himself will support the character of the heavy villain. In the bill of divorce which this woman filed to-day in court, in this city, she alleges that she married O'Neil Aug. 1, 1871, in Cleveland, Ohio, and lived with him until the Spring of 1875, when he left her. Since his desertion they have had one child, a boy, now 3 years old. She claims that since that time he has been guilty of adultery with a prominent actress, since deceased, both in Chicago and San Francisco, supposed to be Miss Hawthorne, who was killed by falling from a window in the Tremont House here a year and a half ago. In June last he married one Ellen Quinlan, of New-York City, with whom he is now living in Chicago; Mrs. O'Neil then goes on to show that her husband is a prominent actor, earning $195 a week, and that he has for the past five years been making $3,000 or $5,000 a year, so that he is now being "parsimonious in his habit and disposition." Property is valued at least $15,000. She asks for a divorce, the care and custody of her children, and for suitable alimony.

After the play of "Forbidden Fruit" tonight, in which O'Neil takes a leading part, he was interrogated upon the meaning of the procedure on the part of his alleged wife. He was averse to talk upon the subject, but characterized her statements as false from first to last. She never was his wife. The story of their connection, he admitted, was one which might prove melodramatic in its details, but it was one he did not feel inclined to tell just now. He believed the woman had a child, which she charges upon him, but the whole thing was a piece of blackmail. Mr. O'Neil said this was an old story which had been tagging him around ever since he began to acquire prominence in his profession. If he could not see that he was called upon to explain it to the public. It might be said by way of an addendum to Mr. O'Neil's statement that the woman in the case has long lived in this city, and has constantly asserted that she was his wife.

CONFERENCE OF FREE TRADERS.

YESTERDAY'S SESSION AT SARATOGA—THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 7.—The conference of Free Traders met at noon, and was called to order by Nathan Appleton, of Boston, Chairman of the Provisional Committee. He took the chair, and said he hoped this meeting would result in the organization of a Free Trade League. David Dudley Field, Parke Godwin, Horace White, and Francis A. Walker were appointed a Committee on Resolutions. They reported the following:

Resolved, That the present depression of the industrial, commercial and financial interests of this country is largely due to our inability under present laws to dispose of the surplus products of our industry—products which other countries want, and which, but for restrictive and injurious legislation, the United States would, to a great extent, produce and sell better and cheaper than any other nation.

Resolved, That this general depression has been caused mainly by the erroneous financial and commercial policy pursued by the Federal Government since the war, in forgetfulness of the economic axiom that "it is necessary to buy in order to sell," and that it is utterly impossible for us to dispose of the surplus products of our industry to other nations unless we are to accept in return the surplus products of their industry.

Resolved, That by imposing taxes for purposes other than revenue, and by preventing us from cheaply building, and advantageously buying ships, our shipping, which had become the second in the world, and was fast becoming the first, has been almost swept from the seas.

Resolved, That in view of the fact that large and important interests have grown up under the erroneous fiscal policy which the United States have maintained during a period of 17 years, the country must be paid to the security and welfare of these interests; but seeing them prostrate and suffering, in common with others, we are persuaded that, if protection has ever done anything for them, it has done all it can, and that they, no less than others, need for their revival and healthy growth a thorough revision of existing tariffs.

Resolved, That, as one means toward the revival of commerce and general prosperity, we ask, concurrently with reformed legislation, a thorough revision of our commercial treaties with foreign countries, many of which are unsuited to the present industrial and productive condition of this country, and we ask also the negotiation of treaties of commerce with countries such as France and Spain, with which we have now no such agreement.

Resolved, That the treaty of reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada, which expired in 1865, was commercially beneficial to both countries, and intended to promote that state of friendly feeling which is most desirable to be maintained among neighboring peoples, and we believe the time has come for a renewal of reciprocal trade relations with that country on the most liberal principles, and we unite with the National Board of Trade in urging the Executive to institute negotiations to that end.

Resolved, That all citizens who agree with us in the views we have expressed are invited to form local organizations for their dissemination; and in order to promote the united action of all such associations, a council of 100 members, with power to increase, with power to fill vacancies and to add to their number, which shall be authorized to call a national convention and form a national association.

Parke Godwin, in seconding the resolutions, said that years ago when he was a young man, he aided in raising the banner for free soil, free men, and free trade. We had attained two of them, and now hope to have a third. Frenchmen have sent us a statue of liberty, with a torch enlightening the world, and we must make ourselves worthy of it. We must have a full, rounded, comprehensive liberty, worthy of this magnificent emblem, then we shall be able to say of it, as Webster said at Bunker Hill, "Let the first light of the morning gild it, and the last rays of the setting sun linger and play upon its summit." Let the first object of the foreigner who visits our shore, and the last thought of the native going abroad be liberty and enlightening the world. David A. Wells supported the resolutions, and said if the laws he could indicate were repealed he would pledge his head that in four years the prosperity of the country would be assured. All our misery and trouble originates from incompetence. The resolutions were then passed.

On motion of E. R. Bowker, it was resolved that Hon. David A. Wells be designated as Chairman, and Abraham L. Earls as the Secretary of the council provided for, with power to nominate to the conference the remaining members, subject to its modification and ratification. The committee appointed under the above resolution recommended these additional names, which were adopted: Nathan Appleton, William Downie, Boston; C. H. Marshall, A. R. Stokes, F. O. French, W. R. Sperry, New-York; A. S. Riddle, Philadelphia; A. S. Mason, Chicago; W. L. Trenholm, Charleston; G. W. Nichols, Cincinnati, and Charles Northcott, New-Jersey. The conference then adjourned.

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

THE FIELD IN NEW-JERSEY.

PECULIAR CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW-JERSEY POLITICIAN—LEON ABBETT THE STRONGEST CANDIDATE BEFORE THE DEMOCRACY—INSURANCE IN POLITICS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWARK, Thursday, Sept. 6, 1877.

As the time nears for the assembling of the convention, bunches of Democratic politicians may be daily seen at the Merchants' Hotel, in Cortlandt-street, New-York, or Taylor's, in Jersey City, industriously engaged in the seemingly innocent task of whispering into each other's left ears. The average Jersey politician has by long practice become so much the slave of this habit that the most ordinary topics of the day are treated like great State secrets, and the casual visitor upon entering our State is in constant peril of being violently seized and having his left tympanum unpleasantly titillated by the sibilant inquiry about the state of the weather or the temporary condition of his health. With us a politician's strength and usefulness is in corresponding ratio to the amount and delicacy of his whisper, and the person who indiscreetly permits both ears to be simultaneously utilized by conflicting interests, and by continuous canonading becomes permanently disabled, fails to receive that consideration which is accorded his more fortunate coadjutor, who has wisely kept in good repair his auricular appendages. The horrible spectacle of an inebriated worker laboriously trying to confide an important political secret to his deaf chieftain in the crowded lobby of a hotel in Trenton is absolutely heartrending. The desperate efforts of the one to whisper so that a man of extremely acute ears could only distinguish an inarticulate buzzing, and the frantic attempts of the other to hear, are too suggestive for even Democratic eyes, and the unconscious victim is quickly relegated to his original obscurity. This accounts for the concerted and venomous attacks just now being made upon a certain Democratic politician who is identified with an organization known as the State-house Ring. Frivolous and innocent as all this whispering may appear to a superficial observer, to one acquainted with the dark and devious ways of Jersey politics its presence bodes no good to some of our "Favorite Sons."

The Democratic Party in New-Jersey never lacks in candidates for its Gubernatorial honors, and usually selects its best material, out of the good and bad presented, to win with. The Republicans, though having equally good men, have often been unwise in their selections, and unfortunate in results. Continued success, however, seems to have given the Democrats overweening confidence, and the result is that some of the men who represent the lowest and most corrupt elements in their party have presented themselves for nomination. The large number of candidates named, as the time approaches for action, narrows down to Leon Abbett, of Hudson; John Stockton, of Mercer, and F. Theo. Frelinghuysen, with the traditional "dark horse" in the person either of Joel Parker, of Monmouth, or Gus Cutler, of Morris.

Mr. Abbett is regarded as one of the most sagacious politicians in the State. He is prompt in judgment, determined and energetic in purpose, specious and convincing on the stump. Influential with the lower stratum of his party, feared and watched by the higher, the very mention of his name as a candidate brings fear to party friends and delight to political foes. The strife between McPherson and Green last Winter for the Senatorship was close and bitter, and many wounds were given and received; but Abbett emerged from it with the prize of the Presidency of the Senate, and a pledge of support from the winner of the chief event to brighten his political future.

The junior Senator from New-Jersey is a gentleman who migrates into the State whenever he wants an office, and leaves when elected. He makes penitential and spasmodic visits to his confiding constituents, and can then be seen in front of Taylor's Hotel, and as near the ferry as the police will permit, impatiently counting the tedious hours until he can tear himself away and return to the City of his adoption. In this State he has the kind of following that is held together by the hope of official plunder, and under certain conditions, with a bountiful supply of legal tenders, his support of Mr. Abbett might be considered formidable; but the method of his election to the Senate is so fresh in the recollection of the people as to render his support of Mr. Abbett almost useless. This fact receives confirmation in the rumor circulating in this city that Mr. Teese's friends have notified him that they would cause an investigation into the manner of his election to be made should he show unbecoming zeal in favor of Mr. Abbett. In the advocacy promised by Gov. Bedle Mr. Abbett seems equally unfortunate. This frugal gentleman has so long feasted upon the sweets of official position that he seems loath to retire to the shades of private life, and indicates a disposition to forward the interests of any one of the candidates who will appoint him to the Chief Justiceship about to become vacant. But since his induction into office he has made such a factious use of his patronage as to offend all sections of his party, and to cause his support of any candidate to be viewed by that particular aspirant with alarm. The chasm between this gentleman and McPherson promises to be as bloody as the Senator's pig factory on the Hackensack, and yawns ominously in Mr. Abbett's political pathway. Handicapped as Mr. Abbett is by the weight of these two contending jockies, desperate as the efforts of his enemies to defeat his nomination are, he will appear at the convention two weeks hence stronger than either of his opponents, and his defeat can only be compassed by the union of all the elements in opposition to him. Unlike either of his opponents he is not the candidate of any particular faction, or corporation, or company, but is the representative only of—Mr. Abbett.

Ex-Senator J. P. Stockton's chief asset consists in a pedigree. He is strong in South and Middle Jersey, and along the counties bordering on the Delaware River, and despite former differences is actively supported by Senator Randolph, who will have to be reelected to the Senate—should his aspirations for the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with Wade Hampton come to an untimely end; by Chief-Justice Beasley, who wants to be Chancellor, and by a portion of the State-house Ring. He will receive a large vote in the convention, and should he be able to convince the Mutual Benefit of this City that Mr. Teese could be of more utility to them as Supreme Judge than as Governor, that accommodating and unselfish concern may pass over to him the Chief Justiceship, in which case his nomination would be assured.

It rarely occurs in our State that a man becomes exclusively the candidate of an institution not publicly identified with politics. But such a consummation seems liable to happen. Since Gov. Bedle was made a candidate of his party, however, while officiating as a Supreme Judge, we are ready to accept any surprise without its exciting our especial wonder. The institution referred to as engaged in this unusual proceeding is known as the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of New-Jersey. It is the wealthiest concern in our State, aids in the election of many of the Legislature, supports a lobby agent in Trenton to watch legislation, organizes our Assembly whenever it imagines that its interests demand such a strange undertaking, and in all other respects exercises a watchful superintendence over all legislation that affects the old Camden and Amboy in the palmiest days of its dictatorship never dreamed of, and Judge F. A. Teese, their attorney, is their candidate for Governor.

The Republicans have not elected a Governor since Marcus L. Ward, who ran as the "soldiers' friend" in 1865; Gov. Parker preceded him, so that they have only had the office three years in fifteen. This uniform success has emboldened the Democracy to believe that they are invincible, and this year they seem to have forgotten the lessons which the reverses of the war times taught them, that to win they must parade their strongest man.

THE CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 7.—The latest election returns indicate that the Democrats have elected 10 Senators and 57 Assemblymen, and the Republicans 10 Senators and 23 Assemblymen. Including holdovers the Democrats will have 38 majority on a joint ballot.

THE DEMOCRATS OF BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 7.—Democratic caucuses were held in all the wards of this city this evening, and delegates chosen to attend the State Convention at Worcester, on Thursday next. It is thought two-thirds of the delegates will vote for Gaston.

THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 7.—The regular meeting of the State Board of Charities was held here to-day. President John V. L. Pruyn, Vice-President W. P. Letchworth, Attorney-General Fairchild, Theodore Roosevelt, J. C. Devereaux, S. F. Miller, R. W. Foster, E. C. Donnelly, Mrs. J. S. Lowell, Dr. C. A. Hoyt, Secretary, and James O. Fanning, Assistant Secretary, were present. The meeting was devoted to the reading and consideration of reports of committees, the reading of a paper on the condition of insane children in asylums and special cases of pauperism, arranging for visitation of institutions, and in the transaction of general business. The next meeting will be held in Albany, Dec. 4.

TWO OIL PAINTINGS STOLEN.

THE THIEVES ARRESTED AND THE PICTURES RECOVERED.

An advertisement appeared in a morning paper yesterday to the effect that two oil paintings had been stolen from No. 63 West Fifty-fourth-street, and offering a reward of $25 for their return and "no questions asked." Yesterday morning Detectives King and Lyon, while on their beat, noticed two well-dressed men acting in a suspicious manner in the neighborhood of the pawn-broker's shop at the corner of Rivington-street and the Bowery. They watched them. Soon the suspected men entered the pawnbroker's and inquired if oil paintings would be accepted there as security for loans, saying they had two fine ones they would like to hypothecate. Being answered in the affirmative the men left. The detectives followed them and saw them enter No. 245 Spring-street. They watched the premises, and at 2 o'clock the men emerged and again went to the pawnbrokers. Then King and Lyon arrested them and took them to the Central Office, where they gave their names as Joseph Lazarus and James Armstrong. Procuring the assistance of Detective Williamson, the officers went to No. 245 Spring-street, inquired for the apartments of Lazarus and Armstrong, and were shown to a room up stairs in the rear, which they found occupied by two young women named Mary Connell and Sarah Gilmartin. The detectives related their suspicions, and the young women stoutly denied knowledge of the matter. The room was then searched, and two fine oil paintings were found concealed in a bed between the mattresses. One of the pictures was "The Proposal," and the other "The Betrothal." Both were marked on the back "O. Cesar, Berlin, No. 7." When the pictures were seized, and the young women taken in custody to the Central Office.

Last night a gentleman, giving his name as Otto Zollinhoffer, of No. 63 West Fifty-fourth-street, appeared at the Central Office and inquired for Inspector Murray. He told the official that he was about to be married to Miss Emily Whithouse, of No. 63 West Fifty-fourth-street, but that he had just returned to this City from Berlin with his betrothed and her mother. He was fitting up the house, No. 63 West Fifty-fourth-street, preparatory to his marriage. On Wednesday morning he began to move his furniture. He was informed by a neighbor that on that afternoon a well-dressed man had entered the house and gone out with two oil paintings. The pictures were stolen, and were valuable. He had purchased them in Berlin, and paid $300 apiece in gold for them. He was surprised when Inspector Murray showed him the two pictures brought in by Detectives King, Lyon, and Williamson, which he recognized and claimed as those stolen from his new house. The case will come up in the Essex Market Police Court this morning.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—1 A. M.—The pressure has generally fallen, but remains highest over New-England and the Canadian provinces, while areas of low pressure are central respectively east of New-Jersey and west of Minnesota. Brisk and high northerly winds, with rain, have prevailed in the Middle States, but with clear or partly cloudy weather over the Canadian provinces and New-England. South-east winds and warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather have prevailed in the North-west and South-west. The rivers rose on Friday at Shreveport, Lacrosse, Nashville, and Augusta, and decidedly at Cincinnati.

INDICATIONS.

For the Middle Atlantic States, north-east to north-west winds, cooler, cloudy, followed by clear weather and stationary pressure.

For New-England, falling barometer, north-east to north-west winds, stationary temperature, cloudy, and possibly rainy weather.

For the South Atlantic States, stationary or rising barometer, north and west winds, and cooler, partly cloudy, weather.

For the Gulf States, rising, followed by stationary, pressure, cooler north-east to warmer south-east winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, north-east, veering to south-east winds, warmer clear weather, and rising followed by falling barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising, followed by falling barometer, warmer south and east winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather, possibly followed in the western portions by cooler northerly winds.

For the upper lake region, north-east to south-east winds, rising, followed by falling, barometer, and warmer, partly cloudy weather.

For the lower lake region, northerly winds, cooler, partly cloudy weather, and stationary or falling barometer.

The Ohio and its tributaries will rise somewhat.

Cautionary signals continue at Cape Hatteras, Kittyhawk, Cape Henry, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Newport, Wood's Hole, Boston, Thatcher's Island, Portland, and Eastport.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	63°	61°	3:30 P. M.	67°	61°
6 A. M.	62°	58°	6 P. M.	66°	62°
9 A. M.	65°	59°	9 P. M.	65°	57°
12 M.	64°	62°	12 P. M.	64°	55°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 59½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 64½°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire yesterday morning damaged the five-story building Nos. 11, 13, and 15 Sudbury-street, Boston, Mass., owned by the Wallace heirs. The loss is $3,000; insured. The building was occupied by William D. Este, a brass-finisher, whose loss is $3,500; probably insured. James Duff, a carriage-spring maker, loses $1,500, and the other occupants lose about $2,000.

The steamer Francis, owned by McRae & Co., of Ottawa, Ontario, was burned to the water's edge on Thursday night, on the St. Lawrence, near Sorel. She was uninsured. The steamer Queen, of the Ottawa River Navigation Line, caught fire at noon yesterday at Ottawa, and was almost totally destroyed. The loss is heavy.

A fire destroyed the stables of William K. McClish, at No. 57 Little Twelfth-street, yesterday morning. Loss, $1,200; insured. The flames extended to the lard factory of W. N. McFarland & Co., No. 22 Tenth-avenue, and caused a damage of $25; insured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

A hotel at Policy Pond, N. H., was destroyed by fire Wednesday night, on which the loss was $5,000. Mrs. Plummer, the mother-in-law of the proprietor, perished in the flames.

A slight fire was started in the basement of No. 150 Washington-street, occupied by John Becker, a mason, last night at 9 o'clock, by lime slacking.

The saw and planing mill of Thomas Bowden & Son, Marblehead, Mass., was burned yesterday morning by an incendiary; loss, $6,000; uninsured.

A NEVADA MOSQUITO STORY.

From the Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.

They were telling hunting stories in a C-street saloon a night or two since, and after several persons had given in their experience an old chap who appeared to be a stranger in town took the floor. Said he: "That is a power o' game down to Humboldt Sink—ducks, geese, and sich—but the most re-spects it is onpleasant down thar. I got about the wust fooled I ever was in my life the fust time I camped down thar. I was on a hunt, and had a little round tent that I stuck up in the shadder of a bunch of willers. At night I curled up in this tent—just room enough for me—calkerlatin' to git up bright and airly next mornin' to try my luck on the ducks and geese. Thar seemed to be considerable many musketers about, so when I got into my tent I pinned up the slit that made the door in sich a way so as to keep 'em out. Next mornin' I woke up, and finding it still dark took another nap. I slep a good while, and when I woke up it was still dark. Took another nap and woke up. Still dark. I thought daylight would never come. I tried to sleep, but only dozed off a little at times. It seemed the longest night I ever saw. Finally, I concluded to see what time it was, anyhow. So I struck a match and looked at my watch. It was 10 minutes of 2 o'clock. This beat me. I concluded I'd take a look outside an' see if there was any sign of daylight nowin'. I unpinned my tent and, on pullin' open the door a black mass of something that seemed alive fell on the ground; a blaze of light at the same time strikin' my eyes and nearly blindin' me. Bein' kinder frightened I rushed out, an' thar I saw, all over my tent, and kiverin' of it to the depth of 'bout four inches, a reg'lar mass of musketers. I looked at the sun and saw that my watch was right. It was 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Gentlemen, I never was so fooled afore in all my life regardin' the time o' day—all along o' them air musketers, and it wasn't the reg'lar musketer time neither."

HEBREW FESTIVAL IN SING SING PRISON.

The Hebrew convicts in Sing Sing Prison will celebrate the Jewish New Year and Atonement festival this evening under the direction of a chaplain specially appointed for that purpose by Revs. H. P. and Dr. De Sola Mendes, ministers respectively of the Nineteenth and Forty-fourth Streets synagogues. Mr. Gratz Nathan will defray the expenses incurred for the celebration by the Trustees of the first-mentioned church, and Mr. Adolph Levy for those of the latter.

MASKED BURGLARS AGAIN.

TERRORISM IN WESTCHESTER.

THE RESIDENCE OF COL. JAMES A. HAMILTON, NEAR DOBB'S FERRY, ROBBED—THE WOMEN IN THE HOUSE THREATENED AND FORCED TO GIVE UP THEIR MONEY—THE BURGLARS FEAST IN THE PANTRY AND THEN DEPART—A HOUSE AT DOBB'S FERRY ALSO ENTERED.

One of the most audacious robberies ever committed in Westchester County was perpetrated at an early hour on Thursday morning by a gang of masked burglars, all of whom succeeded in effecting their escape. The residence of Col. James A. Hamilton, a son of the illustrious Alexander Hamilton, is a large, old-fashioned mansion, surrounded by spacious grounds, and situated on a slope overlooking the Hudson River, about midway between Dobb's Ferry and Irvington. On Wednesday evening its inmates were: Col. Hamilton, who is about 90 years of age and very feeble; Miss Webb, an elderly lady, who is in attendance upon the Colonel; a lady friend of Miss Webb, four female servants, and an old man named Daniel Wallace, who has been in the employ of the family for nearly 40 years. Alexander Hamilton, of this City, who is the Colonel's son, had left his father's residence on Tuesday morning for a brief absence. About 11 o'clock on Wednesday night Wallace, who sleeps in the basement of the house, was awakened by the barking of a watch-dog which was stationed outside. The barking suddenly ceased, and several vigorous blows were struck on the heavy door leading to the basement. He then heard several gruff voices ordering him to open the door, but being satisfied that the intruders were burglars he refused to do so, and rushing up stairs gave the alarm to the other inmates. Miss Webb and her lady companion hastily donned wrappers and rushed down stairs. Miss Webb, with considerable presence of mind, although there was no loaded weapon in the house, shouted to the intruders: "If you enter I will shoot you." She then shouted for "Alexander" and "George," in order to give the invading ruffians the impression that there were men in the house. This ruse had the effect of quieting them a few minutes, but after a short time the siege was renewed. One of the burglars was stationed at the entrance to the mansion with a revolver in his hand, while the other three climbed to a balcony on the east side of the house, leading to a window opening into the dining-room. Having broken the window they forced open a door leading to the hall, when they had free access to the house. Meantime Miss Webb had taken the precaution to secrete the family plate, as well as her own jewelry. As soon as the dining-room door had been burst open the terrified females rushed up stairs to the attic followed by the robbers, whose faces were blackened, rendering them unrecognizable. One of them wore a mask of pink mosquito netting. They all carried revolvers and dark-lanterns, and as they ascended the stairs they blew out all the lights, depending upon their lanterns for guidance. When they had almost reached the attic landing, on which the women were huddled together, one of the ruffians fired his revolver, apparently at them, but the ball entered the ceiling underneath their feet. The shot was evidently intended to frighten them, as immediately afterward they demanded money, saying they were "poor men who had been out of employment for 18 months and needed bread." Miss Webb then threw them a $10 bill, and one of the female guests $4, another $3, and another $1. The women begged them for God's sake not to harm old Col. Hamilton, who they said was in a very feeble condition

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Friday, Sept. 7, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	37	Hops, bales	84
Beans, bbls.	2,165	Leather, sides	21,603
Bees-wax, pks.	4	Crude Turp., bbls.	6
Cheese, lbs.	24	Spirits Turp., bbls.	83
C. S. Oil, bbls.	150	Oil-cake, pks.	4,791
Cotton-seed, bags.	25	Oil, Lard, bbls.	25
Dried Fruit, pks.	232	Pea-nuts, bags.	93
Eggs, pks.	1,442	Pecans, pks.	619
Flour, bbls.	12,341	Provisions, pkgs.	401
Corn-meal, bbls.	300	Cut-meats, pks.	8,944
Wheat, bushels	107,140	Lard, tcs.	3,512
Corn, bushels	472,138	Butter, pkgs.	3,661
Oats, bushels	92,739	Cheese, pkgs.	17,168
Rye, bushels	33,432	Spelter, pcs.	985
Malt, bushels	2,940	Skins, No.	69
Peas, bushels	366	Starch, pks.	1,995
Oat-meal, bbls.	150	Stearine, pcs.	113
Flax-seed, bags.	9,923	Tallow, pkgs.	404
Grease, pks.	509	Tobacco, hhds.	530
Grass-seed, bags.	694	Tobacco, pkgs.	1,808
Hides, No.	1,850	Whisky, bbls.	401
Hides, bales	1	Wool, bales	27

COTTON—Has been further advanced 1-16c. ₰ lb. for early delivery, on light offerings and a good demand, mostly for spinning purposes. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,068 bales, (of which 311 bales were on last evening,) all to spinners....And for forward delivery business has been more active and quoted firmer....Sales have been reported since our last of 36,800 bales, of which 6,200 bales were on last evening and 28,600 bales to-day, of which 2,100 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, September closing at 11.06@11.07; October, 10.94; November, 10.34@10.35; December, 10.36@10.37; January, 10.98@10.99; February, 11.13@11.14; March, 11.28@11.29; April, 11.42@11.44, showing an advance of 3@7 points, and closing quiet and steady....The receipts at the ports for the week were 34 bales, and at the shipping ports 1,573 bales, against 698 bales same day last week, and for the whole week 5,733 bales, against 2,906 bales last week. The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1877, were 5,733 bales, against 21,566 bales for the corresponding time in the previous cotton year....Consolidated exports (six days) for Great Britain from all ports, shipping quotas, 4,359 bales; to the Continent, 160 bales; to France, 126 bales; to the Channel, 1,595 bales, and to other New-York to-day, 60,998 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 116,206 bales....The week's exports hence have been 3,161 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 11-16	9 11-16	9 13-16	9 13-16
Strict Ordinary	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 3-16	10 3-16
Good Ordinary	10 5-16	10 5-16	10 7-16	10 7-16
Strict Good Ord.	10 9-16	10 9-16	10 11-16	10 11-16
Low Middling	10¾	10¾	10⅞	10⅞
Strict Low Mid.	10 15-16	10 15-16	11 1-16	11 1-16
Middling	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Good Middling	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
Strict Good Mid.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
Middling Fair	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
Fair	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 5-16	Low Middling	10⅛
Strict Good Ord.	10⅛	Middling	10⅝

FISH—The demand has been fairly active for leading kinds, which have been generally quoted firm....We quote: Dry Cod, new, $4 12½@5 25 ₰ 100 lb.; Dry Cod, in drums, $4 50@4 62½; Mackerel, extra, $18@26 ₰ bbl.; No. 1, $12@15 for No. 2, and $8@10 50 for No. 3 ₰ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3 50@3; Smoked Herring at 02c. ₰ box; Scaled Herring, 16c. for No. 1 ₰ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—In view of the light offerings of State and Western Flour, especially of desirable Minnesota Extras, (of which there is scarcely any left,) and low grades generally, prices were further advanced to-day, in several instances 10c.@25c. ₰ bbl. which operated against a more extensive business, and limited the transactions to a less important aggregate, mostly on home trade account. Lines of Shipping Extras continued very scarce. ....Sales have been reported since our last of 15,675 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour at all classes, very poor to choice, as $3@26 50, mostly unsound Extras at $4 75@6; Sour Flour at $3 50@6 50, chiefly Sour Extras at $5 25@6, (of which 500 bbls. Sour Minnesota at $6;) inferior to fancy No. 2 at $3 60@4 50, mainly at $3 75@4 25 for fair to choice Winters, and $4 50@5 50 for fancy do., (of which latter 200 bbls. fancy Indiana, from dock, went at $4 50;) and $3 65@4 15 for Spring; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 60@5 25, mostly at $4 50@5 10 (this grade very scarce;) poor to very good Extra State at $5 50@6 25; very good to strictly fancy do. at $6 25@7 50; Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, $6 65@7 for fair to fancy, mostly at $8 05@6 90 for good to very choice; do. for South American, $7 25@8 for good to fancy; do. for English markets, $6 75@7 50, and $5 25@5 90; do., Family Extras, $7 25@8 50, the latter for choice; inferior to very good shipping Extra Western, $5 50@6, chiefly at $5 75@6; Fancy Extra, $5 85 bid, and $6 asked for lines of good Milwaukee, to arrive in September; very good to fancy do. at $6@6 35; and most other grades of Western unchanged....Sales reported since our

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lloyd, Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 49 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43, or nothing to the north of 43.

From NEW-YORK to LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN.
SCOTHNIA...WED., Sept. 12 | SCYTHIA...WED., Sept. 26
ABYSSINIA..WED., Sept. 19 | RUSSIA.....WED., Oct. 3

Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers. Cabin passage $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 8
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 12
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of the
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

Steamers will sail as advertised above, unless sooner loaded. Merchants and shippers are notified that extra steamers will be provided and dispatched as rapidly as the press of business warrants.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Sept. 13
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Sept. 20
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, Oct. 4
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Oct. 11

First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Devonia....Sept. 8, 6 A. M. | Bolivia....Sept. 22, 3 P. M.
Anchoria..Sept. 15, 11 A. M. | California..Sept. 29, 10 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
Cabin, $65 to $80, according to accommodations. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Australia....Sep. 5, 6 A. M. | Utopia....Sept. 19, 2 P. M.
Cabins, $55 to $70; Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
DONAU.....Sat., Sept. 8 | HERMANN...Sat., Sept. 22
ODER.....Sat. Sept. 15 | NECKAR.....Sat., Sept. 29

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....80 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Sept. 8, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Sept. 22, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $26, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
SUEVIA.....Sept. 13 | FRISIA.....Sept. 27
LESSING.....Sept. 20 | HERDER.....Oct. 4

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUHNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BRO.,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
51 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River. FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Greece, Th., Sept. 6, 3 P. M. Erin, Thurs., Sept. 20, 3 P. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
England, Sat., Sept. 8, 3 P. M. Spain, Sat., Sept. 22, 3 P. M.
Thursday, Sep. 15, 10:30 A. M. Egypt.....
Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from $1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 2:30 P. M.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Sept. 25, 7 A. M.
Cabin passage, $55, 65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.
Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
PEREIRE, Darnz.....Wednesday, Sept. 12, 8:30 A. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Wednesday, Sept. 19, 2 P. M.
CANADA, Francois.....Wednesday, Sept. 26, 4 P. M.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Sept. 8, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent. 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, Sept. 11, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Sept. 13 Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
GEO. C. HOWES, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT

STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship COLON.....Saturday, Sept. 15
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
For JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship City of PEKING.....Wednesday, Sept. 12
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 12
For information and tickets apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY Sept. 12
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Sept. 15
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DEARING.....Wednesday, Sept. 19
CITY OF NEW-YORK, TUCKERMAN...Wednesday, Sept. 26
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana (Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico,
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Sept. 15
Steamers leave New-Orleans Sept. 23 and Oct. 14, for Vera Cruz, and all the above ports.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 2:34-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-car to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M., at Newport.
THEODORE WALLEN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 6:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Cleveland and Chicago Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 3:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 4:50 A. M., 12:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 3:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA

via

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 3, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Sept. 10, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Saratoga, and Montreal; also to St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Niagara Falls, and Chicago; also drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Tarrytown.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

9:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 253, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. H. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SPECIAL TIME-TABLE FOR CREEDMOOR,

SEPT. 13, 14, 17, 18, 1877.

Fall meeting commencing Sept. 10. Sept. 13 and 14—International Long-Range Match for the American Centennial Trophy and Championship of the World. Sept. 17—Inter-State Long-Range Match. Sept. 18—*Spirit of Times* Match for $1,000, gold.

Leave James-slip Ferry, N. Y.—7, 8:30, 8:50, 9:10, 9:30, 9:50, 10:30, 11, 11:30 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:30, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3:50, 4:30, 5:10, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

Leave East 34th-st. Ferry, N. Y.—7:30, 8:50, 9:05, 9:30, 9:45, 10:15, 10:45, 11:15, 11:45 A. M.; 12:15, 1, 1:20, 1:50, 2:20, 2:50, 4:10, 4:50, 5:30, 6, 6:10, 6:50 P. M.

Excursion tickets from New-York, 60 cents; including admission to range, $1 10.

From Brooklyn to Queens, 50 cents; including admission to range, $1.

Return tickets, Queens to Brooklyn, are also good from Creedmoor to Long Island City.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston, at 8:05, 11 A. M., 12:10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains leaving Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.

Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 8:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

STEAM-BOATS.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.

The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with express trains for

SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACKS,
AND
WHITE MOUNTAINS,

and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West.

Free transfers to and from Brooklyn by steam-boat, leaving Jewell's Wharf (Fulton-st.) daily at 5:15 P. M.

FARE ONLY $1 50,

and price of state-rooms greatly reduced.

Messina's String Bands accompany each steamer.
S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-st. Pier, N. R., at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central R. R. to and from the West, and with express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River R. R. are received on board for passage. FREE TRANSFER from and to BROOKLYN by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex. Leave Jewell's Wharf (Fulton-st.) at 8 A. M. Tickets over New-York Central and for Saratoga on the wharf.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. PARKER.
FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, 1st..	10:00 A. M.	Saturday, 1st....	2:00 P. M.
Sunday, 2d.....	9:00 A. M.	Sunday, 2d.....	3:30 P. M.
Monday, 3d.....	11:30 A. M.	Monday, 3d.....	3:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 4th..	3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 5th..	6:45 A. M.
Wednesday, 5th	3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 6th...	6:45 A. M.
Thursday, 6th..	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 7th.....	6:45 A. M.
Friday, 7th.....	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 8th....	6:45 A. M.

HELEN—CAPT. J. S. THROCKMORTON.
FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, 1st....	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 1st....	8:30 A. M.
Monday, 3d.....	2:30 P. M.	Monday, 3d.....	7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 4th....	11:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 4th....	6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 5th.	9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 4th....	2:00 P. M.
Thursday, 6th..	9:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 5th.	2:30 P. M.
Friday, 7th.....	9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 6th...	2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 8th...	1:00 P. M.	Friday, 7th.....	2:30 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st., E. R., at 3:15 P. M.) and 7 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

1877.—LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY.—LAURELTON, JONES DOCK, (Cold Spring,) Long Island.—The new and fast steamer J. S. SCHUYLER will leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. at 3:15 P. M.; foot of 33d-st., East River, at 3:30 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington.

Tickets to all landings, 60 cents.
Excursion tickets, $1.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY AND SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and CITY OF SARATOGA, leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.
JOSEPH CORSELL, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY, Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 2:45 P. M., and 332-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents.
Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

STEAM-BOATS.

THE NEW

PROVIDENCE LINE

TO BOSTON, via Providence direct.

A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.

ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 50 MINUTES.

The magnificent new steamer

MASSACHUSETTS,

("The Palace Steamer of the World,")

and the world-renowned steamer

RHODE ISLAND,

("The Queen of the Sound,")

Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,

at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st. *Free transfer* for passengers via either line to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex, leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:25 P. M.

THE GREAT

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON,

And all points East, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

The magnificent palace steamers

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,

LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York at 5 P. M. (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 16, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Through rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
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RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Rondout, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, Cornwall, (Plum Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

A.—MARY POWELL—FOR WEST POINT, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, leaves Pier No. 39 North River, daily, at 3:30 P. M. Free transfer to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex, leaving Jewell's Wharf at 2:55 P. M.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 P. M. For freight and passengers. Fare, $1. Berths free.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad, Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, COOPER INSTITUTE, SUNDAY, SEPT. 9, 3 P. M.—W. N. Clark, Esq., of Newark, N. J., will address the meeting. This distinguished gentleman will tell the hearers of all with rapture unbounded, holding the audience spell-bound as he unrolls the great panorama of rum's fearful ravages in the land. Do not let a single seat in the large hall of the Cooper Union be unoccupied on Sunday next. Prof. Geo. S. Weeks, musical director of the American Temperance Union, will have charge of the singing as usual. Bring your Moody and Sankey books. A collection of 5 cents at the doors.

J. B. GIBBS, President.
J. B. COWLES, Corresponding Secretary.

A T CHICKERING HALL, 5TH-AV., CORNER of 18th-st., the Union Gospel Temperance meeting led by Rev. Samuel Colcord will be resumed one week from to-morrow, at 3:30 P. M. Volunteer singers wanted for the great choir now organizing. Apply at rehearsal Monday evening, at No. 304 4th-av., below 23d-st.

A T WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, James M. King, Pastor, will preach morning and evening. Subjects—"The Holy Ghost in the Church," and "Jesus Rebuking the Disciples' Fear." Sunday-school at 2 P. M. The sacrament at 3 P. M. All are cordially welcome.

A.—MRS. NELLIE J. T. BRIGHAM, INSPIrational speaker, lectures for the Society of Spiritualists at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. at Beethoven Hall, 104 West 33d-st., near Broadway. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M. Admission free.

A T THE THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. Conger, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M., subject—"Come, Holy Ghost;" and at 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All welcome.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 42d-st., west of 5th-av.; Rev. Reber Newton, Rector—morning prayer, litany, and sermon by Rev. W. R. B. Jackson, of Philadelphia, at 10:30 A. M.; evening prayer at 4:30.

A T FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34 3d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. J. Johns will preach at 10:30 and 7:45. Communion at 3:30. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

A T THE FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46th-st., preaching by Dr. Armitage, Pastor; morning service, 10:30; subject: "Lost at Prayer;" and evening, 7:45—"Doubting." Sunday-school, 9 A. M.

A TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 55TH-ST., between Lexington and 3d avs., there will be preaching Sunday, Sept. 9 at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by Rev. J. B. Simmons, D. D.

A T STANTON-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Samuel J. Knapp, Pastor, will preach Sabbath day morning at 10:30; evening at 7:30 o'clock. All are invited.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT ON SUNdays Mr. Crenor's new hall, Broadway, near 33d-st.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Services in this house will be resumed on Sunday, Sept. 16, commencing at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Pastor, Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D., has returned from Europe, and will preach at both services. Preparatory lecture by the Pastor at the chapel on Friday evening, Sept. 14, at 8 o'clock.

BRICK CHURCH, CORNER OF 37TH-AV. AND 37th-st.—The Pastor, Rev. Lloyd D. Bevan, will preach on Sunday, Sept. 9, at 11 o'clock A.M. and 8 P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D-ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., will reopen Sunday, 9th inst. Rev. J. A. Chambliss, of Charleston, S. C., will preach. Morning at 10:30; evening, 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited. Rev. H. M. Sanders, of Yonkers, will preach the following Sabbath.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th-st., corner of 6th-av.—On Sunday, Sept. 9, and until further notice, the morning prayer and service of day will be 4, (instead of 5 o'clock.) Morning prayer, 9:30 o'clock. Holy Communion at 11.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH Church, Lafayette-place.—Rev. Talbot W. Chambers, D. D., will preach on Sunday morning, 9th inst., at 10:30, and Rev. Samuel M. Woodbridge, D. D., in the afternoon at 4 o'clock.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH Church, 5th-av. and 29th-st.—Rev. Samuel M. Woodbridge, D. D., will preach on Sunday morning, 9th inst., at 10:30, and Rev. T. W. Chambers, D. D., in the evening at 7:45 o'clock.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH Church, 5th-av. and 48th-st.—Rev. W. H. Goodyear, D. D., will preach on Sunday morning, 9th inst., at 10:30, and Rev. Talbot W. Chambers, D. D., in the evening at 7:45 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYterian,) corner Park-av. and 35th-st., will be reopened for divine services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., on Sunday, 9th inst. Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor, will preach.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, 57TH-ST., BEtween Park and Lexington avs., will be reopened on Sunday next, 9th inst. Services, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Geo. F. Jowett, Rector.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 56th st., near Broadway.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. D. Wilson, at 10:30 A. M. Sabbath-school at 2:30 P. M., in the new chapel on 57th-st.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADIson-av. and 35th-st.—Rev. Morgan Dix, Rector, will officiate at 10:30 A. M. and 5 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH-av., above 45th-st., Rev. Dr. Howland, Rector.—11 A. M., 5 P. M. The Rector will officiate.

EIGHTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, west of 5th-av.—Morning—Reception of probationers and communion service. Evening—Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. W. F. Hatfield, on "The Recent Disaster and its Lessons."

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH-av. and 11th-st.—Rev. J. G. Murray, D. D., of Princeton, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. All are cordial invited. Seats free.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF 39th-st. and Park-av.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D. Bible class at 9:45 A. M. Cordial invitation.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison-av. and 55th-st.—Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M. Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Pastor, will preach morning at 11; evening at 7:45 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

FOURTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of 2d-av.—The Pastor, Rev. F. H. Marling, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Sabbath-school reopens on the 16th inst.

FIFTH-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services will be held in the chapel, entrance on 55th-st., at 11 A. M. Rev. Cyrus Dickson, D. D., is expected to officiate.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 34th-st., near Broadway.—Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, Pastor, will preach to-morrow. Services begin in the morning at 10:30 and afternoon at 4.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST., REV. William T. Egbert, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats all free.

HOME AGAIN!—REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN of Asbury-av. Methodist Episcopal Church, between 2d and 3d avs., will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock. Come!

JANE-STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 8th-av. and Hud

WILLIAM B. OGDEN'S WILL.

A CONTEST FORESHADOWED.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ESTATE—NO INDICATION AS TO ITS VALUE—SEVEN AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. BEQUEATHED TO CHARITABLE USES — THE APPOINTMENT OF CHARLES J. CANDA AS EXECUTOR REVOKED IN A CODICIL—A CAVEAT ENTERED.

The will of the late William B. Ogden was offered for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday, a caveat was entered on behalf of Charles J. Canda against the codicils, and the case was set down for a hearing on Tuesday next. Mr. Canda, it will be seen, was named in the original will as one of the Executors, but his nomination is revoked in a codicil made on the same day. The will is dated Aug. 30, 1875 and describes the testator as "William B. Ogden, a native of Walton, Delaware County, N. Y., son of Abraham Ogden, of Walton, deceased, dwelling at the Villa Bascobel, near High Bridge, but who for many years resided in the City of Chicago, and was largely identified with the early history thereof." His wife, Marianna A. Ogden, his brother-in-law, Edwin H. Sheldon, of Chicago; his nephew, William O. Wheeler, who resided with him, and his esteemed friend, Charles J. Canda, are appointed his Executors and Trustees. In view of the fact that the estate consists very largely of real estate in different States, the Executors are given large powers as to investment and sale. He mentions the fact that he owns the great body of the stock of the Peshtigo Company, (a corporation owning extensive wood lands, saw and other mills, contiguous to the Peshtigo River, in Wisconsin, together with ships,) and gives directions for the repairing of the docks, wharves, and canals thereof. Of the net income of the entire property the following division is directed:

To his wife Marianna he leaves four shares, or 20 per cent. of the income, and other distributable moneys. To his sister, Emily B. Wheeler, for her own use, separate from the control of her husband, he leaves 6 per cent. of the same. To his nephew and Executor, William O. Wheeler, and his nieces, Julia H., Emily O., Caroline E., Eleanor, and Laura Wheeler, he leaves 4 per cent. each, which amount is to be increased at the death of their mother. To his nieces Emily and Anna Butler, daughters of his sister Eliza A., wife of Charles Butler, he leaves 2½ per cent., making their share smaill because of the estate which they will receive from their parents. To his nieces Caroline O. and Frances Jones, daughters of his sister Caroline O., by her first husband, William E. Jones, of Chicago, he leaves 2½ per cent., or one-half share each, and to his nephew Lewis B. McCagg, son of his sister Caroline by her present husband, Ezra B. McCagg, of Chicago, the same amount, as they inherit ample fortunes already. To his niece Annie, and his nephews William B. and Bernon, children of his brother Mahlon Ogden, by his present wife, 5 per cent., or one share each, which amount is to be increased in favor of William B., who is named after the testator, to two shares at any time after he shall have become of age and between the ages of 21 and 30, unless he shall become addicted to intemperance or other vice, rendering the Executors and the Executor of the estate or of his father and mother to place such an amount of property at his disposal. Until all the children shall have become of age the share of each is to be paid to the parents. To Frances, daughter of his Executor, Edwin H. Sheldon, and wife of William Fitzhugh Whitehouse, of Chicago, he leaves one share, or 5 per cent., and to Edwin B., son of Edwin H. Sheldon, the same. To such charitable uses as should be subsequently named by him without the immunity of a will, or, in case of his failure to name them, to such as his Executors shall designate he leaves the remaining one and one-half shares, or 7½ per cent., and gives his Executors power to use the one-half share for the benefit of the beneficiaries as may be in need. He leaves to his wife the mansion near High Bridge, together with the lands around it, the horses and coaches, and all the appurtenances thereto, forever. To William E. Strong, of Chicago, President of the Peshtigo Company, his wife Catharine, and 100 shares of the common and 100 shares of the preferred stock of the company, he leaves 200 shares of the common and 50 of the preferred stock of the company, being in the aggregate $100,000, for equal distribution among them. To Mary N. Wright, of Walton, granddaughter of his friend Mary N. Bartlett, whose maiden name was North, he leaves 100 shares of the common and 25 of the preferred stock of the company, and his half interest in a house and lot in Walton, where she now lives with her father and brother. To Eliza Weed, of Deposit, Delaware County, and her brother Ebenezer, children of his late uncle, Lewis Weed, 100 shares of the common and 10 of the preferred stock; and to Harriet and Mary Ann Marvin, of Binghamton, N. Y., daughters of Lewis Marvin, an equal amount. To Eliza Ann Mead, wife of Gabriel S. Mead, daughter of his uncle, Daniel Ogden, of Walton, deceased, he leaves 100 shares of the common and 50 of the preferred stock. To Clarissa Hanford, daughter of James Weed, deceased, living at Susquehanna, he leaves 50 shares of the common and five of the preferred stock. To Newton Ogden, of Walton, son of Judge Isaac Ogden, of Walton, he leaves $2500 a year during his life. To Ellen Ogden, daughter of Charles Ogden, of Deposit, he leaves $200 a year during her life.

The will provides that his wife must receive at least $10,000 a year, and his sister, Emily B. Wheeler, at least $5,000, on account of their respective shares, even though such amount should be in excess of such shares, it being the intention of the testator to make limited, absolute provision for them. After the death of his wife and his brother, Edwin A. Sheldon, to whose lives the trust is limited, the property not specifically bequeathed is to be divided among the beneficiaries, as follows:

The heirs of his wife are to receive two shares, or one-fifth of the whole estate. The children of his sister, Emily B. Wheeler—William O., Julia H., Emily O., Eleanor, Caroline E., and Laura—are to receive six shares, or three-tenths, but during their mother's lifetime the said shares are to be chargeable with an annuity of $5,000 for her. The children of his sister, Eliza A., wife of Charles Butler, are to receive one-half share, or one-tenth; and Caroline O. Jones, Frances Jones, and Lewis B. McCagg, children of Caroline McCagg, are to receive one-half share, or one-tenth part each. Annie and Bernon, children of his brother Mahlon D. Ogden, by his present wife, are to receive one share, or an equal undivided one-twentieth of the estate. William B. Ogden is to receive two shares, or one-tenth. Frances Whitehouse, daughter of his sister Frances, deceased, and her husband, Edwin H. Sheldon, and wife of William Fitzhugh Whitehouse, of Chicago, is to receive one share, or one-twentieth, for her sole and separate use, free from her husband's debts. Edwin B. Sheldon, brother of Frances Whitehouse, is to receive one share, or one-twentieth. The remaining one and one-half shares are to be devoted to charitable uses in the same manner as provided in the first distribution, and the same power is given to the Executors for devoting the one-half share to the relief of such of the heirs as may be in need.

The Executors of the will are to give their personal bonds only, and receive not exceeding $15,000 a year in the aggregate, and are empowered to designate one of their number to take charge of the estate, and to receive not to exceed $10,000 a year for such service. The will directs that he shall be buried in his native village of Walton.

A codicil, bearing the same date as that of the will, names Andrew H. Green as an additional Executor and Trustee. A second codicil, bearing also the same date, provides that his wife shall not receive less than $20,000 a year, revokes the nomination of Charles J. Canda as an Executor, and nominates William E. Strong, of Chicago, in his stead.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

REPLY OF RECEIVER JEWETT TO CRITICISMS OF ENGLISH SHAREHOLDERS—SERIOUS CHARGES BY MR. M'HENRY DENIED.

A letter written on June 1 by Mr. H. J. Jewett, Receiver of the Erie Railway Company, and sent to Sir Edward W. Watkin, M. P., Chairman of the Reconstruction Trustees, and containing replies to statements made at a meeting held at the Guildhall Coffee-house, London, May 10, 1877, has been published. Receiver Jewett says that he read the report of the meeting referred to, which was presided over by Sir Charles Whetham, but that only five or six of the persons present were then, or had ever been, shareholders of the company, their names being McHenry, Isaacson, Proctor, Wood, and Peet. He declines to refer to the charges concerning the relations between the company and Mr. McHenry arising out of his transactions as the custodian of its bonds, or to the pretended settlement between him and Mr. Grey, or to any statement connected with the accounts between him and the company, as they will all be the subjects of judicial inquiry. Admitting that he may have committed errors in the management of the Erie Railway, as he was wholly ignorant of its financial condition when he became Receiver, he says that among the first questions presented to his notice was the lease of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, and the contract that it would, on or before Jan. 1, 1875, purchase enough additional stock to that then owned by it to equal at least one-half the whole capital stock of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad Company. This lease he found would be oppressive to the Erie Company, without any corresponding return from the Atlantic and Great Western; that the latter company had taken no steps to purchase the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis stock, had not the ability to purchase, and had not moved in that direction; that on the contrary, whatever was to be done was to be done by the Erie Company, and that the purpose was, so far as he could see, to involve the Erie Company in an obligation to carry the Atlantic and Great Western. The attempt to acquire the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis stock, he says, was an unprofitable individual enterprise, which was attempted to be charged upon the Atlantic and Great Western, and through that upon the Erie Company. For these reasons he declined to confirm the lease until the terms had been complied with by the Atlantic and Great Western Company.

In answer to a statement by Mr. McHenry that "the change in time occurred only when I refused to proceed further without some satisfactory explanations as to the past," made in connection with remarks touching his raising of money and negotiation of bonds, and implying that the explanations as to the past which he required related to the disposition made of such moneys and such proceeds after they had been received in this country, Mr. Jewett says that the "change in time had no connection with the bonds, but was entirely on the part of Mr. McHenry, occasioned by the Receiver's refusal to accept the Atlantic and Great Western lease." In regard to the Jay Gould settlement, Mr. Jewett says he believed, when he made it, and believes now, that he made the best settlement that could be effected, and says further, that "the statement that the suit had been compromised, under an arrangement which has not yielded, and cannot yield the Erie Company $20,000, is so simply ridiculous and untrue, that I cannot conceive how any man, having any regard for his character, could make it before the public." Of Mr. McHenry's statement that he has a list of "nearly 40 companies subsidiary to the Erie, which are so many vampires," Mr. Jewett says it contains a larger number of onerous contracts than he had ever heard of, and none of them would compare with the proposed Atlantic and Great Western lease. If they now exist, they existed when Mr. McHenry claimed he made and unmade the direction of the company, and the question is asked why did he not seek to overthrow them? So far from being a "vampire," the Pennsylvania Coal Company contract has been a valuable one, and one which the Erie Company would be glad to make today if it did not exist. Of Mr. McHeffry's charge that "the express companies gather together all the finest and highest-priced freight, the very tid-bits of railway revenue, and carry it in sealed wagons, paying to the Erie an fourth-class freight," Mr. Jewett says that the Erie has but one express company, and that the rates by the United States Express Company have been several times in excess of any rate charged or collected by any railway company for the transportation of similar classes of freight, and in excess of any rates which will ever again be realized by the railways upon similar traffic. Mr. Jewett also denies that there is a "clique of Erie officials interested in the Pennsylvania Coal Company and the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company," and challenges Mr. McHenry to produce a letter from "able counsel in New-York," which he quotes, to that effect. Mr. McHenry having charged that Mr. Jewett had paid himself, in two months, not less than $39,500 as fees, he answers that he has at all times kept largely within the amount agreed to be paid him as salary by the Board of Directors, and had claimed no compensation as Receiver. He maintains, against an assertion to the contrary, that notwithstanding the outrages which have been perpetrated upon the public by the parties who disposed of the second consolidated mortgage bonds, he has urged that good faith in their recognition should be maintained. Of the Lehigh Valley, by which Mr. McHenry sought to show that the Erie Company had been charged $1,060,000 for work which cost little more than half that amount, Mr. Jewett says that 262 miles of steel rail were laid at $66 25 per ton, and the whole cost carried into the account was $1,060,032 18. The Receiver says that the road, far from being unproductive or a total failure, has greatly increased the business of the Erie Company. The statement that he furnished Mr. Eaton with $25,000 to bribe the Legislature, or for any other purpose, is false in every particular.

THE BRONX RIVER ACCIDENT.

INQUEST IN THE CASE OF JAMES MAWN, THE BRAVE ENGINEER—THE COMPANY CENSURED FOR ALLOWING CARS WITH IMPERFECT BRAKES TO RUN ON THE ROAD.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Ellinger into the circumstances that led to the death of James Mawn, the brave engineer of a train on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, who fell with his locomotive through the open draw of a bridge over the Bronx River, and was drowned, on Aug. 28. John Savage, the keeper of the bridge, swore that he had the draw open to allow a sloop and a canal-boat to pass through. The signal was in place. The train of which Mawn was engineer came around the curve about a quarter of a mile distant, and Mawn saw the signal. He whistled three times for the brakes to be put down, and the brakemen worked hard, but the brakes appeared to be out of order. The grade was down, and the train moved along until it reached the bridge. It was then nearly stopped, but the locomotive ran on, and fell through the draw. The firemen jumped off just at the draw, and did not hurt. The engineer kept hold of the lever, with which he was endeavoring to stop the locomotive, and went into the river clinging to it.

Henry Pepper testified that he was fireman of Engine No. 18, of which the deceased was engineer; the engine drew a train of 19 freight cars belonging to the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads; just before the accident the train rounded this curve at Westchester Turnpike; the signal showing that the draw was open was in position; the engineer sounded the whistles three times for the brakes to be put on; the brakes appeared not to hold; if they had been good the train would have been stopped; witness was there were four brakemen on the train. Pepper said he jumped off the engine just at the draw, and called to Mawn to jump also. Mawn could easily have saved himself, but was anxious to preserve his engine.

Nelson Burlingame, conductor of the train, testified that there were four regular brakemen and two helpers on the train. When the train reached Fox Morris he noticed that the brakes were out of order, and for that reason he told the brakemen to put on the brakes before the curve was rounded near the draw-bridge. This order was obeyed, and the brakemen were at work before Engineer Mawn sounded the whistle. The train was moving at the rate of 12 miles per hour at the curve, and had the brakes been in good order it would easily have been stopped before the bridge was reached.

Henry Kettendorf, master mechanic of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, testified that he superintended the recovery of the broken engine from the Bronx River, and was present when it

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 8109. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1877.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE CONFLICT IN THE EAST.

RECENT BATTLES IN BULGARIA.

REPORTED ENGAGEMENT AT PLEVNA—THE CAPTURE OF LOVATZ—THE RUSSIAN ARMY IN A BAD POSITION—THEIR COMMUNICATIONS THREATENED—THE WAR IN ASIA.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A telegram from Constantinople, dated 9:20 o'clock this morning, says: "A battle commenced at Plevna on Friday morning. The result is unknown. No details have reached here yet."

Another dispatch from Constantinople, dated Sept. 7, says: "The account received here of the capture of Lovatz states that it was attacked by 40,000 Russians. It was gallantly defended by eight Turkish battallons, who were forced to give way before superior numbers. They retreated in good order, taking with them the Mossulman inhabitants." The dispatch adds: "Osman Pasha had left Plevna with 28 battallons to retake Lovatz."

The accounts of the fighting at Lovatz which were sent from Bucharest by certain special correspondents turn out to be pure fiction. The nine assaults of the Turks existed only in Roumanian imagination; for in fact, the Turks never attacked at all. Nor is the Russian success of such proportions as at first represented. Lovatz is an open town in a valley, important chiefly as covering the roads to Trajan and Selvi. The use the Russians will be able to make of the position must depend on their driving back the force of Turks on the north-west of Lovatz, within range of whose guns the correspondent of the *Times* had to pass on the 5th inst. when returning from Lovatz to Poredin. Undoubtedly the capture of Lovatz must be regarded rather as part of an important system of operations there as an independent achievement. That this is the Russian view is shown by the fact that they brought the overwhelming odds of 22,000 against 7,000 to make success certain. This view is further confirmed by reports of continued fighting in the direction of Lovatz and Plevna. Perhaps the Russians are trying to finish with Osman Pasha before it becomes indispensable to meet Mehemet Ali Pasha's advance. It seems beyond a doubt that the Czarewitch's Army has been greatly weakened, and that after several important successes, Mehemet Ali now threatens the line of communication with Tirnova, while Achmet Eyoub Pasha operating from Rustchuk threatens not only the new bridge at Pyrgos but even the Sistova crossing. That the Russians permit these operations to go forward is the strongest support to the repeated assertions of correspondents that every preparation was making and every nerve would be strained to bring complete destruction to the Turkish Army at Plevna.

A telegram from Erzeroum dated to-day shows that the Russians are confining themselves to a defensive attitude. The Russian centre is bringing up artillery from Alexandropol to defend their camp at Baldirvan in the event of an attack by Mukhtar Pasha, while on the left Gen. Tergukassoff is fortifying his positions near Ivjyr to command the roads leading to the Plain of Erivan.

TIME FOR PEACE NOT YET ARRIVED.

THE CABINETS OF ENGLAND, GERMANY, AND AUSTRIA ON THE SITUATION—THE FEELING IN CONSTANTINOPLE—ATTITUDE OF SERVIA.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A dispatch from Constantinople says: "The rumors of intervention which were circulated during the early part of the week have drawn forth identical answers from the Cabinets of London, Berlin, and Vienna—that the time is not yet arrived. It is felt that since, for the settlement of the Eastern question, the sword has been appealed to, a solution—if not final, at least of some duration—can only be arrived at by a decided superiority of one or the other of the contending parties, or else by a thorough exhaustion of both, and the conviction brought home to both that neither of them is able to solve the problem by sheer force. Any premature attempt to interfere, and thus prevent a decision, could only lead to a hollow peace and to a prospect of seeing the struggle renewed after a comparatively short time. All the tremendous sacrifice of life and property already made would not have advanced the solution one step."

A special dispatch from Belgrade says: "In diplomatic circles it is reported that the German Consul-General confers very often with Prince Milan. It is asserted that Germany entirely approves of Servian participation in the war, and is prepared to guarantee the status quo in the event of defeat. Italy seems to be going with Germany. Austria still keeps a position of strict reserve."

A telegram from Rome denies that Italy would approve of Servia's entry into the war. The Italian Goverrment continues to counsel Servia to be prudent.

NOTES FROM THE TURKISH CAPITAL.

THE STAMBOUL NEWSPAPER SUSPENDED—THE REASON THEREFOR—AN INSULT TO THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR—THE EDITOR'S REVENGE—NEWS FROM EITHER SIDE OF THE BALKANS—TRAFFICKING IN THE SALE OF PATRONAGE.

From our Own Correspondent.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, Aug. 17, 1877.

The report that Plevna has been retaken by the Russians, with Osman Pasha and the greater part of his Army, was repeated with such persistence for several days that the Government at last deemed it necessary to send a *communiqué* to the papers contradicting it and announcing that nothing had taken place since the repulse of the attack on Lovdscha. The Government affects to be much concerned at the spreading of false and alarming reports, and it has suspended the *Stamboul*, which served as an efficacious antidote to such reports, the *Stamboul*, as was well known, being the only local newspaper which had correspondents on the Danube and elsewhere, and having telegrams every day from head-quarters at all events, even when there was nothing to report except that nothing fresh had happened. This paper, nevertheless, was suspended for publishing false news. The truth, as I learn from the editor himself, whose opinion has been confirmed to me by a member of the Government, is that the real motive of the suspension was not the publication of false news, (which was not specified,) but the refusal of the editor to publish false news. The whole story deserves relating, as it involves something much more noteworthy than Turkish official mendacity or the tyranny to which the press is subject.

Late on a Saturday evening the Press Bureau sent round a note to the European papers for publication *officieusement*—that is, without indicating the source. The note was to the effect that a Reuter's telegram referring to a dispatch of Mr. Layard, contained in the English Bluebook just published, and reporting a conversation with Said Pasha, was "a malignant invention;" that not only did Said Pasha never say that the Sultan had instructed him to declare that he would not be responsible for Mussulman reprisals on Christians if the Russians continued to perpetrate atrocities on the Turks, but that the alleged interview between Mr. Layard and Said Pasha on Aug. 10 never took place. Furthermore, these strong assertions were to be made by the papers on the authority of the British Embassy itself, as well as that of the Sublime Porte. The semi-official *Turquie* and the *Phare du Bosphore* published the note on Monday, evidently as a matter of course, but the editor of the *Stamboul*, who knew that the interview had taken place, and further that A'arify Pasha had issued a circular containing a declaration similar to that of the Sultan, took the communication to Mr. Layard, who, on reading it, expressed himself very energetically. The consequence was that when the *Turquie*, which appears in the morning, came out with the paragraph, the *Stamboul*, which publishes in the afternoon, gave, "on the very best authority," a flat contradiction to its contemporary, and promised to publish a translation of the dispatch the moment the Blue-book arrived, a promise which it fulfilled the same week, without, however, returning to the question, having, probably, been "invited" to let the matter drop. No overt notice was taken of the *Stamboul's* authoritative denial of the statement, which everybody understood must have emanated from the Porte; but on the day of the weekly reception of the diplomatic body, A'arify Pasha suddenly resigned, and so avoided meeting Mr. Layard. Madjid Bey, Director of the Press Bureau, it was then decided should be made the scapegoat, and Mr. Layard was informed that that functionary would come and apologize to him—for an offense of which he was quite innocent and the degree of which even he did not exactly comprehend. Whether Madjid Bey has apologized or not I do not know, but I do know that more than a week elapsed before he had screwed his courage up for the occasion. A'arify Pasha, who must have been at the bottom of this insult to a British Ambassador—thus publicly, to speak bluntly, accused of lying, and that on the authority of his own Embassy—was, a few days after, gratified with the *otium cum dig* of the Presidency of the Senate, vacated by the return of Server Pasha to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. No disavowal, withdrawal, rectification, or contradiction of the offensive and ridiculous paragraph was published by the papers which had inserted it; and the only satisfaction given to the British Ambassador was the suspension of a paper published by a countryman and the resuscitation at the same time of another paper, the *Levant Herald*, also edited by an English subject.

This visitation of the journalist who had only acted in accordance with the rules of professional duty, to say nothing of his duties as an Englishman and as a friend of the Ambassador, seems to have not unnaturally struck Mr. Layard as being the reverse of an *amende honorable* toward himself, but he was assured, of course, that the two "incidents" had no connection, and that the *Stamboul* had been suspended by court-martial for having published false news from the seat of war. Mr. Layard could not, according to diplomatic usage, do otherwise than accept and affect to believe this declaration. As a matter of fact, the editor tells me, the suspension of the paper had been demanded by the Council of War three times over but the order could not have been eventually put into execution by the Porte if it had not been for the *indiscretion* (in the French sense of the word) he was deemed to have committed relative to the communication concerning Mr. Layard. It was known at the Porte that the editor had telegraphed to a London paper the official denial of the interview with Said Pasha, and that subsequently, after seeing Mr. Layard, he had telegraphed his Excellency's affirmation of the correctness of Reuter's telegram giving the purport of his dispatch. The first telegram was allowed to pass; the second, sent a few hours afterward, was stopped.

The editor of the *Stamboul*, in the bulletin announcing the suspension of his paper, accused a certain young General of Division, member of the Council of War, of having instigated the reiterated decrees of suspension in revenge for the exposure the paper had made of some freaks of his which had caused a great scandal in Mussulman society. The General referred to is one Ibrahim Pasha, son of old Riza Pasha, who obtained such notoriety through the fortune he made as Serasikier during the Crimean war. The *Stamboul* has had so far its revenge, the military authorities having stopped its suggestion that this young General had better be sent to fight, like his comrades, instead of being charged with the censorship of the press in general and of the *Stamboul* newspaper in particular. It being out of the question to trust him with the command of a division, such as he ought to be able to take, in virtue of the grade obtained for him by his father's influence, he has been sent away with a troop of Circassians, who can look after themselves so well that they are not likely to risk anything by being put under the nominal command of an officer who has "never put a squadron in the field," and has not even, like Caulfield, studied tactics on paper.

The news from either side of the Balkans continues to be so good that the anxiety of the Sultan visibly augments. Not that I attribute to his Majesty any desire, such as was imputed to Safvet Pasha, that the Turkish armies should be defeated so as to force and hasten a peace; but the prospect of a Winter campaign—in which the Asiatic troops would suffer severely—is no less terrifying than the certainty that in the coming Spring Russia would make superhuman efforts to take her revenge, and that the Mussulman population of the Empire will be sacrificed in the end. The Sultan does not dissemble his opinion that his chief Ministers are not equal to the occasion. The open denunciation of them, in full council, by Hairoullah Effendi, did not, however, prevent the dismissal of the latter from the Sheik-ul-Islamate. Hairoullah, perhaps, calculated upon making a *coup*, but the Sultan had not forgotten the readiness with which the Sheik had given his *fetva* approving the dethronement of Murad as incapable of reigning, and suspected that Hairoullah would be equally ready to give a similar sentence against Abdul Hamid. It is only now that the story has oozed out, and I mention it because I have read a good deal in correspondents' letters about a difference of opinion as to taking out the Prophet's Standard—some pretending to know that the late Sheik-ul-Islam advocated that agonizing appeal to the faithful, others equally confident that he had opposed it. The proposition has never been made, and has only been talked of in Mussulman society as an eventuality which it would be better to avoid, and which it was not desirable to formally discuss unless in the direst extremity. The late Sheik simply thought he was helping the Sultan to get rid of a set of men whom he did not hesitate to denounce before themselves as imbeciles or rogues—some of them, he added, belonging to both categories.

The Sheik did not omit to adduce facts in support of this somewhat unparliamentary language. Among other things, he accused Djevdet Pasha, Minister of the Interior, of openly trafficking in the sale of patronage. Djevdet, by the way, is known in Turkish society as Murtekib Pasha (the jobbing Pasha.) It is usual for newspapers to speak of him as "the learned historian of Turkey," his Excellency having bashed up a dozen of volumes in Turkish out of Von Hammer and D'Ohsson, modified on the principle followed by the author of the histories of France for the use of the public schools in the reign of Louis XVIII., who recounted Napoleon's exploits, as having been achieved by "His Majesty's Gen. Bonaparte." Having seen in the papers the appointment of a certain Veissi Pasha as Governor of Erzindjian, in Asia, (somewhere between Erzeroum and Trebizond,) I asked a Turkish friend whether this was the same Pasha who had been dismissed from the Governorship of Moosoul for scandalous misconduct, which was exposed, if I recollect aright, by the British Ambassador. He replied in the affirmative, and added that his appointment was the the subject of general talk in Turkish saloons. Djevdet Pasha, who, as Minister of the Interior, disposes to a great extent of this class of patronage, had himself "let the cat out of the bag" through his vexation at having been cheated by the broker employed in the job—one Chefik Bey, known to gain his livelihood by transactions of the sort. The sum bargained for was 500 Turkish pounds, ($2,000,) and Chefik was to have £T100 as commission. However, he gave Djevdet only £T200 instead of £T400, and pocketed the rest. *Indy iru.* It says something for the improved moral tone of the Turks that, even in official circles, this job has caused a scandal.

It was stated that the exiles concerned in the celebrated Softa demonstration before the Houses of Parliament had received permission to return to their homes. It turns out that this "pardon" has only been extended to those previously exiled on account of their opposition to the constitution. Ali Bey, Governor of Varna, who left Cavarna in a state of siege for more than a week without sending to the relief of the inhabitants who were besieged by the Circassians and Zeibecks, and afterward, for the most part, massacred, has been "replaced." So says the official announcement, somewhat euphemistically, it seems to me. Surely he deserves to be tried as much as did the Governor-General of Salonica, who did not prevent the massacre of the English and French Consuls, which took place during a riot which lasted only a few hours. It is announced that the whole adult population of the Empire will be expected to take up arms. As far as the Mussulmans are concerned, there can be scarcely any able-bodied men who are not already in the field or on their way. All these extreme measures tend one way—to forcing a European intervention.

BRAVERY OF A RUSSIAN GENERAL.

GEN. SKOBELEFF'S RECONNOISSANCE AGAINST LOVDSCHA—A SHARP ENGAGEMENT AGAINST OVERWHELMING NUMBERS—HOW THE ADVANCE WAS CHECKED—AN OFFICER WHO HAD FOUR HORSES KILLED UNDER HIM IN TEN DAYS.

A correspondent with the Russian Army, writing from the heights near Lovdscha, gives the following graphic account of the reconnoissance made by five battalions of infantry, a brigade of cavalry, and two batteries under command of Gen. Skobeleff against Lovdscha:

"In the meantime Gen. Skobeleff had pushed forward his infantry, and my attention was soon directed to his side by a heavy fusillade. From where his guns were placed the road leads down a narrow hollow, whose sides were covered with woods, down to the foot of the steep hill which was occupied by the Turks in intrenchments. The infantry went down partly under cover of the woods, but not unperceived by the Turks, who poured a heavy fire into the woods. The Russians pushed forward, however, and in much less time than I could have thought, had reached the foot of the hill. They announced their arrival with a shout, and to my surprise, knowing no attack was intended, I saw them begin to dodge up the hill, two and three at a time, under cover of the bushes and little hollows with which such hills are usually covered. I began to look like a real attack. The Turkish fire grew heavier and heavier, until it was one continuous roll, far more terrible than the heaviest artillery fire, because a hundred times more destructive. It was evident from this fire that the Turks were three times as numerous as the Russians. An assault under such circumstances would be madness, and I was beginning to wonder if Skobeleff could really be madman enough to attempt it. Suddenly I saw a small party of horsemen dashing down the road within full view of the Turks, and within easy range of their fire, and perceived in a moment Skobeleff. He was mounted on a white horse, and wore a white coat, offering a splendid target for sharpshooters. As I afterward learned, he, like myself, began to perceive that the attack was growing far too serious, in spite of his orders, and was now going forward to stop it. The soldiers were, it seems, determined on an assault, and the officers maintained, when reproached by Skobeleff, that they could not restrain them. I saw Skobeleff stop, apparently to give an order, then saw him dismount, get on another horse, while the white Arabian was led back. He had received a bullet. His escort, which had been composed of six Cossacks, was now reduced to three, the others having been more or less seriously wounded, one mortally.

"The fire was still raging along the Turkish intrenchments, and the Russians were still pushing forward. Skobeleff mounting another horse, a sorrel this time, again galloped forward. He reached the foot of the hill, evidently shouting and gesticulating, while his trumpeter sounded the retreat, apparently with effect for the skirmishers began to withdraw. Then I saw him go down, horse and man together, and I said to myself, 'He has got it this time.' He had two horses killed under him at Plevna. If it is the horse only, it makes the fourth within ten days. It is impossible for him to go on in this way long without getting killed. He is fairly under the Turkish intrenchments, and within easy range of the Turkish fire, which is growing stronger and stronger. The Russian reinforcements are evidently from the other side, where they are only threatened with cavalry. The roar is continuous, and rolls up and down the hollow like one continuous crash of thunder, only broken by the heavier booming of the artillery. The bullets must be falling about there like hail. It will be a miracle if Skobeleff comes out of it alive. Here a cloud of smoke and dust announces a caisson exploded, and away by the wind two or three minutes later. I then saw him again on another horse, fresh as ever, coming back up the road at a trot. He had not received a scratch.

"The reconnaissance was now virtually over. The troops retired as they came through the wood under the Turkish fire, which was not here very effective. The whole loss was five killed and 20 wounded on this side—rather heavy for a mere reconnaissance. Had the troops not been stopped in time, they would have been simply annihilated, as several battalions and regiments were at Plevna. It is impossible to attack the Turks in fortifications without greatly superior forces, unless the positions can be turned. This reconnaissance has been the most thorough and best conducted of the war. Had there been such a one pushed against Plevna before the battle the result would undoubtedly have been different."

A CHICAGO PASHA EXPOSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 8.—The *Leader* to-morrow will publish a long account of the operations of R. Clay Crawford during the year 1873 in Cleveland and vicinity, the very time that he has been reported as being in the employ of the Khédive of Egypt. The *Leader's* account will contain letters written late in the fall of 1873, when he was engaged in the business of lecturing on chemistry to audiences in little Ohio towns, or after Gen. Joseph Reynolds, of Chicago, professed to know that he was in Egypt. The proof here is indisputable, and Reynolds must be either mistaken in the date or the whole story of identification is a humbug.

AFFAIRS IN SONORA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 8.—A San Diego press dispatch contains a special from Tucson to-day which has the following: Guyamas advices to the 1st inst. state that Lieut-Gov. Serria is Acting Governor of Sonora. Mariscal soon leaves for the City of Mexico. It is thought that Gen. Huerta will declare martial law if a favorable opportunity offers, notwithstanding his approval of the late elections. The Warm Springs and Apaches have left the San Carlos Agency and are going in the direction of their old agency in New-Mexico, from whence they were recently brought. Troops are close after them.

A VERMONT COLLECTOR IN TROUBLE.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Sept. 8.—The State Treasurer, under statute provisions, has issued his "extent" direct to the Sheriff of Franklin County, who has served it on P. H. Bailey, late Town and Village Collector of St. Albans, for the collection of $2,500 shortage on Bailey's State tax account. Bailey says the shortage is owing to uncollected taxes, and he shall raise money to satisfy the State at once. Rumors are also circulated that he is short in his accounts with the town, but Bailey disclaims any intentional crookedness, and invites an investigation.

THE NATIONAL MILITARY ASYLUM.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 8.—Hon. George W. McCrary, Secretary of War; Chief-Justice Waite, Gen. Butler, Gen. Martindale, Judge Bond, Hon. Louis B. Gunckel, and ex-Gov. Frederick Smyth, of the Board of Managers, accompanied by Hon. William M. Evarts, Secretary of State, inspected the southern branch of the National Military Asylum near Hampton to-day, and expressed themselves highly pleased with Gov. Woodfin's administration. They will leave to-night for Dayton, where President Hayes and party will join them.

CUSTOM-HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 7.—The investigation of the management of the Custom-house was commenced by the Treasury Commission, in open session, this evening. One case was discovered in which 1,000,000 pounds of sugar were entered without paying duty, an error apparently accidental, and which was subsequently rectified, the importer paying the duty, $18,000.

SITTING BULL'S WHEREABOUTS.

WINNEPEG, Manitoba, Sept. 8.—News from Fort Walsh to Aug. 14 says that Sitting Bull is encamped at Fort Butts, 120 miles from Fort Walsh, and 40 miles from Wood Mountain. He has no intention of going on the war path, and is determined to remain under British protection.

THE FUNERAL OF M. THIERS.

A MOURNFUL DAY IN FRANCE.

FROM NOTRE DAME TO PERE LA CHAISE—THE PROCESSION THROUGH THE BOULEVARDS—PARIS IN MOURNING—DISGRACEFUL ACTION OF THE ARCHBISHOP—THE SPEECHES OF JULES SIMON, M. GREVY, AND OTHERS.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—Deputations from many provincial towns arrived here early this morning to witness the funeral of M. Thiers. Large numbers of people from the Provinces, and many English visitors were also here with the same object. Notwithstanding the weather was rainy, a great crowd collected early outside his late residence in the Palace St. Georges and adjoining streets. The attitude of the Archbishop of Paris provoked much remark. M. Paul Remusat, on behalf of M. Thiers' family, waited on him for permission to have the services at the Madeleine instead of at the parish church of Notre Dame de Lorette. The Madeleine, with its surroundings, was the only spot spacious enough for the thousands who wished to follow the procession. Notre Dame de Lorette has little space round it, and is small, without extended frontage. An ordinary funeral blocks up the street, and even under ordinary circumstances it is always difficult to avoid a frightful crush in the limited space assigned to funeral processions. Archbishop Guibert declared his readiness to officiate at the Invalides or Madeleine had it been a state funeral, but refused to sanction a change of parish for the unofficial burial.

Happily the procession moved from the church by the Rue Lepelletier along the inner Boulevards to the Château d'Eau, and thence by the Boulevard Voltaire to Père la Chaise—a route of about two leagues—and even this space would scarcely accommodate the multitude which was collected. The Police had taken great precautions, and the head of that department gave the strictest injunctions to his subordinates to prevent an excess of zeal endangering the general tranquillity.

At 9:30 o'clock the Police cleared the Place St. George's and the streets adjoining the church. The cortége left the place at noon in the following order:

Bearers of the Orders and Decorations worn by the Deceased.
Masters of the Ceremonies.
Family of the Deceased.
Senators.
Ex-Deputies.
Members of the French Academy.
Members of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences.
Other Classes of the Institute.
The Council-General of the Seine.
Deputations from Various Councils.
General and Municipal Councils.
Deputations from Auxin.
Other Deputations.
Invited Friends of the Deceased.

The open hearse, drawn by six horses, on which the coffin rested, was covered with palm branches, wreaths of flowers, immortelles, and tri-colored bows and rosettes. The whole route was lined by an immense number of people, notwithstanding the rain. The shops were all closed, and displayed on their shutters a placard bearing the words "National mourning." Perfect tranquillity prevailed everywhere. The rain, which had been falling in torrents all the morning, ceased at 1 o'clock.

Mme. Theirs was accompanied by Mlle. Dosne at the service in the church. M. Gambetta was cheered as he left the church after the ceremony. A deputation from Belfort was the only one in the procession which carried a banner. At 2 o'clock the cortége arrived at the Boulevards, preceded by a squadron of mounted Gendarmes. The crowd everywhere respectfully uncovered as the coffin passed. Some shouts of "*Vive la Republique*" were raised at the top of the Boulevard Montmartre.

By evening the city had assumed its usual appearance. Everything passed off quietly and without political manifestation, even during the speeches in the cemetery. The speeches were remarkable for moderation. M. Grévy, ex-President of the Chamber of Deputies, first recapitulated the deceased's political career, particularly dwelling upon the great and patriotic sacrifice he had made by renouncing his earlier monarchical convictions in favor of the Republic. Admiral Pothuan and MM. Sacy and Vitry then variously eulogized his splendid administrative, literary, and oratorical talents.

M. Jules Simon, who made the principal oration, said the first feeling after so great a loss was one of discouragement. But M. Thiers had taught them by the example of his life never to despair and never to draw back. Patriotism shines forth throughout M. Thiers' books and the history of his life. He served a King, but only on condition that the King himself was a faithful servant to the Constitution. M. Simon concluded his oration as follows: "Adieu in the name of the country to the historian of the Revolution, to the liberator of the territory, and the First President of the French Republic."

M. Gambetta left the cemetery before the speeches were pronounced. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the crowd dispersed in perfect tranquillity. The funeral was very imposing. All the diplomatic corps were present, including Gen. Edward F. Noyes, United States Minister, and Hon. Elihu B. Washburne.

PRIVATE PAPERS IN SAFE KEEPING.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 8.—Special telegrams to a number of papers having been sent from this city in regard to a seizure of the papers of Young John Patterson Owens, ex-State Senator of South Carolina, who died in this city on Wednesday, by Marshal Gray, the Marshal states that he has not seized nor been requested to seize any of the effects of Mr. Owens; that he was requested by telegrams from officials of South Carolina to see that his effects did not fall into improper hands, as it was probable that certain parties not entitled to their custody would endeavor to obtain possession of them; that in accordance with this request he went to the proprietor of the Howard House, (Mr. Wood,) where Mr. Owens died, and ascertained from the proprietor the fact that Owens left valuable papers and effects; that he [the Marshal] requested Wood to place them in some secure place where they would be safe until some one with proper authority to take charge of them arrived, and the papers were so placed. The Marshal says he took an inventory of the papers and effects in the presence of two witnesses, responsible gentlemen, which inventory he holds for the inspection of any legal representative of Mr. Owens.

THE COTTON CROP.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 8.—The August report of the Nashville department of the National Cotton Exchange shows 31 replies from Middle Tennessee. Twenty-one report the weather more favorable than last year, six less favorable, three same as last year. Twenty-eight report fruiting well and retaining squares and bolls well, two fruiting badly, one about as last year. Twenty-nine report condition better than last year, and two less favorable. Picking has not yet commenced but will become general from Sept. 10 to Oct. 10. No damage from worms is reported. There are 36 replies from 11 counties in North Alabama, of which 30 report more favorable weather than last year; 33 report fruiting and retaining boll well, and two badly; 31 report the condition of the crop better than last year, and four less favorable. Picking will become general from Sept. 15 to Oct. 10. No worms are reported. A little rust has made its appearance in some sections.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, REPUBLICANS.

MEETING OF THE COUNTY CONVENTION—NOMINATIONS MADE FOR THE STATE LEGISLATURE—THE RESOLUTIONS—MEETING OF THE GREENBACKERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND Ohio, Sept. 8.—The Republican Convention for Cuyahoga County, Ohio, met to-day and put in nomination a full ticket of five Representatives and one Senator to the Legislature. They are all strong and pledged Garfield men. Their names are H. W. Curtis, Senator; J. C. Covert, M. C. Dempsey, J. P. Green, G. H. Foster, and L. A. Palmer, Representatives. They are considered good men, and their nomination gives general satisfaction. With all the attempts that have been made to keep the Senatorial issue out of State politics, it was strongly manifested to-day, and every man who voted for Stanley Matthews last Winter was dropped, with the exception of Curtis, who has pledged himself not to do so again under any circumstances. Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the State platform, and especially pledging support to the National Administration in its efforts to secure to all parts of the country the benefits of local self-government and to render pure the administration of the civil service of the country.

Since the recent victory of the Catholic Bishop in this diocese, in cases involving the right of exemption to Catholic schools, there has been a strong feeling against the exemption of Church property from taxation, and that feeling took form in the following resolution passed to-day:

Resolved, That we are unitedly opposed to any exemption of any property from its just share of necessary taxation. State, or municipal, excepting so much as is held for public purposes in which all citizens may have a like claim.

The Greenbackers also held their county convention this evening, and went through the form of putting a ticket in the field. In the resolutions adopted their well-known financial vagaries were reiterated, and some enthusiasm was manifested by the candidates and their friends. They will probably not poll 200 votes in the county.

THE ELECTION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

THE RETURNS NOT YET FULLY COUNTED—MOST OF THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES ELECTED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 8.—The city count lacks a few hundred of completion, and will not be finished before to-morrow evening, but the present position of the candidates is not likely to be changed. The Democrats elect A. Bryant, incumbent, Mayor; Stuart M. Taylor, Recorder; William Doolan, Public Administrator; A. L. Mann, Superintendent of Schools; Gus. Reis and Gordon E. Sloss, Fire Commissioners. The Taxpayers elect, Witliam Mitchel, Tax Collector Charles Hubert, Treasurer; Thomas H. Reynolds, incumbent, County Clerk; Dan Murphy, incumbent, District-Attorney Wellington C. Burnett, incumbent, attorney and counsellor; John Kirkpatrick, Chief of Police; L. M. Manzer, Superintendent of Streets; George F. Maynard and W. P. Humphreys are re-elected Auditor and Surveyor, being on both tickets. The contest for the Shrievalty between Matthew Numan, Democrat, and Robert C. Rogers, Tax-payer, is still doubtful, the chances favoring the former. If a majority is found for Nunan, Rogers will demand a recount for alleged fraudulent count. L. L. Dorr, tax-payer, is ahead for Coroner, and will probably be elected. Of the Supervisors, the Democrats elect John Foley, First Ward; Martin Mangels, Second Ward; Edwin Danforth, Fourth Ward; J. H. Smith, Fifth Ward; James O. Rountree, Sixth Ward; John W. Farren, Seventh Ward; T. S. Aehesopt Eighth Ward. The tax-payers elect A. W. Scott, Ninth Ward; Frederick A. Gibbs, incumbent, Eleventh Ward; Henry Brickwedel, Twelfth Horace L. Hill was elected in the Third Ward on both tickets. The Tenth Ward is in doubt.

The result in the Ninth Senatorial District is doubtful between John C. Murphy (Democrat) and W. W. Morrow (Republican.) The Democrats elect James A. Coffey, A. J. Griffith, and the Republicans, probably, M.C. Conroy, Peter Dean, (Republican,) for Senator, is elected in the Tenth District. Republican Assemblymen—W. B. May, S. B. Blake, and R. W. Murphy; Democratic—George Barstone. The Democrats elect John S. Boyston in the Eleventh District. Democratic Assemblymen—James E. Connolly, John A. Hicks, James Haworth, and W. H. Anderson. William Broderick, J. J. Tobin, Charles Gildea, and William Assmussen, Democrat, are elected to the Assembly for the Twelfth Senatorial District. In the Thirteenth Senatorial District, John F. Swift, Independent Republican; S. W. Backus and W. K. Forsyth, Republicans, and J. H. Dinniene, Democrat, are elected to the Assembly.

MR. HAYES' SOUTHERN TOUR.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 8.—President Hayes, Secretaries Evarts, McCrary, and Thompson, and Postmaster-General Key, with the members of their families, will positively be in Louisville on the 17th and 18th of September. Secretary Schurz will probably be with them. Gen. Devens has not been heard from. Twelve or more Governors will also be here during the Presidential visit, among them Gov. Hampton and very likely, Gov. Nichols. The people are very enthusiastic over the coming of the distinguished parties, and the welcome to be extended them will in every way reflect credit upon Kentucky. There are 13 squares from the Ohio and Mississippi Depot to the Galt House. Each square is to represent one of the original States, and at each corner there will be decorations with devices symbolizing the State. Fourth-street is to represent Kentucky, the first-born of the Union, and it will be decorated appropriately at certain corners. The decorations by the committee, combined with those of the citizens, will make one of the finest scenes ever witnessed. Invitations to the reception at the Galt House on the night of the 17th are ready for distribution. About 2,000 will be issued. They will go to various parts of the State and different cities of the country, as well as to the people here, and it is expected that the attendance of prominent personages of this and other States will be large.

THE PRESIDENT AT HOME.

FREMONT, Ohio, Sept. 8.—President Hayes and family had a comfortable night ride from Marietta here. They took breakfast on the train, and arrived at 9:30 o'cock. At Bellevue and Clyde large crowds of people came to the stations to get a glimpse of the President, who appeared on the rear platform and saluted as he passed. At the depot here a crowd of several hundred old neighbors and citizens greeted him; most of them shook hands with the whole family and expressed great pleasure at seeing them after six months absence. Mr. Webb Hayes had the family carriage at the depot, and drove the party to the residence, about half a mile from the depot. They found all well at home. They will remain here in quiet retirement until Tuesday, when the President and Mrs. Hayes will go to Dayton to attend the ceremonies at the Soldiers' Home.

RAILROAD LITIGATION.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 8.—The case of McComb and others against the Washington and Ohio Railroad, asking for the appointment of a Receiver, &c., which has been under argument several days in the Circuit Court of Richmond, was concluded to-day, Judge Wellford deciding that the affairs and management of the road remain in the hands of the officers and directory of the company, but subject to such restraining and directing orders from the court as to giving bonds, making reports, and depositing the receipts from month to month during the litigation, as the court in its discretion, and for the preservation of the property, may determine.

THE SOUTHERN POLICY.

SENATOR BAYARD'S VIEWS—THE SOUTH AND HER LIBERTIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Senator Bayard, of Delaware, who is now at Richmond, Va., is reported in the papers of that city as saying: "I thank God for the policy of President Hayes. He has disposed of the only obstacle that stood between the suffering South and the full enjoyment of her constitutional liberties. He has not only carried out the Democratic policy, but he has carried the Republicans with him. I think he has the cordial support of fully 75 per cent. of his party. Many who were doubtful at first now see that the time was ripe for the restoration of every Southern State to self-government under the Constitution. The history of the States since the troops were withdrawn is one of the very best arguments we Republicans and Democrats should approve Mr. Hayes' policy on this subject."

CLAIM FOR CARRYING THE MAILS.

A PECULIAR TEXAS CASE—DECISION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—A case of peculiar interest to mail contractors has just been officially decided. The facts are briefly these: A certain mail contract in the State of Texas would have expired on the 30th of June, 1861, but Congress passed an act on the 28th of February, in the same year, extending this contract until the 30th of June, 1865. The Texas Convention passed the ordinance of secession on the 1st of February, 1861, and submitted it to the people for ratification on the 22d of that month. On the 31st of May, 1861, the Post-master-General ordered the mail service on said route to be "suspended" until it could be safely restored. This order was issued under the act of Congress of Feb. 27, 1861. Afterward, on the 22d day of August, in the same year, the Postmaster-General issued another order "discontinuing" the said service and "annulling" the contract. This was under the express terms of the contract, which allowed one month's extra pay for suspension and annullment, in pursuance of the general Postal laws. This extra pay never having been allowed, application was recently made for the same, but the present Postmaster-General having decided adversely to the claim, the case was referred to the Attorney-General for his opinion, and by him decided in favor of the claimant. The merits of this case are not affected by the act of Congress passed last session, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses, embracing claims for the Southern States Postal Service, known as the *ante-bellum* claims.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $432,902.80, and from Customs, $537,064.12.

The national flag was hoisted at half-mast to-day over all the departments in respect to the late ex-President Thiers, of France.

Acting Postmaster-General Brady received a telegram from Richmond, Ind., late last night, which said that Senator Morton rested better yesterday than he has any day during his sickness. Gen. Brady says it is not true, as published this morning, that the Senator is failing.

The sailing of the schooner Tom Williams, heretofore announced to sail from New-York to-day with United States mail matter for Para, Brazil, has been postponed until the 10th inst. The schooner Maggie Abbott will sail from New-York, with mails for Maranham, Brazil, on the 10th inst.

The following balances were in the United States Treasury to-day at the closing hour: Currency, $12,847,135; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,265,412; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $51,515,000; coin, including $39,654,500 in coin certificates, $105,124,039; outstanding legal tenders, $357,976,164.

The Treasury now holds $337,605,650 in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $15,244,000 United States bonds for public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation during the week ending to-day, $86,500; United States bonds held for circulation, withdrawn during the week ending to-day, $165,500. National bank notes outstanding—currency notes, $315,297,594; gold notes, $1,425,770.

The receipts of national bank notes for redemption during the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding week of last year, were as follows:

	1876.	1877.
New-York	$1,145,000	$832,000
Boston	1,215,000	1,820,000
Philadelphia	360,000	108,000
Miscellaneous	1,058,000	837,000
Total	$3,778,000	$3,597,000

The amount of bank notes received to-day for redemption was $800,000.

The United States Secretary of Legation at Paris has forwarded to the Department of State a copy of a circular issued by the direction of foreign sections of the Universal Exposition of 1878, and sent to the commissions of foreign countries, urging them to prompt action. The circular states that the essential parts of the buildings will be completed by the 15th of the present month, and the floors laid by the 1st of October. The commission of each country can then take possession of and parcel out its section.

Henry A. Whitmer was to-day appointed Revenue Storekeeper and Gauger for the Fourteenth District of Pennsylvania, and Murray L. Cross for the Ninth District of Pennsylvania; John O. Lowe Storekeeper for the Third District of Ohio, and James Burgess for the First District of Ohio. The following Gaugers were also appointed: O. C. Folger and T. A. Irwin for the District of South Carolina. W. G. Kinney and A. C. Woodruff for the Fifth District of Kentucky, D. C. Brumdage for the Third District of Georgia, W. S. Hunter for the First District of Indiana, and C.

EARTHQUAKE AND TYPHOON

LIFE IN NEW JAPAN.

A WARM RECEPTION — EFFECTS OF THE STORM—LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY—DAMAGE TO THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY AT TOKIO—STAGNATION IN COMMERCE — AMERICAN MANUFACTURES — STATUS OF THE REBELLION—A NOVEL TRANSPORT SERVICE.

From a Special Correspondent.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Tuesday, July 31, 1877.

It is written in the annals of the Mississippi that a traveler once landed at Napoleon, Ark., to while away the hour consumed by the boat in discharging and receiving freight. When the whistle sounded for departure he reappeared with one eye hanging upon his cheek, and an ear drooping like a wilted maple-leaf. He had witnessed three fights and acted as party of the second part in a fourth, and remarked, as he retired to his room for repairs, that he considered Napoleon a right lively place. My experience in Yokohama has led me to think of the tale of this Arkansas traveler.

The steamer Oceanic brought me safely across the Pacific, and early in the morning of the 21st she dropped anchor in Yokohama harbor. I was on shore soon after breakfast, and after a ride, a stroll, and a lunch, I sat down with a friend on the verandah of the hotel. The heat was oppressive, and we were engaged in fans and ice-water and thin garments in the laudable effort to keep cool, when there suddenly came a violent agitation. I supposed that a heavy-footed servant was approaching, and looked round to see what was wanted. I saw no one; as I looked around my friend turned in my direction, and asked why I was shaking his chair. The vibration continued nearly half a minute, and we speedily understood that we had been treated to an earthquake. It was a very good one, as we afterward learned, and quite out of the ordinary run. It is not every visitor to Japan who is treated to an earthquake on the day of his arrival, and we naturally felt proud of our reception. Next day we had another, but it was "no great shakes," and as I was out riding at the time, I did not know of it till an hour later. On the 26th we were treated to a typoon, and as it was the heaviest for several years we considered ourselves highly favored. What will be done next I don't know, but shall be quite satisfied if the two affairs I have mentioned are not repeated. I have not lost any earthquakes or typhoons, and am not looking around for any more. If any are picked up after this date they are not mine.

The typhoon came on quite unexpectedly and was not preceded by any unusual fall of the barometer; in fact the wind blew quite strong before the mercury showed any important decline. My room in the International Hotel looks out over the Bay of Yeddo, and there is a wide verandah in front of my door-like windows, where I sit in the afternoon shade and read, smoke, write, or talk the hours away when it is too hot to make excursions out of doors. I sleep with open windows, and usually there is not enough breeze to rustle my mosquito netting. But about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 26th the wind was so fresh that it scattered the letters and papers from my table and forced me to shut up shop. Before 6 thinking there might be something unusual, but they told me at the hotel office that it was only a little breeze which would soon be over. But somehow it was like the disturbance in the City Hall Ring of New-York some years ago, and didn't blow over with any great rapidity. It increased steadily in violence, and by 9 o'clock the falling barometer put a new phase on the affair. It was a typhoon in full earnest.

Now a typhoon, as most nautical and some terrestrial readers know, is a whirlwind with a calm centre. The typhoon has two motions—it revolves upon its axis and it moves over the surface of the sea. Imagine a compound spinning top moving along the floor and whirling as it moves and you have the idea of this destructive wind of the Japan and China seas. The whirling wind has the greatest velocity near the centre and the least at the circumference, but this least is quite as much as most persons care about experiencing. According to the reports that have come in the wind of the 26th rounded Yokohama about half way between centre and outer edge of the typhoon, so that we did not have its greatest violence. But there was enough of it to go around, and it kept on from two hours before noon until sunset with terrific fury. The barometer fell from 29.9 in the forenoon till 3 P. M., when it began to rise and give promise of a change. Soon after sunset the wind fell, and before ordinary and even rural bed time there was a near approach to a calm. At daylight on the 27th I looked out and found the bay as placid as a lake, but the traces of the storm were numerous, and vividly recalled the violence of the gale.

The shores of Japan to the north and south of the entrance of the Bay of Yeddo were strewn with wrecks of junks, and in many instances the crews were unable to escape. At present the loss of life is unknown; no estimate puts it lower than 200, while many persons think it will be twice or thrice that number. Three foreign vessels, German, Danish and American, are among the lost; the American is the Roving Sailor, from Hakodadi to Yokohama, with an assorted cargo, and nothing is likely to be saved of the bark or her freight. Many fishing-boats were driven on shore, but the greater number of those that supply the markets of Yokohama and Tokio caught the alarm early and fled to shelter. In the harbor some 15 or 20 ships and sailing craft were at anchor, including half a dozen men-of-war. Signals were hoisted as soon as the barometer indicated a heavy blow, and the Captains of the various craft proceeded to make everything snug. Most of them sent down their spars and top-gallant masts and put out extra anchors. The steamers went under steam as a precautionary measure, and lay fretting and fuming with an occasional turn of the screw to make sure that they were all right. The United States flag-ship Tennessee was one of the first to strip herself for the encounter with the elements, and was blowing off steam before the majority of her companions had secured the requisite pressure on their boilers. All the war-ships rode out the gale without injury; the Italian man-of-war promised at one time to come to grief, as she hoisted signal that she had all anchors out and was drifting. This alarmed those to leeward of her, and some of them changed their anchorage. The English gun-boat ran a couple of miles down the bay so as to be out of harm's way, and there she anchored solitary and alone with yards and topsails housed and presenting the least possible surface to the wind.

Of the merchant steamers and ships none suffered seriously, with the exception of two small ones belonging to the Mitsu Bishi Steamship Company, which drifted ashore in the upper part of the harbor; one was quite broken up, but the other can be repaired and made serviceable as of yore. The street fronting the water is known as the Bund, and contains some of the leading business edifices of Yokohama. It is about 60 feet wide, and its water side has a wall rising eight or ten feet above the bay, and capped with hewn stone about the size of fashionable door-steps. The waves broke over this wall with great violence; they swept the entire width of the Bund, and frequently the spray was borne to where I stood on the second-story verandah of the hotel. The coping of the wall—the heavy stones I have mentioned—were rolled over and over as though they had been sticks of fire-wood. Some were trundled half way across the street, and a few lay quite against the sidewalk on the other side when the storm was over. The Macadam paving of the Bund was rolled up in winrows and ridges, and most of it was washed into the bay by the reflux waves. Bear in mind that the bay here is only a few miles in width, and then imagine what a sea would have been raised if the wind had had an open sweep of a dozen leagues or so. I fear that the houses along the Bund would have suffered seriously.

Almost in front of the hotel and perhaps 1,000 feet out from the wall, lay a Japanese junk. She got her anchors down in numberand they held fast, but not so did the vessel. She made signals of distress, and a boat, (Japanese) with a dozen men on board, went to her relief by means of a rope which the junk had sent ashore fastened to an empty cask. The boat reached the stern of the junk and received a few bundles which were tossed into her; hardly had she been there two minutes when the waves broke over her, and she was hopelessly swamped. Some of the men in her sprang into the sea and swam or were drifted ashore; others clung to the water-logged boat and were tossed landward. No lives were lost, but all the men were more or less bruised upon the rocks. While we were anxiously regarding them the most of the junk fell over, and in less than half a minute the vessel broke in fragments and followed the swamped boat. The largest remaining piece of the junk was her stern, to which her crew of four men clung desperately. A large crowd, mainly foreigners, had gathered on the shore, and but for their assistance the crew would have run great risk of drowning. Some of the timbers of the bow remained fast to the anchor ropes, and as I write now on the verandah I can see them floating where the typhoon left them. A flag marks the position of the anchors, and one of these days I suppose the mass of iron will be removed. But for the present the flag is still there.

A dredging machine, which broke from her moorings and sank not far from the waiting place of the junk men, lies fast on the bottom, and a crowd of men is at work around her in the effort to put the craft again on her dredging legs. During the storm her crew of 15 men was rescued by means of ropes, and it was a noticeable circumstance that while the crew was Japanese nearly all the work of rescuing was performed by foreigners. The Japs on shore looked idly on, with the exception of a few who lent a hand to pull on the rope, which had been secured to the dredge. And, furthermore, those on the dregs did not appear greatly concerned for their safety, and with my glass I could see that several of them were laughing now and then over something best known to themselves.

Next day I visited Tokio, and found that a good many houses had suffered by the gale. The United States embassy was in a condition not altogether presentable, as the heavy rain which accompanied the wind had beaten into the house and made a mess of things generally. Judge Bingham apologized for not receiving me in the parlor, and explained his apology by opening the door of that apartment. The furniture was piled in the middle of the room, the carpets were torn up at the walls and rolled and heaped over the furniture, and altogether the place was not one to be at home in. Other parts of the building had suffered, but there was still a good deal remaining that had not been injured. Riding through the foreign quarter of Tokio I saw that several other structures had not escaped unscathed, and near the water front was a sunken junk, with only its mast and a portion of its stern visible. But the wind was less violent at Tokio than at Yokohama, and so the city was not seriously damaged. But, taken for all and all, the typhoon was not an occurrence to be lightly regarded. Steamers arriving from the south report the typhoon as very severe, but none thus far heard from appear to have suffered.

I had hoped on leaving America that I would get beyond the regions where people talk of hard times and complain that business is dull. But in Yokohama I seem to be at home again so far as the wailing of merchants is concerned, and the prevalence of despondency over bad prospects for the near and the distant future. There has evidently been an excessive importation in the last few years; the warehouses are generally crowded with goods, and in many instances the selling prices are so low as to leave little or no margin for profit. Most of the business is in English hands, and the merchants seem to have been playing that somewhat antiquated, but occasionally popular, game entitled "beggar my neighbor." Whenever one of them imports an importation of something new, which gives any promise at all of selling, his rivals at once send their orders by telegraph, and in two or three months there is an overstock, which compels somebody to sacrifice. The Americans established here seem to be cooler of head than their English competitors, or at all events I do not hear of such a proportion of wild transactions among them as among the Britons. There seems to have been an impression in England that anything would sell in Japan, and some of the articles sent here are about as appropriate to the market as fur coats and Saratoga trunks would be to that of the Fiji Islands. The market for American goods is not so extensive as that for English, or rather, I should say, we do not manufacture as many things needed here as do the English. But we are steadily gaining in popularity, and the indications are favorable for the future. American flour is an important article of consumption, (though far less so than in China,) and American clocks, sewing-machines, weighing apparatus, cutlery, and other things, have taken a firm hold, and kerosene oil and carriages have been sold here to some extent, but thus far they have not succeeded as well as the English ones. The makers should have studied the streets of Yokohama and the roads in the country round about before constructing their vehicles for Japan. The ways are frequently narrow and the turns very abrupt; consequently a two-wheeled vehicle finds favor over a four-wheeler on account of the greater ease in turning.

The Japanese are at present absorbed in the war which has been raging for several months in Choisin. The causes which led to the rebellion were long ago given to the American public, so that I have no occasion to repeat them here. The indications are that the affair is drawing to an end, as the Government has captured most of the towns and forts in the rebellious country, and is adding to the list every few days. The Government has sent a large force to the field, so that the rebels have been far outnumbered, and but for the advantages of position and perfect familiarity with the country which the latter possess the war would have been over long ago. Judging by what I can learn of the military situation, the war should be ended by the time this letter reaches New-York and the troops in full possession of the country. The authorities fear that the suppression of the rebellion will be followed by guerrilla warfare on a small scale, so that the country will be in a disturbed condition for some time to come. Satsuma porcelain, already very dear, is likely to go higher, as the disturbed region is that of the famous Prince. There are rumors constantly afloat of a compromise between the imperial Government and the rebel leaders, but evidently they come from the friends of the latter, as the Government repudiates all idea of anything short of an unconditional surrender. The rebellion has cost heavily in life and treasure, and the Mikado's advisers do not appear inclined to set an example that will make insurrection a common matter in the future. The prospect is to be held leniently with those who can show that they were forced into the rebellion, but refuse all immunity to the leaders. It is believed that Gen. Saigo, the rebel chief, will escape to Corea or China rather than submit to decapitation or take the part of star actor in a select performance of hari-kari.

The theatre of the war is one of the roughest parts of Japan; the mountains are abrupt, roads are few, and those few are very bad. The transportation question was a serious one, as there was much of the way where not even a pack horse could be used. It don't seem to have been considered, but I believe the army could have derived much benefit from the exception of those who were engaged in it. It don't seem to me that the Mikado could have deliberately ordered that massacre, nor do I believe he knew of it until afterward. John D. Lee was a devil incarnate, and half his crimes will never be known."

"Do you know of any instances where Brigham Young used force to compel the marriage of women to Mormons?"

"Yes, I do. I know one particular instance where a woman defied the whole Mormon Church, but which defiance would have been fatal to her but for the protection of Brigham Young, who had a purpose in defending her. He wanted her to be the wife of his son Joseph A. Young, and he would have compelled her to marry him, but she managed to escape from the Territory. This was the case of Sara Alexander, the handsomest woman that ever walked in Utah. Joseph A. Young was a rather dissipated young man, and was a great drain on his father's purse, with his wine and billiards and the like. Sara Alexander was a Mormon's child and grew up among the Mormons. She did not like the institution, and when she grew up she had no hesitation in saying so. She possessed great dramatic talent, and being very beautiful, she resolved to adopt the stage for a profession. I remember well the night of her début at Brigham Young's Theatre. It was late in the Fall of 1863. The play was "Marriage at any Price," and Miss Alexander played the part of *Matilda Pepperscorn*. She succeeded entirely, and half a dozen Mormon Elders went wild over her charms and she at once became the object of the most unheard of persecutions. She was forcibly taken by a prominent Mormon to his residence, and an appeal by her father to Brigham Young was all that saved her. It was then that the ides struck the Prophet that as Miss Alexander had a very profitable future before her, it would be a wise thing to make her the wife of the profligate son, Joseph A., who would then have her purse to depend upon, and the exchequer of the father would be the gainer. But Miss Alexander refused to enter into the bargain. Brigham then told her that she must marry his son, and to make preparations at once. She was moved to quarters near the Prophet's residence, but she managed not only to escape from her improvised prison, but to reach San Francisco. She was closely followed, however, by Joseph A. Young and three other Mormons. They reached San Francisco on the night previous to that on which she was advertised to appear at a theatre in that city, she having applied for and obtained an engagement. The papers announced the arrival of Young, and Miss Alexander was afraid to appear. Giving her reason, however, the Mormon emissaries were served with notice that it would be best for them to quit San Francisco, which they lost no time in doing. Joseph A. Young has since died, but I do not know what ever became of the beautiful Sara Alexander.

"You often hear it stated, as one good result of Mormonism, that there are no disreputable women in Salt Lake City. I know there were very many of this unfortunate class there during the years of my residence, and they were mostly young girls. My disgust at the practices of the Mormons was great from my first entrance to the territory, and even now I cannot understand how a man so honorable and upright as my husband could accept the religion as the truth. It was only my love for him that kept me so long among the iniquitous people. One of the first things that filled me with horror was the condition of the Mormon poor. Every Winter scores of children actually starve or freeze to death. I have seen dozens of these offspring of the poor classes standing barefoot and ragged around Camp Douglas, snatching up the refuse food thrown out from the camp, and gathering bits of coal, wood, &c., that the soldiers threw to them from their store. The Winter before I left the city a poor woman—although she was the second wife of a rich Mormon dignitary who had five others—left her child, a cripple, some 3 years old, alone in the house while she went a few steps away on an errand. The child's clothing was set on fire by a coal snapping out from the stove, and when the mother returned the poor little thing was wrapped in flames. The mother received terrible burns on the hands and face in attempting to subdue the flames, but the child was burned to death. The father heard of its death in time, and going to the miserable quarters where it lay, and where its mother was suffering from her wounds, he charged the latter with setting the cripple on fire to get rid of it, and after beating her soundly told her to bury it as best she could, as he would contribute nothing toward it. This man's name was Lyon, and it was said that he and John D. Lee were in the habit of exchanging wives at intervals. I dressed the child for the grave, and with the help of two others, furnished funds to bury it. I was never in a place so thoroughly destitute of everything as this poor woman's apartments were. There were three other children, who had been out begging for something to eat when the casualty occurred. The Bishop of the ward had refused to contribute anything to the woman's support, because her husband was rich. I learned then, as I had often heard, that such cases of poverty as this among the deserted wives of well-to-do Mormons were very common.

"I arrived in Utah about the time the 'Inquisitorial Reform' began. The outside world knows little about this. The authorities of the Church caused it to be proclaimed that the people, by their dilatoriness in taking plural wives, their scanty payment of tithes, and other shortcomings had displeased the Lord. The Territory was traversed by missionaries who preached to that effect, and a confessional was established—or rather a catechism prepared—with the view of obtaining information as to the life of every family and its members. The country was districted, and 'teachers' were appointed for each district. The duty of these men—for they were all men—was to visit every house in their respective districts, and put the questions laid down by the head of the Church to each individual alone. These inquiries searched into the most sacred relations, and had to be answered on oath. The result of this inquisitorial reform was that the Mormons were found to be the most iniquitous of people, and Brigham Young decreed a general baptism of every male and female in the Church. My house was visited by one of these teachers in the absence of my husband. I refused to hear his questions, and he insisting that I should, I took my husband's rifle and ordered the teacher to leave the premises at once, which he did in great haste. Another branch of this reform was the instructing of girls in the importance of polygamy, and what their duty was as 'brides of God's chosen people.' All girls from the age of 12 years and upward were compelled to attend lectures by the Elders on these subjects. Many of them, acting on the doctrine that was inculcated, were led to become plural wives as young as 13 years of age. I never heard of any force being used in Salt Lake City to induce these children to 'seal' themselves to men; but at Corinne, or what has become Corinne, a number of girls were once confined in a house until they were starved into consenting to become wives. They were usually promised that they would be sent to school until they were of age before being expected to take their positions as plural wives, but these promises were seldom kept. I knew three girls who ran away from their husbands' and took refuge at Camp Douglas, and there were a great many who did so, some of them marrying soldiers. Not a few became women of the town. The reign of the 'Inquisitorial Reform' lasted several years, and was the era of the greatest misery, murder, and destitution.

"I believe that Mormonism is doomed to destruction now that Brigham Young is dead. Schism after schism will weaken it, until it will gradually become eradicated. Too many men have been waiting for Brigham's death, in hope of advancing themselves, and it is rule or ruin with most of them. From what I remember of Brigham's sons, none of them are fit to succeed him."

INCIDENTS OF MORMONISM.

MARRIED LIFE IN SALT LAKE CITY.

INTERVIEW WITH A LADY WHO LIVED TWELVE YEARS IN UTAH—HOW SHE AND HER HUSBAND WERE TREATED BY BRIGHAM YOUNG—WOMEN FORCED TO MARRY MORMONS—THE STORY OF SARA ALEXANDER—THE INQUISITORIAL REFORM.

From our Own Correspondent.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sunday, Sept. 2, 1877.

I was introduced last evening, at the residence of a friend in the city, to a lady of intelligence who was for 12 years the wife of a Mormon, and who resided from 1857 to 1869 in the Mormon capital. Although her husband had unbounded faith in most of the tenets of the religion he professed, he never accepted the doctrine of plurality of wives. His wife was a Mormon only in name, and upon the death of her husband, in 1869, she left Utah and took up her residence with a sister in Indianapolis, where she now resides, being in Rochester merely on a visit to friends. I am not at liberty to give her name, but obtained from her a number of interesting reminiscences of her life in Salt Lake City. Her husband was a civil engineer, and was converted to Mormonism in England, by Brigham Young, in 1844. He came to this country in 1856, and married my informant in Piqua, Ohio, the next year, when they emigrated to Utah.

"I knew Brigham Young," said this lady, "and I shall never have any but kindly recollections of him as a man. Our house was one of the few he visited, although our circumstances were limited. He liked my husband, who had contrived a very ingenious apparatus, connected in some way with the gas-works, which pleased Brigham very much. The second day after I went to Salt Lake I heard Brigham preach. I was not used to hearing religious teachers calling people '—— fools' in the pulpit, and using similar expressions more vigorous than pious, and so I was not very favorably impressed with his sermon. I got used to that style of preaching, however, and went quite frequently to the Tabernacle. Brigham once in my presence told my husband that he had a nice wife picked out for him, and that he had better take her at once and bring her home as company for me. I replied that if my husband attempted to copy after him, [Young,] and took a new wife every little while, he would find that part of Salt Lake City too warm for his comfort. Brigham laughed heartily at this, and said I wouldn't be the right kind of a wife for a Mormon prophet to start out with. I was bold enough to say that if the Mormon prophet had had just such a wife to start out with, the Mormon religion would have been the gainer. For a moment there was a grave expression on his face that frightened me, but it cleared away, and he said quickly and rather sharply, 'We won't discuss that; we won't discuss that.' I had many social chats with Brigham Young in my house after that, but theological matters were never mentioned. He evidently knew I was not orthodox, and I often wondered that there was no pressure ever brought to bear on me to make me so. I know of many a person who had to take the choice of being more ardent in the cause or of seeking other quarters. But I gave in a passive adherence to the religion, contributed all I could afford to its support, and mingled with the Mormon families exclusively. My husband was orthodox enough for us both, I guess.

"In 1859 a younger sister of mine visited us. She lived in Chicago. She is married now, and has the distinction of having refused the hand and heart of Brigham Young. She was a dear visitor, and only three days afterward asked her to become his wife—his twelfth, I think. She refused the honor with considerable indignation, and was in such terror lest Brigham should seize and force her to marry him that she asked permission of a party of tourists, who were on their way back to Northern California, to accompany them back, which she did the very next day. The Mormons had everything their own way in those days, and I often tremble to think what might have befallen the girl in thus defying the head of the Church. I believe if it had been John D. Lee, or Orson Pratt, or Bishop Hyde, instead of Brigham, my sister would have either become 'sealed' or would never have left Utah. And I think now that it was more consideration for us than any scruples he had that made Brigham submit to defeat so calmly. I knew that Folsam woman long before she got to be Brigham Young's favorite wife. She married him after I left Utah. She was ignorant, coarse, and the most disagreeable person I ever met. From all I can learn, after she became Mrs. Young, Brigham neglected the personal wants of his other wives. It was all Folsam's work if he did. He made daily calls upon his wives all the time I lived in Salt Lake City, and they were the best provided for of any of the Mormon women. I knew them all, some of them quite intimately, and never heard one of them complain of neglect of any kind. I remember one of his wives had one of the worst behaved children I ever saw—a boy, then about 7 years old. He would tear his clothes to tatters, break everything that was breakable, curse and swear as bad as a Mormon High Priest, and fight anybody and anything. Brigham Young was his father, of course, and I saw the Prophet one day deliver such a chastisement to the young hopeful, in the open street, as he must have vivid recollections of to this day, if he is alive. The punishment was inflicted at the request of the boy's mother, who was unable to master him.

"Do I think Brigham Young knew of the Mountain Meadows massacre? What I have read of that murder is all I really know about it, and I believe the same may be said of all the Mormons, with the exception of those who were engaged in it. It don't seem to me that Brigham Young could have deliberately ordered that massacre, nor do I believe he knew of it until afterward. John D. Lee was a devil incarnate, and half his crimes will never be known."

"Do you know of any instances where Brigham Young used force to compel the marriage of women to Mormons?"

"Yes, I do. I know one particular instance where a woman defied the whole Mormon Church, but which defiance would have been fatal to her but for the protection of Brigham Young, who had a purpose in defending her. He wanted her to be the wife of his son Joseph A. Young, and he would have compelled her to marry him, but she managed to escape from the Territory. This was the case of Sara Alexander, the handsomest woman that ever walked in Utah. Joseph A. Young was a rather dissipated young man, and was a great drain on his father's purse, with his wine and billiards and the like. Sara Alexander was a Mormon's child and grew up among the Mormons. She did not like the institution, and when she grew up she had no hesitation in saying so. She possessed great dramatic talent, and being very beautiful, she resolved to adopt the stage for a profession. I remember well the night of her début at Brigham Young's Theatre. It was late in the Fall of 1863. The play was "Marriage at any Price," and Miss Alexander played the part of *Matilda Pepperscorn*. She succeeded entirely, and half a dozen Mormon Elders went wild over her charms and she at once became the object of the most unheard of persecutions. She was forcibly taken by a prominent Mormon to his residence, and an appeal by her father to Brigham Young was all that saved her. It was then that the ides struck the Prophet that as Miss Alexander had a very profitable future before her, it would be a wise thing to make her the wife of the profligate son, Joseph A., who would then have her purse to depend upon, and the exchequer of the father would be the gainer. But Miss Alexander refused to enter into the bargain. Brigham then told her that she must marry his son, and to make preparations at once. She was moved to quarters near the Prophet's residence, but she managed not only to escape from her improvised prison, but to reach San Francisco. She was closely followed, however, by Joseph A. Young and three other Mormons. They reached San Francisco on the night previous to that on which she was advertised to appear at a theatre in that city, she having applied for and obtained an engagement. The papers announced the arrival of Young, and Miss Alexander was afraid to appear. Giving her reason, however, the Mormon emissaries were served with notice that it would be best for them to quit San Francisco, which they lost no time in doing. Joseph A. Young has since died, but I do not know what ever became of the beautiful Sara Alexander.

"You often hear it stated, as one good result of Mormonism, that there are no disreputable women in Salt Lake City. I know there were

THE CALIFORNIA PIONEERS.

A REUNION AT LONG BRANCH.

CELEBRATION AT LONG BRANCH OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ADMISSION OF CALIFORNIA INTO THE UNION—A COMPLIMENTARY HOP TO GEN. JOHN A. SUTTER.

Perhaps no class of men in this country are more closely bound together by the ties of friendship formed in years gone by than the rapidly disappearing members of the adventurous band that in 1848-9 found its way beyond the Rocky Mountains and laid the foundation of the great golden State. It was a remarkable band of men in many respects, and many of those who were obscure when they began life there have since risen to be useful and conspicuous citizens and soldiers. There are three societies of these men, one in New-York, called "The Associated Pioneers, Territorial Days of California," numbering 75 members, and two in San Francisco, known as "The Associated Pioneers," and "Pioneers of California," having together 1,200 members. From time to time these societies celebrate some event dear to the recollection of the members, and yesterday, at the Ocean Hotel, Long Branch, the "Associated Pioneers, Territorial Days of California," having their head-quarters in New-York, remembered by a dinner, songs, and speeches, the admission into the Union of California as a State. The occasion was made an enjoyable one by the presence of Gen. John A. Sutter, who has a claim to the title of pioneer 10 years older than most of his associates, for he went to the territory in 1839 with only six men, established a post, raised stock, tilled the soil, won the regard of the Digger Indians and made efforts to civilize them, and when, in 1846, one of his workmen found the first California gold, while constructing a mill on Feather River, and the fever broke out which resulted in the rush of emigrants to the gold fields, Gen. Sutter was ready with men and food to help the starving, to defend them from the savages, to encourage th eir earliest feeble efforts, and to unite with them when their numbers and importance had become so great that the community was entitled to be admitted to the Union as a State. He is now 75 years old, robust, florid, with gray hair and beard, full of the recollections of his California life, as courteous as when he was master of his ranche in Nueva Helvetia, and as ready to pull pocket-book the founder of Sacramento City might be expected to be. He was the centre of an admiring crowd of old Californians, many of whom he had not seen for 20 years or more. Among these were Mr. Bayard Taylor, whose ready memory helped to bring back to the veteran many of the most delightful episodes of the life which had been so full of fascination. Another veteran Californian was Lt. A. C. Ferris, who in 1849 took the first party of 200 men, by way of Vera Cruz to San Blas and thence to San Francisco, arriving in the settlement on the 14th of May, ahead of any of the parties that rounded the Horn or went overland. The morning was spent in conversation in the parlors and corridors, and at 2.30 o'clock the company went down to dinner. Gen. H. G. Gibson, President of the Associated Pioneers, occupied the central seat, and behind him on the wall hung the banner of the society with a huge grizzly bear scampering across the field. Near Mr. President were Mr. Bayard Taylor, Lt. Ferris, ex-Gov. Rodman Price (who, as Lieutenant, raised the first United States flag in California, July 7, 1846), Judge Samuel H. Dickson, of the early newspaper men of Sacramento City,) Col. A. C. Ferris, Col. T. B. Thorpe, Col. Monstery, Gen. James F. Curtis, Gen. Thomas D. Johns, Mr. John Gault, Commander R. Meade, United States Navy, and Commander Kane, of Arctic fame, all of whom and among others who enjoyed the hospitality of the Lelands were Hon. R. H. Strahan, Hon. James H. Coleman, Mr. E. J. Lewis, Mr. N. Sarony, Mr. Mort, M. Bonnet, and others representing the old California team. There was quite a reunion of the hospitable Leland family, Mr. Horace Leland and his sons, Messrs. Lewis Leland, Mr. Warren Leland, Jr., and Mr. "Van" Leland being present to contribute to and participate in the pleasures of the reunion of Californians. A bountiful dinner having been deliberately discussed, order was called by Gen. Gibson, who made an address of congratulation to his guests, a letter of regret from Gen. Grant was read by the Secretary, Mr. Francis D. Clark, from President Hayes, Gen. Sherman, Gov. Irwin of California, Gov. Robinson, "Mark Twain," Gen. Hancock, Mayor Ely, Mr. Peter Dean, president of the society of California Pioneers, Gen. F. J. Lippitt, Gen. Joseph W. Revere, and several others. The regrets of Joaquin Miller were conveyed characteristically as follows:

Gen. Gibson, Francis D. Clark, and others of the Associated Pioneers of California:

I thank you for your kind invitation to dinner at the gathering of your great and good brotherhood, but I am at work among the mines, and do not imagine I have forgotten you or the great gold shore by the vast west sea. A great land, a great people, and a great period in history they have been and are during all that can be said or sung, and my song is still of the Pacific:

By brave mound-builders of the West!—
Why, why should I not love ye! why should know
But I, who on thy peaks of snow
Sang songs the first? I loved ye best;
I build you yet more stern words
Than all proud peoples of the earth.
Yea, I, the rhymer of wild rhymes,
Indifferent of blame or praise,
Still sing of these my native skies
The same wild air in all strange climes—
The same wild, piercing, highland air,
Because—because—in heart, is free.

JOAQUIN MILLER.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1877.

Mayor McKune, of Scranton, then made an address of welcome, in the course of which he said that the determination of the 40 men who stopped the recent riot in Scranton was born of the experience of the early settlers of California. His warm commendation of Gen. Sutter's many superior traits of character met with hearty cheers from his hearers and visibly affected the person to whom they were addressed. Gen. Sutter rose in response to the hearty applause which followed Mayor McKune's speech, but with suppressed voice expressed his inability to respond adequately to the remarks which were so flattering to him, and which he so thoroughly appreciated. Mr. Bayard Taylor was the next speaker called for the toast to the time when first saw San Francisco, in 1849, when there were more vessels in the harbor than muslin houses on the land, when Fremont was living there in a hut, and when the speaker himself slept several nights under the same blanket with the Duke of Sonora. When he last saw Gen. Sutter he was in Monterey, in 1849, after the Constitution had been adopted. There was a dance given in honor of the occasion, and as there were 15 ladies and 120 gentlemen he had taken a strapping Irishman for his lady, and been whirled about until he was breathless. He said that things had all changed since in California, that money was now sought for itself and the miner no longer quoted Horace in the original and read Emerson in his tent. After singing of solos by Mr. W. I. Hill, a speech by Mr. Barry, who was a "Forty-eighter," and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," written by Mr. Upham, in the chorus of which the company joined, the party broke up until evening. At 9 o'clock they gathered again in the large parlor of the Ocean Hotel, and complimentary hop tendered to Gen. Sutter by Messrs. Charles and Warren Leland, Jr. The sides of the ball-room were hung with banners bearing brief sentences in illuminated letters recalling events and persons familiar to all pioneers of California. The dance was kept up with zest until a late hour.

ONE OF THE PARDONED ONES.

The Troy *Times* of the 6th inst. says: "Robert Gahegan, of this city, who was pardoned from the Albany Penitentiary by Gov. Robinson last week, is one of the worst criminals Troy ever produced, and the statement that his pardon was granted with the full knowledge and consent of the District Attorney, and upon the representation of that official that he believed the prisoner innocent of the crime of which he was convicted, is false in every particular. The first intimation District Attorney Wooster had that even an application for pardon had been made in the case of Gahegan was when he saw the announcement of his release. Gahegan was sentenced to four years' imprisonment in 1874 for stealing a span of horses from a resident of Brunswick, and he was given a year additional for attempting to break jail while awaiting trial. His accomplices in the crime were Morrison, who was sentenced to four years in the Penitentiary for the offence, and Charles Young, the notorious horse-thief, who was subsequently sentenced from Washington County for stealing a horse at Salem. The proof against Gahegan was positive. He was traced from this city to Richland, Oswego County, where the horses were found in his possession. He is also under an indictment in Richland for attempting to shoot the officer who arrested him, and a knowledge of the fact that he is at liberty would doubtless incite the Oswego County Sheriff to send for him. Horse-stealing was not Gahegan's first offense. He and Morrison had only been released from the Clinton Prison a short time before they ran off with the Brunswick horses, and when they were captured they were given a short sentence by English capitalists, who were kept at a safe distance by the Police. The Fire Commissioners, who were present during the afternoon, divided their attention between the searchers and the sappers and miners. A small force of firemen were detailed at the ruins during the day, cooling the débris with streams from adjacent fire hydrants.

A subscription list for the relief of the poor people who were rendered homeless by the fire has been started in a drug store on the corner of Tenth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street. Donations were received from the following yesterday: J. Heidenreicht, Jeremiah Harrigan, Frederick Hahne, and Mrs. K. Gebhard.

VIRGINIANS WARMING UP.

EX-GOV. SMITH AND HIS OPPONENT ON THE STUMP TOGETHER—QUARRELING OVER THE QUESTION OF REPUDIATION.

From the Petersburg (Va.) Index-Appeal, Sept. 4.

Ex-Gov. William Smith met his principal opponent, Mr. J. V. Brooke, on the stump, at Markham, contending for the Fauquier-Rappahannock Senatorial District. They discussed the public dog law and the road law, and very bitterly too. Gov. Smith was strong for paying the interest on the debt, while Mr. Brooke was not so sound on that question. The discussion waxed warm, and became severely personal. The Warren *Sentinel*, which gives a long report of the meeting, says:

"As usual, the Governor was quite facetious in his references to Mr. Brooke. He charged Mr. Brooke with want of fealty to the party, and held up the public debt theory as 'repudiation the most damnable.' He defended himself against charges of party infidelity during Know-Nothing times, and championed the Moffett whisky punch as a means of relieving taxation. After speaking two and a half hours, Mr. Brooke interrupted with a notice that he 'would reply elsewhere, as it was evident that he was to be killed off here.' 'Take your crowd and go; I don't care,' said the Governor. Loud calls for Brooke came from the crowd. Smith didn't flinch. His friends swarmed around and said he should finish, and finish he did, although the aspect of affairs was quite serious.

"Mr. Brooke took the stand, and smarting from head to foot under the keen lashes of his opponent, smote back furiously. Several bitter insinuations of 'repudiation of private contracts and of dishonorable connections otherwise,' brought from Gov. Smith the 'lie' as withering as his eloquent tongue can emphasize a comment so blistering.

"In the interest of both gentlemen and of the party, Mr. Jacqueline Marshall implored the gentleman that the personal character of this controversy cease. Mr. Brooke was willing to drop it, and asked Gov. Smith to pledge himself to the arrangement. The Governor was silent, manifestly disinclined to throw away a card which had won for him more than one tremendous political game."

A TRANSATLANTIC CABLE PROJECT.

The Baltimore *Sun* says: "Some time ago the fact was published of the passage of an act of Congress granting to Ferdinand C. Latrobe, Robert Garrett, and William F. Frick the right to connect by cable some point on the coast of Europe with a point to be hereafter decided upon on the shores of the United States. This privilege was sought and obtained in anticipation of the attempt of the Anglo-American Cable Company to smalgamate with the Direct Cable Company, as it had already done with the French Cable Company, and thereby, under the monopoly thus created, raise at will the rate of tolls for the transmission of messages that competition had lowered. It was the hope and the expectation of the American promoters of the new cable enterprise that Baltimore would be one terminus selected for the cable on this side of the Atlantic, and this hope has not yet been abandoned, although the negotiations abroad have taken a different shape. The money required for constructing and laying the cable, it was understood, would be provided by English capitalists, while the American parties were to arrange for the receipt of messages from abroad and their distribution over the land lines. Latterly, however, a French company has entered the field, and, under the auspices of the French Government, proposes to make connection by cable between France and the United States. Of the sum required to lay the cable to the United States a syndicate of Paris bankers have, we are told, subscribed $3,200,000, 'leaving $1,200,000 to be subscribed in Europe and America.' And here we touch the point that is of special interest to Baltimore. As the laying of two new cables, one from England and one from France, and both in competition with the existing Anglo-American monopoly, would be impolitic, and might prove injurious to both undertakings by reducing to too great an extent for profit the number of messages sent through them, negotiations are now pending between the French company and the English capitalists already alluded to looking to joint action, and working under the cable privilege accorded by Congress to Messrs. Garrett, Latrobe, and Frick. It is not yet known how the negotiations will terminate, or whether the shore end of the cable will be landed near Baltimore, as was originally proposed. But efforts are making to bring the cable to this city, and it is to be honed they will succeed."

THE FALL BOOK BUSINESS

SEMI-ANNUAL TRADE SALE.

AN UNUSUAL LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS—THE NEWEST WORKS OF THE BEST AUTHORS TO BE OFFERED—SOME OF THE ATTRACTIONS OF THE SALE.

It is highly probable that the coming Autumn trade sale of books, which will begin on Wednesday, Sept. 19, will be a better, as it certainly will be a larger, one than it has been for years. The book trade reasonably expect that the recent predictions made by all classes of business men of a better immediate future will be realised to some extent at this sale, which anticipates the holiday season, and there are indications that they have made their preparations with some confidence that there is to be a larger and more generous demand for their goods than has been made at several recent sales. The number of contributors is greater by far than has ever been announced before in this country, about 50 leading houses having asked for space on the tables of Messrs. Leavitt & Co. The sale will take place at Clinton Hall, Ascor-place, beginning on Wednesday, Sept. 19, at 9 o'clock A. M., and continuing daily until Thursday, Sept. 27.

The first day

CURRENT LITERATURE.

WHAT IS NATURE?

What thing is nature? well I don't
Assume to make a clatter,
Like Hegel, Hamilton, and Comte,
Concerning mind and matter.

Yet I have had my thoughts at times;
And since you ask the question,
I'll tell you what I think in rhymes
That won't hurt your digestion:

Nature is growth, a coming forth
Into new fashion ever,
Of that whose substance knows no birth,
Whose virtue dieth never.

What substance? that which to define
My gasping reason smothers;
But what is best I call divine,
And worship God with others.

You're a materialist? not at all;
If I should seek to find
The best name for what best I call,
I'd rather call it mind.

And mind is one, and what we call
The many is but one,
As million rays shoot from the ball
Of th' light-evolving sun.

But not to dogmas I incline;
And think me not unwise,
Who fear and love, but not define
The Power that shapes the skies.

And you, Sir Doctor, are a fool,
With logical appliance,
That would take God into your school,
And teach Him terms of science;

And talk of nature, God, and man
With technic demonstration,
As if yourself had sketched the plan
Of the boundless, vast creation;

And dress mean thoughts in phrases grand,
And prove with solemn chatter
That you have got, in your clumsy hand,
Two things called mind and matter.

Go to! you know not this nor that;
Man has no measuring rod
For nature, force, and law, and what
The wisest men call God.

For law and life and all the course
Of lovely shifting nature,
All but the play of one wise Force,
Which Moses called Creator.

Think on your knees: 'tis better so
Than without wings to soar;
What blinking reason strains to know
We find when we adore.

—JOHN STUART BLACKIE.

THE LAST OF THE SEASON.

I.

There could be no doubt as to the fact. She drove by me in the Park, and bowed—an actual bona fide bow. For several months I had endeavored to catch her eye, and now she had graciously inclined her head and smiled upon me sweetly as I leaned airily on a Park railing. I glanced round to see whether any one was envying me, and felt disappointed because my good fortune had been witnessed only by a diminutive street boy and an unsympathic life guardsman. But no matter, she had bowed and I was triumphant.

She was neither young, beautiful, nor sylph-like. As far as I knew, she was neither wealthy nor witty. Her fascination lay in her *entourage*; in a word, she was "in society."

My step was light and my pulses bounded with honest pride as I strutted to the Club to calm my bubbling spirits with a cigar. Entering the vestibule, I was handed a letter, or rather a sheet of note paper, so fashioned as to serve as letter and envelope in one. Its ends were open, and it carried a halfpenny stamp. The address was correct—"F. Killjoy, Esq., Geranium Club, St. James-street." Hm! who could my parsimonious correspondent be?

I tore open the missive, and glanced at the writing.

"Holy Blue!" I cried, and sank into the hall porter's seat. "This is too sudden." The note-paper fell from my fingers to the tiled floor, and a host of fond anticipations crowded into my brain. There it lay, my admission into society, until I picked it up, once more to gaze upon its enchanting but scratchy characters.

MR. KILLJOY:
DOWAGER VISCOUNTESS DAWLISH
At Home.
4 to 7.
To meet the Patagonian Ambassador.
200 Park-street, July 20.

Meet the Patagonian Ambassador to-morrow, drink tea, and eat strawberries from 4 o'clock till 7! Not a particularly invigorating way of spending an afternoon, perhaps; but then I had never seen a Patagonian.

The arrival of these Antipodean curiosities had given a mild fillip to the languishing season. The end of all things fashionable was at hand. The Eton and Harrow match had been played, Patti had sung for her benefit at Covent Garden, right honorable members were yawning on ministerial benches, and all of us were panting for sea breezes or mountain air. Indeed, the best people were leaving town when the Patagonians took up their abode at the Alexandra Hotel, and became the heroes of the fortnight. But upon the first appearance of these stolid savages, even the jaded Parisians turned up for one last flicker, and half a dozen afternoons and three garden parties were given in order that certain ladies might keep up their reputations as successful stalkers of lions.

Not the least conspicuous among these huntresses was the lady who bowed to me in the Park.

Selina, Viscountess Dawlish, was an exemplary woman, who, having achieved a position after years of persistent fighting, was not likely to lose it through lack of energy or tact. A quarter of a century ago she had been married to an impecunious peer, who needed a stud with her money, and galloped into the Bankruptcy Court in due course. The daughter of a cotton-spinner and the wife of a Viscount, Selina was not likely to forget what was due to her new-fangled dignity. She was quietly ignored at first by the great ladies of society, and in her turn she fiercely snubbed those unfortunates who courted her smiles. But she was young, had intelligence, resource, and, what was worth both put together, good taste. She carried herself modestly and demurely before the women into whose houses she coveted admission, and never flirted but in her own boudoir. In course of time, she was looked upon as an amiable and harmless little person who could oblige a friend, keep a secret, and never encourage a husband or a son by idle or premeditated coquetry. To the men she was always a sympathetic friend, an artful and successful flatterer, who was ever ready with advice, the result of a good memory and better tact. Then she started pleasant little dinners of eight at a round table, and took care that the dullness of "high life" was always enlivened by the presence and conversation of wittier inhabitants of an inferior sphere. An Attorney-General, if sufficiently engaging, might be met at Park-street; the last popular novelist, and even the adapter of a naughty comedy from the French, would occasionally be bidden and be glad to come. These dinners became successes. The great ladies knew that if they dined with Selina they would be amused and flattered by the Bohemians without running the slightest risk of encountering the females of that kind—a wholesome and very natural horror of whom exists in the patrician lady's bosom. So Selina, Viscountess Dawlish, became tolerable, presently popular, and was finally accepted as a partner or shareholder in the profits and the joys which an established position in "the beautiful world" affords.

We of the Geranium knew all about Lady Dawlish; how she had been left a widow without even the melancholy satisfaction of being mother to a peer, how her three daughters were still unmarried, though, as their intimate friends asserted, they were old enough and willing. We remembered the story about the Honorable Sybil and the young Marquis of Teddington; for although scarcely a member of the Geranium was in society, there wasn't one who did not affect to know the private doings of every one who was.

It was just at the commencement of the season, some time in April, I think, that I was introduced to Lady Dawlish. Young Temple, of the Grenadiers, presented me, almost by accident, I must confess. It was in the vestibule at Covent Garden, on the night of Albani's first appearance this year, and there was a terrible crush inside, for it was raining Niagara without. I was making my way through the crowd when "Lady Dawlish's carriage stops the way," was shouted from the door. The poor lady and two of her daughters were jammed in by the crowd unable to reach their brougham, and certain that in a few seconds the vehicle would be ordered on by the Police, and to return for at least three-quarters of an hour.

"I say, Killjoy," and a man I knew slightly tapped me on the shoulder, "do me a favor." I was willing, of course.

"Give your arm to Miss Dawlish, and push through the crowd. Aunt, let me introduce Mr. Killjoy—Lady Dawlish."

She bowed, so did the daughters. Charlie Temple marched away with a lady on each arm, and I followed escorting a third. The carriage was reached just as the coachman was ordered to drive on by the official, and I was rewarded by three slight bows. There was nothing very impressive or winning about these bows, but they were distinctly symptoms of grateful recognition, on the part of these aristocrats, of my prompt and chivalrous courtesy.

"Much obliged," said Temple curtly. "Have a weed?"

"Thanks," I answered. "I didn't know you were related to the Dawlishes."

"Oh lor' yes. Ta-ta." And he jumped into hansom and vanished.

I must confess that, although I have had occasion to admire and be grateful to Lieutenant and Captain Charles Walsingham Temple his behavior on that occasion did not inspire me with many symptoms of violent regard. I had been treated just like a play-bill—I was wanted, I was used, I was thrown aside. Two nights afterward I tried a smile and Lady Dawlish's eye, but she didn't or wouldn't see me. I met her at a flower-show in Regent's Park, but never a glance did I get; at Lord's I passed her carriage three times—once I am certain she looked at me—she took me for somebody else, very possibly; but she recollected in time, and turned aside to some lobster salad. So the season sped on, and I, who am considered an acquisition in Kensington and a *parti* in Bayswater, was ignored and snubbed in Mayfair.

But at last, at the end of the season, I am rewarded with a smile at an afternoon party. No doubt she had failed to notice me—perhaps she is short-sighted. To be sure she is; does her ladyship not carry a gold-rimmed *pince-nez* on the arch of her Roman nose?

Just as I am leaving the Club to return to my rooms to dress for the evening, old Thomas, a half-pay Indian officer, stops me.

"Will you make the fourth in a rubber to-morrow afternoon at four, Killjoy?"

"No," answer I, trying to impart a tone of regret into my voice. "No, I'm engaged; promised to go to Lady Dawlish's. Very sorry!"

"A-a-ah!" muttered my friend, and he chuckled to his idiotic old self. "She's at it again this year, eh? But, by the way, you are a distinguished novelist—hm! Ah! well, don't let them flatter you too much, or you'll be married before you get a shot at the grouse."

Could it be true? I burned for literary fame as one of the paths toward social distinction. Was it possible that that awful novel which had cost me a year to write, £200 to publish, and, after the criticisms appeared, as many sleepless nights through which to repent—could these three much-maligned volumes be appreciated by one individual, and that individual the æsthetic Lady Dawlish?

Delicious thought! and I revelled in it.

II.

Five o'clock, and no Patagonians!

I could see that the generally expressionless countenance of Lady Dawlish was puckered with anxiety, although her manner was calm, that her eyes constantly wandered to the door even when she was smiling to a compliment from a Bulgarian Christian who had come to London for English sympathy and sovereigns.

The Honorable Sybil was mildly flirting with an Austrian attaché, in the back drawing-room. Charlie Temple was yawning on a settee not far off, and I, not knowing a soul, was standing stiff and defiant against the wall, trying to look bored, but in reality marking the features and endeavoring to catch the title of every ancient lady in the room.

My reception half an hour ago had been gracious enough. "So *good* of you to come, Mr. Killjoy," Lady Dawlish had simpered; "you must be as amusing as possible, mind; and shall I introduce you?—but of course you know everyone in the room."

I then shook hands with Sybil, and bowed across the piano to Araminta and Olivia. The damsels returned to my respectful salutation inclinations of their heads, as if they wished to be civil but could not, and went on with their gossip.

A Herr somebody had strummed a sonata on the grand piano, and a little snub-nosed Frenchwoman had sung a Parisian love song with much *chic* and go. I had swallowed three cups of tea, not because I was thirsty, but for want of somebody to talk to, and every one was anxious to see the Patagonians.

Presently Lady Millefleurs arrived, exquisitely decorated by Worth. She was a gushing little person, and talked as fast as a cataract.

"Dear Lady Dawlish, so *kind* of you to give us this treat;" and the little woman glanced round the room, and included myself in her observation. "But," she added in a lower key, "I am horribly disappointed—he seems quite civilized and commonplace!"

"Hush," whispered Lady Dawlish, and took her aside.

I comprehended the Millefleurs' chagrin. She had come to see a Patagonian, and, as I was the only outsider in the room, she had very naturally taken me for the interesting object of her visit. The fact was ludicrous, but annoying; I felt humiliated, and began to wish myself in the smoking-room of the Geranium. Park-street was after all by no means as pleasant as Bayswater.

Presently, Sybil advanced and made herself pleasant. She is not an unattractive girl; she has full gray eyes and a figure which might be called graceful but for a certain inflexibility of outline which shows itself even through her morning toilet. I once heard a man say that the Honorable Sybil had many good points; I began to realize that she had too many.

On the other hand, she has that indescribable air of good breeding which does not reveal itself in the selection of words which are generally commonplace enough, but rather in the confidence and easy delivery with which they are uttered.

"Been ridin' to-day, Mr. Killjoy?" asked she winningly, sinking gracefully into a settee.

Now, the fact is, that I do not show myself to advantage on horseback. Not but that I am a skilful and energetic rider, but it has pleased Providence during the last few years to add a certain rotundity to my once symmetrical waist. I have a keen sense of the ridiculous; I do not ride in the Park.

"No, Miss Dawlish; I was rather better employed."

"Oh, yes? playin' pool?"

"No; writing."

"Oh, indeed?"

Then, wishing to give her a notion of my importance, I added, "I was writing at my book. Another novel."

"I didn't know you were clever," said she.

"How nice?" And Miss Sybil turned aside to conceal a yawn, as I thought.

But after the yawn or the blush she took more interest in me. She knew I was a Worcestershire man, of course: should I be there for the shooting, or should I remain late in Scotland?

All this was delightful. I wasn't at all certain that my cousin, the head of our family, would invite me down to the shooting; in fact, I generally passed my August, September, and October at the seaside—Trouville, Scarborough, Dieppe, and Brighton. Still, I was not going to confess that I didn't go the round of at least a dozen good houses in the visiting season. In fact, I rather gave her to understand that I did.

But she didn't seem impressed. Of course, why should she?

Presently there is a stir at the door, and a stately menial announces—

"His Excellency Señor Don Emmanuel de Todos Santos."

Upon which all look as if the Señor Don were the very last person they cared to see, instead of being the interesting and intelligent foreigner they had met to stare at.

Lady Dawlish steps toward the door, but judge her disappointment. Instead of a procession of half a dozen stalwart and gigantic Patagonians, a rotund little personage clad in a dress coat, morning waistcoat, and trousers, and carrying half a dozen decorations at his button holes, smiles and bobs to the company at the door.

His native tongue is bastard Portugese, his French is unintelligible, of English he does not know a word; in short, the Patagonians, not being able to agree on an Ambassador to St. James', had hired a foreigner and sent him to London with a Patagonian retinue.

Señor Don Emmanuel looked remarkably like a thief, and very probably was one. Appearances were decidedly against him, and his intellectual endowments, owing possibly to inability on his part to illustrate them, were hard to find.

In point of fact he was a social failure; and as British investors did not seize with alacrity the chances of immediate and permanent profit which he offered them through a State loan, Don Emmanuel was regarded by his stalwart employers as a financial failure likewise. But at the time I describe the Patagonians had not found him out.

So as "the object" proved less interesting even than the outsider, and as the visitors were more or less tired of each other—the season had been long and eventful—Lady Dawlish's drawing-room in the course of half an hour was nearly empty. I drank another cup of tea, shot down my shirt cuffs, and prepared to depart.

"Don't go, Mr. Killjoy, unless you have an appointment," said Lady Dawlish, guessing my intention. "I want two words with you. You know my daughter Olivia, I think?" and her ladyship swept to the other end of the room, leaving me face to face with Olivia. Now this young lady is only just "out." She lacks the ease, the imperturbability, the *savoir-vivre* of her elder sister, goes in for being thought clever, says smart things, and is invariably rude. She evidently thought me a dolt and "bad form," and her opinion did not excite my tongue into any of the clever repartees I always keep in stock. If I had met her at Bayswater I should have been master of the dialogue in a trice. But in Park-street the peerage awed me, and instead of rejoining with epigram I feebly moaned in platitudes.

Presently Lady Dawlish came back. "Mr. Killjoy, will you excuse ceremony and go with us to the opera—Her Majesty's; it is the last night but one?"

Heavens! how my heart leaped! Olivia, taken off her guard, almost started with surprise. I accepted the invitation, of course, and hurried off to my chambers to dress. I shall never be able to adequately describe that evening at the opera. True, town was rather empty, consequently my luck was the less envied and my joy thereby lessened; but I sat in a peeress' box behind Sybil's chair, with Lady Dawlish occasionally favoring me with a smile or a word, Olivia considerably, and smiled once or twice when I said a good thing. She never laughed, and I was secretly chagrined at the time, for I felt that either she knew the source of the joke or didn't trouble herself with the application thereof. I could never make her understand what an original person I was. In fact, I found out my mistake. In houses ruled by people like Lady Dawlish it is worse than a crime to be clever. Envious, hateful, malicious, and uncharitable you may be at convenient seasons, but witty—never. Wit sounds professional, and Dawlishes leave all such qualities to the adventurers who live by them.

At that period, only a month or so ago, there was something about Sybil attractive enough. She dressed well and in perfect taste, and gradually one forgot all about her points. Then she had a voice, and sang with plenty of execution and finish, but with little sympathy. She reflected high credit on her instructors, but the applause she received at the conclusion of a song was due rather to a sense of relief on the part of the listener than from any sympathetic chord the singer might have touched. Despite this failing, of which she was mightily proud, Sybil had admirers, and had every right to them.

During the week following I met my interesting and aristocratic friends on several occasions. It is not extraordinary how easily opportunities for "accidental" meetings may be obtained when both sides are parties to the accident. At a water-party at Twickenham, at a dinner at Skindle's, and at a cricket match at Prince's, I enjoyed the society of Lady Dawlish, and the commonplace but pleasant conversation of the Honorable Sybil. I began also to find myself appreciated on the score of my intellect and accomplishments. Lady Dawlish, when at a loss for a word or in want of a simile, would turn to Mr. Killjoy, "who was so clever, and whose judgment was always so sound," or would subtly flatter me by bantering me with my extravagance when I brought her a bit of blue china out of my own collection, which, by the way, I had inherited. By degrees I began to feel as much at home in Park-street as I used to feel in Bayswater. Her ladyship was sympathetic, indulgent even, and Sybil, when she was not singing, was gracious, and mildly interesting. Moreover, she has an undeniable ankle; I know this, because she flirts more with her feet than with her fan. In more respects than one, I am a man of acute observation.

So a fortnight passed: we had reached the first week of August, and still Lady Dawlish had not made up her mind where to go for the next month. Sybil hated Limerick, in which country she possessed a small property, and Lady Dawlish objected to Homburg, Sybil's paradise, as too expensive. Pending a definite resolution, they remained in town. One obstacle to my comfort was removed. Charlie Temple had taken himself away.

"Poor boy!" said Lady Dawlish one evening, referring to him. "He is very fond of Sybil, as I dare say you know, Mr. Killjoy, but what can I do? He has only £500 a year and his pay, and I have told Sybil over and over again I positively cannot increase her portion of £10,000. The attachment, of course, is absurd, for I cannot afford to keep a son-in-law, however nice he may be."

I sympathized with her ladyship as deeply as I was able.

"I have no right to bore you with family matters, Mr. Killjoy, but it is so pleasant to have a friend in whose discretion you can rely, and we poor women sadly want advice and support."

I consoled her, and suggested all sorts of wild and impossible schemes for the amelioration of humanity generally and herself particularly.

"Always good and thoughtful, dear Mr. Killjoy," and her ladyship pressed my hand and turned away to shed a tear. Great Love! how I had wronged this woman! I had thought her wily and worldly; I found her pure, womanly, tender, appreciative, sympathetic. I called at Park-street all the oftener after this little scene, and spent quiet evenings from 9:30 till 11 over chess and weak tea—"So much better for a young man than a club," as Lady Dawlish observed.

Thus I found myself drifting into matrimony; for though I never was passionately attached to Sybil, I felt that the tepid regard which I bore her might ripen into good fellowship, and that her position and family were matters of which I was sufficiently proud. My station of life could afford to disregard. True, she never exerted herself to convince me that I had gained any mastery over her virgin affections, and, with the exception of that peculiarity before alluded to, she laid no violent siege either to my vanity or my heart.

Still things could not go on like this for ever. My visits were interrupted either by mere civility or anxiety as to the physical and moral condition of the Dawlish family. My constant attendance in Park-street would be noticed—was noticed very likely, and some termination must be arrived at. Should I implore the Honorable Sybil to marry me, or should I ask Olivia, or, happier thought still, should I wed the Viscountess herself?

When I put the question to myself, I discovered that Sybil was the nearest and of all others dearest. Her dainty slippers and clocked ankles had conquered even my antipathy to her voice. My senses had been won through the eyes, although my ears vainly protested against the victory.

One evening we sat in the drawing-room in Park-street after dinner. Night was falling, and we enjoyed that delicious twilight which to persons who have dined well suggests precisely the train of thought that each dinner is fondest of reveling in. Lady Dawlish was presumably dozing in an easy chair; Sybil, who had been engaged in stitching at some feminine frippery, reclined, "languishing and lazy," in a low settee, near which I had placed myself. I had been talking to her in my most poetic and unintelligible vein, and she was busily occupied in combining my thoughts or had fallen asleep in pondering over them. To this day I know not which. She had not been singing, and I felt that she was very dear to me indeed. There is an ecstacy too eloquent for words—too sacred even to be broken by a sigh. At that moment I enjoyed that ecstacy.

But twilight is destroyed by the approach of wax candles and cups of tea.

"A letter for your ladyship," said the menial.

"Ah! from Charlie Temple," returned Lady Dawlish, regarding the hand-writing. As the lady spoke her daughter Sybil started and began to labor at her frippery once more.

I saw her ladyship's face fall as she read her letter. Then her marble forehead was puckered with frowns, and she colored with passion. I watched her with anxiety, for I felt that ill tidings were forthcoming. The letter was contained in a few lines written on the front page; for her ladyship, after scanning them, folded the paper carefully, replaced it in the envelope, and sat gazing before her with her hands clasped upon her lap. Sybil was evidently alarmed. At last, after an ominous silence, her mother spoke.

"So, Mr. Killjoy, you are an imposter."

"I beg your pardon, Lady Dawlish," I cried.

"An imposter, Sir, neither more nor less. Read that letter."

Sybil shivered, and walked to the window. I read the letter.

Phœnix Club, Dublin.

MY DEAR AUNT: You will be delighted to know that I have got the appointment I applied for, —it adds something to my pay, and means promotion. By the way, I think you are making a mistake about your friend Killjoy. He is not the Killjoy of Worcester, but a retired Lieutenant of Militia, and a great ass to boot. But of course you have found out both these facts long ago.

Your affectionate nephew,
C. W. TEMPLE.

The reference was hardly complimentary to myself, but I was more dazed than surprised. Then I turned the letter over and read more manuscript. I made up my mind at once.

"Well, Sir, what have you to answer to the charge?"

"I have only to say, Lady Dawlish, that I never presented myself to you in borrowed plumes. I have not mentioned even the name of my distant relation."

"Stuff" cried her ladyship; "you know as well as I do that unless you were a member of a county family, or a man of genius, I should never have admitted you here. And pregnning on the mistake I was goose enough to make, you have endeavored to engage the affections of my daughter."

"Madam?"

"Don't answer me, you monster of hazard, but, M. de Souvré, go gently to work, I beseech of you." A veil may be drawn over the painful scene which followed. Next day the young King went to see his mother, who, at her son's approach, rose and made him a low curtsey. "Oh! Madam," quoth he, "show me less respect, and do not have me whipped." Louis may have heaved a sigh of regret if he was ever told in his infancy of the honorable post of vicarious whipper to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, which was once an institution at the Scottish Court, and which in his brother of Great Britain's days had been no sinecure. More than one writer has made merry over this singular method of imparting knowledge to the youthful James; but if one is to judge by results, it succeeded admirably, for there is no doubt that the British Solomon was a fine scholar. Apropos of James' proficiency in classical knowledge, Bouhier in his *Souvenirs* relates an anecdote which seems to show that Gondomar was hardly so good a diplomatist as some historians have been inclined to give him credit for being. He was talking with the King in Latin, and making numerous mistakes, at each of which James laughed outright. The Spanish Ambassador at length lost his temper, and said: "The Latin I speak is the Latin of a King, and that of your Majesty is the Latin of a pedant."—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

SPECULATIONS IN REGARD TO THE POPE'S SUCCESSOR.—It would be throwing away a sentence to speculate on the prospects of this or that Cardinal occupying the chair of St. Peter when the fisherman's ring has been taken from the finger of Pio Nono, and broken in pursuance of the custom which has prevailed from remote antiquity; but it may be worth while to add that it is in the power of the Pope, with the concurrence of the Cardinals, to alter the mode of election in any way that may be deemed necessary in the interests of the Church, to shorten the usual nine days' notice, or to transfer the conclave from Rome to Malta, Avignon, or Paris. There is nothing sacred in the rules and regulations of Gregory, except so far as they are convenient and suited to the circumstances of the Church and of the time. They have been modified and altered time after time, and may of course be modified and altered again. Gregory IX., by a stroke of his pen, suspended every existing regulation on the subject of papal elections, set the Cardinals free from the observance of any obligations they might have sworn to in accordance with prescription, and specially empowered them not merely to meet for election on his decease, whenever it might seem convenient, but to nominate by simple majority. The memorable exercise of papal authority, constituting a true coup d'état, stands justified, as Mr. Cartwright says in his interesting work on *Papal Conclaves*, by the approving voice of all ecclesiastical authorities, who have accepted it without one observation conveying an insinuation of usurpation against the Pope for doing what he did on this occasion. He dealt with a special emergency, as the Council of Constance did, by the application of measures drawn from the inspiration of the moment, and without slavish deference for precedent, and in both cases the result proved the wisdom of such bold action. A more recent and far more pointed precedent for an instrument such as Pius IX. has been supposed to have secretly made, is furnished in certain provisions taken by Pius VI. to secure the free election of a successor when he found himself exposed to personal violence at the hands of the French Republicans; and Mr. Cartwright adds, on the authority of one who was admitted to Gregory XVI.'s special confidence, that his Holiness left behind him a document under his own hand, empowering the Cardinals to proceed to an immediate election on his demise if they saw danger to the free action of conclave in observance of the traditional formalities. Of course, what has been done may be done again, and probably will be done; but the contest will arise this time, if it arises at all, between the civil and the ecclesiastical power, and that contest will turn upon the right of the Imperial powers to veto upon the choice of a Pope, if the Pope is to be recognized by the Roman Catholic powers. This veto is supposed to represent, and does, I believe, represent, the ancient right of the Roman Emperors at Constantinople to be consulted in the election of the Patriarch of the Tiber, because the Pope in primitive times was elected to rule over the people and partly by the priesthood of Rome, and till the time of Charlemagne his appointment was not complete till it had been confirmed by the imperial power on the Bosphorus. When Charles received from the people of Rome, through the hands of the Patriarch, the crown of the world, he received it with the sandals and chlamys of a Roman noble, and received it with all the rights of the ancient Emperors; and this right of veto upon the nomination of the Pope was one of them. The popular mode of election continued till the time of Hildebrand, and the existing constitution of the papacy is his work. It was at his suggestion that the College of Cardinals was erected into an ecclesiastical senate, and that all the electoral rights of the people and priesthood were transferred into their hands. But even Hildebrand had not the audacity to override the rights of the sovereign who had deposed three Popes, placed St. Peter's ring on his own finger, filled the Papal throne time after time with his own nominees, and compelled Roman Deputies to appear at his court, just like Ambassadors from other bishoprics, in order to have a successor named to them by imperial authority; and accordingly the bull decreeing that the election of Popes should in future be held to appertain to the Cardinal Bishop's who officiate for the Metropolitan and the Cardinal clerks, "and the remainder of the clergy and people, tender but their acquiescence in the election," contains a proviso "saving the honor and reverence due to our beloved son Henry, at present King, and who, with God's favor, it is to be hoped will become Emperor, as likewise to his successors, who have personally acquired this right from the Apostolical See." This is the historical foundation of the veto, or at least the only foundation that I have been able to trace in the published works upon the conclave; and on the principle upon which Henry III. exercised his veto, the Kaiser of to-day will, I presume, claim to exercise his veto, or to interdict communion between the prelates of Germany and the Bishop of Rome. Of course, if the Kaiser is allowed a veto, the King of Italy will claim one too, as a Roman Imperium once more resident in Rome, and if that claim is allowed, the independence and freedom of the Cardinals will be as much a figure of speech as the independence of the Pope or of the Porte. The papacy seeing this, is, it is said, preparing in the coming conclave to ignore the vetos all round, and to appeal to the Catholic powers to defend the See of St. Peter if Germany or Italy challenges the election of the Pope. Prince Bismarck, in a circular note sent out in the Spring of 1872, pointed out to the powers of Europe that since the Pope claims to be the infallible head of the Church, it is necessary for the States which recognize the Pope to examine for themselves into his person and his election, and in order to do this the Prince contends that the chief powers of Europe should be invested with some control over the legitimacy of the election, to the extent of deciding whether the elected Pope should be admitted to exercise even his purely ecclesiastical rights. That question was raised again in 1875, and it is likely to be raised once more, and to be raised in a very pressing form, when Pio Nono has "run his course and sleeps in blessings."—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

MURAT IN RUSSIA.—When Napoleon rushed back to Paris as fast as horses could draw him in order that he might himself tell the story of his discomfiture, he thought fit to select the King of Naples, from among all his Marshals, to take the command of the retreating force. As was usual with him, he thought out everything that was likely to happen, and left Murat instructions accordingly. No man, perhaps, ever more patiently provided for the prosecution of a design, or took more careful account of the probable accidents which might supervene; but when he had once taken this trouble he expected not only that his officers would minutely conform to directions, but also that nature, accident, every circumstance, should keep strictly within the range of his provision; and he was fearfully angry if things took an unexpected turn, and he invariably vented his wrath on some officer, although it may have been the elements or the outfall of events that disappointed him. It was Murat's supreme ill-fortune that immediately after the Emperor's departure (5th December) the thermometer descended to a point unprecedented at that season, and rendered the execution of his orders impossible. There were 27 degrees (I presume of the Centigrade thermometer) of frost. So far were the wretched forces from having at length surmounted the extreme horrors of the retreat, that at Wilna all the horrors recommenced in an aggravated degree. A division of 10,000 men was in eight days reduced to 3,000 without having seen an enemy or received a stroke save from the elements. In one night all the artillery horses were frozen to death, as they stood, with their harness on, and just as they had stood in life. Half the drivers died of cold the same night; the other half came to put their horses in motion, could not stir them, and at last found they were all dead. Before the retreat could be continued the Russian cannon was heard in the rear. Murat himself seemed to care as little for cold as for cannon-shot. He turned out at the first hint of danger from the enemy, and he would have led on in the same gallant style as ever; but nine-tenths of his miserable force were paralyzed by the cold. Their arms literally dropped from their hands. The few exceptionally hardy men who could still move fled as they best could, leaving their comrades to the mercy of the Winter and the enemy. These frost-bitten wretches were stripped, and in various ways afflicted by Cossacks and others. The enemy was never 12 hours' march behind the rear-guard, (Ney,) and there was neither rest nor refreshment for days. Artillery, baggage, and the imperial treasure were abandoned. Except that they still took with them a few horses, nothing remained of the survivors but the tatters and arms which they carried. The line of the flight was covered with corpses, and with cold-stricken beings who had laid down never to rise again. These details are in the highest degree horrible, and it is a pain to dwell upon them; but it is right that we should sometimes meditate on scenes like these, and not exclusively on the trifle, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war."—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE GONDOLA.—The boat is required to draw but little water, to carry considerable weight, to shelter its passengers, to move lightly, stop instantly, turn as on a pivot, glide serpent-like out and in of any cranny, and, generally speaking, to obey not so much an order as a hint. The man is at once rower and steersman, coachman, man servant, and guide, with more than the cumulative intelligence of these combined functionaries; bound also to know every pile in the waters and every iron ring in the walls, and warranted not to take up more room than that he stands on. In short—for here the matrimonial idea again interferes—man and boat are in some sort one. If the form of the gondola has been as curiously adjusted to its purposes of swift obedience as that of a bird's wing, the skill of the man has been equally educated to propel, guide, and control. The gondolier is not an overtaxed son of Adam; his work is not so heavy as so dexterous. It is distributed equally through his muscular system, employing the whole frame, from the tip of the toe, as they express themselves, to that of the longest hair on the head. This distribution of labor consists in its division—arms and legs alternately taking the work, and even each leg alternately. The work is done by poise as much or more than by strength; the weight of the body as much as its effort gives the impulse. As the gondolier leans his whole person upon the water, the palm of the hand presses, instead of pulling the oar; as he retires back the fingers lightly hold it. Standing to his work, on the highest part of his boat, with one foot directly behind the other, he seems to taper to a point, and that point to rest, in a foreshortened view of the boat, on a speck, so that with arms outstretched the man appears to be skimming the surface. Nor is the general aspect devoid of the grace inseparable from all finely balanced action; the tall, slim gondolier—for there is not a fat gondolier to be seen—in full swing of his work, recalling nothing so closely as the eager figure of the classic charioteer urging his coursers in the antique race. Let us speak of the gondolier rightly in the singular number, for one man is strictly all that is needed; the second is for pomp and extra speed. It would be a grave slander on the boat if it needed, even when heavily laden, to serve more than one master, and this one, as he stands on the poop of his little vessel, overlooks that and all before him. For this purpose the "*felze*," as the black cabin in the centre is called, must be low enough for him to see over it. His passengers enter by two steps at the prow end. The prow itself is terminated by a beak, or rather flat sheet of bright steel, of curious shape, and towering to a considerable height—an ornament of ancient derivation, yet an ornament strictly subordinate to use. For by this *ferro*, as it is called, the gondolier steers, and under whatever bridge or cavern this passes, he knows that his *felze* will pass too. Another feature of the gondola, characteristic of a necessity contingent on tortuous windings, sudden turns, narrow canals, and crowded navigation—such as now happily prevails in Venice—is the "*forcola*," or crooked piece of tough walnut wood, against which the oar works. This is no row-lock, as with us, confining the instrument, and apt to break with its sudden and violent movement; the Venetian oar must be as free as he who wields it; ready to leap from its place, to reverse the action, or to spin the vessel round in a moment. We can conceive no greater astonishment to fill the human breast than that of a true Venetian gondolier, born and bred on the water, which is an almost indispensable condition, at the sight of an "Oxford eight" at once in smooth water and strong labor, straining and pulling at their oars with an expenditure of strength which wrecks many a fine constitution. The reason that can induce strong men to be content in the first place to sit at their work and chat with their backs to the goal: to be driven backward, and to all intents blindfold, they know not whither, at the mercy of a steersman, himself an extra weight, who can hardly see over their heads—the reason for this apparent waste and misapplication of labor it would be hard to make "Toni" understand.—*The Edinburgh Review.*

SHEPHERDS ON THE DOWNS.—The English shepherds generally—certainly he of the South Downs—is almost unique, resembling in nowise, save in name, the herdsman of other countries. These are all, more or less, brought into contact at times with the outer world. The Scotch shepherd's or drover's life is full of travel and incident; the Swiss herdsman has, as it were, to be perpetually on the defense against the stupendous forces of nature—the hurricane, the avalanche, the snow-drift, the torrent. He who tends sheep in the wilds of the Antipodes, or on the prairies of the American Continent, is usually their owner; they are his wealth and substance, and he must be prepared to do, and often does, battle for his own life and theirs, as he drives his enormous flocks over leagues of pathless waste, mounted and armed to the teeth. The Oriental shepherd is still, even as we know him in Biblical records, frequently a warrior, potentate, chieftain, and leader of his tribe. But yonder weather-beaten elderly man, whom we see in our rambles over the Downs, is being entirely apart from all these; he has probably never, even in these days of railroads, gone 20 miles from that village in the hollow where he was born. "Wars and rumors of wars" affect not him more than they did his ancestors; they touch not his occupation, for, if that be not peaceful, it is nothing, it is gone. For the greater part of his time he may sit, as Shakespeare says, and

"Carve out dials quaintly, point by point;
Thereby to see the minutes how they run;"

And he may say,

"When this is known, then to divide the times;
So many hours must I tend my flock;
So many hours must I take my rest;
So many hours must I contemplate;
So many hours must I sport myself."

Little enough forsooth, however, can be his sport. Beyond the trapping of a few dozen wheatears with springes set in the turf, between the middle of July and end of August, the search for plover's eggs in the Spring, the marking of the hare in her form, or the mole and rabbit in their burrows, his *délassements* do not go; yet he is content to spend his days in that narrow world, which, arched by the gray English sky, is bounded southward by the straight horizon of the sea, and east, west, and north by rolling Downs.—*London Society.*

PARTIAL TO DOGS.—The Earl of Bridgewater lived in Paris during the last century, where the circumstances we narrate took place. He was a miserable-looking little man, unable to walk without the support of two lackeys. He had an immense fortune, which he spent in gratifying every caprice. Was a book lent him, it was regarded as the representative of its owner, and returned in the Earl's landau, occupying the place of honor and attended by four footmen in costly livery, who handed it to the astonished owner. His carriage was frequently to be seen filled with dogs, his special pets. On the feet of these dogs he bestowed as much attention as though they were unfortunate human beings; he ordered them boots, for which he paid as dearly as for his own. Not caring to entertain his own kind at the table, few people dined with him. Still, covers were daily laid for a dozen, served by suitable attendants. At this table he received, and dined with no less than 12 favorite dogs, who seemed to comprehend the compliment paid them, as they occupied their chairs with decorum, each with its white napkin tied round its neck. They were so trained that should any, by an instinct of appetite, transgress any rule of good manners, he was banished from the table, and degraded to an ante-chamber, where he picked his bone in mortification, his place remaining empty until he had earned his master's pardon.—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE FIRST RUSSIAN SECRET SOCIETY.—The first Russian secret society was formed about the year 1816, under the title of the "Union of Salvation," and was composed chiefly of officers of the Guards. Its professed aim was to struggle for the common weal, to aid in carrying out all beneficial measures of the Government and all useful private undertakings, and to oppose evil of every kind—especially the malpractices of the officials. In 1818 it was reorganized on the model of the German Tugendbund, and received the new name of "Union for the Public Welfare." Under this new form it proposed to itself—beside the vague aim of assisting the Government in all beneficial measures—certain definite objects, the principal of which was the obtaining of representative institutions. In the years 1819 and 1820 its members rapidly increased, till nearly all the young nobles who had any pretensions to being "civilized" and "liberal" were in more or less intimate relations with it. Though it was in form and organization an illicit secret society, it had little or nothing of the nature of a conspiracy, and the great majority of the members had certainly no illicit designs. They still believed in the Emperor's liberal sympathies and intentions, and on more than one occasion it was proposed to inform his Majesty of the aims and intentions of the society, and to petition him to aid them in their work. While the great majority of the members were thus entirely innocent of treasonable or revolutionary designs—indulging in impracticable, idealistic sentimentalism, and trusting to moral rather than political propaganda for bringing about the national regeneration—there was a small minority animated with a very different spirit, and this minority greatly increased when it became evident that the Emperor was adopting the policy of Metternich. Many came to see that they had nothing to hope from voluntary concessions on the part of his Majesty, and concluded that the autocratic power must be abolished. Some were in favor of constitutional monarchy, but this idea met with little favor. French writers had proved that all forms of government in which the supreme power is hereditary must lead to despotism, while republican institutions preserve political liberty and insure a wonderfully rapid development of the national resources, all which was supposed to have been proved to demonstration by the history of Greece and

the mass of their fellow-citizens. Vain indeed were the hopes they cherished of improving their condition by settling in a less favored country. If I have dwelt at some length on the subject of emigration it is because I should have deemed it a neglect of my duty if, after having visited those distant countries and ascertained their unsuitability for English settlers, I did not offer a word of warning to my poor but enterprising fellow-countrymen.—*T. Brassey in the Fortnightly Review.*

WINDLE-STRAWS.

I.

Under gray clouds some birds will dare to sing,
No wild exultant chants, but soft and low;
Under gray clouds the young leaves seek the Spring,
And lurking violets blow.

And waves make idle music on the strand,
And inland streams have lucky words to say,
And children's voices sound across the land
Although the clouds be gray.

II.

Only maidenhood and youth,
Only eyes that are most fair,
And the pureness of a mouth,
And the grace of golden hair,
Yet beside her we grow wise,
And we breath a finer air.

Words low utter'd, simple sweet,—
Yet, nor songs of morning birds,
Nor soft whisperings of the wheat
More than such clear-hearted words
Make us wait, and love, and listen,
Stir more mellow heart accords.

III.

Only maiden motions light,
Only smiles that sweetly go,
Girlish laughter pure and bright,
And yet soft-fat like the snow,
What in these should make us wise?
What should bid the blossom blow?

Child! on thee God's angels wait,
'Tis their robes that wave and part,
Makê this Summer air elate,
Fresh and fragrant, and thou art
But a simple child indeed,
One dare cherish to the heart.

EDWARD DOWDEN.

ON TOP OF MOUNT BLANC.—The day was fully established when we halted for our second breakfast at the only rocks that are met with above the Grands Mulets. A great part of the way from this point to the summit required steadiness of head. At times you have to mount the angles of very steep *arêtes* of snow, feeling that below you are abysses unfathomable to the eye, and that right and left there is nothing nearer than the nearest planet; sometimes you have to traverse the more level ridges of these *arêtes*, with little more space along the ridge than enough to set your foot on, and with rapid inclines on either side going down to you cannot guess where. These situations, as is the case, I suppose, with every form of danger, calm and steady some minds, while on others they have the opposite effect. At all events, they keep out of your mind the thought of time, and so we were surprised, as we had been by the advent of day, by finding that our object was attained, and that we were standing on the summit of our continent. It was now 8:20 A. M., and we had been climbing seven hours and a half. To disengage ourselves from the rope was our first act. As I stepped out of the loop a sense of liberty and relief thrilled through me. My first thought was of the panorama of the Alps now spread out beneath me; a sight I had often thought about, and should never again behold. The actual summit is a narrow level-topped snow rib about 200 yards in length. On its northern side is a rapid snow descent; on its southern some 8 or 10 feet below the summit is a parallel, almost level, couch of snow, after which is a parallel descent which is soon lost to sight in precipices. I stood for some time on the summit rib to receive on my memory the photographs of the many ranges and groups of the Alpine world all around. They were so far below that the whole scene had the appearance of an embossed map. That this was the aspect of the Alpine world brought home to me the meaning of being three miles up in the air. Having taken not my fill, but as it were a first deep draught, of the grand panorama, breakfast—it was our third—was announced. On the couch, sheltered by the topmost rib from the current of air which on this morning came up to the north side, my shawl, which a porter had brought up, had been spread for me on the snow to lie upon. The sunshine was delicious. It was a subtle ether pervading with invigorating warmth my mind as well as my body. My muscles, my bones, my very brain, had an ingratiable affinity for it. Its absorption, aided by the other adjuncts of the situation, constituted for the time their *summum bonum*, leaving nothing to be desired, or that could be thought of, as wanting or better. No thought about the difficulty some feel in breathing rarified air, any more than about the cold usually felt at these heights, occurred to me during the day; in fact these matters were never at all in my mind, till in the evening, on my return to Chamouni, I was asked how I managed with respect to them. As to my clothing, I did not wear on the summit, nor at any time during the night or day, anything more than I wore throughout my whole excursion. My outer garb was a suit of light and rather flimsy cheviot, and my inner of rather fine merino. These on so calm and sunny a day I found amply sufficient. In ascending, and again in descending, I changed both sock and boots at the Grands Mulets.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

WHAT EGYPT IS WORTH TO ENGLAND.—If Russia after the war can obtain possession of Armenia, or Bulgaria, or Roumelia, or Constantinople itself, and deems it for her interest to do so, she will most assuredly not be restrained by any lack of a precedent for annexation after conquest. There is not a great power in existence in whose annals she could not find ample justification if she required it, and assuredly no reasonable exception could be taken to her appropriation of the fruits of victory by the power which holds Gibraltar, Malta, and India. Moreover, there is absolutely no reason why the occupation of Egypt should not be undertaken with the sanction and consent of Turkey herself. The Turks, to do them justice, care little or nothing about moral force or international precedents. What they want is material aid, and short of armed assistance, which we are not prepared to give, the service they would most value would be pecuniary assistance. At the present crisis money is the most urgent need of Turkey, and there is ground to think that the Porte would gladly transfer its suzerain rights over Egypt to England, if we would purchase the capitalized value of the reversion of the Egyptian tribute. This tribute in round numbers amounts to £700,000 a year, and at 30 years' purchase its value would be £21,000,000. As the tribute, however, is already mortgaged for the payment of the loans of 1854 and 1871, amounting to close upon £9,000,000, its salable value cannot be estimated at more than £12,000,000. For a sum of half this amount paid down in cash the Porte would be willing enough to cede to England the suzerainty of Egypt. If I am told that to give money to Turkey at this moment would be detrimental to the cause of Russia, I can only say that what we have to consider are not the interests of Russia any more than those of Turkey, but the interests of England.—*The Nineteenth Century.*

SULKIES, SOCIABLES, AND SUICIDES.—English "Sulkies," adopted by the French, were called "Anglaises désobligeantes." M. Roubo describes at length and gives a plan of the Anglaise. It is a chariot, with the modern curved lower quarter panel suspended upon a double swan-necked perch, rather high front wheels, and four whip springs, and with a small hammer-cloth in front. There is one very similar preserved in the museum of the Hôtel Cluny at Paris. But on this vehicle M. Roubo remarks, "I see no beauty nor grace in the *voiture à l'Anglaise*, but it is to be doubted that the convention of this vehicle comes from England, to make all the world desire to have them, as if there existed some law which obliges us to be the servile imitators of a nation who is our rival, and which, although it is respectable, and admirable even, in some respects, can never be equal to us for works of taste in general, and above all in coach-building." In contradistinction to the sulky some one built the "Sociable." Later, we had the "Suicide," "a high tandem gig, in which the groom was mounted on a seat three feet above the driver."—*Thrupp's History of Coaches.*

THE DRINK QUESTION.—The drink question makes an easy and natural fulcrum from which to work a number of levers of the pseudo-philanthropic order. The wrong and pain which stand in visible connection with the excessive use of intoxicants are only two obvious. Any Judge, any magistrate, any physician, any policeman, any district visitor can speak to them. And when one begins all the rest follow like sheep. Some Recorder of Cindertown, or some Deputy Assistant Judge, remarks that half the crimes of violence that come under his notice in his judicial capacity are traceable to drink—this profound observation is reported in a hundred newspapers—and within a twelvemonth all the Judges in the kingdom are echoing the Recorder of Cindertown. The learned gentleman gets his social science cheap. Anybody can see that a bad man of a certain quality must be made worse by half a pint of bad gin, or even good gin; but it is not everybody who will pause to reflect that the learned gentleman might just as truly remark that in half the cases of crimes of violence that came under his notice the offenders were dirty linen, and never brushed their teeth; and that in the other half the culprits were subject to chronic dyspepsia, and never read Milton's "Comus." Then the remedy for all this misery seems easy. The murderer or the wife-beater did this under the influence of gin—that is the first step. He bought his gin at the "Pig and Whistle"—that is the second step. The third step is plain to the meanest capacity—shut up the "Pig and Whistle," and there is an end of murder. Add to this that the rates will be greatly reduced, being careful to say nothing of the expenditure that will have to be incurred in carrying out your new law, and you have full-blown social science for Mrs. Nickleby *in excelsis*. And you supply a fine fulcrum in public discussion for other philanthropic crotcheteers, as indifferent as you are to the rights of the blameless classes of the community, and bent, as you are, upon sacrificing these to the wretched, all-but-worthless minority whom the turn of a feather's weight pushes over into cruel or filthy violence. Now, I protest against this.—*The Contemporary Review.*

THE COLLEGE OF CARDINALS.—The College of Cardinals, when complete, consists of 70 members, representing perhaps in about equal proportions the three orders of the priesthood, although in conclave Bishops, priests, and deacons all rank alike, and all possess equal privileges. Mazarin, for instance, was a deacon; Richelieu was a priest. But the sacred college recognizes none of these distinctions of the hierarchy; and except that one Cardinal may be a Cardinal *in petto*, and another a Cardinal whose name has been published to the world, or, as it is called, promulgated, all Cardinals are equal. There is, I believe, no limit to the number of Cardinals that the Pope can create *in petto*, and Pius IX. is said to have exercised his privilege freely; but 70 is with Cardinals the perfect number, and these 70 must be announced to the world before they can take their seats in conclave. Cardinals *in petto* have several times put in a claim to vote; but that claim has never been recognized, and it was disallowed a few years ago even in a case where the Pope had explained to the college the reasons which rendered it inexpedient for him to publish the name. Indeed the principle thus emphatically established that a creation to be recognized must be made public. The creation of a Cardinal is, however, with the Pope, a mere act of mental volition. He creates Cardinals by thought or by a stroke of his pen. Perhaps many men are Cardinals to-day without possessing the slightest knowledge of their own greatness; for all that the Pope has to do is to put down their names and to announce the fact to themselves or to the dean of the college, or, without doing either of these things, to place the list in the pigeon-holes of his desk, to be found after his death by the chamberlain of the palace. These men are Cardinals *in petto*. Their creation is complete, but till their deaths are unsealed and their names published, they are not canonically in a position to enter a conclave. Till the eleventh century the college contained only 28 Cardinals; but the Bull of Sixtus V. fixes the number at 70, and these 70 now legally constitute the consistory. But it is not necessary that all the 70 should be present to constitute a conclave. In 1846 the college had no more than 62 names upon its roll, although Gregory had in his lifetime created as many as 75 Cardinals, the greatest number probably ever created by a Pope, and of these 62 only 46 were in Rome when the great bell of St. Peter's announced that the Holy City was without a head, and 50 Cardinals only took part in the conclave which placed the keys of St. Peter in the keeping of Pius IX. That, however, or any less number, is sufficient to constitute a conclave, if 10 days shall have elapsed from the announcement of the Pope's death, and if in the conclave the Pope-elect secures a vote representing a majority of two-thirds of the Cardinals present. "You have not seen Rome," it used to be said, "if you have not seen it during a vacation of the See;" and it was in the spirit of this observation that Fra Bazio answered the question of Pope Paul—"Which do you think the finest festival in Rome?" "That which is held when a Pope dies and a new one is being made." All Police in the Holy City at once collapsed. The Army disbanded itself, and generally took to pillage, the courts of law were closed, the nobles armed their retainers, drew chains across the streets, and kept watch and ward for themselves. Neither court, tribunal, nor chancery was held. Procurator, advocate, and cursors all alike stood with their hands in their girdles. All the prisons except that in the Castle of St. Angelo were thrown open, and the consequence was that riot ran wild till Rome again found herself in the hands of a ruler. The middle classes amused themselves according to their bent in assassination or speculation upon the result of the conclave. The Banchi Vecchi and Nuovi were turned into an exchange, and probably as much money changed hands upon the chances of this or that man coming out of the conclave Pope as changes hands with us upon the Derby or the Oaks. It is illegal now to make a bet upon a papal election, and the Police of Victor Emmanuel will, I suppose, reduce the "delights of the interregnum" to such intrigues as the representatives of France, Italy, and Germany, may be able to carry on with the Cardinals before they are shut up, and to such plots and surprises as the Cardinals themselves may be able to accomplish when shut up in the Vatican or the Quirinal like an English jury in Westminster Hall to find a verdict.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

JOHN PHILIP KEMBLE'S MARRIAGE.—In this year, 1787, John Philip married Priscilla Brereton, a young widow, *née* Hopkins, who survived him many years, dying at 90, in 1845, and could then boast herself as having been a member of Garrick's company. The courtship was very brief and very unromantic. He had always evinced a partiality for the young lady, even before her marriage; but one night as he was coming off the stage, meeting her in the wing, he chucked her under the chin, and with a pleasant smile said, "Pop, you may shortly learn something to your advantage." "Pop," the familiar name by which Mrs. Brereton was known among her friends, ran to her mother, who was also an actress in the same theatre, told her what had happened, with "I wonder what he meant?" "Why he means to make you an offer of marriage, to be sure," replied the old lady, "and you'll of course accept it." Mrs. Hopkins was right, the offer was made, accepted, the wedding quietly celebrated, and the bride and bridegroom went through their professional duties the same night as if nothing had happened.—*Temple Bar.*

REPETITIONS OF A ROLE.—In M. Sarcey's half critical, half biographical notice of M. Frédéric Febvre, (the leading *sociétaire* of the Theatre Français,) there is a passage which is well worth the notice of actors. The writer relates that in 1865 M. Febvre obtained a great success in "La Famille Benoîton" with a part which he played 250 times running. Toward the two-hundredth night the actor no longer knew what he was saying; it was as if he were possessed by a machine that moved and spoke without his interference. He felt as if his faculties were leaving him; the words of his part fell from his lips like those of some empty form repeated day after day; the sentences became entangled, and he yielded by degrees to an invincible tendency toward a spluttering utterance. "*Les comédiens*," continues M. Sarcey, "*ne peuvent que perdre à ce jeu*;" and it does not take much consideration to see that M. Sarcey is right. The repetition of the same words, the expression of the same character and emotions, night after night for an indefinite time by an actor, cannot but have an injurious effect on his art. When the task has become a weariness instead of a pleasure, the player will be in danger of either falling into a merely parrot-like method of speech and gesture or of arriving, in the effort to rouse himself into new consciousness, at a detestable exaggeration. We can think of only one instance, that of Mr. Jefferson's performance of *Rip Van Winkle*, that could be brought forward against the truth of M. Sarcey's statement. To this it might be answered that, although Mr. Jefferson's talent and skill seem to have lost nothing by continual exercise in that particular part, his constant playing of it has in some degree affected his rendering of other parts. Almost the only fault that could be found with Mr. Jefferson's acting as *Mr. Golightly* and *Hugh de Brass* was that certain tricks of speech and manner associated with *Rip Van Winkle* clung to the player, and reminded one, in spite of his fine art, that one was seeing and hearing, not *Mr. Golightly*, but Mr. Jefferson in an unaccustomed wig. A peculiar catching of the breath, employed with deeply pathetic effect in *Rip Van Winkle*, jarred upon the listener whose attention was caught by it in the midst of an extravagantly comic scene, and there was something unpleasantly startling in recognizing the familiar intonation of *Rip's* melodious laugh breaking in upon *Hugh de Brass'* absurd speeches. In any case, it must, we think, be admitted that Mr. Jefferson is an exception to ordinary rules, and that M. Febvre gave proof of discretion and care for his art in throwing up the part the constant repetition of which began to hang heavy upon him and dull his perceptions.—*The Saturday Review.*

THE FOUR-WHEELER.—What was the first four-wheeler is a question not to be answered with any degree of precision. There are difficulties of construction involved, requiring the exercise of ingenuity to overcome. Where four wheels, two front and two rear, are of equal diameter, there is an obstacle to the free turning of the vehicle; a grating and jolting, alike injurious to the framework, and unpleasant to any persons who may occupy the conveyance. In turning a sharp corner, the difficulty reaches its maximum. An improvement consisted in making the front wheels smaller than the others, with their axle turning on a perch-bolt as a pivot; the front wheels could thereby follow the horse or horses readily round a corner, and coax the hind wheels (so to speak) after them. As this, however, much lengthened the framework of the vehicle, a further improvement was effected by a crane-neck iron beam being adjusted over each front wheel, enabling the perch-bolt to be used without much, if any, lengthening of the vehicle. Opinions differ as to whether the wagons mentioned in the Biblical narrative as being dispatched from the court of Pharaoh to bring the wives and children of the family of Jacob thither were two-wheel or four-wheel vehicles. The emigrant wagon in the nearly bygone days of backwood and prairie travel in North America was about as primitive a four-wheeler as can well be imagined—primitive, but of necessity strong. It was originally very little more than a kind of oblong packing-case of rough planks, beneath which the wheels were adjusted, with a slight rocking or turning action given to the front pair. The principal sitters were accommodated with a kind of framed chair so fixed to two bearers of elastic wood as to possess some degree of gentle up-and-down movement; the other occupants, if any, had full experience of the miseries accompanying springless vehicles on rough tracks. Judging from the frescoes on the walls of the long-buried mansions at Pompeii, it would appear that the Pompeian wine-cart was a four-wheeler, the wheels all equal in diameter, and the cars having an arched seat in the centre to facilitate the turning of the front pair. In the days of Queen Elizabeth we know that there were four-wheeled vehicles, called caravans—long wagons, for the reception of passengers, merchandise, and luggage; they were rough in character, and their strength was sorely tried by the hideously rugged roads of those days. For aught we know, the caravan for wild beasts belonging to a traveling menagerie might possibly claim the Tudor caravan as its progenitor, subject to improvements in build and finish. The van, an obvious successor to the caravan, is now more and more used as a substitute for the wagon, being much lighter, nearer to the ground, easier to draw, with a smaller number of horses, and adapted for more expeditious traveling.—*All the Year Round.*

LATIMER'S EXHORTATIONS.—Excess in dress and talk are the charges which Latimer brings against our sixteenth century mothers. Ladies nowadays, he complains, only study to devise fine raiment and let the poor perish for lack of necessaries; in the good old times they were content with honest and single garments, and roundabouts and vardingalls were a later invention of the devil. Now they appareled themselves gorgeously and above their degrees, whether their husbands willed it or not, apparently thinking that when St. Paul said it behooved women to have a power on their heads, he meant, not obedience to their husbands, but strange fashions and French hoods. The preacher would have them make use of Scriptural expressions, and instead of saying, when they were getting ready to go out, "Give me my French hood or bonnet," say, "Give me my 'power.'" He would have them meditate when they were putting on their caps that they were putting on their "power." Why must they get gay and velvet "powers" from Turkey? Why lay out their hair in tussocks and tufts? Was not the real reason, that they wished to be "quartermasters, nay, halfmasters with their husbands, yea, some of them whole masters, and rule the roast as others listed themselves?" As to female talkativeness, Latimer would have them learn from the example of the Virgin Mary "to leave their talk and vain speaking and keep silence." For what else was the cause of the Fall but the unreasonable talk of Eve, who thought herself learned enough to reason with the serpent.—*Temple Bar.*

THE LARGEST PARROT.—A bird, which stands absolutely alone, without a relation in the world, is the kakopo, or ground parrot, the largest of all the parrot tribe, being upward of two feet in length. It has much of the owl in its appearance and habits. The small face is very owl-like, and it is the only parrot which, like the owls, has a facial disk of feathers. It is strictly nocturnal in its habits, and its beautifully-mottled green plumage so perfectly harmonizes with the green mosses on which it feeds that if it should be accidentally surprised outside the hollow trees or burrows in which during the day it secretes itself it is impossible to detect it. A colonist told me that on one occasion, in the early morning, he heard the note of the kakopo, and marked the spot. He carefully quartered the ground with his eye, for he was certain the bird could not have escaped from the little plot of moss. He stood watching for half an hour, but could not detect it, until at length it incautiously winked its eye, and he found the bird had been all the while within two yards of his feet. Even then, he said, had he taken his eyes off for a moment, he would have lost trace of it. The kakopo, like many other birds of New-Zealand, has no power of flight; but, unlike other flightless birds, has fully-developed and well-formed wings, with good pinion feathers. How should it have wings which it cannot use? On examining the muscles it has been found that, though fully developed, they are mere masses of fat, without any strength or power. Here we have a clear instance of long-continued disuse of an unnecessary organ ending in inability to use it. The mosses cover the ground, and the roots or trunks of prostrate trees require to be sought for on foot; and to a night-feeding bird in a country where there are no beasts of prey, flight was a superfluous exertion. Anatomically there is no reason why the kakopo should not be as good a flyer as any other parrot.—*Good Words.*

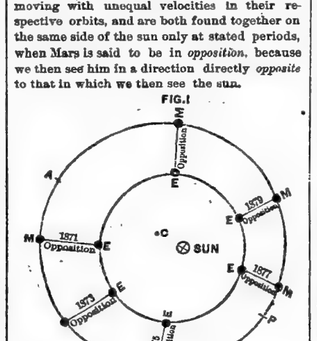
ROYAL GLUTTONS.—Of royal gluttons, it must be confessed that they are an illustrious band, including, as they do, Cæsar, Frederick Napoleon, William III. of England, Henry IV. of France, Henry Beauclerc, and many others. Cæsar probably refreshed himself with emetics. Our Dutch délîverer loved to stay five or seven hours at table, while the story of his devouring a dish of young peas without offering any to the Princess Anne is perfectly historical, and earned him the name of Caliban, which was bestowed upon him by her indignant highness. Macaulay, by the way, in repeating the story, is careful to add that it must not be supposed Anne was a reader of Shakespeare. Her knowledge of the existence was derived from the "Enchanted Isle," a wretched piece, of which the plot was stolen from "The Tempest," and which once drew crowded houses. Another authentic piece of gluttony may be said to have largely contributed to the deliverance of Europe from the yoke of France. It was the opinion of one of Napoleon's staff that the Emperor was not himself at the battle of Leipsic, his faculties being almost paralyzed from the effects of an indigestion caused by a surfeit of shoulder of mutton stuffed with onions. Frederick not only ate enormously, but in his later years the honor of an invitation to the royal table must have been received by dyspeptic men with a secret terror; for the great King was passionately fond of pepper, and the royal cooks peppered him to his heart's content. He required, moreover, that his food should be headed to something not far removed to white heat, and a miserable guest at Potsdam has immortalized a certain pie which looked and tasted "as hot as if it had been baked in hell." The mention of which classical region reminds one of the explanation given by Marshal Bassompierre to Henry IV. of France, who asked him why it was that when he was King of Navarre only, and had nothing to eat, he had such an excellent appetite, whereas now that he was King of France, and had all that he could wish for, he found nothing to his taste. "The fact is," commented the Marshal, "that then you were excommunicated, and an excommunicated man eats like the devil." Whether Henry was or was not a sincere Catholic after his "conversion" seems an open question; at all events, it did not prevent him from jesting at things sacred or quasi-sacred, but he seems to have laughed, at least in public, more at Protestants than at Catholics. Hearing that a well-known physician had been received into the Church of Rome, "your religion," he said to Sully, "is in a bad way—it is given up by the doctors." He once declared that there were two things which nobody believed, but which were yet perfectly true—one that the King of France was a good Catholic, and the other that the Queen of England (Elizabeth) had died a maid.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

MARS AND HIS MOONS.

On any clear evening at this time, as the sun goes down, two beautiful stars make their appearance—Venus, the Evening Star, in the west, and Jupiter in the south. If we continue our observations until about 9 o'clock, and look in a direction a little south of east we shall behold a fiery-red body just above the horizon; this is the planet Mars, toward which all the telescopes of the astronomical world are just now turned.

For the past two centuries astronomers have taken great interest in the study of this little planet, whose dimensions are only about one-half those of the earth. His motions have opened to us some of the profoundest secrets of the universe. They were observed by Tycho Brahe for long and weary years, and by studying them for nearly a quarter of a century, Kepler discovered his wonderful laws and overthrew the Ptolmaic system, whose errors had so long misled the astronomical world. It was by studying these motions that Newton is also believed to have first caught the inspiration which led to his discovery of the laws of universal gravitation.

Mars, although generally less brilliant than many of the other planets, is especially adapted for astronomical study, on account of the nearness of ceretain portions of his orbit to that of the earth. If on a plane surface we were to construct two ovals, one within the other, but so situated that their centres would be a short distance apart, with the sun nearly in the centre of this smaller oval, we should represent somewhat correctly the relative positions of the orbits of Mars and the earth. If now we suppose Mars to move on the outer oval, from west to east, and the earth to move on the smaller oval in the same direction, we shall get a very good idea of the direction in which the two planets move in their respective orbits. If now the two planets were to start at the same instant from the same line drawn through their centres and the centre of the sun, and were to move with equal velocities in their respective orbits, they would always occupy nearly the same relative position to each other and to the sun—*i. e.*, the earth would always be found almost directly between Mars and the sun. On some accounts this would be a very pleasant state of things for studying Mars; but it does not exist, for Mars and the earth are always moving with unequal velocities in their respective orbits, and are both found together on the same side of the sun only at stated periods, when Mars is said to be in *opposition*, because we then see him in a direction directly *opposite* to that in which we then see the sun.



The above figure represents the respective orbits of Mars and the earth. P is the point on the orbit of Mars nearest to the sun, and C is the centre of his orbit, which is quite eccentric; for the distance from the sun to C, the centre of Mars' orbit, is 13,000,000 miles.

The sun is not found at the centre of either of the orbits, so that the greatest and least distances of the earth from the sun are respectively about 93,000,000 and 90,000,000 of miles, and the greatest and least distances of Mars from the sun are about 153,000,000 and 127,000,000 of miles.

Mars makes one complete revolution around the sun in about 687 days, and the average interval between his successive oppositions, as indicated by the figure, is about 780 days.

The line drawn from E to M in the figure is called the line of opposition. It moves round the orbits from west to east, and reaches any position from which it may have started once in about 33 years, during which interval Mars will have made 15 oppositions.

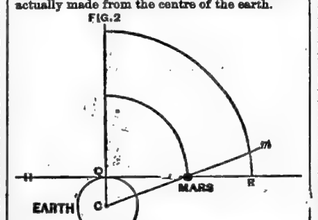
By a careful inspection of the figure, it will be seen that Mars and the earth are much nearer to each other during an opposition at P than during an opposition at A.

Accordingly, at P Mars will present an appearance different from that presented by him at A, for at P he is nearer to the earth than at A by nearly 30,000,000 of miles.

A moment's inspection of the figure will also show that the distances between Mars and the earth in the various positions of the line of opposition will produce corresponding variations in the magnitude of the disk of Mars. That disk will appear larger at P than at A, and for two reasons: First, because Mars is then nearest to and most brilliantly illumined by the sun; and, second, he is also then nearest to the earth, his brightness when in opposition at P being nearly five times his brightness when in opposition at A. He is in opposition when nearest the sun at successive intervals of 15 and 17 years, and the reason why he is at present so favorably situated for observation arises from the fact that he is now in perihelion—*i. e.*, nearest to the sun, and also in opposition, and only about 34,000,000 of miles away from us.

The angle subtended by the semi-diameter of the earth at Mars is called his parallax—a term generally employed by astronomers to denote the angle included between the lines of direction of a heavenly body as seen from a point on the earth's surface and from its centre.

The parallactic angle is of great importance, because it is necessary to refer all astronomical observations to the centre—that is, to reduce them to the values they would have if they were actually made from the centre of the earth.



The parallax of a body when it is in the plane of the horizon, as Mars in the above figure, is called its horizontal parallax.

An observer at the centre of the earth at C would see Mars upon the sky at *m*, while an observer at O on the surface of the earth would see him on the sky at E, and the small angle at Mars is called his horizontal parallax. Having discovered the size of this little angle we may readily compute the magnitude and distance of Mars.

In 1874 the enlightened governments of the world fitted out expensive expeditions for the purpose of observing the passage or transit of Venus across the sun's disk, and thereby obtaining new data for computing the horizontal parallax of the sun. This parallax or angle, amounting to only a few seconds of arc, had already been computed from observations made upon the transit of Venus in 1639; it is the ultimate distance upon which depends the discovery of the velocity of light, and the computation of the distances of all the heavenly bodies of our own system and of the fixed stars, some of which are so far away that it takes light 30,000 years to reach us, notwithstanding the fact that light travels at the astounding rate of 200,000 miles in a second.

The present opposition of Mars being in perihelion, or where he is nearest the sun, is a propitious period for obtaining his horizontal parallax, from which we may readily compute the horizontal parallax of the sun. We thus obtain by independent observations and indirect methods a means of verifying to some extent the sun's parallax, to be determined by means of the data furnished by the transit of Venus in 1874.

Accordingly, astronomers are now gazing intently at Mars, and can obtain his most accurate horizontal parallax.

It has long been suspected that Mars is attended by one or more satellites, for he is the earth in miniature, and without a moon or two to illuminate his nights and adorn his firmament he would be cheerless indeed. Astronomers have carefully watched for his satellites at the periods of his oppositions most favorable for observation, but without success until the recent discovery of two diminutive satellites by Prof. Hall, who has thus settled this and many other important questions, among which "is that of the exact determination of the mass of Mars, and a consequent simplification of the theories of the four inner planets." According to Prof. Newcomb, a few moments of calculation based upon the discoveries of Prof. Hall render our knowledge of this subject more certain than that furnished by the profound researches and laborious calculations of De Verrier and his corps of computers. In its results Prof. Hall's discovery may be regarded as one of the most important of the present century. The two satellites discovered by him are by far the smallest known heavenly bodies—so small, indeed, that it is hardly possible to make any numerical estimate of their diameters.

The inner satellite cannot be more than 10 miles in diameter and may be even less, and is especially remarkable for its nearness to the planet, and for the rapidity of its revolution around him; it being only about 4,000 miles from his surface and completing its orbital journey, a distance of 18,850 miles, in seven and one-half hours.

The outer satellite revolves in 30 hours and 14 minutes, which is about four times the period required for the revolution of the inner satellite, and which is in harmony with the relationships known to exist among the satellites of Jupiter and Saturn.

The oppositions of 1862 and 1864, when Mars was at or near the opposition of 1879, as seen in figure I, were very favorable for observation, and were improved by various astronomers, who obtained many admirable views of the planet. His continents, islands, and oceans have been carefully determined and mapped, and the white caps of snow which adorn his polar regions have been found to increase and decrease as his northern and southern Summers go and come.

The characteristic ruddiness of his appearance arises from the color of his continents, while his oceans and seas present a greenish hue.

The covering of clouds which are constantly floating in his atmosphere varies in density for every locality upon his surface, so that to study Mars with the greatest profit we must continue our observations through a long series of years, and confine them to periods when our nights are cloudless and the Martial days the clearest.

From the spectroscopic researches of Mr. Huggins and of Padre Secchi we know that the clouds in the Martial atmosphere are composed of aqueous vapor, raised from the oceans, rivers and lakes upon the surface of the planet. The office of this aqueous vapor is probably the same as that filled by it upon our earth: to form the clouds which protect us from the burning sun, and distribute their refreshing rains upon forests and fields clothed in luxurious vegetation.

COST OF KEEPING ENGLISH RACE-HORSES.—It has been calculated—indeed, it is known from experience, and by means of figures which cannot be doubted—that the annual expense of keeping a race-horse in England is not less than £250 per annum; indeed, it has been set down by men well versed in the expenditure of the turf at £300, but we shall adopt the former figure. In this amount we include the trainers' and veterinary surgeons' accounts, all the traveling and miscellaneous expenses incurred on behalf of the animal, and a moderate allowance for entries to races. That sum (£250) would, in the case of many of the highly-bred youngsters, be ridiculously insufficient, as such animals are entered, while still yearlings, in a large number of races, the entry moneys to which would more than absorb the whole of the sum we have named; but when dealing with so many horses, an average of £250 will just about hit the mark, and it is better, if possible, to keep a little within the expenditure than to overstate it. Taking three in training, the annual cost of keeping these will amount, at £250 each, to £513,500. We shall not count in this estimate the keep of the brood mares and sires, because horse-breeding, as a speculation, is rewarded by the money obtained for the yearlings; and for the board, lodging, and training of the 700 youngsters which we have brought into this account, the owners look for their first year £100 for each, or a total sum for the year's expenses of £70,000, which, added to the sum paid for the keep of the horses in training, as explained above, will amount to a total of £583,500 per annum, to which, as representing the annual cost of our racing studs, must be added the interest on the capital sunk in the business, so that the yearly account will stand as follows: Interest on capital expended on race-horses, £90,450; annual keep of horses, £583,500; the total yearly expenditure being £673,950.—*Contemporary Review.*

THE DISCOVERY OF QUININE.—The discovery of the medical properties of cinchona bark is enveloped in great obscurity. All that we know about it for certain is this: Before the year 1638—that is to say 150 years subsequent to the discovery of America—not even the Spaniards were acquainted with the febrifuge qualities of cinchona bark; but in this year, or thereabouts, the Countess de Chinchon, the wife of the Spanish Viceroy of Peru, was cured of a violent intermittent fever by drinking an infusion of the bark, and this led to its introduction into Europe. Were the natives themselves acquainted with it? Humboldt answers this question very positively in the negative, and refers the discovery to the Jesuit missionaries, who, being in the habit of tasting the bark of every tree they hewed down, at length discovered the precious febrifuge. Other authors of repute contend that the virtues of cinchona bark were known to the Indians long before the advent of the Spaniards; but the question again arises how they first became acquainted with its properties. To account for this the ridiculous tale has been invented that certain animals, while laboring under fever, happened to gnaw the bark of one of the cinchona trees, and were cured forthwith. Far more probable is the some cinchona trees having been laid prostrate by the tempests in a pool of water, and the latter becoming charged with the medicinal principle, some person laboring under fever drank of this water, was cured, and published the result. But however this may be, it is certain that the remedy first became popularized in Europe through the agency of Count del Chinchon, Viceroy of Peru, whose wife, as we have said, was cured of intermittent fever by its administration. The new remedy, however, was badly received in France and Italy. The Faculty set their faces against it. Physicians who dared prescribe it were persecuted, and it was only the patronage of Louis XIV. which ultimately rendered it popular in France. This monarch, suffering from intermittent fever, was cured by an English empiric named Talbot, by means of a secret remedy. This was no other than cinchona bark. Louis XIV. purchased the secret for the sum of 48,000 livres, and bestowed yearly a pension of 2,000 livres on the Englishman, besides giving him letters of nobility. Three years subsequently the remedy was published. It was a highly concentrated vinous tincture of cinchona bark. Cinchona trees grow in the densest forests of Peru. The task of discovering them, removing their bark, and conveying the latter to the place of export, is troublesome, difficult, and dangerous. In these forests there are no roads. Frightful precipices intersect the path of the cascarillero, or bark-gatherer, across which it is difficult to pass, even while unembarrassed by a load. So soon as the treasure of bark has been secured these difficulties and dangers proportionately increase, so that the comparatively low price at which cinchona may be procured is in itself a matter of surprise.—*Cassell's New Popular Educator.*

VALUE OF ENGLISH BLOODED STOCK.—The yearling sales of blood stock which took place publicly last year, added 500 race-horses to the studs of the period, and, in all probability, as many more will be added by the public sales of the present season. Let us say, however, before going further, that the 500 yearlings sold as above noted represent only about a third portion of the yearling race-horses bred in this country in 1876. The entire progeny of the 2,658 brood mares whose names are recorded in the pages of the *Racing Calendar* (there are others whose names are not recorded) number in all 1,628, taking both colts and fillies; many of these, however, will never appear on the turf, but will be at once devoted to other uses; some of them will probably be trained for hunting, or as riding-horses for ladies. Such cattle as pedigree yearlings are very expensive; 22 of the number which publicly changed hands in 1876 sold for more than £1,000 each; indeed, for one horse of the lot, the extraordinary price of 4,100 guineas was paid; while the average cost of each of the 22 alluded to was over 1,443 guineas. This year, so far as it has gone, the yearlings have brought equally good prices. Her Majesty's lot of 15 animals, sold at Hampton Court a month ago, realized an average of 310 guineas each; for the animals bred at Middle Park the average obtained was 273 guineas, while the yearlings of the Cobham Stud Company were sold at an average of 374 guineas a piece, five of them producing more than 1,000 guineas each. The united averages of these important sales give the cost per horse as 319 guineas. At the Newmarket sales, held in the "July week," quite as good prices were realized. Eighteen of the yearlings then disposed of averaged 880 guineas each; one of them, indeed, was sold for 2,450 guineas, while other four brought to the breeder 1,350, 1,550, 1,850, and 1,600 guineas respectively. In the light of the foregoing averages, it would not be too much to estimate the cost of the 500 yearlings, which were added to the national racing stud last year by means of the public sales, at a total sum of 150,000 guineas; and it may be estimated that 250 more of the 1,628 yearlings which were bred would be sold by private bargains for racing purposes, or if trained for the turf by their owners, they would fail to be counted in any estimate which may be formed of the money sunk on racing stock; 300 guineas for each of these animals would amount to 75,000 guineas. As a proof that the figure quoted is a fair one for an average, it may be mentioned that at Newmarket the other day, the Mentmore yearlings, belonging to a member of the Rothschild family, 10in number, yielded a sum of 4,050 guineas, being 405 guineas each. The number of races recorded in the official *Racing Calendar* of last year was 1,927, in which 2,054 horses of all ages took part. These horses when bought as yearlings, may likewise be estimated to have cost 300 guineas each, which would add a sum of 616,200 guineas to the above amount, making a sum of 841,200 guineas. The blood stock from which these yearlings are descended is of commensurate value. As an example of the fact, it may be stated that Formosa, a brood mare, changed hands last year for 4,000 guineas, Scottish Chief was bought by his present owner for 8,000 guineas, at the Dewhurst sale, and a few years ago Blair Athol, described by Mr. Tattersall when he was brought into the sale ring, as "the best horse in the world," was purchased by the Cobham Stud Company for £12,000. Breadalbane, another fine horse, realized £8,000, but Doncaster, winner of the Derby of 1873, and second in the St. Leger Stakes of the same year, changed hands for £14,500; while the owner of Springfield, it is reported, has refused an offer of £10,000 for that horse, to be paid at the end of his racing career. Marie Stuart, the heroine of the Oaks and St. Leger, was last sold, if we are not mistaken, for £8,000. Excellent prices have also been paid for other stud horses of less fashionable strains of blood. The value of the 2,658 brood mares named in the *Calendar* may fairly be calculated at the average obtained by the sale of the Middle Park matrons, namely, 229 guineas each, which is a low estimate, considering present prices; but low as it may be considered, it gives a total sum of 608,682 guineas. The names of 274 "sires" are recorded in *Wetherby's Calendar* for 1876, and that number, at an average of 1,000 guineas each, represents a sum of 274,000 guineas. The average, considering the class of animals now at the stud, which embraces such horses as Blair Athol, Doncaster, Cremorne, Julius, Scottish Chief, Favonius, Rosicrucian, Blue

EVERY-DAY ENGLISH.

HOW IT IS THAT ENGLISH HAS NO GRAMMAR.—NO. II.

BY RICHARD GRANT WHITE.

In my last article I showed that English is without either the nominative or the objective case, except in pronouns, in which the old distinction of cases which many centuries ago obtained in English, as well as in other languages, partly remains. This was illustrated by showing that in the sentence, Men love women, the so-called objective case, quite unchanged in form and without the slighest variation of meaning, might be made the so-called nominative, and that the so-called nominative case might in like manner be made the objective, while the verb would "agree" just as well with the singular "I" as with the plural "men," as, indeed, it will just as well with the third person plural, "they," as with the first person singular, "I." In brief, it was shown that, with exception of the few relics of ancient grammar referred to above, there is no such "governing" and "agreeing" as are supposed and required by the principal rules of so-called English grammar.

It was found also that the so-called condition of case was changed by the mere change of position; and that "women," when at the end of the sentence, was, according to these grammar-book rules, in the objective case, but when at the other end in the nominative. So also, of course, *vice versa* with "men." Now, in languages that have grammar this could not be. In Latin, for instance, "women" would, in such a sentence, have a form, that is, be in such a case, that in whatever part of the sentence it might be placed, it was the objective, or, as it is called in Latin grammar, the accusative. In Latin, it is true, that active verbs govern the objective, or the accusative, case. By "govern" is meant require. An active Latin verb requires that the word which expresses the object of the action shall be in the objective or accusative case. Therefore, when in Latin this accusative case, or form, of the noun appears in a sentence with an active verb, we know that that noun is the object of the action, in whatever part of the sentence it may be. In English, its position in relation to the verb and the subject determine (generally, but not always, as we shall see hereafter,) its objective relation.

At the risk of repeating what must be known, or once have been known, to many of my readers, I must remark that a simple sentence is composed of three parts, which are called by the grammarians the subject, the predicate, and the object. The grammatical subject is the word expressing the person or thing of which action or existence or enduring is predicated; the predicate is the word that expresses that action, existence, or enduring; the object is the word expressing the object of the action. Thus, in "Men love women," the subject is "men," the predicate is "love," and the object is "women." Now, in English, this relation of subject, predicate, and object is a purely logical relation, that is, a relation of reason, of thought, and it is indicated chiefly by the succession in which the thoughts are presented. In languages which have grammar, which depends upon the relations of words rather than upon those of the thoughts expressed by words, the succession of the words has comparatively little to do with the construction of the sentence, and still less with its meaning. It has been found by English-speaking people that an objective form or case of the noun, differencing it from the nominative, is altogether unnecessary for the indication of its objective condition, that is, to show that it is the object of action. We know just as well when we say "men love women" that it is meant that women are the object of men's love, as if the word "women" had a form peculiar to the expression of this objective relation, that is, as if it were in the objective case.

In languages that have grammar there are other cases, which express by the forms of words senses and relations which in English are expressed by little words which the grammarians have named prepositions. There is the dative case, which expresses what in English we express by prefixing "to" or "for" to the noun. But we also do without the preposition, particularly in regard to pronouns; but even then, although we drop the preposition, we do not assume a case form. For example, "I gave it him," *i. e.*, to him; "I got her a doll," *i. e.*, for her; and *Desdemona's* exclamation, which, to use her father's phrase, "made her half the wooer," when she told *Othello* that she wished that heaven had made her such a man," *i. e.*, had made for her such a man. There is the ablative case, the sense of which we express by prefixing with, in, from, or by to the noun. These prepositions, however, cannot be omitted in the expression of this sense; the reason of which seems to be that the English language in its earliest form, which some call Anglo-Saxon and some Old English, had a dative case, but no ablative. The dative sense in the simple noun after the verb is a remnant, a "survival," or survivor of the old grammar. Thus we say "I gave Charles an apple," *i. e.* I gave *to* Charles, &c.; but we cannot say, "I went Charles to church," meaning, I went *with* Charles, &c. We must use the preposition, as our forefathers have done for centuries. In the other case we use no preposition, yet we retain the dative sense, which they indicated by a dative case or form of the noun, but which we have found unnecessary. Again, in Latin and in Greek there is a form or case of the noun expressive of calling, summoning, appealing, called the vocative; but this does not appear even in the earliest form of English. We find when we say, "Tom, come here!" or call, "Mary! Mary!" or demand, "What do you mean, Charles?" that it is not at all necessary to put Tom and Mary and Charles, (*i. e.*, the words, not the persons,) in a peculiar case. The meaning is perfectly plain without a change of form expressive of that sense, which would be a grammatical precess.

We have, however, one case in English, that which expresses possession or a relation of pertaining. This case is called in Latin grammar and in Greek the genitive case; we call it the possessive. It has always existed in English, first with the form *as*, then *es*, and now, (that is, for about the last 300 years,) with a suppression of the vowel indicated by an apostrophe—Smithas, Smithes, Smith's. This possessive case is a distinctive trait of English among modern languages. For it is remarkable that the modern Latin or Romanic tongues have no possessive case, although in the Latin—their source—it was one of the most strikingly and strongly-developed forms of the noun and the adjective. In French, Italian, and Spanish the possessive or pertaining idea is expressed by the pronoun *de*. Still stranger is it that although this possessive form *as* or *es* is Teutonic and belongs by inheritance to the whole Teutonic family of languages, in German—the chief of these languages—it is laid aside in what is called the modern declension of nouns, and appears only in the article *des*. Some German nouns retain the ancient form of the possessive in the singular, but drop it in the plural. In English, too, we can use the preposition *of*, corresponding to the Romanic *de*. We can say "the top of the mountain" as well as "the mountain's top." But a Frenchman must say *le sommet de la montagne*; and not only so, but he must say *le chapeau de mon fils*. This causes a formality and an elaboration of the thought to be conveyed, which loses a simple strength that we have in English, and also adds, to us at least, an incongruity of form with sense which approaches the absurd. As an illustration of the former, suppose that in this splendid passage,

"And jocund day
Stands tiptoe on the misty mountain tops,"

Shakespeare had chosen to use the same idea in the singular and write "the misty mountain's top," the effect would have been the same. But suppose that in that case he had been obliged to write "the misty top of the mountain," how much of the elevation and the impressiveness of the passage would have been lost! On the other hand, think of being obliged always to say, instead of "my boy's hat" "the hat of my boy."

This remnant of inflection has not, however, any appreciable effect in strengthening or multiplying the bonds of English grammar. True, there is a rule about it in Lindley Murray. It is this: "One substantive governs another, signifying a different thing, in the possessive or genitive case: as 'My father's house,' 'Men's happiness,' 'Virtue's reward.'" An amazing utterance and a marvelous. What it means who can tell? Truly, not I. It has been one of those word-mysteries before which I have stood mute in wonder from my boyhood. What has one substantive to do with another signifying a different thing? And what does it signify if it does signify a different thing, and how does the substantive that doesn't signify the same thing govern the other in the possessive case? And which is which? and what is what? and how is it thus? and why is it thusly? The "observation" explanatory of this rule seems to me to surpass the rule itself in all its wonderful peculiarities. It is: "When the annexed substantive signifies the same thing as the first, and serves merely to explain or describe it, there is no variation of case; as, 'George, King of Great Britain, Elector of Hanover.'" Which substantive is it that signifies the same thing as the first? and in heaven's name what likeness, or what significant unlikeness, is there between two such phrases as "Man's happiness," and "George, King of Great Britain and Elector of Hanover"? I will gladly print the letter of any correspondent who will swear on Lindley Murray's Grammar that he understands this rule and observation, and send me an explanation.

In regard to this possessive case, it seems to me that all that is to be said is that the inflection of a noun in *es*, or its contraction *'s*, expresses possession, or pertaining, in regard to the object expressed by the following word or words. For the object of possession, or that which pertains, is not necessarily a thing. We may say "John's hat is black," or "John's going to Washington is unfortunate." In the first case the thing possessed by John is a material object, a hat; in the last the thing pertaining to him is an act, his going to Washington.

The only real grammatical question raised by the possessive case is that as to the double possessive—as, "that horse of Alexander's," "that bust of Cæsar's." This I pass by at the present, my object now being merely to show to what degree and in what manner English is free from the trammels of grammar.

I find that I shall have to give up Cobbett as an example of a writer of good English who had not studied English grammar. My correspondent, Mr. Robert Waters, who knows more about his life than I do, has kindly pointed out to me that Cobbett began to write in early manhood as an amanuensis, and was obliged to give up the attempt because of his lack of education, and that thereupon he studied grammar, and thus became a correct writer. I cannot, however, but attribute the merits of Cobbett's style to the vigor and clearness with which he thought, or doubt that he would have become quite as admirable a writer if, instead of vexing himself with English grammar, he had read thoughtfully the works of good English authors.

In another column is printed the letter of another correspondent, to whom, as he does not give his name, I shall not deny the privilege of making an exhibition of himself. I am a little at a loss to understand whether a gentleman who assigns to Sidney Smith, or, as he will have it, Sir Sidney Smith, the utterances of Sir Philip Sidney, and who signs himself *Cede Deo*, means that his decisions are to be yielded to as those of a god; or whether he is a wag and means to announce himself as a "*seedy deus*"—the which, truly, no one who reads his epistle will deny. And when he declares that Sir Philip Sidney—I beg his pardon, Sir Sidney Smith—blundered in his English by writing "the best of both," I can only say that I would in this case rather err with Philip Sidney (or Sidney Smith) than be grammatical with my seedy divinity. Moreover, although in writing "when we say good grammar and bad grammar," &c., I merely used, as an example, a common expression, the correctness of which was nothing to the purpose and as to which I was in no way responsible, as any deity with a brain less run to seed than my correspondent's would know untold, I am quite willing to assume the phrase as my own, and to tell my correspondent that to teach freedom from all such fiddle-faddle as that which he, assuming the god and affecting to nod, would sustain, is one of the purposes of my writing. No man who wrote in such trammels ever produced a sentence worth reading a second time.

The *World* also is in trouble and calls for help. It finds a mournful hiatus in the language. "A young lady who has many admirers," and who reads the *World*, and seeks wise counsel in its columns, is at loss what to call her admirers when she "alludes to them in conversation," which, the *World* tells us, "frequently happens." Naturally she goes to the *World* for information and advice upon such a point. She suggests "beau," "an admirer." "lover," "sweetheart," and "flame," but rejects them all for one reason or another. The *World* is kind enough to say that this "clearly is a case for the interference of Richard Grant White." Hardly so bad as that. Remember what Hercules said to the wagoner. The *World's* correspondent suggests, but does not adopt, one term which seems to me highly appropriate to the lips of a lady who has frequent occasion to allude to the gentlemen who, in her own words, are "paying their addresses" to her—"feller." For a lady who has frequent occasions to bring forward her relations of this kind in general conversation, there could not be a better word, one more appropriate in every way. Let her call the happy individuals her "fellers." And in so doing she will show that she has gone to the right quarter for advice. A newspaper which admits, among other altogether lovely phrases on its editorial page, such a one as "every once in a little while" is just the one to suggest the proper phraseology to a young lady who is in extremity, because she "finds it necessary to allude" to her beaux, flames, and fellers in conversation. Perhaps the *World* may hereafter find it better to follow upon the Horatian counsel, *Neo deus intersit nisi dignus vindice modus*. It is old, but it can never be musty.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Granting that Sir Sidney Smith was the most cultured man of his day, even he was liable to mistakes. In his *Apology for Poetry*, quoted in THE TIMES, he says: "I know some will say it is a mingled language, and why not so much better, taking the best of both the other?" Best is in the superlative, and cannot be correctly used when there are only two to choose from. Taking a sentence from Richard Grant White's article, "when we say good grammar and bad grammar" is, in my humble opinion, incorrect. Grammar is the art of speaking and writing correctly. The same as saying a bad sovereign, (£1.) There is no such thing; a sovereign is always good; if not, it is a counterfeit. So it is with grammar, either speaking correctly and ungrammatically. Custom is the legislator of languages, and before it we must all bow.

CEDE DEO.

CHARITY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

ALBION'S POSITION IN EUROPE.

RELIEF FOR SUFFERERS BY WAR AND FAMINE —THE IRISH OBSTRUCTIVES AND "HOME RULE"—ENGLAND'S PROGRESS EVERYWHERE—INCREASING THE DEFENSES OF BRITISH INTERESTS — THE LABOR TROUBLES ABROAD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 25, 1877.

England has plenty of charitable work on its hands just now, and the nation is responding to the sacred call with characteristic liberality. If the English people are the richest in the world, they assuredly give away more money than any other country. Only recently the Lord Mayor started a fund for the relief of the famine-stricken districts of Southern India. It has already reached the sum of $125,000. The Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Rothschilds have given the largest sums on the list of subscribers; but the contributions are flowing in from every class of society. The Association for the Propagation of the Gospel has opened a fund on its own account, which tells up some $10,000, half of which has been sent out by telegram. Then there are "The British Relief Fund for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in the Russo-Turkish War," with the Dean of Lichfield for its President; the Sick and Wounded Russian Soldiers' Relief Fund, with Sir T. G. Tollemache Sinclair, M. P., President, and Mr. Farley (whose name has been mentioned in previous letters) as Secretary. These two societies are aiding the Russian Red Cross organizations, and have sent out considerable sums; but the most popular of the war subscriptions is "The Turkish Compassionate Fund," started by the *Daily Telegraph*, and strengthened by two separate checks of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts for $5,000 each. Day by day a subscription list is published, with extracts from the letters of donors, showing a strong, not to say enthusiastic, sympathy for the Turks. The opinions of eminent subscribers, as well as those of humble origin, are set forth in full, or indicated in selected extracts, and they all breathe the same sentiment of sympathy for the Turks, struggling against a powerful foe, who disguises his greed of conquest under the cloak of religious cant. There is also a special fund established for the relief of the Jews, who are said to be persecuted and oppressed by the Russians. The outrages committed by the Russians outdo, if possible, the crimes of the Turks. They are not set forth on hearsay. The atrocities have been proved by evidence as clear as that upon which the original Bulgarian murders were committed. In face of these facts, there is something significant in Germany, Austria, and Italy making representations at Constantinople against Turkish misdeeds, and ignoring, almost with a menace, the complaints of Turkey against Russia. These questions are discussed in every hotel and restaurant, in every public house, at every tea table, over every meal, and under all circumstances in England. In London the populace is pretty well of one mind, and that is in favor of British intervention. In the country districts, which greatly influence the elections, Mr. Gladstone, with all his follies, has still a large following, and for this he has to thank that conservative instinct of the populace which makes a vast number of people stick forever to men who have once led them successfully and to established institutions. Mr. Gladstone refuses to believe anything against the Russians, and insists upon exalting the Bulgarians into heroes of Christian martyrdom. Thus is Great Britain divided in thought, in feeling, in sentiment, at the very moment when most she should be united. It may, however, be said for London, and the provinces, too, that the national heart always beats sympathetically to the cry of distress, and that the general purse opens promptly to the relief of misery and want from whatever quarter the appeal for help may come.

Messrs. Biggar, Parnell, and other Irish obstructives have succeeded in destroying the Home Rule Party. Mr. Butt, the chieftain of that once compact little "band of brothers," considers the breach beyond repair. The organization is breaking up into sections. Mr. Parnell, the other day, while he denounced "the hated Saxon," was none the less bitter in his abuse of those Irish members whom he charged with having broken their pledges. If he did not go as far in that direction as Mr. Biggar, at least he applauded the heated attacks which that gentleman made upon his colleagues. The Irish reformers are, in short, quarreling so much among themselves that they cease to retain even a shadow of respectable importance. The respectable members of the party refuse to be dragged through the mud by Biggar, Parnell, and O'Donnell. These "patriots" express a determination to resume their tactics in the House of Commons next session; but Mr. Tilden has reminded members of Parliament here how easy "the previous question" deals with obstructives, and it is quite possible that the Commons will show some kind of firmness in its action when the next obstructive demonstration is made. Some of the "Home Rulers," in their recent vacation addresses, have not scrupled to say that bone and sinew will yet become an important factor in the settlement of the Irish question. If any fighting is done it is pretty clear that the scattered divisions of the Home Rulers will be the combatants; and that they may emulate the thoroughness of the Kilkenny cats is a hope in which the peaceful people of both Ireland and England would join. It is only this everlasting agitation for the unstainable that keeps up a barrier of distrust between England and Ireland. For many years every administration has worked hard and done much in the interest of Ireland; but it would not suit professed agitators to have Ireland left without a grievance, and it is astonishing how earnestly a few noisy men, seeking notoriety, will put forward a mere scarecrow of a thing to represent "Saxon perfidy," and how many impulsive Irishmen will profess to see in it a reality; for Pat must all the time be fighting about something or somebody. In America he fought for the North and he fought for the South. He has fought in every European Army, and shed his blood in every cause and for every principle—religious, social, and political. He is the knight-errant of Christendom, but, after all, his favorite comrade in war is the English soldier, and the height of his ambition is to govern in the British Parliament. The idea, fomented by enemies of both England and Ireland, that the Irish as a people labor under political disabilities, is laughed at in Dublin and in London. Irishmen fill the highest positions in the Army, on the Bench, in the Church, at the Bar; they are social and literary successes; their aristocracy stand on a level with the best of Scotland and England; their peasantry enjoy a freedom unparalleled in any other country, for they are only imprisoned for high treason, and in some districts they shoot objectionable landlords with impunity. Their only difficulty is the agitator, who stands between them and the Government, reading them the history of a cruel past, and painting modern statesmen in colors that belong to days of bloodshed and wrong which long years of honest rule and mutual confidence have wiped out of all honorable memories.

Looking through the miscellaneous news of foreign and home newspapers, one cannot fail to be struck with the vastness and magnitude of "British interests," for England has her foot upon every corner of the earth. Many Americans think the mother country extends her arms too far, weakening herself by scattering her power over too broad an area. Looking at the numerous and extensive claims upon legislative action, it is apparent that any waste of time during the sittings of Parliament is a very serious matter; and while some constitutional means of putting down willful obstructives must be found and exercised, a check upon nonentities who occupy the Commons with speeches only intended to glorify loquacity, and being of no benefit whatever to the nation, might also be usefully introduced. It is plain to the shallowest observer, however much we all approve of the principle of electoral extension, that the house of Commons has not improved in brain power, nor in dignity, with the extension of the franchise. Possibly the calibre of the national intellect is degenerating. Overcramming at public schools, or the growing inbecility and rapidity of social and political life, may have a deleterious effect upon the training of public men. The causes, whatever they may be, are worth thinking about, for it is a subject of deep concern among thoughtful men that the tendency of every session of Parliament is downward in the scale of patriotism and intellectual strength.

Among that same sundry collection of items which indicate the vastness of English interests and the activity of the British administration, there are a few worthy of special mention. The defenses of the dock-yard and naval anchorage at Bermuda are nearly completed. Some $85,000 are required to put in the finishing touches, making up a total cost of $2,250,000. England is about to build considerable fortresses at Aden, which will give her a formidable position at one entrance of the Red Sea. At the same time it is equally interesting to know that the fortifications of Portsmouth, in England, itself are now completed. They have been in course of erection for about a quarter of a century. For the defense of this arsenal and dock-yard the authorities have determined not to show all the world their works. Strangers are not to be admitted to these new forts on any pretext, and the officials are forbidden to give any information concerning them. Her Majesty has just signed a treaty with Dahomey. The King gives full privileges of trade and residence to British subjects, and undertakes to abolish forever the exportation of slaves, and undertakes not to compel British subjects to attend any "customs" of the country where any human sacrifices are held. The last article of the treaty is a capital illustration of British practicability. It sets forth that

"Whereas, in consequence of insult and violence toward one of her Majesty's subjects in the country of Dahomey, a fine has been imposed of 500 puncheons of oil on that kingdom, and a blockade established to enforce payment of the same, it is herein agreed, on the part of her most gracious Majesty, that the fine shall be reduced to 400 puncheons of oil and the blockade immediately raised, under the following conditions: That 200 puncheons of oil are paid at once, the remainder within 12 months from this date; and his Majesty King Gelele agrees to these conditions, and promises herewith to complete the payment of the 400 puncheons of oil by the time given."

The new territorial acquisition to the united Empire in Africa is already welded into the co-operate state, and advertisements are appearing in the newspapers setting forth the advantages of settlements for Europeans in the Transvaal. The army in India is being strengthened, and every day sees additions to the naval power of the Empire, in view of contingencies connected with the present war in the East. Meanwhile, Continental journals are continually discussing the military strength and system of England, always with a view of proving that Queen Victoria is in no position to send an army of importance to fight against the other great powers of Europe. It is even said that Austria has elected to ally herself with Germany and Russia, because she does not any longer regard England as a military power, and that, therefore, her views in regard to European politics have not the weight they had in former days. There is, no doubt, a general desire on the Continent to isolate England, and to snuff her out as a first class power; and there are not wanting prophets who see the coming downfall of Great Britain. Calculations of this kind have been made on paper before, when Great Britain was comparatively weaker, in a military sense, than it is now, and still Albion stands in the van of progress, not undignified in her isolation, the one power in Europe which is making sacrifices in the interests of humanity and peace.

In the provinces serious strikes throughout the coal districts are expected. A turn out in South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire was settled in 1874 by arbitration upon the following mutual agreement between masters and men:

When furnace coal is selling at 19 shillings ton, wages of thick coal miners shall be 3 shillings and 6 pence; when at 17 shillings and 6 pence, wages to be 5 shillings; when at 16 shillings, wages to be 4 shillings and 6 pence; when at 13 shillings, wages to be 4 shillings; when at 11 shillings, wages to be 3 shillings and 5 pence. The selling prices are those per statute ton as quoted in the Earl of Dudley's circular, for coal east of Dudley. The maximum and minimum price to be 5 shillings and 6 pence and 3 shillings and 6 pence respectively. Thin coal wages in the Dudley district to be 3 shillings and 3 pence per day when thick coal wages are 4 shillings and 6 pence, and to rise and fall 3 pence for each 6 pence in the thick coal wages. The relative rates for thin coal in the various districts to be preserved. No further alterations to be made in prices before the 29th of September. The agreement to be terminable by six months' notice on either side. The allowance coal to continue as heretofore.

(Signed, July 24, 1874.) E. FISHER SMITH, Chairman of the South Staffordshire Coal Miners' Association. THOMAS HALDY, President of the Amalgamated Association of Miners.

The above is the complete text of the agreement. Nearly six months ago the coal owners who were parties to it gave notice for its termination, suggesting that the basis for a new treaty should be lengthening of the hours of labor from eight to nine and one-half hours per day and the abolition of perquisites. The men, it is understood, refuse to negotiate fresh terms on this platform, and the masters have given notice to terminate contracts formed under the agreement. The outlook is not cheering. A strike in that part of the Midland coal fields thus affected would mean a cessation of labor on the part of over 30,000 men, and the enforced idleness of other branches of industry besides that of mining. There are also symptoms of trade disputes in the iron and coal districts of the north. A vigorous effort at arbitration will be made, and in Birmingham it is said with some prospect of success. The masters are evidently not of this opinion, judging by the short notice they have given to put an end to special contracts.

A large body of masons are on strike in London, and they stand out obstinately in spite of the lesson which has just been read to them through the ship-building dispute on the Clyde. This disagreement began by demands for increased wages, agitators having informed the work-people that the Clyde ship-builders were making enormous profits. The masters explained that the state of business would not enable them to raise the wage rate. That bane of thrift and honesty, the professed agitator, pointed out to the men that large orders were coming into the Clyde yards, and that the speedy settlement of the dispute was in their own hands. The men struck. The masters remained firm, having been truthful in their assertions of incapacity at the moment to pay higher rates of wages. After damaging the local trade, creating much ill blood, inflicting considerable suffering on women and children, and losing in wages $750,000, the men have intimated that they are willing to submit the dispute to arbitration. The Clyde ship-builders have at once reopened their works to the men, and the river is again alive with the happy activity of labor. Now it is quite certain that the builders of houses in London cannot afford to be more than just to their men; they certainly cannot be liberal, let alone the question of profuseness in payment for labor. Competition has made the trade of building a dangerous speculation. Many of the large contracts are taken on the chances of making money out of "extras" or by the fluctuation of the price of materials. Then the organizations among the masons, laborers, and carpenters limit a man's labors so much that the employes get no special benefit from the superior skill of one workman over another. Masons are only allowed to lay so many bricks a day, laborers are only permitted to carry so many. These restrictions are notorious, and they not only delay the completion of contracts and damnify the master, but they neutralize the better qualities of the man and reduce him to the mere position of a tool. Some of the best friends of the masons in London are trying to enforce upon them the moral of the strike on the Clyde; but the weather is fine, and the masons are not suffering much at present, though they are pushing over into the Winter work, which severe frosts may delay when they may be most anxious to work.

A REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENT.

The Charlottesville (Va.) *Chronicle* says: "It is a fact well known that during the Revolutionary war the British Col. Tarleton came very near capturing the Virginia Legislature, then in session at Charlottesville. Tradition has it that the members were indebted for their escape to the thieving propensities of Tarleton's own soldiers. It is related that the dashing cavalry leader called on Dr. Walker, at Castle Hill, and ordered breakfast. After waiting some time, he complained that the cook was not as brisk as she might be, and the Doctor went to the kitchen to hurry up the cakes. He was informed that a terrible havoc had been worked among the delicacies consumed by the soldiers, who, as hungry as wolves, had made a rush for the smoking viands. Tarleton at once placed a guard at the entrance to the kitchen, and in due time sat down to a comfortable meal; but in the meantime, Jack Dewit saw the soldiers at the place, mounted a fine horse and reached Charlottesville two hours before Tarleton. The members of the Legislature availing themselves of this timely information adjourned unanimously and made tracks for Staunton. Col. John Archer had a few mounted men in town, and was the last who attempted to escape. He was cut down near the Stone Tavern, then the residence of Dr. George Gilmer, whose wife went to Tarleton at the head of his troops, and asked that the gallant Col. Archer, the friend of her husband, might be brought into her house. Her request was cheerfully complied with, and a guard placed at her door. Col. Archer was carefully nursed and recovered. On his death-bed he called Hon. William S. Archer and Dr. Branch Archer to his side and charged them ever to regard Dr. Gilmer and his family with the same affection bestowed on those of their own blood. The gentleman who relates this incident traveled with Dr. Archer in 1832, and had the statement from him."

LAW REPORTS.

ASSAULTING POLICE OFFICERS.

TWO POLICEMEN SET UPON BY A GANG OF YOUNG ROWDIES—ONE OF THE OFFICERS KNOCKED SENSELESS—THE RINGLEADERS FINALLY ARRESTED.

A gang of desperate young rowdies, numbering from 15 to 20, and ranging in age from 16 to 18 years, have for some time been in the habit of congregating on Attorney-street, between Stanton and Houston, at all hours of the day and night, where they have amused themselves by insulting passers-by, especially women. They have been a source of constant alarm to the people living in the neighborhood, and of great annoyance to those whose business has forced them to pass that way, and to the policemen stationed there. Patrolmen have warned them away time and again, and if they left it was only to be back again as soon as the officers had passed on; but generally their only answer has been a hoot and a laugh, and a refusal to disperse. Yesterday afternoon Patrolman Kavanagh, of the Eleventh Precinct, while patrolling his post came upon the gang, engaged in their accustomed pastime of insulting women and throwing missiles at men and boys who chanced to be passing by. The officer ordered the gang away, and was laughed at by them for his pains. He then attempted to arrest one of them, when he was set upon by the entire gang and their friends, male and female. Roundsman Ohm, of the same precinct, who happened to be near by at the time, hastened to Kavanagh's assistance, and collared another of the young rowdies. The prisoner's comrades attacked the roundsman, and not only succeeded in rescuing his prisoner, who escaped, but in hitting the roundsman on the back of the head with a missile of some kind, which knocked him senseless upon the sidewalk, and also injured his right arm so badly as to render it at least temporarily useless. In the meantime Kavanagh had taken his prisoner to Essex Market Police Court. He then went back and arrested two of the assailants of the roundsman. When arraigned before Justice Smith, at the Essex Market Police Court, the young man first arrested by officer Kavanagh gave his name as Andrew Rose, and his companion said his name was Charles Epner. They were both fined $10, and required to furnish $1,000 bail each for good behavior for one year, and to stand committed until the fine was paid and the bail furnished. Kate Epner, a sister of Charles, who was charged with hitting Roundsman Ohm on the head and knocking him down, was held to bail in the sum of $500, to appear at the Court of General Sessions for trial. A warrant was also issued for the arrest of Katy's father, who was actively engaged in aiding his daughter in her attempt to rescue her brother from the officers.

ROBBING A SICK WOMAN.

Frances Seaman, of No. 106 Hester-street, was employed about a month ago by Mrs. Georgiana Matthews, a widow, of No. 141 East Thirtieth-street, as a domestic. In the latter part of last month the lady became very sick, and on Aug. 29 her condition was so critical that Frances considered it advisable to request the assistance of her mother in nursing her mistress. When Mrs. Seaman arrived at the house the lady was unconscious, and the former sent for an officer and informed him that Mrs. Matthews' condition made her removal to Bellevue Hospital necessary. The officer noticed the sick lady's bank-book sticking out from under her pillow, and took it with him to the station-house. Mrs. Seaman hired a hack carriage and conveyed the invalid to the hospital. When she returned to the house, she succeeded with her daughter in carrying away some wearing apparel, valued at $120, which she pawned. Not satisfied with this, Mrs. Seaman had the audacity to go to the station-house and claim the widow's bank-book, which represented $500, saying that Mrs. Matthews had given her special instructions in regard to its safe-keeping. She failed to get it, however, as the officers did not place much credence in her story. Mrs. Matthews left the hospital on Wednesday last, and on going to her house and looking for some article of dress which she required to use, missed the property. She immediately reported the fact to the Twenty-first Precinct Station, and Detective Kendilon, on Thursday evening, arrested the mother and daughter at their residence in Hester-street. On being arraigned before Justice Murray yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, Mrs. Seaman said she had pawned the goods at No. 225 Centre-street. As yesterday was a Jewish holiday, the goods could not be seen in order to be identified by the complainant. The prisoners were held for examination.

A FEMALE STABBING AFFRAY.

Margaret Dugan resides at No. 111 Orchard-street, and in the same house there resides a woman named Mary Davis. On Friday afternoon Mrs. Davis was informed by a neighbor that Mrs. Dugan had been slandering her. Mrs. Davis went immediately to Mrs. Dugan and called her to account for her conduct. Mrs. Dugan became very much enraged, and ordered Mrs. Davis to leave the room or she would kick her out. Mrs. Davis left the room, vowing vengeance on Mrs. Dugan. About 8 o'clock in the evening Mrs. Davis armed herself with a large dirk-knife, and, entering the hallway of the house, lay in wait for Mrs. Dugan. Presently Mrs. Dugan came along, and before she was aware of Mrs. Davis' presence, the latter attacked her with a knife, inflicting a severe wound on her head. Officer Hughes, of the Eldridge-Street Police Station, hearing the disturbance, hurried to the spot, where he found Mrs. Davis pounding up and down on the sidewalk, brandishing a knife covered with blood, and going into the hallway, he found Mrs. Dugan lying on the floor bleeding from the wound she had received. The assailant was arraigned before Justice Smith at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning. The magistrate held her to bail in the sum of $1,000 to appear for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

A MAN HIS OWN CLIENT.

A gentleman named Mr. McColgan, who owns some property which has been condemned for the purpose of being used for the approaches to the Brooklyn Bridge, appeared before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, to argue against the appraisal of his property by the appraisers of the Bridge Company. Mr. McColgan is not a lawyer, but he raised the technical point that the court had not acquired jurisdiction, because in the notice sent to him to appear and present his objections there was a mistake in the date, 187–. Judge Westbrook said he did not think Mr. McColgan had been prejudiced by this, and said that the courts did not favor such technicalities. Mr. McColgan, however, urged that his property should not be appraised by the company's appraisers, being apparently ignorant that Commissioners of Appraisal had been appointed by the court. Judge Westbrook assured him that his property would not be appraised by the company's officers.

A DISCONSOLATE BASE-BALL PLAYER.

Thomas Barlow, of No. 166 Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, was in the Special Sessions on Friday, on a charge of stealing a pair of stockings from a furnishing store at Broadway and Spring-street. He was found guilty, and sentenced to 10 days in the City Prison. He says that he was under the influence of opium at the time the theft was committed, if he did commit it, and that the arrest, trial, and imprisonment, are like a dream to him. His story is that four years ago he was catcher of the Hartford Base-Ball Club, and that, with its White Stockings, of Chicago, he was hit in the side by a swift ball and severely injured; that a hypodermic injection of morphine was given him, and that this was the beginning of his using the drug, which has since become a confirmed habit which he cannot control. He says that he has been catcher for the Mutuals and also for the Athletics, but that now he is a mere wreck, and expects soon to be driven to suicide.

A FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Edward Farrell, a notorious ruffian who has been arrested for several offenses, including murder and highway robbery, and on each occasion escaping from the clutches of the law through some technicality, appeared before Justice Murray, yesterday, in Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, charged by Thomas Gilnes, of No. 34 West Twenty-sixth-street, with felonious assault. It seems that while the complainant was working in his shop, in Forty-eighth-street, Farrell approached him, and without the slightest provocation struck him on the eye with some blunt instrument, entirely closing it. The fellow struck the blow suddenly and without giving any warning to his intended victim, who will probably be sightless in one eye for life. Justice Murray held the prisoner in default of $1,000 bail.

A BURGLAR HELD FOR TRIAL.

Kate McGinty occupies apartments at No. 79 East Broadway. At 7 o'clock on Friday morning she went out of her room, leaving the door locked. She returned at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and found that her apartments had been broken open during her absence, and jewelry and wearing apparel to the value of $250 stolen. Subsequently she caused the arrest of John Palmer, a native of Boston, and a former attaché of the Bowery Theatre, on a charge of having stolen the property. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice Smith, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday morning, and two witnesses testified that they saw him in Mrs. McGinty's apartments during her absence, and that he afterward handed a basket to some one in the hall. Justice Smith held the prisoner in $2,000 to appear at the Court of General Sessions for trial.

ARRESTS BY TELEGRAPH.

The habeas corpus proceedings in the case of John Agnew were before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. Agnew was arrested and committed on Tuesday on the strength of a telegram from Chicago, which stated that he was interested in a banco game at which a man had lost $150. Peter Mitchell, who appeared for Agnew, asked for the latter's discharge, saying that a citizen should not be imprisoned without a warrant or accusation, or even proof of identity. No requisition had been received, he said, through the telegram said one was on its way to this City. Assistant District Attorney Leary said he had received a telegram from the Chicago officer, who is at Albany, stating that the requisition had been sent from Chicago and was on its way. Judge Westbrook remarked that arrest by telegram is a right which should be used with caution, but it is a right necessary for the administration of justice. In this case, however, it was evident that the officer was holding over at Albany. It was clear to the liberty of the citizen that the regularity of the proceeding should be inquired into. He adjourned the hearing to-morrow, at the same time directing that the prisoner should not be extradited before the hearing had been had.

A RECONCILIATION IN COURT.

A WIFE WITHDRAWS HER SUIT FOR DIVORCE AND EXPRESSES REGRET FOR HER PAST CONDUCT.

The case of Carrie F. Melious against John H. Melious was rather oddly terminated before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The plaintiff began the action for a limited divorce from the defendant on the ground of the latter's alleged cruel treatment and abandonment of her. She set forth that she was married to him in July, 1873, and that he abandoned her in October, 1874. He returned to her in February, 1875, and they lived together until Aug. 8, 1877, when he packed up his trunk, took his clothing, the family Bible, his watch and chain, and the certificate of their burial plot at Green-Wood Cemetery, and left her. In regard to the charge of cruelty, she said he had kicked her, and had destroyed the sight of one of her eyes by a blow with his fist. She sought to obtain $8 per week as alimony, and $100 as a counsel fee, and obtained an order directing the defendant to show cause why she should not be granted these amounts. The defendant then obtained an order to show cause why the suit should not be discontinued without costs. In support of this the defendant put in an affidavit in which he says that his wife is an habitual drunkard and that she possesses an exceedingly violent temper which she shows particularly when she is intoxicated, when she is also very abusive, and that at one time she tried to kill him with a hatchet. He says he tried to keep the fact of her drunkenness from her friends, but that she would at times fall down drunk in the street. He denies a statement made by his wife to the effect that he has $2,000 deposited in a bank. He says he has no money whatever on deposit in any bank. He says his wife has been sober since Aug. 20, and that on Aug. 29 she came to him and expressed great contrition for her past conduct. Since then they have been living together again.

Justus Palmer, Mrs. Melious' counsel, put in an affidavit saying that when the plaintiff came to him she was sober, and that the papers were read over to her.

Mrs. Melious herself put in an affidavit saying that "she has for a long period of time unfortunately been in the habit of becoming intoxicated, and that while in that state she does and says things created solely by her imagination, and which are not founded on fact nor are true in reality." She says she made many misrepresentations in her complaint, and that had she been in full possession of her senses she would not have signed it. She says she was not, as she states in the complaint, married in 1873, but on July 7, 1874. Her statement about the $2,000 deposited by her husband in the bank, she says, is also erroneous. She then says she is anxious to withdraw the suit, and "hereafter live with her husband in peace and harmony." She says that at the time of making the affidavit she was perfectly sober, and realized the sad condition to which her unfortunate habits had brought her. She adds naively that, "with the exception of the usual matrimonial quarrels, and such as were brought about by her habit of intoxication, which she confesses and deplores," her husband had always provided for her and had treated her well.

Judge Westbrook granted an order allowing the discontinuance of the suit upon the defendant paying $50 as a counsel fee to his wife's attorney.

COURT NOTES.

Cyrus Curtis, a colored waiter, was arraigned before Justice Murray, yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 9, 1877.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for to-day, for the Middle States and New-England, rising, followed by falling barometer, north-east to north-west winds, cooler, cloudy, followed by warmer, clear weather.

The statement of bank averages for last week shows a large gain in specie, the reserve having been increased, in respect of coin, $3,931,500, and the average of coin standing $19,961,600, with a probable advance on that amount at the close. Legal tenders, on the other hand, were drawn down to $45,303,900, a falling off of $2,826,700. With this movement gold dropped again yesterday to 1033₈ early in the day, and remained at that point. It is an interesting question now whether the gold premium will entirely disappear, and it is the opinion of some authorities that it will do so. The calculations on which this inference is based do not, however, appear to us very conclusive, and we cannot regard the present low premium as of itself advancing resumption with any degree of certainty. It may afford an opportunity, however, for the Government to make resumption absolutely safe and permanent.

Senator BAYARD has been lately "thanking GOD" at various times and places for the "policy" of President HAYES, on the ground that it has "disposed of the only obstacle that stood between the suffering South and the full enjoyment of her constitutional liberties." We must take occasion to remark that Senator BAYARD is very much mistaken. Whatever obstacle to constitutional liberty in the South may have been offered by the handful of Federal soldiers at Columbia and New-Orleans, there has long been a much more serious one—namely, the determination of the whites not to let the blacks vote unless they voted the Democratic ticket. In the convenient category of constitutional liberties which Southern statesmen of a certain order carry around with them for ready reference, the right of an American citizen with African blood in his veins to vote as he chooses is not always included, and in the heat of a campaign like the one of last Fall it is sometimes entirely overlooked. It remains for the South to show whether this particular constitutional liberty—which is quite as valuable as any Senator BAYARD had in mind—has been advanced or suppressed by the President's course.

The funeral of M. THIERS yesterday was a singular illustration of the temper of the French people at this moment. The gathering of spectators and participants was, of course, immense. At the top of the Boulevard Montmartre there were a few shouts of *Vive la République*, and M. GAMBETTA was cheered as he left the little church in which—the Archbishop having refused the use of the Madeleine—the funeral services were held. Other than these there were no special demonstrations, yet it is not improbable that the extraordinary precautions taken by the Government to prevent any disturbance were quite justified by its information. The quiet of the crowd was not due to any lack of feeling, but to the fact that the leaders were prudent and reserved, and that they fully understood the danger of a rash word. A single sentence from the eloquent lips of M. JULES SIMON might have lighted a fire which would not have been extinguished without much bloodshed. It is not too much to say that the Ministers are more likely to regret this state of things than to rejoice at it.

On the whole, the occasion, as a political one, was favorable to the Republicans. Not only did they show themselves animated by the caution and moderation which M. THIERS had labored so hard to inculcate, but they had the satisfaction of seeing the Government place itself gratuitously in a false position. The refusal of the Ministry to take part in the funeral ceremonies if Mme. THIERS was to have the regulation of them, cannot but be offensive to the French public, which was quite ready to applaud the apparent generosity of the Government in its offer of a State funeral. The inevitable conclusion to be drawn from the course of the Government is that its first proposal was a sinister one, made partly for political effect and partly from other motives no more creditable. To this impression is added that caused by the course of the Archbishop in regard to the church, which tends to put the Government and the clericals in very close conjunction, and at present identification with the clericals is one of the things which the Government has most to fear.

We suppose it will now be generally conceded that OSMAN Pasha is an American, who used to write his name—after the senseless fashion of certain Americans—"R. CLAY CRAWFORD." The "evidences" on this subject are, so to speak, clinched by the Kingston (N. Y.) *Freeman*. Among them is the conclusive fact that CRAWFORD'S mother-in-law said that he had left the country, but "did not disclose the locality." Moreover, he was in 1870 and 1871 engaged in "endeavoring to swindle the settlers of Vineland, N. J., in the formation of a stock company," but his "designs were frustrated" by the discovery that his previous career had connected him with "counterfeiters, cotton thieves, and gamblers." Evidently, a superlative rascal of this sort, who leaves the country without telling his mother-in-law where he is going, must turn up as a Turkish Pasha—*q. e. d.*

The Oswego *Palladium* is authority for the statement that Senator CONKLING is "of the opinion that the Republican State ticket cannot be elected in this State this Fall; that the Legislature, and above all the Senate, should be held by the Republicans—and by this he means, of course, the Conkling Republicans." We should say that "by this he means"—if, indeed, he has been indulging in any such foolish talk—that his friends intend to trade the State ticket for the Senate in districts where the latter is doubtful. This is not honest politics. It is, in fact, one of the meanest acts of party disloyalty, but it is not absolutely unknown in New-York, and there are "friends" of Senator CONKLING who are quite capable of it. The Senator is also credited with saying that Mr. CORNELL will "remain Chairman of the Republican State Committee until that body is convened—the President's civil service order to the contrary notwithstanding." This may be true, but it will not be particularly creditable to Mr. CORNELL, or the President, nor to Senator CONKLING either, if he is at the bottom of the "conflict."

WHAT OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM?

Our readers are well aware that we have long regarded the question of civil service reform as one of the most important with which this country has to deal. It is important to the Republican Party, which, possessing the upper house of Congress and the Executive, is solely responsible for the character of the civil service, for the principles on which it it conducted, and for any serious defects which may exist in it. But the question is not a partisan one. It concerns every citizen of the Republic, and it is not too much to say that if it cannot be intelligently and effectively solved within a reasonable period the experiment of representative Government based on universal suffrage, which the American people is trying, will be exposed to very great danger and possibly to disastrous and humiliating failure. This is a question, therefore, which is likely to outlast all others. There are forces at work, which, sooner or later, with the passage of time, will settle what we call the Southern question. The institution of slavery is done with now, and, as that was the chief barrier which shut out the influences prevailing in the free States and tending toward order and progress, we may expect the South to get on, on the whole, as well as the rest of the country. Its development will be slower, but it is practically assured. The financial question is in a fair way toward adjustment, and, however the end may be delayed, the course demanded by the general and permanent interests of the mass of the people of all classes and occupations is so plain that the end is a question of time, and probably of no very long time.

But with the question of civil service reform it is different. That is a matter which involves the essence of our institutions. We have allowed a complex and deeply-rooted system to come up and strengthen itself, which not only produces a certain amount of incapacity and corruption in the Government, but which perverts the suffrage itself and defeats the representative principle in the nation. Theoretically, the Government is the choice of the people, as nearly as a majority vote can express it, and is supposed to reflect popular views and desires. Practically, the Government is in great part the choice of a body of professional politicians, who obtain power not by their fitness to embody in action the purposes of the majority, but by the skillful use of elaborate political machinery, the mainspring of which is patronage. Theoretically, the Government is made up of men selected because of known views or special ability. Really, it is largely composed of men without convictions, without even the information necessary to form convictions, with whom professions of opinion are mere checks and counters in a game of politics in which the prize is office. It would not be just to say that this is true of all the officers of the Government—representative and executive—but no one who has examined the facts carefully will be likely to deny that it is true of the major part of the most active men and the men of most influence in public life. The evil is not, of course, confined to any one party, as the system which produces it is not. Both parties suffer from it; both are degraded and enfeebled by it; both have heretofore treated it with nearly equal insincerity, cowardice, and cynicism. But the Republican Party, which is not responsible for the origin of the system, *is* responsible for its maintenance, because it has the power to abolish it if it chose to do so.

There was much reason to anticipate that Mr. HAYES' Administration would take up this all-important task earnestly and efficiently. It had peculiar advantages in any effort to do so. Mr. HAYES was to an unusual extent free from the "entangling alliances" of a long political career. He owed his nomination to no powerful politician who had any claim for special consideration. He showed, by his choice of a Cabinet, that he understood his independence, and the people showed by their reception of that first act of his Administration that they appreciated his independence and would sustain him in all proper ways. In his inaugural address the President repeated and emphasized a statement of principles regarding the reform of the civil service which he had already made in his letter of acceptance to the Republican Convention, and which was succinct, logical, and practically complete. Soon after the inaugural it was announced that these principles were about to be embodied in a series of rules, which would be uniformly and firmly applied to the civil service. The announcement was made on the authority of members of the Administration; and no doubt reflected the then intention of the President. It was received with general and hearty satisfaction, for every one interested in the subject believed, as the President had emphatically declared, that no reform was possible through hap-hazard and disconnected efforts, but only by the adoption and steady enforcement of an intelligible and uniform system.

Since then we have seen or heard nothing of the promised system. We do not say that nothing has been done. Some things have been done, and very good things in their way. There have been some good appointments and some good removals, and the order to office-holders—just in principle and wise in purpose—has been issued. But, on the other hand, there have been things done on the old, bad method, involving "trade and dicker" to "harmonize the party," to "conciliate" this element and that, and for other motives not intelligible to the public, until a good many politicians are sneering at the President's reform as a "humbug," and those who do not believe it to be so are far from being able to prove that it is not. Under these circumstances the bad things offset the good, and we make no appreciable progress. What is needed to awaken and concentrate a practical popular movement in support of a reform of the civil service is an actual, comprehensive, consistent reform to support. It is idle to try to stimulate such a movement in the face of ridiculous inconsistencies, such as occurred in connection with the Baltimore Custom-house, such indecision and trifling as has been shown in New-York, and such feebleness as was displayed in the recent appointment in Chicago. The people cannot rally about a President who does not take a clear position and maintain it in a consistent and intelligent manner. That is what is now wanted of Mr. HAYES.

DEPRECIATION OF REAL ESTATE.

Several weeks ago we made some comments upon a reckless generalization of the Chicago *Tribune* that real estate has fallen so low that nobody will invest a dollar in it, and that mortgages executed at 50 or 40 per cent. of low valuations since 1873 are not now worth their face, while men who bought improved City property and paid half the purchase money cannot now sell the property for what is due on it. Admitting, we said, that all this is true of some cases, and may even be pretty generally true in Chicago, and that real estate generally is stagnant and dead, unsalable except at very low figures, we pronounced the broad assertion utterly monstrous that real estate has shrunk 50 to 60 per cent. in real value during the past three years. There are some considerations, however, which may be profitably stated regarding the position of real estate in a time like the present and the significance of its depreciation.

There has been, it must be admitted, a large decline, which will be permanent, in a great deal of manufacturing property. There are many buildings now idle which were erected in answer to the unprecedented demands of the war; protection has also worked the injury which is natural to it, stimulating into existence a large number of manufacturing establishments which have no legitimate place, and prove finally to be worse than wasted; the capacity of machinery has been so increased that the general rate of possible production per head of working force and per foot of floor space has increased also. Put together these facts with the other fact that a period of inflation in prices always causes unwise investments in manufacturing enterprises, and it is evident that much of the new manufacturing property of the last twelve years, as to the buildings and improvements, is permanently down.

Speculative property is also in a bad position. The "Boulevard property," the "Park lots," and all the City land subjected to "improvements" and the accompanying assessments come in this category; so do the suburban farms which were bought by the acre and mapped out into City lots, with the idea of selling them at an advance of several hundred per cent. The burden of taxes and assessments upon unimproved and unproductive property in the largest cities is very heavy, in some cases amounting to virtual confiscation; the mania of "improvement" and debt incurring in cities has wrought disastrous results. The speculative property which has been voluntarily acquired on the expectation of an advance is likely to be permanently subject to a fall from expected prices, which may run from 40 to 90 per cent. It seems a charming way of making a fortune to buy successive pieces of property and sell at an advance, and it is easy to do this provided the property is acquired below its actual present value for present purposes; but real estate is worth only what can be produced with it, and however it may go on changing hands at rising figures the process must come to to end, leaving the last holder in the dumps, ready to denounce the Resumption act and cry for more money. It is not an accident that most of holders of fancy real estate for which they discounted the future, buying to-morrow and failing to reach it, are loud inflationists, or at least are secretly hoping for a wave of rising prices which may enable them to float off their stranded investments. If speculative property and expected values alone are considered, the jeremiad of the Chicago *Tribune* is nearly right, except as to the inference that the country is thereby proved to be in a desperate condition; inflated real estate has dropped from a false position to the true one, and the drop will be permanent as to much of it.

There has been a considerable decline in buildings apart from land, because wages and materials have shrunk so that the buildings could be replaced for 60 to 80 per cent. of their cost before 1874. This decline must of course be marked off the schedule of their owners' assets. In store property some decline has been produced by the fact that business will not, because it cannot, pay the former rents, and those perhaps expected when the buildings were put up; this may be peculiarly true of especially elaborate structures, for the return of specie times destroys their especial value for rental purposes. And yet, while this sort of decline is real, measuring values only by dollars, it is true—although the fact is continually overlooked—that a great deal of real estate decline is more apparent than real, resulting from the appreciation of money. If a hundred dollars, equivalent to a hundred bushels of corn, paid for a certain amount of building in 1873, eighty dollars may now pay for the same, and yet that amount of building may be worth the same quantity of corn as before. Of course, this does not help the debtors, but the explanation of a great deal of real estate decline is that the yard-stick has lengthened, so that a piece of property worth fewer dollars may be worth as much as ever in commodities. The purport of a rise in the value of money—in other words, of a general decline of prices by money measure—is overlooked during the reaction after a long period of speculation, just as the decline of money—or the rise in prices—is misunderstood during the first stages of the inflation, when everybody imagines himself getting rich. And those are rich who in good season turn what they have into money or sound securities. Whoever had $100,000 in 1873 in cash and has it yet, or has yet the same fixed cash income he had then, has now a very considerable increase, because every dollar has grown in purchasing power. All this is elementary and ought to be well understood; yet it is overlooked by those who assume that real estate has necessarily declined in real value to the extent that it has declined in dollar-price.

It commands no adequate price because nobody wants it; it is temporarily stagnant, but to say that it is barren of values is like saying that a sleigh is worthless in July. The reason why nobody wants it, except at absurdly low figures, is obvious. It is the most permanent of investments, the most troublesome if the owner wants to convert it, and the slowest to realize upon in a time of disturbance, for nobody trusts then anything but cash or the highest securities. Precisely because the feeling is that cash is still rising in value, because it is not subject to taxation, because it is portable, and is the best possession when general demand is dull, nobody has a desire, speaking generally, to assume the troubles of owning real estate. But to say that real estate is down to its present selling point is utterly wrong. It will rally when business rallies and it is wanted for use; its holding will then gradually become desirable for capital, but now timid capital fears and shuns it.

STARS AND SUNS.

"As the stars of heaven for multitude" is one of the most persistent and widely-distributed tropes to indicate countlessness. And yet, if the stars visible to the naked eye be meant—and the expression antedates by long thousands of years the invention of the telescope—no comparison could be more unfortunate. The stars visible to the naked eye in both hemispheres are only six thousand in number, and, consequently, an observer without instrumental aid could only see three thousand stars, which is very far from an immense multitude. But this figure of speech has a basis of fact, nevertheless. Few in numbers as the heavenly bodies are when examined by the naked eye, they become enormous when viewed through the best telescopes. It is estimated that thirty millions of stars are visible in the great refractor in the Washington Observatory, while the instrument used by the HERSCHELS revealed more than twenty millions. But improve our telescopes as we may, the bodies visible in them will never be more than a small fraction of those invisible. If, as there is great reason for believing, the "fixed stars," so called, are accompanied by a cortége of planets, and these again by satellites, while, if the analogy of our own system is followed, comets must be added as the Bedouins of each system, and countless meteorites as the stuff of planets in the making or destruction, we see how practically infinite is the number of the heavenly bodies whose existence is not revealed by our telescopes at all. Regarded in this way, the host of heaven is countless and must always remain so.

The sun is only one among millions, perhaps myriads of suns; the solar system is only one in millions of such systems; and wherever there is such a sun and such a planetary system there is, in all probability, life. The spectroscope has shown—fully demonstrated—that the stars are suns. It has not shown that they have a cortége of planets, because it is a light-sifter, and planets have no light of their own, but it has shown that many if not all of the materials out of which stars are formed are the same as those out of which the sun and planets are formed, and that their physical condition is, if not identical, similar. The spectroscopic researches of the great Roman astronomer, Padre SECCHI, extended and followed up by other observers, have revealed four well-marked types of stars. And the reader should bear in mind that when "star" is now used it means a highly luminous, incandescent body, of a nature similar to our sun, and occupying, in all probability, a similar position in the economy of remote systems to that of our great luminary in the one to which our planet belongs.

SECCHI'S first type embraces all, or nearly all, of the so-called *white* stars, which really shine with a slight tinge of blue, such as Sirius, Vega, Altair, Regulus, Rigel, and all the stars of the Great Bear constellation excepting the first (*Alpha* Ursæ.) It is estimated that one-half of the stars of the firmament belong to this class, which can be studied by means of telescopes of low power. Stars of this type give what may be called a "hydrogen" spectrum. Composed of the rays of the seven prismatic colors, it is sometimes crossed by very numerous and mostly very fine lines, but its characteristic feature is four broad and very black lines. These lines, of which one is in the red, a second in the greenish blue, and the remaining two in the violet, coincide exactly with the four brightest lines in the spectrum of our terrestrial hydrogen. The first star in the Lyre (*Alpha* Lyræ) is generally taken as the representative of this type.

The second type includes most of what are called *yellow* stars. The Sun, Arcturus, Capella, Aldebaran, Pollux, Procyon, and Alphs, in the Great Bear, are given as examples of this type. About one-third of the stars are included in this type, so that at least two-thirds of all the stars are contained in types one and two. In the spectra of these stars, which are difficult to observe, the dark (or Fraunhofer) lines are very strongly marked in the red and blue colors, but almost entirely absent from the yellow. This peculiarity explains their color. These dark lines are generally very sharply defined. SECCHI regards the stars of the second type as in a physical condition similar, if not identical, with that of our own sun.

SECCHI'S third type contains the *red* stars, of which *alpha* in Orion, Mira, *beta* in Pegasus, Antards, and *alpha* in Hercules, are the best examples. Only thirty bright stars are known to belong to this type, but taking in the stars of the second magnitude one hundred can be counted. The spectra given by these stars is very similar to those given by solar spots. SCHELLEW, following SECCHI, described them as "a row of columns illuminated from the side, producing a stereoscopic effect; and when the bright bands are narrower than the dark ones, the spectrum has the appearance of a series of grooves." SECCHI, in his last edition, says that this "extraordinary" spectrum is composed "of a system of nebulous bands and black lines. The black lines are the same as in the second (solar) type, more particularly in the spectra of Arcturus and Aldebaran, but the nebulous bands, which vary in size and intensity, give the whole spectrum the appearance of a kind of colonnade." The principal lines are those of magnesium, sodium, and iron. Hydrogen is found in this type, but it has no such supremacy as in the first and second types.

The fourth and last type is the very red or *blood-red* stars. SECCHI counted thirty-one and D'ARREST has added others. They are all telescopic stars. The spectrum is characterized by three bright bands separated by dark spaces. The most brilliant band, which is generally broad and well defined, is in the green; the second, which is much fainter and often scarcely visible, is in the blue, while the third is in the yellow, extending up to the red, where it separates into several divisions.

Much as has been accomplished of late years in the study of the stars, that study may be said but just to have begun. The distribution of the stars in space is the next point to be attacked, and while it must be conceded that Sir WILLIAM and his son Sir JOHN HERSCHEL laid a foundation for the study, very little has been done to further it beyond the point at which they left off. Mr. PROCTOR has in this, as in other portions of the field, done good service in pointing out the inconsistencies of the current views and in charting and observing the stars on a plan struck out by himself. We may expect startling discoveries in sidereal astronomy as soon as systematic researches on the motions of the stars are made by means of the spectroscope.

LONG-LIVED GREAT MEN.

The death of the ex-President of the French Republic at the advanced age of 80 years suggests the thought that the civilized nations of the earth are for the most part governed or guided by old men. On the 22d of March last the Emperor of Germany completed his eightieth year. This mightiest of the rulers of the world has known adversity as great as his present prosperity is exalted. A boy of 10 he fled with his mother to escape the victorious armies of NAPOLEON the Great. Forty years later he had to fly a second time from Berlin, and sought refuge in London from the resentment of his countrymen. Marshal MACMAHON, Duke of Magenta, and President of the French Republic, is nearly 69. His life has been one of steady progress, but he stands to-day for the first time in his career in an uncertain position. ALEXANDER II., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, has not yet lived three-score of years, but his life has been a most eventful one. In 1861 he performed one of if not the greatest act in history, namely, the emancipation of 23,000,000 human beings from the bondage of serfdom. The Russian Prime Minister, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, is now in his seventy-ninth year. Prince BISMARCK, who was born on All Fools' Day, is over 62. The Earl of Beaconsfield (DISRAELI) is in his seventy-second year; the ex-British Premier, Mr. GLADSTONE, is 68, while Count ANDRASSY, the Hungarian statesman and leader of public opinion in Austria, is no older than 54 years. Admiral CONSTANTINE CANARIS at 87 is President of the Cabinet and the hope of Greece. It is 55 years ago since he avenged the devastation of Scio by fastening a fire-ship to the Turkish flag-ship and blowing her up with many hundreds of men who were celebrating the Ramadan. VICTOR HUGO is just midway between the three-score and ten and the four-score years of the Psalmist. Earl RUSSELL, the great Whig leader, is 85; M. GREVY, who has been chosen as GAMBETTA'S lieutenant, is 64; JULES SIMON is 63, and Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, better known as Sir STRATFORD CANNING, is no less than 89. Of venerable politicians and statesmen in our own country it would be easy to multiply names. SIMON CAMERON, the great Republican leader in Pennsylvania, is 78; CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts, is 77; ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, a representative Southern Democrat, is 65; Gen. JOHN A. DIX, of this City, has now turned 79. E. B. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, is 61, and HORATIO SEYMOUR is 67. Secretary of State EVARTS, who is both lawyer and statesman, is in his sixty-first year.

Turning from those who govern to those who educate, we find numerous old men who exercise a wide influence throughout the world. THOMAS CARLYLE, the English essayist and historian, is 82; ALFRED TENNYSON, the poet, is 67; Prof. CHARLES ROBERT DARWIN is 68; and these are the great lights in English literature and science. Of Americans, HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW has just turned 71; JOHN G. WHITTIER is 70; RALPH WALDO EMERSON is 74; GEORGE BANCROFT is 77; WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, the poet and journalist, is nearly 83; WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON is 73; THEODORE DWIGHT WOOLSEY is 76, and PETER COOPER is 86. Legal jurisprudence at home and abroad is represented by CHARLES O'CONOR, of this State, who is 73; by ISAAC ADOLPH CREMIEUX, a French lawyer and legislator, who is 79; by WILLIAM BALLANTINE, an English Sergeant at Law, who is 63, and by FIRMIN-AGOSTO CABALLERO, a Spanish lawyer, journalist, and statesman, who is 77. Chief-Justice WAITE is 61; the Lord Chief-Justice of England is 75, and the Lord Chief-Baron is over 80. Of ecclesiastics high in authority or position, PIUS IX. is 85; the Primate of all England is 67; Bishop AMES is 71, and Dr. DOLLINGER, the German theologian and historian, is 78. Among leaders in religious thought are Bishop DUPANLOUP, of France, who is 76; Dean STANLEY, of Westminister Abbey, who is 61; Dr. NEWMAN, who is 67; Cardinal MCCLOSKEY, who is 77; Dr. THOMAS WORCESTER, who is over 75; HENRY WARD BEECHER, who is 64; Dr. CHAPIN, who is 63; Dr. MCCOSH, who is 56, and Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Sr., who is 77. In the science of war the chiefs are Count VON MOLTKE, who was born in 1800; Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, who was born in 1820, and Gen. GARIBALDI, the most popular man in Italy, who is now approaching his seventy-first year.

Thus the peoples of the world seem to be governed and educated by old men, though the average length of human life has been so considerably extended that nowadays we scarcely call men old at 60. And as old is a relative term, it might be more correct to say that power is to be found in the hands of older men than of yore.

DRY-NURSING REPUTATION.

Reputation, even of a moderate sort, is so desirable to have that it is entirely natural for men to make great and continuous efforts to secure it. It is their misfortune often that they confound reputation and notoriety, and labor for what they conceive to be fame by unbecoming and unremunerative means. In a democracy like ours honors are so much easier and plentier than in an aristocracy that there is always a struggle for them by persons unfit to wear them. A republic, whatever its excellencies, necessarily gives opportunities and encouragement to demagogues and pretenders, which they would not and could not have in a monarchy. Having accomplished a vast deal in a short time, we are prone to be over-eager for results. Many of us are so unhealthfully anxious to separate ourselves from the mass that we do not stop to reflect if the sort of separation we are pretty certain to get is worth the trouble and trick of getting it.

Notoriety, however cheap, passes with the multitude for reputation, and the man who has gained it calls it by the better name. What he has contrived to get is reputation pure and simple; what many of his fellows have is mere notoriety. This is the true difference between the terms. Whether it be reputation or notoriety, few persons with an itching for it are disposed to let it take its own course. Afraid that it won't grow fast enough, they are ever ready, with all kinds of fertilizers and personal attention, to bring it forward. They force it in every way, and by their ceaseless forcing do it more harm than good, not infrequently destroying it altogether. The number of men who act as dry-nurses to their own reputation in politics, literature, law, medicine, theology, and even in society, is much greater than the uninitiated suspect. Dry-nursing of this eccentric variety is so widely, diligently, regularly, and skillfully practiced that it well-nigh deserves to be ranked as a profession. The profession is not avowed, however; it could not be without interfering with its own success.

The popular notion is that any sort of reputation is got without the least agency or co-operation of the getter. This man or that woman does something, and the doing is so remarkable and weighty that it attracts public attention, and is duly chronicled by the press. Very often, generally perhaps, the notion is correct; but there are many cases in which it is wholly false. Members of the dry-nurse class have not sufficient faith in public or even in private appreciation. Even before they have delivered themselves of some mighty effort they are industrious in telling the proper persons how mighty the effort is to be, and of discovering the most efficient means of self-advertising. After they have delivered themselves they move heaven and earth to insure ample notice of their performance; and though they may fail partially they seldom fail entirely. Exertion, whether in a noble or ignoble cause, is always fruitful.

Politicians are renowned for helping their fame by personal management and endeavor. If their fame cannot stand, they lift it up and hold it firm; if it cannot advance, they put themselves behind it, push it forward, and walk with it, using their legs instead of the stuffed trousers, and with spent breath and perspiring face cry out in feigned amazement at their celebrity. Politicians are the dryest of dry-nurses to their reputation. If their constituents could see how they coddled, handled, and fed the bantling, they would be skeptical of appearances and pretensions for evermore. More than half the time of many of our "statesmen" is occupied in pushing their names into the face of the community. They scan the newspapers, large and small, and seldom miss an occasion to express an opinion or take a position which they imagine will assist their popularity. Like FELIX WALKER in the Sixteenth Congress, they are resolved to make a speech, or do something for Buncombe, the county, whatever called, which most of them specially represent.

All authors are by no means averse to jogging the elbow of reviewer or critic to let him know where the fire of genius burns brightest. Some of them will show him in advance the finest passages in their manuscript, and gently intimate that no praise can be too strong if bestowed on those portions. A very large part of the fame of a certain kind of authors is ascribable directly to their labors outside of literature. Very ordinary arguments of many a lawyer have been put forward as matchless forensic efforts through persistent manipulation of his own. Judges' decisions that were weak, partial, and unsustained by precedent have been lauded and their lofty integrity commended, because they had been committed to judge the Judges. Easy contractions or accidental recoveries are made to appear as extraordinary evidences of surgical or medical skill, for no other reason than that the physician has a chance to tell his own story, and tells it so much more skillfully than he makes his diagnosis. He proves himself not only a learned gentleman, who amuses the patient while Nature performs the cure; he demonstrates his talent at hiding facts and presenting fiction in their light. Clergymen have been known to disseminate self-complimentary paragraphs of their own composition among reporters, and yet entertain and reiterate the belief that genuine ability must make its way, independent of encouragement or appreciation. There are dry-nurses to reputation in all callings; but the reputations which need dry-nurses never last. A reputation that is worth anything, that has any sound foundation, must be nourished at the fount of Nature.

OBITUARY.

COL. ARTHUR MACARTHUR EASTMAN.

Col. Arthur MacArthur Eastman, the man who first conceived the purpose of building the cable under the rights and franchises of the American Atlantic Cable Telegraph Company, died at his residence in Manchester, N. H., on Monday last, the 3d inst. Col. Eastman was born in Gilmanton, June 8, 1810. After the breaking out of the Crimean war, in 1856, he secured the patent of a breech-loading cannon, and, taking it to England, sold it after a time to the British Government. Returning then to America with the proceeds of his ventures, he went to Manchester and purchased the site of the elegant estate known as Riverside, situated upon the Merrimac River at the north side of the city. This property is now without doubt the most complete and elegant country residence in the State. Upon the breaking out of the war Mr. Eastman, foreseeing that it was likely to be a long one, and learning that there were not in the country arms to equip more than a regiment of cavalry, at once made a contract for the manufacture of a large number of carbines, and when there was a call for them was able to supply what were needed at very remunerative prices. He subsequently furnished other arms for the Government and after the war closed was engaged largely in dealing in fire-arms with foreign nations. About the year 1869 he planned the crowning work of his life. This was the construction of the Direct Cable. This enterprise, which required a capital of $6,500,000 in gold to begin with, was from the first met by the powerful opposition of three gigantic corporations with unlimited capital; but after nearly five years of effort, he succeeded in securing the needed legislation, and in raising in England, France, Belgium, and Holland the necessary funds, and the cable was laid. The American end was landed at Eye Beach, in July, 1874, and the event was signalized by a national rejoicing, which was participated in by all interested in telegraphic communication. At this time the press of the country made hearty acknowledgment of the services of Mr. Eastman, who was everywhere conceded to be the father and master spirit of the grand undertaking. He crossed the Atlantic 16 times, and spent many years in Europe, sometimes alone, but most of the time had his family with him. He enjoyed the acquaintance and friendship of some of the ablest men of America and Europe. About three weeks ago he was prostrated by an attack of congestion of the brain while stopping at the Appledore House, Isles of Shoals. He was removed to his home, and it was believed by his friends that he was recovering until Saturday, when he passed into a state of unconsciousness from which he never rallied. He leaves a wife and two daughters, one the wife of Col. Clinton G. Colgate, and the other of William L. Simmons, Esq., both of New-York.

REAL PACIFICATION.

Hon. James F. Wilson addressed a Republican meeting in Altoona, Iowa, on the evening of the 5th inst. Among other things, he said: "The Republicans of this State do most earnestly desire the pacification of the Southern States, and of all of the States. They have no greater love for force and military rule *per se* than the most ardent Democrat who hates a national soldier and loves State rights. They stand on the national platform of the party. They hold that this Republic is a nation whose citizens are entitled to absolute protection in the enjoyment of every right in every part of its jurisdiction, as well as abroad. They claim no right to interfere with the local concerns of other States; but they do claim that the rights of citizens of the United States, as contradistinguished from those which pertain to them as citizens of the several States, are not matters of mere local concern; that the right of free locomotion for business, pleasure, or change of domicile is sacred to the citizen, and they look with suspicion upon any policy whose most ardent supporters find it necessary to fix upon citizens who desire to enjoy this right the contemptuous epithet of 'carpet-baggers;' that to the poor and ignorant as well as to the learned and the rich the same rights pertain, and they reject the doctrine that everything shall be surrendered to the keeping of 'intelligence and property' alone; that the colored people of the South, who are the workers of that region, shall realize that freedom is not a mockery, and that the ballot is not a curse; that the action of the national authorities in every department in these several respects shall tend to the realization of these rights and purposes. With nothing short of this end attained will the Republicans of Iowa be content. Let that real peace which comes through justice and right-doing prevail in the Southern States, and no part of this nation will be more rejoiced than the people of Iowa. They will then give themselves no concern whether one party or the other may be intrusted with the control of these States. This is not a question of party with the Republicans of Iowa, but one of good judgment, justice, equality, and right. To aid in the promotion of these results they refused to hazard the unity of the party in the June convention by exacting either approval or disapproval of the President's Southern policy. And wherever the most earnest Republicanism flourishes this course will be deemed the most judicious, and will bring the best return."

ANECDOTES OF GOV. T. M. RANDOLPH.

The Charlottesville (Va.) *Chronicle* relates the brief stories of one of the former Governors of the Old Dominion: "An elderly gentleman of this county, who well recollects Gov. Thomas Mann Randolph, represents him to have been a man of remarkable activity and great physical power, although his weight was but 130 pounds. It is related that a mad dog once came to Monticello and ensconced himself under the portico. Col. Randolph ran for his pistol, but found to his dismay that there was no powder on the premises with which to load it. In this dilemma Col. Randolph resorted to a curious expedient, and accomplished a daring feat. Encasing his left arm heavily with woolen cloths, he took his dirk in the right, and boldly attacked the rabid brute. Presenting his left arm, the dog immediately seized it, when he was dispatched with the dirk with a single thrust. It is said that Col. Randolph would frequently swim rivers when out of their banks rather than go out of his way to a bridge. Upon one occasion, having sold a horse to a friend, he told the purchaser some weeks afterward that he had forgotten to inform him that the animal would sometimes shy at logs when swimming. Meriwether Lewis Randolph, a son of Gov. Thomas Mann, was also a man of great physical strength. It is related that he once carried 1,000 pounds weight across a room in Shadwell Mills."

ONE OF MRS. GRANT'S SILENT DEEDS.

The Oneonta *Democrat* relates the following: "George S. Joice, of Unadilla, entered the rebellion at its outbreak. He made a faithful and useful soldier, and remained to the last. Early in President Grant's first term he was appointed a door-keeper at the Executive Mansion. He remained there until some three and a half years ago, then sickened and returned to Unadilla to linger through the balance of life with consumption. He lived 12 or 14 months, and died. While in Washington he was a general favorite among associates, and, on account of his faithfulness to duties and gentlemanly qualities, had attracted the favorable attention of Mrs. Grant. His father's family were in very limited financial circumstances, and George was worth nothing but an irreproachable character and a good name. Mrs. Grant, in some way, knew of these conditions, and during the entire time that Mr. Joice was lying sick in Unadilla this excellent woman sent him each month a check for $100, until he died. There was never any blunder over the matter among that plain English family of Joices, and Mrs. Grant did the good deed so unostentatiously that few people in Unadilla know of it to-day."

MR. BAYARD ON THE POLICY.

The Richmond *Enquirer* has interviewed Senator Bayard, of Delaware. He is reported as thus expressing himself concerning the President's Southern policy:

"I thank God for it. He has disposed of the only obstacle that stood between the suffering South and the full enjoyment of her constitutional liberties. He has not only carried out the Democratic policy, but he has carried the Republicans with him."

"Do you think Mr. Hayes is endorsed by a majority of the Radicals in his Southern policy?"

Senator Bayard—I think he has the cordial support of fully 75 per cent. of his party. Many who were doubtful at first, now see that the time was ripe for the full restoration of every Southern State to self-government under the Constitution. The history of the States since the troops were removed is one of the very best arguments why Republicans and Democrats should approve Mr. Hayes' policy on this subject.

SUFFERING THE PENALTIES.

TO BE HANGED ON MONDAY.

A PENNSYLVANIA MURDERER'S FATE—A YOUNG WOMAN KILLED BECAUSE SHE WOULD NOT CORROBORATE A LIE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., Saturday, Sept. 8, 1877.

The second execution which has ever taken place in Montgomery County occurs here on Monday, when Thomas Francis Curley, a boy of 19 years, will expiate on the gallows the murder of Miss Mary Ann Whitby, on May 18, 1875. Curley and Miss Whitby both lived on the farm of Mr. James Weikel, near Upper Providence, in this county, and he became angered at her because she refused to corroborate a falsehood he had told to his employer. While Mr. Weikel and the family were in this city, Curley came in from the field, and, it is supposed, chopped the woman's head in with an axe. He afterward returned to work, but it was noticed by those in the field that there was something wrong, and Curley related a story of a tramp calling at the house and demanding money from Miss Whitby. He left the field early in the afternoon, but soon made his appearance again, stating that the woman had been badly beaten. He adhered to his story about the tramp, but as none could be found that corresponded with his description, suspicion at last pointed to him, and he was arrested. An examination revealed blood stains on his clothing. The strongest kind of circumstantial evidence was brought against him, and he was convicted of murder in the first degree on the 16th of December, 1875. His counsel applied for a new trial, but on March 8, 1876, the application was refused, and on March 11 he was sentenced to be hanged. On March 28, Gov. Hartranft issued the death-warrant, fixing the execution for Tuesday, May 9, 1876, and on April 3 the warrant was read to Curley, who received the news without any display of emotion. On the 30th of the same month his counsel took out a writ of error, which removed the case to the Supreme Court, and stayed all proceedings until the Spring of the present year, when the body opened a new term. On May 1, 1877, the Supreme Court, after hearing argument for a new trial, rendered its decision refusing the application and reaffirming the sentence of the lower court, and on May 21 refused also a reargument of the application for a new trial before itself. On the 22d of the same month Gov. Hartranft issued the second death-warrant, fixing the execution for Aug. 9. An appeal was made to the Board of Pardons, and Gov. Hartranft respited Curley from Aug. 9 to Sept. 10.

In the meantime the Board of Pardons considered the case and refused to interfere. This fact was communicated to him on Thursday night, when he was told "that he didn't care if they did hang him." All along he has held the hope that he would be reprieved, and vowed that he would never be hanged. He did not care if they would only shoot him, but he detested hanging, and in a bragging manner, said he would never die that way. This has caused Warden John Keyser and Keeper Barney Fritz to maintain a strict watch on him. When the announcement was made to him that he was to be hanged he was removed to the cell occupied by Heinrich Wahlen, the Elm Station murderer, and stripped of all his clothing. This was done because the authorities believed he had a knife concealed somewhere in his clothes. While undergoing the examination, he said that he might as well admit that he had a knife; that it was to be found in the cell he had just vacated, and that they had better take it away or that fool Wahlen might find it and commit suicide. The officers found the knife by removing a hinge from his closet. Had he not told of it there is a probability that the hiding-place would not have been discovered. Curley has been a very troublesome prisoner. In November, 1876, he planned an escape with a fellow-prisoner, but took a third party into it, who informed on them, and the plan was frustrated. At another time he attempted to murder the Warden and the Keeper, and it was only after a desperate fight that he was secured. Curley is but 19 years of age, and was born near Holmesburg, in the Twenty-third Ward of Philadelphia. He is of a low, vicious, disposition, and has lived wherever he could obtain work. The farmer on whose place he resided, James Weikel, and a brother of the murdered woman, made application to attend the execution, but the Sheriff refused unless Curley agreed to it. When Mr. Steers, one of his counsel, communicated the request to him, he said "he did not care, so that he didn't see them." This has caused some comment, many people thinking it impolitic for them people to be present, and in consequence the Sheriff will not allow it. The gallows is the same one on which Fletcher, Quigley, and Hanlon were executed in Philadelphia, and arrived from that place on Friday. It was erected in the jail to-day. If Curley does not break down, but preserves the sames reckless manner which he has displayed all along, he will walk to the scaffold, but unless he is attended by Father Monaghan, the prison officials are of the opinion that it will be necessary to carry him to the gallows, as he will refuse to walk, and no doubt make a desperate fight with them. The execution will take place between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning.

AN INSANE MURDERER IN PRISON.

THE MENTAL CONDITION OF ALLEN C. LAROS —TEMPORARY REPRIEVE GRANTED PENDING A MEDICAL EXAMINATION—ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF THE PRISONER.

From our Own Correspondent.

EASTON, Penn., Saturday, Sept. 8, 1877.

The commission appointed to examine into the mental condition of Allen C. Laros, who was to have been hanged in this place this week, to-day, has postponed its meeting until next week, owing to the unavoidable absence of one of its members, Judge Ross, of Bucks County. Laros has been respited until the 10th of October, the opinion of the commission to be given in the interval, upon which Executive action is to be based. The commission was called for by the divided public opinion in the case of the murderer. Insanity was the plea made in his defense, it being held that he had been an epileptic from a child. Mental derangement was not shown, however, and neither the Supreme Court nor the Board of Pardons have felt warranted in interfering with the judgment of the court that tried him. He has grown very morose of late, and sometimes more, and his actions at times are such as to create grounds for the opinion that he is crazy. The doctors of Easton are divided in their opinion, and even those who favor the idea of epilepsy and insanity are at times puzzled by the case. Many people believe that both the epilepsy and the insanity are pretense on the part of the prisoner. It was to settle this question that the respite was granted. The Sheriff was preparing the gallows when he received notice of the reprieve. Laros manifested considerable emotion when the news was communicated to him.

Considerable excitement has been created in Easton by the startling revelation made by the Jail Wardens to the Board of Prison Inspectors, which met here on Thursday afternoon. On the morning of the 27th ult., Deputy Warden Reed, on entering Laros' cell, found the condemned man hanging from the ceiling apparently dead. A sheet from his bed had been twisted into the shape of a rope, and the prisoner had tied one end firmly about the grating of the foul-air register in the ceiling, and fastened the other end about his neck while standing on his bed, which he had drawn beneath the register. He had then stepped from the bed, his feet clearing the floor several inches. He was in the last stage of strangulation when Reed entered and cut down, and was restored with much difficulty. In another minute he would have been dead. It seems that the Wardens had suspected that Laros was watching an opportunity to take his own life, and some three weeks ago employed a man to keep a watch on him during the night time. It was soon after this watchman had gone off duty that the prisoner made his almost successful attempt to commit suicide. The Wardens thought it best to keep the matter entirely secret, and it was not known outside the jail until the report was made to the Board of Prison Inspectors, in explanation of a bill for watchman's service that had been presented for them for approval. A guard is kept on Laros now night and day, his day watch being a fellow-prisoner.

TROTTING FOR THE POOL-BOX.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 8.—The trot for a special purse of $1,000, given by the managers of the Mystic Park this afternoon, proved to be a failure. There was but a small attendance. Judge Fullerton won the first heat in 2:24¼. Comee second, and Great Eastern third. The second heat was won easily by Great Eastern in 2:21¾. Comee second, Fullerton third. Comee broke badly in the last heat. The third heat was won easily by Comee in 2:25, beating Fullerton four lengths and Great Eastern six. The fourth heat was won by Fullerton by a length, in 2:25, Comee second, Great Eastern third. The fifth heat Comee won in 2:22, Great Eastern second, Fullerton last. The latter broke three or four times. The sixth heat was won by Comee in 2:27½, Great Eastern second, Fullerton, who again broke badly, third. The time in this heat, with other suspicious circumstances in the other heats, caused a long conference between the judges, who finally decided it "no race," and declared all pools off. In many cases the entrance money was returned.

OFFICE-HOLDERS' ASSESSMENTS.

THE TAMMANY HALL HAT BEING PASSED AROUND BY COLLECTOR NEWMAN—EACH TAMMANY OFFICE-HOLDER REQUIRED TO PAY A SPECIFIED AMOUNT—THE FUND THUS RAISED TO BE USED IN THE FALL ELECTION.

The Tammany Hall managers are dunning the Democratic office-holders of the City for money to defray election expenses. This is their annual custom. John D. Newman "Wiskinskie" of the Tammany Society, and employed for many years as collector of political assessments for the society and the General Committee, is busily at work going from one public office to another gathering tithes from the place-holders. Mr. Newman is a genial and agreeable man, but nevertheless his visits to the Tammany office-holders at this season are unwelcome. Tammanyites, whose salaries for the year have not been large enough to pay their current expenses, and whose debts are accumulating, avoid him. They regard him as a sort of modern *Shylock*, and are in the habit of calling him "Old Shent per Shent." With the moral support of John Kelly and the Finance Committee of Tammany Hall, he cares little for the men whose pockets he is required to bleed, and their feelings toward him and the epithets they shower upon him are unheeded. Before Newman visits the Democratic office-holders a circular letter is addressed to each of them. The letter for this year is as follows:

TAMMANY HALL, NEW-YORK, Sept. —, 1877.

SIR: The Democratic Republican General Committee of New-York are much in want of funds to pay the legitimate and necessary expenses of the coming State and County elections, to be held in November ensuing, and request from you for that purpose a contribution of $62. By paying that amount to the collector, Mr. John D. Newman, at your earliest convenience, you will greatly oblige, yours, truly and respectfully,

JOHN KELLY, Chairman, No. 117 Nassau-street; Augustus Schell, Henry A. Gumbleton, Thomas Dunlap, Vincent C. King, James J. Slevin, Thomas J. Carleton, Finance Committee, 1877.

HENRY L. Clinton, Chairman Democratic Republican General Committee.

Edward T. Fitzpatrick, James J. Coonan, Francis V. Euring, William J. Kane, Gunther K. Ackerman, Secretaries.

The names of the persons who are to be assessed are kept by Mr. Newman in a book bound in red cloth or leather, and this book is known in Tammany political circles as the "Red Book." Many a Tammanyite would give a "good round sum" to get possession of it for a few hours, so that he might see how much money officials who are paid much larger salaries than himself are assessed. Newman is not willing to gratify the curiosity of anybody in regard to the contents of his book, however, and never allows it to remain long out of his hands. The Collector is well taken care of by Tammany leaders, being always given a place with a salary of from $1,500 to $2,000 per annum. At present he is located in the Mayor's office. His percentages on collections are good and he makes a considerable amount of money every year in that way. The rate of assessment on all office-holders whose salaries are less than $2,000 per year is 2 per cent.; on salaries of $2,000 to $5,000, 2½ per cent., and on salaries of $5,000 and upward, 3 to 5 per cent. Judges of the various courts, as a rule, are not always visited by Collector Newman, but it is understood by them when they accept a nomination from Tammany Hall that they are expected to pay tribute to the organization. If elected, and their annual contributions are generally liberal. In addition to the regular yearly assessments of the General Committee there are also assessments made for special purposes, as for extraordinary mass-meetings, &c., and members of the Tammany Society are subjected to special taxation for the maintenance of that secret political order. Tammany officials would be very unwilling, probably, to pay their political assessments, if it were not for the fear they feel that they are overpaid for the amount of work they do, or that they could not make as much money outside of political places. A Court Clerk on a salary of $2,000 showed to a TIMES reporter a letter, a counterpart of that one printed above calling for $50. The reporter asked him if he intended to pay the amount asked for. "What can I do?" he said: "I must pay it or lose my place." Another official on a salary of $2,500 per annum has been assessed for $62 50. He is by no means overpaid when the amount of work he has to do and the legal skill and experience required of him are taken into consideration. He regards the payment of his assessment and that of others he is called upon for as hardships, but feels that a refusal of the demands of the organization would lead to his official decapitation. Others, who have larger salaries than they would ever hope to obtain in mercantile or other callings, profess a willingness to pay, and very frequently pay voluntarily more than they are assessed. Thus it is that Tammany Hall raises its funds to help pay election expenses, these funds being largely added to by candidates for offices. Collector Newman would think that the Tammany office-holders were very unlike in their duty if they did not pay the full amount called for by the Finance Committee, and it is expected this year that he will collect from $20,000 to $30,000 from them. With this amount of money and the contributions from candidates, it is believed by the Democrats that the Republicans, who cannot assess their office-holders, will be easily beaten, as money is one of the most important elements in a political campaign. In this City, where so many unprincipled voters can be found.

A WIDOW BETRAYED.

HOW A SELF-ASSERTED NEPHEW OF THE PRESIDENT DECEIVED, MARRIED, AND DESERTED HER.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Sept. 1.

In November last Timothy J. Hayes, an engineer on the Central Pacific Railroad, who presided over Engine No. 15 between Wadsworth and Winnemucca, in Nevada, was discharged, with his fireman, one Thompson, for breaking into the room of the station-master at Rasberry Station and stealing some property from him. He came to this city and became a frequenter of a saloon at No. 115 Jackson-street, maintained by George N. Briggs. The latter occupied a room in the house of Mrs. Sophia P. Burton, a clairvoyant practitioner at No. 242 Fifth-street. Through the kindness of Briggs, Hayes and his derelict fireman were favored with an introduction to the lady, and also took rooms in her house. Hayes was a young man of fascinating appearance, and skilled in the line of captivating susceptible women, and he had been in the house but a few days when he began to tender his affection in the most effusive manner. Mrs. Burton was comfortably situated, having amassed about $35,000 by her frugality and industry, and it is fair to presume that the engineer had previously learned that fact. Briggs was enthusiastic in the cause of his friend, and assured Mrs. Burton that Hayes, and not he, owned the saloon. After a comparatively brief courtship they were engaged to be married. Before the marriage, however, Mrs. Burton had a gold watch and chain valued at $500 purloined from her. A detective visited the house, but the property was found in a bureau. Hayes acknowledged having taken it, for the purpose of making her more careful in future. Mrs. Burton bought a suit of wedding clothes for her prospective husband, and also purchased the marriage license. On May 26 they were married by Rev. Thomas Guard. Mr. Briggs, who had been so successful match-making, left the house, and moved from Mrs. Burton's house to No. 256 Fourth-street, a lodging-house kept by a female detective. He immediately began to make love to her, and, by way of inducement to her to reciprocate, exhibited certificates of deposit on Wells, Fargo & Co. for $240; on the London and San Francisco Bank for $440, and a bank-book showing a deposit of $1,000 in a Sacramento bank. The certificates were all in the same handwriting, however, and the female detective doubted their genuineness, but accepted him as a suitor. Briggs and Hayes then departed for the country, with the purpose of choosing farms for themselves and wives. He also induced his wife to give him $200 to defray expenses. They went to Santa Rosa, whence they wrote glowing accounts of the farms they had chosen. When they returned Hayes pretended that he had negotiated for the purchase of a farm near Santa Rosa for $3,000, although it was worth about $8,000. He desired his wife to advance $1,000, and he would pay the balance when his money arrived from the East. He expected $5,000, he said, from his father's estate, and President Hayes, his father's brother, was Executor of the estate. On June 6 Mrs. Hayes drew $1,000 and gave it to her husband. In a few days he returned with a supply of fruit and vegetables, which he said he had picked on the farm himself. He also presented a deed of a farm. On June 15 he left again, taking his wife's watch and chain, which he had worn since their marriage, and disappeared utterly, leaving Mrs. Hayes disconsolate, lacking a husband, $1,000 in money, and a valuable watch and chain. It has been ascertained that Hayes has a wife and child in Chillicothe, Ohio, and that while running the train in Nevada he was making love to two sisters at the same time, one at either end of the line. Neither Briggs, Thompson, nor Hayes has since turned up.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Michael Sullivan, printer, of No. 139 Williamstreet, assigned his property for the benefit of creditors to Prentiss Chaffee.

Kuster & Co., large dry goods dealers at No. 229 Eighth-avenue, have failed, and were yesterday adjudicated voluntary bankrupts by Register Fitch. The liabilities amount to about $25,000, and their nominal assets are $19,424, of which there is stock of $14,892. The largest creditors are Charles A. Kuster, $11,847; H. B. Claflin & Co., $5,194; Connell & Amerman, $2,300. Jens Sorenson, one of the partners, is indebted to the firm $3,488 on overdrafts.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

LOCAL AND GENERAL AFFAIRS.

Nightly representations of "The Danites" are announced at the Broadway Theatre.

Mr. Sothern performs nightly in "The Crushed Tragedian," at the Park Theatre.

"The Wild Flower of Mexico" is to be acted at Niblo's nightly and on the afternoon of Saturday, this week.

Mr. Gilmore changes his programme nightly, and the Sunday evening concert is, usually, among the most attractive entertainments of the week.

Messrs. Harrigan and Hart perform nightly at the Theatre Comique. Their "specialties" are only part of a liberal and diversified programme.

Miss Lydia Thompson and her company will appear at Wallack's, on Wednesday, in "Robinson Crusoe." "Oxygen" will have its final representations to-morrow and Tuesday evenings.

Mr. Neil Bryant will open the Globe Theatre—lately Mr. Heller's Wonder Theatre—with a minstrel troupe, to-morrow evening. The company includes many well-remembered names.

The San Francisco Minstrels keep on the even tenor of their way, and offer, nightly, a representation quite as hilarious as the performances which established their reputation for jollity, many years since.

The run of "Pink Dominos" at the Union Square Theatre will terminate with the present week. On Sept. 17, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, as already announced, are to enter upon an engagement in a play new to local audiences and entitled "Struck Oil."

On week days the New-York Aquarium can be visited, as heretofore, at all hours. On Sunday, the establishment is open afternoon and evening only. Piano performances, music by a band, and the subsqueous feats of Mlle. d'Erlon are part of the attractions of the place.

The arrangements for the season of French plays at the Twenty-Third-Street Opera-house are approaching maturity. The arrival of the artists is looked for within a few days, and the initial performance of the series will occur on Oct. 2, when "Les Faux Bonshommes" will be given.

"The Dark City" is to have nightly representations at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre throughout this week only. Mr. Daly has brought the play within proper limits since its first hearing, and the realistic and picturesque scenes are now unrolled with a briskness which adds largely to their effect.

The season of opera under the management of Mr. J. C. Fryer will commence in Philadelphia, on Oct. 8. On Oct. 15 the artists will, possibly, enter upon a series of representations, to extend over one week only, at the Academy of Music, in this City, and thence they are to go to Boston, where they will sojourn a fortnight.

The Lyceum Theatre will be reopened to-morrow with a new drama by Mme. Neuville entitled "Under the Willows." The leading characters are to be assumed by Messrs. E. F. Thorne, D. W. Waller, and Mrs. Emma Waller. The character of the *Countess de Fauvelles*, which will introduce Mrs. Waller to the New-York public, is understood to be one of great power.

A new play by Bartley Campbell, called "Risks," was brought out at the Olympic Theatre, in St. Louis, by Mr. John T. Raymond, Friday evening. The principal role is that of an insurance agent, and is filled by Mr. Raymond. The dispatches indicate that the success of the piece was immediate and great, and that the performance of Mr. Raymond is likely to rival in attractiveness that of *Col. Sellers*.

Mlle. Aimée will make her first appearance this season at Booth's Theatre, on Wednesday evening next. During the Summer this much-admired artist has visited Europe, and she returns hither accompanied by many performers new to local audiences, and by several actors and singers upon whom familiarity has by no means had its proverbial effect. Among the new-comers are Mlle. Berthe Mario, a vocalist of whose gifts, talent, and per sonal attractions much is said; M. Mollard, a tenor, who is understood to possess both voice and talent; M. Jouard, baritone; Mlle. Duplessis, a *chanteuse légère*, and a new conductor, M. Alméras, lately attached in the same capacity to the Théâtre Lyrique. M. Alméras is spoken of as a musician of exceptional skill and firmness; there was great need of an artist of this sort in Mlle. Aimée's company. Re-engagements have secured the services of MM. Duplan and Mezières and Mlles. Gueymard and Dupare, and the chorus, we are told—although this is almost too good to be credited—has been rejuvenated and reinforced. The opera, Wednesday, will be "La Petite Mariée," and the stage, as heretofore, will be under the direction of M. Charles Darcy.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Herr Wagner has gone to Lucerne.

The Berlin opera reopens with "Lohengrin."

The piano tax in Russia has been raised to 15 roubles a year.

The oft-announced Signor Tamagno is engaged for the Milan Scala.

Mr. Gye has engaged, from Malta, a new soprano, named Emma Garda.

M. Delibes, the composer, has been made a Knight of the Legion of Honor.

A Signor Celli has accepted the office of Director of the Pergola, of Florence.

Brüll's new opera, "Der Landfriede," is to be produced at the Vienna Opera Oct. 4.

The composers Hector Salomon and Samuel David have just been nominated officers of the Academy.

M. Daniel Bernard, musical critic of *L'Union*, has undertaken to edit the correspondence of Hector Berlioz.

Gomez is to finish the opera "Salambò," of which Petrella had only written the first act when he died.

Herr Wilhelmj has entirely recovered from his recent indisposition, and will return to England early next month.

The zither is making its way in Germany. On Sept. 8–10 there will be a "congress" of zither players at Cassel.

The "popular" classical (orchestral) concerts will be resumed at Milan in December, under the direction of Signor Andreoli.

The Society of French Authors have issued a notice forbidding the introduction of copyright songs in vaudevilles and other theatrical pieces.

There are abroad rumors that the Opéra Comique of Vienna is to be turned into an "international" theatre, to give plays in all languages.

The Berlin Association of Musical Artists, formed for the trial of new works, has resolved henceforth to admit only the works of its members.

M. Moreau-Sainti, ex-lessee of the Paris Folies Dramatiques, has just been engaged as manager at the Ambigu Comique by MM. Larochelle and Ritt.

Mr. Weist Hill has definitely declined the offer made him by Mr. Mapleson to conduct a series of promenade concerts at Her Majesty's Theatre this month.

Mme. Marie Cabel, who had a paralytic stroke about six weeks ago, is in full convalescence. She is able to leave her bed, and has recovered the faculty of speech.

Señor Gomez has written a new opera entitled "La Maschera." The libretto, by Antonio Ghislanzoni, is adapted from Harrison Ainsworth's novel, *Whitehall*.

Keler-Bela is conducting concerts at Munich, and in this stronghold of Wagnerism he has produced a "War Symphony," in which is a terrific combat between two trombones.

In the communal schools of Paris there are 8,534 pupils reported to be well advanced in music, out of 141 schools for boys, 143 for girls, 27 for adults, and 3 for the blind.

Franz Wüllner, conductor of the Munich Opera-house, has been made a Doctor in Philosophy and Letters, *honoris causa*, by the university. There is, of course, no Faculty in music at any German university.

The troupe of the Milan Scala for this Winter includes Fricci, Fossa, Galassi, Pasqua, and Garbini, *prime donne*; Tamagno and Sani, *tenori*; Moriami and Galassi, *baritoni*; and Maini and Lombardelli, *bassi*.

The deaths are announced at Milan (in a common hospital,) of the contralto Clementina Calvi, aged 42; at Turin of Guiseppe Gamba, Professor at the Lyceo Musicale, aged 66; and at Bologna of the tenor, Consoli.

Several of the Paris actresses, among them Mesdames Dica Petit, Marie Colombier, Sarah Bernhardt, Madeleine Brohan, Croizette, Judic, Heilbron, Delaporte, &c., are organizing a performance for the benefit of the Russian wounded.

At this dull season of the year the Continental papers are reduced to such straits that an Italian paper occupies half a column in telling the ceremonies attendant upon the presentation to Signor Lauro Rossi, by Signor Fodale, of the latter's photograph.

The affair of the funeral of Virginie Déjazet has recently come before the Paris courts. When the great French actress died, a Paris paper, wishing to make a little capital out of the event, announced its intention to superintend her funeral, and to defray its cost, and to this end it delegated two of its chief writers to look to the matter. The funeral was held, the paper had long leading articles on the subject, but when the bill for 1,200 francs came in the proprietor of the journal refused to pay it. Thereupon the undertaker sued and obtained a verdict.

The revival of "Hernani" at the Théâtre Francais appears to be decided upon. Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt will play the part of *Dona Sol*, created by Mlle. Mars, and M. Mounet-Sully the title part. Victor Hugo will superintend the rehearsals in person.

A drama, from Wilkie Collins' *Dead Secret*, has been brought out at the Lyceum Theatre, in London. According to the London *Standard*, the only redeeming feature of the production is the opportunity it affords Miss Bateman for emotional acting. The artist threw great force and real dramatic power into many of her scenes.

The deaths are announced, at Leipsic, of the song-writer, Otto Clandino, aged 84; at Hanover, of the conductor Fischert, the successor of Marschner; at Milan, of the celebrated Italian tenor and professor, Antonio Tasso, and the piano-forte teacher, Paolo Guinet; at Menaggio, of the artist Perego; at Florence, of Andrea Cottino; and at Turin, of Giovanni Batt Coasti, the composer.

According to the *Official Gazette*, the French Government have resolved to finish the large central hall, holding 10,000, on the Trocadéro, in connection with the 1878 Exhibition. In this hall new works are to be performed, and festivals and military, choral, and orchestral concerts to be given. Two hundred and fifty thousand francs has been voted to defray the cost of the festivals.

Relative to the approaching revival of the "Perle du Brésil" at the Paris Opera Comique, the following details may prove interesting: With the exception of a few passages of the original edition, retained by the requirements of representation, M. Carvalho is about to produce a new score. As is known, Félicien David, the very year of his death, had remodeled this production, with a view not only to the French stage, but also to that of Italy, on a translation by M. de Lauzières. The work will, therefore, be performed with the subtractions and additions of the maestro, which will impart to it additional interest. Mlle. Mendès will sing *Zora*, under the suggestions and instructions of Mme. Carvalho.

Bando Taro, one of the two brothers who have won distinction on the Japanese stage, is now fulfilling an engagement at the Minatoza Theatre, in Yokohama, where he has attracted large houses, particularly to witness his impersonation of the goblin cat of Nabesima. "The performance," observes a Japanese contemporary, "is certainly a remarkable one. In certain respects it suggests recollections of Marzetti's marvelous representation of the ape, in 'Jocko,' but the clever Frenchman gave only the portrayal of a real animal, while the Japanese actor depicts a creature in human form animated by the malignant spirit of a cat. There is an immense amount of power and subtlety in the scenes where the witchcraft is wrought upon the victims. The feline writhings of the body and the fiendish glare of countenance are simulated with extraordinary fidelity, and the force and skill with which the illusion is sustained throughout would win applause from the most critical audiences in any part of the world."

The latest news from the Parisian dramatic world may be thus summed up: On the 1st of September the Opéra Comique was to reopen with "L'Eclair," sung by MM Stéphanne and Nicot, with Mesdames Chevrier and Ducasse. At the Théâtre Lyrique will be given the first performance of the "Clé d'Or;" the Variétés, completely renovated, revives "La Poudre d'Escampette;" and the Ambigu gives the "Tour de Neale." As for the Odéon, the works of reparation now in execution will forcedly delay the reopening until the middle of the month; the Athénée Comique, also in the hands of workmen, will not recommence operations before the 12th or 15th of September. The Bouffes, which was to begin with "Madame l'Archiduc," has been prevented from doing so. The opening work will be a comic opera in three acts, by M. Paul Ferrier, the music by M. Serpette, the provisional title of which is "La Lectrice de l'Infante." The chief parts of *Mercedès* and *Raphaël* will be taken by Mesdames Théo and Peschard. The Vaudeville was to reopen on the 5th of September with the comedy of "Pierre," by MM. Cormon and De Beauplan, in which Mme. Doche was to make her reappearance. The piece selected for reopening the Château d'Eau is "La Poissarde, ou les Halles en 1804," a five-act drama of Paulin Deslandes et Bourgel, played at the Porte Saint-Martin with great success.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

A London contemporary, usually well informed in musical matters, prints in its latest issue the following interesting news. The writer says: "I some time ago alluded to the rumor that we are likely to have three opera-houses next season, and as those who have 'improved upon' my statement have managed to involve the public and themselves in the most extraordinary delusions, the time has arrived to discuss a matter which may possibly have more or less serious results upon the future fortunes of Italian opera. Since the year 1871 the salaries of opera stars have increased at so extraordinary a rate that the entire opera business has now come to be dependent solely upon their powers of attraction. Four or five leading vocalists have demanded fees per representation which no manager can afford to pay while he upholds the credit of his theatre and the standard of its performances. Managers have grumbled and growled, and year after year have declared they would put up with it no longer, and at last matters have come to a head. Mr. Mapleson, who is the worst sufferer by this wretched star system, finds his stars 'do not draw' their salaries, altogether apart from the fact that, by paying them enormous fees, the rest of the opera troupe is put down in salaries and performing worth. He will, therefore, it is understood, decline to continue these extravagant salaries, or to pay Mme. Nilsson her £200 a night, M. Faure his £100 a night, a leading tenor his £150 a night, and for one I have very many times, when the system was first inaugurated, and since, impressed upon the minds of managers that the payment or the promise of these heavy salaries must result in either the demoralization of the company or the bankruptcy of the manager. As a matter of fact, Mme. Christine Nilsson, either on account of her talent, her popularity, or her 'drawing power,' is not worth the half of £200 a night. M. Faure is one of the very best baritones we ever had, but to pay him £100 a night is simply ridiculous. Nor is this all. Mme. Nilsson has been accustomed to demand, besides her extraordinary salary, the insertion in her contract of the most extravagant conditions. In one year's contract she insisted upon the sole right (to the special exclusion of Mlle. Titiens) to play *Fidelio Valentina*, and other parts, at her Majesty's opera. Mlle. Titiens was, after the arrival of Mme. Nilsson, not allowed to play her greatest part (*Fidelio*) during the entire season. There is small wonder, then, the statement finds ready credence that Mr. Mapleson—knowing the receipts do not balance the expenses, that the stars do not attract their salaries, and that if the present state of things be allowed to continue, the ruin of the opera and the bankruptcy of its manager stare him in the face—will probably take the only step which is under the circumstances possible, and decline to renew the existing engagements of Mme. Christine Nilsson, M. Faure, Herr Rokitansky, Signor Tamberlik, and Mme. Trebelli-Bettini.

"This extraordinary 'lock-out' has, as may be imagined, not been tamely submitted to by the artists, and hence we have the rumors of the third Italian opera at Drury-Lane, with the overpaid stars as chief attractions. That the Drury-Lane season is seriously contemplated may reasonably be questioned. Whatever the artists may think, their agent is a shrewd, long-headed man of business, and is not at all likely to repeat the disastrous error of 1870. In that year the well-worn and well-tried old stars of Sinico, Volpini, Ilma di Murska, Monbelli, Mongini, Bettini Gardoni, Verger, Gassier, Foli, and Santley, attempted the season at Drury Lane against Messrs. Gye and Mapleson. They were under the management of this self-same agent, and the loss on the season's work was nearly £30,000. But then the money of Mr. George Wood was being worked upon; now (unless Mr. Wood be again tempted to venture, which, although it has been hinted at, is extremely improbable, the capital must come from the hardly-earned savings of Mme. Christine Nilsson and M. Faure. So ridiculous a scheme need not be fully discussed, and it is more than likely that the Drury Lane scare has been got up to frighten Mr. Mapleson. I should be much astonished if it do anything of the sort. Mr. Mapleson, is, it is believed, ready and willing to re-engage all these artists at fair but reduced salaries. He produces his books, which show the stars do not attract the enormous fees which are paid them, and if they like to go before the public on their own account, and on those terms, they are welcome to do so. Indeed, it will be best for the interests of the opera and of all concerned, that the artists pass through the purifying influence of a season with their own capital. Afterward they may possibly become more tractable.

"It is much to be regretted that the business relations existing between Mr. Gye and Mr. Mapleson preclude the present possibility of combined action on their part, so that the 'lock-out' might be general. In one or two seasons the artists must necessarily be starved out. Cairo is abolished, Paris declines the services of these expensive stars, Italy is, of course, out of the question for any number of stars, and Germany has long since reformed its opera stage. Mme. Nilsson is not at all likely to tempt fortune once more in the worst suffer by this wretched star system, finds his stars 'do not draw' their salaries, altogether apart from the fact that, by paying them enormous fees, the rest of the opera troupe is put down in salaries and performing worth. He will, therefore, it is understood, decline to continue these extravagant salaries, or to pay Mme. Nilsson her £200 a night, M. Faure his £100 a night, a leading tenor his £150 a night, and for one I have very many times, when the system was first inaugurated, and since, impressed upon the minds of managers that the payment or the promise of these heavy salaries must result in either the demoralization of the company or the bankruptcy of the manager. As a matter of fact, Mme. Christine Nilsson, either on account of her talent, her popularity, or her 'drawing power,' is not worth the half of £200 a night. M. Faure is one of the very best baritones we ever had, but to pay him £100 a night is simply ridiculous. Nor is this all. Mme. Nilsson has been accustomed to demand, besides her extraordinary salary, the insertion in her contract of the most extravagant conditions. In one year's contract she insisted upon the sole right (to the special exclusion of Mlle. Titiens) to play *Fidelio Valentina*, and other parts, at her Majesty's opera. Mlle. Titiens was, after the arrival of Mme. Nilsson, not allowed to play her greatest part (*Fidelio*) during the entire season. There is small wonder, then, the statement finds ready credence that Mr. Mapleson—knowing the receipts do not balance the expenses, that the stars do not attract their salaries, and that if the present state of things be allowed to continue, the ruin of the opera and the bankruptcy of its manager stare him in the face—will probably take the only step which is under the circumstances possible, and decline to renew the existing engagements of Mme. Christine Nilsson, M. Faure, Herr Rokitansky, Signor Tamberlik, and Mme. Trebelli-Bettini.

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LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

A PLAN WORTH CONSIDERING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is it not possible that much good might be done, at little or no cost, by the establishment of what might be called "Western Home Societies," somewhat on the principle of insurance companies or associations of men of capital, to loan to laborers and others, having no means of their own, sufficient money to enable them to go West, or to any part of our country where their services might be made useful? There are doubtless many men, with and without families, who, if they were assisted to get away from our crowded cities, could, by their labor, refund in a reasonable time, the money so advanced to them, and it seems to me that a cleverly conceived plan could easily be formed by which investors in such an enterprise might secure as fair a return for their investment as is now earned by many of our stock companies. As an outline I would suggest that a register be opened for the enrollment of the names of applicants whose characters could be inquired into by employes of the society. If such inquiries prove, after fair allowance for circumstances, that the applicant is deserving of assistance, he could be asked to sign an agreement binding him to pay to the society, or to its agent, a percentage of his monthly earnings, until the advance, with say 12 per cent. additional, be covered. The affairs of the applicant—say, payment of his small debts—outfit, if necessary—choice of route, (the society securing for him his passage,) &c., to be managed by an employe of the society until he reaches his destination. Lawyers or other men of respectability in sections where labor is in demand, could probably be induced to act as agents for such societies, in distributing circulars to the best advantage; keeping a record of the names of farmers and others requiring help, and sending these names, addresses, &c., from time to time to the home offices; caring for the reception and proper disposition of the beneficiaries; receiving and forwarding to the Treasurer the monthly dues, &c.—these agents being paid by a commission of say 5 per cent. on all moneys passing through their hands. Employers might, in consideration of labor furnished to them at reasonable rates, be asked to guarantee all, or a part, of the sum advanced, either within the time stipulated in the agreement signed by the beneficiary, or at an earlier day, with a commission of 1, 2, or 3 per cent. on the sum advanced by the societies. Other details, making the returns, perhaps, more secure to the societies, will naturally suggest themselves.

It would, of course, be impossible at first to fix the rate of charge for the use of money advanced and services rendered so as to cover exactly the losses liable to be incurred and leave a fair margin for division among the stock-holders, but I am much mistaken if a plan such as I suggest, perhaps with modifications, be not more worthy of the consideration of capitalists than many of the schemes toward which they are now disposed to open their purses. W.

YONKERS, Friday, Aug. 31, 1877.

TROOPS THAT DESERVE A CHANGE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed in your WEEKLY TIMES, Aug. 22, 1877, an article dated Washington City, D. C., Aug. 16, relative to the colored troops now serving in the Department of Texas. It sounds well in print, but it needs correction in justice to white troops who have served still longer in the far South. The Seventeenth Infantry, some 2,800 strong, arrived in Galveston, Texas, some time in the month of April, 1866, and the head-quarters of regiment, with two companies of the Second Battalion, reached San Antonio, Texas, on the 9th of May, 1866. This was before they had any colored regiments in the regular service. In the reorganization of the Army, July 28, 1866, the Second Battalion of the Seventeenth Infantry became the Twenty-sixth Infantry, and moved to garrison the Rio Grande frontier, head-quarters at Brownsville, Texas. The posts garrisoned were Brownsville, Edinburg, Ringgold Barracks, Lerado, with one or two cantonments along the river. In the reorganization of the Army, made March 3, 1869, the Tenth and Twenty-sixth consolidated, the Tenth Infantry leaving a healthy climate (Dakota Head-quarters, St. Paul, Minn.) and joining the Twenty-sixth Infantry at Brownsville, Texas, Gen. H. B. Clitz being made Colonel. In September, 1872, the Tenth Infantry, with head-quarters and five companies, relieved the Twenty-fourth Infantry at Fort McKavett, Texas, while three companies moved further up along the Rio Grande River to Fort Clark. The other two companies garrisoned Austin and San Antonio. At the present time the head-quarters and two companies garrison Fort McKavett, the Colonel and Major being present; six companies at Fort Clark under Lieut.-Col. Shafter, Twenty-fourth Infantry; one company at Lerado, and one company at San Antonio doing post duty. This is an accurate statement of the service of the old Seventeenth, then Twenty-sixth, and now part of the present Tenth Infantry, and the length of time it has served in the Department of Texas being over 11 years. The Seventeenth and Twenty-sixth Infantry passed through three epidemics during the time they were on duty at Galveston and Brownsville, in which they lost a number of officers and men, and I think that some consideration should be shown to our white as well as colored regiment in the probability of a change. SOLDIER.

FORT MCKAVETT, Texas, Aug. 29, 1877.

POISON IN GREEN BOXES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you are ever ready to espouse the cause of "suffering humanity," allow me to call your attention, and through you the attention of the Board of Public Health to the use of green paper boxes, especially in wholesale stores where men who are compelled to earn their "daily bread" are constantly inhaling a slow poison. It is a well-known fact that doctors and scientific men have condemned the use of green wall-paper, which is far less pernicious than the handling of green paper boxes continually. I am sure if our Health Board would visit one of the floors in any of our large wholesale establishments where goods are packed exclusively in boxes and inhale the poisonous dust which arises from the handling of the same, they would find a case which would demand their prompt attention, as much as will be found in tenement-houses. I trust you will give this a timely insertion in your valuable paper, as Paris green is doing its deadly work in hundreds of cases in this City daily. M.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 30, 1877.

RECKLESS WASTE OF CROTON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Passing by the corner of Greenwich and West Eleventh streets to-day, between 12 and 1 o'clock, I noticed the fire hydrant turned on to its fullest extent, and the water gushing out at full headway. Looking around for the cause of such unseemly waste, I saw the driver of a watering cart driving off from it, but not stopping to turn it off. While I stood there, about five minutes in all, no attempt was made to stop it. While the up-town districts are so destitute of water in cases of fire, would it not be well for the parties in charge of this matter to look a little more carefully after these water men? G.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1877.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 8.—A special to the *Sun and Press* from the Mayor of Fernandina says the Board of Health decided yesterday that there are two cases of yellow fever in that town, both doing well. The disease is not spreading or likely to.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., 4-story h. s.: 534-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 4-st. h. s., h. s. 57th-st., bet. Mad. and 4th avs., 4-st. h. s., h. s. 56th-st., bet. Mad. and 4th avs., 4-st. h. s., h. s. All first-class houses, for sale at special bargains. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

BEFORE PURCHASING PLEASE EXAMINE those three-story brown-stone private dwellings on south side of 67th-st., near Madison-av.; three floors finished in hardwood; superior workmanship and finish. Will be sold for less than any other house of same grade in the 19th Ward. Apply on premises, or to ZITTEL, No. 1,026 3d-av.

ATTENTION OF BUYERS IS SPECIAL-ly called to the three new houses just completed on West 40th-st., opposite Reservoir Park, built by day's work under the supervision of Jardine Brothers, Architects; they are perfect in design, drainage, ventilation, and interior finish; will be sold cheap.

A MAGNIFICENTLY FURNISHED HOUSE to rent for the Winter or longer; every convenience and in most perfect order, frai size, 57th-st., near 6th-av., or will be sold at a bargain to a ready purchaser. GEDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

A FINE FIRST-CLASS 25-FOOT HOUSE for sale at a low price, on 38th-st., first off 5th-av., three floors, hard-wood finished; has steam heater, burglar alarm, refrigerator below 50th-st. Address box, &c.; price asked, $45,000. P. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT BROWN-STONE BLOCK of houses, handsomely trimmed throughout in hard wood, will be completed and ready for sale or lease Sept. 10. Apply at No. 200 East 126th-st., near 3d-av., for permit.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATRIX, the four-story high-stoop dwelling No. 16 East 47th-st.; handsomely decorated, and in complete order. For prices and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 26 IRVING-PLACE, recently put in complete repair; central location; handy to conveyance for any part of the City. Apply to C. A. SMITH, No. 17 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, hard-wood finished, on 126th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; mirrors and carpets. EDWARD BYRNE, 253 4th-av.

GREAT BARGAIN.—FINE HOUSE 57TH-ST. near 5th-av.; nine rooms; a beautiful house, dining-room extension, near St. Thomas' Church. $57,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOURTH-EAST CORNER OF PARK-AV., a choice sale location suppose to be 75 feet wide. Apply to MOSES MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

INSTRUCTION.

"MT. SINAI HOSPITAL,
"NEW-YORK,
"May 12, 1877.

"MR T. D. Kellogg:
"DEAR SIR:
"I do not know whether I am most surprised or
"most delighted by the examination I have made of your System of Teaching. So definite and
"exact are the steps that it is obvious upon its face that it will yield results
"greater than the ordinary methods
"In common use.
"M. J. MESSEMER, M.D.,
"Residence, 144 24-av.
"Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D.,
"14 East 33d-st.
"Rev. O. B. Frothingham,
"50 West 36th-st.
"Rev. Charles F. Deems, D. D.,
"429 West 22d-st.

READING IN 5 WEEKS, OR NO PAY CLASS Now in session daily from 9:30 to 12—two and a half hours. Open to visitors.
YEARLY CLASS FOR BOYS—PRIMARY—6 to 9 years—opens Sept. 17. Pupils from a distance waited on to and from school.
YEARLY CLASS FOR BOYS—JUNIOR—10 to 14 years—opens Sept 24.
Send for circular, and see what is said by highest authority in United States. Also, by parents—responsible parties—as to "three years in 15 weeks," by methods "easy" and "delightful," or visit the school and see for yourself. T. D. KELLOGG,
No. 709 6th-av., opposite Reservoir-square.

COLUMBIA
Nos. 333 and 335 4TH-AV., between 24th and 25th sts.
GRAMMAR
114TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 17.
SCHOOL.
Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
{ B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.
Complete in all departments. Circulars at the school and at Putnam's.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Calisthenics, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. A separate class for boys under thoroughly competent teachers. Lectures by Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins and Dr. Labberton.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
C. A. MILES, Principal,
WILL BE REOPENED SEPT. 10.
For circular apply at No. 232 Madison-av., where Mr. Miles can be found after Sept. 1, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SCHOOL,
NO. 448 MADISON-AV.
Preparation for College, Scientific Schools, or Business.
Hours of session, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Hour for study only, (optional,) 8:30 to 9:30 A. M.
Term begins Tuesday, Sept. 25.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL,
NO. 25 WEST 46TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.
Reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 20. Circulars and references sent on application.
French spoken fluently in one year. (Kindergarten.) Latin, drawing, singing, pastel, water-color, needlework, &c., included in the tuition.

THE FIFTH-AV. SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Nos. 539, 541, and 543 5TH-AV., (45th-st.)
This approved School for Boys
of all ages will reopen at 9 A. M. MONDAY, Sept. 17. Callers received after Sept. 1, from 9 till 11 A. M. and from 3 to 4:30 P. M. E. A. GIBBENS, (Harvard.)
D. BEACH, Jr., (Yale.)

WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, AURORA, CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y.
Full collegiate course; location unsurpassed for beauty and healthiness; village is distinguished for refinement; the college is a home were parents may with entire confidence intrust their daughters; term commences Sept. 12, 1877. Send for catalogue.
Rev. EDWARD S. FRISBEE, President.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING (at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 13. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. WM. L. ADAMS, Director.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN., opens September 12; location healthful; grounds ample; buildings commodious; thorough instruction in CIVIL ENGINEERING, the CLASSICS, and ENGLISH; careful supervision of cadets. For circulars apply to C. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 1 Nassau-st., N. Y., or Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC,
No. 5 West 14th-st., west of 5th-av.
Special school to learn pure and correct singing. Ten years of success and production of singers. Mme. Gazzaniga and Signor Albites instructors. The celebrated pianist and composer, Signor Morosini, will instruct piano playing.

THE JEROME HOPKINS
ORPHEON SYSTEM OF FREE VOCAL SCHOOLS, seventeenth year. Reopen Monday evening, Sept. 3d, at 8 o'clock. Admission free. Office, 25 Union-square.

FOURTEENTH-STREET SEMINARY, NO. 158 WEST 14TH-ST.—English, French and German school for young ladies and children. Reopens Sept. 18. Successful Kindergarten attached. MRS. E. F. MARTIN, Principal.

KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY-MADE DRESS Shirts, the very best, 6 for $6. Can be finished as easily as sewing a straight seam.
No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. | No. 323 6th-av., No. 623 Broadway, New-York.

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, ARITHmetic, Correspondence, Grammar, &c. Dolbear's Commercial College, No. 1,193 Broadway, is now open. Terms greatly reduced; elegant business writing, $5 for 10 lessons.

MRS. RICHYE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies' Richmond Terrace, New-Brighton, Staten Island, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application for circular, &c., may be made after Sept. 1, at the above address.

$200.—STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.—A select school for boys under 14, will reopen Sept. 17. Circulars and information can be obtained from GEO. J. WITHINGTON, No. 45 Beekman-st., New-York.

A. DODWORTH'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, NO. 681 5TH-AVENUE, WILL REOPEN OCT. 13.
Private lessons during the Summer.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 4 West 47th-st.; 20th year opens Sept. 27, 1877.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. E. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS EDMONDS' BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children will reopen Sept. 21, 1877. Judicious teaching and motherly care the aim of the school. No. 37 East 29th-st., New-York.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S BOARDING SCHOOL will reopen Sept. 11; preparation of boys for college a specialty; see the *Nation*, Aug. 9. For circulars address PRINCIPAL, at Newburgh, N. Y.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY WILL REOPEN SEPT. 11.—The best advantages for a thorough and liberal education. For circulars address Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, Principal, New-Paltz, N. Y.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—THOROUGH English education given for college, scientific schools or business. For circulars apply to B. T. HARRINGTON, M. A., Throg's Neck, Westchester County, N. Y.

MRS. H. SMITHSON
Will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on MONDAY, Sept. 24, at No. 68 West 46th-st.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO The Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies and children, at No. 1 6th-av., first house from Washington-square, on Wednesday, the 26th September.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 24; thorough preparation for Harvard, Yale, Columbia, &c. Circulars at Putnam's book store, No. 182 5th-av.

LOUTREL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, BROADway and 41st-st., one block from Reservoir Park, opens Sept. 17—Classical, Commercial, and Scientific course. Physical and mental training.

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—MISS S. O. HOFFMAN will reopen her school for young ladies and children, Sept. 19, 1877; a limited number of boarders received. For circulars, &c., address as above.

MRS. KITTIE BRODHEAD ROEBBELING'S Home and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 69 East 51st-st.; primary class for boys; English, French, and German. Reopens Sept. 24.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 Bowery; Paine's Up-town College removed No. 907 Broadway; young men, ladies, and boys qualified as book-keepers and accountants; writing lessons, $3 monthly.

THE MISSES ARNOLD'S SCHOOL WILL reopen, at their residence, No. 144 West 10th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. For circulars apply as above.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen Sept. 17.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GEntlemen; day and boarding scholars; twelfth year. No. 37 West 35th-st.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 19, 1877, at 56 Washington-st., Norwich, Conn.

MRS. M. S. PARKS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies and little girls, reopens Sept. 19. New-Brunswick, N. J.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Fall term begins Sept. 12. JARED REID, Jr., A. M.
J. VAUCHEZ, A. M.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Jamaica, Long Island, reopens Sept. 12; English, classics, French, and German; $325 yearly. E. VIENOT.

BUSINESS COLLEGE.—CADY, WILSON, AND Williams's, south-west corner Union-square, reopens Sept. 3. Write for circulars.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOLS, NO. 12 East 47th-st. and No. 39 West 16th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Kindergarten, Oct. 2.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—Boarding-school for boys. For catalogues apply to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS RE-opens Sept. 17, Lyzie Hall, opposite Reservoir Park.

DR. A. CALLISEN'S DAY SCHOOL for boys, 131 West 43d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS A. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN Sept. 17, Lexington-av., south-east corner of 37th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

Charlier Institute,

ON CENTRAL PARK,
A PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.
Prepares them for College, West Point, Naval Academy, Scientific Schools, and Business.
French, German, and Spanish thoroughly taught and spoken with native teachers.
New Building, unsurpassed for location, ventilation, and interior arrangements.
Twenty-third Year begins Sept. 18. Prospectus sent on application.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

STEVENS HIGH SCHOOL,
RIVER-ST.,
Between 5th and 6th sts.,
HOBOKEN, N. J.
French, German, and drawing taught in all the classes. Instruction given in the elements of natural history, of chemistry, and of physics, both by lectures and by text-books. Pupils fitted for college and for business.
FREE SCHOLARSHIPS.
Four free scholarships in the Stevens Institute of Technology open to the competition of the graduates of the Stevens High School.
TERMS REDUCED.
For first and second classes, $100 per annum; for third and fourth classes, $150 per annum. Tuition per term in proportion.
Fall term begins Oct. 3.
For circular or catalogues apply to the Principal.
Prof. EDWARD WALL.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children,
NOS. 21 AND 23 WEST 32D-ST.
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector.
SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS.
Autumn term begins Wednesday, Sept. 26.
Having added the adjoining building to St. John's, increased facilities for the several departments of the school are gained, and a large sunny room for a Kindergarten secured, which, under the care of an experienced teacher, will open Oct. 1.

FRANCIS F. WILSON, A. M., AND JOHN M. KELLOGG, A. M., heads of the Classical and Mathematical Departments of the
ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL
during the last 12 years, have withdrawn, and will open a school for the thorough and careful preparation of boys and young men for college, business, or scientific schools, Sept. 17, corner 39TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 79 West 52d-st., corner 6th-av., New-York. Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal. The fifty-eighth school year begins Sept. 17, 1877. Boys fitted for college or business. A primary department. Rates of tuition reasonable. Send for circular.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park, reopens Sept. 19. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered." Refers to the following patrons: Rev. Howard Crosby, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Rev. Charles P. Bush, Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. E. H. White, Rev. Prof. George L. Prentiss, Rev. T. Ralston Smith.

RONAY COLLEGE,
No. 1,503 Broadway, between 43d and 44th sts.,
A select Catholic and Franco-American boarding and day school for young men. Classes reopen on the 17th of September. ALFRED M. COTTE, President, Vice-President for seven years of the late St. Louis College.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Thursday, Sept. 27. Apply by letter-card until Sept. 6, when Miles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON
and
MISS AGNES L. JONES
will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children at No. 13 East 31st-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 27.

CLAVERACK (N. Y.) COLLEGE AND HUDson River Institute.—24th year opens Sept. 10. 20 instructors. 11 departments. College preparatory, English and business courses for gentlemen. For ladies, college course, with baccalaureate degree. Primary department. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., President.

MISS JAUDON'S
YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN,
No. 32 East 31st-st.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Young ladies prepared for the Harvard examinations.

READY FOR WORK.
PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, will reopen for the year on MONDAY, Sept. 3. The Principal will be in his office daily, during August from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
S. S. PACKARD.

MME. C. MEARS,
assisted by
Mlle. LOUISE SEE,
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 222 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26, 1877.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA HAVING REmoved her French and English Boarding-school for young ladies from Dobbs Ferry, on the Hudson, to Morristown, N. J., will reopen at that place on Wednesday, Sept. 19. Terms for board and tuition in English, French, and Latin, $650 per annum.

KIND CARE—THOROUGH TEACHING; TWENty-sixth year; charges moderate.
BENJAMIN MASON'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Fits for College or Business.
Send for circular. Yonkers, N. Y.

MOELLER INSTITUTE, NO. 336 WEST 29TH-ST.—German-American Day and Boarding School; prepares for business and for college. The Moeller Institute is a Kindergarten and a Conservatory of Music.
P. W. MOELLER, Principal.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPEtent masters, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for boys under 15, at No. 20 West 59th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 W. 39TH-ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Increased accommodations and advantages secured to the preparatory department.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL has removed to No. 1,481 Broadway, near 42d-st. The forty-first year begins Sept. 17. Primary, commercial, classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, W. L. AKIN, A. M., Principals.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, No. 1,267 Broadway.—Sixth year begins Sept. 24. Special advantages for candidates for scientific schools or technical professions. A. COLIN,
Late Engineer Corps U. S. N. and Prof. at Naval Academy.

ROCKY DELL INSTITUTE—A BOARDING School for boys, Little Rock, Conway County, Ark. J. H. HURLBURT, Principal. See E. N. HURLBURT, at H. K. & F. B. Thurber's, West Broadway and Reade-st.

RUTGERS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—One hundred and eighth year begins Sept. 12; sends 20 boys to college; thoroughly prepares for college, scientific school, or business; 20 boarders.
Rev. D. T. REILEY, Rector.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH-ST.
Miss ANNA C. BRACKETT & Miss I. M. ELIOT'S School for Girls from 6 to 22, will reopen Tuesday, Oct. 2; prepares for any college or university if desired. For circulars and full information apply as above.

A LADY HAVING MUCH EXPERIENCE IN teaching, would like to receive a few pupils into her home and school; good advantages; home care and comforts; moderate terms. Address PRIVATE SCHOOL, Lodi, Bergen County, N. J.

BINGHAMTON COLLEGE AND CONSERvatory of Music for young ladies; $200 to $300; doubled its number last year; department of Bible study and Hebrew. Rev. Dr. A. C. PATESON, A. M., President, Binghamton, N. Y.

NO. 33 WEST 130TH-ST.
The MISSES JACOT will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept 19. Circulars sent on application.

MR. CORNWALL'S
SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL REOPEN MONDAY, Sept. 24, at the rooms, No. 210 West 42d-st.; primary department for young boys.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on Sept. 17.

"A GUIDE TO GOOD SCHOOLS," FOR PARENTS, free, personally—mailed for stamp. SCHERMERHORN, No. 7 Thirty East Fourteenth.

O'READ INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass. Founded 1848. Address Prof. R. E. GREENE, at Jamestown, R. I., until Sept. 8.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, AND A GOOD home with a mother's care, for a few boys.
GEORGE FILLEY, Wilton, Conn.

G. CARLBERG, OPERATIC CONDUCTOR, gives vocal instruction at his residence, No. 115 East 12th-st.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Putnam's. Three boarders taken.

SELECT SCHOOL AT NEW-BRIGHTON.—Boarding scholars taken on reasonable terms. Address Miss ISA GROAT, Stapleton, Staten Island.

MME. DU VAL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 49 East 51st-st.; primary class for boys; English, French, and German. Reopens Sept. 24.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 Bowery; Paine's Up-town College removed No. 907 Broadway; young men, ladies, and boys qualified as book-keepers and accountants; writing lessons, $3 monthly.

THE MISSES ARNOLD'S SCHOOL WILL reopen, at their residence, No. 144 West 10th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. For circulars apply as above.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen Sept. 17.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GEntlemen; day and boarding scholars; twelfth year. No. 37 West 35th-st.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 19, 1877, at 56 Washington-st., Norwich, Conn.

MRS. M. S. PARKS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies and little girls, reopens Sept. 19. New-Brunswick, N. J.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Fall term begins Sept. 12. JARED REID, Jr., A. M.
J. VAUCHEZ, A. M.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Jamaica, Long Island, reopens Sept. 12; English, classics, French, and German; $325 yearly. E. VIENOT.

BUSINESS COLLEGE.—CADY, WILSON, AND Williams's, south-west corner Union-square, reopens Sept. 3. Write for circulars.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOLS, NO. 12 East 47th-st. and No. 39 West 16th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Kindergarten, Oct. 2.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—Boarding-school for boys. For catalogues apply to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

GOTHIC HALL YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, Stamford, Conn. Apply to Miss AIKEN, Principal.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO. 7 East 42d-st., will reopen Sept. 19.

A SCHOOL for a limited number of Young Boys; N. W. cor. Lex.-av. and 40th-st.; 8th year; opens Sept. 20.

MISS A. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN Sept. 17, Lexington-av., south-east corner of 37th-st.

JAMESBURG (N. J.) INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE.
Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for *business or college*, and opens its *thirty-fifth* year Sept. 17. Catalogues at Putnam's, Randolph's, Burnton's, and at the Institute.

READING IN 5 WEEKS, or NO PAY CLASS Now in session daily from 9:30 to 12—two and a half hours. Open to visitors.
YEARLY CLASS FOR BOYS—PRIMARY—6 to 9 years—opens Sept. 17. Pupils from a distance waited on to and from school.
YEARLY CLASS FOR BOYS—JUNIOR—10 to 14 years—opens Sept. 24.
"It is obvious on its face that it will yield results many fold ordinary methods."—Rev. E. H. Chapin, D.D., Rev. C. F. Deems, D.D., and others.
Send for circular, and see what is said by highest authority in United States. Also by parents—responsible parties—as to "3 years in 15 weeks, by methods "easy" and "delightful," or visit the school and see for yourself. T. D. KELLOGG,
No. 709 6th-av., opposite Reservoir-square.

NEW-YORK LATIN SCHOOL.
Rev. Dr. MAURY'S SCHOOL (late Churchill & Maury's) has removed to No. 22 East 49th-st. The school of I. B. HAYS, M. D., has removed to the same place. The two united will be known as the NEW-YORK LATIN SCHOOL. Boys prepared for college, scientific schools, or business. Gymnasium and play-ground. Terms moderate. No extras. Opens Sept. 12, 1877.

MISS AYRES'
English, French, and German BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 19, 1877. BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED TO 10. For circulars address the Principal, No. 15 West 42d-st., New-York City.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—For both sexes; college preparatory; institute, classical, and scientific courses; building brick; modern improvements; climate mild, very healthy; instruction thorough; begins Sept. 5. Send for catalogue.
H. K. TRASK, Principal.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 1,323 BROADWAY, between 34th and 35th sts., Prepares for college, scientific schools, or business.
Fifth year opens SEPT. 19.
VISITORS RECEIVED FROM 11 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

HEIDENFELD INSTITUTE,
No. 822 LEXINGTON-AV.,
North-west corner of 53d-st.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.
New term begins Sept. 19.

MISS MARY E. GAYLORD WILL OPEN A School for boys at No. 100½ West 44th-st., Sept. 26. Address for circular until Sept. 10, Post Office Box No. 3126, Catskill, N. Y.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER, NO. 148 Madison-av., will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies and little girls on MONDAY, Sept. 24.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND a private instruction reopens Sept. 24. Apply to THOMAS R. ASH, No. 103 West 40th-st., after Sept. 17, from 10 to 12.

MISS M. A. CLARK'S
English and French school for young ladies and little girls will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at 110 East 35th-st. For circulars, references, &c., address as above.

MISS S. L. CHAPMAN, SUCCESSOR TO the late Mrs. J. T. Benedict, will reopen the English, French, and German boarding and day school, No. 7 East 42d-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 27.

MURRAY-HILL INSTITUTE, NO. 1,279 Broadway, entrance No. 100 West 34th-st., an English and Classical School for boys, opens its 24th year, Sept. 17; terms reduced.
JOSEPH D. HOLT.

MR. YOUNG'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School for boys, established in 1834, and pleasantly located on Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened Sept. 10.

DE. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 121 West 49th-st., reopens Sept. 10. Thorough course of classical, scientific, and commercial instruction; German a specialty.

THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 49 West 17th-st., New-York,
Will open on the first Monday of September.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-School for Young ladies and misses, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19, 1877.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st; school year begins Sept. 17; residence No. 54 East 31st-st.

MISS J. F. MOORE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies and children reopens Sept. 26. No. 213 West 46th-st.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th-st., reopens Sept. 19.

DARNEY UNIVERSITY SCHOOL.—PREPAration for college, No. 25 East 29th-st.

HARVARD and OTHER UNIVERSITIES.—Class of Mr. NEWELL, 115 E. 26th-st.; 10 pupils; best refer's

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE—FALL TERM opens Sept. 26. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D., Pres't.

REALLY GOOD BOYS' SCHOOL; Two Vacancies. Send for circular. A. S. Vaughan, Kennett-square, Pa.

LAW SCHOOLS.

ANNUAL SESSION (19TH) OF THE LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Washington-square, begins Oct. 1 next, and ends June 17, 1878. A written as well as an oral examination is required for a degree. Lectures from 4 to 6 P. M., for the convenience of students in offices. For circulars, examination papers of 1877, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Secretary of Council, No. 141 Broadway, or to D. R. JAQUES, Professor and Secretary of Faculty, No. 291 Broadway.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
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MRS. MITCHEL

THE HOUSEHOLD.

MARKET PRICES AFFECTED BY THE STORM.

Meats of all kinds are in good supply, and prices are the same as last week. Butter, cheese, and eggs are also selling at the same rates, notwithstanding that wholesale prices for the two first-named commodities are higher than they were two weeks ago. The storm of Friday has had the effect to raise prices for fish, fruits, and vegetables. Many of the pounds and nets which fishermen have had in the water have been destroyed, and fish have been driven from our coast. Spanish mackerel are less plentiful, and choice are about 5 cents per pound higher. Blue-fish, the great staple of the fish markets, are also a little dearer than they were before the storm. Cod and halibut are in large supply and prices are pretty low. Fresh-water fish are in comparatively moderate supply. The season for brook-trout has passed. Salmon-trout are in fair supply from the great lakes, and sell at 12½ to 15 cents per pound. Very choice green turtle, from Key West, sell at 12½ to 15 cents per pound, steaks bringing 18 cents. Frog legs, very nice just now, bring 40 cents per pound, and soft-shell crabs $1 to $1 50 per dozen. Hard-shell crabs are appetizing at this season of the year, and can be bought at 25 to 30 cents per dozen. Among the delicacies in the fish market, together with the porgie, which is wrongfully despised by many simply because it is common, are smelts from Maine, and scollops. Nearly all kinds of fruit and vegetables are dearer, owing to the storm. Peaches were sold in Washington Market yesterday at $1 25 to $2 50 per basket, and plums and pears were higher priced. Really choice, large cantaloupes sold at 25 cents each, and fine watermelons at 25 cents to 30 cents. There were small and poor cantaloupes, however, that were pressed for sale at three cents to five cents each, and poor to good watermelons could be bought at 10 cents upward. For Irish potatoes, that could have been bought Thursday at $1.50 per barrel, $2 to $2 25 is now asked, and sweet potatoes have advanced from $2 50 and $2 75 per barrel to $3 and $3 25. Tomatoes and other vegetables are also a little higher. A few warm days would have the effect to cause a considerable decline in the prices for fruit and vegetables.

The fruit-stores present a very choice assortment of oranges, hot-house and California grapes, pears, peaches, plums, and bananas, for which pretty high prices are asked. Cranberries are the newest things in the fruit market.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

TOMATO SOUP.—Take 12 large tomatoes, pared and sliced; two tablespoonfuls of butter; one pint of milk, half a tablespoonful soda; salt and pepper to taste.

FRIED CHICKEN.—Put one pint of cream into a frying-pan large enough to hold a chicken, and set it over a moderate fire until it begins to color; then lay into it one chicken, dressed and cut in joints, and fry until the under side is nicely browned; when the cream acquires a rich brown hue dip out enough to serve as sauce for the dish, and set it aside to keep hot. Season the chicken with pepper and salt, and turn it over in the pan. Let it brown equally all over. Do not let the cream burn. When done lay it upon a flat dish, and pour the cream in the centre.

BLACKBERRY PUDDING, I.—One pint of sweet milk, two well-beaten eggs, a little salt, one-fourth teaspoonful soda dissolved in hot water, one-half teaspoonful cream tartar sifted in the flour, enough sifted flour to make a stiff batter, one pint of blackberries well dredged with flour. Boil one hour in a buttered mold or floured bag.—MOLLIE.

BLACKBERRY PUDDING, II.—One cupful finely chopped suet, one cupful brown sugar, one cupful sour milk, one teaspoonful saleratus, flour enough to make it as stiff as bread dough, one pint of blackberries well dredged with flour. Steam for three hours.—MOLLIE.

BOILED BLACKBERRY PUDDING.—One quart milk; one quart flour; add two teaspoonfuls Royal Baking Powder; four eggs; little salt; one quart blackberries, well floured. In mixing pour the beaten eggs and milk on the flour. Have the water boiling. Boil in a floured bag one and a quarter hours. *Sauce for the Pudding.*—One tablespoonful butter; one pint of sugar; one teaspoonful nutmeg; if the taste is too strong add a little milk until you can work it without breaking; roll out thin, cut it in narrow strips, lay them on a buttered tin, and bake to a pale yellow; serve as a relish, hot or cold.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

TO CURE HAMS.—Take the hams as soon as cut, lay on a dry shelf, take one tablespoonful of saltpetre to a ham and rub thoroughly on the fleshy side of the ham; as soon as dissolved the next day rub all over with dry salt, in the bone and every crevice; after rubbing two or three times, they are ready for smoking; cover well, and hang up to dry.—C. T.

TO PRESERVE CORN.—Take good corn, boil until the milk is killed; when cold cut from the ear and put in a stone jar; allow one pint of salt for three pints of corn; put in a layer of salt and one of corn until the jar is full; when opened for use remove the top; soak till fresh; then season as you would fresh corn; add one tablespoonful of white sugar, and cook in milk or cream.

PICKLED-ONIONS.—One peck of small onions; peel and lay them in salt water, strong enough to bear an egg, three days; take them out and put them to soak in fresh water for one day; then put them in milk; when come to a boil take them out and drain until dry; place them in jars with red pepper-pods; boil the vinegar and spices together; when lukewarm pour it on the onions; in a few days they are fit for use.

TOMATO PICKLES.—To one-half bushel green tomatoes, sliced, take one ounce each of cloves, white mustard-seed, Cayenne pepper, and allspice in the berry, one pound sugar, three tablespoonfuls ginger, and six onions; add vinegar sufficient to cover the tomatoes; place all on the stove and let them scald (not boil) for an hour.—JOSE.

GREEN TOMATO PRESERVE.—Seven pounds of small green tomatoes—scald each with a fork—seven pounds of sugar, one-ounce of ginger-root and one of mace, four lemons; make the syrup and put the tomatoes in and boil until clear; skim them out and put upon dishes to cool; boil the syrup thick and pour on the tomatoes in the jars; when cold seal up for use.

TOMATO CATSUP.—Cut up ripe tomatoes; boil one hour; strain through a sieve to one gallon of juice; add one tablespoonful black pepper, one tablespoonful salt, one teaspoonful Cayenne pepper, one tablespoonful nutmeg, two tablespoonfuls cinnamon, two tablespoonfuls allspice, two tablespoonfuls cloves, one tablespoonful mustard, one pint of vinegar; boil until quite thick; bottle and cork when hot; seal with sealing wax.—BROOKLYN COOK.

CHILI SAUCE.—Two large onions, 12 large ripe tomatoes, four green peppers, two tablespoonfuls salt, two tablespoonfuls brown sugar, two tablespoonfuls ginger, one tablespoonful cinnamon, one tablespoonful ground mustard, one nutmeg, grated, four cupfuls vinegar. Chop peppers and onions fine, peel tomatoes, and boil all together until done. If boiled too long it will be too thick.—IDA.

PRESERVED PLUMS.—Wash the plums carefully and prick each one two or three times with a needle; lay them in a bottle alternately with sugar; if any juice runs out during the pricking, pour it over the top; allow one pound of white sugar for every pound of plums; let them boil up once; skim them out with a skimmer, drain well, and spread upon dishes set in the sun; boil up the syrup until thick and clear; skim well; return the plums and boil 10 minutes longer; skim them out again; spread them out on dishes until cool; keep the syrup hot; fill your jars three-fourths full of plums, and pour on the scalding syrup; when cold cover with thick paper and tie up firmly.—MOLLIE.

GRAPE JELLY.—Place the grapes in a jar, and the jar in a kettle of water; let them boil until they are all crushed; strain through a stout cloth; if ripe grapes, add one pound of white sugar to every pound of juice; if green, add one pound and a half of sugar; boil the juice just 20 minutes; have the sugar heating in the oven; stir often to keep it from burning; when the juice has boiled the proper time add the hot sugar; when the sugar has dissolved let the syrup boil up once; remove at once from the fire; have your glasses rolled in hot water, and pour in the scalding liquor; when cold lay brandied paper on top of the jelly; tie or paste stout paper over the top of the glass.—MOLLIE.

BRANDIED PEACHES.—Four pounds of white sugar, dissolved with a very little water; let it come to a boil. Add four pounds of peaches; let them boil five minutes. Skim out the peaches, and let the syrup boil 15 or 20 minutes. Add one pint of the best white brandy, and remove at once from the fire. Place the fruit in glass jars that have been rolled in hot water. Pour on the hot syrup. When cool seal up.—MOLLIE.

BRANDY PEACHES.—Pare the peaches, then throw them in cold water; have a pan of hot water; put in as many as will swim on top; let them boil until the peaches are clear; take them out on a plate; have new water boiling for every kettleful. To one pound of fruit put three-quarters of a pound of sugar. To every pint of juice add a teacupful white brandy; let the syrup cool before adding the brandy.—MOLLIE.

CANNING PEACHES.—Take good, firm, clear-stone peaches; cut in half and peel, dipping immediately in cold water to prevent their turning brown; weigh them, then pack them in the jars; take a half pound of sugar (granulated) and a cupful of cold water to a pound of fruit; when the sugar is entirely dissolved, fill the jar with this syrup, place the cover of the jar lightly on each, and set them in a boiler of cold water; when the water comes to a boil, let it boil hard for 20 minutes. Having kept some of the syrup hot, take out the jars, remove the covers, and fill to the brim with hot syrup; ran a silver fork in the inside of the jar, letting all air bubbles rise to the surface; skim them off and seal at once, screwing very tight; stand them upside down, and if nothing escapes from it the jar is perfect; if syrup should run out, there is an imperfection in the jar, and the fruit will not keep. When cold give another screw, and keep in a cool (not cold) place.—ROSELLE.

GRAPE SHRUB.—Put four pounds of grapes in a stone jar; place the jar in a pot of water and let it boil around it to extract the juice; then rub through a sieve; add one pound of white sugar; boil for 10 minutes; when cold add a pint of brandy and bottle for use.

HUCKLEBERRY CORDIAL.—Extract the juice from the berries and strain through a flannel bag; for a quart of juice allow half a pound of white sugar; boil half an hour; when cold add a quart of the best brandy. Use the same as blackberry cordial.

THE USE OF BORAX.—I was very much surprised to see Mollie's receipt for keeping meat contradicted by some one subscribing himself "Physician," and professing to know that borax is injurious, as I have had a great deal of experience in the use of borax, and know it to be not only perfectly harmless but very healthy and extremely valuable. When analyzed by a well-known chemist of this City, he said: "Chemically considered, borax is what nothing in the least deleterious to health or that will injure in the slightest degree any fabric it may be brought in contact with." It is a neutral salt, rather pleasant to the taste, and is used frequently with great success in childish ailments. In every well-ordered household borax has become a necessity. I am convinced that for making the complexion clear and soft, removing moth, pastes, and freckles on the skin, it equals any cosmetic. It is also a great remedy for hoarseness, for which dissolve a piece about the size of a pea in the mouth. It is peculiarly valuable on account of it being so harmless that it may be used with entire safety.—HOUSEKEEPER.

BORAX FOR MEAT, I.—You ask "Physician" to explain why Mollie's use of borax to arrest decomposition in tainted meat is injurious or unwholesome. In a few words, which mean a great deal more, and know it to be not only perfectly harmless but very healthy and extremely valuable. When analyzed by a well-known chemist of this City, he said: "Chemically considered, borax is what nothing in the least deleterious to health or that will injure in the slightest degree any fabric it may be brought in contact with." It is a neutral salt, rather pleasant to the taste, and is used frequently with great success in childish ailments. In every well-ordered household borax has become a necessity. I am convinced that for making the complexion clear and soft, removing moth, pastes, and freckles on the skin, it equals any cosmetic. It is also a great remedy for hoarseness, for which dissolve a piece about the size of a pea in the mouth. It is peculiarly valuable on account of it being so harmless that it may be used with entire safety.—HOUSEKEEPER.

BORAX FOR MEAT, I.—You ask "Physician" to explain why Mollie's use of borax to arrest decomposition in tainted meat is injurious or unwholesome. In a few words, which mean a great deal more, I understand, the reason is this: Borax in small quantity is not poisonous; in large quantity it is. It acts upon the kidneys and stomach, upon the latter as an irritant, causing nausea known as "camp stomach" and vomiting. The quantity taken into the stomach by eating meat "doctored" according to Mollie's receipt would cause irritation and be injurious, much more so than to eat the tainted meat. It is much the better way to throw the tainted meat into the refuse tub and not use it at all. Doctors make a good income out of the stuff people put into their stomachs.—PHYSICIAN.

BORAX FOR MEAT, II.—I tried "Mollie's" plan for arresting decay in meats, although there were no signs of decay. I sprinkled borax all over the meat as soon as it was brought home. Before cooking it I rinsed it thoroughly. The effect was satisfactory. I also called the attention of my family to this particular item. He said the idea was a good one, and that borax was much more wholesome than salt. —SUBSCRIBER.

BORAX FOR CHILDREN.—Having had no experience in housekeeping I have no authority on the use of borax in that line, but do know that there is nothing more wholesome for children. It is very good for thrush in ladies' mouths. Take a little borax, dilute in water, and sponge the mouth, &c., three times a day. I use it frequently as a gargle, and can vouch for its perfect harmlessness.—NURSE.

TO CURE DYSPEPSIA OR NERVOUS DEBILITY.—Change your diet, and manner of living; drink neither tea nor coffee; never drink at meal-times; after every meal, during the day, drink a tumbler of water, and keep in a cool (not cold) place.—ROSELLE.

GRAPE SHRUB.—Put four pounds of grapes in a stone jar; place the jar in a pot of water and let it boil around it to extract the juice; then rub through a sieve; add one pound of white sugar; boil for 10 minutes; when cold add a pint of brandy and bottle for use.

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FIRST BATTLE AT SARATOGA

THE CONTEST AT FREEMAN'S FARM.

CAUSES WHICH LED TO IT—AN OPINION OF BURGOYNE'S CHARACTER—SCHUYLER AND GATES—WAS THE GROUND OF THE BATTLE OF FREEMAN'S FARM AND THAT OF BEMIS' HEIGHTS IDENTICAL?—THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE CAMPAIGN OF 1777—THE PROMINENCE OF ARNOLD AT FREEMAN'S FARM—FRENCH AND ENGLISH UPON BURGOYNE'S CAMPAIGN.

At the beginning of this series of articles it was stated that they were prepared for the purpose of demonstrating that 1777 was the really decisive year of the Revolution, and the culmination of our first war for independence, consequently, as claimed, this is the real Centennial year. Talking over revolutionary matters with an officer pronounced by Gen. Winfield Scott to be "the best strategist in the United States Army," he agreed that 1777 was the real Centennial year, and that Washington's finest campaign was that commencing Christmas, 1776, and ending with the expulsion of the British from New-Jersey, about the 1st of July, 1777, just as Burgoyne commenced his movements. Previous to Christmas, 1776, Washington was learning his business. His operations around Boston in 1775 developed no particular ability, and those on Long Island and around New-York in 1776 were by no means worthy of praise. Trenton and Princeton were the first as well as absolute exhibitions of genius. Even these, however, were not superior to his subsequent practical strategy by which he manœuvred Howe out of New-Jersey. He was undoubtedly favored by the disposition of the country, and nothing could have been more advantageous than his central flanking position at Morristown. This constituted a sort of citadel from which, divulging like radii, the passes served as sally-ports, while the mountains which thrust out a salient—sinking abruptly into the flat land at Plainfield—pointing southward toward New-Brunswick, constituted the grand bastion to which Green Brook, Stony Brook, and Bound Brook served as wet ditches. The nearn ess of Quibbletown (now called New-Market) to Plainfield, and its relations to the surr ounding country, gave it the prominence in the operations which occurred in this district down to the time Washington moved to confront Howe on the Brandywine, as well as in subsequent years.

The assumption of the position at Morristown suggests a maxim of war not laid down in any treatise on body one such instructions: If possible, occupy a central flanking position which, while comparatively unattackable, enables the force occupying it to derive supplies and reinforcements by lines not susceptible of interruption, while affording favorable opportunities to harass the enemy, cut off his communications, and menace his lines of supply as well as of advance.

The position at Morristown was not only a menace to the British connections with their base in New-York and the cantonments of Howe's army in the flat land between the Hudson and the Delaware, but an absolute protection for their objective point—Philadelphia. While the military affairs were admirably conducted in 1777, the civil administration, also, was still able and influential. The establishment of Constitutions in the different Colonies, now States, drew home to each the best men who had hitherto represented these Colonies in Congress. After 1777 the highest talent was either employed in the different State administrations or sent abroad to represent the interests of the country at large. The result was that the majority of the next Congress was composed of very indifferent material. Congress became a feebly advisory body rather than a strongly governing one, and demonstrated the poverty of intellect in financial measures and everything dependent on them. Like the Italian Army in Lombardy in 1848-9, the Continental Army was suffered to want, although the country abounded in supplies. One great reason for this was the knowledge that parties, rebel and patriot, Tory and Royalist, were so equally balanced everywhere except in New-England (perhaps, to particularize, Massachusetts) and Virginia, that the Representatives of the Confederation did not dare to impose taxes. The further result was that the Continental money which in 1777 was already—the paper dollar to the silver dollar—as 113 to 1, in 1780 was as 11,000 to 1. [Schloper's *History of the XVIIIth Century*, vol. v., p. 179.] Here the value of the French alliance won at Saratoga manifested itself. Neither the French fleets nor the French auxiliary troops afforded any solution of the difficulty, but French money was the real instrument with which to cut the Gordian knot.

Washington, in his letters, gives ample testimony to the manifest deterioration of Congress. After 1777 the men who framed the Declaration of Independence were no longer to be found in the deliberative body watching over the freedom promulgated by this instrument. All this served to show that patriotism, however fervent in appearance, is ever subordinate to self-interest, and that always the substratum of success is money, however admirable the ideas which, more or less prolific, constitute the surface soil. No great general battle was fought after 1777. The engagement at Monmouth, however, had a greater moral influence on the British Generals than any other collision, although it was simply a rear-guard fight. It demonstrated not only the fighting qualities of the American troops, their general discipline, and high tactical development, but the power of their officers in handling them to the best advantage under trying circumstances. In regard to Monmouth, 28th of June, 1778, one physical cause of Washington's success is generally lost sight of—the tropical heat of the day just at noon greatly helped to ruin Burgoyne. On both sides numbers of the combatants perished by sunstroke. The same cause arrested the success of the British at Scotch Plains, 25 to 30 miles to the northward of Monmouth Court-house, or Freehold, in New-Jersey, a year previous almost to a day, 26th of June, 1777. Howe, or rather Cornwallis, might have caught Washington at Quibbletown, and cut him off from his mountain retreats, had not the British advance and pursuit been arrested by the overpowering heat. From this the overloaded English suffered a great deal more than the lighter-laden Americans, more especially as the latter were acclimated in a measure to the exhausting temperature. In the Fall of 1777 rain and want of adequate shelter for men and animals were as insuperable obstacles to Burgoyne as snow and thaw alternating with intense cold were to Napoleon in the Fall of 1812.

THE PROPHETS UPON 1777.

A long time before any resistance to the mother country was contemplated, Alexander Fe dan, an eminent Scotch divine, remarked for his prophecies and consequent sufferings, left on record that "when three sevens (7-7-7) should meet, a star of the first lustre and magnitude would fall from the crown of Great Britain." Now, 1777 was, at the coronation of George III., the great diamond which formed the chief and most valuable ornament of his crown fell out, and the omen was realized in the loss of the American Colonies, which, in reality, were the most important of England's transoceanic possessions. Again, with the first date of its settlement there was a fixed idea in New-England (New-York was then perfectly Dutch,) that when three sevens (7-7-7) met in the date of a year, which could only occur in 1777, then the American Colonies would become independent States. Behman, in his considerations of this subject in March, 1777, asks: "Does it require much skill in enigmatical learning to see through these prophecies and to conclude, with a degree of confidence, that this very year, 1777, will be the grand jubilee of American freedom and independency?"

But for the carelessness of the British Government and the British Generals the American cause must have been lost this year, and the British would have been victorious if Carleton had been in the place of Burgoyne, and Cornwallis in the place of Clinton. Such is the idea always appeared to the writer, and as such he has always treated it. As this series approach the culmination it is necessary to recapitulate a few facts, in order that the reader of each separate article may comprehend "the commencement of the end."

BURGOYNE'S MOVEMENTS BEFORE THE BATTLE.

Burgoyne's Army drew to a head between the 17th and 28th June; Ticonderoga fell on the 6th July; Skenesborough (Whitehall) the same day, and the British were triumphantly established 12 miles south of the lake by the 9th July. The first result of these preliminary movements was a panic or scare, worse than that which fell upon the nation in 1861, after the first Bull Run. This scare was augmented daily by exaggerated reports of the powers and ferocity of the Hessians. "*Omni quotidie pro magnifico*" was as good sense in 1777 or any other time as when Tacitus wrote the paragraph which has furnished the only title for several provincial expressions. To this was superadded the terrible dread occasioned by the traditional ferocity of the Indians, for many men were still alive and in actual service in 1777 who took part in the outrages of 1755, 1756, and 1757, which culminated in the horrible massacres of Fort Duquesne, of Fort William Henry, and of Oswego, and the more prodigal sacrifice of life under Amherst in 1758. They remembered that under Frenchmen like St. Luc cannibal savages, brought from the remotest regions north, east, and west, feasted on the bodies of slaughtered English and American provincials and freely drank their blood. Some of these Indians were probably present in 1777, with Burgoyne, under their very fit Leader, and associated with him was the dreaded Baron Riedesel, who had planned and executed the Braddock massacre in 1755.

Before the fugitives from Ticonderoga, Hubbardton, and the withdrawing garrison of Fort George joined Schuyler, at Fort Edward, he had only five and last from 700 to 1,000, or at most 1,500 men, scarcely worthy the name of soldiers, very badly supplied and equipped. Burgoyne at this time must have had, all included, very nearly 10,000. It is scarcely necessary any longer to defend Schuyler. Modern investigation demonstrates and proves that he was irreproachable. The very vices which made Gates so unfit for command in this region (*Holden's Queensbury*, page 420,) were attributed to Schuyler, and the virtues of the latter ascribed to the former. Such is ever the case where magnanimity is attended with failure and Machiavellism is favored by fortune. The fact that the heroic Arnold always showed the greatest deference to Schuyler, and confidence in him, is the highest testimony of his manliness and generalship. The "bravest of the brave" would not have shown such unbated trust in any man who was deficient in a single quality of the soldier and commander. Burgoyne lost 16 days at Skenesborough, and "this delay was fatal to his success." "Traditions are related of high revel and debauch which rendered him unfit for his position and the proper discharge of his duties." This terrible charge is made directly by Mrs. Gen. Riedesel, and in his own Memoirs. By implication her husband, the General, gives the impression that the gayer took things too easily. Von Eelking, in his *History of the German Auxiliaries*, (vol. I., p. 316,) attributes the disaster of Burgoyne to neglect of his duty; likewise did the German auxiliary correspondents of the time confirm these charges. During the battle of Freeman's Farm, Gates, it is admitted on all sides, did not leave his camp, and one of his special Adjutants on this occasion asserted boldly that intoxication was the chief cause." [Lossing's *Field Book*, vol. I, p. 44.] On the night before it is said that "Burgoyne and Earl Balcarras did not leave their flagon and cards until dawn" on the 19th. The two British officers had either stouter heads or stouter hearts than Gates, for they were ever where the danger was hottest, and he was scarcely in reach of the wildest random shot. [*Field Book*, vol. I., p. 73.] During the retreat, when every hour was precious, Burgoyne could still find time for selfish enjoyment, and there is a sneer in Gen. Phillips' remark to the Baroness Riedesel that "Burgoyne's ambition and love of ease were drowned in wrestling, and the latter too generally gained the day."

Even Fonblanque in his eulogy, entitled *Political and Military Episodes derived from the Life and Correspondence of the Right Hon. John Burgoyne*, (page 312,) cannot shirk this indictment. Burgoyne, in his will, (Ibid., 463,) uses the following language, which seems to substantiate its justice:

"During a life too frequently blemished by the indulgence of one predominant passion, it has been a comfort to me to hope that my sensualities have never injured nor interrupted the peace of others."

But to resume the course of the expedition. From Skenesborough to Batten Kill by any practical route the distance is less than 35 miles, and yet Burgoyne consumed 50 days in overcoming this distance. The delay at Skenesborough was bad enough, but the two weeks' rest at Fort Edward was much worse, when so satisfied that there was but one course open to the British to insure their triumph, and this the hearty co-operation of Howe or Clinton with Burgoyne, that he could not believe that the destination of Howe was in reality southward when his army was on board their transports and convoying fleet, and even when these afterward were actually off the mouth of the Delaware. It was impossible for Burgoyne to be sure that they were steering on further away, and to the south, that he could bring himself to the firm conclusion that Howe's movements were not yet simply a feint. Judicious as he was, Washington could not convince himself that Howe, who was a good strategist as to planning, could be stultifying himself by the execution of measures which were neither more nor less than a perfect violation of every rule taught by experience, advocated by common-sense, and prescribed by the science of war.

* * * *

Military men of the present day who fought in Virginia in 1862-3-4, and military writers who have recently studied the campaigns in that region, have devoted pages, chapters, and even small books to the presentation of the natural difficulties which the Union Army had to overcome in the simple passage through a region universally known as the "Wilderness," wherein lines had to be run and movements made by compass. The marches, the battles, and the supplying of food and of ammunition in this "Wilderness" was nothing to the difficulties which attended the march and fighting of Burgoyne. In 1777 Burgoyne's supplies had to be brought from Canada, 200 miles away, if not from England, 3,500 miles distant. The transportation was effected first by boats, then by carts, then by bateaux again, a second time by wagons, and a third time by boats, which brought their cargoes to Fort Miller, and here they had to be transshipped over a "portage," or "carrying place," into other boats, making a fifth or sixth change of carriage. All the labor in 1777 had to be done by hand, the hauling by teams, which were so scarce that a requisition for 1,500 horses, at the outset of the campaign, did not bring together 500 for the whole Army to mount the handful of dragoons who were captured at Hoosic in search of horses in the Connecticut Valley. In 1861-5, horses for mounts and harness were abundant, and the latter was always found difficult, sometimes arrested entirely. As for the handling of the heaviest articles, steam and machinery made that a comparatively trifling difficulty. It took Grant, always to be quoted to his credit, as rejoicing with "food for cannon"—men—and food for the latter's sustenance, six weeks to overcome the 70 to 80 miles, through a comparatively old country, between the Rapidan and the James, fighting in the same 12 to 72 hours Burgoyne was operating in a new country with comparatively primitive appliances, and had to fight his way at first 4 to 3, then 5 to 5, then 5 to 10, and finally less than 4 to 18.

The two battles of Saratoga, or Stillwater, (Freeman's Farm, 19th September, and Bemis's Heights, 9th October,) were "battles in forests." Such encounters always have been and always will be the same. They constitute a class apart. Hohenlinden and Chancellorsville are notable examples. Even Arcola is not an exception to this category, because, although fought in a marshy country, the principles were identical, & c. the results were decided by the collision of separate and distinct columns on causeways, just as such clashes occur in "forest battles" on roads. In the latter case the woods represent the intervening morasses. The same concern every battle fought, but every field presents a new problem. Consequently, two parallel or assimilating battles offer similar problems. Thus, the expert who understands the problem solved, is capable of solving by analogy the problem presented. Any one who will take the trouble to follow out the details of the engagements at Saratoga will find that they were not general encounters along the whole line of battle, but several blows and counters upon roads or in openings in the woods. Riedesel's attack late in the day of the 19th, which saved Burgoyne from a reverse, was very much in effect the same as Richepanse's, which decided (3d December, 1800) Hohenlinden. The most brilliant episode in Napoleon's whole career was his celebrated forest fights, Landshut-Eckmuhl, in April, 1809. In these the principles of Saratoga were used to advantage, as likewise in Frederick the Great's saving battle of Torzau, 3d November, 1760. In Burgoyne's case artillery was of little service, because the gunners were soon shot down by marksmen on or behind trees. Burgoyne's strategy was good enough, but the very country defeated it. His grand-tactics were likewise praiseworthy, but the woods neutralized them. Close observers have remarked that the Union troops always had the best of it, British officers and troops included, in the woods. Just so in 1777. Why? Because the Union troops and the British were far better soldiers—that is to say, disciplined men—whereas the rebels and colonists were by nature better at bushwhacking, which is, after all, as a rule, the system of fighting applicable to any new or wild country. But although enticed into these considerations, they are, in truth, an anticipation of the actual order of events.

THE BATTLE.

The narrative of this action—Freeman's Farm—has been greatly befogged by attempting to describe the details of movements and fighting in the woods, where general supervision or observation is impossible. Fifty years ago Lossing, in his "Field Book," and Fonblanque, in his "Eulogy," both of whom had a tendency to increase his good opinion of himself, and fortify his reliance on his star or fortune, made Burgoyne likewise hold in contempt the American Militia. There was no time in his professional and national superciliousness, although it is not wanting in this country with a great many graduates of the West Point Academy. In the same way that Burgoyne put little stress on the services of his own provincials, and even deprecated Riedesel's German auxiliaries, he seemed to look down upon the Militia in the opposite camp. Still, in the light of Bunker-Hill, Trenton, Princeton, and more recently Hubbardton, and Fort Anne, how was it possible even for British regulars to despise troops who had nearly whipped them man for man, and were now swarming to meet them.

Although the British writers throw all the blame of the failure on the Indians, and try to involve the Provincials or Loyalists in the same condemnation, nevertheless, these were invariably allowed to lead off the dance, encounter the best of the American troops, and thus, by the sacrifice of the former the edge was taken off the ardor of the latter before the regulars encountered their death-dealing prowess. It is the privilege of skirmishers to fall back when they can no longer hold the enemy in check, and when to let the line of battle pass over or through them. [Major-Gen. McAllister, United States Volunteers, a Third Corps man, who more than once turned the tide of battle or saved the division, used to order his skirmish line to lie down on, and when they could no longer do so successfully to lie down and let the line of battle march on right over them. Gen. William F. Wainwright says the Russians had a way of letting a second-rate line take up a line destined to reinforce them. Col. Crane, United States Volunteers, told the writer that on an occasion in Sherman's advance to Atlanta his line took in the advanced line when it was forced back, and the two commingled, then swept forward like an augmented wave and carried the enemy's position.] Both on the 19th September and 9th October the English attack was a turning manœuvre by which Burgoyne hoped to get in the rear of Gates. On these two occasions the Provincialists or Loyalists performed their duty nobly, and although inferior to Morgan's Riflmen—the best of their kind ever organized—and the other American light troops, unequaled as such—bushwhackers by nature as well as education, only gave way before the same murderous fire delivered from cover to which the best of the British regulars soon had to succumb. The British Generals and writers, as well as the British Government, were very mean to the loyalists, who, if they had been justly treated, by themselves would very often have decided by the affairs in local engagements where no British regulars were present to interfere and misdirect. Again, taking Burgoyne's own account, his very perfectness of preparation with his regular organization militated against his success. His artillery train was too large for the country and for celerity of movement.

After studying up the Burgoyne case in the light of all the recent revelations it is scarcely possible to conceive how Burgoyne, even if victorious in a battle, could have hoped to succeed without a full assurance of the efficient co-operation of Howe or Clinton. Washington, an astute, a common-sense man, a most trustworthy, if not a very great, general, was

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CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BOTHNIA...WED., Sept. 12 | SCYTHIA...WED., Sept. 26
LAVERNIA...WED., Sept. 19 | RUSSIA.....WED., Oct. 3
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.

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FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and are unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $26.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

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GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 12
CHARLESON.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 15

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
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Steamers will call as advertised above, unless sooner loaded. Merchants and shippers are notified that extra steamers will be provided and dispatched as rapidly as the press of business warrants.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will call from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Sept. 13
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Sept. 20
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Oct. 4
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Oct. 11

First cabin, $60 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Devonia.....Sept. 8, 6 A. M. | Bolivia.....Sept. 22, 3 P. M.
Anchoria.....Sept. 15, 11 A. M. | California.....Sept. 29, 10 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations.
Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $23.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Australia.....Sept. 8, 6 A. M. | Utopia.....Sept. 19, 2 P. M.
Cabins, $75 to $70. Steerage, $25.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations.
Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $23.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Australia.....Sept. 8, 6 A. M. | Utopia.....Sept. 19, 2 P. M.
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Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

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Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship COLON.....Saturday, Sept. 15
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship City of PEKING.....Wednesday, Sept. 12
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 12
For information and tickets apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

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FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Sept. 15
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DRAKE..Wednesday, Sept. 19
CITY OF NEW-YORK, THOMEXAM..Wed'sday, Sept. 26

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico,
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Sept. 15
Steamers leave New-Orleans Sept. 23 and Oct. 14, for Vera Cruz, and all the above ports.
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Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.

—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 6:15 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry with Pittsburg, Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30, limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 9:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 9:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 6:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 9:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. L. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON. General Passenger Agent.
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via
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THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
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Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

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7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—Commencing Sept. 10, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Saratoga, and Montreal; also to St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also drawing-room car through to Richfield Springs.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Northern Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at 413, 561, 942, and 23 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

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LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 8 P. M.

Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Tom's River, Bay Head, Mantoloking, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 9:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.

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THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence direct.
A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. FIVE HOURS AND 30 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")

Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st. *Free transfer* for passengers via either line to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the *Brooklyn Annex*, leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:25 P. M.

THE GREAT
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,
And all points East, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
The mammoth palace steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M. (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 16, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. ANDREBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-st. Pier, N. R., at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central R. R. for the West, and with express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River R. R., are received on board for passage. FREE TRANSFER from and to BROOKLYN by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex. Leaves Jewell's Wharf (Fulton-st.) at 8 A. M. Tickets over New-York Central and for Saratoga on the wharf.

ALBANY AND TROY.—SUNDAY EVENING Asbury Citizen's Line new palace steamer SARATOGA leaves pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., every SUNDAY EVENING at 6 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central, Rensselaer and Saratoga, and Troy and Boston Railroads and connections. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points. Hudson River Railroad tickets taken for passage.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

LOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, JONES' DOCK, (Cold Spring,) Long Island.—The new and fast steamer IDLEWILD will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. at 3:15 P. M.; foot of 33d-st., East River, at 3:30 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington.

Tickets to all landings, 60 cents.
Excursion tickets, $1.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, AND WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st., E. R., at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1.50.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad. steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.—Steamer AMERICUS leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 2:45 P. M., and 23d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents.
Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

A.—MARY POWELL.—FOR WEST POINT, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, leaves Pier No. 39 North River, daily, at 3:30 P. M. Free transfer to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex, leaving Jewell's Wharf at 2:05 P. M.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. For freight and passengers. Fare, $1. Berths free.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; or chamber-work and plain sewing; would take care of children. Has best City reference from last place. Call at No. 252 8th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RELIABLE AMERican girl, as chamber-maid; plain sewing; do waiting; is neat and obliging; country preferred. Call at No. 19 West 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A first-class chamber-maid or waitress, or assist with other work; City reference. Call or address No. 100 West 43d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman; good City reference. Call on Monday at No. 316 West 43d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a Norwegian girl in a private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 41 West 29th-st.

COOK — UP-STAIRS WORK, &c.—BY A faithful and experienced cook; also washing and ironing, and her daughter, aged 14, to do up-stairs work and waiting; willing and obliging. Seen at their present employer's, No. 141 West 41st-st., private family.

COOK OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY COMPETENT English woman as cook or do general house-work, where they will be willing to take their child; will go for moderate wages. Apply at No. 27 East 20th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN PRIVATE family; understands her business; excellent baker; best City reference. Call at No. 439 East 18th-st.

DRESSES AND CLOAKS.—MENDER OF Cloaks, Dresses, and Sacques all machines; repairs Wheeler & Wilson's; $1 a day. Address W., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, good fitter and trimmer, would like a few more engagements by the day or week; terms very moderate. Address D. M., Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, a few engagements by the day; will take work home, or go out by the day; terms $1 per day; best of City reference. Call at No. 361 West 36th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERson, who is a competent dress-maker; operates on different machines; wishes work by the day or month; best reference. Call at No. 647 3d-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman, a position of trust as housekeeper in hotel, or take care of an invalid; has experience in both; good reference. Address Mitch, Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMan as housekeeper, maid, or to wait on an invalid; is a good seamstress; also, can dress hair. Call at No. 112 West 20th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND widow lady as housekeeper; understands all kinds of cooking and the management of servants; best of reference. Call or address, Mrs. HILL, 275 Madison-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A WOMAN OF EXPERience; best of references. Address S. T., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent American woman, or will wait on an invalid lady. Call on or address Mrs. Reynolds, 246 West 36d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN (colored); family or single washing; best City reference. Call or address Mrs. E. P. A., No. 151 West 24th-st., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PERSON TO OBTAIN family work, or take laundries. Address Ellen Jackson, No. 218 West 29th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN has first-class laundress; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 625 3d-av., in bookstore.

NURSE TO TRAVEL.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to travel to California as nurse to an invalid or otherwise; best City reference. Call at No. 440 6th-av.

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WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman gentlemen's and families' washing; fluting and lace done up; 50 cents per dozen. Call at No. 107 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH laundress, gentlemen's and families' washing; fluting for all its branches; 75 cents per dozen; best reference. Call at 323 East 35th-st., first floor, back room.

WASHING.—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS; washing to do in her own home; fluting, puffing, and polishing done neatly; best City reference. Call or address Mrs. Kelly, No. 240 East 36th-st.

WASHING.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO take home washing, or will go out by the day. Apply at No. 997 1st-av., corner 54th-st.; ring bell No. 5.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, family washing or go out by the day; best City reference. Call at No. 803 6th-av.

WASHING.—BY A WOMAN TO DO FAMILIES' and gentlemen's washing; best reference. Call or address J. W., No. 145 West 32d-st.; rear house.

WASHING.—BY A WIDOW, SOME GENTLEmen's or families' washing. Call at No. 241 East 24th-st., two stairs, back.

WASHING.—BY A WOMAN, WORK BY THE DAY to do washing and ironing; is capable of any kind of work. Call at No. 108 10th-av., first-floor, front room.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, family and gentlemen's washing; can do fluting. Call at No. 730 2d-av., third floor, Room No. 10.

WET-NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman with a fresh breast of milk (first baby) as wet-nurse. Call at No. 155 West 31st-st.

MALES.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN as coachman or gardener and florist; can milk, and will make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; best of City references. Address T. K., No. 10 West-st.

COACHMAN, OR COACHMAN AND GARDENer.—By a sober, single Englishman; can milk, and will make himself generally useful; City or country; best of references; moderate wages. Address J. R., Box No. 243 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO THOROughly understands his business; smart, willing, and obliging; lived with good families in New-York; eight years' reference from last employer. Call or address No. 111 West 29th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man, with no incumbrance, with the best of City references; is willing and obliging; no objection to City or country. Call on or address J. R., No. 28 East 40th-st., Room at the top.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH Coachman; married; no family; excellent City reference; four years in present situation; leaving on account of death of employer. Address J. G. O., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—UNDERSTANDS the care of horses, harness, and carriages; careful City driver; no objection to the country; willing and respectful; can milk and make himself useful; City and country reference. Address S. L., No. 18 West 45th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, OR GROOM.—Can milk; willing; understands house-work; wages moderate; good references. Address Edward Duvalley, Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS Coachman; excellent references given; 11 years with subscriber; has recently left on account of the establishment. Address Elliot Smith, No. 58 Wall-st.

FLORIST AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE young Englishman of long experience in all its branches; no objection to take charge of a sale or private place; best of references. Address A. Taylor, care of Smith & Butler, florists and landscape gardeners, Bellevue-av., Newport, R. I.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands greenhouse plants, fruits, vegetables, and the general management of a gentleman's place; horse and cow if required; good references. Address Gardener, Englewood, N. J.

GARDENER.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS Japanese, graperies, vegetables, farming, care of horses, and milking; will take charge of a gentleman's place. Address William, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO THOROughly understands green-houses, graperies, vegetables, stock, and poultry; good reference. Address J. M., Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

VALET TO A GENTLEMAN, OR WAITER IN A Private Family.—By an Englishman; thoroughly understands his business; first-class references. Address W. F., No. 109 West 13th-st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; 26 years of age; colored; understands making all kinds of salads; no objection to going to country; can show best of City references. Address L. W., Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER OR COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG colored man, in private family; best City reference. Call or address Charles Caster, No. 337 West 36th-st., top floor, back.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—BY A RESpectable Englishman; Protestant; thoroughly experienced and trustworthy. Has Catskills City reference. Call or address S. B., No. 739 6th-av.

WAITER OR VALET.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHman as waiter or valet; five years' best reference. Call at No. 1,476 Broadway, between 42d and 43d sts.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS first-class waiter; private family; best City reference. Address E. P., No. 227 West 15th-st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter; willing and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 213 Sullivan-st., second floor, back room.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A LADY AND HER ADULT SON, HAVING a large house than required, will take one gentleman to board. This is a rare opportunity to obtain a refined home, with all the comforts of a home, at a moderate price. Location desirable; references required and given; location, West 40th-st. Address HOME, Box No. 226 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY OCCUPYing handsomely-furnished house in West 34th-st. would like to secure a desirable family or party to board; no other boarders; could accommodate four to six persons; terms reasonable. Address: Pleasant Home, Box 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY, OWNING their house, splendid location, all improvements, have three front, sunny rooms for a family of four or five adults; table unexceptionable; private; if desired; references. Address W., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A handsomely furnished second floor; all improvements, flats, &c., in private house, near 4th-av. Parties desiring superior accommodations, will address J. C., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY, WITH all the best references, have a large front room on the fourth floor to let, with first-class board, to one or two gentlemen. Address FORTY-SECOND-STREET, Box 314 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING IN THEIR own house, will let to a gentleman large front room; excellent board; every comfort; also, cozy hall; moderate terms to suit the times. No. 238 West 43d-st., near Broadway.

FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Handsomely furnished apartments, with private table or French table d'hôte as preferred; buildings and garden cover 100 feet frontage on 5th-av.; also, private stable to let on 43d-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 36TH-ST.—PRIVATE family will rent second floor; also parlor and bedroom on third floor, handsomely furnished, with strictly first-class board; references exchanged. Address M. B., Box No. 2,468 Post Office.

NO. 12 PARK-AV., NEAR 35TH-ST.—Handsomely-furnished alcove room, second floor, front; also other large and small rooms, with board; references.

FORTY-FIFTH-ST., WEST, NO. 211, ONLY six doors from Broadway cars; in elegant block; strictly first-class house; newly furnished; extra fine table; references.

BOARD NEAR GRAMERCY PARK.—LARGE handsomely-furnished corner room on second floor; rooms on third and fourth floors; excellent table; references. No. 81 Irving-place.

FIFTH-AV. NO. 224, OPPOSITE HOTEL Brunswick, parlor and second floor, with superior private table; also, single rooms for gentlemen. References exchanged.

KEEP'S FURE LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, full size, $1.50 half dozen. 25c. each. No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. | No. 323 6th-av., No. 623 Broadway, New-York.

HARLEM, OPPOSITE MOUNT MORRIS-SQUARE.—Fine rooms, with board, for families or single gentlemen; house, table, &c., unexceptionable; terms low. No. 5 West 124th-st.

NO. 2 EAST 34TH-ST., FIRST DOOR FROM 5TH-AV.—Pleasant rooms, with or without board, for gentlemen or families; terms moderate; references.

NO. 13 WEST 10TH-ST., THREE DOORS from 5th-av., with board.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for families or party of gentlemen; house and table first-class.

NURSE TO TRAVEL.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to travel to California as nurse to an invalid or otherwise; best City reference. Call at No. 440 6th-av.

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WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH laundress, gentlemen's and families' washing; fluting for all its branches; 75 c

SPORTS OUT OF DOORS.

THE RIFLE TEAMS AT CREEDMOOR.

THE BRITISH TEAM MAKES A SMALL AGGREGATE—MR. SELPH, OF THE NEW-ORLEANS TEAM, FALLS BEHIND—SELECTION OF THE CALIFORNIA TEAM — SHORT-RANGE MATCHES.

People who visited the rifle range at Creedmoor yesterday were treated to a view of the shooting as it will be conducted this week during the matches, with the exception of the bulletin boards and the band. The number of visitors was much greater than it has been at any previous time since the arrival of the foreign and out-of-town teams. The British team made a regular practice day of it, and shot over all the ranges as they had intended to do on Friday. Of the American team, Gen. Dakin and Messrs. Jackson, Hyde, Weber, Allen, Jewell, and Lamb were present, but Messrs. Bruce and Blydenburgh did not go down until afternoon, and Mr. Hepburn was absent all day. Those who were present did not engage in regular practice, but tested the uniformity of their sight-blocks, and watched changes of the wind, while some fired the regular number of shots, and others fired less. The New-Orleans team practiced as usual, and made a rather poor showing, when their previous record is taken into consideration. The British team made an aggregate score of 1,529 points, exclusive of Mr. Piggott's score, which would have increased the team's total to 1,545 had he been substituted for Sir Henry Halford, who stood at the foot of the list yesterday. The wind was "the worst ever known on the range," to use the general expression of the riflemen. During the early morning hours it blew from the north-east, diagonally across the range, with changeable force; then it would suddenly veer around to the south, blowing in the faces of the marksmen. For a short time in the afternoon there was almost a calm, but it soon sank in a bank of clouds, and a good light was afforded. Following are the scores of the British team:

J. E. MILNER.

Yards.										Total.
800	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4—72
900	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	3	5—67
1,000	5	5	4	5	5	5	3	5	4	5—69—208

WILLIAM RIGBY.

800	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	5—69
900	5	3	5	3	4	5	4	5	5	3—61
1,000	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—72—202

LIEUT. GEORGE FENTON.

800	5	4	5	2	5	4	5	5	5	5—68
900	5	3	5	5	3	5	5	5	4	5—67
1,000	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	3	3	4	5—67—202

LIEUT.-COL. JAMES FENTON.

800	5	5	5	3	4	3	5	4	5	5—62
900	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5—61
1,000	5	5	3	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—68—192

H. S. W. EVANS.

800	2	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5—69
900	3	3	5	5	4	4	4	3	5	4—60
1,000	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—59—188

WILLIAM FERGUSSON.

800	3	4	5	4	5	3	5	5	5	4—65
900	4	5	4	5	5	3	4	5	4	5—66
1,000	3	3	5	0	5	5	3	5	0	5	5	3—37—188

F. T. PIGGOTT.

800	3	2	5	4	3	4	2	5	5	5—64
900	4	2	5	4	5	4	5	0	2	4—53
1,000	3	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—67—184

A. P. HUMPHRY.

800	3	4	5	3	4	5	5	3	5	4—62
900	3	5	5	5	3	3	5	3	5	4—64
1,000	3	4	5	5	3	5	0	4	5	5	4	5—60—186

COL. J. GLYNN, JR.

800	3	2	3	2	4	5	3	4	4	5—57
900	3	0	3	3	4	5	3	4	4	5—54
1,000	3	4	5	5	3	5	0	4	5	5	4	4—60—171

J. E. RENAUD.

800	3	0	5	3	4	5	5	4	0	5	5	5—54
900	2	5	3	0	4	3	5	3	2	4	3	4	5—52
1,000	4	2	4	5	5	3	5	5	5	4	5	3	4—62—168

It was expected that the Boston team would be on hand to practice yesterday as it is the only day it would have to become accustomed to the range, but, with the exception of Mr. James Wemyss, Jr., the Captain, and Mr. W. H. Jackson, who is a member of the American team, none were present, much to the mortification of Capt. Wemyss.

Gen. McComb, Captain of the California team, had his men out shooting at 200 and 500 yards ranges, and selected the following men as his team of 12 upon their appended scores of 30 shots at each distance, the highest possible score being 300 points:

	Total.		Total.
C. P. Le Breton	240	Charles Nash	228
J. Robertson	239	Capt. H. J. Burns	227
J. P. Warren	233	Gen. McComb	226
L. Barrere	232	Capt. H. W. Brockhoff	224
T. W. Mahler	231	W. Wright	224
E. H. Ladd	230	Harry Hook	222
Grand total			2,758

This shows an average per man of 76 61-100.

The Irish-American Club shot for the "Millen" trophy at 200 and 500 yards, seven shots at each distance. Capt. Cavanagh was the winner upon the score of 49 out of a possible 70 points.

The Stock Exchange Rifle Club held its third competition for the "Weerishoffer" badge at 200 yards, 10 shots at each distance. Mr. H. M. Day was the successful competitor upon the score of 38 out of a possible 50 points.

THE NEW-YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.

EIGHTH ANNUAL FALL GAMES AT MOTT HAVEN—AN ELABORATE PROGRAMME WELL CARRIED OUT — SUMMARIES OF THE EVENTS.

The eighth annual Fall games of the New-York Athletic Club came off yesterday on the pleasantly situated grounds of the club at Mott Haven. The Committee of Management had prepared a very elaborate programme, which was faithfully adhered to, and which contained every variety of competition whereby athletic proficiency is determined. Most of the events filled well, but in others only a few old-time competitors, whose merits have already been pretty well settled, came together. Thus, in throwing the hammer, Cuntis, of the Athletic Club, and Parmly, of Princeton, were the only noteworthy antagonists, and there was nothing new in the issue of their contention. They held the relative positions which they occupied a week ago at the games of the Harlem Athletic Club, and more recently at Newport. Parmly again led the way with a throw of 84 feet, which, good though it be, is yet considerably inferior to those of Ross and Kelly at the recent games of the Caledonian Club.

In some of the running matches the contests were remarkably close. A very smart runner, Charles McIver, of Montreal, Canada, put in an appearance, and succeeded in carrying off the victory in the 100-yards run, but was worsted in the race of 220 yards, which was won in splendid style by Edward Merritt, of the New-York Athletic Club. The spurt which he made at the end of the race was magnificent, and evoked thundering applause from the spectators. He had the credit of beating such excellent runners as F. C. Saportas, of the Harlem Athletic Club, and the stranger from Canada, Young Holske won the three-mile walking match easily, and was the favorite in spite of the whispered prowess of O. C. Wokeck, a young lad from the Union Athletic Club, Boston. The latter was overlapped, and succumbed before the finish.

One of the most interesting competitions on the programme was the "Tug of War," in which two opposing teams of four each pulled at the ends of a stout rope. The teams of the Turn Verein and the Scottish-American Athletic Club had the first trial which was won by the Scotchmen, the Germans getting a rather bad start at their work. Then the German team had a very smart tussle with a powerful team of the Athletic Club, which included Curtis and Buermeyer. The Germans held their own well until they got on some timber which was lying close by, and then, losing their footing, they were dragged across the line. The Athletics also defeated the Scottish-American team in the final trial, amid great applause.

The closest competition of the day was the pole leaping, which was kept up until it grew quite dark, and then resulted in a draw. The athletes who fought out the contest as stubbornly were Alfred Ing, of New-York City, and George McNichol, of the Scottish-American Athletic Club. Both cleared 9 feet 5 inches.

The following summaries give the results in each competition:

One Hundred Yards.—First Heat—Horace Lee, University of Pennsylvania, 1; Isaac B. Potter, West Troy, 2; J. D. Cheever, New-York Athletic Club, 3. Time—0:11¾. Second Heat—C. McIver, Montreal, Canada, 1; W. E. Curtis, New-York Athletic Club, 2; James Welch, McHenry, Pa., 3. Time—0:12¼. Third Heat—H. E. Wilson, Scottish-American Athletic Club, 1; F. C. Saportas, Harlem Athletic Club, 2; F. Henshaw, Harlem Athletic Club, 3. Time—0:11. Fourth Heat—Henry Lauterbach, New-York City, 1; Daniel Hardie, Hartford, Conn., 2. Time—0:11. Final Heat—Charles McIver, Montreal, Canada, 1; F. C. Saportas, Harlem Athletic Club, 2. Time—0:10½.

Running High Jump.—H. E. Picken, New-York Athletic Club, 1; A. H. Oakes, Young Men's Christian Association, 2. Height—5 feet 4 inches.

Four Hundred and Forty Yards.—Edward Merritt, New-York Athletic Club, 1; W. C. Gasper, New-York City, 2. Time—0:55¼.

One mile Run.—Richard Morgan, Harlem Athletic Club, 1; C. Vought, Yonkers Athletic Club, 2; W. H. Robertson, Brooklyn, 3. Time—4:39.

Running Hop, Step and Jump.—E. Arms, jr., Harlem Athletic Club, 1; Thomas Buckley, Scottish-American Athletic Club, 2; F. J. Mott, Harlem Athletic Club, 3. Time—55:59 2-5.

Putting the Shot.—Henry F. Burnmeyer, New-York Athletic Club, 1; A. W. Adams, Scottish-American Athletic Club, 2; George D. Parmly, Princeton, 3. Distance—37 feet 2 inches.

Running Broad Jump.—W. T. Livingston, Harlem Athletic Club, 1; P. Johnson, Union Athletic Club, Boston, 2. Distance—18 feet 5 inches.

Throwing the Hammer.—George D. Parmly, Princeton; 1; W. B. Curtis, New-York Athletic Club, 2. Distance—84 feet.

One Mile Walk.—E. C. Holske, Harlem Athletic Club, 1; J. V. Woolcott, Scottish-American Athletic Club, 2; C. J. Noel, Plainfield, N. J., 3. Time—7:11 4-5.

Two Hundred and Twenty Yards.—First Heat—Charles C. McIver, Montreal, Canada, 1; F. C. Saportas, Harlem Athletic Club, 2. Time—0:25½. Second Heat—Edward Merritt, New-York Athletic Club, 1; Horace H. Lee, University of Pennsylvania, 2. Time—0:26. Final Heat—Edward Merritt, New-York Athletic Club, 1; F. C. Saportas, Harlem Athletic Club, 2; Charles McIver, Montreal, Canada, 3. Time—0:23.

Tug of War.—New-York Athletic Club team, 1; Scottish-American team, 2; Turn Verein team, 3.

One Hundred and Twenty Yards Hurdle Race.—H. E. Picken, New-York Athletic Club, 1; E. B. Foote, Jr., New-York Athletic Club, 2; J. D. Cheever, New-York Athletic Club, 3. Time—0:18¼.

Three Mile Walk.—E. C. Holske, Harlem Athletic Club, 1; J. V. Woolcott, Scottish-American Athletic Club, 2. Time—23:9 2-5.

Half Mile Run.—R. R. Colegate, New-York Athletic Club, 1; F. Banham, Harlem Athletic Club, 2. Time—2:5¾.

The pole leaping resulted, as has been stated, in a draw, Alfred Ing and George McNichol both clearing 9 feet 5 inches.

BASE-BALL.

THE ST. LOUIS CLUB DEFEATED BY THE BROOKLYN-HARTFORDS.

Scarcely 500 persons were in attendance at the game between the Hartford and St. Louis Clubs, which was played on the Union Grounds yesterday. It was the ninth of the series of championship games between the clubs, and was won easily by the Hartfords by a score of 15 to 6. The Hartfords played one of their strongest batting games, but their fielding was not up to the usual high standard. Young pitched for the visitors in the absence of Nichols, who was too ill to take any part in the game. Play opened favorably for the Hartfords, the score at the close of the third inning standing at 3 to 2 in their favor. In the fourth inning they got still further increased their lead, splendid batting by Habridge, Larkin, and Holdsworth earning for them two runs. Larkin's tremendous drive for three bases in this inning was the best hit of the game. The visitors in their part of the fourth inning were easily disposed of without scoring. Battin and Dehlman were caught out by Ferguson and York, and Blonz was declared out on called strikes. In the sixth inning the visitors were completely demoralized by the terrific hitting of the Hartfords, who scored seven runs before the third hand was out. None of these runs were earned, however. His three-base hit by Habridge and a single by Larkin gave the Hartfords an earned run in the next inning. Force opened for the visitors with a pretty base hit to left field, but notwithstanding this advantage they were again retired by a short double play between Burdock, Carey, and Start. At the close of that inning the St. Louis Captain made a change in the nine, Battin going in to pitch in Blong's place and Dorgan to second base. This change made a decided improvement in the play of the nine, as the Hartfords were unable to bat the puzzling balls sent in by Battin. The visitors also improved at the bat during the latter part of the game. They made two runs in the seventh inning on good hits by McGeary and the swift base running of Force and Dehlman. In the eighth inning Croft and Blong each made a base hit, and as they were assisted around the bases by "muffs" of Carey and Burdock and an overthrow by Start, they tallied two more runs for their side. In the seventh and eighth innings the Hartfords were unable to do anything effective against Battin's delivery, and they were put out almost in the order of striking. In the ninth inning Burdock and Carey lead off with good hits. Holdsworth was caught out by Remsen on a sacrifice fly. Start followed with a tremendous drive over the left fielder's head, sending in Carey and Burdock, and taking third himself. York ended the inning before any more runs were scored by going out on a sweeping catch to Croft. The visitors were blanked by Habridge's sharp fielding and a questionable decision by the umpire at second base. Habridge did the best batting and Start led the fielding for the Hartfords. On the part of the visitors McGeary played splendidly at third base and Remsen made several grand catches in the out-field. Clapp's catching, however, was the feature of the day's play, his wonderful stops of low-pitched balls and accurate throwing to the bases being much admired by the spectators. Following is the score:

HARTFORD.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	ST. LOUIS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Burdock, 2d b.	2	3	4	2	1	Dorgan, r. f.	0	1	0	0	1
Holdsw'th, c. f.	2	2	0	0	0	Clapp, c.	0	1	4	1	1
Start, 1st b.	2	2	8	0	1	McGeary, 3d b.	0	1	2	3	0
Carey, s. s.	1	2	0	3	2	Croft, l. f.	1	1	2	0	1
Ferguson, 3d b.	0	2	3	3	1	Force, s. s.	0	1	2	2	1
York, l. f.	0	1	2	1	1	Battin, 2d b.	1	0	3	1	1
Cassidy, r. f.	1	2	0	0	0	Remsen, c. f.	0	1	4	0	0
Habrge, c.	4	3	10	1	2	Blong, p.	0	1	0	2	2
Larkin, p.	3	3	0	3	1	Dehlman, r. b.	2	2	10	0	0
Total	15	21	27	14	12	Total	6	12	27	8	11

INNINGS.

Hartford	0	0	3	2	7	1	0	0	2—15
St. Louis	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2—6

Umpire—Mr. Ducharme, of the Hudson Club.
Runs Earned—Hartford, 5; St. Louis, 0.
First Base by Errors—Hartford, 4; St. Louis, 6.
Total left on bases—Hartford, 7; St. Louis, 5.
Total base hits—Hartford, 27; St. Louis, 8.
Struck out—Hartford, 1; St. Louis, 3.
Time of Game—Two hours and 25 minutes.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 8.—Manchesters, 5; Live Oaks, 1.

BASE-BALL NOTES.

At Boston yesterday the Chicago Club won an unexpected victory over the Boston Red Stockings in a closely played game, by a score of 1 to 0. This defeat of the Boston club will put new interest into the race for the championship pennant. The Hartfords will move up closer to the leaders, and the Louisville Club will be given a better chance to carry off the trophy. Throwing out the Cincinnati games, Boston will hold the lead by one game over the Louisvilles and Hartfords. To-day will be the last third position, with the Chicago team a very bad fourth. Should the League Association, however, decide to include all the games played by the Cincinnati Club, then Boston will have such a lead as will finally insure them the pennant.

The managers of the different clubs in the League Association have already began to make preparations for the coming season. Players have been engaged by nearly every club except the Chicagos and Louisvilles. The following are the names of some of the players who have been engaged by club managers for 1878: Devlin, Snyder, and Clapp, Quinlan, Hall, and Casey have signed with the St. Louis Brown Stockings. Manager Douglas, of the new Hartford Club, has secured the services of Hall, Hague, York, Habridge, Williamson, and Carey. Douglas Allison, who has pressed Hartford team, will probably catch for them. Larkin, Start, and Cassidy are the only players, thus far, who have signed with the Brooklyn Club. Capt. Ferguson will have charge of the nine during the season of 1878. The Boston nine will include Brown, catcher; Bond, pitcher; White, first base; Burdock, second base; George Wright, short stop; Sutton, third base; Leonard, left field; O'Rourke, centre field; Manning, right field, with W. White and Murnan as substitutes. It is rumored that the managers of the Chicago Club are negotiating for the transfer of the entire Indianapolis Club to Chicago for the coming campaign.

The following is a list of the games to be played on the Union grounds this week: Tuesday and Wednesday, St. Louis vs. Hartfords; and on Friday and Saturday, Chicago vs. Hartfords.

NEWPORT STEEPLE-CHASE RACING.

THREE FINE CONTESTS WITNESSED BY 5,000 SPECTATORS—THE PRIZES AND THE WINNERS.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 8.—The weather today was all that could be desired for steeple-chasing. The morning opened bright and clear, with a cool wind from the north-east. During the forenoon excursions from Boston, Fall River, Providence, New-Haven, and New-London commenced to arrive, bringing thousands of people to witness the sport. The course, which is at Sachuest Point, five miles from the city, is one of the finest in the country. By noon the road leading across the beaches to the course was full and carriages loaded with their utmost capacity. About 5,000 people witnessed the races.

The first was a two-mile race for horses that never won a steeple-chase in the United States; first prize, $600; second, $150. The starters were Problem, New-York, Preston, Reformer, Risk, Demonstrator, Beneher, and Dalgasian. Problem finished a winner by four lengths, New-York second, Preston third, and Reformer fourth. Risk fell down. The second race, for the Newport Cup, presented by the citizens of Newport, was a three-quarter mile dash on the flat for gentlemen riders; first prize, the Newport Cup, second, a whip. The horses finished, Warlock First, Bombazine second, The Judge third. Warlock, who is owned by J. G. K. Lawrence, of Newport, won by a length, thus retaining the cup at Newport.

The third race was a handicap over the steeple-chase course; three miles; first prize, $800; second, $250; third, $150. The horses came in in the following order: Coronet first, Waller second, Derby third, and Resolute fourth. Deadhead fell at the second wall jump, when he was held the lead. The stewards were Fairman Rogers, George P. Wetmore, and H. S. Fearing. The second day's races will take place Monday, over the same course.

PIGEON-SHOOTING AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 8—The members of the Long Branch Gun Club shot several sweepstake matches this morning. The handicap sweepstakes of $5, five birds each, the first miss counting out, English rules, had eight contestants, and resulted in a tie between James Powers and George Mallory, who killed all their birds, and divided the money. A match between Robert Clapp and Charles Murray for $25, at five birds each, was won by the former, who killed four birds. A sweepstakes of $5, first miss counting out, between E. J. Lewis, "Cass" Mortimere, and William Johnson, was won by the former. A handicap match for $8 each at five birds, 28 yards rise, was won by Harry A. Perry who killed all his birds beating "Mort." Mortimere and E. J. Lewis only $20 for each offense, the court refused to accede to the demand. Dominick Meyer, of No. 278 Washington street; James Rooke, corner of Henderson and Steuben streets, and Edward Meginnis, of No. 161 Newark-avenue were fined $20 each; Diedrich Stegman, of No. 3 Exchange-place, against whom there were two charges, was convicted on each and fined $40. In the case of John C. Hopkins, Jr., of No. 22 Exchange-place, it appeared that he was merely agent for another party, and decision was reserved. The rest of the cases will be tried next Saturday.

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And if such attorney is accessible in court, you will notify him at once of such fact, and afford such opportunity for consultation as existing rules and your accommodations will admit of. In case such attorney is not at hand, or at a distance, the officer in command of the squad will see that the messenger appointed or recognized by the court is placed in communication with the prisoner for that purpose only. If, however, an attorney represents that he has been employed by friends of the accused to appear for him, you will in such case send such attorney to show that in writing to you, as follows:

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Superintendent.

ROBBERY OF A GUEST AT A HOTEL.

On the night of July 30, John Hall and another unknown man engaged a single room at the Union-Place Hotel. They were assigned to room No. 7 on the second floor. Room No. 8, adjoining, was occupied the same night by John Nicoll. Hall and his companion got up and left the hotel at 4:30 in the morning. Nicoll arose about 9, when he discovered that his pocket-book, containing a large sum of money, a railroad ticket for a passage between Middleport and Medina, on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, and a gold watch and chain worth $150, had been stolen from his room during the night. Nicoll made complaint at the hotel office. The departure of Hall and his room-mate then occurred to the managers as having been suspicious, and a search was made of the room they had occupied. The railroad ticket was found on the bed. Samuel H. Smith, one of the proprietors of the hotel, then made complaint at the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house against Hall and his companion, and Officer Hugh Clark was put on their track. Clark succeeded in arresting Hall on Friday night. Yesterday morning the prisoner was arraigned before Justice Bixby in Jefferson Market Police Court. He claimed to be a resident of Harrisburg, Penn.; said he was 64 years of age, and was a traveling agent for the Domestic Sewing-machine Company. He was committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

A NEW SWINDLING SCHEME.

Mr. F. C. Barger, of the firm of Belt & Cilley, produce commission merchants, of No. 154 Chambers-street, reported to Superintendent Walling yesterday a clever swindling scheme, of which that firm had been made the victims. The swindlers are the members of the bogus firm in Chicago, known as Cammann & Co. In July last the swindlers wrote to Belt & Cilley asking them to do business for them on commission. The New-York firm applied to a commercial agency for information about Cammann & Co., and were informed that they were a new firm, but appeared to be responsible. They therefore accepted consignments of butter from Chicago, and sold it, receiving their commissions. On Aug. 19 Cammann & Co. telegraphed to Belt & Cilley asking how much the latter firm would advance on a consignment of butter. A reply was sent that 10 cents per pound would be allowed, and that a draft for the aggregate sum would be honored upon the arrival in New-York of the bill of lading. On Aug. 25 a bill of lading showing the shipment at Chicago, by Cammann & Co., of 90 tubs purporting to contain 4,986 pounds of butter, arrived in New-York, and with it a draft on Belt & Cilley for $498. The draft was immediately honored. The 90 tubs specified on the bill of lading arrived at the depot of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad on Friday, and Belt & Cilley paid a freight bill of $40. When the tubs were examined they were found to contain not butter, but very dirty salt. Since this discovery it has been discovered that 10 tubs of dirty salt, which are believed to have been shipped by Cammann & Co. to another victimized firm, are lying upon Pier No. 38 North River, at the freight depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Belt & Cilley informed Superintendent Walling of the operations of Cammann & Co., in order that other merchants may avoid the swindlers.

A DESPERATE STRUGGLE WITH OFFICERS.

A ruffianly fellow named James Kerrigan, whose residence is said to be at the corner of St. James place and Lafayette-avenue, Brooklyn, visited this City on Friday night and became very drunk. At 4 o'clock yesterday morning he arrived at the corner of Stuyvesant and Tenth streets. He was then in a noisy and fighting mood. Officer William Kelly, of the Seventeenth Precinct, met him at this place, and ordered him to make less noise and go to his home. He refused to do either, and the officer undertook to arrest him. He resisted, and, being of powerful build, threw the officer after a severe struggle. This he did three times, and, finally, while the officer was lying upon the walk, tried to bite his nose off. Officer Kelly arrived at this time and frustrated Kerrigan's purpose. Both officers then endeavored to take Kerrigan to the station-house. He fought with determination, and they were compelled to use their clubs upon him. When he arrived at the station-house he was bleeding profusely, and his scalp was badly lacerated. He fought until he was put into a cell by the united efforts of several officers. When he was taken from the cell to be sent to court yesterday morning, it was found that he was very weak from loss of blood, and that the wounds upon his scalp were deep and long. He was therefore sent to Bellevue Hospital for treatment. Officer Kelly, who had his coat torn, and whose clothing was torn by Kerrigan, went before Justice Smith in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday to show the magistrate how severely the rough had handled him before he used his club.

LIQUOR-DEALERS FINED.

A few days ago the Society for the Prevention of Crime, in Jersey City, made charges of selling liquor on Sunday against several dealers. The trials of several of the delinquents took place before Justice Davis, yesterday. Each dealer was tried separately. Counselors William D. Daley and Hugh Reilly appeared for the liquor-dealers, and Messrs. Collins and W. H. Corbin appeared for the society. In each case a trial by jury was demanded, but as the charter allows jury trials only when the penalty exceeds $20, and the penalty in these cases is only $20 for each offense, the court refused to accede to the demand. Dominick Meyer, of No. 278 Washington street; James Rooke, corner of Henderson and Steuben streets, and Edward Meginnis, of No. 161 Newark-avenue were fined $20 each; Diedrich Stegman, of No. 3 Exchange-place, against whom there were two charges, was convicted on each and fined $40. In the case of John C. Hopkins, Jr., of No. 22 Exchange-place, it appeared that he was merely agent for another party, and decision was reserved. The rest of the cases will be tried next Saturday.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 8110. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE INVASION OF TURKEY.

THE RUSSIANS CAPTURE PLEVNA.

OCCUPATION OF SURROUNDING HEIGHTS BY THE RUSSIANS IN THE NIGHT—BATTERIES ERECTED AND CANNONADING THROUGH FRIDAY AND SATURDAY—A GENERAL ATTACK MADE ON SUNDAY—FIGHTING ALL DAY—THE TURKS IN FULL RETREAT IN DISORDER AT NIGHT.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Official bulletins from the Russian Head-quarters at Poredin give details of operations against Plevna as follows: "At dusk on Thursday troops of the western column approached Plevna, and, working all night, unobserved by the Turks, erected batteries on the heights surrounding the Turkish fortifications. Our siege batteries opened on Friday at 8 A. M. a cannonade which continued all day. The commandant of one of our batteries was killed and two officers were wounded. Our loss on Friday was not large. A few shots were exchanged during the night. The artillery engagement was renewed on Saturday morning with great vigor, and continued all day. In the evening our left wing succeeded in occupying the heights to the south of the town, with the loss of 500 men. The village of Uschitza was also occupied. The centre and right wing have approached within 1,200 or 1,400 yards of the Turkish fortifications. Their losses on the whole are not great. The cannonade lasted all of Saturday night, and increased in violence on Sunday morning."

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Berlin telegraphs the following: "Trustworthy advices from Bulgaria state that as soon as the operations at Plevna are decided either by victory or defeat, the Czar, Czarewitch, and Grand Duke Vladimir will return to St. Petersburg, the Grand Dukes Nicholas, and Alexis, and the Prince of Leuchtenberg remaining at the seat of war."

The *Daily News'* correspondent, telegraphing from Poredin, gives the names of the various corps and brigades composing the army before Plevna, showing that there are 80,000 infantry, including 28,000 Roumanians. The cavalry number 10,000, including 4,000 Roumanians. With the addition of other arms of the service there is a compact, well-equipped army of about 100,000 men with 250 guns, including siege artillery. The greater part of the army has the advantage of having already been under fire. Some indication of a turning movement was suggested when Prince Meretinsky took Lovatz, but the suggestion was deceptive. The course of the attack promises to be almost identical with that pursued on the previous occasion.

The *Daily News'* correspondent, writing on Thursday, explains the positions of the contending armies at Plevna as follows: "Grivica stands in the toe of the horseshoe formed by the Turkish positions around Plevna. Opposite it stands the Russian Fifth Division, which will fall in after artillery preparation. The line is prolonged on the left flank by five divisions extending as far as Bogot. Opposite the horse-shoe is the Russo-Roumanian centre. The Russians have the ground to the left, which was occupied by Prince Schackoskoy in the previous battle of Plevna. The Roumanians have a section of the environment to the right of the centre, being the ground on which Gen. Krudener then fought. The front of each section is of about equal extent. The Turkish positions opposite the Roumanian section are the stronger; but as there are 28,000 Roumanians to 50,000 Russians, it seems logically to follow that the function of the Roumanians is intended to be chiefly of a demonstrative character. They will do good service if they hold the Turks confronting them while the centre and left aer delivering blow upon blow on the weaker sections of the Turkish front. Prince Meretinsky, from Lovatz, has detached one brigade and sent it south to Trojan to guard against trouble from that region, and to-day (Thursday) has marched north on the Sofia road in the direction of Plevna, with three brigades. Of the details of his dispositions I am unaware, except that he touches the Russian division in Bogot, and that his force constitutes the Russian extreme left flank, which is very strong either for direct attack or for outflanking the Turkish position."

The *Daily News* has the following dispatch from Vienna: "The 6,000 Turks who were driven from Lovatz are said to be cut off from Osman Pasha's camp by Russian cavalry. A Russian detachment is marching in great haste toward Sophia, which is wholly unprotected. The movement will stop Turkish reinforcements, while the Roumanians block the road to Widdin."

The *Times'* Bucharest correspondent telegraphs as follows: "The Czar witnessed the operations on Friday before Plevna. A regiment of chasseurs of the Imperial Guard has already left Bucharest for the scene of action."

The *News'* correspondent carries his account of the cannonade down to Friday evening, when he describes the situation as follows: "The formidable Turkish redoubt at Grivica holds its own, and nowhere does the Turkish artillery seem in the least degree dominated. The village of Radizevo is blazing. Not a rifle has been fired to-day, the work being done with artillery. The Russian loss is a mere handful, and probably the Turkish is not much. In every material sense Plevna is as far off from being taken as ever. The Russians are taking two bites at a cherry. Will they do it at two?"

The Manchester *Examiner* publishes a dispatch announcing the capture of Plevna by the Russians, which is dated at Sistova, Sunday night, Sept. 9: "This morning an attack on all sides of Plevna was commenced, and was continued throughout the day. By 6 o'clock in the evening the town of Plevna was in the hands of the Russians, and the Turks were in full retreat in great disorder. The losses are enormous, but details have not yet been received."

OPERATIONS AT OTHER POINTS.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—A Reuter telegram dated Bucharest to-day, says: "The whole Russian Rustchuk Army has taken up fresh and less extended positions." Other dispatches show that these positions are probably in the neighborhood of Biela.

The Russians have erected a new monster gun at Slobosia which has silenced three Turkish batteries before Rustchuk.

The *Times'* Ostrok correspondent shows that the surrender of Nicsics was necessitated by the Montenegrins having stormed the positions commanding the citadel, the ammunition of the garrison also failing, as evidenced by their feeble reply to the bombardment. The garrison, which was originally 400 strong, lost 200 during the siege in killed and prisoners.

The *Post's* Berlin correspondent states that Gen. Kaufmann, of Khivan fame, has gone to the Danube to reorganize the Russian commissariat.

VIENNA, Sept. 9.—The *Political Correspondence's* Cattaro special reports that Nicsics, with 19 guns, has surrendered unconditionally, but the garrison and inhabitants were allowed to withdraw to Gatschko.

ATROCITIES BY BOTH ARMIES.

THE WORK OF COSSACKS AND BASHI-BAZOUKS —BULGARIAN OUTRAGES AND TURKISH CRUELTIES—THE VICTIMS IN EQUAL NUMBERS OF CHRISTIANS AND TURKS—FOUL AND REVOLTING DEEDS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VARNA, Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1877.

The country is now teeming with atrocities—committed by the Bulgarians on the one hand with the Cossacks, and on the other hand by the Circassians with the Bashi-Bazouks. Turkey pointed out these things to the powers; she predicted what would occur when the crisis came. Russia looked grimly on, wishing in her heart of hearts for massacres, and fooled Europe into believing that she wished to put an end to all kinds of horrors, when her true intention and desire was the abolition of the *status quo* and the possession of Constantinople. For the ghastly doings south of the Balkans Russia is directly responsible, for this reason: When she entered that country the Bulgarians at once began revenging old debts on the Turks, and when she left it, quite lately, she left also the Bulgarians to the tender mercies of their enemies, the putrid bodies of some of whom were still lying on the roads. Can any one wonder if the reckoning was a terrible one? The anarchists are composed of four classes, and so little has been said of them in the press that the public is almost ignorant of the feelings which influence these people. Taking, first, the Bulgarian, he is easily disposed of. For centuries under Turkish misrule, he has become cowardly and crafty. He is, however, very industrious and saving, likes the Russian as little as the Turk, and comes only for autonomy. Were he not, unfortunately, governed by a drunken and ignorant priesthood he would be very much better than he now is, and the part he has taken in the massacre is due to priestly craft and not to his desire to shed blood.

Secondly in rank, but worse than all in his thirst after blood and violation of women, comes the Cossack of the Don. His foul mouth is ever reeking with the fumes of alcohol. Even the prisoners taken bear out this; their bodies exhale foul smells of spirit even at a considerable distance from them. If you give a Cossack the choice of two glasses of spirits, the one containing refined spirits and the other unrefined, he will choose the unrefined. Anything suits him that is thick, muddy, and over proof. He is never sober. Had the Russians left him at home not a single atrocity against Mussulmans would have occurred, and public opinion, now against Russia, would have been in her favor.

Thirdly comes the Bashi-Bazouk, that mysterious being about whom I have a great deal to say. What and who is he, and why is he a Bashi-Bazouk? The word means, literally, foolish head—*Bash*, head; *Bazouk*, foolish; the *i* terminating the word Bashi being added through its becoming an adjective. The sensible meaning of the word is "irregular." This you all know, and there your information is arrested. I will tell you more about him, and with this object will take you into the village of Gisellekoni, which, of course, is a village existing only in my own imagination, but representing at the same time all Turkish villages. In Gisellekoni (*anglice*, pretty village,) are five strong men of different ages, liable to be drawn at different times into the Army. Mustapha, Achmed, and Suleiman, aged 25, are drawn for the first call, and the two latter join the Army as redifs, (recruits.) Mustapha is a worthless fellow, without a penny in the world; yet, to the astonishment of the village, he buys out, at the price of 100 Turkish pounds, ($437,) and remains at home. A second drawing takes place some time afterward, when Mustapha, Eschref, and Nouri, aged 30, are called. Eschref and Nouri answer to the call, but penniless Mustapha again buys out, and the world grows more and more astonished. Time passes, and the last reserves are called out, men whose beards are white with age and toil. Once again vagabond Mustapha is called, and again he buys out. Never has he served his country, and as many times as he is called so often does he buy out. Your curiosity being now pretty well strained as to the whereabouts of the rich mine so often explored by the village scapegrace, I will let you behind the curtains. Mustapha does not pay one brass farthing for his discharge. Through some weak part in the administration he manages to escape, and parties at headquarters imagine the oft-paid £100 duly finds its way into the Mahlich. (Treasury.) But it does not. He leagues himself with some landowner who has an interest in keeping the country in a state of disorder and anarchy, and the landowner, being the landlord and lord and master of the recruiting agent, simply tells him not to pass the money through the accounts, (he does not receive it,) and Mustapha remains at home during peace, the neighborhood being disturbed continually by acts of brigandage of which, no doubt, he is the head and front. The Turkish soldier hates him and the Turkish officer would put an end to him were he not aware that some powerful influence is at work in his favor.

My last patient is the Circassian. Little was said of him until about three years ago. He was an inveterate robber, but a harmless one; violation and murder were not at all in his line. When the Russians drove out Schamyl and his people from hearth and home, when their much-loved Caucasus was wrenched from them, Turkey offered shelter to as many as would come. In this province—I am writing from memory and without exact date—I believe about 100,000 were received and the year was 1862. At first they died very rapidly, but once installed they became good inhabitants, because they had not at that time any antipathy to the Bulgarians. They never were, nor are they, so Christian as the Turks, and they do not dislike the Christian. Unfortunately, as years rolled on, they began to acquire the knowledge that the Bulgarians were in favor of the Russians, the despoilers of their fair lands, and from that day thenceforth a feeling of hatred and desire for revenge were born in them. The Turks also detest the Circassian, but he is their *mussafir*, (guest,) and therefore they cannot lay hands on him. So runs old-fashioned Turkish feeling; but Raouf Pasha intends making havoc of antiquated sentiment and Circassian marauders.

Now for atrocities. Reliable eye-witnesses say the victims are in equal numbers of Christians and Turks, and an opinion is prevalent that the beginning is to be debited against the Christians. This being debatable ground I will avoid it, with the simple observation that the degree of atrocity does not depend upon its committal by Turk or Christian, but on the pure ground of its being an atrocity and a thing to be put an end to by powers more civilized and more honest than Russia. The ground I will take you over extends from Eski-Saghra to within four hours of Bourgas, a small town on the Black Sea near Varna. The people in that district have been literally exterminating each other; the roads are so thickly strewn with corpses that it is in some places impossible to say which are most numerous, the Christians or the Mohammedans. The Circassians have been surpassing themselves in foul and revolting deeds. An English consular agent was an eye-witness to several acts of violation of women on the roadside, and his attempts to save them were fruitless. This same agent was involuntarily for several days Mutesarif or Governor of Slimnia. The Mutesarif of that place fled on hearing of the approach of the Russians. The English agent being there at the time, was employed by the Cadi (Judge) to remain there until a new Governor arrived from constantinople. After much difficulty he consented on condition that the Cadi would sit by his side always and occupy himself with the details of public business, he, the agent, only giving sanction by his presence. Cadi and people, delighted at this offer, telegraphed to the Sublime Porte, and after 15 days, during which the Englishman reigned supreme, a new Governor arrived. During this time, not in the town of Slimnia, but in the district, the most horrible carnage was going on. The Consul was witness to several scenes of bloodshed, and was powerless to stop them. At last he was obliged to return to Bourgas to save his own life, so obnoxious had he rendered himself to the Circassians. Towns are burned down, and the country is spread with the unburied corpses of men, women, and children, murdered foully, and these scenes are augmenting in number and violence. The Russians are described as returning from the Balkans, and the ground they leave behind them will witness recurring scenes of the kind. The Russian and, Turkish regular troops have committed no atrocity, but cases are known in which Russians looked on while they were being committed without attempting to prevent them.

From Another Special Correspondent.

SHUMLA, Friday, Aug. 17, 1877.

The Bulgarians within the Turkish lines have been paying dearly for the acts of revenge committed by their brethren within the Russian lines. "Revenge," as Mr. Disraeli once said, "is a ruinous speculation." In the present case, however, it has not been ruinous to the persons who indulged in the luxury, but to others who were only suspected of being willing to do so if they had the opportunity. I have just received authentic information of horrible and wholesale massacres committed by Circassians south of the Balkans. The Circassians, hearing that some 17 of their race had been massacred by Bulgarians in another part of the country, fell upon the Bulgarians inhabiting the country between Sliven and Bourgas and butchered them freely. It is not yet known how many have been killed, but what with death and flight, the whole of that district has been depopulated. Mr. Brophy, the English Consul at Burgas, says that he met about 2,000 women and children, accompanied by a few men, making their way to the mountains. He endeavored to dissuade them from going up, as they would surely die of hunger. They replied that they were going there for that purpose, as they preferred death by starvation to the tender mercies of the Circassians. These horrors, which do a physical as well as a moral harm to the Turks, might have been avoided if the advice given by Col. Leunox, the British military attaché, to the Governor of Yeni-Saghra at the end of last month, when that town was the scene of Circassian massacres, had been followed. The Colonel recommended the Governor to send the Circassians to guard the lives and property of the inhabitants of villages, and to declare to them that if they failed in their duty, or if they were guilty of acts of indiscipline, he would have their chiefs and subaltern officers hanged or shot. The Governor declared that he was not strong enough to put this wholesome advice into practice, and so the Circassians go on in their unbridled career of plunder and vengeance. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that these haughty Asiatics are not amenable to discipline. I have seen as many as 2,000 of them ride through a Bulgarian village, which was entirely unprotected by regular troops, without proffering the slightest insult to the inhabitants beyond looking with an air of contempt at the closed shutters. Col. Leunox, in his ride across the Balkans the other day, met a troop of Circassians, and was struck with admiration at their obedience to the chief. Whenever they approached a village, and the chief had to make a requisition, two or three trustworthy men were sent into the village to make their demand of the *tchorbadjis* and the troop was halted outside. Whenever it was possible the chief avoided villages, and when he did not require supplies and was obliged to pass through a village, he did so without halting his men. Circassians are distinguished by their family pride. It is true that vulgar Circassians sell their daughters—that they even educate them for sale to Turks; but it is also true that a Circassian noble would hunt to death the man who robbed him of his daughter or wronged his kindred. Circassians are proud of the prowess of their fathers and forefathers. Each man possesses his own horse, usually a very serviceable animal and often of superior quality, and with this and his equipment, without counting the Winchester repeating carbine given him by the Government, he is worth on the average some $200 or $250. The consciousness of being a volunteer, and not costing anything to the Government beyond his rifle and rations—and the latter only on his arrival in camp—naturally gives the Circassian a feeling of independence, and he is consequently apt to allow himself a degree of latitude of which the common soldier of the regular Army would not dream. Ruled with a rod of iron, the Circassians might become a valuable element in the Turkish Army, but as they are now conducting themselves it is most likely that the Government will regret having welcomed these immigrants from Russia, and may come at last to think it necessary to treat the Circassians as Mahmoud II. treated the Janissaries.

Morally the Circassians have not done as much harm to the Turkish cause as the Cossacks have done to the Russian cause, for what the Circassians have done was in the way of reprisals. It is said here—but this I suppose must be taken *cum grano salis*—that the Cossacks only acted under superior orders, and that it is the Russian Government which is directly responsible for the massacre of Mussulmans. The Circassians have, however, done great physical harm to the country. They have been deliberately killing the goose that laid the golden egg. The population of this country was already far too sparse for the richness of the soil, and emigration schemes were always being mooted by enterprising foreigners, whose speculative genius was only equaled by their profound ignorance of the country they were dealing with. The Germans are the only people who have succeeded in establishing colonies here, and they have always been a fruitful source of unpleasantness to the Government. Foreigners being protected by the capitulation, the Turks naturally do not care about seeing them establish themselves here in great numbers. They are sure to give rise to diplomatic questions, as they obstinately refuse to submit to the rough and ready sort of government to which the rayas are subject. What, with the difficulties of language and the differences of race, religion, habits and customs, this country is not likely to tempt colonists, especially when it is known that, far from being welcomed by the Government of the country, they would meet with every possible hindrance and vexation. So the depopulation of Bulgaria, or the thinning of the population of Bulgaria, is a serious matter. Witness the fact that although the crops have been everywhere reaped, the labor force is so insufficient, that for miles along the railway from Pravady to Rasgrad the sheaves of corn still lie stacked in the fields, the golden grain dropping from the ears and exposed to the heavy storms which occur at this season. The other day a Jew at Shumla Road Station complained to me, with tears in his eyes, that the Government had requisitioned the laborers he had with great difficulty obtained from a neighboring village, and, not being able to get others, he had to pay several dollars a day for the use of rice he had contracted to supply to the Army. Peace this year would have been a great boon to the country, for the harvest has been exceptionally abundant, and many think that it would have been better for Turkey to pocket her *amour propre* and swallow the pill proffered her by the Conference.

Reports of atrocities are of such daily occurrence that we are surfeited with them. Here is the latest. It is only fair to give it, as a set-off to the doings of the Circassians. Last Friday, at noon, the Bulgarian priest of the village of Shoshotza headed some 40 Bulgarians, armed with guns, axes, and knives, and led them against the Mahmulan village of Kiral Pounar. The priest, who speaks Russian fluently and was girt with a Russian sword, ordered the Bulgarians to turn out all the Mussulmans, which was done. They numbered 39. They were then shut up in a cellar. Afterward they were called out one by one, and beaten until they were nearly dead. Then they and their children were tied two by two and led outside the village, the Bulgarians at the same time insulting and reviling them. The priest then ordered them to be all massacred. One of the number, however, Ibrahim *chaouss*, (a petty officer,) who tells this story, succeeded in breaking his bonds, and, plunging into the river, made his escape. It is very much to be feared that we have not yet heard the last of these horrors. Every massacre gives an excuse for numerous reprisals, and so the work of depopulation is likely to go on. In justice to the Turks, it must be remarked that during the present war they were not the first to begin these barbarities, and, what is still more noteworthy, that all the massacres are the work of men of Slav or Russian origin—Bulgarians, Cossacks, Nogais, (from the Crimea,) and Circassians.

The common people here seem to understand perfectly well that the Bashi-Bazouks inspire the Christian population with fear. An amusing instance of this occurred to me only this morning. I was driving to the station, and when I came to the street in which Tewfik Bey (Director of the Political Department) lives. I directed the coachman to drive me to Tewfik Bey's house. He refused to do so, saying that the Government was requisitioning horses, and if Tewfik Bey saw his (which were unusually good ones) he would in all probability have them seized. I am perfectly sure Tewfik Bey would have done nothing of the sort while I occupied the carriage, but I could not persuade the *arabadji* of that. Fortunately, a mounted soldier rode up to me with a message, and I sent him with my message to Tewfik Bey. Waited for an answer a troop of Turkish boys gathered about the carriage, and regarded me with curiosity and seemed to be highly amused; but that I naturally attributed to my costume, which to them might appear to be eccentric. Some men came up and followed the example of the boys, and then the boys asked, "What is he waiting here for?" One of the men replied, with a chuckle, "Oh he's afraid!" "Afraid! what of!" "Why, of the Bashi-Bazouks yonder." Looking ahead I then perceived, a few tents pitched on a bank by the roadside and some Bashi-Bazouks standing about in groups. It was then my turn to laugh.

WASHINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA CUSTOM-HOUSE.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF INVESTIGATION — REDUCTIONS RECOMMENDED — CHANGE IN THE SYSTEM OF APPOINTMENT—PHILADELPHIA BUSINESS MEN FOR PRINCIPAL OFFICERS RECOMMENDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The report of the commission to inquire into the administration of the Philadelphia Custom-house was handed to Secretary Sherman yesterday by J. P. Marsh, the commission's secretary and stenographer. The report covers 115 pages of foolscap, and is now in the hands of the printer. Nothing can be ascertained as to the details of the recommendations made by the commission with reference to the particular officers who are affected by the report, but it can be confidently stated that a general reduction of the present force is recommended. The reduction recommended, is not, however, very large. Special attention is given the Appraiser's office, in which a thorough reorganization is urged. The present system of making appointments in the Customs service is condemned, and the commission recommend that, more particularly in the Appraiser's office, men only be appointed who shall be found, after proper examination, to be competent for the discharge of the duties to be performed. A system of civil service is recommended by which original appointments will be made to the lower grades only, and men promoted to the higher grades for general efficiency and good conduct. They also recommend in the Appraiser's office the establishment of a system for sampling and classifying merchandise. Special attention is directed to the fact that the principal offices of Collector, Naval Officer, Surveyor, and Appraiser, together with the chief deputies of those officers, are now, and have been for some years, filled by men who are not residents of Philadelphia, and until they were appointed to the Custom-house were unacquainted with Philadelphia merchants and the mercantile wants and interests of the city in connection with the Customs business. The commission express the opinion that public and private interests would be promoted if most of the principal officers were selected from Philadelphia, and that the Collector should especially be taken from among the business men of that city. From what can be gathered about that portion of the report which treats of the efficiency of the principal officers and the practice of abuses in administration, it is believed that some changes must necessarily result. The evidence taken by the commission covers 2,700 pages of manuscript. The report will be given to the public on Tuesday.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

THE TREASURY THROWN OPEN TO ANOTHER GRAB FROM SOUTHERN CLAIMANTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Attorney-General has rendered a decision in favor of a claim presented by a Southern mail contractor, growing out of a contract for carrying the mail made prior to the rebellion. The decision is of more than ordinary importance, as it will throw open the Treasury to the claims of all those contractors in the South prior to the rebellion whose contracts were discontinued by order of the Post Office Department because the insurrection made it impossible to continue them. In the case decided by the Attorney General, the Post Office Department contracted with the claimant in 1860 for carrying the mails from San Antonio, Texas, to San Diego, Cal., via El Paso. The route was divided into two sections, the eastern extending from San Antonio to El Paso, and the western from El Paso to San Diego. For service on the eastern section payment was to be made at the rate of $175,000 per annum, and for service on the western section at the rate of $125,000 per annum.

On Feb. 22, 1861, the State of Texas passed an ordinance of secession, and on Feb. 28, in consequence of the difficulties and dangers attending the mail service in insurrectionary districts, Congress passed an act authorizing the Postmaster-General to discontinue or curtail the service, in whole or in part, wherever the public interests required it. By the terms of the contract the Government was bound to pay for one month's extra service in case it was annuled by the action of the Post Office Department and without any violation of the contract on the part of the contractor. Service on the section between San Antonio and El Paso was discontinued in May, 1861, while service was continued on the route from El Paso to San Diego until September of that year. One month's extra pay was allowed for discontinuing the western section of the route, for which service Arizona was organized, and New-Mexico, territory in which there was no insurrection. Claims for pay for the eastern section of the route, which was located entirely in Texas, an insurrectionary State, was refused by the Post Office Department upon the ground that the claim stood in the same category with the claims of Southern mail contracts, and must await whatever action might be taken on them.

The above is an outline of the case as sent to the Attorney-General for decision. That officer, in deciding in favor of the claimant, holds that the validity of the claim is settled by the case of Reeside against United States, (2 Wall, 38,) "in which," says the Attorney-General, "it was held that the act of Feb. 28, 1861, could not control the legal import of the contracts, nor did it confer any greater power than the Postmaster-General possessed under them, and that a discontinuance of the postal service in certain rebellious States would entitle the contractor to one month's pay for service upon the route, or such portion thereof as was thus discontinued. The facts in the present case," adds the Attorney-General, "although they differ in some details from those in the case of Reeside, do not differ in any particulars essential to the decision."

Under this decision every contractor for carrying the mails in the Southern States prior to the rebellion, and whose contract was discontinued by the Postmaster-General under the authority vested in him by the act of Feb. 28, 1861, is entitled to one month's pay on the amount of service discontinued. In the case lately decided by the Attorney-General the claim is for about $15,000, but the decision, it is believed, will take from the Treasury several hundred thousand dollars, as numerous cases of this class are pending before the department.

THE CHICAGO NATIONAL BANKS.

SEVEN OUT OF THE 22 CHARTERED MAINTAINING THEIR CIRCULATION—FOUR IN LIQUIDATION AND FOUR BROKEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Of the 22 national banks in Chicago only seven are maintaining their circulation by having their wornout notes replaced through the Redemption Division of the Treasury Department. The notes of the other 15 Chicago banks are being destroyed on account of reducing circulation, voluntary liquidation, and failure. Seven banks are reducing circulation, four are passing through liquidation, and four have failed.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 1877.

The Treasury Department has decided that in cases where steamers desire to change the business for which they were originally inspected during the year for which such inspection was made, the reinspection and examination made necessary by such change shall be done free of expense to the owner of any such steamer.

Neither Secretary Schurz nor Commissioner Smith now feels at liberty to say anything definite concerning the contemplated change in the Commissionership, but a day or two only will elapse before the facts will be made known. It is certain, however, that Mr. Smith will lose nothing by his transfer to another position.

Several numerously signed memorials will be presented to Congress next month, proposing amendments to the Constitution abolishing the Presidency; an Executive Council, Council of State, or Cabinet to be substituted therefor, to be composed of the seven Secretaries, without any superior officer, all to have equal authority, that is—simply strike out the President, and authorize the Secretaries to have the execution of the laws and general supervision of the Government; four of the council to be elected by the house and three by the Senate, from members of their respective houses, for two years, one or all to be removed at any time by the house electing them, and all to have the rights of members in both houses.

OUTRAGES BY SPANISH CRUISERS.

THE CASE OF THE EDWARD LEE NOT WELL FOUNDED—DESIRE OF THE SPANIARDS TO PRESERVE AMICABLE RELATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The case of the vessel Edward Lee, supposed to have been fired upon by a Spanish war vessel near the southern coast of Cuba, has been brought to the attention of the Department of State through a letter addressed by Capt. Atkins to his mother, at Newburyport, Mass. The alleged firing, according to the report of Capt. Atkins, was about the middle of March, previous to the detention of the Ellen Rizpah and the Rising Sun, and not subsequently, as has been stated. This subject is now being investigated, both by the United States and the Spanish Governments. Inquiry thus far has not shown any foundation for the allegation in the case of the Edward Lee, but should satisfactory evidence be furnished that any Spanish war vessel has committed a violation of international law the matter will be considered in the same friendly manner as the cases of the Ellen Rizpah and the Rising Sun by the Spanish Government, which has already assured the Department of State of its earnest disposition not only to render satisfaction, but to preserve the amicable relations now existing between the two Governments.

THE NEW SOUTH.

A BLACK MAN DRAGGED ALONG THE ROADS AT A HORSE'S TAIL.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 6.—On Tuesday last an observant traveler could have obtained some idea of what Hampton has already done for the colored people of South Carolina. While riding along the road leading to Edgefield Court-house I saw a white man on horseback, behind him ran a black man, his arms tied at the elbows behind his back, his hands brought forward on his breasts, and his wrists tied firmly together. A rope was attached to the tied elbows, with a loop passing around the neck. The white man held the other end of the rope at his saddle-bow, as he trotted unconcernedly along. The black man seemed very much exhausted; the sweat and dust gave him a terrible look of suffering. His wrists were swollen where they were lashed together. The two attracted but little attention beyond a stare from those working in the fields. Home rule has done its work already in Edgefield. The negro knows his place. There are no carpet-beggers left to fill his mind with falsehoods against "our people." The "redemption" of the State begun by General and Senator M. C. Butler on July 4, 1876, at Hamburg, advanced in Aiken and Ellenton, and fitly ended by the removal of the United States troops on April 10, 1877, will never again be disturbed by protests against scenes like that noticed above. Let the work of conciliation go on.

OFFICE-HOLDERS IN POLITICS.

PRESIDENT HAYES' ORDER DISREGARDED BY THE CAMERON MEN IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—The Cameron Republicans of this city pay but little regard to the civil service order of President Hayes forbidding Federal office-holders taking an active part in politics, and during the past week there have been two cases of open defiance and violation of the decree of Mr. Hayes. In the State Convention, Thomas South, a delegate from the Frankford district, and a Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue was at Harrisburg and voted for Passmore. Yesterday the Republican City Committee met here to select temporary chairmen to organize the county nominating conventions which meet next week. Thomas C. Parker, a gauger in the Custom-house is a member of the committee from the Sixth Ward. He appeared in his place, and voted for William H. Kemble to organize the judicial convention, against Major Phipps. Kemble, however, was defeated. Phipps is in the interest of Commissioner Judge Fell, who failed in a young Republican, and popular with both parties. To-day the members of the Bar, irrespective of party and to the number of 600, publish a card recommending both the Republican and Democratic County Conventions to nominate him. The Democrats say they will not put a candidate up against him if the Republicans place him on their ticket.

PRESIDENT HAYES AT HIS OLD HOME.

FREMONT, Ohio, Sept. 9.—President Hayes and family, accompanied by Gen. Carroll, who is at present a guest of the President, attended service at the Methodist Church here this morning. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers and trailing vines, and presented a very attractive appearance. At the conclusion of the service, which was conducted by Rev. J. W. Miller, many of the President's old friends and neighbors gathered around him to shake hands with him and Mrs. Hayes and wish them a hearty welcome home. The family did not attend church in the evening.

THE NORTH AMERICAN FISHERIES.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Sept. 9.—The Fishery Commission, it is understood, gave a decision on Friday, previous to adjourning, which completely destroys the idea that the Washington Treaty put an end to all disputes relative to the North American fisheries. If the report is correct—and it seems to be well founded—counsel acting for the United States asked the Commissioners to rule that the commission do not consider it within their province to award compensation or take into consideration the advantage to American fishermen of transshipping cargoes, or buying bait, ice, and supplies. Two days were spent in argument of this question, nearly all counsel of both sides taking part. The counsel for Great Britain took strong ground against the propositions. A large portion of the British case was devoted to pointing out the advantages to American fishermen of being in a position to purchase bait and supplies, a claim for large compensation being founded thereon. The American counsel contended that the Washington Treaty gave no such privileges to their fishermen, and that the present commission should not take them into consideration. The idea of the American counsel seems to be that a large number of our people being interested in trade with American fishermen will prevent the Dominion Government from interfering with the latter if ther can under present laws, or introducing new legislation for such a purpose. The Commissioners gave unanimous decision that they were incompetent to award compensation for transhipment of cargoes in British waters, or for purchase of ice, bait, and supplies.

MARINE DISASTERS.

HALIFAX, Sept. 8.—The Captain of the schooner Warrior, which arrived to-day, reports that a fortnight ago, off Virgin Rocks, he picked up a board painted black, with "George Cromwell" in gilt letters on it.

The fishing schooner Rupert, of Jeddere, is reported lost, with all hands.

SUPPOSED MURDER OF A FARMER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 9.—John Robertson, an old citizen of Lake Zurich, a few miles north-west of Chicago, was found dead on Saturday afternoon near the house of Peter Davidson, a farmer, whose lands adjoin the former's. The deceased had come to his death, it was ascertained, by a pistol ball, which entered under the chin and lodged somewhere near the base of brain. The causes leading to the tragedy are not known, but it is supposed that there had been some difficulty between the Davidson family and Robertson that had culminated in the firing of the fatal shot. Peter Davidson and his son Charles, 19 years old, were arrested and brought to Chicago to-day and lodged in jail. It is believed that the boy committed the deed.

A BURGLAR ALMOST DECAPITATED.

PARTICULARS OF THE FATAL ATTEMPT TO ROB MR. BOWLING'S HOUSE IN RUSH COUNTY, IND.—THE ROBBER KILLED BY A VIGOROUS BLOW WITH AN AXE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 9.—The following interesting particulars of the tragedy in Rush County, Ind., are received: The robber was first met by Mrs. Bowling, who, heard a noise in the kitchen and went down stairs to ascertain what the cause was. She rushed back to her sleeping room, followed closely by the man, who was armed with an axe and a revolver. Here the thief made a demand upon the aged couple for their money, struck the old lady with his pistol and knocked her down, bruising her face terribly, when she, to save her life, gave up all the money she had, but the old man stoutly refused. The thief then proceeded to search the house, and ordered them both up stairs before him, still keeping the axe and revolver, which he fired three times in the house, in his hands. After rummaging through the rooms up stairs he ordered the old gentleman and lady down, still keeping them in front of him. He then took them into the parlor and began to go through the bureau. One drawer of this was hard to open and he had to use both hands, setting the axe down for that purpose. Mr. Bowling, who was watching for an opportunity, picked up the axe, and with one well-aimed blow nearly severed the burglar's head from his body. The old man and woman then went quietly back to bed and slept until morning, leaving the bloody corpse on the floor in front of the bureau. In the morning he went and told his son. The Coroner was then sent for, and when he arrived, late in the day, he found the thief where the old man had killed him, with his revolver still cocked and in his hand, now cold and stiff. He had entered the house by knocking the kitchen window in with an axe, which luckily he kept with him until the unguarded moment. The dead body of the robber was brought to Rushville last night, and has been lying in the Court-house yard all day, where it was seen by hundreds of people. Thus far it has not been identified.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

CONJECTURES AS TO THE RESULT—EFFECT OF THE "OFF YEAR."

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 9.—The State election occurs to-morrow. Very little work has been done and no canvass made. The total vote will probably not exceed 110,000, and the Greenback ticket will do better than previously, perhaps reaching 2,000 or 3,000. With this increased opposition, being an off year, the Republicans cannot expect to do much better than two years ago, when their majority ran down to less than 4,000. Their disagreements over the State Convention seem to amount to little, and those of the Democrats over their candidate appear somewhat more serious, particularly in the Penobscot region. The Greenbackers are strongest in Androscoggin and Somerset Counties, and may affect the county tickets. Last year the Democrats had but two counties—Knox and Lincoln; but in 1875 they had five. Cumberland and York Counties are very close. Aroostook is likely to go Democratic. Washington County is close, but Talbot, last year's Democratic nominee, who was thrown over at this year's convention, resides there. The Republican legislative majority will be reduced from last year, but probably not so low as two years ago.

MISCELLANEOUS CABLE NOTES.

GEN. GRANT IN SCOTLAND—RELEASE OF DR. STROUSBERG—DOM PEDRO.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Gen. Grant received the freedom of Inverness yesterday.

The *Post's* Berlin special says that Dr. Strousberg, the bankrupt railway speculator, has been released.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil have sailed from Lisbon for Rio Janeiro.

THE CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 9.—The count in this city is completed with the exception of about 100 votes, which will not change the result. Matthew Numan (Democrat) is elected Sheriff, and Dr. David B. Todd (Democrat) Coroner. John C. Murphy (Democrat) is elected Senator in the Ninth District, and Robert Haight (Citizens and Tax-payers') Supervisor in the Tenth Ward. Otherwise the result is as was indicated last night. Some doubts still exist as to one or two members of the Legislature in the interior counties, the voting having been close and full returns not received.

THE MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 9.—Of Springfield's 50 delegates to the Democratic State Convention, a majority are anti-Gaston, and mostly for Adams. Of Westfield's 26, about one-quarter are in favor of Adams. The rest are for Gaston, but accept Adams as a compromise.

ARREST OF A RIOTER.

NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 10.—Samuel Humphrey, alias John Leary, a locomotive fireman, has been arrested, and will be taken to Reading, Penn., by the Chief of Police of that city, on charge of setting fire to the bridge at that point on the Lebanon Valley Railroad during the recent riots. For 10 days preceding his arrest he was fireman on an engine on the Air Line Road. He is one of the three leading incendiaries, for whose apprehension a reward of $5,000 was offered soon after the riots.

OSMAN PASHA AN ASIATIC.

The Turkish Minister furnishes the following: "In view of the various accounts circulating about the origin of Osman Pasha, the Turkish Legation has the honor to inform the press that the Marshal of that name was born in Asia Minor of Mussulman parents."

S. S. BURDETT WELL AND HEARTY.

From the St. Louis Globe, Sept. 7.

The many friends of Hon. S. S. Burdett will be glad to learn that the story of his mental and physical condition is without foundation, and that he has reached his home in St. Clair County,

that eternal "Garden of the Gods," and across the breezy Mesa. In almost every direction the roads are fine, hard, and even, and every road commands grand scenery, and every mountain bridle-path, or trail, is like the ladder of the patriarch, leading up from glory to glory.

The grand hotel of Manitou is this season kept by Mrs. Beebee, formerly hostess of that coziest and comfortablest of hostelries so long and pleasantly known to Colorado tourists, mountaineers, and miners as the "Beebee House," at Idaho Springs, that has not gone out of the family. Mr. Beebee conducts it to the best of his disabled ability. Mrs. Beebee is here assisted by a young nephew—a gallant lieutenant—but she is captain, every inch of her. In this larger sphere the same neatness and order reign which made a few days in the unpretending mountain inn so restful and delightful. Mrs. Beebee is a representative Colorado woman for energy, enterprise, and business capacity. There could be no doubt about the go, the thorough success of any affair, great or small, which she might undertake to engineer. The ballot will come fitly to her. She will make it tell every time. Next season her powers, executive and administrative, are to be tested by the charge of two large hotels, for the old Manitou House, now considerably out of repair, is to be improved and refitted, and placed under her management, equally with the Mansion, which she now has. It will be like riding a two-horse act—but she can do it. I have said thus much in honest praise of a woman's work because I know it to be in this instance something honestly praiseworthy. To keep a good hotel in this mountain nook is a most difficult and arduous matter. Good service is extremely hard to obtain and to retain; there is no market of any sort within five miles, and most supplies of all sorts must be sent for to Denver, 75 miles away.

Our gayeties are not all limited to riding, driving, and picnicking. Some weeks ago we had a grand ball at the Mansions—a surprisingly brilliant affair. There figured in it fair ladies from many of our great cities and from Europe, and gallants from many parts of the world. Among the young railroad men and ranch men there was a French Count and several scions of high old English and Scotch families, a class of youths who take most kindly and graciously to the rough, free life of the wild parks and plains. They like to lounge and swing and stretch themselves in these vast spaces. It is beautiful to see how from the height of centuries of noble descent (if that be not a bull) they condescend to the Rocky Mountains. They revel in rough clothes, briar-wood pipes, and little aristocratic rudenesses. There is not a real full-blown lord among them all, but there is an officer of the Royal Navy whom we are privileged to see "drunk as a lord" nearly every day. We were not ashamed before their patrician faces on the night of the ball. We had a handsome dancing hall, admirable music, the toilets of the ladies were exceptionally elegant, and the refreshments something quite dainty and delicious. This grand ball has been followed by simpler festivities of the kind—hops and germans and dancing and music parties. But the most charming, peculiar, and picturesque of all our divertisements was a garden party given by Dr. and Mrs. Bell at their lovely place on the Fountain. Dr. Bell's cottage is the pride of all this region. It is of stone, built in the English style, English taste being shown in the sweet seclusion of its site. It is an elegant and perfectly proportioned house, the most artistic and poetic taste being shown in finishing, furnishing, and all decorations, while without, English lawns, gardens, and shrubberies, modified, of course, somewhat by the climate, produce a sense wonder, of delicious surprise. On that day, bright, but cool, the place presented a series of enchanting pictures, the sparkling stream in front, the variegated rocks and cliffs behind, the mighty mountain wall on the west, the eastern lookout over the illimitable plain, the gay groups of guests on the lawn, (close cut and green as any lawn in the heart of England,) or wandering in lovely winding paths, overarched with woodbine and clematis. Nowhere are the gay colors and light floating tissues of ladies' Summer costumes so effective as in this clear atmosphere, under these blue, blue skies, and in landscapes the background of which is always the wide, sad plain, or sombre, majestic masses of mountain, or dark, mysterious cañons, or vast, wierd, rocky shapes. But not even the old mountains looked solemn on that golden day, but seemed all aglow with soft, sympathetic beauty. Their very shadows were tender, and the monarch of all smiled dreamily under his silver crown, even after the sunset glory faded away and left him wrapped in purple mists of twilight. After supper, prepared by a French cook, graced by choice fruit from the Pacific coast and wines from over the sea, we had music and dancing, and toward the small hours the still merry and unwearied guests drove, or rode, or walked home, under a starlight so clear and crystalline that nobody missed the moon—though the moon is a great institution in Colorado—queening it o'er the deep, translucent heaven as nowhere else—not even in the skies of Italy.

This charming *fête champêtre*, with all the elegance and refinement which characterized it, seemed to me almost the work of enchantment, when I remembered my first visit to Manitou, only five years ago, when I found the little valley almost as destitute of all signs of civilization as it had appeared to Fremont 30 years before, when he encountered savages and grizzlies in this vicinity, and found a deer drinking at the principal mineral spring, which, for its beneficent medicinal properties, the pious Ute named after the Great Spirit Himself. Thinking of all this, I could imagine the scene about me that day—lawn, garden, cottage, *ornd*, guests, and entertainment—had all been brought on the magic carpet of the Arabian tale from over the sea, stopping at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and a few way stations to take on passengers. St. Louis certainly furnished the greater number. Manitou is getting to be a sort of suburb of that city. She has given us our belle this season—a lovely, graceful, dainty little lady, who dresses distractingly, rides dashingly, and dances divinely, and has made sad havoc with the hearts of young ranchmen right and left. Some have gone back to their herds to "chew the cud of sweet and bitter fancies," some have returned to their muttons to play Corydon without a Phyllis, while she, cruel fair, walks and waltzes, rides and rolls ten-pins, in "maiden meditation, fancy free"—unconscious of the sweet trouble caused by her soft brown eyes—and ravishing toilets.

St. Louis also sent us one of her most distinguished citizens—Senator Bogy. I am sorry to say that he was not well during any time of his two weeks' stay—and so pronounces the waters of Manitou of no account, and the place generally "a humbug." He was suffering from the effects of a malarious fever contracted in Washington last Winter. His condition is serious, but not, I hope, dangerous. I think he will rally and be fully himself when the cool weather comes and the extra session is called. All the sailing old war-horses will rally then—"snuff the battle from afar off, and cry 'Aha!" To me, Mr. Bogy's most alarming symptom was his peaceful and resigned state of mind. He who fought so sturdily all Winter for Tilden, and against all concessions and commissions, meekly accepts the situation, and even admits that Mr. Hayes has done better for the Democratic Party than Mr. Tilden could have done. His anxious friends will, at least, see by this that the Senator's fine intellect is not impaired, if his spirit be a little broken. Even in the light air of this mountain land, his head was still "level." We all grow charitable and magnanimous in these lofty altitudes. I even have long since forgiven that unfriendly compositor of THE TIMES, who, in setting up my last Washington letter, spoiled my little story of a certain Secretary of the Navy, who, while inspecting the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and seeing some men engaged in *picking oakum*, as a punishment for insubordination, suggested that that sort of work could be done more cheaply outside by contract. That preposterous compositor actually made it out that they were "*milking a cow!*" Yet, I forgive him, and only wish him a better acquaintance with oakum and the process of picking it.

GRACE GREENWOOD.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

REMINISCENCES OF THE GREAT COMMONER—HIS APPROACHABILITY AND LIBERALITY—HIS WIT AND SARCASM.

From the Williamsport (Penn.) Banner.

I have spoken of Stevens as the leader of the House. He was the only acknowledged leader during my connection with the House. After his death there were, of course, many aspirants for the position, but no one of them was like Saul, head and shoulders above the rest. There were too many men of about average qualities to make any leader possible. And Stevens ruled them with a rod of iron. He tolerated no disaffection in his ranks. He permitted no divided allegiance. And the awe and dread which members manifested of him, of course, contributed to his success as a party leader, though it was amusing to those of us who knew him better. To the House he appeared like the fourth form of the prophet's vision—dark, mysterious, iron-teethed, terrible—while by nature he was one of the gentlest and most genial of men, with an overflowing sympathy for all in distress, and whose appeals he could never resist. There was, perhaps, no public man in Washington more easily approachable. Men, women, and children went to him freely to commit him, and were always sure of a sympathetic hearing. But in the House he seemed like a man of iron. His features seemed to be fixed and immovable His utterances were delivered without the least appearance of excitement even in the most exciting debates, and his wit and sarcasm, which were so much dreaded by his fellow-members, seemed to be absolutely spontaneous and as natural to him as any other portions of his speech. I remember, as an instance of this, his reply to a member from California. Stevens had made a speech on some subject, which the member deemed worth criticising severely, and in the course of his remarks said: "Mr. Speaker, the speech of the gentleman from Pennsylvania evinces just as much conscience as it would require to make a respectable pair of iron interests of that State." Stevens in reply said: "Mr. Speaker, I did not think the gentleman from California had so much wit, but he has just so much."

His speeches were destitute of ornament, and were models of terse, logical consequence, none of his speech before the Senate on the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. A delegation of Dunkards from his district called upon him in a friendly way shortly afterward, and the conversation fell upon the mode of them said to him: "Ah, Mr. Stevens, that was a great speech you made on the impeachment—a great speech." "What did you think was great about it?" said Stevens. "O," was the reply, "because it was so leetle." I doubt if any old man ever appreciated any compliment more highly.

As an instance of his benevolence I remember his calling at my office during a Christmas vacation, when nearly all his officials had left Washington, and he said he was in great trouble. I asked him what was the matter. He replied that the Sergeant-at-Arms, who had the custody of the funds of members, had gone home sick, and that he had got a letter from an old woman in Lancaster telling him that she had no coal for the Winter, and he wanted to send her some money, and could not get any in the absence of the Sergeant-at-Arms. I told him to draw a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms for what he wanted, and I would cash it, which was done, and he hobbled off greatly delighted to have got out of that "trouble." No appeal of suffering humanity was ever unheeded by him.

In conversation he was one of the most agreeable of men, and his talk was enlivened by flashes of wit that came without the slightest apparent effort. Ward, of the Elmira district, told me a constituent of his—a Baptist preacher—called on him and wanted him to introduce him to Stevens, for whom he professed the most profound reverence and admiration. Ward went with him to Stevens' room, and found him lying, as was common in those latter days, with his back on the bed. He introduced his friend as a Baptist minister who was desirous of making his acquaintance, and then said, "Mr. Stevens, how are you feeling to-day?" "Oh," said he, "about as well as a man can who has been making an apotheeary's shop of his belly," whereupon Ward said, he thought he saw the preacher's reverence considerably diminish.

McPherson, who was very small in stature, had fallen down in the pavement in front of the two-Capitol to his boarding-house. Stevens asked me the next day what was the matter with him. I said he thought it was owing to some blackberries he had eaten the previous evening. "Blackberries!" said he, "why, I should think one blackberry would fill him up." He had got so feeble that he could not walk up the steps of the Capitol, and Joe Beese and John Chauncy, two stout young men who were employes of the House, were assigned to the duty of carrying him up and down in a chair. On one occasion he said to them, "What will I do for somebody to carry me when you two stalwart fellows are dead and gone?"

I shall never forget the last interview I ever had with him. I called on him a few days after his return to Lancaster in the autumn, and, with my friends Wingard and Montgomery, who were in Washington, and desired to pay their respects to him. He was sitting in a chair, and his physician, Dr. Young, was in attendance on him. He welcomed us very cordially, and the conversation that followed was an incessant flow of wit and humor on his part. He asked after McPherson, and I said he was at home making preparations, I feared, to bring his wife and family to Washington. "Serves him right," said he, "a man who is fool enough to get married ought to be condemned to live with his wife." A servant brought in a note and handed it to him. He read it and then handed it, when Dr. Young asked him if he ever used glasses. "Glasses," said he, "what would a young fellow like me want with glasses?" "You must have been nearsighted in your younger days," said Dr. Young. "Why, no," said he "I thought I could see through people better than I can now." "How is your hearing," said the Doctor. "A great deal too good," was the reply, "I hear a great deal more about myself than I want to;" and so the conversation went on. As we arose to take our leave, he said to us: "I am much obliged to you, my friends, for this visit. I wish you could stay longer. I would like to talk to you about the political situation. I may never see you again, but depend upon it all is right. The country will emerge safely from its troubles, and you may tell your friends that I am dead and gone, and forty millions of worms have been poisoned by the medicine that Dr. Young has been stuffing into me, this Government will still be standing firm as ever."

BRIGANDAGE IN THESSALY.

The hoodoods or frontier guards in Thessaly, who are specially employed in the suppression of brigandage, have of late laid themselves open to the charge of irregular conduct; and the other day some of them were guilty of an act which has not unreasonably excited general indignation. A party of about 20 hoodoods formed a plan for robbing the Vetema monastery, about five hours' distance from Trikala. The prior and some of the monks were absent harvesting, and the building was only occupied by three monks and an old woman servant. Being surrounded by strong walls, the hoodoods waited until the monastery gates were opened after morning prayers, when they rushed in, stripped the church of the censers, candlesticks, silver, and all the valuables it contained, and then demanded money. The demand not being complied with, the hoodoods put the unfortunate monks to torture, pouring boiling oil over them, and otherwise subjecting them to barbarous treatment. One monk was killed, and the other two would, no doubt, have also shared the same fate but that the hoodoods discovered the approach of a party of the Tesserol in search of the robbers. According to the latest accounts the redifs were chasing the hoodoods, the hoodoods were chasing the brigands, and the brigands were chasing the inhabitants of the province generally.

LEFT HIS BILLS UNPAID.

The Bloomington (Ill.) *Pantagraph* says:

"Last week Signor A. Farini was billed at Schroeder's Opera-house to appear in operatic selections. He was thoroughly advertised and appeared according to announcement to a small house. The action of his troupe is not to be blamed. They rendered their parts well, and in their conduct were straightforward throughout. Signor Farini is the jewel in the set. When the bills against him were presented at the door for payment, he asked the various parties to wait till Saturday night, saying he would deposit his performance, and, as the house Friday was small, he wished more time. Inquiry at the hotel elicited the fact that he had made arrangements to stay till Saturday night. Relying on his credit, agreed to wait, as requested. Farini noticed the troupe that he would sing Saturday night, and they retired. In the morning when they came down they inquired for Farini, and were told that he had taken the 5 o'clock baggage but their personal effects, and left on the night train for Chicago. So much for the opera singer. His singing has brought a world of discord. He is wanted to the extent of $90 or $60, but not a cent can be had. Last year he came near barring his goods attached, and this year the papers were sworn out, and only because of the fraudulent representation his service prevented. Among the creditors is the City of Bloomington, which failed to collect a license fee of $15.0

THE OLD AND NEW JAPAN.

GREAT CHANGES OF RECENT YEARS.

THE RAILWAY OF THE TOKAIDO—AN AMERICAN'S BOON TO JAPAN—OLD AND NEW TRAVELING—A NATIONAL EXHIBITION AND WHAT IT WILL DO—ENGLISH HOSTILITY TO JAPAN—RAILWAY CONTRACTS—ENTERPRISE IN STEAM NAVIGATION.

From Our Special Correspondent.

TOKIO, Japan, Friday, Aug. 10, 1877.

The railway brings one here from Yokohama in little less than an hour—distance, 17 miles. This is not fast traveling, but then you must remember that Japan is not a fast country. It is not so very long ago that it was a difficult matter to come here at all, as many inhabitants of the two cities can testify. Passports were needed, and also a guard, and when these were secured you had the choice of the saddle or the *cango*. The latter was a sort of basket arrangement slung upon a pole, which rested on the shoulders of two men; they proceeded at a swinging walk which contained suggestions of seasickness, and carried you at a rate a trifle above three miles an hour. You sat in a cramped position, with your legs folded beneath you, and, however comfortable the attitude may be for a Japanese, it is anything but lovely for an Occidental. The cango is still used in the mountain regions in the interior, and you occasionally find one of them around the cities for the service of gentlemen of the old school. Looking from the car window on my first visit to the capital I saw a cango plodding its slow way along, and formed a marked contrast to the modern way of travel. The Japanese have been very prompt to appreciate the advantages of the railway; there are 10 trains each way daily between Tokio and Yokohama, and the third-class carriages are always full, and frequently crowded. They are almost exclusively occupied by the middle and lower class Japanese; sometimes the native officials ride in the second-class wagons, and now and then a high functionary is in the first class. The foreigners in Japan nearly all ride second class; the only exceptions are among those who think the dignity of their positions requires them to take the first-class places. But these are not numerous, and consequently the first-class carriage usually has for occupants only the conductor and a brakeman or two.

The railway track in several places passes in sight of the Tokaido, the ancient road which traverses the empire and unites the eastern to the western capital. Long before there were any roads in Europe, with the exception of those of Rome, the Tokaido was completed and in operation, and for hundreds of years it has hardly undergone a change. For miles and miles there is a stone pavement, and trees are stretched so thickly that they form an almost continuous street, while in the places not thus thickly settled the road is shaded by double rows of lofty trees. The width of the Tokaido is somewhat disappointing; as it was completed before the use of wheeled vehicles became general, it was not laid out with the magnificence of our modern railroads, and in many places there is no more than room enough for two vehicles to meet. As a spectacular arena it has lost some of its glory; before the introduction of steam travel it was constantly thronged, and when the Daimios appeared with their processions, in all the pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious peace, the pageant was one that might well dazzle the gazer. Woe to the native who interfered with the procession in any way or neglected to show the proper sign of respect. His life paid the forfeit, according to the laws of the land, and the immediate guards of the Daimio were judge, jury, and executioners, all in the space of half a minute. Those days are *kaneka*; Daimios and processions are no more, and the Tokaido has become to a great degree prosaic. But it is still picturesque, and Occidental eyes can busily employ themselves in contemplating Japanese life along this great thoroughfare. The old and the new are frequently found in sharp contrast.

Japan is indebted to an American, if I am correctly informed, for one of the curious spectacles it presents to strangers. Down to seven years ago the modes of traveling on land were not numerous. You could walk, you could be carried by men, or you could ride on horseback. There were no good roads, and no wheeled vehicles, with the exception of a few clumsy concerns of snail-like velocity. A sharp-eyed American—I wish I knew his name—invented, in 1869 or 1870, the *jin-riki-sha*, or man-power carriage. It is, as its name implies, a vehicle drawn by human arms, and very good speed does it make. It is built on two wheels of cane, newly hatched and just from the shell, or a baby cart of more than ordinary proportions. Ordinarily it is drawn by one man, but if the roads are rough or bad and the way long, two and sometimes three men are taken. The carriage is built for one person only, but two individuals, if small and compressible, may be stowed into it. The coolies that draw it are generally powerful fellows, and seem to enjoy their occupation. They have astonishing endurance, and are capable of a speed that would wear out a horse. I have made several excursions with these carriages, and like them very much. Last week I took a run down to Kamakura in company with a friend, and we had three men to propel each vehicle. Going down, we stopped several times, and loitered along, sight-seeing, but our return journey of 23 miles was made in four and a half hours, with one halt of 15 minutes and two stoppages of perhaps three minutes each for cigarettes. Since I arrived here a medical friend of mine at Yokohama was summoned by telegraph to a place 52 miles away. With three men to his jinrikisha he made the journey in two and a half hours, including three halts of 10 or 15 minutes each. These carriages are found here by hundreds, yes, by thousands, and are quite as numerous in the cities as cabs in London or Paris. The first used here were made in America, and cost from $100 to $150, delivered here. The Japanese make them now for much less; a good one can be bought for $30, while $40 or $50 will secure something splendid. Many individuals and business houses buy their carriages, and then hire coolies at $6 per month to draw them, the coolies boarding themselves. For $8 a month you can have at your call, from morn till midnight, a coolie with his own vehicle, or one that he hires and is responsible for. Cheap carriage to hire, isn't it?

I know of no boon conferred upon any foreign country by an American equal to the jinrikisha. It has given employment to thousands of men and greatly facilitated the means of locomotion. It is as popular with natives as with foreigners, and many of the wealthier Japanese already have private ones for their own use. Up to the present time there has been no attempt to make them elaborate and showy, and the chances are that it will not be made. The Japanese are an eminently practical people and care very little for display; with the overthrow of the feudal system they are less lavish than of yore, and seem to be satisfied with surroundings which the meanest European prince would regard with contempt. The palaces of the Daimios were very large, as they had many retainers to lodge, but compared to what we find scattered over Europe they were mere barracks, and cost but a trifle. Labor is not dear in Japan, and the warmth of the climate forbids the erection of the dense-walled edifices of colder lands. The entire Government expenses of Japan for a peaceful year could be covered with what the Sultan of Turkey lavishes upon his household in a trio of months. Just now Japan is undergoing the expense of a civil war, and though the end is generally believed to be near, there will be a good deal of guerrilla fighting before peace is thoroughly secured.

The carpenters are putting the finishing touches to a building in which is to held the first national exhibition of home manufactures. Already some of the goods have arrived, and others are on the way, and it is thought that the affair will be ready for opening early in the coming month. The intention is to show what the country can produce, and I understand that the exhibition will be a permanent one, in order that foreign visitors may readily examine the Japanese handiwork without traveling through miles of shops and going to different parts of the country. It is also intended as an educator of the Japanese people, and for this purpose the admission on two days of the week has been made as low as three cents. Other days are various in their prices, but none of them are high, and there seem to be no intention of making the affair pay more than its expenses. Many manufacturers all over the country have been invited to contribute, and with an eye to business they are responding favorably. There will be many fine and curious things on exhibition if a quarter that I hear is true. Each manufacturer will send his best work, and I hear that some of them have their best laborers here at work upon the articles. They propose something out of the ordinary line. Yesterday I saw in a shop some charming cloisonné work, and on asking the price was told it was not for sale, as it had been specially made for the exhibition. I had no intention of buying, and therefore did not come away sorrowing.

I have not been able to learn definitely about the International Exhibition, but the burden of my information is that it will come off in 1880. There is some opposition to it, as some of the cool heads fear that it will follow too closely upon the Paris Exposition of 1878 and our own Centennial of last year. Its opponents fear that all the nations will not take active part in it, and that travelers will not come here in overwhelming numbers on account of the Paris Exposition. Japan is very anxious to enter the family of nations, and naturally enough those who have the management of affairs thought that an International Fair would help it along in the right direction. She has already gone into the Postal Union when it was not to her advantage to do so, and in spite of the opposition of some of the foreign Ambassadors, notably the French and English. Instead of receiving kind words and friendly commendation for her efforts, Japan seems to be the victim of persistent hostility. Especially is the conduct of the English hostile in the extreme, and an observer might suppose that England and Japan were in open warfare. The English papers at home have contained a great deal of adverse criticism of late, and as for the English papers at Yokohama, they steadily abuse the Japanese Government, and tell falsehoods about it in a way that would lead to their suppression if they were owned by natives and printed in the native language. They encourage the rebellion, talk about the prospect of the fall of the Empire, and suggest that the country is on the verge of ruin. Sir Harry Parkes, the British Minister, after opposing the entrance of Japan into the Postal Union, endeavoring to secure from the Government a subsidy for the Peninsular and Oriental steam-ships, carefully concealing the fact that the company is already subsidized by the British Government for every mile its vessels run. Failing in this, he has coaxed and bullied it into buying the fixtures of the British Post Office in Yokohama and elsewhere—a lot of old desks and odds and ends that would bring very little if put up at auction. Both the railway lines in Japan were built by Englishmen under English management, and their cost was enough to put a great deal of money into foreign pockets. The grasping tendencies of the English, and their open hostility to everything out of which they cannot make money, has made them unpopular, and the ill-feeling against them is steadily increasing. The Americans now have the Japanese ear much more than have the English, and are generally regarded as friendly, both nationally and individually. We have had all sorts of Americans out here, and some of them have been a suspicious lot, but, compared with the English, we have reason to be proud of them. Perhaps they have been just as ready to fill their pockets from Japanese coffers; it may have been only opportunity that lacked, but, nevertheless, the fact remains that they haven't done it.

The Japanese are striking out boldly as a maritime nation, so far as the ownership and management of steam-ships are concerned. The Mitsu Bishi (Three Diamonds) Steam-ship Company is of recent origin, but already it has lines to all the Japanese seaports and to Formosa. It is the Cunard and Inman of these islands. It has a weekly line to Shanghai, touching at Kabe and Nagasaki, its service having taken the place of the Pacific Mail on that particular route. Some of its steamers are of American and some of English build; within the past month it has bought four or five ships and is said to be negotiating for more. It has paid high figures in a few instances, but on the whole its purchases have been no more injudicious than those of new companies generally. Just now many of its steamers are engaged as transports by the Government, and the service is somewhat deranged; it is heavily subsidized by the Government, and the terms of the contract and charter require its ships to be turned over to the Mikado when they are wanted. As soon as the war is over they intend running a line to Australia via Hong Kong, Singapore, and Batavia, and the rumor is afloat that they will establish a monthly line to London via the Suez Canal. I am inclined to regard this last statement as a trifle piscatorial, but then it is not at all impossible. Should it be true, it will cause wailing among the owners of steamers now plying here, and may possibly lead to the withdrawal of some of them. Rice is the chief article of export from Japan, and as the Government is a heavy dealer in the article (the taxes being largely paid in rice) it controls the business into the hands of the Mitsu Bishi managers to the manifest grief of its competitors. At present the trade is rather light from Japan to England and France, and the prospects for the future are not brilliant. The rush of the tea season is over, and even in the best times the London and Marseilles steamers do not obtain full cargoes, as the most of the Japan teas are sold in America. The trans-Pacific steamers have been carrying very heavy freights of tea this season; on her last trip from Yokohama to San Francisco the Oceanic had every available foot of space occupied, her spare staterooms, her smoking-room, and half her saloon being filled with tea-chests. "And yet," says her Captain, "the passengers all agreed that the voyage was not tedious."

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POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

THE NEW QUESTIONS DISCUSSED.

WHAT SENATOR BOOTH THINKS OF THEM—THE RIGHT OF THE LABORING MAN TO ORGANIZE—PAYING THE DEBT WITH GREENBACKS A DELUSION—A WORD FOR THE BONDHOLDER—THE CURRENCY.

Senator Newton Booth, of California, was one of the speakers at what was called as a Republican mass-meeting in Sacramento, on Saturday evening, Aug. 25. From the *Union's* report of his address we quote the following passages:

"There are some questions that are crowding themselves to the front that we cannot ignore, that, in my judgment, are deeper than mere questions of government. They are questions that belong to society, to our common civilization; and it becomes us to give them candid and careful consideration. Recent startling events throughout this country have disclosed what seemed to be a contest between capital and labor. There will be many who will come before you and who will try to make political capital out of the disturbances which, unfortunately, have so recently pervaded our country. Now, right here, before I go any further upon the question, I desire to say that I believe I am as true, as sincere, as hearty a friend of the laboring man as any one can be who has not more ability than I have. [Applause.] I am too good a friend to him to flatter him. I respect his judgment too highly for that, and I respect it too highly to promise impossibilities for the sake of his passing favor. Some remedies that have been proposed for these social disturbances—for this is what it seems to be to my mind—have reminded me of what John Bright said of Disraeli—that he would try to stop an earthquake with a dose of quinine. [Laughter and applause.] Some of them have reminded me of the model Constitution that some wag proposed for France during the days of the revolution. It said something like this: 'Section 1. Everything belongs to everybody. Section 2. Nobody is charged with the execution of this decree.' Some of them have reminded me of the man who said that if he was elected to Congress he would introduce a bill to bring in the millennium. If anybody could discover a method by which the man who has to labor for his daily bread could fix the compensation for his own labor, and then fix a price at which he could buy the commodities produced by other people's labor, he would have accomplished a miracle compared to which the finding of the philosopher's stone would be an incident of every-day life. If any of you know any means by which this can be done, you are the greatest man who has lived on earth since Julius Cæsar, and I hope you won't keep it a secret. [Applause.] Carlyle has said, and it is not more true than it is sad, that the saddest sight on earth is that of a man who is willing to work for bread and who cannot get the opportunity. And it is a terrible commentary on the Christian civilization of the nineteenth century that in the growth of society this very sad thing does sometimes occur. Any one who has been looking at the course of human affairs and industrial pursuits even for the last few years, cannot fail to see that there has been a gradual change in the relations of employers and employed. A good deal has been said, and a good deal foolishly, I believe, about the antagonistic or unfriendly relations of capital and labor. Capital, as capital, does not think. Labor, as labor, does not think. Some capitalists are wise and some are foolish. Some are liberal and some are mean. Some invest their capital in bonds and some in industrial enterprises. Some laborers are skillful, others are unskillful; some are provident, others improvident; some are industrious, others are lazy. But when a man has labor to sell he goes to some one who has capital to buy labor, and then they are in the position of making a bargain; and the laborer wants to get the most he can for his labor and the man who employs him as a general proposition wants to buy his labor at the lowest price. Now, I say with the laborer when he goes to buy anything. Perhaps he does not buy labor directly, but he buys the commodities that are produced by labor—everything that he wears, everything of the contract and charter require its ships to be turned over to the Mikado when they are wanted. As soon as the war is over they intend running a line to Australia via Hong Kong, Singapore, and Batavia, and the rumor is afloat that they will establish a monthly line to London via the Suez Canal. I am inclined to regard this last statement as a trifle piscatorial, but then it is not at all impossible. Should it be true, it will cause wailing among the owners of steamers now plying here, and may possibly lead to the withdrawal of some of them. Rice is the chief article of export from Japan, and as the Government is a heavy dealer in the article (the taxes being largely paid in rice) it controls the business into the hands of the Mitsu Bishi managers to the manifest grief of its competitors. 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examine the proposition for a moment and see whether it is right and politic. I confess I do not know exactly how he intends to get the greenbacks to pay the public debt—whether he means—and Pendleton

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AT BONNIE LASS. By Mrs. C. V. HAMILTON. Boston: ESTES & LAURIAT. 1877.

Titles to novels are not to be taken with the same careless confidence as signs over shops. Whereas "Baker" set up anywhere in capital letters means that bread is to be bought, a book with a title like "Joy" may often furnish nothing but woe. There is, then, a suggestiveness about *My Bonnie Lass* which would induce the unsuspicious novel reader to expect at least a certain amount of wholesome cheerfulness; but *My Bonnie Lass*, as a book, is the quintessence of morbid sorrow. In the overwhelming indigo there is but one faint pink streak. Suffused with melancholy, a single attempt is made to excite a smile—let us rather say the feeblest relaxation of the facial muscles. There is a parrot called Robert Kidd. This poor bird, like Vert-Vert, though brought up in a depressing medium, does sometimes endeavor to perpetrate a solemn joke by chattering in church the ungodly refrain of a comic song. But poor Poll's hilarity is tragically brought to an end, for, as if in punishment for her misplaced ribaldry, the bird is scalded to death in a milk-pan. Still, we ought to be thankful for the death of the parrot, for, writing of the agony of this parboiled bird, the author indulges in an ornithological apotheosis which is rather more natural than anything else in the book.

The story of *My Bonnie Lass* is as follows: Gregory and Gerald are the sons of a Scotch gentleman and a quadroon woman of San Domingo. Gerald, the elder brother, goes to England and enters the Army. After a while Gregory, whose health is delicate, departs for some mysterious place called H—— in England probably—to be educated. In H—— Gregory finds Bell, who is the daughter of a washed-out, idiotic mother, (with a mystery,) and a father who, having murdered a man, has committed suicide. Bell has a birth-mark on her left wrist like a bracelet of blood, which, when anybody touches, hurts Bell's heart. As no particular use is made of this ensanguined peculiarity, it may be, we are pleased to state, forever dismissed. Gregory loves Bell, and as H—— is on the seashore, the tide, combined with the fog, allows Bell to be saved on several occasions by Gregory. In time Gregory goes to Scotland to finish his education, which allows the young man to write a series of quite fatiguing letters to Bell, which Bell responds to in the most tiresome way. Gerald, the brother, who is a scamp, has married an actress, which actress turns out to be the daughter of the man Bell's suicidal parent has murdered. There has been a Scotch marriage, and Gerald deserts his wife. Gerald goes to H——, where he falls in love with Bell, the bonnie lass, who is a most vaporish and unhappy kind of a person. Just when the rascal and the dolorous lass are to be married, the wife turns up and claims her husband. In going to a steamer the boat which conveys the wife is capsized, and Mrs. Gerald is drowned. Bell knows what a rascal Gerald is, but as soon as he is a widower she marries him. Gregory sees all this love-making, and his peculiar feelings are more than pitifully told in two poignant chapters, entitled, "O Breaking Heart, that will not Break!" and "To Stand Apart and to Adore!" Evidently the bad brother gets the better of the good one. The unfortunate Gregory turns up somehow in Cuba, and is shot by the Spaniards in defense of the mulatto population of that happy island. In fact, *My Bonnie Lass* is a last dying confession. Of course, no fault can be found with a plot of this character—only impossible mysteries, bloody clothes, and old pictures which ought to make your marrow creep, but don't, are tiresomely mixed up. There is that long lost character, the grave-digger, resuscitated, who mumbles second-hand Shakespearian drivel, and a one-legged soldier is lugged in, who has an antipathy for potatoes. No end of tomb-stones, with their mortuary inscriptions, are reproduced in double caps, which add to the general depressing *couleur local* of the novel, so that *My Bonnie Lass* altogether is the most oppressive book imaginable. This novel twangs with mawkish sentimentalism, and all the jarring notes in the dissonant scale of misfortune are brought out with unusual orchestral effect. *My Bonnie Lass*, though perfectly proper, is an unwholesome book, being evidently the effort of a mind sympathetically affected by dyspepsia, due possibly to over indulgence in red pepper, fish sauces, unripe yams, and other indigestible West Indian products. If, then, tears were more readily eliminated than yawns, a lachrymose deluge would instantly follow the perusal of this terribly harrowing tale.

TURKS AND GREEKS. By HON. DUDLEY CAMPBELL. London: MACMILLAN & Co. 1877.

This is a modest, unpretentious little volume, which details the experiences of a hurried travel made last Autumn through Turkey and Greece. At this present moment there seems a special demand in England for books which can throw any light on Turkey. The author of *Turks and Greeks* seems to have rather paid especial attention to the hearsays and gossips than to advancing any positive opinions; but as information of any kind in regard to the Turks is not readily obtainable, we must be satisfied, after Baker's *Turkey*, to accept any meagre knowledge which comes across our way. In regard to the feelings of the Hungarians to the Turks, Mr. Campbell states: "Any traveler associating at all with the natives soon becomes aware of the diversities of opinion. The Germans have no great love for the Turk, and attach the responsibility of maintaining him in Europe to the English. The Slav provinces are so much opposed to the Turk that, in the event of Austria ever having to fight Russia while the latter power is upholding the Slavs of Turkey, it is probable that many Slav officers, now in the Austrian service, especially those in the Navy, would decline to take part in the contest. The Hungarians, on the other hand, being somewhat jealous of the Slavs, and apprehensive that they may give trouble, may even attempt to break up the Austrian Empire, and manifest no sympathy at all with the insurrectionists in Turkey, but rather look with favor upon the continuance of Turkish rule." It is not at all impossible that Mr. Campbell's opinions in regard to the mixed feelings which are represented in Southern Austria may be right; at least, in a certain measure, it explains the difficult rôle Austria has to play in the present contest.

In Turkey the author comments on the difficulty of acquiring the language, and states: "I had urged upon the Turkish Government, but without effect, the addition of vowels, an improvement which has been introduced into both Hungarian and Russian." The fact is mentioned that on one occasion a comic Turkish paper having been examined by several Turks, it was found very difficult for them to make out the letter-press. It is therefore insisted that "a people cannot advance far in education as long as the vernacular is difficult to read." Certainly for the grave Turk to appreciate a caricature is some slight advance in enlightenment. It seems that, with their peculiar arrogance, Turks have a different method of greeting a Christian or a Mussulman, the *giaour* receiving an inferior salutation. The vexed question of Christians and Mohammedans in Turkey is briefly discussed, and with apparent candor. The opinion is advanced that the Christians should be protected, for though they are now no more than an oppressed and unorganized peasantry, they are destined in time to become a powerful nation.

WINSTOWE. By Mrs. LEITH-ADAMS. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1877.

Winstowe is a novel constructed on the most old-fashioned plan. Before good Father Richardson was born just such a plot as is detailed in *Winstowe* had its charms. Returning to our ancient loves is not unpleasant, for good old wares will bear refurbishing at times, and when a judicious modernizing takes place the rococo may sometimes look as comely to our eyes as if it had not seen the dust of ages. A real cheery gentleman, David Earle, (Mrs. Leith-Adams often calls him "rosy,") rescues a poor boy from poverty and adopts him. This jolly old gentleman has a niece Lillian. Winstowe, the manor house, is on fire, and William, the orphan boy, rescues Lillian. In time, when Lillian grows up, she falls in love with Guy Tremlett. Tremlett is a drunkard and his mother an opium-eater. Guy neglects Lillian, and the man dies of *mania a potu*. William, the orphan, turns out to be the grandson of Sir George Plaistrow, the Baronet's unhappy daughter and a tutor—Mallinger by name—having made a clandestine match, with the result of introducing the orphan William on the world. When Guy dies, William, the orphan, who adores Lillie, claims her hand, but Lillie dismisses him. Then, of course, there is the natural return, and with a "Can you forgive me, William?" *Winstowe* is brought to a proper close, and the orphan made happy.

Certainly this plot has borne the stress of time, and having been found to answer for our grandfathers and grandmothers, ought to be satisfactory to a present generation of novel-readers. But then the older novelists used to have a certain merit of charming simplicity, and did not run purposely into side issues. Ever since Dickens and George Eliot made wonderful servants, by dint of sheer genius clothing such minor characters either with clever eccentricities or with mental peculiarities, other people by no means Dickenses or Eliots have, without rhyme or reason, lugged into their performances no end of unnecessary personages. *Winstowe* has a whole raft of remarkable servants, such as Timmins, Brigs, Beams, Pheemie, Ponsonby, and some half dozen others. These domestics—butlers, grooms, cooks, maids, and office boys—all unexceptionable as to conduct, are insufferably wearisome, and that glorious privilege of skipping may be indulged in *Winstowe*, as far as regards the servants, to its utmost limit. Sir George Plaistrow has the date of the foundation of his house remaining, an old stone bearing the numbers 1101. Evidently Mrs. Leith-Adams has not read Mr. E. A. Freeman with attention, or may not have any high opinion of archæology. There are, however, many honest bits of writing about *Winstowe*. It is a good, stocky novel, abounds with high moral precepts, and the story plods along, notwithstanding an army of servants, in quite a steady and commendable way, and more than one personage is artistically described.

THE ART JOURNAL.

—The full-page steel engravings of the *Art Journal* for September are, as usual, three in number. Two are after pictures by C. R. Leslie and Alma Tadema. The former is engraved with great care and spirit by C. G. Lewis, and represents the offer of the Crown of Great Britain and Ireland to Lady Jane Grey. The original hangs in the gallery of the Duke of Bedford at Woburn Abbey. Lady Grey's husband stands by her side, with one hand inside her arm, evidently gently urging her to accept the offer of the noblemen and prelates kneeling on the left of the picture. Alma Tadema has painted his two little daughters in an alcove of a room, and the engraving by L. Lowenstoen reproduces the scene in all its naïveté. The third plate is a full length of the bronze statue of Seward, lately erected on Twenty-third-street, in Madison-square. Seen from a level the effect is much more pleasing than the actual statue on its pedestal. The lower part of the figure is less noticeable, and the strange disproportion made by the sculptor between body and head, apparent to those who remember the man himself, is less marked. W. Roffe is the engraver of this plate. The illustrated series on Norway, by R. T. Pritchard, continues, and there are nine illustrations of "homes of America," chiefly to be found in Pennsylvania. F. Edward Hulune contributes a fourth chapter of "The Use of Animal Forms in Ornamental Art," containing a number of wood-cuts of quaint carvings of the Middle Ages. The City of London having presented Gen. Grant with the freedom of that metropolis, we have here a wood-cut showing the gold casket which was used on that occasion. Eagles, Indian squaw, coats of arms, monograms, and patriotic emblems of England and the United States adorn the box. Charles Wyllys Elliott is now writing on the usual number of wood-cuts representing fine china-ware and pottery. This installment deals with French faïence. Lucy H. Hooper continues her remarks on the Paris Salon of 1877, and there is an appreciative, if not very novel notice, of the decoration of Trinity Church, Boston, by John Lafarge, the artist. Mr. Sandford R. Gifford, one of the artists from whom the public continues to expect the very best work, has the honor of a mention detailing his method of work. This is the kind of paper one looks for in a publication of this kind; it makes amateurs as well as other artists think over their own conceptions of work.

LITERARY NOTES.

—"Essex" is the title of a new English historical drama.

—Herr Auerbach's new novel aims to describe the Socialistic tendencies of the age.

—Bryan's *Dictionary of Painters and Engravers*, thoroughly revised, will soon be republished in England.

—Mr. Francis Parkman will probably issue a new volume of his French-American histories during the Fall.

—The subject of Mr. Francis Parkman's new work is *Count Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV*.

—Walter Thornbury's *Life of Turner* will be published by Henry Holt & Co. about the middle of September.

—Scribner, Armstrong & Co. will soon add to their Epoch Series Mr. E. E. Morris' history of *The Age of Queen Anne*.

—The September number of the *Contemporary Review* will contain a paper by Prof. Goldwin Smith, on "The Labor War in the United States."

—Mr. W. H. Gladstone, a son of the ex-Premier, has translated from the German Justus Thibaut's work on *Purity in Music and Art*.

—Dr. Klunzinger's account of *Upper Egypt; its People and its Products*, will soon be published, in a translation, by Messrs. Blackie & Son, London.

—Mr. Leopold Katscher, the able translator of Taine's *Pre-Revolutionary France*, is preparing a German translation of his *History of English Literature*.

—The news comes by way of the English *Examiner* that a San Francisco divine has published a small volume entitled, *The Devil; Can He be Converted?*

—In Sweden, 1,044 new works were published in 1876, 192 of which were in theology, 166 in general literature, 126 in history, and 8 in philosophy.

—The Edinburgh publishers, Messrs. A. & C. Black, will bring out this Fall a new and limited edition of the late John Kay's *Original Portraits and Caricature Etchings*.

—Two new novels are announced in London by Griffith & Farran. One is *The Three Wishes, a story for girls*, by M. B. E. the other *A Little Rose's Friends*, a book of country joys and gentilities, by Miss A. Whitlaw.

—Mr. George M. Towle, well known as a journalist and essayist, is editing the late Peter Harvey's *Memoirs of Daniel Webster*, which will be published at an early day by Little, Brown & Co.

—The *Literary Correspondence of Grimm and Diderot*, with annotations by Maurice Tourneux, embracing 10 volumes, will be added to the Garnier Frères edition of Diderot's complete works.

—The only book written by the late Thomas J. Mumford, editor of the *Christian Register*, and well known for his skill in paragraphing, was the life of his intimate friend, the celebrated Samuel J. May.

—Prof. Sidney Colvin will contribute to the September number of the *Nineteenth Century* a reply to Sir Gilbert Scott's attempted defense of "Restoration," which appeared in *Macmillan's Magazine* for July.

—The *Atlas Essays*, recently collected from the *International Review*, received their rather unusual name from the fact that they were contributed by eminent writers in both hemispheres to that periodical.

—Henry Holt & Co. are fortunate in reproducing the three most weighty books of the year. They are about to add Mr. J. C. McCOSH's *Egypt* to their European series of nation-histories, of which Wallace's *Russia* and Col. Baker's *Turkey* were the first issues.

—Mr. Thomas Whittaker, No. 2 Bible-house, will issue two volumes by Dr. John Cotton Smith in September. One is a series of sermons on critical points in Church questions; the other is the admirable series of lectures delivered in the Church of the Ascension last December.

—Senator Bayard's address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard University, June 28, on *Unwritten Law*, has been republished in pamphlet form by A. Williams & Co., Boston, and is one of the few Commencement utterances which scholars and citizens desire to file away for future reference. It made a profound impression at Cambridge, and reads well in print.

—Lockwood, Brooks & Co. have in press a new and cheaper edition of *Hudson's Edition of Shakespeare's Plays*, in 11 volumes. Other volumes to be issued by the same house are *Real Boys and Girls*, by Mary C. Bartlett; *One Happy Winter*, by Mr. S. S. Robbins; *All Round a Palette*, by Mrs. Lizzie W. Champney; and a *New Version of Mother Goose*, by Alice Parkman.

—The methods of composition among authors are always characteristic, and Berthold Auerbach is no exception. His is accustomed to dictate each new creation to a short-hand writer, but he never allows the first draft to go to press. He weeds out all superfluities in the original stenographic edition of his story, and more than half the matter is frequently pruned away. The final copy delivered to the printer is in Auerbach's own handwriting from beginning to end.

—Estes & Lauriat are embarking heavily in Continental fiction. They have just received from from Mr. Hooper the advance sheets of Daudet's *The Nabob*, which will appear in Boston prior to its publication in Paris, and are about to issue *Twelve Scraps of Paper*, by the late F. W. Hackländer, felicitously called the German Dickens. Another charming book by Alphonse Daudet, *The Little Good-for-Nothing*, is announced by them. They have also purchased the English plates of B. R. Haydon's *Correspondence and Table-Talk*, and will bring out the work during the coming season.

—The most important work issued by Carter & Brothers is the eighth volume of *D'Aubigné's History of the Reformation in the Time of Calvin*. This completes a work which stands high for its power of rapid, animated, yet clear and distinct, historical narrative, and which now covers the whole field of the Continental Reformation. Among Carter & Brothers' forthcoming books for children are *A Life of Christ for the Young*, by Rev. Dr. Macduff, author of *The Footsteps of St. Paul*, with 16 illustrations; *Blackberry Jam*, by the author of the *Bessie Books*; *Moore's Forge*, by the author of *Win and Wear*, and *Jack O'Lantern*, by a new writer.

—It is too late to say anything in praise of Dr. Farrer's *Life of Christ*, but the illustrated edition, to be published in 32 parts, 12 of which have already appeared, has merits that will be generally appreciated by the religious public. As much may be done by pencil as by pen toward illustrating the scenes described in the Gospel, and it may be truly said that the geography, the historic sites, the peculiar customs and usages of the East, the things one most wishes to see with his own eyes, have never been better represented or more accurately given than they have been reproduced in Cassell, Petter & Galpin's edition of Canon Farrar's popular work. E. P. Dutton & Co. of this City, are agents for it.

—It is welcome news to the lovers of pure literature that Dr. Shairp's book *On the Poetic Interpretation of Nature* is to be republished by H. O. Houghton & Co., at the Riverside press. It is an attempt to grapple with the question, What are to be the future relations between poetry and science? The *Athenæum* recently devoted nearly 10 columns to a favorable review of the work, and the *Spectator* says, "We heartily commend it to our readers," and "can promise a fresh pleasure on almost every page, while underlying the whole is the thought Tennyson has so well rendered:

'God is Law, say the wise, O soul! and let us rejoice,
For if He thunders by law, the thunder is yet His voice!'"

—The National Temperance Society has in press, and will publish in September, a book entitled *Alcohol and the State*, by Hon. Robert C. Pitman, Associate Justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts. Its special point is that it will treat concisely and ably what the State loses in various ways through alcohol, and what the duty and proper function of the State is concerning it. The same society has just issued, through J. N. Stearns, No. 58 Reade-street, a new and revised edition of the *Liquor Laws of the United States*, containing their text in full, and including the Prohibitory law of Maine, the Nuisance and Civil Damage law of Vermont, the Local Option law of Kentucky, the Regulations of Dram-shops in Arkansas, and all the Liquor laws of New-Jersey and New-York.

—Early in September J. R. Osgood & Co. will publish *Household Education*, by Harriet Martineau; *One Year Abroad*, by Miss Howard, whose *One Summer* is now winning a European reputation, and new editions of John James Piatt's *Western Windows and Landmarks and Other Poems*—volumes which have been very kindly received in this country and in England. They have just issued volumes on *Switzerland and Austria* in the "Poems of Places," and a pungent and timely little book, *Trope Baited with Orphan*, in which Mr. Elizur Wright, who has the reputation of knowing more than any other living man about life insurance, brings together his recent contributions to a Western paper on this subject. He says this he has been extensively used in years past as a stool-pigeon, when his attention was more directed to the value of the bait than to the inconveniences of the trap, and that he has now undertaken the penitential labor of letting the public know what in his judgment is the matter with life insurance. No more handy or trustworthy book on this subject has yet been written.

—The reissue in popular form of the English works of Lord Bacon by Hurd & Houghton is hardly equal in binding, though quite equal in paper, type, and printing, to their reissue of the British poets, as represented by Wordsworth, but it has that scholarly neatness and chaste simplicity which is always characteristic of the Riverside Press. The idea of combining the contents of 15 volumes in two, by omitting the Latin translations and much irrelevant and obsolete matter which only enthusiastic students care for, was a happy one. Here, within two volumes, each of nearly 1,000 pages, you have all of Bacon which most students ever care to read, and $5 will put in your hands what could only heretofore be obtained for about $30. That this great reduction will immensely increase the sale of his writings may be reasonably expected, but the most desirable thing is that you have here the full advantage of the introductions and foot-notes with which Spedding, Ellis, and Heath enriched the only edition of Bacon which has ever been exhaustive, authentic, and authoritative. Each volume has a complete index; the writings are arranged according to subject matter; and everything of Bacon's which is good for anything near the close of the nineteenth century is here faithfully reproduced. In bringing out this really elegant and scholarly edition of an author who has kept his literary fame as bright as when it was first won down through three centuries, and in furnishing it with the critical apparatus of three of the best English scholars of our time, the publishers have done a service to literary men and scholars which can hardly be estimated. It puts a great author like the hands of those who most desire to read him, and delights the realm of solid literature.

AN INTERESTING BOOK.

THE EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT AT THE CENTENNIAL—THE FRENCH COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

All who had official relations with the Educational Department of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia last year were greatly impressed with the thoroughness with which the French Commission, presided over by M. F. Buisson, investigated everything illustrating the American public school system. M. Buisson was the French Educational Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition in 1873, and his views and observations thereon fill a splendid folio volume of 352 pages. His report on the American educational exhibit will be even more elaborate and minute. I have been favored by the author with advance sheets of part of his separate report on American grammar schools, which will fill several hundred good-sized 16mo pages.

In order to give the best idea of American schools and school children, this indefatigable Commissioner prints scores of pages of American public school pupils' "compositions," translated into French. Thus, there is a letter from Nellie S., aged 11, of Dayton, Ohio, to a friend; another from Edward M., aged 17, of Perrineville, N. J., to a cousin, (giving an account of his progress in his studies, &c.;) from Ida C., aged 13, of Harvard Grammar School, to a friend; an ambitious epistle from W. Burr, E. S., aged 14, of Glendale, N. J., to President Grant. Then follows a series of specimen styles of compositions, opening with an amusing and life-like description of a girl's first experience at housekeeping, written by Ella L., aged 13, of Bergen County, N. J.; another on the same subject, (of housekeeping,) by Mary L., aged 14, of Avondale, Ohio; several more illustrating the domestic life of young people, as observed by Carrie G., aged 15, of Middlesex County, N. J.; Sarah F., aged 13, of Cumberland County, N. J.; Mary K., aged 13, of York Penn.; Amanda M., aged 14, of Burlington County, N. J. Several on Fashion, by Mattie B., aged 14, of Newport, R. I., (where she now has abundant material for such an essay;) by Ettie W., aged 16, of the same place, and by George K., aged 15, also of the same place. Next follow a number of "compositions," for the most part very brief, wherein the pupils describe, in their own way, their several schools. Frank M., aged 10, of Cincinnati; Ernest B., aged 13, of Rochelle, Ill.; Evaline S., aged 11, of Dubuque, Iowa; Mary G., aged 13, (giving a vivid picture of the externals and the internal economy of Sweetman's Lane School, Monmouth County, N. J.;) Agnes E., aged 15, of Dey-Street School, Fitchburg, Mass.; Mary D., aged 13, of York, Penn.; Julia K., aged 12, of McDonough School, New-Orleans; Ella C., aged 12, of Webster School, New-Orleans; Francis S., aged 12, of Milwaukee, Wis.; Rosa R., aged 14, of the same place, and John L., aged 18, of Leiperville, Delaware County, Penn., contribute essays of this sort, those from Milwaukee describing that Amer can institution a "school picnic."

It is not easy to imagine a better way to give a life-like view of American schools and school children than that taken by the distinguished French Commissioner. The schools are described by the scholars themselves, who, moreover, give vivid pictures of American home-life, far better than any stranger could produce. The selections appear to have been made to this end—to let the American school children describe themselves and their surroundings in their own way. The student of social science will be interested in noting what an accomplished foreigner regards as characteristic features of American life within the limited observation of pupils attending public schools. To me it seems that the compositions he has reproduced are fairly representative productions, in ability and style, of pupils of the age of the young authors quoted. The translations of certain American terms are amusing, and the "potato bug" and "log cabin" are scarcely recognizable in their French dress.

Buisson's report is certain to be the most elaborate that will be produced on the Centennial educational exhibit. Would it not be well for the United States Bureau of Education to print an English translation of at least the author's observations? It is to be hoped, too, that this work will stimulate us to make a creditable educational exhibit at the Paris Exposition next year, to confirm all the good things that M. Buisson has said of our American school system. Will not THE TIMES lend its powerful aid to this cause?

Mrs. NELSON.

PATERSON, N. J., Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1877.

AN HONEST FEMALE PEDDLER.

The New-Milford (Conn.) *Hay* tells this astonishing story: "A few weeks ago an elderly lady traveled through Parklane, and other portions of this town, selling a cement which she recommended very highly. Last week she came again, went to all the families to whom she had sold the article, gave them back the money she had received from them, and then requested the return of the cement she had sold. This course surprised some of the purchasers, and their inquiry as to the object was met by the old lady told them that the article had been warmly recommended to her, that she had bought a bottle of it and had found that it would do all that was claimed for it, so she ordered a quantity of it to sell. She had disposed of quite a lot of it, when she discovered that she had been badly cheated—that the cement was worthless. So she hurried around to all who had purchased of her, told them the facts, and paid them back their money. When it is remembered that the lady is poor, that she is well along in years, that she had no means of traveling except by walking, that she lives as far away as Kent, and that she had walked all the way between that place and New-Milford to save others from loss, we have an exhibition of honesty that is truly refreshing."

SLIPPERY PETS.

The following is from the Boston *Globe*: "There is a curious case at Rockport of the singular attachment sometimes instituted between man and the lower animals. A Mr. Hale has been for a long time accustomed to throw bits of food for some eels in a little brook that runs along the back of his lot. Latterly he observed that they seemed to be waiting for his visit. Last week, when he called, they were induced to eat food directly from his hand. Then they learned to play and fondle about his fingers laid in the water, and enjoyed his caresses. More recently the largest one of the four, a monstrous fellow over two feet long and very large around, allows Mr. Hale to take him entirely out of the water, slide him about freely from hand to hand, apparently enjoying the novel gymnastics. When Mr. Hale goes to the brook he calls them with a peculiar whistle, and they soon come rushing briskly from down stream. Not long ago he brought them his usual lunch of fish and mackerel, when only the large one came. The eel waited a few moments, then turned down stream, and soon came back, bringing his tardy family to supper."

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.
39—St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance vs. O'Connell.
43—Barney vs. Durfee.
60—Marine Bank vs. Bode.
61—Jeremiah vs. Calvin, Surrogate.
63—Sheldon Hat Blocking Co. vs. E. Hat Blocking Co.
75—Noe vs. Noe.
83—Platt vs. Platt.
84—Meriden Malleable Iron Co. vs. Bandmann.
86—Thomas vs. Jewett, Receiver, &c.
89—Alley vs. Irving National Bank.
90—Merkle vs. Irving National Bank.
96—Carney vs. Sturges.
106—The Mayor vs. King, Nos. 1 and 2.

Nos.
114—Angell vs. Bond.
136—McVitty vs. Lustig.
137—Abraham vs. Mechanics Cemetery Ass'n.
149—Devlin vs. Knapp.
168—Beach vs. The Mayor.
188—Fisk vs. Adriatic Fire Insurance Co.
217—Moore vs. Richards.
221—Laffin & Rand Powder Co. vs. McAndrew.
230—Spears vs. The Mayor, &c.
247—Butler vs. Sanchez.
249—Master of the Leather Manufacturing Co.
250—Wood vs. Smith.
252—Beckel vs. Mittnacht.
254—Hooper vs. Fowler.
48—Buckstein vs. Leidesdorff.
255—Van Dyke vs. Patterson.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL-TERM—PART I.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.
1602—La Count vs. Jones.
1474—Tyler vs. Williams et al.
1501—Ryan vs. Donnelly.
1540—Jenth vs. Ritter.
735½—West vs. Lynch.
1626—Lane vs. Taylor.
1607—Fellah vs. Freund et al.
1681—Kelley vs. Roepke.

Nos.
1669—Darnall vs. Jones.
1683—Rasmers et al. vs. Entrup.
1664—Fabian vs. Seymour.
1685—White et al. vs. Fairchild et al.
1666—Lane vs. Taylor.
1688—Walsh vs. Campbell.
1670—Palocio et al vs. Dorfman.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Ahaz, C. J.

Nos.
3958—Smith vs. Levy.
3415—Noonan vs. Donohoe.
2437—Baier vs. Saeger.
1007—Leonhardt et al vs. Ohler.
1628—Kennedy vs. Mchesney.
3543—Herron vs. Rasmussen.
1125½—Hartman vs. Koster.
1524—O'Hara vs. Weld.
1522—Lowitz vs. Krumsiek.

Nos.
1500½—Enright et al. vs. Hayes et al.
2127—Dolman vs. Grain Steaming Co. vs. Shay.
1569—Van Dorsen vs. Lewis.
435½—Paley vs. Fleming.
1320½—Mayer vs. Schneider.
870½—Mason vs. Oppenheimer.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sinnott, J.

Nos.
1626—Zweig vs. Schneider.
1651—Dillon vs. Gallagher.
1657—Cohn vs. Albert.
1680—McPherson vs. Harris et al.
2258—Sproate vs. Cevmez.
1138—Bates et al. vs. Ellis.
2410—Fuentes vs. Allien.
1671—Cohn vs. Perkins.
1672—Herbert et al. vs. Ramsey Lamp Co.

Nos.
1673—Gordon vs. Cassidy.
1674—Laferty vs. Keegan.
1675—Wiltsek vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
1676—Thompson vs. Daly et al.
1677—Pegg vs. Schneider.
1678—Frazier et al. vs. Sturges.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Oscar D. Petersen, felonious assault and battery.
Patrick Brown, felonious assault and battery.
Albert Tesch, burglary.
Charles M. Jobson, burglary.
Nellie Flemings, burglary.
Henry Young and Michael Kelly, burglary.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Nicholas Lonz and Henry Scheffgen, felonious assault and battery.
John Warren, felonious assault and battery.
Edward O'Neil, burglary.
John Cohn, burglary.
Daniel J. Mullen, grand larceny.
Edward M. Thorp, grand larceny.
Thomas Holland and Michael Molesser, grand larceny.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 8.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$6,000 Ohio & M. 2d	50¼	400	Mich. Central	90	
50 Phenix Bank	101	200	do.	89⅞	
100 Del. & Hud.	85	300	Lake Shore	64⅝	
800 West. Union	84⅜	200	do.	64⅝	
100 do.	84⅜	200	Pittsburg	93	
300 do.	84⅜	100	North-western	34⅞	
100 do.	84⅜	100	do.	34⅞	
800 do.	84¼	200	do.	35	
100 do.	84⅜	100	do.	35⅛	
100 do.	84⅜	300	St. Paul pf.	67⅛	
100 do.	84¼	100	do.	67⅜	
75 Amer. Ex.	54⅜	100	Wab. R. Rec.	12⅝	
125 do.	55	100	D., L. & W.	97¼	
20 U. S. Express	48½	600	do.	97¼	
200 Pacific Mail	24¾	100	do.	97¼	
200 do.	24⅞	100	do.	97¼	
100 Erie Railway	13⅜	100	Mor. & Es.	80¼	
200 North-west. pf.	63⅜				

MONDAY, Sept. 10—A. M.

The statement of the associated banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, may be considered as a favorable exhibit. The remittances to the interior are reflected in a loss of $2,826,700 in the legal tender average, which, however, is offset by the large gain of $3,931,500 in specie. The other changes are an increase of $1,123,400 in deposits, $185,100 in circulation, and $142,100 in loans. The movement for the week results in an increase of $823,950 in surplus reserve, and the banks now hold $12,621,975 in excess of legal requirements.

The following shows the condition of the City banks this week, compared with the previous statement, and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Sept. 1.	Sept. 8.	Sept. 9, 1876.
Loans	$243,778,700	$243,920,800	$258,431,100
Specie	16,030,100	19,961,600	22,778,400
L. Ten.	48,130,600	45,303,900	37,529,000
Deposits	209,450,700	210,573,100	231,069,500
Circu'n.	15,383,300	15,568,400	14,371,200

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie	$16,030,100	$19,961,600	Inc. $3,931,500
Legal Ten'rs	48,130,600	45,303,900	Dec. 2,826,700
Total reserve	$64,160,700	$65,265,500	Inc. $1,104,800
Reserve r'qu'd against dep'sits	52,362,675	52,643,525	
Excess of reserve above legal r'q'r'mts	11,798,025	12,621,975	Inc. 823,950

The withdrawal of legal tenders from the centre to assist the movement of the crops to the sea-board continues to be reflected in the hardening of rates for money. Nevertheless, there has been no sign of stringency, the higher rates bringing out invariably abundant offerings of capital. Judging from present indications, it seems safe to presume that the Fall demand, unprecedentedly large as it promises to be, will be met without taxing too severely the resources of the banks. Borrowers on call supplied their requirements at 2½@3 ₱ cent. on pledge of Government collaterals, and stock borrowers at 4@5 ₱ cent., with exceptional transactions at 6@7. In the discount market the ruling rates were 5½@7 ₱ cent. for prime names.

The foreign advices reported some heavy withdrawals of bullion from the Bank of England during the week, a considerable portion of which was for shipment to this country. The bank rate of discount remains unchanged at 3 ₱ cent. Consols and United States bonds were steady, and American railway shares in the London market strong and higher.

The Sterling Exchange market was heavy and lower early in the week, the demand having been very light. Rates were reduced from $4 83½ and $4 86½ to $4 82½ and $4 85½. The supply of bills, however, was subsequently decreased by purchases to cover short sales made some time since and maturing last week. The market accordingly became firm, and the decline in rates was recovered. A good supply of commercial bills is steadily making, and with the movement of the cotton crop likely to begin next month it is confidently expected that low rates will prevail for some time to come.

The Gold speculation was heavy, and the price had a downward tendency. On Wednesday sales were made as low as 103¼, the lowest quotation since May 20, 1862. The decline was due to the large outflow of coin from the Treasury for interest, to the receipts of Gold from abroad, and to the weakness of exchange. After a recovery to 103⅝, the quotation settled back to 103⅜, at which the closing transactions were effected. The highest price of the week was 103⅞, the market having opened at that figure on Monday. The Gold loan market was easy, and holders generally paid 1@2 ₱ cent. to have balances carried.

Government bonds declined ¼ to 1 ₱ cent., and subsequently improved slightly, the market having been influenced chiefly by the course of gold. The transactions were pretty large, with the principal business in 1867s, 10-40s, 5s of 1881, and 4½s of 1891. Railroad mortgages were less active than last week. The high-priced issues were firm and prices were well maintained, but the general list was irregular. Canada Southern Firsts advanced about 2 ₱ cent., while Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Firsts showed a corresponding decline. Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated rose from 33 to 38, and reacted to 37. Chesapeake and Ohio Firsts advanced 2½ ₱ cent. American Dock Improvement Company 7s rose from 45½ to 51, and afterward sold at 50. Hannibal and St. Joseph convertibles fluctuated between 84⅜ and 86½, and closed at 85½. Ohio and Mississippi Seconds advanced from 50 to 51⅜, and later lost the improvement. Do. consolidated and Sinking Funds advanced 2@3 ₱ cent. State bonds were quiet, the only feature of importance having been a decline in District Columbia 3.65s from 76 to 74. Louisiana Consols ranged between 78⅜ and 79. Missouris and Tennessees were steady.

The stock market continues to be characterized by a very strong tone, and the confidence of the prominent speculators, who are operating on the bull side of the account for a higher range of prices in the near future, seems to have suffered no abatement. Naturally prices reacted under occasional realizations to secure profits; but each decline invariably brought in good buyers, whose purchases restored confidence to speculation. The coal shares were conspicuous in the upward movement, being favorably affected by the steady advance in the price of coal. The Western railroad shares were also strong on the reports of an advance in freight rates and the largely increased business of all the grain-carrying roads. Western Union was very firmly held and advanced, the prospect of the declaration of a stock dividend causing a brisk demand for the shares. In the final dealings the general market was firm, and exhibited an improving tendency.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Sept. 9/76.
American Gold	104	103¼	110⅜
U. S. 5's, 1881, coup.	108	107¾	115⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coup.	108	107⅝	116⅞
New-York Central	104⅛	101⅝	106
Rock Island	102¾	100⅜	105
Pacific Mail	25⅜	24⅝	20½
Milwaukee & St. Paul	33⅛	30⅞	31⅝
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	68⅞	66¾	61¼
Lake Shore	68⅞	63⅜	51⅜
Chicago and North-western	35¼	32¾	37⅜
Chicago & North-west. pf.	64¾	61⅞	61⅜
Western Union	70⅞	69⅝	70¼
Union Pacific	70⅞	68⅝	62¼
Del. Lack. & Western	60	49⅞	78⅝
New-Jersey Central	19¾	18¾	33¾

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 10, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Pink Dominos.—Mr. Charles F. Coghlan, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Mrs. Agnes Booth, Miss Dietz.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Oxygen.—Miss Lydia Thompson and Company.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Dark City.—Mr. F. Hardenbergh, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Ada Dyas.

PARK THEATRE.—The Crushed Tragedian.—Mr. E. A. Sothern.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Under the Willows.—Mr. E. F. Thorne, Mrs. Waller.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Wild Flowers of Mexico.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—Burlesque, Minstrelsy, &c.—Messrs. Charles Backus, J. Robinson, Cool White, Dave Reed.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, George Knight.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau reports for to-day in the Middle States south-east winds, stationary or higher temperature, clear followed by cloudy weather, and falling barometer.

The movement on Plevna which began on Thursday evening by a heavy cannonade seems to have been conducted with vigor and skill, and to have been measurably successful. The heights to the south of the town have been occupied, and the village of Uschitza was also seized, with a loss to the Russians of some 500 men. The right and centre were reported on Saturday evening to be within 1,200 or 1,400 yards of the Turkish fortifications, and a general attack was to have been made yesterday, with what result may possibly be known in our later editions. The movements of the Russians are in marked contrast with those which were made before the recent check, and show that the lessons of that unfortunate affair have not been wasted. It is evident that the Generals of the Czar are determined to make the very best use possible of the brief interval of good weather which they can now count upon.

The accounts which our correspondents from Shumla and Varna have lately been sending us of the atrocities committed by the irregular troops of both Armies, and by the Bulgarians, will enable our readers to understand how terrible a thing war is between two such nations as the Turks and the Russians and their allies. These outrages have gone so far on one side and on the other that one can hardly escape the conviction that they are in great part the result of a deliberate system. The Russians are embarked in a crusade for the professed object of protecting their "fellow-Christians" from the horrors of Turkish rule. Turkey, on the other hand, is protesting that the Russians are as bad as the Turks ever were represented to be. So the Russians let loose the Cossacks of the Don and the Bulgarians, and the Turks set on the Circassians and the Bashi-Bazouks, each power confident that one crop of murder and outrage will produce another. And the European Governments look on philosophically, reasoning that it is of no use to stop the combatants until exhaustion has come to one or both of them, and a conclusion is arrived at which will be a final one.

A portion of the Democrats in Connecticut are objecting to the recently enacted law securing minority representation in town boards as unconstitutional. We do not know the full merits of the question, but the law is very clearly explained and defended by the Hartford *Evening Post*, and it looks as if the objections were more to the operation of the law than to its constitutionality. The experiment is an interesting one, and it would be a serious misfortune for the State to have it broken down by a mere technicality—which at best is all the Democratic argument produces. It is a curious fact that, while the Democracy includes a good many men with sense and honesty enough to favor radical reforms in our cumbrous governmental machinery, the organization of the party is almost always in opposition to such reforms. A conspicuous instance is the case of the constitutional amendments with reference to municipal government in our State. These were devised by a mixed commission appointed by a Democratic Governor; but they have received the steady hostility of the Democratic politicians, and if the next Legislature should be Democratic, in even one branch, the people would be refused an opportunity to vote on them.

Our readers will find in our columns this morning a detailed account of the supplementary programme for various matches at Creedmoor this week. Apart from the international contest which will take place on Thursday and Friday, there are numerous minor events in which the lovers of the art of rifle-shooting will take much interest, and which will attract many visitors. But public interest naturally centres on the match between the British and American teams. This is the first opportunity which has been offered for an exhaustive test of the skill of the marksmen of each people. The British team has been carefully selected, and, although there have necessarily been some obstacles in their way which the Americans do not have to meet, it is not unfair to say that it is a representative team in the fullest sense. Probably the practice-shooting is, on the whole, a more complete test of the merits of the teams than the shooting on Thursday and Friday will be, because whatever accidents may attend one or two days' efforts are equalized in a number of days. We give this morning a table which shows the average of the practice of each team on each of six days, and also the attainment of each man on each of these days. By this table the American team is slightly ahead. But it is evident that the struggle on Thursday and Friday will be a very close one.

Doubtless the question is often asked, of what practical use are contests at long range such as that in which the riflemen of Great Britain and America are about to engage? The answer is very simple. In the first place it stimulates the zeal for good marksmanship at long distances, which is a by no means unimportant matter in practical warfare. But, more important than this, it serves to keep up the interest in marksmanship generally, and induce our militiamen to practice faithfully and patiently at the shorter ranges. It is not a pleasant thought, but it is an unavoidable one, that the training of our citizens in hitting a given mark at from 200 to 500 yards is valuable chiefly as a means of perfecting them in the actual work of battle. So long as the world settles its quarrels by force, the people which has the largest number of men willing to drill themselves in markmanship is, other things being equal, the safest. And we may add that the more valuable the institutions of a country are, the more completely they tend to preserve order and liberty and equal rights, the more essential it is that they should have a thoroughly good fighting force to sustain them. It is not likely that the two nations represented this week at Creedmoor will ever be matched against each other in war; but it is as well that their mutual rivalry shall help each one to defend its own peculiar and precious institutions.

In Philadelphia it seems that the henchmen of the Camerons, father and son, are not distinguished by a desire to obey the President's order to office-holders to abstain from political management. Indeed, they appear to think the order as perfunctory and accommodating as it seems to Mr. Cornell himself. Our dispatches say that during the past week there have been two cases of conspicuous disobedience of the order in connection with the nominating conventions. Next to the Conkling faction in this State, we do not know any better set of men for the President to prove his sincerity upon than the Cameron faction in Pennsylvania. The order issued by Mr. Hayes was not a marvel of sagacity; but it has been issued, and there can be no question about the absolute necessity of enforcing it firmly and fairly. And it will be a great deal better to do this against powerful partisans than against obscure officials with no special influence or connection.

THE BANKERS AND RESUMPTION.

It must be admitted that the Bankers' Association has not hitherto exercised the practical influence to which it would seem to be entitled by the financial and social standing of its membership. Neither public opinion nor the course of legislation has been visibly affected by its proceedings. The explanation may perhaps be found in the too common tendency of American organizations to expend their energies in talk, and to allow the management to pass into the hands of those who talk most glibly. We have just seen this tendency illustrated at the Free Trade Convention in Saratoga. A few officious persons who carry no weight in the industrial or commercial world, are allowed to figure as the exponents of the opinions and purposes of the gathering. The influential business men who happened to be present—if any such were present—are ingeniously kept out of sight; and the convention is only known as a weak contrivance for trotting a few word-spinners into public view. The Bankers' Association has not fallen into this blunder in the same ludicrous degree, but it, too, has limited the tangible evidence of its vitality to a yearly convention which has uniformly been distinguished by a great deal of speech-making and very little useful work. Theory has preponderated over practice, and the legitimate power which belongs to an aggregation of banking capital and experience has been wasted. There are some obvious reasons why the approaching meeting in this City should be conducted by wiser heads and with different results.

The country is in a condition which as regards its finances may be described as critical. At any rate its financial condition is uncertain, and uncertainty in finance always justifies apprehension. We are, in one respect, in the last stage of the system which grew out of the war, and the question which overrides all others is, whether the next fifteen months shall witness the consummation of measures essential to resumption or whether, on one pretext or another, that result shall be deferred or effected under conditions not favorable to its permanence. Prudence requires a recognition of the fact that forces are at work that tend to postpone resumption by a change in the law or by the multiplication of obstacles in the path of the Government. If the opposition were always as outspoken as that which resists resumption altogether, and would prolong the inconvertibility of the currency indefinitely, the danger would be comparatively slight. The nation's common sense might be relied upon to counteract the efforts of demagogues. The real sources of uneasiness are the vague fears which from the outset have been an impediment to the only really effective method of hastening the establishment of a sound monetary system. The same ill-informed dread of contraction which cried out for Congressional interference when the first step was taken still prevails to a considerable extent, and speculative influences adroitly use the feeling for the attainment of their own ends. That we are so near the point at which the greenback will become equal to gold is a circumstance attributable less to the sagacity of the Treasury or the self-denial of the people than to the existence of a state of things not otherwise satisfactory. Whatever contraction has been effected has been unfelt simply because depression and distrust have destroyed the legitimate demand for money. At the same time, the course of trade has so affected the gold market, that the premium has all but disappeared. Having got so far, it might be supposed that the final step would be sure and easy. But unfortunately the Treasury has neglected or misused its opportunities. It is in arrears with the work of preparation for resumption. It has more to do within the next fifteen months than it has done during the period since the passage of the Resumption act. It must add largely to its stock of gold and to the amount of greenbacks withdrawn from circulation.

Whether Mr. Sherman's method of procedure will insure the realization of these objects, is only one of several questions that have to be answered. His professed confidence upon the subject, as limited by his sphere of action, would be more reassuring if he had been more frank in the exposition of his plans and more consistent in their prosecution. We have to consider, however, not only whether the Secretary can reach resumption by a persistent application of the power intrusted to him, but whether the exercise of this power in the manner he contemplates will or will not operate detrimentally upon trade. If this question could be answered affirmatively by the recognized representatives of the national banks, the main cause of uneasiness among business men would be removed. The position of affairs in Wall-street does not contribute to their happiness. They see that prices of stocks have been forced upward unnaturally by speculators whose operations the cheapness of money has facilitated; and there is a reasonable fear of trouble when the genuine requirements of trade press more heavily upon the resources of the banks.

Here, then, is a matter to which the members of the Bankers' Association should direct their attention with the twofold purpose of strengthening or, if need be, correcting the action of the Treasury, and as far as possible allaying the apprehensions of traders throughout the country. The semi-official programme of the proceedings of the convention which has found its way into print refers repeatedly to "Secretary Sherman's plan." The association will confer a public service if it will expound this plan coherently from the Secretary's point of view and also from the business point of view as understood by the bankers. They of all men should be best able to comprehend the working of Mr. Sherman's measures in relation to the resources and policy of the banks and the probable demands upon them. Something undoubtedly depends upon events. As affairs now look, it would not be wise to be very positive about anything. But the bankers should see as far as most people into the contingencies of the immediate future, and they should be able to speak to the Secretary of the Treasury with a precision and an authority which even he must respect. One object of all sincere friends of resumption is to rest contented with the law as it stands. They know the risk that attaches to any tinkering with the law in Congress, and they are anxious to have it so administered as not to provoke a popular call for interference. Hence the desirableness of a thorough understanding between the bankers and the Treasury, partly in order that the banks may be enabled to contribute their quota to the task of preparing for resumption, partly to correct the mischief occasioned by the reticence of the Secretary and the doubts that prevail in business circles as to the effect of his action upon the improving interests of trade.

THE WEEK'S SUMMARY OF THE WAR.

The leading event of the past week has been the capture of Lovatz, which, in its economy of life, and substitution of skillful manœuvring for the reckless hurling of troops against an intrenched position, contrasts very favorably with the useless butchery of Plevna. With barely one-seventh of the loss incurred during the latter conflict, the Russians have achieved their most important success since the passage of the Balkan—a result, however, due in some measure to the unskillful firing of the Turkish infantry. The failure of the Turkish attempt to retake it two days later was virtually a foregone conclusion, thanks to the superior strength of the Russians; and while the net was thus closing around the doomed army to the south, the assailants on the north were equally active. The sudden transfer of the Russian headquarters from Gorni-Studen, near Biela, to Bulgareni, barely twenty miles north-east of Plevna itself, betokened a third assault upon the contested town. That assault, according to Saturday's telegram from Constantinople, commenced on Friday morning; and the hasty retreat upon Plevna of the Turkish reconnoitring party which showed itself near Poredin on Thursday afternoon proves that this time, at least, the Russians have not erred on the side of inadequate numbers.

While the Russian right has been laboring successfully to free itself from the presence of the enemy, the left has been less fortunate. Mehemet Ali has displayed his usual vigor in following up his victory at Karassan, on the 30th, by crossing the Black (Kara) Lom, gaining a second victory at Kazelevo, and making a rapid march in the direction of Oberteni, where his advance guard is now said to be encamped. This is a bold, and, from one point of view, an advantageous, movement. Planted at Oberteni, on the high-road from Rustchuk to Biela, and barely eight miles from the latter, he can threaten the Russian position there, as well as the lines of communication with the Danube; while in his rear lies the strong fortress of Rustchuk, which, with its 170 guns and 26,000 men, can either aid him to achieve victory or afford him a safe asylum in case of defeat. But it is hardly credible that the Russians, possessing the advantage of superior numbers and a strong position, should permit him to molest their communications with impunity; and it must not be forgotten that this northward movement draws him further and further away from Tirnova, which, weakened as it is by the dispatch of reinforcements to Plevna and the Schipka Pass, has now become the most vulnerable point of the whole Russian line.

The repulse of the recent sortie from Widdin by the Roumanian troops stationed at Kalafat has been hailed with enthusiasm by their countrymen, who are likewise not a little elated at the appointment of their reigning sovereign, Prince Charles, to the chief command of the Army of Pleva. The latter measure appears to have been anything but equally palatable to the Russian troops, who are said to have exhibited marked and not unnatural discontent at finding themselves placed under the orders of an almost untried General and a foreigner to boot; but it is probable that this selection is merely a matter of form, designed as a concession to Roumanian vanity, and that the springs of the campaign will be secretly moved by some veteran native commander.

The Schipka Pass, which has resounded so long with the din of the fiercest struggle of the war, is now quiet enough. A few battalions of Egyptian infantry still hover threateningly around its southern entrance, but Suleiman Pasha himself is at Kasanlik, striving to reorganize his shattered forces. For the present, the attempts of "the hero of Montenegro" to force his way across the Balkan are definitively at an end; but the losses caused by his obstinacy have excited against him in Constantinople a degree of irritation which, if not appeased by some redeeming success on his part, bids fair to send him, ere long, to keep company with Abdul Kerim and Redif Pasha in their island of exile.

Of the minor operations of the war the latest reports are somewhat meagre, though by no means without interest. The strength of Montenegro would seem to be by no means so thoroughly "broken" as the Turkish official reports assert it to be, judging from the fact that the newly-arrived troops from Bagdad, 35,000 strong, have just been ordered off *en masse* to Niesics. It is reported that the Servian Militia have received orders to be ready for service by Thursday, the 13th; but this farce has been played too often to merit any confidence until followed by some decisive action, experience having shown that Servia's "instant co-operation" is of the same class with the "impromptu" which took its author a year to compose. Hobart Pasha's threatening demonstration against the Russian ports in the Black Sea appears to have ended in nothing, the latest report from that quarter being that "the new fortifications of Sebastopol would suffice, independently of the torpedoes in the harbor, to destroy any fleet which could be sent against them." In the midst of the present colossal struggle, it has an almost comic effect to see the little Principality of Bokhara, reduced nine years ago to a state of absolute vassalage by Gen. Kaufmann's conquest of Samarcand, bristling up in defiance of Russia, and threatening to arm against her "as the foe of the whole Mohammedan world." This savors of the old legend that the pigmies, finding Hercules asleep, surrounded him in battle array, vowing his death, but all the execution they did was merely to awake him, when the hero promptly tucked them all into his lion-skin and carried them off as a curiosity.

The resources of Russia are already sorely straitened by the enormous cost of the war; but she has at least the consolation of seeing that her adversary's difficulties are still greater than her own. Even the Turkish official estimates, which are notoriously untrustworthy, admit a deficit of 11,000,000 Turkish liras, or $49,500,000. But with all this there is no thought of yielding on either side; and the current reports of intended mediation by the combined influence of England and Austria are manifestly as baseless as the rumored compact between Italy and Germany. The vast accumulation of stores, firewood, and Winter clothing, the suspension of traffic on all the Roumanian railways to leave free passage for the coming reinforcements, and, above all, the construction of solid bridges and a military road practicable for artillery along the Schipka Pass, are signs which no one can misinterpret. For the time being, at least, the spirit of Russia is evidently that of the old Slavonian proverb, "In crossing a river it is worse to turn back than to go forward."

THE DEBT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The principal organ of the Louisiana Democracy recently drew an exceedingly dismal picture of the business situation at the North. Trade of all kinds was represented as being crippled almost beyond hope of recovery. All the large cities were declared to be absolutely bankrupt, and the speedy and absolute ruin of the whole section named was confidently predicted. In the same connection the organ referred to joined a number of other radical Southern papers in congratulating the people of the Cotton States upon their improved financial and commercial condition and "the bright future which is opening up before them." These congratulations were published side by side with an elaborate article written for the purpose of proving that several million dollars of the bonded debt of New-Orleans was illegal and should be repudiated. This is not the first intimation we have had that "the bright future before New-Orleans" was illuminated to a very great extent by the prospective repudiation of a very large portion of the city's debt. In common with their brethren in all parts of the South the mass of the people of Louisiana's capital have ever displayed a woeful lack of honorable instinct regarding State finances; and, encouraged by recent events in Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, they are now evidently preparing to throw off the greater part of the burden which they are in honor bound to carry.

The bonded debt of New-Orleans, according to official figures compiled and published by the proper authorities, amounts in round numbers to $22,000,000. Recently, however, an association known as the Real Estate and Tax-payers' Union has discovered that of this sum only about $8,000,000 is a legal debt. The remaining $14,000,000, being "founded on an issue of bonds made subsequent to the well-known act of 1852, in direct violation of that act and against the will of a majority of the people," are declared to be "clearly illegal." In attacking the validity of these bonds the friends of repudiation follow the well-worn track of their fellows in other parts of the South. They declare that the class of securities referred to was issued by corrupt Republican officials without any constitutional warrant; that they were smuggled through the Legislature by interested parties, and that while they were most of them ostensibly for public improvements, the people have in reality never been benefited by them. In regard to these and similar pleas, it can only be said that there is just truth enough in them to conceal a great mass of falsehood. It may be true that many of the acts authorizing the issue of the bonds which the dominant party in New-Orleans is trying to repudiate were passed by corrupt Legislatures, but it has never been satisfactorily proved that they are either illegal or unconstitutional. Many of them, it must also be stated, were passed long before the Republican Party of Louisiana was thought of.

Regarding these bonds and the city debt generally, an ingenious and carefully-worded pamphlet has recently been published by those who favor repudiation. Shorn of its many glittering generalities, this document may be regarded as a declaration on the part of a number of leading Democrats in Louisiana that an effort will shortly be made to repudiate between $13,000,000 and $18,000,000 of the debt of New-Orleans. The bonds to be so disposed of include a large number issued for the aid of railroads and other internal improvements during the period from 1854 to 1868. The great bulk of them, however, were authorized by the Legislatures that have convened since 1868. They include the securities issued in 1869 and the following years, to cover deficiencies in the tax levy and to provide for the support of the Metropolitan Police. A direct attack is particularly made at this class of bonds because the Police force, by a peculiar State law, was under the control of the Republican Governor of Louisiana, and never subject to the authority of Democratic city officials. It is worthy of note, in this connection, that the New-Orleans repudiators, unlike their brethren in Alabama, claim that they make their present demands not with any desire to shirk their plain duty as good citizens and honest men, that they are actuated solely by an ardent desire to pay all their legal debts, and that they wish simply to find out the exact amount of the score. To this end they intend to take the matter into the courts. Then, doubtless, some legislative action will be had, and so the future of the Democratic faithful of the Crescent City will continue to grow brighter, and a large company of deluded bondholders will again be called upon to bewail the loss of the money which they confided to the honor of the New-Orleans chivalry.

THE MORMON PROBLEM.

The burial of the Mormon "empire founder," as Brigham Young liked to be styled, brings us face to face with the question: What will become of Mormondom? Though the dead prophet was the head and front of his commonwealth, we see no ground for assuming that his death will be followed by the death of the Mormon Church. Setting aside for a moment the effect of applying external force to crush it, the future of Mormonism simply depends on the comparative strength which the disintegrating and the conservative forces will now develope; and the latter seem to us much the more potent.

The chief disintegrating elements are of two sorts—the one, ecclesiastical and social; the other, business-like or material. The former includes the personal jealousies, rivalries, and hates which have long existed in the Mormon commonwealth and will probably now become more violent, with the Presidency a bone of contention. Coupled with these are the doctrinal differences of opinion regarding church discipline, and the doubts of many regarding both the divine authority and the human expediency of the practice of polygamy. Though the fanatical allegiance of Mormondom to Brigham Young is of world-wide renown, his imperious sway made him many enemies, some of whom now protest against either John W. or Brigham, Jr., succeeding him. The whole sect of "Josephites," or strict followers of Joseph Smith, the "Original Jacobs" of Mormonism, discard Brigham's pet doctrine of polygamy, which was not one of the original features of Mormonism. Brigham once declared that the Josephites had "soured on Zion;" but their numbers and influence have steadily increased. Added to this as a cause of dissension in one particular (though of conservative strength in others) is the material prosperity of Utah. The Mormons who went out there a poor and persecuted sect now have vast vested interests, and some of them are rich. A part of the prosperous Mormons are likely to insist on yielding the objectionable features of Mormonism, and modifying Mormon exclusiveness, rather than risk a conflict that might cost them both their property and their lives.

These are disintegrating influences. But the conservative ones are, as we have said, more potent. In the first place, the demise of Brigham Young has long been provided for, and need no more demoralize Mormondom than the death of Pius IX. would demoralize the Catholic Church. Next month will occur the annual conference of the Church of Latter Day Saints, when the permanent succession will probably be determined, and meanwhile Taylor, the President of the Twelve Apostles, seems to be governing. Again, the Mormon commonwealth is one of the best-organized states known to history. As we have said, Brigham Young's chief ambition was to be an empire founder, and his executive capacity amounted to genius. The Mormons were from the first indoctrinated with the idea that Mormonism is a nationality, and that they constitute a religious race, precisely as the Jews do; hence, whether they ever reach Utah or not, the Mormons now scattered through the world (for there are, or lately were, flourishing missions in Great Britain and Ireland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Italy, and even the East Indies and Australia) look to Utah as their promised land and the seat of their religious and political Government. Some ten years ago the number of organized Mormons outside of Utah was publicly claimed to be about 175,000, of whom 54,000 were credited to Great Britain and 30,000 to Northern Europe. These no doubt were over-estimates; but the numerical strength and the vigorous character of the Utah establishment are familiar to all. It seems to us folly to presume that such an organization will tumble apart like a house of cards merely because its leader is removed by death.

Again, the ecclesiastical organization of Mormonism is such as to make it the personal interest of its thousands of missionaries and officers to zealously support it. A peculiarity of the Mormon priesthood is to serve without local pay—that is to say, their livelihoods are provided for by the Church as a whole, and are not dependent on the special service in which this or the other elder is engaged. Of course, this plan causes not only the Twelve Apostles, but the "quorums of the seventies," and all others connected with the Mormon organization, to feel a lively interest in maintaining it. Finally, the material interests at stake are so enormous that the Mormons in Utah will hardly allow their organization to be broken to pieces through petty quarrels for precedence. They have over a hundred towns and villages in Utah, exclusive of Salt Lake City. They have great railroad, real estate, and other vested interests. Their co-operative stores reckon both their annual sales and their capital by millions of dollars. There are great manufacturing interests in Utah, most of the Mormons wearing Utah homespun. Besides, the commercial interests of great manufacturing and importing houses all over the Union are concerned in propping up the material part, at least, of the Mormon organization on account of the trade they have secured. The language of a leading Mormon many years ago was: "We are profitable to the nation. We have helped it much in its Western development of empire, and shall help it much more. Then railroad companies, New-York's great merchant houses, and everybody else will by and by have an interest in letting us live."

It will be seen, therefore, on what powerful influences the Mormon commonwealth can rely for continued existence, quite independently of the central one of the religious fanaticism of its devotees. We may safely conclude that the Church will survive the death of Brigham Young. Two very important modifications are nevertheless likely to be produced in Mormondom by his death. First, the exclusive and anti-gentile policy, of which he was the chief advocate, is likely to give way to a less objectionable type of Mormonism; and, secondly, the practice of polygamy, of which he was the special friend and chief defender, will, we think, forthwith begin to dwindle as a feature of Mormonism, and under a combination of external and internal pressure will eventually disappear from the Mormon Church.

DISCIPLINE.

There is nothing like discipline. Instant and implicit obedience is the most valuable lesson that either boy or man can learn. It involves promptness, precision, and that decision of character which we have the authority of Foster for regarding as an inestimable thing. A boy may be taught half a dozen meritorious languages, together with all the permutations of apples and oranges in the arithmetic, without being half as well educated as the boy who merely knows how to obey orders.

Such is or was the opinion of Mr. Chzmenzryski, a New-England school-teacher of the purest Puritan blood, who until recently presided over the district school of Johnstown, Ohio. He was undoubtedly an able instructor of youth, and his peculiar method of using the convex side of the ruler was greatly admired by boys in other towns. While he taught his pupils everything that should be taught in a well-regulated school, he was particularly strong in the matter of discipline. His pupils were trained with such success that they did everything by the stroke of a bell with the precision of a veteran regiment drilling by the bugle. It was an impressive sight to see his Latin class recite their lesson in two times and four motions—as per his private manual of tactics—and the boy who committed the slightest error was so thoroughly convinced of his fault that in most cases he preferred to take his meals in a standing position and to sleep face downward for the ensuing week. While Mr. Chzmenzryski was the strictest of disciplinarians, he was nevertheless far from being a hard master and unsympathetic man. On the contrary, he always tried to instill moral principles and box-wood rulers into his pupils in a genial and attractive way. Thus, he was in the constant habit of relating entertaining anecdotes to the boys, and no matter how often he told a story, he never had the least objection to repeat it at an opportune moment. Perhaps his most frequent anecdote was the somewhat familiar one of Napoleon's interview with one of his sentinels. Mr. Chzmenzryski never wearied of telling the boys how, on the night before the battle of Austerlitz, the Emperor left his tent, and took a quiet walk through the encamped army, in order to get a few moment's relief from Murat's sonorous snoring. Presently he was challenged by a sentinel, who demanded the countersign. Now, Napoleon had forgotten the countersign, and therefore said, affably if ungrammatically, "It's me, my man; it's all right." But the sentinel was a disciplined veteran of a thousand battles, and he replied, in a brief, sententious way, "Give me the countersign or I will summon the guard. How do I know that your Majesty is not a spy of Pitt? It must be manifest to you that I can know nothing but the countersign, and you must perceive the impropriety of trying to trifle with the finer feelings of a sentry's heart." Thus speaking he planted his bayonet in the small of the imperial back and ran the Emperor into the guard-house. Of course, the sergeant instantly released Napoleon, and was about to reprimand the sentinel, when the great man said: "Hold! Forty pyramids are looking down upon us. My friend, you did your duty in refusing to let me pass without the countersign. Henceforth you are a Marshal of that beautiful France that I have loved so much. Make a requisition on Murat for two dozen crosses of the Legion of Honor, and remember that in fifty years the Republicans will be either Cossacks or Europeans." All present burst into tears, and Napoleon, visibly affected, borrowed O'Meara's snuff-box and forgot to return it. This anecdote was told to Mr. Chzmenzryski's pupils so often that they were firmly convinced that the sentinel was the greatest man of modern times, and that they should all strive to keep Emperors from walking around without countersigns.

Next to his scholars Mr. Chzmenzryski loved grapes. In his back yard he had a nice little vineyard, which wicked boys ravaged nearly every night from the 1st of September to the 1st of October. In vain did he take lessons on the cornet and practice that devastating instrument late into the night. The boys stuffed cotton in their ears, and robbed him while in the very act of trying to hit the first three notes of "Windham." It thus happened that for four consecutive years he never once picked a single ripe grape from his vines, while all the boys of the neighborhood luxuriated in daily colic during the entire grape season. Last week the indignant schoolmaster resolved upon vigorous measures for the protection of his property, and selecting the two most athletic boys in his school, he armed them with stout clubs and placed them on guard in his vineyard, with orders to thrash any one who might come near them during the night, without distinction of person, age, or sex.

About 10 o'clock that evening it occurred to Mr. Chzmenzryski that he would go into the back yard and see if the boys were alert and watchful. At first he could not find them, and was beginning to fear that they had proved faithless, when they suddenly emerged from behind a large bush and found him. He was about to compliment them upon their watchfulness when two clubs smote him simultaneously on both sides of his head. In vain did he call upon them to desist, and assure them that he was not a thief, but the only original Mr. Chzmenzryski. Merely pausing to remark that their orders were to thrash any one who might come into the yard, and that they rather thought they had learned how to obey orders, they hammered away at their unhappy instructor with an enthusiasm that ought to have commanded his warmest admiration. His careful teaching and his favorite anecdote of Napoleon produced their natural results. It was not until he had been beaten into gelatinous silence that the boys paused, and remarking that their dear teacher would surely reward them in the morning for their faithful execution of his orders, withdrew to their ambuscade behind the bush to wait for further marauders.

The Johnstown school has not since been reopened. The school-teacher is understood to be suffering from a rheumatic fever, and the two boys who so efficiently protected his grapes are constantly ringing his door-bell and in vain applying to see him in order, as they assert, to tell their beloved teacher how they caught and beat a loathsome tramp who tried to steal the grapes. Whether Mr. Chzmenzryski's views of the value of discipline have undergone any change is not known, but it is understood that he has resigned his position as school-teacher, on the ground that the Johnstown boys are so incorrigibly stupid that he cannot waste his time in trying to teach them.

GENERAL NOTES.

Now for Maine.

The Wisconsin Republican State Convention is to be held in Madison to-morrow.

Gen. Butler is to be orator at the Kutztown (Penn.) Agricultural Fair on the 18th inst.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention is to be held in Worcester on Thursday next.

Mr. B. R. Wendell, of Madison County, says that he, too, can not be a candidate for State Senator.

The Democratic Convention for the Fourth Judicial District is to be held at Saratoga Springs on Friday, 21st inst.

The Democratic State Committee meets in Albany to-morrow, to decide upon the time and place for the State Convention.

The Dubuque (Iowa) *Telegraph*, a Democratic paper, condemns its party's nomination of John P. Irish for Governor as a blunder.

Ex-Mayor Cobb, of Boston, is to be the new President of the National Revere Bank, of that city, *vice* Samuel H Walley, deceased.

The new class at the Yale Theological School promises to be the largest save one in its history. The School reopens on Thursday.

Mr. Robert C. Winthrop lately made the ascent of Mount Washington for the second time. The first he made 51 years ago, and then he walked up.

The Passaic *News* expresses the belief that Hon. John Hill would make the best Governor to be found in the ranks of the Republicans of New-Jersey to-day.

Eastern papers all along the shore noticed the remarkably brilliant phosphorescent appearance of the waters of the ocean during the closing days of last week.

On Wednesday the Massachusetts Prohibitionists meet in convention in Worcester, and the Labor Reformers in Boston. The Pennsylvania Prohibitionists meet in Harrisburg on the same day.

They are talking at Dartmouth College of altering the gymnasium into a library building. But how they can think of such a backward step, according to the new ideas of educational facilities, is not explained.

David Miller, a farmer in Lee County, Va., announces himself as an independent candidate for Governor, on a debt-adjustment, more-greenbacks, anti-internal-revenue platform. That is comprehensive enough.

Daniel W. Bell, a prominent merchant in St. Louis, died in that city on Tuesday, and his brother, Noah Bell, died in Boonville, Mo., only a few hours previously. They were buried in the same grave in Lexington, Ky.

In a speech in Mississippi last week Congressman Singleton spoke of "the shame and injustice" of depriving the Southerners of their slaves without compensation. How soon will this spirit lead to the demand for compensation?

The Syracuse *Standard* believes that with a good ticket the Republicans can carry the State next November. And it wisely advises the sending of delegates to the convention in whose judgment the people have the utmost confidence.

Sheriff Coffin has returned to Springfield, Ohio, with Gus Levering, the bogus Charley Ross, and now holds the boy subject to the order of the Probate Court. It is said that investigations, backed by interested Philadelphians, are to be made to ferret out the boy's parentage beyond doubt, if possible.

A little girl, 13 years old, and her brother, 8 years old, left their home in Allegheny, Penn., last Thursday, and made their way by some means to Sewickley, where they related a pitiful story to the effect that they were orphans, and were on their way to Fort Wayne, Ind. Some kind-hearted person, believing their story, purchased them tickets, and sent them on by rail to Fort Wayne.

Boston's monument is to bear the inscription, "To the men of Boston who died for their country on land and sea in the war which kept the Union whole and maintained the Constitution the grateful city has built this monument, that their example may speak to coming generations." The *Commonwealth* thinks the artist, Milmore, must have procured this from Senator Sumner when the monument was projected.

Congressman O. R. Singleton, in his Mississippi speech, had the effrontery to declare that it is unquestionably true that there is a growing sentiment in the North in favor of restricting, if not entirely abolishing, the elective franchise to the black man, to be effected through an amendment to the Constitution. It would seem that the Democratic majority in Mississippi had been made large enough already, without such bare-faced misstatements as this.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

AN EPISODE IN RAILROAD HISTORY.

HOW CALDWELL, N. J., AND NORTHERN ESSEX COUNTY WERE SWINDLED OUT OF, THEIR RAILROAD—SHARP DODGE OF SHARP RAILROAD MEN—STOCKHOLDERS WHO NEVER PAID A DOLLAR CONTROLLING THE COMPANY AND REFUSING TO BUILD THE ROAD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 9.—The cutting off of convenient railway communication from West Orange, Bloomfield, and several other places in that locality by the refusal of the Montclair Railway Company to operate the Watchung Railway any longer, recalls an incident in the history of railroad building in this section by which the somewhat important village of Caldwell and a great part of Northern Essex County was "done" out of a railroad. The people of that part of the country, desiring direct communication with New-York by rail and a connection with Newark, in 1869 made a proposition to the Morris and Essex Railroad Company that they would subscribe $125,000 out of a capital stock of $250,000 if that company would construct and operate a railroad that would give them the desired connection. The Morris and Essex thought the offer a good one, and consented to the plan. They intended to construct a road from Caldwell to connect with their Bloomfield and Montclair branch. The Morris and Essex was subsequently leased to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, and that company agreed to carry out the contract.

About this time the manipulators of the proposed New-Jersey Midland were getting their project under way. They contemplated the building of a new road from Montclair to New-York, to connect with their line to Middletown, without which link their road would be useless. This proposed road between Caldwell and Newark they considered a great blow to them, as with that the people would not take any stock in the Montclair extension of the Midland, which would then be superfluous. There were among the parties interested in the Midland, however, those who were posted in all the sharp tricks of railway company organizing, and the sequel proved that they were equal to the momentous occasion.

When the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western indorsed the action of the Morris and Essex in the matter of the Caldwell Road surveys were made, and everything seemed to promise a railroad through northern Essex County in a very few months. The prospect was so bright, in fact, that a meeting of the stockholders was called for the purpose of organizing a company and for the purpose of receiving further subscriptions to the capital stock. The movers in the project were surprised as well as delighted, after issuing the call for this meeting, to receive notice from several prominent leaders in the New-Jersey Midland that they desired the construction of the Caldwell Road, and would be willing to aid it by liberal subscriptions to its stock. When the meeting was held, accordingly, these Midland parties were present and received a warm welcome. One after another they subscribed to stock, each giving his check on various banks for the amount, until the table was piled with paper of this kind representing $137,000. The purchases were glibly entered in the subscription book, and when the subscriptions were all in the meeting proceeded to organize a company. It was then that the innocent railroad builders of Caldwell saw how they had been sold. The Midland men held a large majority of the stock. The original projector of the Caldwell and Montclair Railway was elected President, but there all Caldwell interest in the organization ceased. The Midland sharpers elected themselves the Board of Directors. They took entire charge of the books, the checks they had bought their stock with, and were in a moment the supreme controllers of the whole company. The original proprietors of the charter for the road saw that valuable instrument disappear with the Midlanders, and no bank was ever called upon to honor the checks that had been so generously drawn to help the road along. The "Board of Directors" voted unanimously not to proceed with the construction of the road, but proposed to give the people a railroad by another route provided they would pay them $150,000 in cash. This they declined to do, and they have been ever since at the mercy of this clique of railroad sharpers or their representatives.

CONDITION OF THE COTTON CROP.

REPORTS MADE TO THE NATIONAL COTTON EXCHANGE FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 9.—The following is the report of the Charleston Cotton Exchange for August, covering all the counties of South Carolina. The weather is reported as favorable by 18, the first part favorable, and since hot and dry by 8, and very hot and dry by 65. Compared with August of last year, which was unfavorable for cotton, 19 report this season more favorable, 27 the same, and 47 less favorable. Cotton was fruiting well, though two weeks late when the present drought began. This has caused rust and a general shedding of squares and young bolls, and the present condition is reported by over half of the correspondents as being worse than last year at the same time. At the general date of replies, Sept. 1, a little picking was going on, mostly in cotton forced open by rust. Picking will be general in the lower part of the State about the 10th, and in the upper part of the State about the 20th inst. Worms have appeared in six counties, but so far have done little or no damage to cotton. The drought, which is reported from all sections of the State, seems to be doing more injury, from the crop being backward and the plant full of sap, when it began.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 9.—The National Cotton Exchange, New-Orleans department, reports the condition of the crop for August thus: From 35 parishes in the State of Louisiana we have 69 replies, of the average date of Aug. 31. They report the weather generally too hot and dry, and somewhat less favorable than last year. The plant has fruited well, but the extremely hot and dry weather had caused it to shed badly on hills, and slightly in bottoms. The condition as compared with last year varies with the locality. In the river parishes it is decidedly better, while in the interior it is not so good. Picking had commenced, and would be general by Sept. 10 to the 15th. Worms had appeared in nearly every parish, and had done serious injury in Rapides and Avoyelles. In other parishes the injury was slight to the date of our replies, but worms were eating, and increasing rapidly in number. The injury by shedding is very serious, and generally complained of in our replies.

Mississippi.—We have received 85 reports from 29 counties, dated from Aug. 28 to Sept. 4. The weather early in August was rather too dry, with cold nights. In the latter part of the month it was more rainy and generally favorable to the growth of cotton; more so than at the same time last year. Cotton has fruited well, but has not retained its squares and bolls, particularly on hill lands, whence much complaint of shedding is reported. The present condition compares favorably with last year, but plants being backward and worms having appeared nearly everywhere, fears are entertained of their doing considerable damage. So far the injury from worms is very slight. Numerous complaints of rust are made. Picking has commenced in many counties, and is expected to be general by the 10th or 15th of September.

Arkansas.—We have received 41 replies from 25 counties, of the average date of Aug. 31. The weather during the month has been less favorable. The plant is well fruited, but we have a general complaint of drought, with heavy shedding and rust, and the present condition of the crop is about the same as that of last year, which was not very good. Very little picking has been done so far, but it will become general about the 15th inst. Worms have put in an appearance in every county, but no damage is reported as yet.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 9.—A special dispatch to the *Sun and Press* reports one death from yellow fever at Fernandina to-day and one new case. The authorities there are taking active measures to prevent a further spread of the disease, and it is generally believed it will be confined to the family in which it first made its appearance.

STORM ON THE NEW-ENGLAND COAST.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Mass., Sept. 9.—The north-easterly storm continues with unabated fury. The wind has veered further north, accompanied with fog and rain. It is reported that another schooner has gone on the shoals at Cape Page.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 9.—The highest tides since 1873 prevailed along the Revere Beach and Nahant to-day. A wooden platform 900 feet long, and supported by iron pipes, which cost between $3,000 and $4,000, owned by James O. Young, and running out from the Pavilion Hotel, was washed away. A number of yachts were washed on the rocks and damaged slightly. Several bath-houses along the beaches were washed away and smashed up.

A DEAD MAN'S PERSONAL PROPERTY

FIGHTING FOR PRIVATE EFFECTS IN BALTIMORE—DOES THE PROPERTY BELONG TO SOUTH CAROLINA OR TO THE RELATIVES OF THE DECEASED?

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 9.—Inquiry concerning the disposition of the papers and other personal effects of the late ex-Senator Owens, of South Carolina, has been stimulated by the publication of the action of the Baltimore Police Department and the statement of the friends and relatives of the deceased that valuable securities and documents are missing. The clerk of the hotel at which Owens died to-day comes forward with a narrative to the following effect: He says that Police Marshal Gray, in company with a detective, came to the hotel the day before Mr. Owens' death and demanded to be allowed to make an examination of his effects. The clerk asked time to consult a lawyer, who gave it as his opinion that the Police authorities should be accommodated, as their warrant consisted of a dispatch from the Attorney-General of South Carolina, asking them to take such action. The clerk states that the inspection was conducted in his presence, and that after all the papers, securities, and bonds had been examined they were again inclosed and lodged with the Safety Deposit Company, to be held for the proper administrator. He avers that there was nothing taken from the packages, and that all that was in them is now in the Safety Deposit vaults. The brother and friends of Owens asserted, on the contrary, before they left Baltimore, that after overhauling the deposit they discovered evidences that the effects had been tampered with, and were positive that several thousand dollars in securities and private papers of importance had been abstracted. They were strengthened in this conviction by finding on the floor of Owens' room a large envelope torn open, which he had been known previous to his seizure with the paralytic stroke, to have had pinned and sealed in an inner pocket and marked private. The brother took this envelope away with him as evidence, which may be of use in the probable legal proceedings that may take place to obtain possession of the effects of the deceased.

The hotel clerk now admits that the envelope in question was opened by him, but that its contents were placed with the other papers for safekeeping. A friend of the deceased ex-Senator is now in Washington, endeavoring to trace up missing securities which are rumored to be in the hands of a party there. Samuel Dibbe, member of the Investigating Committee of the South Carolina Legislature, arrived in town to-day with, he claims, full power to act for the State in the recovery of papers and bonds. Immediately on his arrival he had a long conference with Police Marshal Gray, and the latter visited him again this afternoon. Dibbe states that there ought to be among Owens' effects certificates of deposit in Columbia banks in favor of Owens for $15,000, and he proposes to secure them. He also intimates that he expects to find documentary evidence that will be highly available in the prosecution of the South Carolina Republicans who have been indicted in the courts of that State. According to his statement, Owens was concerned in the funding of over $250,000 fraudulent coupons, and the State will endeavor to reclaim all his property. On the other hand, Owens' brother left his interests in the care of a law firm here who will resist all attempts from hostile sources to seize his effects. Legal proceedings are looked for to-morrow.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

THE ST. LAWRENCE HALL, (HOTEL,) MONTREAL, AFIRE—A NARROW ESCAPE FROM DESTRUCTION.

St. Lawrence Hotel, the leading hotel in Montreal, on Saturday night came very near sharing the same fate as the Southern Hotel in St. Louis. Between 8 and 9 P. M. fire was discovered in one of the bedrooms on the centre flat. Alarm was promptly given, and on the arrival of the brigade the fire had made considerable headway and was burning furiously. The firemen worked heroically and succeeded in confining the fire to four rooms. The furniture in these was completely destroyed, while considerable damage was done to the house by water, the large dining-room, only recently elaborately fresco'd, having been badly injured. The hotel was full, and the excitement among the guests during the progress of the fire was intense. Every one left the building, carrying as much baggage as they could with them, and when it was considered that the fire was extinguished, and that all danger was over, most of them returned. About 50 were so frightened, however, that they would not go back, and put up at the Ottawa House, a little further down the street. As the reels arrived on the scene St. James-street was densely crowded with people, who greatly obstructed the movements of the firemen. For a time the wildest excitement prevailed, as the fire looked so threatening that it was feared the guests on the upper flats could not escape. All managed to get out, however, considerably frightened, but otherwise unhurt.

OTHER FIRES.

The sash and blind factory of Joseph Rankin, at No. 120 Grand-street, Brooklyn, Eastern District, was partially destroyed by fire which broke out at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The flames spread rapidly, owing to the combustible nature of the place, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the firemen succeeded in getting them under control. Mr. Rankin's loss on stock, machinery, and fixtures is estimated at $8,000; insured for $7,500 in the Germania, American, Royal Canadian, Phenix of Brooklyn, and Relief of New-York. The loss on the building is about $600; insured for $3,500 in the same companies. At first the Police were of the opinion that the fire was of incendiary origin, but Fire Marshal Keady became satisfied, after a thorough investigation, that it was not. From the fact that the third floor was used as a paint shop, and that oil and rags were constantly scattered about the floor, it is thought possible that the fire was caused by spontaneous combustion.

A fire broke out Saturday night in Brattleboro, Vt., in a barn in Elliot-street, adjoining the Revere House, and the building, with seven valuable horses belonging to Kibbe & Co., of Springfield, Mass., was burned. Adjoining, and belonging to the same property, were C. E. Alexander's meat market, which was destroyed, and the paint shop of C. S. Sargent. The flames communicated with the Revere House, owned by H. C. Nash, which was also destroyed. Cox & Co.'s stove store, in Revere Block, was burned, and several other buildings were damaged. The loss is estimated at $35,000. The insurance is about $20,000, and is divided as follows: Ætna, $5,500; Hartford, $3,000; Phœnix, $1,500; Royal, $2,000; Lancashire, $2,000; North American, $1,500; Union and Vermont Mutual, $1,000.

The residence of Michael Peters, No. 16 Dean-street, Brooklyn, was damaged by fire at a late hour on Saturday night to the extent of about $1,000. The explosion of a kerosene lamp was the cause of the fire. The Hanover Insurance Company will have to make good the loss.

A fire, of unknown origin, in the liquor store of George Martin, No. 28 Henry-street, Brooklyn, at an early hour yesterday morning, caused a loss of about $700 on stock and fixtures, and $500 on the building. Insured in the Germania Insurance Company.

Early yesterday morning a fire broke out in the paint manufactory of Henry S. Zeigler, No. 611 St. John-st., Philadelphia. The stock, machinery, and building were damaged to the amount of $10,000. The loss is covered by insurance.

The Indiana Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Knightstown, Ind., was burned on Saturday night. The children were removed without loss of life. Damage, $100,000; insurance, $20,000.

A fire occurred at 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon among some straw in a shed at No. 80 Moore-street. Damage slight.

A fire caused slight damage in the one-story building at No. 541 West Twenty-fifth-street early yesterday morning.

A DIAMOND LOST AND FOUND.

The Troy *Times* says: "We have a personal friend who is a large diamond importer in New-York. Some time since two of the wealthiest and most reputable ladies in the City called at his place of business to make purchase of a gem. The importer waited upon them himself. After they had gone, a very valuable diamond was missed. It could not be found anywhere; but it would not do to charge or even suspect the ladies of having stolen it. After every nook and cranny in the room, and every possible hiding-place had been examined, and the search given up, our friend sat down and charged the stone over to the account of profit and loss. It must have walked off alone, or resolved itself into its original elements. Some 10 days afterward our friend, carelessly placing his hand in the side pocket of his coat, found the truant safely reposing in it. He must have accidentally placed it there himself. For 10 days he had been carrying around in the loosest possible manner a little bit of carbon worth $2,500, and had neither lost it by accident nor theft."

THE CENTENNIAL MURDER.

PERSONATING THE VICTIM.

SAD FATE OF A YOUNG GERMAN—BAD COMPANY AND VAGABONDAGE AT LAST—MURDERED BY HIS COMPANIONS, AND MONEY OBTAINED FROM HIS FATHER BY PERSONATING HIM—THE TRIAL OF THE ALLEGED MURDERER TO BEGIN TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., Sept. 9.—One of the most celebrated murder trials which has taken place in the country for a long time will commence here to-morrow, when Heinrich Wahlen, a German, will be arraigned, charged with the murder of Max Hoehne, another German, on or about the 17th of October last, at Elm Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, within a stone's throw of the celebrated Granger Encampment of the Centennial. This is familiarly known as the Centennial murder, and was the only case of great mystery in which life was lost during the progress of the great Exhibition. Although the crime was committed in October, it was not discovered until the following February, when a couple of boys from Philadelphia were walking on the railroad track, and discovered a man's hand sticking up through a pile of rubbish. They examined the heap and found the dead body of a man, but became so frightened that they hurried to the city, and did not reveal what they saw for three or four days afterward. The body proved to be that of Max Hoehne, a son of a restaurant-keeper in Berlin, Germany, who had come here to seek his fortune, fallen into bad company, and was murdered, as was afterward ascertained, by Wahlen, so that the latter could personate the dead man and send letters home to the father, and thus obtain money. It was through these letters that the alleged murderer was found. According to the tale of one Adolf Strepolcky, who was an accomplice in the crime, Hoehne, Wahlen, and himself were wandering around the country, and, of course, drifted from New-York to Philadelphia, where the Exhibition was in progress. On the night of the 17th of October they sat down in a gulch in the rear of the Grangers' Encampment, not having any other place to spend the night. Hoehne fell asleep, and, it is said, was struck on the head and killed by Wahlen. His two companions then divested him of part of his clothing, buried the body in a heap of rubbish, covered it with leaves, and left the place. Strepolcky's share of the spoils was a pair of pantaloons, which he had on when arrested. Wahlen then went to New-York, where he remained for some time, getting a trunk of Hoehne's out of pawn, appropriating the clothing of his victim and the effects of the box. Then he wrote a pitiful letter to Hoehne's father for money, and soon a draft came. As a natural consequence he overdid the thing, and sent too many letters, which aroused the suspicions of the parents of the dead man, and sent word to the German Consul at Philadelphia to look after their son. In the meantime a paragraph from the Philadelphia *German Democrat*, giving an account of the murder and a description of the dead man, was copied into a Berlin paper, and the father of Hoehne saw it. The horrible truth flashed upon him, and he came to this country and identified the body as that of his son. Wahlen, alias Keller, Gov. Robinson, of New-York, pardoned him, and on the 2d of August the murderer arrived at the Norristown Jail, where he has been confined since, and the great mystery of the Centennial year promises soon to be cleared up.

Wahlen is an adventurer, and a dangerous man. He is polished in manners, very intelligent and ready-witted, as is shown by his scheme to personate Hoehne, and it is said that he actually believes he will be able to clear himself of this foul charge, and show that Strepolcky committed the murder. Since his imprisonment here his health has apparently failed, although he keeps up good spirits. A few weeks ago it was thought that he intended to pursue a systematic plan of starving himself, he refusing all food for six days, and taking only a bowl of tea morning and night. Under this method he reduced himself in flesh and obtained admission to the prison hospital. He denies that he tried to starve, and says that he was sick. While in prison his conduct has been excellent, never having given any trouble until Thursday last, when he was taken before the Grand Jury. Then he refused to walk to the Court-house as fast as was desired, saying that he was sick, and intended to take his own time. At that time T. Warren O'Neil, his counsel, made application to have the panel of jurors quashed, and presented most remarkable reasons. The causes assigned were that the Jury Commissioner, named Hart, who had charge of the drawing of the juries, both Grand and Petit, had deputized a certain detective to aid in working up the case, and that $1,400 reward had been offered for the arrest and conviction of the murderer. Hart did a good portion of the work, in connection with Detective Abrams, and will come in for a share of the blood-money. Therefore the prisoner is knowing that Hart was interested pecuniarily in securing the conviction of the man, objected. Judge Ross decided that there had been no fraud, and allowed a true bill to be found. Had the panel of jurors been quashed, the result would have entailed an expense of $90,000 upon the county, and any jury that Sheriff Keeley was to summon, thus blocking the business of the courts. If Wahlen is found guilty the case will be carried to the Supreme Court on a writ of error, which, under the peculiar law of this Commonwealth, will lie over for a year, and then will come the numerous appeals to the Governor, which will be a seemingly useless body, instead of allowing the Governor to exercise his discretion in the matter. The detectives are grasping for a reward of $1,400, and as there are several parties concerned in the capture of the prisoner, there is likely to be a fight over it. One of the principal reasons for pushing the case so hard and soon is to allow of the distribution of this reward.

CENTENNIAL REMINISCENCES.

A LOTTERY SCHEME THAT FELL THROUGH—THE HISTORICAL REGISTER AMD MR. DE BERGUE'S SOUVENIRS—HOW FRANK LESLIE WAS CONNECTED WITH THEM—A SUIT AT LAW THE MAIN RESULT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—In connection with the failure of Frank Leslie there is quite an interesting story about one of his publications, the *Historical Register of the Centennial Exhibition*, and how a good lottery which the managers of the Centennial Exhibition refused to have anything to do with fell into his hands. Toward the close of the Exhibition, Mr. R. De Bergue, an agent for a number of French exhibitors, conceived the idea of purchasing a large number of articles on exhibition, and have tickets sold in connection with the admission card for a slight increase, entitling the holders thereof to participate in the grand lottery and receive a prize. This scheme was to be known by the name of the Exhibitors' Relief Association, and was to assist some of the people who had put money in the show. The plan was submitted to the Centennial managers, who rejected it, fearing to bring odium upon themselves. De Bergue, in the meantime, had gone to Hon. John W. Forney for the purpose of securing his influence with the Centennial authorities, but that gentleman refused to have anything to do with it. Mr. William W. Veigley, a member of the bar here, then became interested in it, and with Mr. Taylor, Leslie's correspondent here, induced the latter to go into it. The plan pursued was to obtain $1 extra from the subscribers to the *Historical Register*, which entitled them to participate in the drawing for Centennial articles. These articles were purchased by De Bergue & Co., and Mr. Leslie agreed to take them all at the nominal price of $1 each. The principal prize, a phaeton, was valued at $350. Where De Bergue & Co. made their money was in purchasing articles for less than $1, and disposing of them to Leslie for the sum agreed upon. There were about 3,000 of these books sold from Philadelphia, but the trouble was that the canvassing commenced too late in the season, the Exhibition being nearly over, and instead of the 50,000 or 60,000 which it was expected would be disposed of, a paltry 3,000 was the result. While Mr. Frank Leslie was in California Mr. Weigley obtained from Mr. Alfred Leslie a number of the books for subscribers, and when Mr. Frank Leslie returned he demanded immediate payment for the books, but this was refused, because De Bergue and Weigley claimed that they had a lot of souvenirs on hand yet, which Mr. Leslie refused to take, and not until he took these would they pay for the books. Soon after this Mr. Weigley and his family were on a tour through Vermont, and stopped at Mrs. Robert Dale Owen's residence on Lake George. One evening, while at a party, Mr. Weigley was arrested at Mr. Leslie's instance, charged with libel in publishing a circular to subscribers which did not contain the truth, and hustled off to the office of a country squire in his ball-room costume. The widow of the great Spiritualist procured bail for her unfortunate guest, and he was released. In case the suit is pushed, Mr. Weigley will commence, or rather intended, before the failure, to enter a counter-suit against Mr. Leslie for breach of contract, because all the numbers of the *Historical Register* were not ready for delivery by Jan. 1, 1877, as had been agreed upon when the souvenirs were purchased. The book itself is of great intrinsic value, and probably the expense of getting it out added materially to cause Mr. Leslie's present difficulties, but the souvenir lottery did not, because the inducements added greatly to the sales, and he has sued for but $3,500 altogether. Thus, one by one, the Centennial schemes evaporate.

KENTUCKY LAW-MAKERS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY CONCERNING KENTUCKY'S DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATORS—THEIR RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE INNUMERABLE MURDERS COMMITTED IN THE STATE.

From the Lexington (Ky.) Gazette, Sept. 8.

A gentleman who was a member of the Legislature when the Criminal Code of Kentucky was enacted, and who bore a prominent part in its preparation and passage into law, says that he had little or no difficulty in getting it through the House with the assistance of the agricultural members, but that the lawyers fought it to the death. When it came into the Senate, a majority of the members of which were lawyers, they emasculated it completely and amended it into its present insufficient shape. When remonstrated with and the glaring defects of the amendments pointed out, these patriotic lawyers did not pretend to justify their action on public grounds, but confessed that they were actuated by the meanest personal considerations. They had the shamelessness to say that they derived a large part of their income from defending criminals and nothing from the punishment of crime, and that they wished to frame the law so as to be as easy on their clients as possible; that by suppressing crime and punishing criminals they would be deprived of their fees, which were generally contingent upon the acquittal of their clients. This is a sordid view of statesmanship, parallel to that of the philosopher very much quoted in Kentucky, who declared at the breaking out of the late war that "he didn't care a —— which was impressed, so he whipped him." Now, those lawyers of the Senate who framed the Criminal Code of this State, by which it is almost impossible to hang a man for murder or punish him for any crime if he has the wherewith to pay those fees which are so dear to the legal heart, declared in plain words that "they did not care who was murdered so they got good fees for clearing the murderer." Except for this grossest and meanest of all avarice on the part of those legal Senators—more lawyers than Senators—we would have had a criminal code in Kentucky that would have saved hundreds of lives by making it possible to convict a murderer no matter how rich or influential he might have been, nor how many lawyers he might have been able to employ. If this information be true—and we got it from a source that we have only to be mentioned to find credence in every quarter of the State—the lawyers are justly chargeable with the horrid crimes that are now making our State a by-word and a hissing in all the United States. It is folly to say that the men of Kentucky are more murderously inclined than the men of other States. If we have more murders than other States, it is because our laws are defective and murder is not a punishable crime.

DOUBLE MURDER AT BUCHAREST.

A MOTHER AND DAUGHTER FOUND STRANGLED IN THE CELLAR OF THEIR RESIDENCE—A THIEF'S OPINION OF HOW THE CRIME WAS COMMITED.

The Bucharest correspondent of a London newspaper writes: "I regret to say that in the case of the double murder of a lady and her daughter here, of which I gave your readers an account some days ago, the efforts of the Police have so far been unavailing, and there seems every likelihood of the perpetrators of the crime escaping for the present, at any rate, the punishment they so richly deserve. For a day or two the papers contained accounts of the active researches of those who were charged with the pursuit of the assassins, but to these have succeeded a silence which is ominous of utter failure. It is only fair, however, to say that this mortifying result will not be due to any lack of zeal on the part either of the detectives or of the magistrates and officials by whom they are set in motion. Indeed, in their desire to throw light on the distressing affair, the Procureur General, the chief Juge d'Instruction, and their confreres hit upon an expedient which deserves to be recorded. It will be remembered that the unhappy Mme. Oresco and her daughter were found strangled in the cellar of her residence, the condition in which the whole apartments were found indicating that they had been surprised *en déshabille* and overpowered after a brief and unavailing struggle. All that is positively known is that the female servant of Mme. Oresco was engaged in the affair, for she rifled the house before disappearing, having the coolness to return after a day or two's absence after more plunder. On the principle of setting a thief to catch a thief, it occurred to some of the officials to take into their counsel a notorious criminal who is fortunately undergoing 20 years' imprisonment, and to bring him, under escort, from his place of his confinement to examine the premises and give his opinion how the crime had been committed and how many persons had been engaged in the cruel work. This man's name is Vanghell, and if the mild Roumanian code had not abolished the punishment of death he would probably not have had the opportunity of even this brief reappearance in public life. He appears to have been a *seurien* from his youth upwards, and not altogether innocent of blood, but his line was highway robbery, and especially the artistic clearing out of dilligences all over the country. He was brought in irons to Madame Oresco's house, and the Procureur General, having explained the facts of the crime, directed Vanghell to refresh his professional memory, to carefully examine the premises, and to state how, if he had been engaged in the business, he should have set to work. The ex-bandit listened attentively and then set about the task *con amore*. He examined the *salon*, then went to the bedroom, and after a careful consideration of the position of the articles of furniture, which had not been moved since the discovery of the crime, proceeded to the cellar. Thence, after a brief inspection, he returned to the bedroom and renewed his investigations, paying particular attention to the position of the clothing belonging to the victims. He profoundly impressed all the officials and agents of Police who were present during his three hours' study of the case with having most conscientiously discharged the duty intrusted to him, and they were therefore all the more ready to accept his views, which were, however, accompanied by such excellent reasons as to admit of no appeal or conclusive. Without plans of the building, the apartments, and the situation in which the articles of furniture were found, the convict's exposé would convey nothing. It is sufficient, therefore, to say that he satisfied his auditors that the crime had been committed, not, as was assumed on the victims rising in the morning, but on their retiring to rest. Mother and daughter were apparently talking together after undressing. Mme. Oresco drinking a cup of chocolate, when they must have been suddenly set upon by the treacherous servant, with three men whom she had introduced, and overpowered almost in an instant. The two strongest men dealt with the mother, while the daughter, a slight girl of 13, would be able to offer no effective resistance to a sturdy woman, seconded in her murderous work by male help. On the termination of the brief struggle the bodies of the victims seemed to have been tied together and dragged down the single flight of stairs to the cellar. After his luminous exposition M. Vanghell was reconducted to his domicile, a not very strong-looking prison, at Vacaresti, in the southern suburbs of Bucharest."

POSTAL CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The following were the Post Office changes Sept. 8, 1877:

New-England.—Offices Established—East Conway, Carroll County, N. H., Charles Lewis, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—John Adams, Canada Point, Somerset County, Me.; R. R. Bangs, Canton, Cumberland County, Me.; Albert S. Twitchell, Gorham, Coos County, N. H.

New-York.—Offices Established—Hill View, Warren County, H. E. Tremain, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Frank D. Pierce, Limerick, Jefferson County; Jackson A. Whitely, Wing's Station, Dutchess County.

New-Jersey.—Offices Established—Indian Mills, Burlington County, Edward T. Thompson, Postmaster; Red Lion, Burlington County, Frank E. Allen, Postmaster; Tabernacle, Burlington County, Caleb Wright, Postmaster. Postmaster Appointed—Abraham K. Hatton, Lamington, Somerset County.

Pennsylvania.—Offices Established—Sandy Run, Luzerne County, Thomas M. Righter, Postmaster. Name Changed—Cunningham, Clarion County, to East Brady. Postmasters Appointed—Henry S. Miller, Advance, Indiana County; Robert Kvouna, Denny, Butler County; George K. Bratton, Lewisberry, York County; Levi Hartman, Monocacy Station, Berks County; James C. Long, Tidioute, Warren County.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 9.—Early this morning, while trying to arrest a drunken reveler, Policeman F. E. Garrigan was assailed by eight roughs. One of the latter, named Hugh F. McGarry, who struck the officer with a stone, was fatally wounded by Garrigan.

FROM THE FRENCH CAPITAL

PARISIAN TOPICS.

A WARLIKE JOURNALIST IN CONFINEMENT—"SAINT-GENEST" AS AN OFFICER IN THE MILITIA—THE GAMBETTA PROSECUTION—A TURF SWINDLER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 27, 1877.

Yesterday evening we had two items of news that created a decided sensation. The first was that M. Saint-Genest had been ordered under arrest by Gen. Ladmirault, and that he was confined to his house, with a sentinel at the door, with orders to remain there for 30 days. M. Bucheron (Saint-Genest) was formerly a Captain of cavalry, as I have said in previous letters, but was mustered out of the service when the Army was reorganized, for a reason that I will explain in few words. When M. Gambetta was Dictator at Tours he made a liberal use of the executive authority then in his hands. He advanced officers pretty much as he pleased, and put his own friends in as commanding officers of the recruits. He even made general officers, as in the cases of Gens. Garibaldi, (Ricciotti Garibaldi,) Bordone, Tevis, and others. Furthermore, he advanced subordinate officers, and threw the whole system into confusion. Men who were only Lieutenants in the regular Army were in command of companies, and the number of officers was about one-third too great. When the Army was reorganized, therefore, some 33 per cent. of these officers, all of whom had done excellent service during the war I dare say, had to be retired. The difficulty was to find a general rule to apply to all, or to get at some way for beginning without the arbitrary intervention of the executive authority that had been so freely used by M. Gambetta. It was finally decided to retire those officers who were in advance of their legitimate rank, for, it was urged, it would be no worse to retire them than to reduce them to a lower rank than that won in times of war. There is no system of brevets, as in America. Of course, this left out a great many really brilliant officers, and among the number Col. Cremer, who was a General, commanding a corps d'armée, during the war. His pride would not admit him to retake his position as Colonel, and when retired he was so chagrined and soured that he died a short time afterward. Cremer was an example of many other excellent officers, but some how or other the *cadres* of the Army had to be reduced, and personal hardships could not be allowed to interfere with the general good of the service. Among the officers retired was Capt. Budkeron, a Lieutenant in fact, who commanded a company of the Ninth Chasseurs. But a way was found for compensating the really intelligent officers by making them officers of the newly created territorial Army, or what is nearly equivalent to your Militia. Buckeron was named Lieutenant in a company of the Sixth Cavalry, in the reserves, or the French Landwehr. He is, therefore, an officer at this moment of an army corps commanded by Gen. Ladmirault, and hence is amenable to disciplinary penalties for attacking his superior officer, the Minister of War. According to last night's report, he was ordered under arrest for 30 days. During this time he is to be confined to his own house—he cannot write for the papers, receive letters not opened by the military authorities, or receive the visits of his friends. Even his mother cannot visit him without a special permit signed by the Colonel of the Sixth Cavalry and by Gen. Ladmirault. This morning we are told that the sentence has been pronounced, but that being in Italy at this moment, M. Saint-Genest will not take his month's imprisonment until he returns to France.

The second piece of news was given by the telegraphic agency, which is supposed to be a sort of semi-official organ. It says that the Council of Ministers, which had not met for a week, on account of the absence of the President of the Republic, had a very important sitting yesterday. The agency is informed, it says, that the Cabinet has decided to prosecute M. Gambetta for the attack upon the Government contained in his speech at Lille. It is certain that M. Gambetta criticised the Government with considerable severity, but it would be better, I think, to take no notice of such speeches. Either the tribunals will decide that M. Gambetta did not exceed his rights of criticism as a leader of the Parliamentary majority, or he will be condemned to a fine and a term of imprisonment. In the former case the Government will suffer considerably; in the second case the Republican Party will resent the act as an affront put upon it, and as an attempt to suppress the liberty of speech in France. At the best, it seems to me, the Government has more to lose than to gain by instituting such a suit against Gambetta.

The name of the gentleman who was detected in a bad action at Deauville is given in the journals of this morning, and I do not see any further reason for keeping it a secret. The sporting man who entered his servant of Mme. Oresco as "pull" his horse was the Comte Stanislas de Clermont-Tonnerre, a member of one of the oldest and best of the noble families of France. He has a large fortune, splendid châteaux, horses upon the turf, and a magnificent social position. At least, he had the latter only the other day; but he has now been obliged to quit the Jockey Club and all the other clubs to which he belonged, and the turf is now closed to him for life. On the 19th of August his horse Mercadieu was entered for the race, and his only formidable competitor was Mestizo, belonging to M. De Borda. The superiority of Mercadieu was soon seen, and he became the favorite. Large bets were laid upon him. During the evening, however, the book-makers heard that M. De Clermont-Tonnerre was betting against his own horse, and they immediately "hedged," but the outsiders went on laying their money at odds. Some of the friends of the owner of Mercadieu remonstrated with him, and showed him the danger of his course, in view of the rules of the Jockey Club, as well as of loyalty and honesty. The Count appeared embarrassed, but replied that the race would be a fair one. Yet he continued to bet against his horse, and had an hour before the start the employes were so well convinced of the intentions of the Count that they refused to saddle Mercadieu. The trainer retired, and two or three of the jockeys with him, through fear of the regulations, but Goddard finally consented to the bargain proposed by the owner. Mercadieu was so much the superior that the jockey had to use visible efforts to keep him from winning up to the very last. M. De Borda, who saw the act, refused promptly to receive the prize won by his horse by fraudulent means. The social position of M. De Clermont Tonnerre is now completely ruined.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Rev. Dr. Edwin Hall, Professor of Theology in the Auburn Seminary, died at his home in Auburn, N. Y., on Saturday last. On Friday evening he went to bed at his usual hour, after a day spent in driving out and in conversation with friends, and dropped quietly asleep. About 11 o'clock he waked with a sense of pain and oppression in the chest, which rapidly developed into a congestion that resisted any attempts at relief, and in little over an hour proved fatal. Without any severe suffering, and preserving his consciousness to the last, he expired peacefully at about 1:30 o'clock on Saturday morning, in the 76th year of his age. Prof. Hall had lived for a long time in the calm and habitual expectation of death. With his sight impaired almost to the extent of blindness, his articulation somewhat affected, and his command of his limbs much diminished, he continued cheerful and happy to the end. The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon.

Rev. Amedius Rappe, who was consecrated Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1847, and resigned in 1870, died at St. Albans, Vt., on Saturday night, at the age of 77. He was known throughout the United States and Canada as a temperance reformer and missionary. The funeral will take place on Tuesday.

Dr. G. W. Swazy, of Springfield, Mass., a prominent homeopathic physician, was killed at Deerfield on Saturday night by falling from a railroad bridge.

James Mairs, of the firm of William Mairs & Co., of Brooklyn, residing at Irvington, was struck by a train on the Hudson River Railroad last night, and instantly killed.

George F. Fay, recently city editor of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, died in that city yesterday, aged 30.

THREE MYSTERIOUS PRISONERS.

At 11 o'clock last night Detective Fields, of the District Attorney's office, took to the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house three persons—a man and two women—whom he had arrested on a warrant. The prisoners were locked up, the charge against them having been secretly given to the Sergeant in charge of the station-house. The detective refused to state who his prisoners were, or what they were charged with. It was reported at a later hour, however, that the prisoners were Dr. L. Myer, at No. 348 Second-avenue, his wife, and a boarder in his residence. One of the women arrested is a young German girl. The charge against the three persons is rumored to be that of abortion.

THE JEWISH NEW YEAR.

HOW THE FESTIVAL IS OBSERVED BY THE ORTHODOX AND REFORMED JEWS—SERVICES IN THE SYNAGOGUES YESTERDAY.

The Hebrew New Year services, which were celebrated in all the synagogues in the City on Saturday, were continued to some extent yesterday, nearly every Jewish house of worship in the City being open. According to the Jewish mode of reckoning, the five thousand six hundred and thirty-eighth year of the world began last Friday evening at sunset, and the New Year services were begun at that time, continuing throughout Saturday and Sunday. Associated as the New Year of the Christian calendar is with Christmas and the festivities of the holiday season, it has come to be regarded as an occasion for merry-making and rejoicing. The harvests then have been gathered

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.—Coffee in fair demand; Rio, 17@20c.; Maracaibo, 18@—c.; Laguayra, 19@—c.; @20@—c.; Java, 23@—c.@24@—c., all gold. Sugar firm; fair to good Refining, 8@—c.@8@—c. Refined Sugars closed strong; Cut Loaf, 11@—c.; Crushed, 11@—c.; Powdered, 10@—c.; A, 10@—c. Molasses, 50-test, 33c. bbl.—Flour firm for choice; Minnesota Extra Family, fair, $6 75; do. do. choice and fancy, $7; do. do. high grade, $7 12½@$7 25; Patent, medium, $6@$6 25; Pennsylvania Extra Family, good, at $6 75; do. do., choice, $7; Ohio do., $6 75; Indiana do., good, $6 50; Western do., $6; do., $6 75; Southern do., $7 25. Rye Flour neglected, $4. Corn-meal trade and steady at $3 25. Wheat—Good scarce and wanted; Pennsylvania and Western Red, $1 40@$1 42; Western No. 2 Red, in elevator, $1 40@$1 41; 5,000 bushels do. sold on secret terms; Western Amber, $1 46; Kentucky Amber, $1 48; Michigan White, $1 50. Corn firm; good local demand; Pennsylvania and Southern Yellow, in cars, at 60c.; Western Yellow, 60c.; Western Low and High Mixed, 58c.@59c. Rye firmer; 64c.@65c. Oats—Better demand; 1c. higher; Western White, 35c.@38c.; Black Mixed, 33c.; Barley Malt nominal. Whisky dull; Western, $1 12. Petroleum without movement; Refined, 13¾c.@13¾c.; Crude, 9¼c.@9¾c. At the Maritime Exchange, open board, Corn ruled firm; spot and September, 59c.; October, 60c. Wheat firmer; spot scarce and wanted at $1 40@$1 42. Rye firm; cargo lots, 70c. Oats in good demand at 32c.@37c. All sales of Grain are for delivery in elevator.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Flour—Fair inquiry; sales, 680 bbls. at unchanged prices. Wheat—Light supply and inquiry; sales to millers, 3 cars hard Milwaukee at $1 31; no sales at Call Board. Corn, light demand; sales, 4,500 bushels No. 2 Toledo at 52½c.; 1,600 bushels mixed at 50c.; car High Mixed at 53c.; no Call Board transactions. Other articles unchanged. Rail Freights the same. Canal Freights weak at 6c. on Corn, 6¾c. on Wheat, to New-York; tolls included. Receipts by Lake—Flour, 3,020 bbls.; Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 14,325 bushels; by railroads—Flour, 3,800 bbls.; Wheat, 31,000 bushels; Corn, 35,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels; Barley, 3,600 bushels; Rye, 5,600 bushels. Shipments—Canals to Tide-water—Wheat, 23,150 bushels; Corn, 181,986 bushels; Oats, 61,840 bushels; Rye, 14,908 bushels; Lake transactions—Wheat, 2,000 bushels; railroads—Flour, 5,740 bbls.; Wheat, 56,400 bushels; Corn, 50,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels; Barley, 3,600 bushels; Rye, 1,900 bushels.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Cattle—Receipts, 830 head, for week, 22,000 head; shipments, 3,000 head, for week, 14,000 head; market strong and steady throughout the week, closing well cleared up; Oxen, $3 00@$4 15; Cows, $2@$3 50; best, $3@$3 25; Colorado strong for shipping, Cows, $3 25@$3 75, Steers, $3 50@$4 30; Colorado Texas Steers, $3 25@$4 15; Cows, $3@$3 50; through Texan Steers, $3@$4; Cows, $2 75@$3 25; native butchers' active; Cows, $2 50@$4; Steers, $3 50@$4 10; Bulls, $1 75@$2 50; feeders and stockers' nominal; yards cleared. Hogs—Receipts, 4,600 head, for week, 50,000 head; shipments, 5,000 head, for week, 30,000 head; active; best, $5 25@$5 35; Bostons, $4 90@$5 10; packers', $4 80@$5 10; light strong at $5 35@$5 45. Sheep—Receipts, 100 head, for week, 3,300 head; shipments for week, 182 head; market active and firm at $3 50@$4 50.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 8.—Flour active and strong; unchanged. Wheat—Southern Red, prime, $1 46@$1 53; do. Amber, $1 55@$1 58; do. White, $1 50@$1 53. Receipts, 16,500 bbls., 21,000 bags. Sales steamer, $1 33; do. No. 2 Winter Red, spot, $1 42¾; September, $1 38¾; October, $1 35¾. Corn—Southern firm; Western dull; Southern White, 62c.; do. Yellow, 62c.; Western Mixed, spot and September, 58¾c.; October, 59¾c.; steamer, 56c.@56½c. Oats more active and firmer; Southern, 33c.@37c.; Western White, 38c.@38c.; do. Mixed, 35c.@35c. Rye dull; prime, 60c. Hay steady and unchanged. Provisions firm and unchanged. Butter—Choice scarce; Western, 18c.@20c. Petroleum dull and nominal; Crude, 7c.; Refined, 13¾c. Whisky steady; but held firm. Whisky a shade firmer at $1 13¾. Receipts—Flour, 2,828 bbls.; Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 57,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 900 bushels.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat dull and weak; No. 2 Spring, $1 12, cash; $1 05¾ September; $1 01⅝ October; No. 3 do., $1 00; Rejected, 92c. Corn, 46c. cash; 44c. October. Oats in fair demand at 23¾c. cash; 23⅞c. October. Rye firm at 53c. Barley steady at 68c. Pork fairly active at $12 60, cash and October; $12 65@$12 70 November. Lard steady; $8 37½ October. Bulk-meats in fair demand at 5¾c., 7¼c. and 7¾c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib, and Clear Sides. Whisky, $1 09. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 5,500 bbls.; Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 101,000 bushels; Corn, 170,000 bushels; Oats, 71,000 bushels; Rye, 17,000 bushels; Barley, 33,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 92,000 bushels; Corn, 361,000 bushels; Oats, 30,000 bushels; Rye, 12,000 bushels; Barley, 45,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 8.—Flour steady. Wheat firm; Red, $1 15@$1 25. Corn quiet at 47c.@48c. Oats weaker at 26c.@31c. Rye steady at 57c.@58c. Barley quiet; Western Spring, 73c. Pork firm; in fair demand at $12 75. Lard strong; Steam, $8 70 bid; $8 80 asked; Kettle, 9½c.@10c. Bulk-meats strong; Shoulders, 5¾c.; Short Rib Middles, 7¼c. bid, cash; 7¾c. buyer September; Short Clear do., 7¾c. Bacon strong at 8¾c., 8c., and 8¾c. for Shoulders, Short Rib, and Short Clear Middles. Whisky firm; in fair demand at $1 09. Butter firm; Western Reserve, 22c.@22c. Eggs and other grades unchanged. Sugar steady; unchanged. Hogs steady and firm; common, $4 50@$4 85; light, $4 90@$5 35; packing, $5 25@$5 30; butchers', $5 30@$5 40; receipts, 1,300 head; shipments, 850 head.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 8.—Flour firm; demand active; sales Western Superfine at $4@$5, Common Extras at $5 25@$6, Minnesota Extras at $6@$6 50, Minnesota do. at $6 50@$7, High Mixed at 53c.; no Call Board transactions. Other articles unchanged. Rail Freights the same. Canal Freights weak at 6c. on Corn, 6¾c. on Wheat, to New-York; tolls included. Receipts by Lake—Flour, 3,020 bbls.; Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 14,325 bushels; by railroads—Flour, 3,800 bbls.; Wheat, 31,000 bushels; Corn, 35,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels; Barley, 3,600 bushels; Rye, 5,600 bushels. Shipments—Canals to Tide-water—Wheat, 23,150 bushels; Corn, 181,986 bushels; Oats, 61,840 bushels; Rye, 14,908 bushels; Lake transactions—Wheat, 2,000 bushels; railroads—Flour, 5,740 bbls.; Wheat, 56,400 bushels; Corn, 50,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels; Barley, 3,600 bushels; Rye, 1,900 bushels.

TOLEDO, Sept. 8.—Flour firm. Wheat steady; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 40; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 42; No. 2 do., $1 32; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 32; September, $1 20¾; October, $1 24; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 38; No. 2 do., Hamburg in the County of Sussex; October, $1 21½; No. 3 Red Wabash, $1 23; No. 2 Amber Michigan, $1 27; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan Red, $1 32. Corn dull; No. 2 Mixed, 43½c.; Rejected, 43¼c.; damaged, 44¾c. Oats dull; rejected, 23c. Receipts—16,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—100 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 8.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat unsettled; closing weak; No. 1 hard Milwaukee, $1 20½; soft do., $1 17; No. 2 do., $1 14¾; September, $1 07¼; October, $1 02¾; No. 3 do., $1 09½. Corn—No. 3, nominally 44c. Oats steady; in fair demand; No. 2, 23½c. Rye steady; in good demand; No. 1, 55c. Barley firmer, in good demand; No. 2 Spring, 58c. September; 68¾c. October. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo by sail, 2½c.; by steam, 3c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 149,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,300 bbls. Flour, 106,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,300 bbls. Wheat scarce and firm; sales, 2,500 bushels White State, to arrive, at $1 50; Red State held at $1 43. Corn unchanged; High Mixed, 57c.; No. 2 56c.; Rejected, 55. Barley quiet; prices nominal; receipts of new Canada Barley to date, 1,800 bushels. Corn-meal—$24 for bolted, $23 for unbolted ₱ ton. Shipments—Lumber, 83,000 feet; Flour shipped by rail, 1,500 bbls.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat easier, but unchanged. Corn dull; White, 38c.; Mixed, 47c. Rye, nominally 65c. Oats dull; White, 30c.; Mixed, 28c. Pork quiet at $13. Lard quiet, but firm; Prime Leaf, tierces, 10¼c. Sugar-cured Hams steady; in fair demand at 12c. Whisky steady and unchanged. Bagging dull at 12½c. Tobacco quiet and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 8.—Hogs steady; unchanged. Cattle strong; receipts light; light to choice shipping Steers, $4@$5 75; native Cows and Heifers, $2 25@$3; common and heavy to smooth, fat Oxen, $3 87½@$4 65; Sheep active; good to fancy shipping Muttons, $3 75@$4 62½; Stockers, $2 50@$3 12½.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 8.—Whisky dull and weak; Western Rectified, $1 07½@$1 10. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 1035@1037. Exchange, New-York sight, ¼@¾ premium. Sterling, bank, 9@—.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 6.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 33½c. Rosin firm at $1 50 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $2 35 for Yellow Dip; $2 35 for Virgin. Tar firm at $1 60.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 8.—Print Cloths continued dull through the week, the reported sales reaching only 10,000 pieces at 3 13-16c. for extra 64x64s, and 3½c. for 56x56s.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 8.—Standard Petroleum, 12¾c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Sept. 8.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10¼c.; Low Middling, 9⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 533 bales; exports, coastwise, 267 bales; sales, 175 bales; stock, 4,783 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 8.—Cotton firm; Middling, 10⅜c.; Low Middling, 10c.; Good Ordinary, 9¼c.; net receipts, 66 bales; gross, 213 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 20,501 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 8.—Cotton firm; Middling, 10 7-16c.; Low Middling, 10⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅝c.; net receipts, 357 bales; exports, coastwise, 399 bales; sales, 261 bales; stock, 2,823 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 8.—Cotton firm; fair demand; Middling, 10¼c.@10¾c.; Low Middling, 10c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 182 bales; sales, 125 bales; stock, 2,998 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 8.—Cotton firm; Middling, 10c.; Low Middling, 9½c.; Good Ordinary, 9c.; net receipts, 39 bales; exports, coastwise, 150 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 2,318 bales.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 8.—Wool in better demand for domestic; sales denoting more activity and reaching for the week 1,570,200 lb., but there is no improvement in prices. Fine Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces attracted more attention; medium X, XX and XXX selling at 45c.@49c. Good average lots of Michigan and Wisconsin, 40c., but this price is under the views of sellers; sales ranged from 40c.@44c., the latter for desirable lots good No. 1; Delaine and Combing selections in demand at very full prices, ranging from 50c.@55c., the market is firm at these figures. Thin and low grades No. 3, Oregon at 39c.; Territory at 27c.@33c.; Texas at 30c.@33½c.; Scoured at 35c.@37c.; Tub-washed at 46c.@50c. There is a fair trade for California, the sales amounting to 435,000 lb., at 20c.@36½c. for Spring; 17c.@20c. for Fall. Pulled remains unchanged, but steady, and in moderate demand; Super and X Pulled, 25c.@45c.

HAVANA WEEKLY MARKETS.

HAVANA, Sept. 8.—Sugar—The market continued quiet but firm; sales were confined to clayed sorts to finish cargoes; the stagnation will probably endure until the reaction in the foreign markets assumes greater proportions; at the close there was more animation; quotations are still useless; stock in warehouse in Matanzas and Cardenas, 58,500 bags, and 46,000 hhds.; receipts of the week, 650 bags, 225 bags, and 200 hhds.; exports 3,300 bxs., 2,200 bags, and 1,560 hhds. including 1,880 bxs., all the bags, and all the hhds. for the United States. Bacon, $36@$37 50 ₱ cwt. Flour, $36@$38 ₱ quintal for superior American. Jerked Beef, $7 ₱ arroba. Lard, $42@$51 ₱ quintal for American Sugar-cured. Lard—In kegs, $38 50@$40 ₱ quintal; in tins, $39 50@$40 ₱ quintal. Potatoes, $2 ₱ bbl. Tallow, $20@$31 ₱ quintal. Wax—Yellow, $17@$17 50 ₱ arroba; White, nominal. Honey—None in the market. Onions nominal. Rosin, Hamburg—Nothing doing. Lumber and Shooks nominal. White Navy Beans, 40 reals ₱ arroba. Chewing Tobacco, $57@$64 ₱ quintal. Corn, 12½@12¾ reals ₱ arroba. Hoops, nominal. Freights—Nothing doing on account of the stagnation of the Sugar market. Tobacco unchanged. Exchange fair; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 40¾@— premium; short sight, 5½@6 premium; 60 days, gold, 7¼@7¾ premium; short sight, 8½@9 premium; on London, 19@19½ premium; on Paris, 5 35-16 premium.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, Sept. 8, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Daniel W. Clarke, Esq., Referee, Richard V. Harnett sold the four-story brick tenement-house (front) and two-story brick stable, (rear,) with lot 23 by 96.2, No. 213 East 3d-st., north side, 120 feet east of Avenue B, for $5,820, to Michael C. Gross. The same auctioneer, under a similar court order as above, Thomas Thacher, Esq., Referee, disposed of one lot, 8 by 65 by 18 by 35.5 by 26 by 100.5, on West 44th-st., south side, 412 feet south of 6th-av., for $6,000, to Equitable Life Insurance Company, plaintiffs in the local action. Mr. Harnett also, by order of the Superior Court, in foreclosure, S. M. Morehouse, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 102.2, on East 72d-st., north side, 300 feet west of 3d-av., for $2,300, to M. J. Browne, plaintiff. J. Thomas Stearns, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Silas D. Gifford, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story frame and brick building, with two lots, each 25 by 100, on Courtlandt-av., north-west corner 153d-st., for $4,400, to J. & M. Haffen, plaintiffs in the legal action.

The foreclosure sale by William Kennelly, of the house, with lot, No. 134 West 12th-st., east of 7th-av., was adjourned to Sept. 18th.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 8, was $224,967, as against $299,530 the figures for the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, the following public sales are announced:

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) SEPT. 10.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 12.6 by 98.9, on West 33d-st., north side, 150 feet west of 9th-av. Also, similar sale, Menzo Diefendorf, Esq., Referee, of frame buildings, lot 24.11 by 100, on 10th-av., south-west corner 160th-st.

By Bernard Smyth, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James P. Cadwith, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick house, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, No. 619 West 45th-st., north side, 243.9 feet west of 11th-av.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick house, with plot of land 25 by 111.8 by 43.4 by 25 by 100.11, on East 113th-st., south side, 150 feet west of 2d-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Elliott Sandford, Esq., Referee, of a two-story iron front building, a plot of land 75.7 by 94, on Avenue A, south-west corner 117th-st.

By ——, at Duffy's Hotel, 12 o'clock, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. M. Wight, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, No. 506 by 200 by 106.6 by 100 by 50.3 by 100, on Union-av., north side, known as Lots Nos. 256, 257, and 258, on a map of Union Hill, Powell estate, West Farms.

Tuesday, Sept. 11.

By James M. Oakley, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20.8 by 100.5, No. 248 East 60th-st., south side, 115 feet west of 2d-av. Also, same Referee, of one lot, 25.3 by 100. on 9th-av., east side, 75.8 feet south of 101st-st.; also, one lot, 25 by 100.11, on West 140th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 7th-av.; also, two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 101st-st., south side, 100 feet east of 9th-av. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a plot of land, 67 by 179, on Boston road, known as part of Lot No. 114 on a map of Morrisania.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 102.2, on East 72d-st., north side, 300 feet west of 3d-av., for $2,300, to M. J. Browne, plaintiff. J. Thomas Stearns, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Silas D. Gifford, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story frame and brick building, with two lots, each 25 by 100, on Courtlandt-av., north-west corner 153d-st., for $4,400, to J. & M. Haffen, plaintiffs in the legal action.

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By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale of a two-story frame house and out-buildings, with 40 acres of land, at Glen Gardner, N. J., on the line of Central Railroad of N. J.

Thursday, Sept. 13.

By James M. Oakley & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 22 by 98.9, No. 466 West 23d-st., south side, 46 feet east of 10th-av.

Friday, Sept. 14.

By Slevin & McElroy, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Jefferson M. Levy, Esq., Referee, of the two-story brick stable, with lot 25 by 100, No. 239 Mercer-st., west side, between Bleecker and Amity sts.

By Benjamin P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Morgan A. Dayton, Jr., Referee, of the four-story brick store and dwelling, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 441 West 40th-st., north side, 300 feet east of 10th-av.

By Bernard Smyth

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 as 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 as 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BOTHNIA...WED., Sept. 12|SCYTHIA...WED., Sept. 26
ALEPPO...WED., Sept. 19|*RUSSIA.....WED., Oct. 3
*Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodations. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are without a rival in size and comfort, and in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt. Affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $26.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 12
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 15
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passengers tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

Steamers will sail as advertised above, unless sooner loaded. Merchants and shippers are notified that extra steamers will be provided and dispatched as rapidly as the press of business warrants.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Sept. 13
STATE OF NEBRASKA.....Thursday, Sept. 20
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Sept. 27
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Oct. 11
First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Steerage, $26.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 79 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
CITY OF BERLIN.....Sept. 15, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Sept. 22, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN, $80, $30, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
ODER.....Sat., Sept. 15|NECKAR.....Sat., Sept. 29
HERMANN.....Sat., Sept. 22|WESER.....Sat., Oct. 6
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Anchoria..Sept. 15. 11 A. M.|California..Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
Bolivia.....Sept. 22, 3 P. M.|Ethiopia.....Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
GLASGOW, HENDERSON, HARLEY,
Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Utopia.....Sept. 19, 2 P. M.|Alsatia..Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
Cabins, $55 to $70; Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
RUEDIA.....Sept. 13|FRISIA.....Sept. 27
LESSING.....Sept. 20|HERDER.....Oct. 4
Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First cabin, $100, gold: Second Cabin, $60, gold: Steerage, $30, currency.
KUHNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents, General Passenger Agents.
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River. FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
ERIN.....Thursday, Sept. 20, 3 P. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
The Queen, Sep. 13, 10:30A. M|Spain, Sat., Sept. 22, 3 P.M.
Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers Pier Nos. 46 & 47 N. R.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....THURSDAY, Sept. 18, 2:30 P. M.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Sept. 25, at 7 A. M.
Cabin passage, $55, 65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.
Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
PERIERE, Dauge.....Wednesday, Sept. 12, 8:30 A. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Wednesday, Sept. 19, 3 P. M.
CANADA, Franeuil.....Wednesday, Sept. 26, 4 P. M.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, TUESDAY, Sept. 11, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
RAPPAHAN, Capt. Kempton, THURSDAY, Sept. 13 Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Sept. 15, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship COLON.....Saturday, Sept. 15
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship City of PEKING.....Wednesday, Sept. 12
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 12
For information and tickets apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 15
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA, Reynolds.....Saturday, Sept. 15
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Peabody.....Wednesday, Sept. 19
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Timerman..Wed'sday, Sept. 26
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico, City of Havana, Reynolds.....Saturday, Sept. 15
Steamers leave New-Orleans Sept. 23 and Oct. 14, for Vera Cruz, and all the above ports.
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU—Blanks for obtaining passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
9:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. M. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKOFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 4 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot (42d-st.), arriving at Fall River at 2 P. M. and 9 P. M. respectively. THOMAS E. TAINTER, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877,
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. daily.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry with Pittsburg, Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M., arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M. 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 12, 3, 4:30, 5, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.
Trains arrive from Pittsburg, 8:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 8:50 P. M., daily, except Monday, from Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 8:50 P. M. 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 8:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 8:50 and 10:20 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. L. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after June 25, 1877,
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:20, 9, (8:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.
Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 8:35, 8, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4:30, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 8:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. and 12 Midnight.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Sept. 10, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.:
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Saratoga, and Montreal; also to St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.
3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through nearly all the night in the track; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Parkplace, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SPECIAL TIME-TABLE FOR CREEDMOOR,
SEPT. 13, 14, 17, 18, 1877.
Fall meeting commencing Sept. 10. Sept. 13 and 14—International Long-Range Match for the American Centennial Trophy and Championship of the World. Sept. 17—Inter-State Long-Range Match. Sept. 18—*Spirit of Times* Match for $1,000, gold.
Leave James-slip Ferry, N. Y.—7, 8:30, 8:50, 9:10, 9:30, 9:50, 10:30, 11, 11:30 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:30, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3:50, 4:30, 5:10, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.
Leave East 34th-st. Ferry, N. Y.—7:30, 8:50, 9:05, 9:30, 9:45, 10:15, 10:45, 11:15, 11:45 A. M.; 12:15, 1, 1:20, 1:50, 2:20, 2:50, 4:10, 4:50, 5:30, 6:10, 6:50 P. M.
Excursion tickets from New-York, 60 cents; including admission to range, $1 10.
From Brooklyn to Queens, 50 cents; including admission to range, $1.
Return tickets, Queens to Brooklyn, are also good from Creedmoor to Long Island City.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 A. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 5 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.
Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
Philadelphia and Toms River, 9:30, 9:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.
W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.
Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

STEAM-BOATS.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.

The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with express trains for

SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACKS, AND
WHITE MOUNTAINS,

and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West. Free transfers to and from Brooklyn by steam-boat, leaving Jewell's Wharf (Fulton-st.) daily at 5:15 P. M.

FARE ONLY $1 50,
and price of state-rooms greatly reduced.
Messina's String Bands accompany each steamer.
S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-st. Pier, N. R., at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central R. R. for the West, and with express trains for Saratoga, Montreal and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River R. R. are received on board for passage. FREE TRANSFER from and to BROOKLYN by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex. Leaves Jewell's Wharf (Fulton-st.) at 8 A. M. Tickets over New-York Central and for Saratoga on the wharf.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. PARKER.
FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 10th.....6:00 P. M.	Monday, 10th.....10:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 11th.....7:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 11th.....11:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 12th.....7:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 12th.....12:00 M.
Thursday, 13th.....8:00 P. M.	Thursday, 13th.....12:00 M.
Friday, 14th.....8:30 P. M.	Friday, 14th.....12:30 P. M.
Saturday, 15th.....10:00 P. M.	Saturday, 15th.....2:00 P. M.
Sunday, 16th.....9:00 P. M.	Sunday, 16th.....3:00 P. M.

HELEN—CAPT. J. S. THROCKMORTON.
FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 10th....2:30 P. M.	Monday, 10th.....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 11th....2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 11th.....7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 12th.2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 12th.7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 13th...2:30 P. M.	Thursday, 13th...7:00 A. M.
Friday, 14th.....2:30 P. M.	Friday, 14th.....7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 15th...2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 15th...7:00 A. M.
	Monday, 17th.....7:00 A. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, JONES' DOCK, (Cold Spring,) Long Island.—The new and fast steamer IDLEWILD will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. at 3:15 P. M., foot of 23d-st., East River, at 3:30 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington.
Tickets to all landings, 50 cents.
Excursion tickets, $1.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st. E. R., at 3:15 P. M.), and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY and SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. The elegantly appointed day steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA, leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

A.—MARY POWELL.—FOR WEST POINT, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, leaves Pier No. 39 North River, daily, at 3:30 P. M. Free transfer to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex, leaving Jewell's Wharf at 2:45 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad, Pier, foot of Roosevelt-st., at 11:30 A. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence direct.
A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 80 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World.")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")
Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.
THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST, at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st. Free passage for passengers via either line to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the *Brooklyn Annex*, leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:25 P. M.

THE GREAT
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,
And all points East, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
The immense passenger steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M. (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 16, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, the Pier, and on steamers.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

ROUDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Saugerties, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.—Steamer AMERICUS leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. For freight and passengers. Fare, $1. Berths free.

FINANCIAL.

CONNECTICUT 5s,
1907;
GREENE COUNTY 7s,
1891 and 1892;
JERSEY CITY 6s,
1907;
ELIZABETH 7s.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
No. 5 Nassau-street, N. Y.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS bought and sold in amounts to suit investors; also, Gold, Silver, and foreign coins. Deposits received in Currency or Gold, and interest allowed on Balances. Special attention paid to Investment Orders for Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, corner of RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1877.
SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE OF UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS, to the amount of thirty-three ($33) bonds, will be received by the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, TRUSTEE, and opened at the office of said Trustee at noon on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1877, when the lowest offer will be accepted, provided it does not exceed par and accrued interest.
The above notice is given in conformity with the Indenture of Trust, which provides that any funds remaining in the hands of the Trustee, by reason of failure of parties holding drawn bonds to notify their election to have such bonds redeemed, shall be forthwith invested by the Trustee.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee, by EDWARD KING, President.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
NO. 52 WALL-STREET.
Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.
Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, Cable Transfers.
Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland; also on Canada, British Columbia, and San Francisco. Bills collected and other Banking business transacted.
D. A. McTAVISH, } Agents.
G. M. MORRIS, }

No. 23 WALL-ST., CORNER OF BROAD-ST. } NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1877.
DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.
BONDS OF 1877.
We are prepared to purchase any of the above Bonds at par and accrued interest, or to exchange the same for similar bonds, secured by the same mortgage, maturing in 1891.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS,
No. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED subject to check at sight.
THREE PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on daily balances, credited monthly.
Checks drawn pass through the Clearing-house and received on deposit by the City banks.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, GOLD, STOCKS, and other securities bought and sold on commission.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF
Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
The circular of Messrs. EMILE ERLANGER & CO., of London, containing their proposal to the bondholders, can be obtained, together with forms for subscriptions, by applying to the undersigned.
Bondholders' subscriptions will be received until the 10th of September next at the office of
PLOCK & CO., No. 51 William-st.
NEW-YORK, 16th August, 1877.

BUFFALO CITY 6'S,
FOR SALE BY
DANIEL A. MORAN,
NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
NOTICE.
The KINNEY NATIONAL BANK, located at Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.
Dated Sept. 5, 1877.
J. W. KINNEY, President.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK, AND ERIE RAILROAD First mortgage renewal 7 per cent. bonds, due 1916, coupon or registered, interest payable June and December in New-York. For sale by
PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AUCTION SALES.

GUNS---SPECIAL.

BARKER & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
NOS. 47 and 49 LIBERTY-ST.
BARKER & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, at 11 o'clock, a fine lot of English and American breech and muzzle loading FOWLING-PIECES, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c., among which are the following celebrated makers: W. & C. Scott & Son, W. W. Greener, Lancaster, Moore, Richards, Allen, Schilling, and many others. Now on exhibition.

Bernard Smyth, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, at 10 o'clock, at St. Louis College, No. 232 West 42d-st., Brussels carpets, billiard tables, parlor furniture, rep suits, piano, organs, kitchen furniture, beds and bedding, hair and straw mattresses, silver-plated ware, pictures, and about 300 school desks and reversible settees. By order of HENRY AMY, Esq., Executor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING: each packet is labeled JAMES EPPS & CO. Homeopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle-st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Park-place.

DANCING.

MR. TRENOR'S NEW ACADEMY OF DANCING, Broadway and 32d-st., extending toward 5th-av., is unquestionably the largest and most beautiful Academy in the City. Opens MONDAY, 10th inst.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A LADY AND HER ADULT SON, HAVING a larger house than required, will take one gentleman to board. This is a rare opportunity to obtain a refined home, with all the comforts of a home, at a moderate price; reference required and given; location West 46th-st. Address HOME, Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,238 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY OCCUPYing a handsomely-furnished house in West 34th-st. would like to secure a desirable family or party to board; no other boarders; could accommodate four to six persons; terms reasonable. Address Pleasant Home, Box 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,238 BROADWAY.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A handsomely furnished second floor; all improvements, bath, &c., in private family, in 30th-st., near 4th-av. Parties desiring superior accommodations, will address J. C., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY, WITH the best references, have a large front room on the fourth floor to rent, with first-class board, to one or two gentlemen. Address FORTY-SECOND-STREET, Box 314 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,238 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING IN THEIR own house, will let to a gentleman large front room; excellent board; every comfort; also, cozy hall room; terms to suit the times. No. 238 West 43d-st., near Broadway.

FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—A choice suite of rooms, second floor, with breakfast or full board; superior accommodations; private; only four adults in house. Address R. N., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

FIFTH-AV., NOS. 509 AND 511.—LARGE, magnificently furnished apartments, with private table or French table d'hôte as preferred; buildings and garden cover 100 feet frontage on 5th-av.; also, private stable to let on 53d-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 30TH-ST.—PRIVATE family will rent second floor; also parlor and bedroom communicating, handsomely furnished, with strictly first-class board; references exchanged. Address M. B., Box No. 2,468 Post Office.

NO. 13 PARK-AV., NEAR 35TH-ST.—Handsomely-furnished alcove room, second floor, front; also other large and small rooms, with board; references.

FORTY-FIFTH-ST., WEST, NO. 211, ONLY six doors from Broadway cars; in elegant block; strictly first-class house; newly furnished; extra fine table; references.

BOARD NEAR GRAMERCY PARK.—LARGE handsomely-furnished corner room on second floor; rooms on third and fourth floors; excellent table; references. No. 81 Irving-place.

FIFTH-AV. NO. 224, OPPOSITE HOTEL Brunswick, parlor and second floor, with superior private table; also, single rooms for gentlemen. References exchanged.

HARLEM, OPPOSITE MOUNT MORRIS.—Elegant furnished rooms, with board, for families or single gentlemen; house, table, &c., unexceptionable; terms low. No. 5 West 124th-st.

NO. 2 EAST 34TH-ST., FIRST DOOR FRO

THE RIFLE TOURNAMENT.

EVENTS TO OCCUR AT CREEDMOOR.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH—STATISTICAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE PRACTICE OF THE TEAMS—THE AMERICAN TEAM AVERAGE THE LARGEST—THE FALL PRIZE MEETING OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

It is now three years since the first international rifle match took place in the United States. At that time long-range rifle-shooting was in its infancy, and American riflemen found no supporters among the great body of citizens who were not frequenters of Creedmoor. Many of the latter class, when challenged by their friends to lay wagers in support of the American team against the Irish riflemen, declined to incur the risk of losing. Many were the conjectures before the match as to "how many points the Irish would whip them." Very few people hazarded the thought that there was a possibility of a victory for the American team, and this state of uncertainty no doubt had its effect upon the little band of riflemen, who strained every nerve and grasped every point in practice before the match in order to make a record which, if it did not crown them with glory, should not cover them with disgrace. It is unnecessary to dilate at length in this limited article upon the events which followed—the victory upon Irish soil in 1875, and the laurels won against competing teams last year, in which the best marksmen of the countries represented took a part. This year a new team comes to the front to represent America in the struggle. With the exception of Gen. Dakin and Mr. Wenz, no one of the familiar faces who displayed their prowess and recorded a victory during the past three years will participate in the great match, and it remains to be seen whether the "junior" team can fill the places of the veteran—Gildersleeve, Bodine, Fulton, Coleman, and Hepburn. It has been said that these gentlemen have "fallen off" in their shooting; that the "younger members are beating them." The last assertion is true; but the new men have been shooting far beyond anything ever accomplished before on either side of the Atlantic. The following table shows the totals made by the American "eight" since its selection, and the eight scores made by the British since they have been practicing at Creedmoor, bearing in mind that the highest attainable score is 1,800 points:

Date of Practice.	Americans.	British.
Aug. 21	1,608	-----
Aug. 22	1,563	-----
Aug. 28	1,620	1,542
Aug. 29	1,617	1,572
Sept. 1	1,629	-----
Sept. 4	1,641	1,584
Sept. 5	1,609	1,582
Sept. 6	-----	1,545
Average team total	1,609 1-3	1,575 2-3

The British team was practically settled last Tuesday by dropping Mr. Piggott. This makes the British aggregate on Wednesday three points less, or 1,572, and on Saturday 27 points less, or 1,545 points. It will be seen by the above table that the lowest score made by the American team since its selection was 1,562 points. As an offset to this may be shown the top score made in the Centennial match last year, viz., 1,586, made by the Scottish team on the first day of the contest. The Irish made 1,582 on the same day. The highest score ever made on the other side of the Atlantic was that of the Irish team, who, in the last match for the "Elcho" Shield, made 1,568, the conditions of the match being precisely similar to those governing the Centennial Trophy competition. In order to show what individual scores the American and British teams have been making in practice, the following tables have been compiled:

Date of Practice.	Gen. T. S. Dakin	Lieut. W. Wenz	Lieut. P. Hoff	Sergt. W. Minns	Sergt. J. Bodine	Sergt. C. Ruhl	Sergt. H. Burnham	Sergt. W. H. Overton	Average score.
Aug. 21	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	1,600
Aug. 22	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	1,600
Aug. 28	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	1,600
Aug. 29	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	1,600
Sept. 1	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	1,600
Sept. 4	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	1,600
Sept. 5	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	1,600
Sept. 6	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	1,600
Average score.	200 4-8	200 1-8	200 1-8	200	200	200	200	200	1,600 4-8

Date of Practice.	Capt. A. Milner	Lieut. Col. Fenton	Sergt. Pigott	Sergt. Hyde	Sergt. Webber	Sergt. Allen	Sergt. Bisch	Sergt. Paine	Average score.
Aug. 21	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	1,600
Aug. 22	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	1,600
Aug. 28	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	1,600
Aug. 29	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	1,600
Sept. 1	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	1,600
Sept. 4	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	1,600
Sept. 5	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	1,600
Sept. 6	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	1,600
Average score.	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	1,600

AMERICAN TEAM. BRITISH TEAM.

The above table shows that the average of the score of Mr. Milner, of the British team, is a small fraction higher than that of Mr. Hyde, of the American team, and although Mr. Pigott has been dropped, his average score exceeds that of Lieut.-Col. Fenton, while it equals the score of Sir Henry Halford. Upon these records the public can form some idea of the shooting ability of the members of the teams. The contest will begin next Thursday at 11 o'clock A. M., and will be continued on the following day at the same hour.

THE FALL PRIZE MEETING.

THE HOURS FOR SHOOTING THE SEVERAL MATCHES—THE LARGEST NUMBER OF ENTRIES EVER RECEIVED—LIST OF THE ENTRIES AND THE OFFICERS.

The fifth annual prize meeting of the National Rifle Association will begin this morning and promises to be the most successful in the history of the meetings of the association. The amount of money taken for entries by the Secretary at the hour of closing on Saturday night was $1,520, and it is known that there are several teams and many individuals who will make their entries on the range at Creedmoor this morning. These are termed post-entries, and will subject the tardy riflemen to an additional tax of 50 per cent. Since the publication of the official programme in THE TIMES, a supplementary one has been issued which contains the following events:

COMPETITION IV.

Cavalry Match.—First prize—To the troop whose team makes the highest aggregate score, a bronze trophy, value $100.

COMPETITION VI.

New-York State National Guard Match.—Third prize—To the regiment or battalion whose team makes the third highest aggregate score, a silver vase, presented by Messrs. Tiffany & Co., of Union-square, New-York, value $75; fourth prize—To the regiment or battalion whose team makes the fourth highest aggregate score, a prize, value $50.

COMPETITION IX.

Second prize—To the regiment or battalion whose team makes the second highest aggregate score, a trophy, value $75; third prize—To the regiment or battalion whose team makes the third highest aggregate score, a trophy, value $50. Three prizes, total value, $225.

COMPETITION X.

Short Range Team Match.—First prize—To the team making the highest aggregate score, a Creedmoor long-range breech-loading rifle, as per class, cause as used by the American rifle team, value $125, including 500 bullets and shells each, presented by Messrs. E. Remington & Sons, No. 283 Broadway, New-York; second prize—To the team making the second highest aggregate score, a trophy, value $50; third prize—To the team making the third highest aggregate score, a trophy, value $25. Three prizes, value $200.

STEWARD'S AGGREGATE PRIZES.

To the marksman making the highest aggregate score in competitions II., III., and XIII. a Lord Bury telescope, value $40.

COMPETITION XI.

Spirit of the Times Long Range Match.—Open to all comers: weapon, any rifle; distances, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; 15 shots at each distance; entrance fee, $5. Prizes, 1: $500 gold, or trophy of equal value, at option of winner; 2: $200 gold, or trophy of equal value, at option of winner; 3: $100 gold, or trophy of equal value, at option of winner; 4: $75 gold, or trophy of equal value, at option of winner; 5: $50 gold, or trophy of equal value, at option of winner; 6: $30 gold, or trophy of equal value, at option of winner; 7: $25 gold, or trophy of equal value, at option of winner; 8: $20 gold, or trophy of equal value, at option of winner; total, eight prizes, $1,000 gold. The entrance-fees will be equally divided among the 22 next highest competitors.

To-day the following events will occur: Judd Match, 200 yards, 196 entries, beginning at 9 and closing at 10 o'clock. Short-range match at 200 yards, 225 entries, beginning at 10:30 and closing at noon. Cavalry match, teams of seven, at 200 yards, beginning at 1 and closing at 2:45. *Army and Navy Journal* match, same hours, on the old range, and the first stage of the Champion's match at 200 yards. To-morrow the contests will be as follows: New-York State National Guard match, open to teams of 12; distance, first stage, 200 yards, begins at 9 and closes at 10:30 o'clock; second stage begins at 1 and closes at 2:30 P. M. First and second division matches, open to teams of 12, first stages begin at 10:30 and close at 12 noon; second stages begin at 2:30 and close at 4 P. M. On Wednesday there will be four competitions: The Inter-State Military match, open to teams of 12, at 200 and 500 yards; first stage beginning at 9 and closing at 11:30 A. M.; second stage beginning at 1 and closing at 3:30 P. M. The Champion's match, second stage, 600 yards, beginning at 9 and closing at 12, and third stage, beginning at 1 P. M., and, finally, the Wimbledon Cup, open to individuals; distance, 1,000 yards, 20 shots, beginning at 1 P. M. Thursday and Friday will be devoted to the International match. The short-range team match will be contested on Saturday by teams of five, at 200 and 500 yards, beginning at 9 A. M. On Monday, Sept. 17, the Inter-State long-range match will be shot, at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; open to teams of four; 15 shots per man. The *Spirit of the Times* long-range match will be contested by individuals upon the same conditions on Tuesday, the 18th inst. Should the weather be stormy to-day or to-morrow, the military matches will be shot on Wednesday. The first gun will be fired on each day at 8:45 A. M. as a signal for all competitors and officials to appear at the firing point. The second gun will be fired at 9 o'clock, when the shooting will begin. The entries in the team matches thus far are as follows: First Division Match—Teams from the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first Regiments; Second Division Match—Teams from the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-eighth, and Forty-seventh Regiments; Short-range Team Match—Massachusetts Rifle Association, Amateur Rifle Club, of Stamford, Conn.; Company G, Twenty-third Regiment; Company A, Fourteenth Regiment; two companies of the Forty-ninth Regiment, Auburn; Leatherstocking Rifle Club, of Goshen; two teams from the Jamaica Rod and Rifle Association; Companies E and K, Second Regiment, Connecticut; one company of Forty-eighth Regiment, Oswego; Company E, First Regiment, California; Company A, Second Regiment, California; Flushing Rifle Association; Rahway Rifle and Sporting Club; Zetler Rifle Association; Bergen Point Rifle Association; Company G, Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn; Remington Rifle Club, Oswego; Irish-American Rifle Club, and Company C, United States Engineers. In the Inter-State military match, teams from Connecticut, California, and New-Jersey have entered, and the New-York team will enter to-day. In the Inter-State long-range match, the Parthian Rifle Club of Oswego, and Massachusetts Rifle Association have entered. The Boston, New-Orleans, and Amateur Rifle Clubs will probably enter to-day. In the cavalry match, teams have entered from the Washington Grey Troop; Troops H, F, D, and B, Third Regiment; Separate Troop, Twenty-fourth Brigade, Oswego; Separate Troop, Fifth Brigade, Brooklyn; Gatling Battery, Brooklyn; Separate Troop, First Division, and the Yates Dragoons, of Syracuse. The New-York State National Guard match enlisted 16 teams; the Gatling match, 14 teams; and the *Army and Navy Journal* match, 18 teams, already enumerated. The officers in charge of the matches are as follows: Gen. John B. Woodward, Chief Executive Officer; Morris B. Farr, Adjutant; Capt. Joseph G. Story, Statistical Officer; Brig.-Gen. Daniel D. Wylie, Chief Financial Officer; Col. George D. Scott, Chief Range Officer; Dr. Moreau Morris, Surgeon; John S. Schermerhorn, Jr., Secretary; A. H. Weston, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, and William H. Brower, Range Superintendent. These officials will be distinguished by different colored ribbons bearing the titles of their respective offices. The Executive Committee will meet daily to arbitrate in all matters of dispute at the head-quarters of the President, Judge N. P. Stanton.

A STREET RAILROAD MYSTERY.

THE DEAD BODY OF A MAN FOUND ON VANDERBILT-AVENUE, IN BROOKLYN — A NEGLIGENT DRIVER AND CONDUCTOR UNDER ARREST—THEY PROFESS IGNORANCE, BUT ADMIT THAT THEIR CAR RAN OVER SOME OBSTRUCTION.

When Inspector Waddy, of the Brooklyn Police, arrived at Police Head-quarters at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning, he found a message awaiting him which stated that a man had been run over by a horse-car on the Vanderbilt-Avenue Railroad. He immediately sent a message to Capt. Campbell, of the Tenth Precinct, instructing him to make a thorough investigation of the affair, and arrest all persons in any way implicated. Shortly afterward he received a message from the Captain of the Tenth Precinct, stating that the driver and conductor of a car which passed along the line about the time the accident occurred, had been arrested, and that they did not appear to know anything about it. Not satisfied with this, Inspector Waddy himself started for the Tenth Precinct Station-house, where he found the conductor and driver in custody. He had a long interview with both of the men, and they admitted sufficient to satisfy the Inspector that there was no doubt whatever that the man had been run over by the car on which they were employed, but how he got under the car is still a mystery. They said that shortly after 11 o'clock on Saturday night, while on the down trip, near the corner of Third-avenue and Ninth-street, the car ran over something on the track, which caused it to jump violently as to shake the lamps, but as it did not run off the track they concluded it was nothing more than a stone or some other obstruction placed on the track by mischievous boys, and did not stop to see what it was. The conductor said that it was an open car, and that he was on the step on one side trying to find out at what point a drunken passenger wanted to get off, and that as it was a chilly night, the curtains were buttoned tightly down on the opposite side. When asked if it was not a rule of the company to stop the car and ascertain what was the matter when he ran over any such obstruction on the track, the conductor replied that he did not know of any such rule; the driver, however, seemed to be better posted on that point, and said that there was such a rule.

The unfortunate gentleman who was run over was Robert C. Young. He was about 60 years old, and leaves a wife and family at No. 421 Twelfth-street, Brooklyn, where he resided. He was engaged in the painting business, and had his shop at No. 1,004 Fulton-street. Word was taken to the Tenth Precinct Station-house soon after the accident, and an ambulance was dispatched from head-quarters to the scene, but before it arrived Mr. Young was dead. The body was taken to the Station-house, and subsequently to his home. It was horribly mangled. One of his legs was almost severed from the body, and one arm was also terribly injured. At 1 o'clock word was sent to Dr. Shepard in the form of a note, and a post-mortem examination of the body to ascertain if any wound could be found upon it other than that which would be made by the car, so as to make it certain that he was not injured in some other way and then laid on the track; but at 9 o'clock last night Dr. Shepard had not received the notice, and it was sent again directly to him by the Inspector himself. The conductor and driver are still in custody, and the police are busily engaged in investigating the mystery. The only theory advanced to account for the manner in which Mr. Young got under the car is that he attempted to get on the car on the side where the curtains were buttoned down, and that there being nothing to hold on to, and the curtains preventing him from entering readily, he slipped and fell or the track. An examination of the car disclosed marks of blood where the body had been dragged five or six feet on the track by the wheels, and the fact that the man made no outcry, provided the conductor and driver tell the truth, is certainly mysterious. Inspector Waddy last night expressed the determination to find out just what there was of mystery about the case.

A COMPLICATED CASE OF THEFT.

Martin Ueber, of No. 815 Second-avenue, an iron molder by trade, was arraigned yesterday morning before Justice Bixby, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, under strange circumstances. John Maginnis was the complainant, and he alleged that he kept a railroad employes' hotel at No. 446 Tenth-avenue at the time of the big fire on Monday last. He said his place was burned out then, but he succeeded in saving a few household goods, which he stored in a yard on Thirty-fourth-street, near his own place. Two large mirrors, together valued at $150, were stolen during the day. He made complaint at the Twentieth Precinct Station-house, and Officer Thomas McCormick traced the mirrors to Ueber's house, and thence traced one of them to the store of Adolph Goldsberg, at No. 674 Third-avenue, to whom Ueber had sold it for $10. The other he found in the possession of Thomas Cunningham, of No. 832 Second-avenue, who had bought it from Ueber for $4. The officer arrested Ueber on Saturday evening and locked him up in the Twentieth Precinct Station-house. Mrs. Ueber was questioned closely about the mirrors. She maintained that her husband did not know how they came into his house. She said they were given to her as a present by two gentlemen friends, one of whom was named Peter McDermott. The name of the other friend she refused to give. Mrs. Ueber further said that the unnamed man had told her that he had been burned out by the fire, but was well insured, and had saved some personal property, among which were the mirrors. She said that he told her she might sell them for her own benefit, provided she did not let the insurance men know anything about it. Officer McCormick testified that after the mirrors had been recovered, and Ueber was in the station-house for stealing them, Maginnis went to Mrs. Ueber, exhibited a badge to her, and told her that he would get her husband out of the scrape if she would pay him $10. Mrs. Ueber raised all the money she could, amounting to only $9, and gave that to Maginnis. He pocketed it, and pushed the case. McCormick further said that he knew that after paying Maginnis the $9 Mrs. Ueber had neither a cent left nor a morsel to eat in the house, being utterly destitute. Justice Bixby compelled Maginnis to refund the $9 to Mrs. Ueber, and then put him under $500 bonds to appear at the trial of the case, committed Ueber for trial in default of $1,500 bail, and issued a warrant for the arrest of Peter McDermott.

HOW SHE GOT EVEN WITH HIM.

The Providence *Journal* thus describes an annoying incident to one of the parties concerned: "Yesterday afternoon as Olneyville car No. 14 was rolling slowly up the hill near Olneyville, in charge of a smart-looking driver, a woman bearing a babe in her arms, halted the car, and was accommodated with a seat. Now and then her flashing eyes were directed to the Jehu, who stood leaning against the front dasher of the car, and it was evident that some intimate relationship existed between the two. Suddenly the mien of the fair one changed to the amazement of the other passengers, folded the infant's robes about its puny form, and laying it at the feet of the dumfounded driver, exclaimed: 'There, you take care of it, I won't;' and resolutely resumed her seat. The expression of chagrin and hopeless misery which darkened that man's face is indescribable. He gazed at the 10-months old cherub, and then at the unnatural mother. He besought the woman to take up the child, but she turned her back in anger. Instantly he took up the sobbing babe and darted through a side street like the wind. The passengers stared at the strange woman, but she was not disturbed. The angry woman was the lawful wife of the handler of the ribbons. They had a quarrel Wednesday night. Mrs. Driver threatened to do something to take him down a peg. She watched her chance, jumped on the car, and carried out her threat. The conductor drove the remainder of that trip."

THE PIANO FACTORY FIRE.

PORTIONS OF FOUR BODIES FOUND.

THE SEARCH IN THE RUINS CONTINUED THROUGHOUT SUNDAY—MANGLED PORTIONS OF FOUR BODIES UNEARTHED—IDENTIFICATION OF THE REMAINS IMPOSSIBLE—TWO BODIES SUPPOSED TO BE STILL IN THE RUINS.

The work of searching among the ruins of Hale's piano factory for the bodies of the six missing workmen was resumed yesterday morning, and resulted in the finding of shapeless remnants of human flesh and bones supposed to be portions of four bodies. The gang of 25 laborers who searched on Saturday among the débris in the stable-yard situated within the north-eastern wing of the factory, in Thirty-sixth-street, resumed work yesterday promptly at 7 A. M., under the personal superintendence of Mr. Vanderbilt, the builder of the factory. With picks and shovels the men dug and sifted the charred masses of timber and broken bricks, large crowds meanwhile looking on from the sidewalks and the windows and roofs of the adjacent houses. Details of policemen from the Twentieth and Twenty-second Precincts preserved order and prevented the people from advancing into the midst of the ruins. Despite these precautions, groups of young men, entering through the partially destroyed frame tenements on the west side of Tenth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, watched the operations of the searchers from the centre of the devastated block. Relatives of the missing workmen were also present, being permitted by the Police to observe the progress of the work from the most available points. The laborers worked steadily, advancing westward in a semi-circular trench to the angle formed by what remains standing of the front and centre wall of the wing on Thirty-sixth-street. The majority of them searched on what was originally the floor of the factory stable, over which was situated the drying department. The débris here consisted chiefly of piles of black ashes and small fragments of burned wood, and it was argued that if the bodies were lying under or in the midst of the mass they would undoubtedly be destroyed beyond identification. Up to noon no trace of human remains was found. At that time the searchers were discontinued until 1 P. M., by which time the crowds had increased to about 1,500 persons. Shortly before 2 P. M. a horrible stench arose from the trench nearest the front wall of the stable, and a few minutes later pieces of flesh and bones, destitute of the remotest resemblance to human shape, were dug out from among the rubbish in the stable, about six feet from the wall fronting on Thirty-sixth-street. A second gang of detached men were put to work the last stages of putrefaction was unearthed a few feet distant. Clinging to one of the fragments was a remnant of a checked undershirt—the only clue to the identification of the unknown whose scattered remains were thus gathered up for decent burial. The discovery created intense excitement in the neighborhood, and a simultaneous rush for the spot was made by the waiting crowds. The officers on guard, aided by reinforcements, drove them back to the limits where they were compelled to curb their morbid curiosity. Two of the men employed in the search procured a barrel and a box, in which the sickening piles were deposited and taken to the station-house. Resuming the examination of the ruins, the men at work near the front wall found, here and there, minute fragments of flesh and bones, but nothing which could possibly lead to an identification. Soon after 3 o'clock a terrible stench again arose from the débris close by the front wall, which was considered as an indication that portions of other bodies were being approached. A few more shovelfuls were cast aside and another shapeless mass of flesh and bones, literally baked, was disclosed. The majority of those who saw it turned away sickened and horrified. Some of the men, possessing stronger constitutions than their fellows, dropped their shovels, and with gentle, reverential ha s excricated two separate heaps of remains, depositing them in a barrel, which was hastily conveyed in a licensed vender's wagon to the station-house. It is the belief of those who examined the fragments that they constituted large portions of four bodies. No skulls were recovered, they having evidently been reduced to ashes by the intense heat. No further discoveries were made during the time intervening until 6 P. M., when the men left off work. Before dismissing his force, Mr. Vanderbilt instructed them to recommence the search to-day at 7 A. M. While looking for the bodies the laborers have thoroughly examined the ruins from the coal-yard to within five feet of the centre wall of the north-eastern wing of the factory, a space of about 30 by 25 feet. The rubbish tossed aside measured at least from 7 to 10 feet in depth.

Early last evening Capt. Washburn telegraphed to the Morgue for a "dead-wagon," which, after waiting at the ruins until the search had been temporarily discontinued, removed the recovered remains to the Morgue. Relatives of Andrew Kuminger, Albert Lee, Peter Mark, Teigs, Grah, and Bisch, the factory workmen who are supposed to have perished, called at the station-house prior to the removal, but of course were unable to recognize the remains. Those found close to the front wall are thought to be portions of the bodies or Albert Lee and Kuminger from the fact that they were seen at one of the windows immediately overhead. The theory of their death is that while they were endeavoring to find an exit at that point the flooring gave way, precipitating them into the burning pile, where they met with a speedy death. Coroner Woltman has been notified of the result of the incomplete search. An effort will be made to-day at the Morgue to classify the remains with the view of ascertaining conclusively the number of bodies they form a part of. No water was poured on the ruins yesterday by the firemen, the fire having been completely extinguished on Saturday. One-third of the south-eastern wall, which the corps of sappers and miners vainly endeavored to demolish with dynamite, is still standing. During the discharges on Saturday afternoon the glass in several windows of a packing-house in West Thirty-sixth-street was broken by the detonations.

THE BANKERS' CONVENTION.

PROGRAMME FOR ITS THREE DAYS' SESSION —PAPERS ON THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM TO BE READ BY PROMINENT FINANCIERS.

The annual convention of the American Bankers' Association will be held in this City, in Association Hall, beginning on Wednesday next and lasting three days. Two sessions will be held daily, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Invitations have been issued to the number of 6,000 to banks and bankers throughout the country, and it is expected, from the number of replies received, that the convention will be large and influential. The subject of resumption will occupy the whole of the first day's proceedings. Ex-Gov. Stewart L. Woodford will read a paper showing the defects and advantages of Secretary Sherman's plans for preparing to resume specie payments. A paper will also be read on the same day by Sir Francis Hincks, President of the Consolidated Bank of Canada, giving a sketch of the Canadian system of banking, with the present arrangements for note redemption, bank reserves, Government deposits, and Dominion note issues. He will also give his views as to the difficulties in the way of resumption in the United States, with the best methods of surmounting them. In the subsequent discussion leading bankers of New-York, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, and other cities are expected to take part. On Thursday the proceedings will be opened by the reading of a paper by Hon. W. S. Groesbeck, of Ohio, on the "Remonetization of Silver." He will, under certain specified conditions, favor the remonetization of silver, but will oppose greenback inflation. A second paper on the same subject will be read by Prof. A. L. Perry, of Williams College, Massachusetts. It will advocate the gold standard and oppose all attempts to extend the legal-tender qualities of silver coin. After a discussion of the silver question, which is expected to be general and animated, a paper on the taxation of banks will be read by Chauncey P. Williams, of the Albany Law School. The reading of another paper by R. H. Thurman, of Troy, on the "Taxation of Banks," will begin the third and last days proceedings of the convention, after which there will be a short session. A petition to Congress will be prepared, with a memorial showing the evils inflicted on the country by bank taxation and by the diminution of capital which it has caused. At the evening sessions papers will be read upon the excessive issues of municipal bonds in this country, and the best method for correcting the evil by suitable legislation and otherwise.

THE MANHATTAN YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

The following yachts have been entered for the Union Regatta of the Manhattan Yacht Club, to take place to-morrow: First class, cabin yachts—Sarah Goldin, Chester A. Arthur, Avalon, Mignon, and Petrel; second class, open yachts—Polly, Dare Devil, Journeyman, Cricket, and Thomas Paine; third class—Pluck and Luck, Artful Dodger, Inspector, and Clara S.; fourth class—Coquette, Willie, George B. Deane, John N. Lanthier, Emma D. May, Bird, Joe Sanders, and Sophia Emma; fifth class—C. H. Longstreet, Eddie, Alice, Gussie, Wave, Jane A., Julia, Cora D., A. Varian, Jr., Skip Jack, and Ella. The yachts will start at 10:30 A. M. The steamboat Fort Lee will carry the guests of the club over the course. She will make her last stoppage at the foot of East Ninety-first-street, East River, at 10:15 A. M.

SAVED BY AN APOLOGY.

Two of Justice Duffy's former pupils were before him, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning, one as a prisoner, the other as a witness. Michael Brown, a very much frightened boy of 11 or 12 years, was accused by Alonzo F. Carpenter, a sunbrowned man, of breaking the laws of the republic by throwing pieces of coal and wood at him. The boy waded up to the stand through a Niagara of tears, and said that he had thrown the missiles at another boy, and not at the complainant. "Didn't I use to teach you better things than that?" said Justice Duffy. This was the occasion for a fresh outburst of tears, and in the interval the court called forward a manly-looking boy of 14 or 15, a witness in the case, and another of his old pupils. "Well, Chatoni," said the Justice, "are you still in the school?" Chatoni said that he had graduated from the school, and was in the college; that he saw the prisoner throw the pieces of wood, and that he was throwing at another boy. Michael Brown saved himself from a long term of penal servitude by apologizing handsomely to the complainant, the court suggesting the words, and the prisoner emphasizing them by fresh outbursts of grief.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ARROGANCE.

A NEWARK PRIEST DENOUNCES THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS FROM THE ALTAR AND THREATENS PARENTS WHO SEND CHILDREN TO THEM—HE ALSO MAKES A POLITICAL PREDICTION AND BOASTS OF THE INFLUENCE OF THE PRIESTHOOD.

Rev. Patrick Leonard, Pastor of St. John's Roman Catholic Church, Newark, N. J., yesterday made an unprovoked attack upon the public school system of the country. An evidence of the baneful influence of public school teaching, he said, might be observed nightly when young girls of loose character perambulated the streets of Newark. The schools in St. John's were now free to the children of the parish, and if parents did not avail themselves of the privilege, but permitted their children to go to the public schools to associate with those who would laugh and sneer at them because they were Irish and Catholics, and probably cause them to lose their faith, direct vengeance would fall upon them—instead of blessings, they would incur the maledictions of heaven. If any such cases came under his notice he would avail himself of his privilege, and publicly denounce them from the altar; and if their children were members of the "Angels' Society" of St. John's he would have them expelled. He would not permit them to associate with the other children of the parish at church, as he feared their contaminating influences. He had taken his stand, he said, and under no consideration would he recede from it.

Father Leonard then alluded to politics, and related an incident which happened in Monmouth County some years ago while he was on the Mission. It seems that Mr. O'Reilly, a candidate for Sheriff, relying upon his Celtic name, issued an address to the Irish Catholic voters, telling them that the time for action had arrived; "and they did act," said Father Leonard, "but not in the manner that Mr. O'Reilly wished them to. I went among the people and informed them that he was a renegade to his religion, and they all voted against him, and as a consequence he was defeated. O'Reilly's parents were Catholics, but he himself joined one of the Protestant churches. "If I am not very much much mistaken," continued the spiritual politician, "there are some people in Newark who will make themselves felt in like manner at the polls" during the Fall campaign. A prominent politician said yesterday the Catholics of Newark were more than once introduced religion into politics, but in every such strife they came out at the little end of the horn. This was notably the case in 1875, when Bishop Corrigan, urged, it is said, by Vicar-General Doane and the Catholic Union of Jersey City, issued a blundering circular to his priests to "instruct" their people to vote down "all" the Constitutional amendments, because some of them were considered "obnoxious." It is time, now, that another circular should be sent out to "instruct" the priests to meddle in matters not within their province, but let them inculcate "peace and good-will among men," and they will be the more respected. However, if they are anxious, the people of New-Jersey "will fight it out on that line."

THE CASE OF "JIM" BRADY.

A PLAN BY WHICH THE NOTORIOUS CRIMINAL WILL ESCAPE WITH ONE-FIFTH OF THE PUNISHMENT HE DESERVES.

The trial of the notorious "Jim" Brady, alias "Albany Jim," alias James H. Morrison, alias Oscar D. Petersen, whose case was begun in the Court of General Sessions on Thursday last, will be continued before Judge Gildersleeve to-day. This audacious scoundrel stole a quantity of goods from Ward's gentlemen's furnishing store, on Broadway, on Aug. 2, and in endeavoring to escape from the custody of Officer Paddock, of the Broadway Squad, fired a pair of Derringers with desperate recklessness, wounding Officers Kettner and Paddock and a citizen named Edward Bromfield. For the crimes of that day four indictments have been found against Brady—three for felonious assault in shooting at Paddock, Kettner, and Bromfield, and one for grand larceny from the store of the Ward Brothers. For conviction on these offenses he can be sentenced to terms aggregating 35 years in the State Prison, and in addition to this could be sent back to serve three years and six months on unexpired terms, he having twice escaped from Sing Sing. His presence is also requested by District Attorney Britton, of Kings County, who has evidently in mind to send him to the Kings Hill Penitentiary for 20 years, as perpetrator of the daring robbery of Arthur J. Heyney, pawnbroker, No. 214 Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn, in which the latter was gagged, robbed, and bound in broad daylight. Among the most notorious crimes planned and carried out by Brady are the robbery of Gall, the optician, in 1869; the burglary at Lewis' jewelry store on Bleecker-street, in 1871; the bold robbery of Danser's bonds, the Northampton Bank robbery, the Keeseville Bank robbery, and the robbery of the Barrow Bank in Vermont. At the time of his arrest Brady had over $1,300 on his person, and between $10,000 and $15,000, the proceeds of his various crimes, securely stowed away. His friends have openly boasted that they have "fixed things" at the District Attorney's office, and that he will get off on a plea to indictment. They have also stated that there is not a prison in the State that can hold him; that he has walked out of any he has ever been in, and will do so again. Among the choice spirits said to have interested themselves in his behalf, are George McKay, alias "Canada Mack," George Wilkes, "Jimmy" Burns, and Arthur Stanley, whose respective callings can be best stated by the detectives. These gentry boast that "Jim will be all right," and they have unquestionably displayed unusual activity during the past week. The Court of General Sessions adjourned on Friday after obtaining 11 jurors to try Brady's case, and since that time, it appears, an arrangement has been entered into whereby Brady is to plead guilty to one indictment, on which he is to be sentenced to 10 years, and the other three indictments are not to be pressed. This will be carrying out exactly the wishes of Brady and his friends. Why Judge Gildersleeve and District Attorney Phelps should allow so notorious a criminal to escape on a 10 years' sentence, while they can rid the community of his presence for the remainder of his lifetime, or insure him a residence of 20 in Sing Sing by handing him over to the Brooklyn authorities, is a matter of which the public have a right to demand an explanation. Should the prisoner receive the just reward for his many crimes, it is to be hoped that he will be allowed to remain in Sing Sing but will find a home in Clinton Prison, from which escapes are less frequent.

STATISTICS OF INTEMPERANCE.

A regular meeting of the Temperance Union was held in Cooper Union yesterday afternoon, President J. W. Gibbs in the chair. The attendance was not as large as usual, owing to the fact that the Executive Committee at their last meeting decided upon trying the experiment of charging an admission fee. By this method they only succeeded in excluding the very class of persons which the organization is intended to benefit. The main feature of the meeting was the presentation of a report prepared by Col. J. G. Dudley with reference to the number of crimes and casualties produced in this City by the use of intoxicating liquors. Col. Dudley reported 11 serious cases which had been before the Police courts during the past four days, and then gave the following statistics, which had been furnished him from Police Head-quarters. The total number of arrests in the City for the year was 18,493. Of these it is stated that the following were directly caused by the use of intoxicating liquors:

Disorderly conduct	3,591
Delirium tremens	5
Habitual drunkards	17
Intoxication	5,687
Drunk and disorderly	2,187
Reckless driving	106
Vagrancy	1,131
Total	12,704

Add to these the crimes probably caused by drink, such as assault and battery, 1,218; cruelty to children, 11; felonious assault, 114; homicide, 11, and 131 cases of insanity—it makes a total of arrests caused by the use of liquor of 14,090. This only leaves the total number of arrests from all other causes 4,403.

THE GUILD OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.

The new Protestant Episcopal Chapel of the Guild of the Holy Spirit was opened yesterday morning with the regular church service, conducted by Rev. Dr. A. B. Carter. The chapel is a light, airy, and commodious room on the ground floor of a building devoted to trade, at Nos. 220 and 222 West Twenty-third-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. The chapel, as well as a library and reading-room, and a lecture course connected with it, are directed by the churchwomen's and churchmen's associations for missionary purposes among the lower classes. Few representatives of those classes, however, were present at the services yesterday morning. The audience was made up of well-dressed persons, all of whom were familiar with the Book of Common Prayer and the form of the Episcopal Church services. There was congregational singing of such hymns as "Rock of Ages" and "Jesus, Lover of my Soul," and Dr. Carter preached from the text, (St. Mark, iv., 26, 27), "And he said, So is the kingdom of God, as if a man should cast seed into the ground, and should sleep, and rise night and day, and the seed should spring and grow up, he knoweth not how."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. Shepherd F. Knapp's second Rhode Island clam-bake will be served in the grove adjoining Case's Hotel, near Macomb's Dam, to-morrow at 4 P. M.

The first annual afternoon and evening picnic of the Società Operaia Italiana will take place at Hamilton Park, Third-avenue and Sixty-ninth-street, to-day at 2 o'clock P. M.

The managers of the St. Ambrose Mission House, in the Eighth Ward, appeal for contributions to aid them in alleviating the sufferings of the poor and sick in that neighborhood.

The "Nu Sigma" Society will hold its second annual "fruit and ice-cream" festival at Lyric Hall, Sixth-avenue and Forty-first-street, next Friday evening. A musical and literary programme will be introduced into the entertainment.

John Schwartz, a resident of Riker's Island, was sailing a small boat on Long Island Sound, off Port Morris, yesterday afternoon, when the vessel gave a lurch and he was thrown into the water and drowned. His body was not recovered.

James Smith, homeless, was found at noon yesterday by Officer Rogers, of the Mounted Squad, lying at the corner of First-avenue and Seventy-ninth-street. He had been stabbed in the right thigh by an unknown man. He was sent to the Ninety-ninth-Street Hospital.

Morton Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar, is making arrangements for its fourth annual picnic, which will take place at Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, Hoboken, N. J., on

The New-York Times.

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THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

TWENTY-SECOND VICTORY IN MAINE.

A CLEAR REPUBLICAN MAJORITY FOR GOV. CONNOR OF 6,000 OR 7,000—EVERY COUNTY BUT TWO ELECTS REPUBLICAN SENATORS—THREE-FOURTHS OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN—LARGE FALLING OFF OF THE AGGREGATE VOTE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 10.—The Maine Republicans have achieved their twenty-second consecutive annual victory at the polls, re-electing Gov. Connor over the Democratic candidate by a majority of nearly 10,000. We have carried all the counties in the State, with the exception of Lincoln and Knox—with a possible danger of Somerset, which was the head-quarters of the Greenback movement.

The total vote of the State will not go above 98,000, a falling off of about 30 per cent. from last year, it being generally agreed on both sides that no active campaigning should be made.

The Republicans have chosen State Senators in every county except Knox and Lincoln, and have elected about three-fourths of the House of Representatives.

The Greenback candidate for Governor, H. C. Munson, will have about 3,000 votes, and, counting all these in with the opposition, Gov. Connor will have a clear majority of at least 6,000, and possibly 7,000. The absence of excitement in the State and at all public canvassing evidently led the Democratic Party to suppose that the Republicans were negligent and lukewarm; but the Republican State Committee, under the efficient direction of Senator Blaine, had taken the utmost care to insure a sufficient vote, and the gratifying victory has well repaid their efforts.

Estimating the results by a comparison with the close vote of 1875, or with the large Republican majority of 1876, the same end is reached, and one of the most satisfactory victories ever won by the Republicans of Maine may be safely announced.

THE AGENCIES THAT OPERATED AGAINST THE DEMOCRATS—THEIR DISAPPOINTMENT WITH THE INCREASED REPUBLICAN MAJORITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 10.—The election throughout the State has been very quiet. The total vote will not quite reach 100,000, against over 135,000 the last gubernatorial election. For an off-year, the Republican victory is very satisfactory, the Republican majority being estimated at 7,000, against 3,000 in 1875. The Greenback movement developed considerable strength in Androscoggin, Somerset, and Oxford Counties, and Munson, the soft money candidate, will get over 3,000 votes. The disaffection in the Democratic ranks on account of Mr. Williams' explanation of the grand resolution considerably diminished his vote in Bangor and the vicinity, the disgusted ones voting for the Greenback candidate. The Democrats carry Harris, Knox, and Lincoln Counties, and the Republicans the other 14. Probably the Republican majority in the House will fall off some, but they will still have at least two-thirds of that body.

Two Constitutional amendments were voted on, one disfranchising any Elector who has not paid a poll tax within two years of an election, and the other limiting municipal indebtedness to 5 per cent. of the valuation. The latter is undoubtedly ratified, but the former is probably defeated.

The Democracy are much disappointed. They expected to keep down Gov. Connor's majority at least as low as in 1875.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 10—Midnight.—The following dispatch has just been sent by Senator Blaine to a friend in Washington:

"The indications from the returns received up to this hour (11 o'clock) point to a majority of from 8,000 to 10,000 for Gov. Connor over Mr. Williams, the regular Democratic candidate. Some 3,000 votes at least have been thrown for Mr. Munson, the Greenback candidate, drawn largely from both parties. The Republicans have probably elected 29 of the 31 State Senators, and fully two-thirds, and possibly three-fourths, of the House of Representatives. It looks as though we had carried every county in the State except two."

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 10—Midnight.—One hundred and thirty-seven towns give Connor 28,060, Williams 21,390, Munson 2.397. Talbot (Democrat) 147, scattering 142. Connor's majority this year is 4,123, against 9,070 last year in the same towns.

The aggregate vote will be about 95,000, and Connor's majority probably 6,000.

The Legislature is strongly Republican in both branches.

PORTLAND, Sept. 11—1:20 A. M.—One hundred and forty-four towns gave Connor, Republican, 29,409; Williams, Democrat, 22,301; Munson, Greenback, 12.863; Talbot, Democrat, 147; Scattering, 130.

Last year the same towns gave Connor 42,963. Talbot, 32,901; scattering. 279. Connor's in these towns is 4,085, against 9,873 last year.

The towns to hear from last year gave Connor 32,904, Talbot 27,522; scattering, 254. If these towns come in like the others, allowing for the fact that the greenback ticket is limited to localities, the aggregate vote will be about 98,500, of which Connor should have 53,000, Williams, 42,000, and Munson, 3,500, and Connor's majority will run up to 7,500, against 14,911 last year.

More than half the towns in Cumberland County have not been heard from. Those received give 66 Democratic majority. It is impossible to say which way it will go. Probably a portion of the county officers on each ticket will be elected.

The Republicans have carried Piscataquis, Penobscot, Waldo, Kennebec, Sagadahoc, Franklin, Androscoggin, Oxford and York; and probably Washington, Hancock, and Somerset, leaving Cumberland and Aroostook doubtful.

THE VOTE IN THE COUNTIES.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 10.—The city vote, except a trifling number not yet received from the Island, is as follows: Connor, 2,062; Williams, 1,972; Munson, 400; Connor's majority, 90, against 596 last year. Biddeford gives Williams 116 majority, he carrying five of the seven wards of the city, and the county ticket is ahead of Williams.

The Democrats carry Lincoln County by about 175 majority. They elect every officer, and probably two out of the six Representatives. The Republicans elect three representatives and the Independents one.

The returns from 18 towns in York County, including Biddeford and Saco, show a Democratic gain over last Fall of 395. The remaining eight towns will not materially change the result. The Republican county ticket is probably elected by from 200 to 300 majority, although Cromwell, Democrat, for Senator, may be elected by a small majority. The Democrats gain three, and possibly four representatives in the county.

The Republicans elect their entire county ticket in Hancock County by majorities ranging from 800 to 1,200, and probably elect eight Representatives.

Androscoggin County, except three towns, gives Connor, (Rep.,) for Governor, 2,446, Williams (Dem.) 1,599, and Munson (Greenback) 953. The Republicans elect all the Senators and the county ticket by about 900 plurality. All the Republican candidates for representatives are elected in Lewiston and Auburn. The Greenbackers elect one representative in this county, which is the head-quarters of that party. They polled a large vote here, a majority of which comes from the Democrats.

In Somerset County but few towns have been heard from. The probability is that the Republican ticket is elected by a fair majority. There were four regular and five mixed tickets. The entire Republican ticket in Aroostook County is elected by from 300 to 400 majority, except the Register of Deeds for the southern district.

Later—The Democrats have carried the whole of the Knox County ticket. As eight towns have not yet been heard from, it is impossible to estimate the majority accurately at this hour, but it will probably not be far from 450.

In Washington County the Republicans elect both Senators and the full county ticket by from 300 to 400 majority, and six out of 10 Representatives to the Legislature.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 10.—The election here to-day was very quiet and the vote light. The Democrats were so much divided that the Republicans deemed it unnecessary to make any efforts. The total vote was 1,515, of which Connor received 1,014, Williams, 172, Munson, 243, and Talbot, 86. Connor's majority over Williams was 842; over all 513. All the Republican Representatives were elected.

GARDINER, Me., Sept. 10.—M. C. Wadsworth (Rep.) has been elected Representative by a large majority. Pittston, classed with Farmingdale and West Gardiner, elected Daniel H. Moody Representative.

FARMINGTON, Me, Sept. 10.—Connor has probably carried Franklin County by a small majority. Four Republican Representatives were elected.

BATH, Me., Sept. 10.—In Sagadahoc the Republican county officers were elected and also the entire delegation to the Legislature. John H. Kimball (Rep.) was elected Representative from this district by 156 majority.

THE NEW-YORK DEMOCRACY.

THE STATE COMMITTEE TO MEET AT ALBANY TO-DAY—THE COMING CONVENTION—BOTH FACTIONS REPRESENTED—SHALL THE OLD OR A NEW TICKET BE NOMINATED?

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The excitement here over the meeting of the Democratic State Committee to-morrow is very great, although but a few members have yet arrived. D. Magone, Jr., and Allen C. Beach represent the point, of interest as presented by the two factions. Magone is generally conceded to be favorable to the old ticket, because he is employed by Fairchild in the prosecution of the canal cases. Otherwise, it is generally conceded that he would favor a change, as he is known to have expressed his disapprobation of Bigelow as a ——— old drone on the Canal Investigating Commission. But he is generally classed as "old ticket," and having Apgar to coach him, has not so far ventured upon an interview. He holds open house to-night, and has a variety of visitors, most of whom are State-house clerks. Allen C. Beach is, however, the chief centre of attraction. His rooms to-night are crowded by a solid delegation of "new ticket" men, among them such old unswerving Democrats as Judge Charles Holmes and Congressman Mayham, of Schoharie; William Purcell, Commissioner Walrath, Parker Williams, of Columbia; Elmore P. Ross, W. A. Poucher, and others. The sentiment as expressed by these men seems to be entirely in favor of a change in the old ticket, if not a new one entirely. Mr. Beach, on being questioned as to his position relative to a nomination, said that he intended to stick. The movement in the papers for nomination was entirely spontaneous, and while he had done nothing to secure it, he would consider it his duty to accept, and abide by his friends in the fight for it. He was not opposed to the renomination of Ross or Olcott. William Purcell, editor of the Rochester *Union*, said he had conversed with a great many people in the western part of the State, and believed that Bigelow could not, under any circumstances, be nominated again by a Democratic Convention, or elected if nominated. Of the 60 Democratic papers in the State, 46 were positively against either him or Fairchild. Mr. George Moss, of Watertown, had the same experience to tell. Treasurer Ross, one of the present State officers, says distinctly to-night that his declination is ready rather than he should be any obstacle in the way of a new ticket. Generally it looks rather stormy for the old ticket. As to the time and place, either Syracuse or Albany, and either Oct. 3 or 10, will be decided upon.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

THE ANTI-CAMERONITES GAIN A PRELIMINARY VICTORY IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—The friends of Gov. Hartranft here have scored one against the Cameron men, and as a result saved another office to the Republican Party. To-day quite a sensation was created in political circles by the announcement that Hon. Henry Gilpin, who was the Kemble-Cameron candidate for the nomination of Judge of the Common Pleas Court, against Judge Fell, the friend of Hartranft, had withdrawn from the canvass, and would not allow his name to go before the Convention. This leaves the field clear to Judge Fell. The Democratic Convention on Wednesday will recommend to Democrats to vote for Fell in November. This will aid the State ticket, and give it great strength. The two factions are now even, the Camerons winning at Harrisburg, and the anti-Cameronites being victorious here. Mr. Gilpin is a high-toned gentleman, who believes that there should be no opposition to a man aspiring to a Judgeship, and when he found that he had got into the hands of party managers against whom there was a feeling by the people, gracefully withdrew.

THE WORKING MEN'S PARTY.

CONVENTION OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LABORING CLASSES AT HARRISBURG—NO STIR MADE IN POLITICAL CIRCLES—NOMINATIONS MADE—THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 10.—A convention of representatives of the laboring men of Pennsylvania, or, more properly speaking, of Pittsburg and Philadelphia, met in this city to-day and adopted a platform and nominated a ticket. It made no stir in political circles. The delegates coveted seclusion and secrecy. As for the first, their numbers were so insignificant as to cause no remark by their presence here; as for secrecy, they secured that by sitting with closed doors. All that was learned of their deliberations up to a late hour this evening was obtained only by persistent pumping of leaky delegates. Not a single representative of the press was permitted in the room during the sittings of the convention, and not until the platform was adopted and the serious labor of the convention ended did it occur to the delegates that the public had a desire to know what they had done. A committee of two delegates was then appointed to prepare a report of the proceedings for the press and for the use of those who condescended to avail themselves of it. The delegates were few in number, only between 30 and 40 being present, the major portion of which were from Philadelphia and Pittsburg, only a few representing the working men of Scranton, Reading, and Allentown. This morning the leaders of the Greenback movement in this county attempted to form a coalition with the labor representatives by requesting the latter to adopt a platform which will be forced to a passage in the Dauphin County Greenbackers' Convention which meets here to-morrow. These advances were repulsed by the labor men, who preferred to stand or fall alone. After adopting a platform, however, their feelings underwent a change apparently, as of the three nominations made two of them are prominently identified with the Greenback movement. An effort will now be made to secure the adoption of the platform of to-night at the State Convention of Greenbackers which meets at Williamsport on the 19th inst. This accomplished, the coalition will probably be an established fact, as it is not likely the Greenbackers will repudiate the ticket nominated to-night, composed as it is of two of the most prominent men in their party.

The organization of the convention and the adoption of the platform occupied both morning and afternoon sessions. John W. Spurr, of Mahanoy City, Schuylkill County, was elected President. The convention sat as a Committee of the Whole on the platform, and after much labor the following preamble and resolutions were framed and adopted:

After an experience of over 100 years under a Government intended by its founders to advance the interests of humanity, as is so clearly set forth in the Declaration of Independence, we as a people find ourselves in worse bondage and suffering under greater evils than in the first year of the second century of the American Republic than our forefathers labored under when through oppression they were compelled to declare their independence and throw off the yoke of tyranny; and, whereas, believing as they did that a Government should be of the people for the people, and to be administered for the benefit of all the people, and that when a Government or a system becomes oppressive to the majority of the people they have a natural right to so change and alter it as to them may seem proper to effect the safety and happiness of the majority, these truths we hold to be self-evident; and, whereas, society having by mutual consent agreed to be governed by laws, and as the laws, as now constituted, are unjust in an eminent degree, and in many respects antagonistic to the best interests of mankind, as the results so far clearly prove, it therefore is the duty as well as the right of the people to so alter, amend, or abolish such laws as to them may seem proper, keeping in view the fact that the fundamental principle of all laws is justice, giving to every man the right to do right and to no man the right to do wrong; and whereas, knowing, as we do, that the natural resources of the country are ample for the support of all the inhabitants thereof, as well as millions yet unborn, yet we have, through gross mismanagement in the public affairs, unwise legislation, and culpable mismanagement in the financial affairs of the nation, as well as a false and defective system of production and distribution, reduced thousands of our people to starvation, and millions more are helplessly drifting in the same direction; feeling that we have arrived at that point when this excessive taxation and usurious interest which has reduced us to this condition can no longer be borne, and it behooves us as men to change a system which has brought about such dire results and assert the rights to which nature and nature's God entitles us and our children, the right to labor and the right to enjoy all the fruits of our labor. Feeling that the question we have to decide is whether we shall return into the most abject slavery or assert our rights as men guaranteed us by the laws of God and the Constitution of the United States, the principles of which we ask you to help us carry out; therefore, be it

Resolved, First—The abolition of the national banking system; the unconditional repeal of the Specie Resumption act of Jan. 20, 1875, and the issue of a currency by the Government based upon the wealth of the whole nation.

Second—Eight hours a normal day's work, and legal punishment for all violators.

Third—Sanitary inspections of all conditions of labor, means of subsistence and dwellings included.

Fourth—The enactment of wholesome and permanent tariff laws for the encouragement and protection of American industries against ruinous competition with foreign labor and capital.

Fifth—The establishment of bureaus of labor statistics in all States as well as by the National Government, the officers of these bureaus to be taken from the ranks of the labor organizations, and elected by them.

Sixth—Equalization of taxes by taxing every individual and corporation pro rata, regulated by his or her business; no taxing real estate, and all other taxable property of whatever character, equally, excepting only public property.

Seventh—Abolishing completely the contract system in all municipal, State, and national work; thus removing the cause of great fraud.

Eighth—Prohibiting the employment of prison labor by private employers, thus preventing convict labor from injuring the honest workmen.

Ninth—Enacting strict laws making employers responsible for all injuries to their employes through the carelessness or neglect of the employer.

Tenth—The public lands to be reserved for actual settlers, and that a fund be created by the General Government from which a loan could be obtained by any head of a family wishing to settle thereon who is a citizen of the United States or has declared his intentions to become such, to enable him to cultivate and improve said lands.

Eleventh—That courts of arbitration be established for the purpose of settling all disputes between capital and labor or employers and employes in districts established by the Legislature; these courts to be composed of three persons, one to be appointed by each of the contestants and one by the court of the district, all persons composing said court to be disinterested parties, as all strikes are equally disastrous to both capital and labor.

Twelfth—Compulsory education and prohibitory laws, with penalties attached, against the employment of children under 14 years of age in industrial establishments or workshops.

Thirteenth—The abolition of all conspiracy laws.

Fourteenth—Gratuitous education in all educational institutions, candidates for the higher course of studies in colleges or academies for the professions to be selected for merit by competitive examination, irrespective of station or condition of life.

Fifteenth—That we recommend the principles of co-operation, distributive and productive, as eminently calculated to enhance and improve the condition of the people socially, morally, and pecuniarily.

After the adoption of the platform the convention proceeded to nominate candidates with the following result: Auditor-General, John M. Davis, Pittsburg; State Treasurer, James L. Wright, Philadelphia; Supreme Judge, William Elwell, Columbia County. A committee was then appointed to attend the Greenback Convention at Williamsport, on the 19th inst., after which the convention adjourned sine die. The candidates nominated by the Democrats are watching the labor movement with much anxiety. Noyes, the candidate for State Treasurer, says if the movement fails he will certainly be elected, whatever may be the fate of his colleagues on the ticket. On the other hand, if the movement gathers strength and the laboring men of the State give it a hearty support, his chances of election will be slim, while his colleagues may as well give up the fight. The friends of Schell, candidate for Auditor-General, consider that that gentleman will poll the largest vote of the two. The campaign cannot be said to have opened yet, although the candidates have already begun the preliminary work of the canvass. If the Greenback and Labor parties do not develop to a degree far in excess of present indications, the two great parties will have the field nearly all to themselves.

PRESIDENT HAYES AND THE SOUTH.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT ON THE SUBJECT OF HOW HE CAME TO ADOPT HIS SOUTHERN POLICY—MR. KEY AND HIS "ERRING SOUTHERN BRETHREN."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.—A correspondent who accompanied the President from Marietta to Fremont conversed with him at some length on the subject of the Southern policy. In answer to an inquiry as to how he came to construct a policy that was seemingly at variance with his views as expressed on the stump during the Gubernatorial campaign of 1874, the President said: "Those views began to take form in my letter of acceptance. I considered the situation of things in the South, and saw how impossible it seemed to restore order and peace and harmony; I saw the violence and bloodshed at their elections; how white Republicans as well as black were shot down during their political contests, and I asked myself, Why is it, and how long must this continue? Those men down South—the white educated citizens—are as good men as you or I. They are Christians, not thieves nor cut-throats nor bandits; yet they see these things and tacitly approve them, if they do not take part in them. Why is it, and how long will they continue? While thinking these questions over, my mind reverted to the scenes of the war, and an incident at the battle of Cedar Mountain came to mind. It was a hard-fought engagement, and for a time we could not tell how it would end. We who were in command had determined that if a certain movement resulted in one way we would give certain orders, but if it resulted otherwise different orders would be given. With our field-glasses we were watching the course of things. All at once I saw a commotion in the thickest of the fray. The artillery had got to work and were throwing shells fast and with unerring aim into the solid ranks of the enemy. Heads were being blown from their bodies, arms and legs torn from their sockets, and souls sent to one world or the other, all unprepared, and yet I rejoiced and congratulated my fellow officers that we were victorious. How could this be? Why was it? It was because we were at war. That one word solved in my mind the problem of the South. The people were at war. There was conflict going on. The social and political relations of the people were not natural, not harmonious. There were disturbing elements among them, and while they existed or were unduly active there would be conflict. Let the causes of the conflict be removed and there will be peace and ultimately harmony and prosperity."

In response to a suggestion of the reporter that the South had not by its conduct justified the lenient course of the Administration, the President said, "How do you know? You form your opinion, no doubt, from reading the papers; but editors of newspapers do not always represent the general feeling of the people, either North or South. I think most of the people in the South—and I know they are in the North—are more disposed to encourage fraternal, harmonious, social, and business relations than the extremists who, unfortunately, too often get control of the newspapers. But even these, or most of them, will come around all right in time."

The President called the attention of the reporter to an omission in the telegraphic report of Mr. Key's speech, that he said he was sorry to see. Mr. Key, when in the East, had made use of the phrase "erring Southern brethren," thereby drawing upon himself the hostility of the Southern press. At Marietta he repeated the word "erring," but it was not so reported in the Associated Press dispatch. The President seemed to wish the country to know that Mr. Key had not changed front in consequence of the criticisms of the South.

FREMONT, Ohio, Sept. 10.—President Hayes passed the day at home in receiving friends and giving directions as to the improvement of his grounds. He will to-night attend a reception in honor of his guest, Gen. Carroll, to be given at the house of Col. Haynes, of this place. The President, Mrs. Hayes, and their son Rutherford, accompanied by Gen. Carroll and Gen. and Mrs. Buckland, will leave here at 11 o'clock for Dayton, via Springfield. They will remain there until Thursday, when they will visit Richmond, Ind., returning to Fremont to attend the reunion of the Twenty-third Regiment on Friday. Extensive preparations are in progress here for the celebration of that event, citizens are giving freely of their time, labor, and money, and if the weather is favorable the affair will be a great success. Gens. Sheridan, Carroll, and Cox will certainly be present, and Chief-Justice Waite, Secretary Evarts, and others are expected to accompany the President from Dayton.

A DEAD CAROLINIAN'S PAPERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 10.—Mr. Dibble, member of the South Carolina Legislative Investigating Committee, returned to Columbia to-night without making any attempt to obtain possession of the late ex-Senator Owens' papers and valuables. He seems to have been convinced that they cannot be touched until after the appointment of an administrator on the estate of the deceased, and further proceedings are postponed to await the processes of the South Carolina courts.

A DOUBLE CRIME IN BALTIMORE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 10.—To-night Henry Barlage shot and instantly killed his brother John, and then shot himself through the lungs, inflicting a wound that will result fatally before daylight. The brothers lived together and conducted a dairy in the western section of the city. Henry was dissipated and made himself very offensive to his brother's wife. A week ago there was a bitter quarrel, and Henry was ordered away from the house. To-day he hung around at the Democratic primary elections, became maddened with liquor and returned home, meeting John at the entrance of the house. He drew a revolver and fired three shots. John staggered back and fell dead in his wife's arms. Henry then put the pistol to his own side, fired, and fell over the sofa in a dying condition. The parties are respectably connected and the first victim bore an excellent reputation.

THE NEW MORMON ADMINISTRATION.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 10.—The Apostles of the Mormon Church, joined by J. W. Young and Daniel H. Wells, late counsellor of Brigham Young, publish a circular stating that on Sept. 4 they held a meeting, waited upon the Lord, who blessed them and revealed to them the steps they should take. John Taylor, Senior Apostle, and acting President of the 12, is unanimously sustained in that position, and also that the quorum of 12 apostles is the presiding authority of the Church. This was the plan pursued at the time of the death of Joseph Smith, and was so ordered by Smith and sustained by Brigham Young. To facilitate the transaction of business it was ordered that President John Taylor be assisted by John W. Young, Daniel H. Wells, and George Q. Cannon. The circular urges all saints to be faithful in building temples and paying tithing.

INDICATIONS OF SEVERAL MURDERS.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 10.—John Faneker was found dead in his bed on Sunday morning. There are suspicions of foul play. Several witnesses were examined, but the inquest was adjourned to Tuesday.

LUCAN, Ontario, Sept. 10—Mrs. Regan and her step-son, James Hogan, have been arrested for poisoning Mr. Regan, a farmer of this place, the husband of the former. The evidence of a medical expert shows that the man was killed by strychnine administered in his food.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 10.—In a quarrel about a horse trade in Norfolk County yesterday, T. G. Wright shot and killed Lemuel Gray.

FREIGHT TRAINS IN COLLISION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—At about 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning a collision occurred on the Virginia side of the Potomac near the south end of the long bridge, on the Washington and Alexandria Railroad, between a cattle train from the Midland road, drawn by a Baltimore and Ohio engine, and a freight train drawn by a Baltimore and Potomac engine. Both engines were badly damaged. The caboose of the freight train was set on fire and consumed. Eleven head of cattle on the front cattle car were killed. The conductor of the train, Thomas Luckett, was fatally injured.

THE ABSCONDING BANK PRESIDENT.

QUEBEC, Sept. 10.—D. D. Spencer, the absconding President of the Illinois State Savings Institution, is believed by Quebec detectives to have sailed from this port on the mail steamer of the 1st inst.

INCENDIARISM TO GET INSURANCE.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 10.—Maurice C. Menges, formerly proprietor of a daily paper in this city, was arrested yesterday by State Detective Hersome, for setting fire to a building in Billerica last December, thereby defrauding the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, of $4,700.

THE CONFLICT IN THE EAST.

TURKISH ADVANCE FROM RASGRAD.

THE RUSSIAN CENTRE FORCED BACK TO THE JANTRA—THE FIGHTING OF WEDNESDAY—RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENTS HURRIED FORWARD TO GIURGEVO TO CROSS AT PYRGOS—PYRGOS IN THE HANDS OF THE TURKS.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—A special dispatch from Vienna to the *Times* has the following: "The Russians, who seem to have thought little of any danger which might threaten them from Rustchuk and Rasgrad, are, it appears, beginning to take a different view. We hear from Bucharest that all reinforcements passing through there are directed down in great haste toward Giurgevo, to cross over the bridge at Pyrgos. The first detachment of the Guards Corps and a division of the Wilna Army Corps have taken that direction."

A special dispatch to the Manchester *Guardian*, dated Shumla, Sept. 8, says: "There was serious fighting on Thursday. The right of the Rasgrad Army, under Nedjib Pasha, was engaged all day. The losses were heavy on both sides. The Russians retreated beyond the Upper Lom. The Rasgrad Army has passed the Lom and now occupies Ablava. In consequence, Popskoi and the region between Karasan and the Osman-Bazar road was hurriedly evacuated by the Russians on Friday. They took the direction of Biela. The field of battle now lies between Biela and Ablava. There have been heavy rains.

The *Daily News* correspondent, with the army of the Czarewitch at Banitzka, a few miles east of Biela, under date of Friday evening, describes the Turkish occupation of Ablava on Wednesday, the gallant attack of the Russians under Gen. Timofejeff, the retreat of the Turks across the Lom, and the reoccupation of Ablava by the Russians, with the loss of 1,000 men to the latter.

There was an armistice on Thursday for the burial of the dead. The correspondent continues as follows: "Russian and Turk fraternized heartily whenever they met during the armistice. They shook hands, changed bread, bartered trinkets for tobacco, and, for the first time in the war, came together like civilized people. In the evening after the termination of the armistice, the Russians evacuated Ablava, finding it useless to attempt to hold out longer with nine battalions against 60. Late this afternoon the whole division reached Banitzka, where they bivouac, together with a large part of the thirty-fifth division, retreating from Gazova and Polomarka."

The same correspondent under date of Biela, Saturday noon, says: "We broke up camp at Banitzka at sunrise this morning and marched direct to Biela. In hopes of being able to reach Ginrgevo by Biela, the Rustchuk road, and Pyrgos Ferry, I rode among the line of forposts down the Valley of the Banitzka Lom to-day, and found the town deserted, except by a few Cossacks, who reported that the Turks had taken the Damoglia part of the road and occupied Pyrgos, breaking up ferry communication. Turning back to Biela to make the trip by way of Simnitza, I found confirmation of this unwelcome tidings, and also the fact that the Czarewitch, who had been at Koprivitza, on the Banitzka Lom, whither he had retired from Kapace when it became impossible to hold Polomarka and Gambrova, was expected at Biela this afternoon, (Saturday.) The town is full of troops, who are bivouacked about in the immediate neighborhood. Supply trains are crossing the bridge. Some even are retiring as far as Pavlo. The Army of the Czarewitch will hold the line of the Yantra, near Biela, with the Thirteenth Corps. As far as I can learn, the Eleventh Corps still holds its position east of Tirnova. The Twelfth Corps has retired across the Biela and Rustchuk road, holding Tersteuk and Metchka. The camp at Terstenik has been fortified within the past few days, and is situated on a hill overlooking the Danube."

A telegram received in Paris, from Constantinople, reports that the whole of Suleiman Pasha's Army has passed north of the Balkans.

A special dispatch from Adrianople to the *Standard* says: "Large forces are passing through here to take up a position between Sopha and the Servian frontier."

THE SITUATION ABOUT PLEVNA.

NO CONFIRMATION OF THE SURRENDER—THE RUSSIANS ENDEAVORING TO PREPARE A SEDAN FOR OSMAN PASHA.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The correspondent of the *Times* at Vienna sends the following: "It is not what occurs in front so much as what occurs in the rear of Plevna which which will give to the fight there its significance. The movements of the two Roumanian divisions from the North and of the column of Lovatz from the South leave no doubt that the Russians, whatever may be the success of such a plan, are preparing a Sedan for Osman Pasha, and he will probably have to trust to his own resources to extricate himself. The operations of Mehemet Ali and Suleiman Pashas are probably too far off to be of use to him.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Vienna dispatch, dated Monday night, repeats the rumors that Osman Pasha was retreating from Plevna. There is, however, absolutely no trustworthy information on this point from either side.

POSITIONS OF NEUTRAL POWERS.

GERMANY AND FRANCE DEMANDING THE PUNISHMENT OF THE MURDERERS OF THE SALONICA CONSULS—THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SLAVE TRADE CONVENTION—AN UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN GREECE AND RUSSIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 10.—The German and French Ambassadors have presented remonstrances to the Porte against the release of the persons condemned to five years' penal servitude for the murder of the German and French Consuls at Salonica in May of last year. The French note demands that the sentences be carried out. The German note declares that the continuance of the present aspect of this affair might force Germany to have recourse to other measures.

The Porte has sent a note to the Khédive respecting the article of the slave trade convention with England, giving the latter the right to search. The Porte contests the Khédive's authority to grant such privilege to a foreign power, particularly in Ottoman water in the Red Sea.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The *Times'* Vienna special says: "The reports in Belgrade that Germany is urging Servia to participate in the war are discredited here."

VIENNA, Sept. 10.—A special dispatch to the *Political Correspondence* from Athens contains the following: "The Council of Ministers during the last few days has been discussing the Russian Cabinet's proposals for common action for insuring the protection of Christians in Turkey, and it may now be considered certain that a definite agreement has been arrived at between Greece and Russia."

NOTES OF THE WAR.

VIENNA, Sept. 10.—The *Political Correspondence* Varna letter says it has just been ascertained that simultaneously with the Kavarna massacre the Circassians committed atrocities in 11 villages of Eastern Bulgaria. In the village of Sujuk, inhabited by Greeks, 150 houses were burnt and 300 inhabitants massacred. One hundred corpses of women have been discovered at Samuels. The letter says that these facts are verified by Consuls.

The *Times'* Ostrog special says: "The future movements of the Montenegrin Army are uncertain, no definite plans of campaign having been decided upon, according to the last news the Albanian tribes waited for the capture of Niesics to rise. It is probable the movements in that direction may influence the plan of campaign."

LONDON, Sept. 10.—A Reuter telegram from Vienna says a dispatch received there from Cettinge asserts that Nicsics has capitulated.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The *Times'* Paris correspondent says: "Intelligence has been received here that the Turkish forces on the frontier have been ordered to enter Servia immediately if she takes part in the war."

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

THE PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT ASSUMING THE PAPER CIRCULATION—HENRY MEIGS' RAILROAD CONTRACT—WRECK OF A STEAMER—AFFAIRS ON THE ISTHMUS.

PANAMA, Sept. 1.—Peruvian advices state that on the 16th of August President Prado issued a decree by which the Government assumes the 15,000,000 soles circulation of paper money, which the Associated Banks had previously been authorized to issue, and, in addition to that amount, the national Treasury will be responsible for 5,333,333 soles, to be issued for the special relief of Mr. Henry Meigs, in order to enable that gentleman to carry out his Cerro de Pasco contract. Mr. Meigs, in return, will deliver to the Government a like amount in the bonds which he holds. Great opposition to the scheme had been manifested by the banks, but the lower classes, the *bajo comercio*, had received the plan with favor.

The small steamer Iquique, belonging to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, was lost on the night of Aug. 14 at the port of Iquique, Peru. She was employed to transport water between Arica, Pisagua, Mejillones, Iquique, and the Guano Deposits. No lives were lost.

The sale of the French bark François Felix, from Punta Arenas to Bordeaux, with a cargo of coffee, at Arica, Peru, is reported. It is reported also that the vessel had met with heavy weather, but was very little damaged, and was sold, with her cargo, cheap.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Santiago, Capt. Fuller, from Callao, touching at Guayaquil and Payta, arrived in port on the morning of the 29th ult. She brings a large cargo, including 508 sacks cocoa, which increases total receipts since Jan. 1, 1877, to 95,733 sacks.

The steamer Honduras arrived at Panama this morning from Central America. There is no news. The Isthmus is entirely healthy, although the rainy weather has been something extraordinary.

THE FAMINE IN BRITISH INDIA.

PROSPECTS FOR RELIEF IMPROVED DURING THE WEEK.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The *Times'* Calcutta dispatch, dated yesterday, says: "The weather reports for the past week are decidedly cheering. All the Madras districts have had some rain. In many parts it was heavy. There has also been rain in Bengal, Scinde, Mysore, and the central provinces. The prospect in the Punjaub has greatly improved. The situation in the north-west provinces and in Oude is still critical. The districts dependent on the south-west monsoon now have a fair prospect for the later crops. This is checking fears for the delivery of grain in October, and may be the cause of a crisis then, in consequence of deficient imports.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

EX-MINISTER WASHBURNE'S DEPARTURE FROM FRANCE—AID FOR ST. JOHN FROM ENGLISH MASONS.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—Ex-Minister Washburne left this city to-day for Southampton, where he will embark on the ship Neckar for New-York.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Grand Lodge of English Free-masons have granted 200 guineas toward the relief of the St. John sufferers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 10.—Mr. Layard, the British representative, has received a firman from the Sultan authorizing excavations at Nineveh.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The *Times* states that Mme. Titiens had another operation performed last Wednesday. She is much better, and on Sunday was able to walk in the garden. She now has every hope of being able to bear her journey back to London to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—A private letter from a distinguished source recently received in this city from Rome confirms the report of the failure of the Pope's health, and says he is not expected to live till November.

EXECUTION AT NORRISTOWN.

A MURDERER PUNISHED—THE FATE OF THOMAS FRANCIS CURLEY—HE DIES PENITENT, AND WITHOUT FRIENDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., Sept. 10.—The murderer of Mary Ann Whitby paid the penalty of his crime this morning in the jail here. The town presented a holiday appearance, people coming from a long distance by the wagon load to stand outside the prison and gossip about the event. Curley spent, yesterday with Fathers Monahan, Garvey, and Kull, and seemed completely penitent. It is reported that he confessed the crime for which he was hanged, but the priests refuse to make public any of his statements, except that he was prepared to die. He remained up late last night, not retiring until 1 o'clock. He arose again at 5, when he partook of a light breakfast. The scaffold was erected in the rear end of the corridor, and he could observe the men putting it together. He was asked if his cell door should be closed, and replied, "No; I might as well see what is going on," adding that he could hear the noise made in nailing the timbers together. During the past two days a great change come over him. His braggadocio departed, and he seemed to feel and said that he might as well prepare himself as there was no hope for him. His photograph was taken in his prison clothes, but yesterday, when a new suit of black was given him, he desired it retaken, as he thought it would look better, and this request was acceded to. About 10 o'clock, Sheriff Linderman went to the cell of the condemned man and asked if he was ready. He replied that he was, and, accompanied by the priests, he came out of his cell on the second floor, walked to the scaffold, and there received the ante-mortuary service of the Catholic Church. Then the rope was placed around his neck. He was then asked if he had anything to say, when he replied, "Gentlemen, I bid you all good-bye." The cap was placed over his face, and at 10:17 the drop was pulled, and Curley was launched into eternity. The body was cut down at 10:40 o'clock, and taken in a hearse to the Catholic burial-ground, where it was interred at the expense of the priests who had attended him. The young man had no relatives or friends present, and none ever visited him. Within a few feet of the scaffold three other murderers were confined, Wahlen, of Elm Station fame; Sutter, a colored man, who is charged with murdering Mrs. Reeder, last June, and Pistorius, who killed Jacquett.

THE NEWPORT STEEPLE-CHASE.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 10.—The steeple-chase races took place to-day at the Sachuesett Point course. The weather was incomparably fine

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY OF INVASION.

FROM BUCHAREST TO GIURGEVO—BASHI-BAZOUK PRISONERS KINDLY TREATED—SOLDIERS OF THE CZAR—THE CURSE OF CAMP FOLLOWERS—BOMBARDING RUSTCHUK—THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GIURGEVO, Thursday, Aug. 23, 1877.

My last attempt in this direction was certainly not encouraging; but if my readers were half so tired as I am of the stifling heat of Bucharest, and of listening to its endless political accriminations, in which party spirit under the cloak of patriotism is the leading motive, they will understand how ready I was to brave even the dust and discomforts of a tedious journey on the bare chance of seeing or hearing something new and interesting. Our train was a little more punctual on this occasion, and arrived at its destination not more than three hours behind time; but its stoppages were motived by reasons of humanity, not of malorganization, and no one can complain if he is delayed for the accommodation of the sick and wounded. Comana, midway to Giurgevo, was our first halt. It was a dusty, uninteresting village, with a score of houses sprinkled down along the side of a shallow stream fringed with stunted willows. So much for the shade; the water is supplied by a fine marsh and a half dozen stagnant pools, particularly favorable to the cultivation of crayfish and leeches. The inhabitants are chronically ill with the ague, there are no resources for provisions except pigs and chickens, the air is pestilential, the wells are few in number and nearly dry. Personally, I would shun Comana as a place of residence, even when in robust health; but the Russians have chosen it as a sanitary depot, and if the number of deaths there occurring are to be taken as a criterion, their choice has not been particularly happy.

The next station on the line is Baneasa. There are no hospitals here, but plenty of cantonments for an early admission to those establishments can be picked out from the groups of lantern-jawed, pale-faced soldiers hanging about on the arrival of the train. Long rows of dismounted cannon are ranged along each side of the track, with pyramids of bombshells and cylindrical projectiles in the background, and two large wooden powder magazines, covered with tarpaulins, a few yards from the spot where the locomotive takes in fuel. Bags of flour and mountains of moldy bread are piled up in every direction, sometimes with a few strips of dirty canvas thrown over them, but more often exposed to the weather, under guard of a few lazy sentinels, who paid no attention whatever to the depredations of their comrades or of the more violent onslaughts of the swine and village dogs which were helping themselves to their hearts' content. We passed an hour here, possibly from strategic reasons, for there was no apparent cause of delay, and then crawled on another half dozen miles to Fratesti, the point at which the overland convoys of prisoners and wounded are transferred to the railway. This is another sweet spot, in a hollow without trees, but with plenty of stagnant water. I have not yet seen a Russian camp which was not in the proximity of stagnant water, but have never been able to get any more satisfactory explanation of the circumstance than that "it was convenient for the men to bathe in." All the low grounds as far as the eye could reach were covered with irregularly pitched and very dirty tents, and flocks of carrion crows were collecting at twenty different points over the heaps of offal and garbage and carcases of dead oxen and horses which lie rotting in the sun. The station itself was littered up with every imaginable description of lumber and carts and private carriages and camp furniture, apparently lying just as they had been tossed out of the freight trains. There was certainly everything necessary to the comfort of an army in the field, but such was the confusion and disorder that the owners and consignees will be singularly puzzled to get at their property when it is wanted. Just as we steamed in a large convoy had arrived from Simnitza, and a crowd of all ages, sexes, professions, and ranks was pressing forward to stare at the first installment of Bashi-Bazouk prisoners which has been sent up from the front. Curious they doubtless were, but they were not nice to look at, and few professional beggars would have cared to change their rags for the squalid costumes of these tatterdemalion devils, whose scowling faces and long, unkempt hair and beards would be the joy of any realistic painter in quest of the model of a thorough ruffian. They bear the same name, indeed, but how different are they from those wild horsemen of the desert whom I had known in 1854! It is true that even these were not gentle creatures, and had peculiar ideas of *meum* and *tuum*; but at least they looked like warriors, and if they would occasionally rob and murder in their hours of idleness, or when particularly excited or hungry, they never shirked danger, and in many a gallant charge have I seen the Syrian Spahis, with lance and sabre, utterly put to rout the much-vaunted Cossacks. But, then, they were of another race—these sons of Ishmael—from this scum of Bulgaria whose instincts are rapine and assassination, which would slay in cold blood a woman or a child, but would never face an armed foeman. There were a few regulars, also, in the convoy; but, although presenting an equally discreditable appearance with their fellow captives, the Nizams seemed like human beings, and took their *kismet* with resignation, and were disposed to be communicative to any one who could talk their language, and accepted little presents of fruit and tobacco with grateful alacrity. There was only one officer among the number, and he was barefooted—an abnormal condition for a Lieutenant, which he accounted for by saying that a Bulgarian legionary had stolen his boots at Eski-Saghra; but this statement is probably mendacious, for the Russians are kind to their prisoners, and sternly rebuke any manifestations of a desire to insult or ill-treat them. Somebody on this occasion gave a pair of old shoes to the Moslem, who did not hesitate to accept the gift, greatly to the disgust of some of the more fanatical Bashi-Bazouks, who spat upon the ground with indignation at this pollution of a Mussulman foot by the cast-offs of a giaour. *Par parenthese*, they would have strangled their coreligionist with pleasure, and have felt no religious compunctions about the appropriation of his property, if they had been armed and there had been no one by to punish the outrage.

Years ago, during a long residence in Turkish towns and Arab and Kurdish encampments, I had an excellent opportunity of studying the character of the Turkish soldier, and, since my stay here, of comparing his qualities and defects with those of his hereditary enemy. There is bad and good in both, but the balance is not always in favor of the Christian, and certainly the Moslem Army possesses certain elements of success which, if properly directed and employed, would insure its victory. I could give many reminiscences of life in Turkish cantonments far more interesting than aught that can be seen here, but, for the present, I have to tell of the Russian, and although he is not at all a sympathetic being, I will try to fulfill my task. To begin with, he is brave and obedient to his officers, but he is dirty and brutal and far less sober and patient under privation than his enemy. The Turk dearly loves good food, but if his pillaf be replaced by bread of bad quality and an insufficient quantity, he will never complain, but thank Allah that it is no worse, and will fight as cheerfully as though he were fed on the fat of the land. With the Russian it is not so; he will work on half rations, because his discipline is of iron, but he will grumble, and will refuse to eat at all if the victuals be not to his liking. Wheaten flour he dislikes; nothing will please his palate but the black host—half barley, half rye—of which he receives three pounds daily. His breakfast consists of a basin of thick barley porridge—the national dish of the Russian peasant; at midday he dines with an hare's soup, in whose rancid grease floats three-quarters of a pound of buffalo meat. He will not touch mutton at any price, and the outlay made by the Government for the famous "vegetable sausages," so dear to the German Army during its French campaigns, has been all in vain. Nothing will suit him which he has not been in the habit of eating at home, and hence comes a most fruitful source of expense and discomfort to the administration and the soldier. His usual daily ration of spirits is a little over a quarter of a pint, but if he has any extra night work before him he must be primed with double that quantity. Without his tea he is a lost man; every tent has its samovar, every man carries a provision of the beverage on the march—an excellent arrangement—for nothing, in the way of water or wine or alcoholic liquors assuages so readily the thirst or is so efficient a stimulant. The officers receive no rations in kind; they are commuted in money, and with this they must manage as best they can. Each regiment has one or more sutlers, who are supposed to provide food and drink according to a certain tariff, approved by the Intendance, and who are also authorized to furnish luxuries, for which they ask what they please. The Russian swell cannot exist without champagne, and the vilest concoctions are sold at prices that would give to a handsome profit even if they were of the choicest vintage of Rheims and Epernay. The Army is being robbed and demoralised by its excesses, but the long gabardines which meet one at every step are making fortunes; for they give no credit, or if they do, in certain rare exceptions, they trust on good security. These camp-followers are the curse of the troops; half of them are spies, all of them are vampires, and none of them would hail a peace except as the greatest of all calamities. Every one complains of their robberies, but the Jews have paid for their monopoly, and who cares if a Moujik more or less should be poisoned by their spoiled provisions, if Jewish purses can pay their protectors from their ill-gotten gains? Humanity would be grateful for the appointment of a commission of analytical chemists, but humanity is not likely to be gratified, for Isaac and Jacob have long purses, and Dolgouroff and Ivanowski are always in need of money. To them "bits of gelt" at 300 per cent. per annum. The more one sees of the Russian Army the more one is convinced of its inefficiency as a whole, despite the undeniable qualities of courage and endurance possessed by its individual elements, and the only astonishment which the professional soldier can feel is that it has been able to resist so long in spite of the ignorance and incapacity of its Generals, and the culpable negligence of its administrators—who, by another enemy than the Turks, would have been swept into the Danube on the morrow after Plevna.

I got into Giurgevo at about 3 in the afternoon, in time to look about me and write my letter, for the post is irregular and liable to interruptions, and one must improve the opportunity, for Heaven knows when there will be another. All the way down I had heard of the new dilapidations of the last bombardment, and if I had not been rendered incredulous by past experience, would have been prepared to find the original "heap of ruins" converted into a "mere dust heap." But I failed to see a great change since the date of my last visit. The gymnasium was ricketty, and the steam mill is a thing of the past, and the Church of St. George has about 5,000 francs worth of damages, and the Admiralty has been shot just a little to the main entrance; but my old hotel is still in its normal condition, with just the same number of lasy servants and the same fat complaisant landlord, who continues to strangle himself in ineffectual efforts to speak Russian. I was taken to one café, and there listened to the story of a shell which, it is said, crossed through the ceiling to the billiard-table, and did not explode, although it did utterly put to rout the players, who would not return to their game until an intrepid waiter had carried out the projectile and dropped it into a tub of water, where it was shown to me lying in grim but inoffensive majesty. So much for one of these days will try to see what is inside, and then the world will read of another Turkish atrocity in the shape of "explosive missiles." It is to be remarked that in all the histories hitherto given of "the violation of the laws of civilized warfare" the caliber of the projectile is carefully kept out of sight. But the inhabitants have made a new exodus. Some few had ventured back, but they have now pretty generally made up their minds that so long as Rustchuk stands there will be no peace and quiet in Giurgevo, and that their safest plan is to resume the nomadic existence of their ancestors, and to carry their mattresses and bed-linen into the neighboring vineyards out of the range of the enemy's guns. There is a species of romance about this style of living, and, what is more to the point, a kind of barometrical indication of the situation; for if the departing citizen be a notable of the town, people at once look upon it as a danger signal, and follow his example. They generally come back next morning, and will tell you that they make the journey principally through dread of the effects of the shells, but because they cannot sleep through the noise, and experience has taught them that the bombardments only take place during the night. A few shots have been fired since my arrival, but at long intervals, and the Turks seem to have learned that it is ridiculous to waste their ammunition on an open town where there are no troops to injure, whereas, if they will confine their attentions to Slobodja, its batteries will soon be silenced. The son of Grand Duke Constantine, Constantinovitch, has also favored us with his presence for a few minutes. He drove over with a team of Kuban splendid blacks to get some brandy and champagne for the mess of Grand Duke Alexis, with whom he is staying. My readers will certainly remember the amiable gentleman who first paid us a flying visit four or five years ago, and whose cigarette stumps were so religiously gathered up and cherished as relics by the young ladies of one of our Atlantic cities. He is at Slobodja at present, awaiting the formation of a Danubian steam flotilla, and his advent was the immediate cause of the last display of fireworks. He has never witnessed many bombardments during his past naval career, so that it was only right and fit to get up a performance for his especial benefit. He would have liked to destroy the fortifications, but somehow, despite the promises of the Chief of Artillery, the guns won't carry the distance, and the elimination of all the water batteries—almost entirely dismantled just now—would not have been showy enough. However, he looked about him, and finally perceived, or thought he did, a Greek flour mill hard at work for the enemy, and on this unfortunate structure all the Krupps were turned until nothing but the "heap of ruins," of which we read in every bulletin, was left. Some of the skeptics here declare that there never existed anything like the aforesaid establishment, and that if there had been one the Russian practice is too bad to have done it much damage. But, then, these sceptics are Roumanians, whose feelings toward their whilom friends and allies are now far more bitter than toward their old masters, the Turks.

There is a report, and on good authority—the best reason for its belief being that the Russians will consent to be communicative—that the Turks have altered their whole line, and have been repulsed with heavy loss at Tirnova and Selvi, while Suleiman Pasha's advance on the defile of Schipka has been completely checked by Gen. Miraki. It is too soon to judge of the results of this engagement, in which for the first time the Osmanli have assumed the offensive. But although circumstances put Russians have the advantage of position, and have everything to gain by a prolongation of their defensive tactics. They now occupy an irregular quadrilateral, having for base the right bank of the Danube, from Novigrad to Nikopolis; their right flank is covered by the Osma, their left by the Jantra, and in front are the Balkans, where is Tirnova, whose communications with the main army are protected by a series of earthworks. This position is threatened from the west by Osman Pasha, who is operating from Lovdscha on Selvi; on the south by Suleiman Pasha, who is endeavoring to make a junction through Hkin-Boghas at Gabrova, and on the east by the Serdar Ekrem (Mehemet Ali) at Osman-Bazar, Rasgrad, and the River Lom. The concentration of the Russian forces is being effected around the imperial head-quarters of Studen, which is well chosen to support any point attacked, and covers all the approaches to Sistova and the base of supplies. This position is strictly defensive. Gens. Iatoff and Schakoffsy are still in their intrenched camp at Bulgareni, in front of Plevna. Dragmiroff holds Selvi, from which he cannot be easily dislodged, to protect Tirnova against a flank attack—here was the chief fighting yesterday. On the Rustchuk side, the Twelfth Army Corps has fallen back to Kadi-Keri, on the Lom, where it is supported by a fraction of the Tenth Corps at Monastir. Opposite Rasgrad the Russians have been forced to pull up at Obesteritza and at Kasarevatz, each of which places is occupied by a division. The entire circumference of the space thus held by the "Army of Invasion" is little more than 60 miles, its resources in wood and water are well-nigh exhausted, and it will be dangerous to prolong its occupation for any length of time. The health of the troops is already suffering greatly from exposure to the fearful heat; sickness is engendered by the proximity of battle-fields and by the neglect of all sanitary precautions, and the transportation of food becomes every day more difficult. The situation of the Russians is thus undoubtedly critical, but by no means desperate. They seem so have learned a little prudence from their misfortunes, and if they can persuade their enemy to give up his former successful tactics and risk an offensive operation, which he is certain to execute badly, the campaign may yet wind up with a grand Russian victory.

THE ARMY ALONG THE DANUBE.

FROM GIURGEVO TO SISTOVA—THREE HOURS OF INCESSANT CANNONADING—CONVOYS OF SICK, WOUNDED, AND PRISONERS—BRIDGES ACROSS THE RIVER—NEWSPAPERS IN CAMP—SIGNS OF ACTIVITY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SISTOVA, Saturday, Aug. 25, 1877.

About 7 o'clock on Thursday evening the Military Governor of Giurgevo informed its inhabitants that, as the bombardment of Rustchuk would recommence precisely at 9 P. M., they would do well to go out of town for the night to avoid the shells which would certainly be *ripostés* by the Turkish batteries. The exodus commenced immediately, and although the population, now a little *blasé* on the score of bombardments, always receives the notification of a new performance with much dissatisfaction and bad humor, dwelling houses, hotels, shops, and cafés were evacuated with the greatest alacrity, so that by 8 o'clock everybody was in the neighboring fields and vineyards, very uncomfortably lodged, but out of reach of all danger. Some few, like myself, had tents, but the majority were shelterless, a condition however, very supportable, so intense is the heat, if it were not for the myriads of insects swarming up from the marshes, and for the pestilential odors arising from the neighboring Russian camps. Not many slept, I fancy, during the early hours of the night, but as time went on and nothing broke its stillness, people began to grumble and to heap maledictions on the heads of the authorities who had so unnecessarily interfered with their comfort. The eclipse furnished food for conversation during half an hour, but even the discussion of this phenomenon became at last monotonous and one after another dropped off, and rolling his head up in his cloak, snored away as none but Orientals can snore. But, although not punctual as to time, the performance was not indefinitely postponed. The first gun was fired a little after midnight from Slobodja, and hardly had its echoes died away when an answering roar came from the Turkish fortress, and then for three long hours the din was incessant. We could see the flashes from the works on the hill above Rustchuk, and the dull glare from the river front showed that the guns there were busy, but the thick willows along the Danube and on the islands in mid stream completely concealed the Russian batteries. Both sides used percussion projectiles, so that, except in the case of a few bombs discharged from the mortars at Fyrgos, we were unable to trace the direction of the attack, motived, as I have since learned, by the reported arrival of reinforcements to the Ottoman garrison. Now and then clouds of lurid smoke rolled up from the town, showing that some buildings had been fired; but when the early sunshine lighted up the scene and I could use my glasses, no trace of injury to the works or public edifices could be discovered. The tall minarets glittered just as brilliantly as when the Muezzin had chanted his last evening prayer, the grim bastions still bristled with cannon, and the population swarmed down to the river's bank, or up the hill-side toward the long lines of snowy canvas which crown its summit, precisely as if nothing unusual had happened. The firing ceased on both sides at 3:30 in the morning, and soon afterward I was able to pay a hurried visit to Giurgevo, which I was to leave at 6 o'clock for Simnitza. About 100 shells had fallen into the town, but without causing much damage, all the houses within the zone of fire being already in a state of dilapidation. The great consolation was that no one had been injured, as the citizens, without exception, had left over night, thanks, as I have mentioned, to the precautions of the military authorities, who, by the way, have intimated that, as the bombardment will be resumed during the day, no one will be allowed to return until further orders. What were the losses at Slobodja I have been unable to learn; the Russians, as usual, declare them insignificant, which we may be permitted to doubt, as the Turkish fire was incessant, but withal very regular, and their fortress completely commands the enemy's intrenchments.

Of the hot dusty drive to Simnitza it is unnecessary to say more than that it was hotter and dustier than ever, and that the convoys of sick, wounded, and prisoners were more numerous and of greater strength. The Turks, with their Cossack escorts, toiled on uncomplainingly, with an occasional halt where shade and water could be obtained, but the sufferings of the poor fellows in the ambulance trains must have been terrible, with the thermometer above 100°, and dust and flies as no one who has not been in the East, or perhaps in Southern Louisiana or Texas, can imagine. I saw something of the kind during the Red River expedition in 1864, but never elsewhere. The hospital nurses were indefatigable in their attentions, but notwithstanding their unremitting care the percentage of deaths while on the march exceeds anything of the kind ever known before. Columns of troops on their way from Fratesti were crawling along, but without that regard for discipline and order which the stern regulations of the Russian Army would lead one to expect. The men seemed foot sore and overweighted; boots are not the best things in the world for lengthy pedestrianism, and the custom, shared by both officers and soldiers, of wearing their thick overcoats at all times may suit a Russian climate, but will not do in these latitudes.

Simnitza has not changed since my last visit. It is the same dirty little village, whose lodgings, insufficient for its original population of 3,500, are now called upon to accommodate five times that number of floating residents, if, not to be tautological, I may so designate the camp followers, the troops, the sick, the wounded, and the teamsters and Quartermaster employés who come and come to and from the Army and the reserves, but who are forced at least to seek shelter for the night in Wallachia. The most of these sleep under the stars in the streets, in the fields, in the court-yards—anywhere, indeed, suitable for the spreading of a blanket—a delicate affair, by the way, when one sees the piles of filth which offend both sight and smell at every step. There are only two wretched hotels, although a dozen would make a fortune. All the houses have been appropriated by the Russian officers, or the Jewish sutlers, who drive a thriving business by sub-letting their tables and chairs to new comers. An ex-editor of one of the Bucharest journals, who is here as a correspondent, is coining money with a café, in which the Russian officers pay a Napoleon per night for a shake-down on the floor, or if they get in early in the evening, for a place on the billiard-tables. There is no consideration paid to rank in these arrangements; first come, first served is the principle, and even those two great warriors, Ghika and Zefcari, who passed through last night with dispatches from the Emperor's head-quarters to Prince Charles, fared no better than the common of martyrs, all Generals though they are. Some of the enterprising Israelites have put up a few wooden booths in the side streets, for the sale of all sorts of commodities, generally of an inferior quality, but always at exorbitant prices. Here the block is so great that circulation is well nigh impossible, and one of the natives, in a transport of enthusiasm over the animation of the scene, and probably also to let me know that he too had been in foreign parts, assured me that it put one in mind of London.

Across the arm of the Danube which lies in front of the village four narrow bridges have been constructed at close intervals, connecting the shore with a strip of land, whence the two main bridges are thrown across the river to Sistova and to a point some distance above the town. This last is covered by a species of *tête de pont* on the Adda Island, where the engineers are very busy in the elevation of earthworks for the protection of the only safe avenue of retreat of the Russian Army should the evacuation of Bulgaria become a necessity. Over on the other side the population is beginning to learn the benefits of civilization. Street scavengers have not yet been introduced, but a French eating-house, under the name of Restaurant du Jardin, has been opened in the abandoned conate of a Turkish absentee, opposite the Police Prefecture, and from dawn until midnight Russian spears and sabres clank through the alleys of verdure once haunted by the beauties of the harem of Feizy Pasha. The principal streets are given up to the sale of the Café Foy or the Maison Dorée, but no one complains, because there is a wholesome change from the horrible messes served up formerly by the Bulgarian cooks, which no one except a native could support for more than a month and live. The correspondent of the *Orient*, of Bucharest, was with me, and so was the proprietor at once addressed a complaint. He had subscribed for 10 numbers of his paper, but for a fortnight not a copy had ever reached him. Why was this? Mr. B. protested that his paper was not in fault, and even took the trouble to go to the Police office in search of the missing numbers. He was back again in half an hour with a bundle of newspapers almost as big as himself, and an explanation that, as there is no postal service organized, except for the Russian Army, between Simnitza and Sistova, every letter or paper addressed to private individuals is retained on the other side of the river until called for. It was something wonderful to see the eagerness manifested by the Russian officers on the arrival of these newspapers, some of them 10 days old. Everybody wanted a copy, for everybody is absolutely ignorant of what is going on at 10 miles' distance. Soldiers, officers, even Generals have I met who know nothing of the late operations before Tirnova and Gabrova and Selvi. Some there were who fancied that Abdul-Kerim was still the Turkish Generalissimo, and that Gen. Gourkho was yet pursuing his victorious raid beyond the Balkans. To them the passage of large trains of patients from the field hospitals only brought that, for sanitary reasons, it was expedient to send the sick and wounded to a cooler climate, and the daily arrival of strong reinforcements was merely a sign that the war was to be pushed on by overwhelming masses, so that there would be no necessity for a second campaign. Their eyes were to be opened to the truth even by the qualified admissions of reverses which this ultra-Russian journal publishes; still they could not comprehend that their Czar was in a critical, not to say in a dangerous, position, from which a successful issue is at least doubtful. They were one and all, however, delighted to read that, in consequence of the frequent recurrence of railroad accidents and losses by fraud, a decree issued by their Government by which the Roumanian railway companies would henceforth be obliged to pay 4,000 francs for every private soldier, and 12,000 francs for every officer killed or seriously injured while traveling upon their lines. It is worthy of notice that as the Russians are already 50,000,000 francs in arrear with the companies for expenses of transportation of men and material, this new tariff on human life will be a convenient manner of sinking their debt, although it is more than doubtful whether the sufferers or their families will profit much by the arrangement.

Every one complains of the postal delays, all the more inexplicable that the mail service is tolerably well organized in Roumania, and that the distance to Simnitza is short and easily accomplished in half an hour, since the establishment of the second bridge. It is, however, in all probability, the interest of the Russian Army administration to keep its people in blissful ignorance of their danger, which, if fully appreciated, might increase the demoralization whose symptoms are already too evident. But the Jews are well informed, and although they are as numerous here as they are in Simnitza, not one of them will consent to pass a night in Bulgaria, or to transport thefe from his Wallachian storehouses a greater quantity of his goods than is sure to dispose of in the course of the day. From them I learned that on the 21st of August a column of 6,000 infantry, supported by several sotnias of Cossacks and six batteries, debouched upon the table land between the Vid and the Isker, for the purpose of cutting the communications of Osman Pashia, and that after a fight of several hours duration Hassan Pasha drove back the enemy in disorder to its base. They also assure me that Kasanlik was occupied and all its Christian population massacred by the Turks on the 18th inst., and that the Russians, after gallantly repulsing the fierce assaults, were obliged to evacuate the passes of Schipka and Demir-Kapon—"the Iron Gates"—on the 22d. It is impossible to discover the source of their information, but they seldom make a mistake, and in all my experience their reports have been confirmed within a few days. As a rule, all this nationality is intensely anti-Russian; it lives among the Russians only for profits by their needs, but simply as their ancestors did, in order to "spoil the Egyptians," and whenever they can do them an ill turn, or furnish intelligence to the enemy or his sympathizers, without risk of detection, are delighted to improve the opportunity. There has been some fighting up the river during the past night, and we could hear the distant boom of heavy guns at intervals to-day. According to the official account allowed to be circulated in the Restaurant du Jardin, it was the repulse of a Turkish demonstration on the Island of Canapa, near Kalafat, which may possibly yet be turned by a column from Widdin, now that the bulk of the Roumanian forces has been removed to Corabia from Caracal. Indeed, this operation is sure to be attempted and equally sure to succeed, unless the Russian assertion that the Osmanli have no troops west of Rahova be true. The Russian Chief of Staff, Népokôitschiski, is urging the evacuation of Tirnova and Gabrova as being too far removed from the centre of the army. It is reasons that if the Turks are beaten the season is now too advanced to admit of the trans-Balkan campaign being prosecuted this year; but that if the Russians sustain a serious defeat, all the troops to the south of Bulgareni will be sacrificed. Unfortunately, the Grand Duke will not listen to the proposal, and insists upon holding these positions. There is a rumor of the withdrawal of Nicholas from the command-in-chief, and some—perfectly irresponsible, but very well posted persons—even assert that his resignation has already gone in, motived on reasons of failing health. No one, however, is talked about as his successor, as the Turks have made no one in the Russian Army with any particular military reputation. The troops have hitherto tolerated the Grand Duke because he is a brother of their Emperor, but the appointment of any other incapable will be sure to create much ill-feeling.

There is a decided schism between Prince Gortschakoff and the Imperial Head-quarters, where Gen. Ignatieff's influence is now all-powerful. The Chancellor continues to reside with Baron Jomini, at Bucharest, and I have learned from good authority that he is not even kept informed of the progress of the campaign, whose incidents he learns from private and unofficial sources. Where the Czar himself is no one knows, but not a few individuals pretend that he has left his Army and is now in forced retirement at Fratesti, near Giurgevo; that both his health and his reason are irretrievably and irremediably ruined, and that, in a very short time, the world will be informed of his abdication.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Hon. De Witt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge Samuel F. Rice, of Alabama, is at the Union-Square Hotel.

Col. C. G. McCawley, United States Marine Corps, is at the Sturtevant House.

Gen. James L. Donaldson, of Baltimore, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Congressman Frank Hiscock, of Syracuse, is at the Hoffman House.

Commander Lewis, United States Navy, is at the Astor House.

Capt. William Gore-Jones, of the British Legation at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Nicolas Shishkin, Russian Minister at Washington, is at the Everett House.

Capt. James A. Greer, United States Navy, and Gen. P. M. B. Young, of Georgia, are at the New-York Hotel.

Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, and Henry D. Cooke, of Washington, are at the St. James Hotel.

Sir Francis Hincks, of Montreal, and R. S. Stevens, General Manager of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railway, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

J. H. Devereaux, President of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad Company, and Hon. James F. Wilcox, of Iowa, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Henry Hussey Vivian, M. P., of England; Prof. G. C. Marsh, of Yale College, and John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are at the Brevoort House.

THE TRIAL OF "JIM" BRADY

NO LOOP-HOLE LEFT FOR ESCAPE.

TESTIMONY AS TO THE SHOOTING OF EDWARD BROMFIELD — THE CAPTURE, ESCAPE, AND SUBSEQUENT ARREST OF THE PRISONER FULLY DETAILED—CLOSE OF THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

The trial of the notorious "Jim" Brady, alias "Albany Jim," alias Oscar D. Petersen, alias Morrison, was resumed before Judge Gildersleeve yesterday in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. The court-room was crowded with interested listeners, among whom were a small army of detectives, and many of Brady's former associates. Assistant District Attorney Herring is conducting the prosecution. The impaneling of a jury occupied considerable time, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer and James D. McClelland, counsel for the defense, closely examined the jurors as to any opinions they may have formed of the guilt or innocence of the accused. A jury having been obtained, Assistant District Attorney Herring opened the case, detailing the facts in relation to the shooting of Edward Bromfield on Aug. 2 (the specific offense for which Brady is on trial) substantially as already published in THE TIMES.

The first witness called by Mr. Herring was Officer George W. Paddock, of the Broadway Squad, who testified that his attention was attracted toward Brady, on Aug. 2, by the peculiar manner in which he wore his hat. Brady came out of Ward's furnishing store at Broadway and Twenty-fifth-street, and entered another furnishing store a few doors away. Witness arrested Brady and took him back to Ward's store, where he was identified as the man who had purchased goods and stolen others. The prisoner at first denied the larceny, and smilingly remarked to the officer, "My dear fellow you must be wrong." The clerk in the store, however, recognized some articles which Brady took from his pockets as stolen property, and witness then took Brady into custody on a charge of larceny, and the two walked along Broadway to Twenty-ninth-street; they turned down Twenty-ninth-street on the way to the station-house, and as they reached the corner of Madison-avenue Brady made a sudden movement of his hand and fired a pistol in his face, so close that the powder scorched his left eye; as he fired the pistol Brady exclaimed, with a foul epithet, "Now, I'm off," and ran; witness followed, and fired at the fugitive, wounding him, as he believed; during his flight Brady continued to load and fire his Derringers, discharging four shots at witness; Officers Frati and Rettner joined in the chase, and used revolvers; Brady ran to the barber's shop entrance of the Hotel Brunswick, where he turned and fired again; he then threw away his umbrella which he carried, and dashed through the hotel; witness followed, and emerged through the Fifth-avenue entrance; he then saw a crowd following somebody through Madison Park, and, supposing it to be the fugitive, jumped into a wagon and followed; at Twenty-fourth-street and Lexington-avenue witness came up with the fugitive, who had been captured after shooting at Mr. Bromfield; Brady fired five shots at witness, and witness fired five in return.

The officer was cross-examined by counsel for the defense with the view of showing the impossibility of Brady's firing a Derringer at the officer at close quarters without wounding him, and the difficulty of loading and firing the weapon while in full flight.

Officer Oliver A. Pratt, who joined in the chase after Brady, testified that he heard three shots fired—two by witness and one by Brady.

Officer Michael Smith testified that he saw the prisoner running through Twenty-fifth-street. The fugitive, followed by the witness and a crowd of citizens, turned into Lexington-avenue, and ran through Twenty-fourth-street, where he tried to enter a stable; here Brady turned, and, leveling a pistol, fired at Mr. Bromfield, one of the citizens who followed him; after shooting Bromfield Brady leveled his pistol at witness and he thereupon drew his revolver, but did not fire; witness then arrested Brady and took him to the station-house; the two Derringers (produced) were taken from the prisoner's person.

Edward Bromfield, a waiter, then took the stand and testified that he joined in the chase after Brady on Aug. 2; witness was standing on Fourth-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, and saw the prisoner running, followed by a Police officer and a crowd; witness followed and ran quickly after the fugitive into Twenty-fourth-street; he passed the other pursuers and was within about 10 feet of Brady, when the latter turned and fired a Derringer at him; the ball passed through the lapel of his coat and through his shirt and undershirt, glancing off the breast bone; witness was taken to the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house, and thence to Bellevue Hospital, where his wound was dressed. The bullet (produced) was identified by witness as the one found in his clothing after the shooting.

Counsel for the defense cross-examined Bromfield with the view of showing that the ball with which he was wounded did not come from Brady's Derringer, but from some of the other pistols discharged during the melée. The witness, however, illustrated the relative positions of himself and Brady, and showed that the bullet which struck him could not by any possibility have come from any other direction than that in which the prisoner was.

Dr. Eugene Blondell, of Bellevue Hospital, described Bromfield's wound, which was slight.

Joseph T. Noaher testified that he saw Brady, or Petersen, deliberately turn and fire at Bromfield; witness seized Brady and saw a pistol in his hand, which he identified as one of those in evidence; witness was positive that only one shot was fired in Twenty-fourth-street, and that was fired by Brady.

This closed the case for the prosecution, and the court adjourned until this morning.

HOW A BURGLAR WAS CAPTURED.

A daring burglary took place on Friday afternoon at the house No. 338 East Twenty-third-street. The reason that publicity has not been given to it heretofore is that the detectives might have an opportunity to arrest the suspected parties. Henry Walsh, a liquor-dealer, occupies a floor in the house, and keeps his saloon directly opposite, at No. 339. On Friday afternoon Walsh and his wife, as usual after dinner, went over to the store. While absent property to the value of $150 was stolen, including two gold watches, two garnet rings, one gold bracelet, one breast-pin, and one gold chain. The thieves also had wearing apparel to the value of $300 packed up ready to take away, but which for some reason they left behind. Detective Corey, attached to the Eighteenth Precinct Station, was detailed by Capt. Clinchy to work the case up. The detective suspected a young sneak thief named Roberts, alias O'Donnell, and on Saturday evening arrested him at a picnic, where he was spending money freely over the bar in company with an acquaintance of his named Stephen Warren, aged 19. On bringing the prisoners to the station-house it became evident that Warren was not a party to the burglary, but Roberts, alias O'Donnell, who, though young in years is in crime, was strongly suspected. Both prisoners were put in the same cell, and Warren, acting under instructions, "pumped" Roberts, and succeeded in getting the whole story from him. The latter admitted he was a participant in the robbery, and Warren, to use a slang expression, "gave him away." The property was discovered in a "fence" in East Nineteenth-street, owned by a man named Joseph Hagemeyr. Capt. Clinchy found here also a large lot of school-books, which he intends turning over to the Board of Education if they can be identified. Roberts' coat and vest were found under the refrigerator in Walsh's house, conclusive evidence that he had been there. They were arraigned before Justice Murray yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, Hagemeyr, who received the stolen goods, was held in $2,000 bail to answer; Warren was sent to the House of Detention, in default of $1,000 bail, and Roberts was committed, in default of $1,000 bail, to answer.

A LITTLE MORE ATTENTION WANTED.

A cause of loud and frequent complaint in some of the Police Courts in the City is the late hour at which the presiding magistrates open court. This is especially so in the case of the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, where Justice Murray is now sitting. This magistrate took Justice Morgan's place on the 1st inst., and since that time he has been at least one hour late each morning, and in the afternoon as a general thing, he does not appear in court until 4 o'clock. On one occasion last week he was as late as 4:20. This inattention on the part of Justice Murray causes great inconvenience to parties concerned, including prisoners, complainants, witnesses, and officers. The Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court receives returns from the Central Park Police, the Mounted Squad, and from the following precincts: the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Nineteenth Sub, which is stationed at the Grand Central Depot, the Twenty-first, and Twenty-second. In consequence of the court covering such a large area of territory the returns are often large and the prisoners numerous, and on such occasions this delay on the part of the Justice is the more keenly felt. Innocent persons, who are often arrested on suspicion, and others who are arrested on the mere whim of a detective, are the chief sufferers, being compelled to wait for hours before their cases are called. The same is true of witnesses and complainants who often have important business to attend to outside, and in consequence of the late hour to which they are detained in court fail to meet their engagements.

THE BROOKLYN STREET-CAR TRAGEDY.

The shocking accident which resulted in the death of Mr. Robert C. Young on Ninth-avenue, Brooklyn, late on Saturday night, will be the subject of careful investigation by Coroner Simms. From inquiries made yesterday there seems no reason to doubt that the deceased was very much under the influence of liquor when he got on a Smith-street car at 10 o'clock to go to his home. After being aroused by the conductor, who knew him, at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Seventh-street, Mr. Young must have continued along Ninth-avenue instead of Seventh-street, which was the nearest route to his home. The statements made by Walter Power, the conductor, and Martin Halmstead, the driver of the car which ran over Mr. Young, seems strangely inconsistent with the facts as developed by the inquiries of the Police. Power and Halmstead admit that a slight jolt was experienced near the point where Mr. Young's body was found, but as the latter was dragged four feet from the nearest rail to the scene hardly possible that he could have been run over without the knowledge of the driver or conductor. Power and Halmstead were yesterday admitted to bail by the Coroner, each furnishing bonds in $1,500 for his appearance. The day for the inquest has not yet been fixed.

THE CIVIL SERVICE ORDER.

RESIGNATION OF OFFICERS OF THE THIRTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION—REGISTER DAYTON TENDERS HIS RESIGNATION, BUT THE ASSOCIATION REJECTS IT.

The Thirteenth Assembly District Republican Association held its regular meeting last evening in Liberty Hall, No. 231 West Sixteenth-street. The President and Vice-President being absent, Mr. Archibald, the Secretary, called the meeting to order, and Judge Frederick G. Gedney was chosen to preside. The Chair announced that the Secretary had received a number of resignations, whereupon Mr. Miller moved that all such as were from persons holding federal office be accepted. Mr. McCloud asked whether resignations of membership as well as office in the association had been tendered, and remarked that such a course would be putting rather a strict construction upon the President's order. He asked that the communications be read. They were from Charles Blackie, President, a Custom-house weigher; George Garby, First Vice-President, employed in the Custom-house; Hugh Gardner, Treasurer and delegate to the Central Committee, an Inspector of Stations

Neither was postponed until the 19th inst., the usual period of adjournment, nevertheless, being agreed to by the prosecuting Counsel. The motion to quash will be made on the ground that it is not legal nor in accordance with the usual practice to present an indictment against an accused person while the charge is being investigated by a Police magistrate.

A SUIT FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Henry Hosford, a stationer, at No. 56 Cedar-street, gave $6,000 bail yesterday, in the Sheriff's office, under an order of arrest in a suit against himself and Rev. Corra Osborn, of Syracuse, instituted by Parris H. Sumner, of Brooklyn, who alleges that Osborn had him arrested in this State under a requisition obtained from the Governor of California on false affidavits, with intent to blackmail him, and that Hosford aided and abetted Osborn in the transaction, which resulted in Sumner being liberated, it having been shown that his imprisonment had been obtained by fraud on the part of the defendants. Osborn was arrested in the same suit on Saturday, in Syracuse, and was committed to jail in default of bail. Mr. Sumner claims $25,000 damages, alleging, and furnishing a physician's certificate to prove, that his imprisonment injured his health seriously, causing him to be affected with cerebral irritation and congestion of the brain.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Orders Granted.—People ex rel Gerraty vs. The Ancient Order of Hibernians; Koenig vs. Koenig; Warden vs. Browning.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Chapman vs. Frost et al.—Case to consolidate actions granted.

Carew vs. Mosog.—Proceedings dismissed and injunction dissolved.

In the Matter of Smith.—Motion dismissed, with $10 costs.

Ferraly vs. Schaefer.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Wasser vs. Wasser.—Reference ordered.

Wasser vs. Hanson.—Taxation affirmed.

Riggs vs. Hoke.—Decree signed.

In the Matter of Sturtevant.—Petition granted.

Approved.—Winchell vs. Knickerbocker Ice Company; in the matter of Whitney.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sheridan.

Mooney. Granted.—Kirtland vs. Salomon; Zweig vs. Pollock; Clary vs. The Kenwood Manufacturing Company.

Orders Staying Proceedings, &c.—Heath vs. Masters; Bonnaffon vs. Mann.

Hoffman vs. Hicks.—Complaint dismissed and order of arrest vacated.

Bell vs. Russell.—Attachment discharged.

Doty vs. Bowers.—Motion to dismiss complaint, &c., granted.

Hardy vs. Schneider.—Motion granted on payment of $5 costs.

Steinpicker vs. Lash.—Motion to open default and set aside judgment granted.

Wilkes vs. Maher.—Spencer C. Masten, Esq., appointed Referee.

Writ Dismissed.

Westinghouse Brewery Company vs. Hurtig.—Order to file answer granted.

Orders Granted.—Heath vs. Bitter; Manson vs. Claw; Brown vs. Lyddy; McCord vs. House; Nentech vs. Feldbausch; Seligman vs. Seligman; Hall Printing Company vs. Stearns vs. Philbrook; Telford vs. Ornamental Mirror Company; Russell vs. Cohn; Storminger vs. Moriath.

By Judge Sheridan.

Spoias vs. Barrington.—Motion for an attachment against the attorney denied without costs.

By Judge Alker.

Cases Settled and Fixed.—Levy vs. Cohen; Tyson vs. Hulin; Downing vs. Magill.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
3	Dunbar vs. Post.	131	—Dreyfus vs. Lissner.
82	Sweet vs. Plumbridge.	139	—Dean vs. Davis and Graf R. R. Co.
46	The Mayor, &c., vs. The Morrisania Steam-boat Comp'y.	148	—Bowes vs. The Mayor, &c.
53	—Wooster vs. Klinc.	152	—Long vs. Hitchcock.
85	—Nolting vs. Hasbrouck.	155	—Conlon vs. Wood.
59a	—Bacot vs. Tonnelle.	191	—Mellous vs. Mellous.
59b	—Bacot vs. Bleiberg.	193	—Hicks vs. Hicks.
70	—Watson vs. Reilly.	204	—First National Bank of Montrose vs. Fisher.
92	—Vandervelde vs. Vandervelde.	205	—Matter of Klassen.
108	—Lasyk vs. Scott.	211	—Cotter vs. Kneeland.
116	—Snow versus. Hagan	216	—Wolfers vs. Hayes.
	No. 1.	226	—Vogel vs. Eybel.
117	—Same vs. Same.	227	—Foster vs. Selder.
119	—Nat. Broadway Bank vs. Baldwin.	228	—Whitlock vs. Degraaf.
124	—Farmer's Loan and Trust Co. vs. Erie Railway Company.	245	—Seela vs. Kircher.
126	—Gordon vs. Marks.	251	—De Witt vs. Halpin.
128	—N. Y. Guaranty and Indemnity Co. vs. Flynn.	255	—Van Dyke vs. Patti.
		258	—Chester vs. Gazzewell.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Gogey, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1491	—Kelly vs. McMullan et al.	1686	—Railway Advertising Company vs. Elastic Truss Company.
3357	—Shenfield et al. vs. Alexander.	1639	—Higgins vs. Burdick et al.
1549	—Rathbun et al. vs. The N.Y. College of Veterinary Surg'ns.	1690	—Twachman vs. Roberts
1549	—Fischer vs. Wilson.	1691	—Same vs. Same.
1679	—Cook vs. Sherry.	1692	—Oppenheimer vs. The Manufacturing Co.
1681	—Talman vs. Syracuse.	1693	—Coleman vs. Hilyard.
1683	—Wagner et al. vs. Frankenstein et al.	1696	—The Hanover Nat. Bank vs. Kohn.
1685	—The Oriental Bank vs. Loovan et al.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Ideo, C. J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1007	—Leonhardt et al vs. Ohler.	1706	—Savage vs. Drennan.
1524	—O'Hara vs. Weld.	1707	—Walter et al. versus Moore et al.
1500½	—Schmidt et al. vs. Hayes et al.	1708	—Brennan vs. Hunn.
1234	—Curry vs. Farley.	1709	—Beaver vs. Warren.
1015	—Parker vs. Strauss.	1710	—Portman vs. Yeatts.
1688	—Appell vs. Wooley.	1711	—The Hanover National Steam-ship Company.
1510	—Livingston vs. Trask et al.	1716	—Wing vs. Whitmore et al.
1178	—Crawford vs. Goodsell et al.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sinnott, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1626	—Zweig vs. Schneider.	1699	—Mackenzie vs. Mackenzie.
1674	—Lafety vs. Keegan.	1700	—Geffert vs. Connor.
1225	c. a.—Weston vs. Shook	1701	—Nat. Bank of State of N. Y. vs. Sets.
1531	—Holmes et al. vs. Apariena.	1702	—Same vs. Same.
1566	—Goodwin vs. Bostwick.	1703	—Samuels vs. Aretzki et al.
1696	—Buess vs. Schonberg.	1704	—Ettinger vs. Gibbons.
1697	—Hanover Nat. Bank vs. Minster.	1705	—Edelson et al. vs. Mahlen.
1698	—Hartley vs. McCabe.		

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Oscar D. Peterson, (continued,) felonious assault and battery.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Sutherland J.

Allen McGuiness, robbery.	Henry Thompson and Mi-
Jeremiah A. Gorman and Cora Mounties, robbery.	chael Kelly, grand larceny.
Thomas Curren and Thomas Sullivan, do.	Mary Stark, grand larceny.
Henry Hunter, forgery; Stearns vs. Philbrook; Telford vs. Ornamental Mirror Company; Russell vs. Cohn; Storminger vs. Moriath.	James Murphy, grand larceny.
	Robert Halloran, larceny from the person.
John Kelly and James Mo- Kenna, burglary.	William A. Coleman, false pretenses.
John Matthews, burglary.	Edward Simons, receiving
Mary Ann Welch, grand larceny.	stolen goods.
Timothy Driscoll, grand larceny.	Silas Sturdistly house.
	Annie Smith, disorderly house.

NEW-HAVEN'S MYSTERY.

The New-Haven *Palladium* of Monday says: "There is a mystery on the streets. A peculiar noise has been heard for two nights past in the central part of the city. It is very disagreeable, being rather shaip and resembling the sound of friction in machinery, of a bearing that has not been sufficiently oiled, or of a low-water alarm detector that is not well-regulated and creates waves of sound instead of an entire alarm in one key. It does not come from the gas-lights, so far as known, although the sound at a point under a lamp, corner Church and Chapel streets, apparently increases in volume. But an investigator found last night that the volume further increased as he moved toward the green. Policemen say that it lasts at least until 5 A. M., which is the hour at which they go off duty. Some of them seem to think it comes from machinery or a whistle at Winchester's factory. That is the nearest from the City Hall. Whatever its origin, its noise is very disagreeable, and the sooner its origin is ascertained and its continuance prevented the better it will be. It must be classed at present with that other once mysterious sound, the washing of windows during the action of the air by the fall of water over Osastonic dam, 10 or 12 miles away."

TANTALIZING GRAPES.

The Detroit (Mich.) *Tribune* says: "In the court-yard of the County Jail stands a grapevine trellis, just under the grated windows of the first ward. The luscious clusters, as they ripen in their purple beauty, harass the thirsty prisoners with all the aggravated torments of a Tantalus. Turnkey Blakely says that all manner of devices are used by the prisoners to coax the fruit within their reach. Broom-handles are split with knives, and a convict will strain and wrench himself for hours at a time at the groping attempt to capture a stem of grapes in the cleft, break it off with an adroit twist, and safely land it on the window-sill. Strings are weighted and slip-nooked, and swung back and forth, until they twine themselves about a bunch and reward the patient their wishes. Many grapes are also devoured by the prisoners as they pass to and from the court-room in charge of the officers, and the latter wink at these baiting breaches of law with a mild compassion."

GETTING CHANGE.

The Dubuque (Iowa) *Times* says: "A gentleman in the upper part of town the other day desired to ride down on the street car but had no ticket; the conductor was about to charge anything up to a $3 bill, but his only money was $5. He stepped into a confectionery store and inquired if he could have small change. One of the men, and the smarter better, in the affirmative, the confectioner proceeded to count out 100 nickels. V. F. Williams, the County Treasurer, overhearing even worse than this; he sent down $100 in silver to the store, temporarily closed down, so as to that small lot him very change, and resolved in future $500 nickels."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 10.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 West. Un.	64½	100 St. Paul pf.	97¾
200 do.	64½	100 do.	97¾
300 do.	64½	100 do.	97¾
100 do.	83⅞	300 North-western	65¼
500 do.	83⅞	100 do.	65¼
300 do.	83⅞	300 do.	65¼
1400 do.	83⅞	100 do.	65¼
100 do.	83⅞	500 do.	65¼
200 do.	83⅞	100 do.	65⅜
200 do.	83⅞	100 do.	65⅜
6 do.	83	300 North-west. pf.	83¼
800 do.	83⅛	100 do.	83¼
500 do.	83⅛	200 Chi. Mil. & St. P.	63¾
400 do.	83⅛	100 do.	63¾
400 Pac. Mail	24¾	pf.	67⅞
100 do.	24¾	100 do.	67½
200 do.	25	Rec.	12⅞
200 Pacific Mail	24¾	200 Mor. & Es.	50¼
200 do.	24¾	100 do.	50¼
100 do.	24¾	300 D., L. & W.	97¾
300 do.	24¾	300 do.	97¾
500 do.	24¾	200 do.	97¾
600 do.	24¾	200 do.	97¾
100 Erie Rail.	12⅝	200 do.	98
600 do.	12⅝	400 do.	98¼
15 Panama	136½	500 do.	98¼
400 West. Un.	83⅛	1000 do.	98¼
1000 do.	83⅛	1000 do.	98
800 do.	83⅛	1000 do.	97¾
1200 do.	83⅛	700 do.	97¾
500 do.	83⅛	200 do.	97¾
100 do.	83⅛	700 do.	97¾
1000 do.	83⅛	200 do.	97¾
300 do.	83⅛	1000 do.	98
600 do.	83⅛	200 do.	98
1800 do.	83⅛	100 Ohio & M.	67½
100 C. & N. W.	31½	100 do.	67½
100 do.	83⅛	100 do.	67½
200 do.	83⅛	100 C. C. & I. C.	44½
400 do.	83⅛		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000 La. con.	79½	100 Mich. Cent.	59¾
6,000 P. of M. 2d	91	100 do.	59¾
8,000 D. & H. R. '91	100	100 do.	59¾
100 Union Bank	138	100 do.	59¾
10 Bank of Republ.	91	400 do.	59¾
205 Amer. Ex.	55	100 D., L. & W.	97¾
20 do.	55¼	400 do.	97¾
15 Pacific Mail	24	75 Lake Shore	64¾
300 Erie Railway	12⅜	1700 do.	64¼
700 West. Union	83⅛	100 do.	64¼
500 do.	83⅛	200 North-western	65⅜
100 do.	83⅛	100 do.	31⅞
400 do.	83⅛	200 North-west. pf.	83⅛
100 do.	83⅛	300 St. Paul	63⅛
100 do.	83⅛	100 do.	63⅛
100 do.	83⅛	100 Ohio & Miss.	6¾
100 do.	83⅛	100 C. C. & I. C.	44¾
300 do.	83⅛	300 St. Paul pf.	97¾
600 do.	83⅛	100 do.	97¾
300 do.	83⅛	100 do.	97¾
100 N. Y. C. & H.	93½	1780 Wab. R. Rec.	12½
300 do.	93⅛	100 do.	12½
10 C., C. & I.	33¾	100 do.	12½
100 do.	33¾	100 do.	12½
100 Rock Island	101½	100 do.	12¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	110	$10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 do. '68	109⅝	1,000 U. S. 4s, C., Small	104¼
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	110½		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5s, 2d	102½	100 L. S. & M. S.	64⅜
1,000 L. & W. B. con.	97¾	500 do.	64⅜
1,000 do.	97	500 do.	64⅜
5,000 R. C. & N. 1st	58	200 do.	64⅜
2,000 M. & E. 7s, 1100	75	500 do.	64⅜
100 Del. & Hud.	58½	200 do.	64⅜
50 do.	58⅞	100 Cen. of N. J.	86
500 Ontario Sil.	6	do.	86⅛
100 U. S. Ex.	49½	15 C. & R.	86
150 At. & P. T.	21	do.	101½
do.	21	do.	101½
200 West. Un.	83¼	do.	101½
100 do.	83⅜	do.	101½
100 do.	83⅜	100 C., M. & St. P.	63½
100 do.	83⅜	500 do.	32
200 do.	83⅜	500 do.	32
700 Pacific M.	24⅞	200 C., M. & St. Paul	97¾
700 Erie Rail.	12¾	pf.	67⅞
300 do.	12¾	300 do.	67⅞
200 N. Y. C. & H.	103⅝	100 do.	67⅞
100 do.	103⅞	100 Mich. Cent.	59¾
200 do.	103⅞	100 do.	59¾
100 do.	103⅞	100 D., L. & W.	97¾
100 do.	103⅞	200 do.	97¾
100 do.	103⅞	100 do.	97¾
100 do.	103⅞	100 do.	97¾
100 do.	103⅞	100 do.	97¾
100 C. & N. W.	84	100 Chi. & Alt.	86
200 Chi. & N. West. pf.	82⅞	100 do.	86
300 Mich. Cen.	59¾	50 Ohio & M.	67½
300 do.	59¾	1500 do.	6¾
300 do.	59¾	1500 do.	6¾
500 do.	59¾	500 do.	6¾
1800 do.	59¾	200 Ohio & M. pf.	84½
1500 do.	59	200 St. L. & C. An.	84½
200 Ill. Central	71¾	16 A. & T. H. pf.	84½
100 C., C. & I.	34¼		

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 L. S. Reg. 2d	96	300 Lake Shore	64⅜
4,000 L. S. cp. 1st, 3.	108¾	200 do.	64⅜
9,000 Ohio & M. 2d	50	1300 do.	64⅜
2,000 C., R. I. & P. 6s, 1917	105½	600 do.	64⅜
1,000 C., R. & Q. 7s	108¾	300 North-west. pf.	63⅜
50 U. S. Express	49	500 do.	63⅜
100 At. & Pac. T.	21	600 do.	63⅜
425 do.	22	200 do.	63⅜
100 West. Union.	83⅜	100 do.	63⅜
100 do.	83⅜	300 North-western	32⅜
500 do.	83⅜	100 do.	32⅜
100 do.	83⅜	100 do.	34⅜
1000 do.	83⅜	100 do.	34⅜
1900 do.	83⅜	700 do.	34⅜
900 do.	83⅜	300 St. L. & C.	84⅜
100 Del. & Hud.	58¼	300 Wab. R. Rec.	12
100 do.	58	100 do.	11⅝
100 Pacific Mail	24⅜	100 do.	11⅝
500 N. Y. C. & H.	93⅛	100 do.	11⅝
5 do.	103⅞	200 do.	67⅛
200 do.	103⅞	200 do.	67⅛
5 do.	103⅞	200 do.	67⅛
200 Erie Railway	12⅜	500 do.	67⅛
100 Mich. Central	59¾	100 O. & Mis.	6¾
600 do.	58⅞	100 D., L. & W.	97¾
800 do.	58¾	100 do.	97¾
300 do.	58⅝	500 do.	97¾
400 do.	58⅝	500 do.	97¾
400 do.	58⅝	900 do.	97¾
33 Ill. Central	71	500 do.	97¾
100 Mar. & Ke.	10	100 Chi. & Alt.	86
200 do.	80	100 C., R. & Q.	100¾
100 St. Paul	31⅜		

MONDAY, Sept. 10—P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange was strong at the opening, but subsequently developed a weak tone which more or less characterized the dealings to the close of business. Appearances indicate that the leaders of the bull speculation deem their present following inconveniently large, and are manœuvring for the creation of an increased short interest. About the only piece of intelligence calculated to affect prices was a report that the managers of the New-York Central and Lake Shore Roads contemplate restoring the wages of their employes to the old standard. The early advance in prices ranged from ¼ to 1⅛ per cent., the coal stocks leading the upward movement. The advance was followed by a general reaction, and the market, in the absence of support, continued unsettled throughout the balance of the day.

The total transactions reached 131,265 shares, which embraced 25,800 Western Union, 21,410 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 20,400 Michigan Central, 13,300 Lake Shore, 9,883 North-western, 5,260 New-York Central, 5,100 St. Paul, 4,050 Ohio and Mississippi, 3,400 Wabash, 2,915 Pacific Mail, 2,700 Erie, and 1,015 Rock Island.

Western Union declined from 84¼ to 83, rallied to 83⅝, and finally sold at 82⅞@83. Delaware Lackawanna and Western declined from 57½ to 57, rose to 58½, and later reacted to 57. Michigan Central advanced from 59 to 59⅞, and fell off to 58½. Lake Shore opened at 64⅞, and declined to 64¼. Northwestern common advanced to 35⅛, and preferred to 63⅝, but subsequently receded to 34 for the former and to 62⅜ for the latter. New-York Central rose to 104¼, and finally sold at 103⅝. St. Paul fell off from 32⅜ to 31⅞ for the common and from 67½ to 67 for the preferred. Ohio and Mississippi declined from 6⅞ to 6¼. Wabash fell off from 12⅞ to 11⅝, recovered to 12⅜, and declined to 11⅝. Pacific mail was weak and declined from 25 to 24¼. Erie sold at 12¼@12⅜. Rock Island fell off from 101⅜ to 101. Union Pacific sold at 70. C., C., C. and I. at 34¼, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy at 100¾. Illinois Central declined from 72 to 71¼. Morris and Essex rose from 80⅜ to 81, and Delaware and Hudson from 55 to 56⅜, but both stocks afterward lost the improvement. Express shares were quiet and firm. Adams rose to 97¼, and United States to 50.

The Money market was easy throughout the day, and borrowers on call had no difficulty in supplying their wants at 4@5 per cent. on railway and miscellaneous collaterals, with exceptions at the close at 3@3½ per cent. The Government bond dealers are regularly supplied at 2@3 per cent. Time loans for the balance of the year are made at 6@7 per cent. Prime mercantile paper sold at 5½ to 7 per cent., according to the date of maturity. The national bank notes received at Washington for redemption were $900,000, Customs receipts, $230,000, and revenue receipts, $700,000. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying ⅛, selling ¼; Cincinnati steady, buying par, selling 1-10 premium; St. Louis, 50 discount; Chicago, 50 discount; New-Orleans, commercial ⅛@3-16, bank ¼@⅜; and Charleston plentiful, ⅛@¼ premium.

The foreign advices reported the London market for securities quiet. Consols were steady at 95¼@95⅜, and United States bonds irregular. There was a decline of ⅜ per cent. in 10-40s, which sold at 107¾, against 108⅛ on Saturday. New 4½ per cents sold at 105¼, and 5s of 1881 at 107½, while 6s of 1867 rose to 107⅛, and later reacted to 107. Erie was steady for the common at 12⅛@12¼, but the preferred declined 1 per cent., to 21. Illinois Central rose to 71, and closed at 70¾. New-York Central sold at 102. The rate of discount in the open market for three-months bills is up to 2⅞ per cent., or only ⅛ below the bank rate. At Paris, Rentes were firm, and closed at 105f. 97½c.

The Sterling Exchange market was quiet, with the demand limited, and only a moderate amount of commercial bills offering. The nominal rates remained at $4 83½ for bankers' long, and $4 86½ for demand drafts, actual business being at $4 82½@$4 83 and $4 85½@$4 86.

The Gold speculation was quiet and steady. All the transactions were at 103⅜ and 103⅞, which were respectively the opening and closing quotations. Cash Gold loaned at 1 to 4 per cent. for carrying and finally flat. The imports of specie last week amounted to $1,863,996, inclusive of $1,352,773 foreign Gold coin and $488,794 American Gold coin.

Government bonds were dull and prices generally were without important change. In railroad mortgages the transactions amounted to 148,000. Canada Southern Firsts, coupon on, rose 2 per cent., to 60, Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Firsts 3 per cent., to 58, Milwaukee and St. Paul, La Crosse Division, sold up to 103, Toledo and Wabash Seconds to 76, and C., C. and I. C. Firsts to 39. Ohio and Mississippi Seconds rose to 51 and reacted to 50; do. consolidated declined to 92. Morris and Essex Firsts fell off 1 per cent., to 117, and do. 7s of 1871 1 per cent., to 100½. Rock Island 6s of 1917 declined to 105, and recovered to 105¾. State bonds were quiet and firm. Louisiana Consols rose to 79½.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1877.

Gold receipts	$919,435 44
Gold payments	205,660 70
Gold balance	89,044,301 86
Currency receipts	1,099,233 03
Currency payments	953,442 77
Currency balance	47,656,217 55
Customs	505,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—SEPT. 10.

	Saturday.	Monday.
American Gold	103⅜	103½
United States 4½s, 1891, coupons	108	108⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	107⅞	107⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	107⅞	107⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	107⅝	107⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coupons	105⅞	105⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, reg	107⅝	107⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	107⅞	107⅞
United States 5-20s, 1868, reg	109½	110
United States 5-20s, 1868, coup	109⅞	110
United States 10-40s, registered	107⅜	107⅜
United States 10-40s, coupons	108⅛	108⅛
United States 6s, 1881, registered, reg	107⅜	108
Lake Shore Div. bds	64⅜	64⅜
Chicago & North-western	35⅜	34½
Chicago & North-western preferred	63½	62½
Western Union	84¼	83
Union Pacific	69¾	70
Del., Lack. & Western	57¾	57¼
New-Jersey Central	18¼	18¾
Delaware & Hudson Canal	55	55
Morris & Essex	80¼	80
Panama	112	112
Erie	12⅜	12⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	6⅞	6¼
Harlem	142½	142½
Hannibal & St. Joseph	12¾	12¾
Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred	27½	28
Michigan Central	58¾	58¾
Illinois Central	72	71⅜

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	104¼	103⅜	5,360
Erie	12⅜	12¼	2,700
Lake Shore	64⅞	64¼	13,380
Wabash	12⅜	11⅝	3,400
North-western	35⅝	34	4,500
North-western preferred	63⅜	62⅜	4,383
Rock Island	101⅜	101	2,100
Milwaukee & St. Paul	32⅜	31⅞	2,100
Milwaukee & St. Paul pref.	67⅞	67	2,400
C., C. & I.	34¼	34¼	210
Del., Lack. & Western	58½	57	21,410
New-Jersey Central	18¾	18¼	150
Del. & Hudson Canal	58⅛	56⅜	850
Morris & Essex	81	80	774
Michigan Central	59⅞	58½	20,400
Illinois Central	72	71⅜	833
Union Pacific	70	69¾	1,000
C., B. & Quincy	100¾	100¾	250
Chicago and Alton	86	85½	200
C., C. & Ind. C.	43	43	100
St. L., K. C. & N.	4¼	4¼	200
St. L., K. C. & N. pref.	24	24	300
Ohio & Mississippi	6⅞	6¼	3,650
Ohio & Mississippi pref.	12⅜	12	400
Western Union	84¼	82⅞	25,500
A. & P. Telegraph	22	21	775
Pacific Mail	25	24¼	2,915
Quicksilver	10½	10½	100
Adams Express	97¼	97¼	200
Wells, Fargo & Co.	8		
American Express	55	55	535
United States Express	50	49⅜	375
Total sales			121,265

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the Gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M.	103⅜	1:00 P. M.	103⅛
10:30 A. M.	103⅜	1:30 P. M.	103⅛
11:00 A. M.	103⅜	2:00 P. M.	103⅜
11:30 A. M.	103⅜	2:30 P. M.	103⅜
12:00 M.	103⅜	3:00 P. M.	103⅜
12:30 P. M.	103⅛		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency, 6s	122½	123
United States 6s, 1881, registered	109⅜	109⅞
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	110¾	111
United States 5-20s, 1865, reg., new	105⅞	106
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coupons	105⅞	106
United States 5-20s, 1867, reg	107⅝	107⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	107⅞	107⅞
United States 5-20s, 1868, reg	109½	110
United States 5-20s, 1868, coup	109⅞	110
United States 10-40s, registered	107⅜	108
United States 10-40s, coupons	108⅛	109⅜
United States 6s, 1881, registered, reg	107⅜	108
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	107⅞	108
United States 4½, 1891, registered	105⅜	106

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 4½, 1891, coupons	105⅞	106
United States 4s, 1907, registered	102¾	103¾
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	103⅜	104¾

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold coin $87,000 for interest, $180,000 for called bonds, and $2,600 Silver coin in exchange for fractional currency.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$14,557,000
Gold balances	750,892
Currency balances	823,293

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$67,094,407
Currency balances	2,500,641
Gold exchanges	9,896,559
Gold balances	1,146,561

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 8s, '83	39	Han. St. J., due '87	105½
Alabama 8s, '86	39	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	17
Alabama 8s, '86	39	N. C. 6s, A. & O.	17¾
Alabama 8s, '88	39	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. J. & J.	65
Alabama 8s, of '92	20	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. A. & O.	65
Alabama 8s, of '93	20	N. C. 6s, c. off, J. & J.	48
Arkansas 6s, fund'd	50	N. C. 6s, c. off, A. & O.	48
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. 8	5	N. C. 6s, F. A., '68	8½
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	5	N. C. 6s, F. A., '68	8½
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	5	N. C. 6s, n. b. J. & J.	7½
Ark. 7s, Mis. O. & R.	5	N. C. 6s, n. b. A. & O.	7½
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.	5	N. C. 6s, S. T. class 1	1½
Connecticut 6s	110	N. C. 6s, S. T. class 2	1¼
Georgia 6s	98	N. C. 6s, S. T. class 3	1
Georgia 7s, 1861	107	Ohio 6s, 1861	105
Georgia 7s, indorsed 1906	108	Ohio 6s, 1886	109
Georgia 7s, Gold bs. 1077	108	Rhode Island 6s	107
Illinois coup. 6s, 79-1901	108	S. C. 6s	32
Kansas 6s, 1886	85	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	32
Kentucky 6s	101	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	32
Louisiana 6s	52	S. C. 6s, F. Act '86	32
Louisiana 6s, n. b.	52	S. C. L. C. '89, J. & J.	40
La. 6s, n. Fl. Dbt.	52	S. C. L. C. '89, A. & O.	40
Louisiana 6s, L. A.	52	S. C. 7s, of 1868	32
Louisiana 8s, l. bs.	52	S. C. Non-Fun. bs.	1¼
La. L. bs. 8s, of '75	52	Tennessee 6s, old	44
La. 7s, con.	79	Tennessee 6s, n. b.	44
Mich. 8s, 1878-79	101	Tennessee 6s, new	44
Michigan 6s, 1883-1904	109	Virginia 6s, old	30
Michigan 7s, 1890	110	Virginia 6s, n. b. '66	30
Mo. 6s, due in '77-'90	103½	Virginia 6s, n. b. '67	30
Mo. 6s, due in '78-'81	103½	Virginia 6s, Con. bs.	78
F. B. Con. 6s, ex-mat. coup.	103⅜	Va. 6s, ex-mat. coup.	83¾
L. b. due '82 to '90	106½	Va. 6s, Consol, 2d s.	41
Asy. of Un'y due '92	105⅜	Va. 6s, Deferred bs.	5¼
Han. St. J., due '86	105½		

And the following for railway mortgages:

B., H. & Erie 1st	12	B. N. Y. & E. n. b.	106½
B. H. & Erie guar.	85	B. St. L. & Pa. Conv.	85
B., C. R. & N. 1st bs.	57½	Cedar F. & Min.	78
Chic. & Ohio 6s 1st	24	Chic. & West. Ind.	11
Chic. & Alton Inc.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 11, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Pink Dominos.—Mr. Charles F. Coghlan, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Mrs. Agnes Booth, Miss Diehl.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Oxygen.—Miss Lydia Thompson and Company.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Dark City.—Mr. F. Hardenberg, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Ada Dyas.

PARK THEATRE.—The Crushed Tragedian.—Mr. E. A. Sothern.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Under the Willows.—Mr. E. F. Thorne, Mrs. Waller.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Wild Flowers of Mexico.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—Burlesque, Minstrelsy, &c.—Messrs. Charles Backus, J. Robinson, Cool White, Dave Reed.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, George Knight.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Grand Concerts and Summer Night's Entertainment.

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☞ Advertisements for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

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The up-town office of The Times *is at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for to-day, for the Middle States and New-England, stationary or falling barometer, and warmer, cloudy, and rainy weather, with south and east winds.

The news from Maine is not calculated to fire the heart of the expectant patriot of either political party. The Republicans have carried the State, as a matter of course, by a majority which is probably about 2,000 greater than that obtained in the last "off year"—1875. There was a light vote, a great variety of tickets, and very little enthusiasm among the people at large. In some counties the Democrats have made slight gains, as in Lincoln, where they had in 1875 a majority of 19, and are now credited with a majority of 175, and in Knox, which two years ago gave them a majority of 387, and is now said to have gone some seventy better. On the other hand, the Democrats have obviously lost ground in Androscoggin, and Washington, where in 1875 there was a Democratic majority of 135, now gives the Republicans a majority estimated at from 300 to 400. The comparison of votes or majorities with last year is, of course, absurd. But even on that basis, it will be found that over the entire State the falling off on the Democratic vote is greater than that on the Republican, and it should be remembered that the total vote falls 40,000 short of that polled last year, while as compared with 1875, there is still a deficit on the aggregate vote of about 15,000. Since the Republican majority is obviously larger than it was two years ago, it may be assumed either that the Democratic Party in the State has been making progress backward or that an unusually large proportion of it stayed at home.

It would need an exceedingly ingenious person to extract from this record of apparently capricious change in the county politics of Maine any inference as to the verdict of the people on the Administration of President Hayes, or even as to the effect of the civil service order upon the vitality of the Republican organization. As a Democrat, Mr. Williams was beaten before he went into the contest, and as an honest man who had the courage to declare his sentiments regarding the party cant on the subject of the "fraudulent President," he was certain to fail in drawing out a full Democratic vote. We can see no evidence in the Maine election that the enforced exclusion of "the petty Postmaster" from politics has been avenged, that Senator Blaine has "sulked in his tent" to the detriment of the party, or that any wave—"tidal" or otherwise—is likely to sweep over the country this Fall. Where the contests for county officers or members of the Legislature were calculated to excite public attention there was a pretty full vote; where local interests were not appealed to, the vote was unusually light. The voice of Maine, if not very articulate, may at least be held to convey this meaning, that this is a year in which the people of the United States are paying a good deal more attention to the way in which the concerns of their own particular localities are managed than to developments of national policy which they do not as yet very clearly understand, or to party professions which are altogether too hazy to be appreciated.

The Democratic household continues to do a good deal of public washing of dirty linen. Considering the kind of criticism indulged in regarding the State nominations of 1875, the pretense of respect to Mr. Tilden so sedulously kept up by the anti-renomination press is not a little amusing. We are gravely told in one journal, as if it were an unusual circumstance, that "two years ago the Democratic Convention of New-York State was summoned to ratify nominations which the party had no share in making," and by another that "when the present State officers of New-York were nominated two years ago, there was no sort of enthusiasm for them." "The farce of registering Gov. Tilden's will" was, in fact, gone through with as much solemnity as the farce of registering the will of Gov. Robinson or of John Kelly will be gone through this year. For, the Democratic Party, be it observed, is a party of "discipline," which being freely interpreted means, in this connection, a party of blind, unreasoning ignorance, which votes for "the slate" and asks no questions. The experiment of trying to rejuvenate the moribund organism by a transfusion of Republican blood has been found a failure, and the old forces of corruption and decay are likely to reassert themselves this year in a way which will give the diseased carcass its natural chance of very quickly becoming offensive to the least sensitive nostril.

In its zeal to expose "Republican renegades" who have been making a scanty living out of the Democratic Party and its newspapers, the *World* seems to have forgotten to scrutinize with proper care the "special correspondence" of which it is so justly proud. It has not yet found time to answer the inquiry of the Boston *Herald* in regard to that marvelous correspondent, "A. C. A. P.," which it professes to have at Shumla, and who was taken before the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, Abdul Kerim Pasha at a time when the aforesaid Abdul Kerim was in disgrace, and when Mehemet Ali commanded in his stead. Neither has it been able to prevent itself from being imposed upon by a designing person, who writes from Naples a communication which, as pointed out by a correspondent, appeared in the Paris *Figaro*, and which was probably translated by some enemy of the *World* in the slums of Brooklyn. After its trying experiences with the war correspondents who turned the tide so many times for Bazaine, and so successfully led that incomparable General out of Metz to perform unheard-of feats of strategy, the *World* should really be more careful. A correspondent signing himself "A. C. A. P.," with obvious design to construct an anagram for the Turkish word signifying "Fraud," should be regarded with the same kind of suspicion that ought to attach to the "occasional" scribbler who writes from Naples a translation from the Paris *Figaro* on the back of Western Union Telegraph slips.

The scores of the competitors at Creedmoor yesterday show that the annual contests are really serving the useful purpose of improving the marksmanship of the Militia of the country. For the Judd prize, for instance, at 200 yards, there were 217 competitors, and the winner was a private in Company A, Second Regiment of Connecticut, whose score was 33 out of a possible 35. In the *Army and Navy Journal* match, at 500 yards, there were 16 teams, and the winners were from the Forty-eighth Regiment, of Oswego; the second prize being taken by a team from a Connecticut regiment, and the third by a New-York City regimental team. These incidents on the first day of the matches show how general their influence is, and that there has been a great deal of patient and severe training in regions where access to the Creedmoor range is impossible.

RAILROADS AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

That is a very old controversial trick which puts into an opponent's mouth pretensions and arguments he never thought of, and exaggerates and distorts the statements he actually makes. Stale as it is, the newspaper opponents of the proposal to invest the Federal Government with a supervisory power over railroads extending into more than one State, are not ashamed to use it. The immediate occasion of the suggestion was the recent trouble between the corporations and their striking workmen; and the circumstance is made a pretext for representing the advocates of interference as the allies of Communism,—as the enemies of capital and the apostles of a doctrine that would revolutionize the character of the Government and endanger the safety of corporate investments. The writers who thus attempt to create a prejudice against the change proposed speak of it as an innovation that would lead to the acquisition and management of railroads by the Government, and that would serve to justify all kinds of subsidies and grants and enterprises on the part of the Federal power. It is not necessary to tell intelligent persons that these allegations are a gross perversion of the objects and arguments assailed.

One consideration which is studiously kept out of sight covers the marrow of the entire question. The railroads are already subject to Governmental supervision. The judicial decisions in the Granger cases determine so much positively. The legislative authority which invests railroad corporations with the powers and privileges they possess may, subject to certain limitations, prescribe the conditions under which these powers and privileges shall be exercised. The proposition might easily be so stated as to jeopardize the security essential to capital, but in the sense in which it has been sanctioned by the courts it is not unreasonable or unjust. Powers derived from a State cannot be superior to the State. The people whose representatives legislate a corporation into existence do not thereby place themselves at the mercy of the incorporated capitalists. Hence, the equity of the claim which the courts have sustained—the claim that a State Legislature may prescribe conditions of management to an extent that may seem necessary for the protection of public interests. The case thus broadly presented is conclusive as to the fact that the right of a Government to interfere with railroads which is assailed in the name of the railroads as dangerous and unconstitutional, is even now established. It has received the stamp of judicial approval in a form that meets all the requirements of the present argument.

The question now raised is whether this supervisory power shall remain vested, as at present, in the States, respectively, in their relations to the railroads operated within them, or whether it shall be transferred to the National Government. The opponents of the change insist that, under the Constitution, the National Government cannot wield the authority contemplated. We may not forget, however, that this extreme limitation of the Federal power proceeds upon that very principle of construction which denied to it the right to exercise coercion for the preservation of the Union. This ultra doctrine perished with the rebellion, and we have now a rendering of the Constitution and the powers it creates more in harmony with the nation's development and unity. For this reason we attach little importance to the resistance offered to the proposed Federal supervision of railroads on the ground of unconstitutionality. The right to regulate inter-State commerce, and generally to do whatever may be necessary for the peace and prosperity of the nation as a whole, is merely the counterpart of the right to treat secession as rebellion, and to crush it by force of arms. So far as the constitutional power of the Government is concerned, then, there appears to be no need of words. The points really deserving of inquiry and thought are those which relate to the expediency of the change of system, looking at it in the interest of the railroads and of the people. How will the change affect the companies, their efficiency, and the guarantees they offer to capital? Will the public interests gain or suffer by the concentration at Washington of authority now held by the legislatures of the various States?

It is reasonably certain that *bona fide* investors in railroads would lose nothing and might gain much by having their properties made subject to national as distinguished from State supervision. The latter is variable and capricious. A railroad from Pittsburg to Chicago is exposed to interference in four different States. A road from Chicago to St. Paul is amenable to the legislation of three States in which the Granger element is powerful. And so on in every direction. Let any one glance at a map and he will perceive what a vast proportion of the railroad property in the United States is exposed to a control which varies in its stringency, equity, and wisdom according to arbitrary geographical divisions. When a railroad passes into bankruptcy, the hardship of this system is realized by every creditor. The bondholder, for example, discovers that the methods relied upon for the protection of his lien differ in different States, and the security he holds very often costs one-half its nominal value to prevent the loss of the other half. This, though a side issue only, is too serious to be totally ignored. It is available as an argument for uniformity of legislation—which means Federal legislation—as a means of restoring confidence in railroad investments. The illustration is quite as effective in connection with the shareholders and bondholders of solvent roads. They are at present exposed to as many regulating enactments as there are States on the line of their road, and the possible diversity of rates and regulations is a source of endless embarrassment and anxiety. Their properties are in consequence less valuable as investments than they would be if under the supervision of the Federal power alone.

As regards the public interests, the presumption is in favor of the exercise of the authority by the Federal Government. A great deal depends upon the integrity of the supervising power, and we are more likely to find that in Congress than in an ordinary local Legislature. A Pennsylvania corporation has managed in past times to have its behests obeyed by the Legislature of that State; nothing less than the success of the Texas-Pacific scheme will induce us to believe that it is as omnipotent at Washington as at Harrisburg. Doubtless there are as corrupt men in the Congress as in the Legislature; the consolation is that their capacity for mischief is relatively less, in part because the restraining power of national opinion is infinitely greater. Moreover, national legislation with reference to railroads may be expected to rest upon broad, well-defined, and withal just ideas of what is due to capital on one side and commerce on the other; while the administration of Federal laws will by uniformity and impartiality command a degree of respect to which conflicting efforts of local jurisdiction never can attain.

INTELLIGIBLE REFORM OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Commission appointed to investigate the affairs of the Philadelphia Custom-house have submitted a report which will soon be given to the public, and which promises to be more than usually interesting. Meanwhile we are informed in advance of some of the points of the Commission's recommendations. One of them is sufficiently radical to excite the ire of all the "practical" partisans in the State, and of some who are out of it. The present system of making appointments in the Customs service is condemned, and the Commission recommend that, more particularly in the Appraisers' Department, men shall be appointed only after being found competent on proper examination. To this is added the recommendation that when appointments are made they shall be to the lower grades only, and vacancies in the higher grades shall be filled by promotion.

Supposing that by "proper" examination, a thorough competitive examination is meant, in which all competitors must attain a certain minimum grade of excellence, the recommendations of the Commission would, if firmly applied, bear wholesome fruit. The principles which underlie them are those of business and common sense, and sooner or later they must be, and will be, applied to the civil service. They are practically those on which all large businesses are conducted. It is true that we do not see formal competitive examinations in factories or warehouses, but informal and very effective ones are constantly going on. Every day's work is a part of such an examination, and when the examiners, in the persons of the employers, reach the conclusion that certain men are fitted better than others for advancement, they get advanced as soon as there is need of them. The essence of the operation is that it is purely a selfish one. The employers promote the best men because these are capable of earning larger profits in the upper than in the lower positions. The employes strive for promotion because they will get higher pay and more consideration. It is perfectly certain that the question of a man's politics does not in any ordinary case come up at all.

There is no sound reason why the great mass of the business of the Government should not be conducted on precisely the same principles as the business of individuals. There is nothing political in most of it. A man's views on State rights or the constitutional amendments do not make his judgment on the value of sugar, or his care as a weigher, or his skill as a bookkeeper, any greater or less. If he is honest, energetic, intelligent, and experienced, he can do what the average public officer has to do just as well, and will do it just as well, whatever his politics. But as there is no constant, always interested employer in the Government to conduct the examination of daily employment, the work must be systematized, regular and responsible examiners must be provided, and the results of the examinations clearly defined. This is only the practical application to Government of the principles which prevail in ordinary business.

There is a curious mistiness in the minds of some of the party writers as to the functions of a Government officer. A Chicago paper remarked the other day, in connection with the change in the Collectorship of that port, that "the President regards this and other similar offices in the large commercial cities as bearing something of the same relation to the Executive as a Cabinet position, and their occupation by persons in sympathy with his views of public policy, and with whose character and methods he is familiar, as essential to the success of the Administration."

If this is the President's view of a Chicago Collectorship, the people of that busy town ought to be thankful, because they are in a remote way likely to find out what has not been vouchsafed to the American people generally, namely, the President's real views of public policy in the matter of the civil service. By carefully watching the "methods" of the new Collector, and gathering from his lips such hints as he may give of his "views," the Chicago politicians may learn, long before the rest of us, what the President's system of reform is going to be—when it arrives. If it is to be framed on the principles suggested by the Philadelphia Commission, the sooner it comes the better. If it is to be a dickering with the Senate over the choice of "approved Republicans," then it is of very little consequence whether it ever comes.

We are aware that in defining the essentials of a reformed civil service we incur the usual criticism that we are not in harmony with public opinion. On that point we prefer our own inferences to those of our critics, and there is no room as yet for anything but inferences. The question has not been submitted in any distinct manner to the public. If it should be, and the President could be shown to be clearly in favor of a system of appointment and promotion upon competitive examination and of tenure for good behavior, leaving politics out of the question, and the politicians should take the other side, we should not advise our critics to make heavy wagers on the success of the politicians. Meanwhile we are waiting patiently to see what the President, after saying a great deal and allowing his friends to say much more, is going to do.

THE THIRD BATTLE OF PLEVNA.

The Russians are playing a bold and hazardous, but, for the present at least, an undeniably successful game. Napoleon's favorite manœuvre of keeping at bay the bulk of the enemy's troops with a small force strongly posted, while concentrating upon some one point an overwhelming weight of numbers, has been employed with complete success by the Army of Central Bulgaria. While the troops disposed along the Yantra, reduced to a minimum by the dispatch of reinforcements to the right wing, have been falling back, fighting at every step, before the advance of Mehemet Ali, a force of 100,000 men, of all arms, with 250 pieces of cannon, has gathered around Plevna and Loyatz. The 7,000 men who garrisoned the latter place, driven from their intrenchments by the simultaneous assault of 22,000 Russians, bore the tidings of their own defeat to Osman Pasha, whose unsuccessful attempt to retake the place two days later was retorted upon himself by the commencement on Friday morning of the long-expected attack upon Plevna. The furious artillery duel which occupied the whole of that day was followed up on Saturday morning by an advance in force, ending in the capture, by a kind of poetical justice, of the very heights from which Prince Schakoskoi's worn-out stormers were driven with such slaughter on the fatal 31st of July. On Sunday the final blow was struck, and if a dispatch received from Sistova by the English Manchester *Examiner* speak truly, with complete success. It is stated that "by 6 P. M. the town was occupied by the Russians," and the Turks were "in full retreat, with enormous losses." The movements of the Russian cavalry to the west of Lovatz, as if designing to cut off the beaten army from Sophia on the south, while the Rouman ians intercept its retreat to Widdin on the north, give some color to this statement, though it still lacks confirmation. A better authenticated and almost equally important Russian success is the surrender of Nicsics, with 19 guns, to its Montenegrin besiegers. The Principality being shaped like a figure 8, with the fortresses of Spuz and Nicsics clutching it between them at the narrowest part, this success undoes Suleiman Pasha's work at one blow, lets loose the "black mountaineers" once more against their hereditary foe, and possibly rouses to open hostility both the wild Albanian tribes of the coast and the lagging Servians, who have stood waiting the turn of the tide so long.

But these great successes on the right have been dearly purchased by the consequent weakening of the imperiled left. Mehemet Ali, as if knowing that his time is short, has pushed his advance with characteristic vigor, compelled the Russians to fall back upon Biela, and occupied the town of Ablava, a little to the west of the Black Lom, last Thursday evening, after a hard-contested battle, in which both sides suffered severely. The whole country between the two branches of the Lom is thus cleared of the invaders, and the Sultan's ablest General stands in front of Biela with 80,000 men at his back, and the garrisons of Rustchuk and Shumla, 85,000 strong, ready at any moment to assist him. That the Russians are fully awake to their danger is sufficiently shown by the orders sent to the advancing detachments of the Imperial Guard and the Vilna Corps, to move down toward Giurgevo, and cross the Danube by the Pyrgos Bridge; and the next step will doubtless be to move back to Biela the reinforcements drawn thence three weeks ago to achieve the overthrow of Osman Pasha.

But even if he be as completely defeated as he is said to be, the latter is none the less the real hero of the Summer campaign. But for him the Russian head-quarters would now be at Adrianople, and Hobart Pasha would be ferrying over the Army of Erzeroum in hot haste, to garrison Gallipoli and Stamboul. The five weeks gained to Turkey by the repulse of Prince Schakoskoi have carried with them the fate of the whole campaign, and with the first rains of Autumn already churning the Bulgarian dust into mire, all that the invaders can hope for is to push back Mehemet Ali into the lines of Shumla, and keep Suleiman Pasha from scaling the cliffs of the Balkan. However completely the third battle of Plevna may have avenged the second, the latter has none the less done its appointed work.

NOMADIC FLIRTATION.

Nomadic flirtation, or the sweet converse of two souls who travel in one railway-car, is the most ecstatic pleasure known to the mild young man who loves to put on the appearance of vice. There are multitudes of young men wholly devoid of vices who labor to produce upon the minds of casual strangers the impression that they are among the most reckless and abandoned of youth. The rural undergraduate, who never drinks anything stronger than currant-wine, and whose nearest approach to gallantry has been a game of backgammon with his maiden aunt, no sooner enters a railway-train on his way home to spend a vacation, than he joins with others of his kind in singing roaring bacchanalian choruses and loudly wishes that he had thought to bring a pack of cards with him, so that a game of euchre "for the drinks" might be practicable. It is this longing to be credited with vices which, in his inmost heart, he spurns, that leads him to seize with avidity any opportunity to enter into conversation with the first silly girl whose attention he may attract. Many a youth who would blush at a glimpse of his sister's innocent stockings floating from the clothes-line, is exalted to the summit of bliss if he can imagine that some censorious person mistakes him for a hardened roué. In point of fact, this mistake is never made, since he bears the brand of innocence upon his brow, and proclaims by every action the harmless idiocy of his character. Nevertheless, his self-conceit is wounded by no suspicion of the truth, and he firmly believes that his innocent ears are hidden by the lion's skin of vice in which he masquerades.

The delights of nomadic flirtation were recently signally illustrated by the experience of a youthful student of one of the colleges in this State. While in a railway car this young man saw an unprotected young lady, and marked her for his prey. Taking a seat beside her, he began a conversation by a few powerful and convincing remarks upon the weather. The young lady, who was quite his peer in amiable silliness, at first answered him in able monosyllables, and finally yielding to the wiles of her new acquaintance, joined with him in devouring the seductive pea-nut and in trying her fortune with the prize-candy that cheats but does not inebriate—unless we may regard colic as an intoxication of the stomach. For nearly an hour this rare and radiant maiden, whom her parents named Sarah Jane, and this innocuous undergraduate whose name is charitably suppressed, flirted to their own immense satisfaction, and indulged in that curious though innocent amusement known as "tee-heeing" until the other passengers even wished that they were dead. Finally, the young man felt that he must retire in order to chuckle in private and ease his strained mind by exultingly calling himself "a wild young devil," and he thereupon sought the smoking-car and painfully began the consumption of a mild Connecticut cigar.

His dream of bliss was soon interrupted by the appearance of the conductor, who abruptly demanded "that watch." Now, the young man had no watch of any kind, and said so with a clearness which did him credit. The conductor then explained that he had stolen a young lady's watch, and that he must come with him and restore it without delay. Red as a rose was he when he confronted the young lady, with his collar in the tight grasp of the conductor's hand, and timidly denied her fierce accusation that he was a pickpocket. Of course, the incident created immense excitement in the car, and the young lady's tears were accepted by everybody as conclusive evidence of the truth of her charge. One old gentleman, who had been unable to read his newspaper in consequence of the prolonged "tee-heeing" already mentioned, remarked that a man who would force himself upon an innocent girl as the undergraduate had done would unquestionably pick pockets or perpetrate any other detestable crime. It was the unanimous opinion of the passengers that he should be made to disgorge, and should then be either thrown from the train while in motion or should be tied hand and foot in the baggage-car and delivered to the Police at the next stopping-place. One large man, with short hair and a partially leveled nose, took the ground that what "the fellow" really wanted was, in substance, a change of head, and that he felt it his duty to provide him with a new head without the least delay. Meanwhile the young man begged for mercy, and implored the young lady to look in her pocket and see if she could not find the missing watch. The conductor, who was a married man, and knew that the female pocket is never used for watch-carrying purposes, was so indignant at what he called the "cheek" of this suggestion that he called a brakeman to hold the miserable young man, so that he could "go through him," as he metaphorically expressed it. The young man was accordingly searched with great thoroughness, but with no notable result save the discovery of a small comb, which he providently carried in his pocket in order to be prepared in case of a sudden and profuse growth of mustache. When it became evident that the watch was not concealed upon his person, it was decided that he had either swallowed it or secretly dropped it out of the window, and the conductor, partly in order to prevent the effusion of blood on the velvet cushions of the car, stopped the train and deposited the young man in a nice swampy spot. Precisely fifteen minutes afterward Miss Sarah Jane gave a joyful shriek and extricated the watch from some mysterious locality immediately behind the front of her dress, into which it had accidentally slipped. Thus was the innocence of the undergraduate established, and he thereupon sank in public estimation from a skillful pickpocket to the more degrading position of an unlimited idiot.

That particular young man has had a lesson which will probably keep him from nomadic flirtation for some time to come. Let us hope that the rest of his kind will also heed the warning conveyed by his experience, and that young ladies will shun the conversation and pea-nuts of strangers, lest they should find themselves entertaining pickpockets unawares.

THE LOUISIANA SUGAR INDUSTRY.

In 1850 there were 108,000 tons of domestic sugar consumed in the United States. In 1852 the quantity had increased to 172,000 tons, and in 1862 it touched the maximum of 190,000 tons. What abrupt and utter ruin was brought by the war upon this the principal industry of Louisiana may be inferred from the fact that in the very next year, 1863, the cane crop dwindled down to 50,000 tons. In 1864 it fell to 30,000, and in 1865, the last year of the war, shrunk to the minimum of only 5,000 tons. The great trade that was thus shattered in three years has since the war been slowly reviving, but still a long time will have to elapse before it again reaches the proportions to which it had attained in 1853. For the past three or four years, owing to labor troubles, and other political causes which we need not now enumerate, the crop harvested in Louisiana has not been so large as might have been expected; still, in spite of every drawback, it has increased 25,000 hogsheads each year, and during the past season, according to a report just issued in New-Orleans, amounted to 169,331 hogsheads, or a total of 190,672,570 pounds. It is confidently expected that the crop of the present season of 1877–8 will amount to not less than 200,000 hogsheads.

This large and, all things considered, rapid increase in the principal industry of one of the great Southern States cannot fail to be gratifying to all those who are interested in the general welfare of the country. That it will continue under the more favorable relations of capital and labor which have recently been brought about there can be no doubt; but that the increase should in the future be a much more rapid one than it has been in the past there is every reason to believe. An improved system of cultivation and the establishment of central mills for the manufacture of the cane, will it is believed do wonders in this direction. The press of Louisiana with commendable good sense is just now discussing this subject, to the exclusion of the more exciting political topics to which it has been pleased for so long a time to devote its attention. From this discussion it appears that all the best brands of sugar sent into the market from Louisiana come from a comparatively small number of very large plantations whose owners, men of extensive means, are able to procure the most approved modern machinery and the best apparatus. On the smaller farms, however, where only a few hogsheads of sugar are produced, the owners are obliged to content themselves with crushing and boiling in the old-fashioned style, thus wasting much of the cane, and producing a very inferior brand of sugar. Indeed, it is stated that, of the 1,050 sugar-houses in operation in Louisiana, upward of two hundred and fifty, or nearly one-fourth, still crush the cane by horse-power—an exceedingly primitive and unsatisfactory process, by which it is impossible to extract any high percentage of juice from the cane. Great waste, and consequently great loss, is naturally the result of this practice.

It is now proposed to revolutionize the whole system of sugar manufacturing by abolishing all the old-fashioned and comparatively useless sugar-houses and presses and establishing in each district of the great cane-growing region an accessible and well-appointed mill of the most approved description, and containing all the latest machinery. To these mills it is proposed that all small farmers send their cane as soon as it is cut, disposing of it at a fair market price, or having it ground into sugar, paying the mill managers a small percentage for the work. It will be noticed that this proposed system is similar in many respects to that which governs the manufacture of cheese in some of the great dairy districts of this State. There seems to be no reason why its establishment in Louisiana should not be the beginning of a new and more prosperous era in the history of the sugar-producing districts of the Pelican State. It ought certainly to result in the employment of large capital in the manufacture of the staple and a great increase in the area cultivated.

The consumption of sugar in all parts of the world is constantly increasing—increasing with amazing rapidity. In the United States alone, during the year 1876, the total consumption, including the product of the maple tree and the sugar made from molasses, is estimated at not less than 745,000 tons. This is fully one hundred per cent. more than the amount consumed in 1863, or than the average of the decade immediately preceding that year. From these figures it will readily be seen that even were every acre of the rich alluvial bluff and prairie lands of Louisiana devoted exclusively to the cultivation of sugar, there would still be no fear of over-production. Every pound that can be manufactured will find a ready market and a quick sale at remunerative prices.

THE TENACIOUS STEPHENS.

A letter writer sends from Athens, Ga., under date of the 6th inst., the following: "Hon. Alexander H. Stephens has spent the last four days in this city, and his many friends and admirers were rejoiced to see him in such good health and spirits. Many who had not seen him for a long time said that, except for his inability to walk without crutches, he is looking as well as he did 20 years ago. As he drove about the city visiting the various points of interest with which he was familiar in his younger days, numbers of citizens flocked around the carriage when it stopped, to shake the great commoner by the hand and express their joy at seeing him again. Mr. Stephens left Athens to-day for home. He proposes in about two weeks to proceed to Washington City, so as to establish himself comfortably before Congress meets in October, in the proceedings of which he expects to take an active part."

GENERAL NOTES.

According to a western paper Schuyler Colfax is telling what he knows about hard times at $100 a night.

The Atlanta *Constitution* counts up 32 papers in Georgia which favor Atlanta as the permanent capital of the State.

In the absence of their guardian, the wicked people of South Bend, Ind., have been reveling in cock-fighting on Sunday.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Commercial* learns that Gov. Hartranft intends to go into active business life as soon as his term expires.

The San Francisco *Alta* says that the pleasure travel to the Yosemite Valley has shown little increase in the last five years.

The bill-posters of Michigan are to hold a convention. Their officers will be expected to follow Stanton's example and stick.

The Mobile (Ala.) *Register* justifies itself for calling "Abe Lincoln" "a bloody buffoon," claiming that it is an epithet to which he is truly entitled.

The Bath *Courier* denies that Hon. Horace Bemis is willing to be a candidate for the State Senate. He is to much interested in his temperance work.

A young man in Wisconsin who visited a melon-patch at an inconveniently dark hour of the night had his nose shot off and one eye put out by the discharge of a spring gun.

Chicago puts in a claim of being the largest foreign and domestic fruit depot in the world. And this is only one of the respects in which Chicago claims to be greatest and best.

The official report shows that only four of the Philadelphia troops were killed in the Pittsburg riots. They were Lieut. J. Dorsey Ash, W. S. Giles, Alexander Miller, and J. H. Stevenson.

The New-London *Telegram* says that Commodore Hughes' catamaran Amaryllis, one day last week, made the run from Greenport to Napeang, a distance of 20 miles, in 35 minutes.

Judge Buchanan, of Georgia, refused to take his per diem as a member of the Constitutional Convention because he was drawing from the State his salary as Judge of the Superior Court.

The Albany *Argus* thinks that the Democratic Convention of the Fourth Judicial District will undoubtedly nominate Hon. William H. Sawyer, who now holds the position of Judge by appointment.

Whether Col. R. Clay Crawford is Osman Pasha or not, he certainly appears to have had the faculty of living in more States at once than any other American on record, except, possibly, George B. McClellan.

The editor of the Cynthiana (Ky.) *Democrat* exhibits with pride a quilt of worsted patch-work made by himself when 14 years old. It contains 12,000 pieces, and has taken four premiums at fairs, beating a total of about 100 ladies.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, thinks Wendell Phillips ought to be called the nitro-glycerine candidate for Governor of Massachusesetts, as it would be fatal to the people of that State to have such financial fallacies as he advocates implanted there.

The Ottumwa *Democrat*, the leading paper in its party in Southern Iowa, impatiently calls for the prompt withdrawal of Judge Irish, the candidate for Governor, charging him with unpopularity, bad party faith, and a betrayal of an important official party trust.

The Eureka (Humboldt County, Cal.) *Times* reports that a vein of gas was struck by the workmen while sinking an artesian well near that place, and, on being ignited, it sent a stream of light 36 feet into the air, and burned steadily several days in spite of wind and rain.

Here are some Kentucky statistics: "William Young, of Hayden's Corner, Clark County, is 34 years of age, and the oldest of 15 children. He and the child next to him were born in the same year. His mother is only 15 years his senior. His father never paid a doctor's bill."

A sober recommendation for the Democratic candidate for District Attorney, in one of the San Francisco papers, contained this: "His red-hot prosecution of Thistleton, of the *Jolly Giant*, in the Tubbs libel cases before the City Criminal Court, marked him as one able to cope with the best lawyers in the State."

Ex-Gov. Downey, of California, says that at the beginning of the war he called upon Albert Sidney Johnston, and spoke to him in relation to the safety of the Government arms, and that officer replied: "Governor, I have spent the greater part of my life in the service of my country, and while I hold her commission I shall serve her honorably and faithfully. I shall protect her public property, and not a cartridge or a percussion cap belonging to her shall pass to any enemy while I am here as her representative. There is no man in the Union more sorely afflicted than I am at the occurrences now taking place. I do not know yet what position Texas may take. I have been long identified with Texas, her interests and public men, and her action may control my future destiny. But in any event I shall give due notice and turn over intact my department to my successor."

THE SENATOR FROM GEORGIA.

SOME OF THE RIVAL ASPIRANTS FOR GEN. GORDON'S SEAT.

Discussing the eager contest for the seat in the United States Senate from Georgia, the Augusta *Chronicle* of Saturday says: "We think it highly improbable that ex-Gov. Brown will enter the race. He has a large personal following, and is a very strong man in Georgia, but we do not think he cares for the position of United States Senator, and that his bad health and the duties of the office which he now holds will prevent him from becoming a candidate. We think it equally certain that he will oppose the re-election of Gen. Gordon to the extent of his ability. It is an open secret that the two men are far from friendly, and the fight will come over the splendid prize of the Senatorship. It has been stated frequently of late that Gen. Toombs was not averse to the position and would accept an election. His disabilities have not been removed, but it is said that he is certain his friends in Congress will take care that he is not prevented from occupying his seat. It is also rumored, strange as the statement may sound, that Gov. Brown is favorable to the election of his former enemy. Backed by Gov. Brown, Gen. Toombs might prove a formidable candidate. It is quite likely that Gen. P. M. B. Young and Gen. L. J. Gartrell will both be in the field, and will make a strong race. Ex-Gov. Smith has personal friends all over the State, and will stand a fair chance of success in the event of a protracted contest. We have seen nothing that would indicate the candidacy of Mr. Hartridge. He seems to be satisfied with his present position, is very popular in his district, and will be able to hold his own as long as he cares for a seat in Congress. We think it more likely that Southern Georgia will be represented in the fight by Gen. A. R. Lawton or ex-Senator Norwood, or both. Gen. Lawton is very popular in the State, and has strengthened himself by his consistent and conservative course in the General Assembly and in the Constitutional Convention. Mr. Norwood's friends came so near re-electing him last Winter that they will in all probability enter him again. Of course, it is understood that Gen. Gordon desires to be his own successor, and it is not too much to say that he will present the strongest candidate in the field. His course generally in the Senate has given satisfaction; he is personally very popular; he is strong among the soldiers by reason of his Army record, and he will have the whole influence of the State administration exerted in his behalf. This list by no means exhausts the number of possible candidates. Hon. Thomas Hardeman may be brought forward, if his friends regard the outlook as favorable. Hon. William E. Smith, the member of Congress from the Second District, is a strong man in South-western Georgia, and covered himself with glory by his opposition to the creation of the Electoral Commission. Gen. W. T. Wofford may be pressed by his numerous friends in the northern portion of the State. And there is a chance that Mr. Stephens may be brought into the contest before a decision is reached. Besides his great reputation and extended personal popularity he would have the same element of strength that contributed so much to the success of Mr. Hill last Winter—namely, the desire of all the Congressional aspirants in his district to translate him from the House to the Senate. As the Legislature which is to be elected next December will have the selection of a Senator, the campaign will begin a year earlier than it otherwise would. The indications point to numerous candidates and a well-contested field."

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

SITTING BULL NORTH OF THE CANADIAN LINE—DISPATCHES FROM GEN. HOWARD TO GEN. SHERMAN—THE INDIANS ELUDING HIM.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The following was received yesterday at the War Department:

CHICAGO, Sept. 9, 1877.

Gen. Gibbon has positive information that Sitting Bull is still north of the line, and apparently has no intention of coming south.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

The following dispatches from Gen. Howard to Gen. Sherman were forwarded by Gen. Sherman to the War Department:

VIRGINIA CITY, Montana, Aug. 24.

Gen. W. T. Sherman, Fort Shaw:

Just arrived here to communicate with Gen. McDowell, after an extraordinary effort to overtake Gibbon, with horses much jaded I moved rapidly to head off the Indians at or near Pleasant Valley. They delayed me a little by their apparent move westward but I did not lose a march. I sent a small force to Henry Lake to skirmish with and delay them. This officer staid four days and concluded that they had broken for the Wind River country. The next day, however, the 23d, the Indians passed Henry Lake through Lachee Pass, with my force in close pursuit. They stampeded a pack of my mules just before dawn, and the effort to recover them brought on a sharp skirmish, after which they fled, as usual. My command stays at Henry Lake for supplies, while my Indian scouts watch and bother the hostiles. What I wish is that the hostiles be headed off by some Eastern force before they disaffect the Crows or unite with the Sioux. They have had some reinforcements in Montana, picked up plenty of cattle, and, though worried and depleted in numbers, are still able to give battle and do much damage. They have the best arms and plenty of ammunition. I hear that Miles (probably Sturges) is on the Yellowstone, not far from my front; is that true? My force, all told, is about 200 cavalry, 300 infantry, 50 scouts, and 50 armed pioneers. My command is so much worn by over-fatigue and jaded animals that I cannot push it much further. If Miles or Sturges is near by, with Norwood's compay just sent to Ellis, and the 50 Indian scouts that I will send to-day, either on the heels of the hostiles, I think I may stop where I am, and in a few days work myself back to Fort Boise slowly and distribute my troops before snow falls in the mountains.

Wheaton has returned to Lewiston, Idaho, from his successful march northward, and will pick up any small hostile parties skulking in his neighborhood.

HOWARD,
Commanding Department.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIA, IN THE FIELD, CAMP ESTES,
HENRY LAKE, Aug. 27, 1877.

To W. T. Sherman, General United States Army, Helena, Montana:

"Yours of the 26th is received. You misunderstood me. I never flag; it was the command, including the most energetic young officers, that were worn out and weary by a most extraordinary march. You need not fear for the campaign. Neither you nor Gen. McDowell can doubt my pluck and energy. My Indian scouts are on the heels of the enemy. My supplies have just come and we move in the morning and will continue to the end. I sent Cushing and Norwood, now en route, two days ago to co-operate from Ellis and Crow agency. The Indians captured a party of eight gentlemen and two ladies on the Lower Geyser basin Friday evening last. The hostiles will probably cross Stinking River about 100 miles south-east from the Crow Agency.

HOWARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Department.

THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

THE EMPLOYES OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD—LITTLE DANGER OF A STRIKE—AN INTERVIEW WITH THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE ROAD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 10.—Vice-President Keyser, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was questioned by your correspondent to-day in relation to the probabilities of any strike in consequence of orders from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and as to how the road was prepared to meet it. He stated that he had been closely investigating the matter, and was convinced that there is very little if any danger of a strike on this road, even if it should be ordered by the Grand Council at its approaching meeting. Although a large proportion of the Baltimore and Ohio men belong to the brotherhood, the division here is not on good terms with the central organization and most of them would probably refuse to obey any directions from it. They had had enough of striking in the Summer, and, as they had plenty of work now, are well satisfied. They had before them as a warning also the fate of the strikers on the Reading Road, whom the Brotherhood had failed to support from its fund, as it was bound to do. But if there should be a strike there were so many engineers now out of employment at this time would be no trouble in filling vacancies, and Mr. Keyser thought that he could equip the whole road with competent men in three days. He had very recently conferred with President Gowen, of the Reading Road, on this subject, and the result of their deliberations was the conclusion that while it would be unwise to overlook the possibilities of a strike in October, by proper preparation they could meet it, so that there need not be a long delay in the movement of passengers and freight. Mr. Keyser was positive that any movement of the sort now initiated by the engineers would not be followed by the firemen and brakemen, as they are incensed because the engineers did not render them unanimous support in July. Altogether, the prospect is hopeful in this vicinity, and there is little concern as to what may be done at the Boston meeting of the Grand Council.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The annual exhibition of the New-York State Agricultural Society will be held at Rochester next week, commencing Monday, and the indications are that it will be one of the best shows ever given by the society. The entries are greater than for the past four years, particularly so in the department of horses, cattle, and sheep. Canada and Pennsylvania will make large contributions to the show. The following railroad companies have announced that they will carry property for the exhibition free both ways: Delaware and Hudson Canal, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Troy and Boston, Southern Central, Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain, and Greenwich and Johnsonville. Property forwarded by the Hudson River and New-York Central will be returned free.

HAYTI AND LIBERIA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The United States Minister to Hayti reports to the Department of State that Liberia has appointed for the first time a diplomatic officer, with the rank of Chargé d'Affaires to Hayti, being represented heretofore near that Government by a Consul only. This new evidence of friendship between the only two Christian Republics peopled and governed exclusively by men of African origin, Republics modeled on that of the United States, tends to show the capacity of the negro race for self-government in those countries. The Chargé d'Affaires, Gen. Lubin, is a Haytian citizen, a son-in-law of the late Emperor Soulouque, and is represented as a gentleman of culture and fortune, whose ideas have been enlarged by extensive travel.

ARMY AND NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The Secretary of War has ordered that hereafter officers inspecting public property shall cause the destruction in their presence of all property found to be worthless, and which is without any money value at the place of inspection. The action of an inspector on property of this character will be final, and his inspection report on the same will be a valid voucher for the officer responsible for the property. In the discharge of the duty devolved upon inspectors in this regulation they are reminded that they will continue to be regarded as answerable that their action is proper and judicious, according to the circumstances of the case.

A Special board to examine Commodores in the United States Navy preparatory to promotion to Rear Admirals, and consisting of Rear Admirals John Rodgers, C. R. P. Rodgers, and John G. Howell, is in session at the Navy Department. Commodores Ammen, Nichols, and Wyman are under examination. Paymaster John H. Stevenson is ordered to the New-York Navy-yard, relieving Paymaster A. J. Clark, who is ordered to settle accounts.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 10.—The frigate Constellaion, with the Midshipmen from the Naval Academy, sailed to-day at noon for Annapolis.

CITIZEN SOLDIERS IN MARYLAND.

A DISLOYAL REGIMENT OF INFANTRY DISBANDED — THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S REASONS THEREFOR—A DESERVED REBUKE ADMINISTERED.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 10.—It was stated in a dispatch from Baltimore on the 28th of August that the Sixth Regiment, Maryland National Guard, two companies of which fired into the rioters on the night of July 20, had determined to disband, and that the officers of the regiment, including Col. Peters, had forwarded their resignations to the Governor. It is announced to-day that Gov. Carroll has accepted the resignations, in doing which he says:

"The reasons which have influenced the Governor in accepting the resignations of the above-named officers are briefly as follows: In an interview with Col. Peters, the Governor was informed by him that the reason he could only muster a small portion of his command in obedience to the order to assemble at their armory, was that a large number of his men sympathized with the strikers, and it was feared could not be prevailed upon to take part against the rioters. This was sufficient of itself to inspire a want of confidence in the Sixth Regiment as a military organization, at a time when the city was in a comparatively defenceless condition and the authorities were entitled to the absolute loyalty of every man who was called into the service of the State. Again, of the three companies ordered by Gen. Herbert to Camden Station on Friday night, July 20, comprising about 120 men, on Sunday morning, July 22, there were only 20 left, mostly of Capt. Tapper's company, the balance of the detachment having taken off their uniforms, laid aside their muskets, and deserted the post of duty to which they were assigned. These being the actual facts of the case, so far as they go, the Commander-in-Chief has found it impossible to distinguish between those who were faithful at that critical period and those who were not; and while acknowledging that there are many members of the command who could be relied on at all times to perform their duty, he concluded, that as a military organization the regiment was not entitled to be paid by him, except so far as regards Capt. Tappen's company, and he prefers that any claims they may consider themselves entitled to be submitted to the Legislature of the State." This statement having been made by the Commander-in-Chief to the officers in person, they tendered their resignations, which were accepted.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

THE TWO GOVERNMENTS SON AMICABLE TERMS, NOTWITHSTANDING REPORTS TO THE CONTRARY—EARNEST EFFORTS OF PRESIDENT DIAZ TO PRESERVE ORDER ON THE BORDER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The State Department positively denies that any dispatches have been received from Mexico calculated in any way to disturb the amicable relations now existing between the two Governments. Assistant Secretary Seward says all advices from the City of Mexico indicate that the Mexican Government is making earnest efforts to suppress and punish all acts of lawlessness committed on the American border. In illustration of the disposition of President Diaz in this direction, Mr. Seward refers to recent newspaper dispatches from Mexico, which state that Diaz has sent 1,500 regular Mexican troops from the City of Mexico to the Rio Grande for service on the border. This movement of regular troops is made because the Mexican Government cannot depend upon the local military who are in sympathy with the people of the border States in their hostility to Americans. The local military stand in a somewhat similar relation to the people of the American border States that the Militia did to the recent strikers in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and regular troops are now sent forward by Diaz for the same reasons that United States troops were used to suppress the late railroad strikes. Mr. Seward says all advices from the interior of Mexico are encouraging, and show that Diaz is making earnest efforts to maintain good order on the Rio Grande.

THE MEXICAN BORDER TROUBLES.

A MEXICAN FORCE SENT TO MATAMOROS TO ENFORCE THE EXTRADITION TREATY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Gen. Sheridan has transmitted the following from Chicago to the Adjutant-General of the Army:

SAN ANTONIO, Sept. 8, 1877.

The following brief of a telegram was received last night from Brownsville:

Fifteen hundred Mexican troops are ready at Vera Cruz to embark for Matamoros under command of Gonzales. Their proposed mission is to enforce the terms of the extradition treaty between the United States and Mexico and establish order on the frontier. The local authorities being under local influence, this measure is necessary if the extradition treaty is to be enforced and good order maintained, as the Central Government appears anxious to desire. SWEETZER.

I shall go and see Gonzales on his arrival.

ORD, Brigadier-General.

THE FISHERY COMMISSION.

EFFECT OF THE DECISION THAT THE PRIVILEGE OF OBTAINING BAIT, ICE, AND PROVISIONS IS NOT EMBRACED IN THE SUBJECTS OF CONSIDERATION.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 10.—The decision of the Fishery Commission, that in fixing the compensation to be paid by the United States for the privileges accorded by the Washington Treaty it is not able to take into consideration the privileges of obtaining bait, ice, and provisions, and of transshipping fish, these not being specifically granted by the treaty, gives rise to much comment. The *Globe's* Halifax special says the decision narrows the question before the commission, and no doubt will largely diminish the prospect of obtaining a just compensation for the privileges now enjoyed by Americans. In one respect, however, the decision is favorable to Canada. It establishes the fact that Americans only possess the right to catch fish within the three-mile limit; the other privileges they are receiving through the favor of the Canadian people, and the Canadian Parliament may by an act at its next session debar American vessels from purchasing bait, ice, or provisions, and from transshipping fish at Canadian ports, if, indeed, the existing laws do not already debar them. Stripped of these privileges, the right of Americans would be reduced to small dimensions. Their own construction of the treaty places it in the power of Canada to practically defeat the treaty's apparent intention for the remainder of the period, as without the privileges mentioned the right to catch fish is of little value.

FAILURE OF SILK MANUFACTURES.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 10.—Soleliac & Sons, silk manufacturers, have made an assignto R. M. Oberteuffer, of Oberteuffer & Co., silk importers, of New-York. Their establishment will be run for the present to work off stock. They employed 375 hands. Their creditors were notified to-day of the assignment. An account of the stock is now being taken. When that is completed a meeting of the creditors will be called. Their liabilities are about $200,000; assets about $75,000. This is the largest silk failure ever known in Paterson, but it will not involve other silk manufacturers.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sept. 10.—Henry Ellis, aged 35 years, and David Lewis, aged 45, miners, were buried and instantly killed this morning at the Hoffman Mine by the falling of a roof of coal.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 10.—By a premature explosion in a quarry at Northfield on Friday last William Earle, of South Berwick, was instantly killed, and James Henderson, overseer, so badly injured that he has since died.

QUEBEC, Sept. 10.—About 40 members of the American Pharmaceutical Association, making a tour of the lower provinces, are in this city.

A QUACK DOCTOR'S CRIME.

THE HORRORS OF MALPRACTICE.

DR. L. MEYER IN CUSTODY FOR PERFORMING A FELONIOUS OPERATION ON A YOUNG GIRL—THE VICTIM IN A CRITICAL CONDITION—HER FATHER REFUSES TO DIVULGE HIS NAME OR PROSECUTE THE MALPRACTITIONER — THE CASE TO BE PUSHED BY THE OFFICIALS.

On the east side of Second-avenue, four doors above Twentieth-street, No. 348, is a three-story English basement house, the plate on the door of which for many years bore the name of Dr. Lehwess. Dr. Lehwess was a blind physician, who walked through the streets with the aid of an attendant; a good physician and a respected man. Several years ago the blind physician died, but still his plate remained upon the door, and his widow and two daughters continued to occupy the old homestead. A few months ago the basement and first story were rented, Mrs. Lewhess and her daughter occupying the second and third stories of the house, and there appeared upon the iron rail that guards the balcony before the windows of the first story, a tin sign bearing the name, "Dr. L. Meyer." On Sunday evening at about 11:30 o'clock the people of the neighborhood were alarmed by cries of "Watch! watch! murder!" coming from the windows of the third story of the late Dr. Lehwess' house. A crowd soon collected, and the Police were promptly on hand, but the officers who appeared first upon the scene were told that their services were not needed, as the house was already under charge of detectives. The wondering crowd were slow to disperse, and in a few minutes their tardiness was rewarded by seeing Dr. Meyer and his wife brought from the house by Detectives Field and O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office. They were taken to the Twenty-second-Street Police Station, where they remained all night, and it was soon an open secret with the bystanders that the crime with which they were charged was abortion.

Last Wednesday afternoon two well-dressed girls, each apparently about 17 years old, went to Dr. Meyer's basement door and rang the bell. The door was opened by the young serving girl, who announced that the Doctor was not at home; but Mrs. Meyer, hearing the voices, went to the door and held some conversation with the girls. They then went away, but the next morning between 10 and 11 o'clock they returned and asked for the Doctor, giving their names as Reade and Fish. They were received by the Doctor, and staid in his house to dinner and supper, and slept together all night in the house. On Friday evening one of the girls went away, but returned again on Saturday morning to see her friend. And it is charged that on Saturday one of the girls was delivered of a child, now dead, and that the mother is now lying in Dr. Meyer's house in a very dangerous condition. The charge, indeed, as far as it has been made public through the officers, includes the criminal abortion practiced upon both girls, both of whom, it is said, were betrayed by the same man.

Detectives Field and O'Connor entered the Tombs Police Court, yesterday afternoon, with two prisoners and two witnesses. The principal of the prisoners was Dr. Leo Theodore Meyer, a tall, respectable looking man, apparently about 45 years old, with a long brown beard, and a courteous bearing. The second prisoner was Amelia Meyer, the Doctor's wife, a large, corpulent woman, aged several years her husband's senior, respectably dressed, and speaking with a strong German accent. The first of the witnesses was the father of one of the girls upon whom it is charged the abortion was produced, a respectable looking man of about 50 years, neatly dressed, with a handsome, iron-gray beard. This gentleman has used every effort to keep his own and his daughter's name from the public; and so far he has been successful. He is said to be a wealthy resident of Long Island, coming from either Northport or Greenport. The other witness was Annie McGinness, Dr. Meyer's servant. Before the examination began Dr. Lehwess, the son of No. 117 East Nineteenth-street, whose name was prominently mentioned in connection with Mr. Bennett's reputed duel in Maryland entered the court-room. At about 4 o'clock Justice Flammer called the officers, prisoners, and witnesses into his private room, and began an examination. The testimony of the officers, the father of the injured girl, Dr. Lehwess, and the girl attending her, and of the servant girl, was taken, but every part of the proceedings was kept strictly private except the affidavit made by Annie McGinness, the servant, on which the prisoners were held for examination. The affidavit is as follows:

Annie McGinness, being duly sworn, deposes and says that she has resided with her mother at No. 75 Avenue C, and is at present at No. 348 Second-avenue, said City, partially occupied by Dr. Theodore Meyer and his wife; that deponent went to the Doctor's residence last Monday evening; on Wednesday last two girls came to the house of the Doctor; he was absent, and they went after the Doctor's wife spoke to them, and returned the following day between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning; they had dinner, supper, and lodged there together on that day; one of the girls went away Friday evening, and returned to visit the other girl still at said doctor's residence the following day, Saturday; that the doctor and his wife and his two girls had dinner and supper together on Thursday, and dinner on Friday last, in the basement of the house. On Saturday evening deponent handed some warm water to Mrs. Meyer, at her request, who took it up stairs to the bedroom occupied by the girl who still remains at the doctor's residence mentioned."

On the strength of this affidavit Justice Flammer remanded both the prisoners to the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house, to await examination this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Dr. Meyer sent for William F. Howe, and it was decided that a writ of habeas corpus should be issued, returnable before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers. Such a writ was soon after issued, and the prisoners are to be before Judge Westbrook at 11 o'clock this morning. The point to be urged is that the affidavit made by Annie McGinness is not sufficient evidence upon which to deprive the deponents of their liberty. The servant-girl was released on her own recognizance, and Dr. Phelps are to be in the Police Court to testify this afternoon.

The father of the unfortunate girl, when visited by a TIMES reporter at Dr. Meyer's residence last evening, at first declined positively to say anything about the case; but his silent policy resulted at length in his saying that the charge was pressed against Dr. Meyer and his wife without his connivance or consent; that he had not desired the arrest of the prisoners, and that he did not wish to appear against them, thereby dragging his own and his daughter's names before the public. He admitted that the same man who seduced his daughter had ruined the other girl who was with her. He did not, he said, need the aid of the law in avenging his daughter's wrongs; he could attend to that himself. No man could wrong his child in that way and live. The detectives desired to arrest the seducer, and for that reason kept the names quiet, but he did not care to have him arrested; he would rather meet him. He denied emphatically that his name was either Reade or Fish, and refused to give his residence, his business, or to tell anything about himself. He refused to tell, too, how he happened to be in charge of Dr. Meyer's house, with his wife in their daughter's room taking care of her child. He knew nothing, he said, about Dr. Meyer; had never heard his name before; knew nothing of the other inmates of the house, and did not know where the servant girl had gone. Further conversation was somewhat impeded by the slamming of the door by the mysterious gentleman, which before had been open nearly two inches, and all entrances to the house was utterly denied at either the front or basement door. When speaking of his daughter's wrongs, the father's face grew white with rage, his teeth chattered, and he stamped his feet.

The Police and the interested persons have made the utmost efforts to keep the case entirely quiet, but as far as can be learned after careful inquiry, the real facts seem to be that the young girls, being in need of help, went to Dr. Meyer; that the father of one of them, missing her from home, came to New-York from his home on Long Island, and applied at the District Attorney's office for help to find her; that the detectives, suspecting the cause of her absence, traced her to Dr. Meyer's house; that the father, supposing the doctor occupied the whole house, as soon as the door was opened on Sunday evening rushed up stairs in a rage and alarmed the family of Dr. Lehwess, in the third story, thereby calling forth the cries of "watch" and "murder," that afterward, finding his daughter in such a place and in such a condition, he decided to hush the matter up and let Dr. Meyer and his wife go unpunished; that the criminal having been discovered through their efforts, the officers insisted that he should remain to prosecute the case. What has become of the second girl is not positively known, but she is believed to be under the eye of the detectives, and it is altogether likely that she will appear in the Tombs this afternoon. Should she be there and be willing to testify, the case could perhaps be successfully prosecuted without the aid of the victim's father, who will be an unwilling witness at the best, and who strongly intimates that he will absolutely refuse to testify. He says that neither his name nor his daughter's name shall appear in the case under any circumstances.

There are many rumors afloat among Dr. Meye'rs neighbors, one of the best defined of which is that his former servant girl mysteriously disappeared, and that some time ago a skull and several other bones were seen bleaching in the back yard. A physician living across the way says that he has never seen Dr. Meyer in the street and that his name is not in the list of regular physicians. Dr. Henry Lins, who keeps a drug store at Twentieth-street and Second-avenue, says that he does not know Dr. Meyer, and that he has never prepared any of his prescriptions. Many of the neighbors believed that the doctor's wife was jealous of his attentions to the younger women in the house, and that the disturbance on Sunday night was caused by her locking her husband out of the house; but when, yesterday, they learned that the doctor and his wife were both in the Tombs, the mysterious Sunday evening excitement was explained. Dr. Lehwess' sign, which ornamented the front door of the house for many years, and which was in its accustomed place yesterday afternoon, had disappeared last evening.

MORE JOURNALISTIC ENTERPRISE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There can be no doubt as to the enterprise of your contemporary, the *World*, which has correspondents all over Europe and Madagascar. In yesterday's *World* an occasional correspondent writes about the Camorra, and dates his letter, "Naples, Aug. 25." Now, by the strangest coincidence, in the Paris *Figaro* of Aug. 28 there is an article on the same topic, conveying precisely the same information. Either the correspondents of the Paris *Figaro* and the New-York *World* are one and the same person, or the article in the *World* is a translation from the *Figaro*.

JERSEY CITY, Monday, Sept. 10, 1877. P. B.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

The Lyceum Theatre was reopened to the public yesterday evening, and a play new to local audiences was acted there for the first time. The house, as the reader need scarcely be told, is one of the prettiest in the City, and its ill-fortune in the past—the result often of absolute mismanagement—is really to be regretted. Indications that some measure of prosperity may possibly be in reserve for it were, we are glad to say, not wanting last night. The spectators were quite numerous, and the applause was frequent and liberal. The impression of "Under the Willows," although by no means cheerful, was far from unsatisfactory. The work is an adaptation of a somewhat old-fashioned French piece, originally entitled, if we are not mistaken, "La Comtesse de Faverolles," and it rehearses a story of persecution and villainy handled in accordance with the method adopted by dramatists of M. Dennery's school. It would be a waste of space to review the incidents of which "Under the Willows" is made up, but they can be briefly characterized as growing out of the rascality of one *Thibaut*, who loves the *Countess de Faverolles*, rules her through the possession of a secret connected with her early life, seeks to murder her husband, and finally perishes in deference to the demands of poetical retribution. The plot we have outlined is treated in the melodramatic style, and with a good deal of power, and one of the scenes—that in which *Thibaut* executes his design upon *Count de Faverolles*—is carried on amid very picturesque and striking surroundings. Some remarkably effective acting may be witnessed in "Under the Willows," Mrs Emma Waller's performance of the *Countess* being particularly pathetic and forcible, Mr. Waller's *Thibaut* conspicuous for intensity, and Mr. E. F. Thorne's *Albert* notable for warmth and vigor. The minor rôles are in competent hands, and the play is placed upon the stage with fresh scenery. We need only add that the efforts made to insure the kindly reception of "Under the Willows" had ample appreciation, as already noted, last evening, and that the drama will be kept upon the programme of the Lyceum until further notice.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Rumors current for some days in relation to business difficulties, in which Mr. Augustin Daly is alleged to be involved, are set at rest by an explicit denial of their truth under that gentleman's signature. That affairs at the Fifth Avenue Theatre have progressed with less smoothness than was desirable may or may not be the case, but there does not appear to be any ground for the dozen or more "authoritative" statements industriously set afloat by the unusually large horde of sub-attachés of theatres, dramatists whose dramas are still unacted, and gossip-mongers in general just now let loose upon the community. Mr. Gilsey, as the representative of the estate owning the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, said yesterday that his relations with Mr. Daly had undergone no change, and careful inquiry in other directions failed to disclose any facts authenticating the several reports in circulation since Sunday.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.

Mr. Neil Bryant took possession, last evening, of Mr. Heller's Wonder Theatre, which will hencaforward be known as Bryant's Opera-House. Mr. Bryant has gathered about him a numerous company, and the entertainment of minstrelsy they supplied, yesterday, was of good quality and liberal scope. As usual, the programme was divided into two parts, songs and witticisms making up the first, and "sketches," dances, and an afterpiece constituting the second. Mr. Charles White officiates as "interlocutor," and the "end men" are Messrs. Charles Banks and "Dave" Reed. The list of artists further includes "Little Mac," Cool White, W. H. Hamilton, and J. E. Adams; the troupe, it will be seen, is complete, vocally and histrionically, if these words can be applied to so unpretentious a performance as minstrelsy aims to offer.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—1 A. M.—An area of low pressure has moved eastward into Ohio and the lower lake region, and the pressure has generally fallen west of the Alleghanies. Warmer, southerly winds, cloudy weather and local rains prevail in the South Atlantic and Middle States. South-west to north-west winds, partly cloudy or clear weather are reported from the Gulf States, Ohio Valley, and the North-west. The rivers rose on Monday at Augusta and Louisville, but fell somewhat at Cincinnati.

INDICATIONS.

For the Middle States and New-England, stationary or falling barometer, and warmer, cloudy and rainy weather, with south and east winds.

For the South Atlantic States, warmer south-east winds, falling barometer, cloudy and rainy weather will prevail, followed by westerly winds and cooler, partly cloudy weather.

For the Gulf States, southerly winds, shifting to cooler north-west, cloudy, followed by clear weather, stationary or rising barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, falling, followed by rising barometer, south-west winds, and partly cloudy or clear weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, light winds, mostly from the north, and stationary or rising barometer.

For the lake regions, easterly winds, cloudy and rainy weather, falling barometer and higher temperature, possibly followed on the upper lakes by cooler north winds and clearing weather.

The Ohio and Mississippi will rise slightly.

FOREIGN BUSINESS INTERESTS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RATE—GOLD WITHDRAWN—CANADIAN CROPS AND RAILWAY SHARES IN LONDON.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The *Financier, Times*, and other journals, express the opinion that a further advance in the bank rate is probable at an early day. The gold withdrawn from the Bank of England on Saturday was for the German Government.

The London *Times* in its money article this morning speaks of the Canada harvest as the largest crop taken from the soil of Canada for 15 years, and congratulates the people of England on the liberal supplies of wheat that may be expected from that colony. Canadian railway shares have further improved.

MUSICAL FESTIVAL AT READING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

READING, Penn., Sept. 10.—This city was the scene of a large musical festival to-day, under the auspices of the Ringgold Cornet Band, Harmonie Mannerchor, and Germania Orchestra, the three leading musical organizations of this valley. The business houses and private residences were liberally decorated with bunting, while the streets had all the appearance of a grand gala day. A dozen bands from the surrounding country participated. The morning was devoted to a street parade. In the afternoon an address of welcome by Mayor Evans was succeeded by an extensive concert programme, both vocal and instrumental, at Laurer's Park, in which all the musical societies present took part. A number of visitors were present, and the affair was quite a success.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Dr. James F. Bozeman, Assistant State Treasurer of Georgia, died at Atlanta, yesterday, after an illness of two days.

David Moore, a prominent resident of Newburg, N. Y., died of apoplexy Sunday night, aged 64 years. He was widely known in the lumber trade throughout the State and Canada, and has held numerous local positions of trust.

James H. Gardner, of Richmond, Va., died yesterday in that city, aged 82 years. He was a native of Lynn, Mass., but has been a resident of Richmond since 1812. He was one of Richmond's most successful business men, and was highly esteemed.

YACHTING ON LAKE ONTARIO.

TORONTO, Sept. 10.—The yacht race for the championship of Lake Ontario, which took place here to-day, was won by the Annie Cuthbert for the third time, the Oriole second, the Mocking Bird third, the Brunette fourth. The Gorilla started, but soon gave up the race. The Oriole entered a protest, on the ground that one of the buoys was misplaced. The protest is under consideration.

BASE-BALL.

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 10.—The Lowells defeated the Chicagos here to-day by a score of 6 to 4.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 10.—In a game here today the local Resolute Base-ball Club defeated the professional St. Louis nine by a score of 5 to 2.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 10.—Alleghenys, 11; Stars, of Syracuse, 2.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 10.—Fall Rivers, 6; Live Oaks, 5.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

PROGRESS OF THE GREAT WORK.

THE ARCHWAYS EAST AND WEST OF THE ANCHORAGE PIERS — THE LAYING OF STRANDS OF THE GREAT CABLES—DEMOLITION OF BUILDINGS IN BOTH CITIES—A DOOMED CHURCH—THE LINE OF THE ROADWAY IN NEW-YORK.

The work of spanning the East River with a suspension bridge, which was begun with the breaking of ground for the erection of the Brooklyn tower on the 2d of January, 1870, has recently reached another important stage in its progress. Excavations are making now on both sides of the river for the foundations of the archways beyond each anchorage. The two anchorage piers are now 80 feet high, and cannot be built higher until the cables are in position, when an additional height of not more than six feet will be added to each, the stone being laid over the cable plates. A force of 300 men is now employed upon the bridge. About 30 buildings, mostly tenements of the poorer sort, on Front, Main, and James streets, have already been demolished in Brooklyn to facilitate the construction of the bridge approach. No more buildings will be taken down on that side of the river this year, but as the work advances almost all of the block bounded by Prospect and Sands streets, and Washington and Main streets will be razed. The old Sands-Street Methodist Episcopal Church, one of the landmarks of the sister city, is in the way of the bridge approach, and will have to be partly destroyed—if, indeed the entire building is not removed, together with the bones of many prominent old citizens of Brooklyn, which are buried in the little church-yard. Summerfield, the eloquent young evangelist, once preached in this church, which was originally erected away back in the eighteenth century. The edifice which must now give place to the bridge was erected in 1848, the former building having been destroyed by fire. Many of the other buildings which will have to be demolished are small frame affairs, used as junk shops or for the sale of second-hand clothing, while there are also a few structures of a more substantial kind, old-fashioned brick dwellings which were regarded as mansions in their day. Within the inclosure on the site of the old James-Street Market, where the Brooklyn anchorage stands, the excavation is making for the foundation of the second pier of the first archway of the approach. The excavation for the first pier is already finished. The second pier of the first arch will be trumpet shaped, and will, of course, be identical with the first pier of the second arch, as the arches will form a continuous arcade. The foundations will be 15 feet under ground and 12 feet thick. The first pier of the approach will be nearly as high as the anchorage, and the span of the archway will be 35 feet. The arches will become narrower as the piers become lower. The grade of the approach will be 3½ feet to 100 feet.

The applications for permission to cross the river upon the narrow foot-bridge from anchorage to anchorage keep the clerks pretty busy all day long in the office of the Bridge Company in Brooklyn. At the top of the Brooklyn anchorage, close by the end of the foot-bridge, an encouraging sight was presented yesterday, the portion upon which says that the bridge is safe for only 25 men at once, and suggesting the inadvisability of trotting or jumping while upon it. Upon this place lie the great cables, about eleven inches in diameter, and the mighty cables. Three strands of each of the four cables are now stretched across the river. A large part of this work has been done during the last week. There will be 19 strands in each cable, however, each strand being composed of 286 cast steel wires. The wires in the strands are now bound together with steel bands two feet and four inches apart. Subsequently the bindings will be removed, however, when all the strands are in position, and workmen in buggies, as they are called, will bind the entire cable together with the assistance of a wrapping machine. Not one entire cable, however, will be finished this year. A great deal of time is consumed in regulating the strands after they are lowered. Col. Paine, who superintends this part of the work on the bridge, hopes to have another pair of strands in position before the end of the present week. It takes about eight days to lay the wires of one set of strands. The wire used for the cables is galvanized cast steel wire manufactured expressly for the bridge, is made perfectly round and straight, and there are no kinks in it when it is unrolled. Every piece is severely tested at both ends before it is accepted.

In the inclosure where the New-York anchorage stands two excavations for the first archway foundations are also in progress. Mr. Collingwood, the engineer in charge on this side of the river, does not think that the construction of the foundations will begin until October, as the stone he has not yet been obtained. No houses have been demolished in New-York by the bridge-makers since the space where the anchorage stands was cleared, two years ago, except on the corner of Dover and Cherry streets, which was torn down last Spring. Fourteen buildings, however, will be razed during the next month, five of them being large brick stores which face on the corner of Frankfort. The other buildings are along the line of Frankfort-street. The houses on the two blocks bounded by South and Water streets, and Dover and Roosevelt-streets, have been cut down and furnished with fireproof roofs.

In digging for the foundations of the archways on this side of the river pumps have been called into use; but more or less water is always encountered in digging to any great depth along the river line in New-York below the high water mark. The diggers have found no steadily flowing streams, but the water percolates through the sand from all sides.

The anchorage in New-York rises like a monument in the midst of one of the worst neighborhoods of the Metropolis. It is likely that the construction of the bridge and the rush of travel in that direction will do more toward ridding the vicinity of Dover and Water streets of its infamous associations than the many home missionaries who are working so nobly there. The western terminus of the bridge roadway will be in Printing-house-square, the centre line, according to the engineers' plans, ending exactly 18 inches north of the north-west corner of the *News* Building. A narrow street will run at the base of the arches along the entire northern line of the roadway.

CONDITION OF THE COTTON CROP.

REPORTS FROM TEXAS, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA TO THE COTTON EXCHANGES.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 10.—The Cotton Exchange crop report says the character of the weather since the 1st of August has been favorable in 13 counties, unfavorable in 3, and dry and hot in 47. The weather, as compared with last year's, has been more favorable in 8 counties, less favorable in 35, and the same in 20. The plant is fruiting well, retaining its squares and bols in 16 counties, but not fruiting well and shedding in 47. The condition of the crop at present is good in 14 and poor in 49 counties, and compares with last year's as follows: Sixteen counties report the same, 18 a decrease of 25 per cent., 26 a decrease of 50 per cent., while three northern counties report an increase of 10 per cent. Picking has commenced all over the State, and will become general about the 10th of September. Worms have appeared in 51 counties, damaging 6 counties 25 per cent., 10 counties 33 1-3 per cent., 21 counties 50 per cent., and 6 counties 75 per cent., while 8 counties report no damage.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 10.—The following report for August was issued this morning by the Cotton Exchange: In Georgia the weather has been very favorable in certain sections of the State, while in others it was very unfavorable during the past month. The fruit is fruiting well except where it is affected by rust and shedding. In Upper Georgia the condition of the crop is generally very good and the yield promises to exceed that of last year. In Middle Georgia the condition of the crop during the past two weeks has been gradually but surely failing. In South-west Georgia complaints of shedding and rust are very general, and the prospect compares very unfavorably with last year's. Picking will become general from the 5th to the 15th of September, according to locality. While there are reports of worms from the lower tier of counties, no damage has resulted from them. The plant is two weeks behind last year's and is small. Where rust has appeared it is opening very rapidly.

In Florida the weather has been favorable the past month, though some injury has resulted from several heavy rains. The plant is 10 days behind last year's, is fruiting well, but in some localities it is shedding. The condition of the crop is better than last year, though there is serious apprehension of damage from rust. Picking has become general in this State. Worms have appeared in several counties, but the damage from them will be slight.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 10.—The Cotton Exchange reports the condition of the cotton crop as follows: Forty-five replies from 27 counties in North Carolina and Virginia have been received; 40 report the weather during August unfavorable, being very rainy early in the month, and afterward very dry; five report the weather as favorable; 30 report the weather not so favorable as last year, and 15 report the weather about the same or better than last year; 39 report cotton not fruiting well and shedding; 6 report the crop fruiting well; 37 report the condition of the crop not as good as 3 better, and 5 about the same as last year. Picking will not be general until the 20th and 25th of September. The crop is fully two weeks later than last year. Worms are reported in four counties, but no damage has been done by them. The excessive rains in July and early in August gave unusual growth of weed, with but little fruit, and the drought since has caused shedding and rust.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 10.—The following

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Flour—Fair inquiry; sales, 900 bbls. at unchanged prices. Wheat steady; light demand by millers; sales, 4,000 bushels No. 2 Green Bay on $1 39; call board, $1 15 bid. No. 2 Chicago, September, Corn quiet and higher; sales, 8,600 bushels No. 2 Western at 58c., 1,200 bushels No. 2 Toledo at 53c.@53½c.; call board, 50c. bid, 53c. asked, spot; 51½c. bid, 53c. asked, to arrive; 50c. bid, September; 51c. bid, 53c. asked, last half of September; 51½c. bid, October. Oats in limited request; sales, 1,500 bushels old at 25c.; Western quoted at 30c. Other articles quiet and unchanged. Railroad freights unchanged. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7c.; Corn, 6¼c. to New-York, tolls included. Receipts by Lake—Flour, 6,135 bbls.; Wheat, 358,206 bushels; Corn, 257,061 bushels; Lard, 2,000 lbs. Railroads—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 33,000 bushels; Corn, 454,600 bushels; Oats, 32,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 8,400 bushels. Shipments—Canals to Tide-water—Corn, 406,829 bushels; Wheat, 7,800 bushels; Oats, 65,500 bushels; Intermediate points—Corn 16,400 bushels; Railroads—Flour, 7,200 bbls.; Wheat, 58,000 bushels; Corn, 97,000 bushels; Oats, 24,400 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels; Rye, 8 400 bushels. Grain in store and in elevator—Wheat, 455,589 bushels; Corn, 1,040,311 bushels; Oats, 28,331 bushels; Barley, 1,948 bushels; Rye, 11,340 bushels; Malt, 98,308 bushels. Grain afloat on the upper and lower lakes, bound for Buffalo—Wheat, 734,000 bushels; Corn, 809,000 bushels; Oats, 223,000 bushels; Barley, 37,000 bushels; Rye, 70,000 bushels. Charters additional—Wheat, 130,000 bushels; Corn, 524,000 bushels; Oats, 55,000 bushels; Rye, 28,000 bushels. Grain afloat on the Erie Canal, bound for Tide-water—Wheat, 303,330 bushels; Corn, 1,577,475 bushels; Oats, 192,491 bushels; Barley, 9,400 bushels; Rye, 35,923 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—Coffee steady and in fair inquiry at 18c.@18c. for Rio, 20¼c. for Caracas, all gold. Sugar strong at 8¾c.@8¾c. for Cuba; Molasses Sugar at 7¼c.@8c. Refined Sugars firm and higher; Hard Loaf at 11¾c.; Crushed at 11¼c.; Powdered, 10¾c.; Granulated at 11c.; A at 10¾c. Molasses quiet at 33c. for 50-test. Bark dull and unchanged. Petroleum dull; 14c. bid for Refined; Crude quoted at 9¼c.@9¾c. Flour—Choice grades scarce and firmer; Western Extra at $5; Minnesota Extra Family, old stock, $6 25; do. do. do., good at $6 75; do. do. do., choice at $7 00@$7 25; Pennsylvania do. do., good and choice, at $7; Patent and other high grades at $8@$9 25, as in quality. Rye Flour quiet. Corn-meal—No transactions. Wheat wanted at 2c. @3c. advance; Western Red at $1 38; No. 2 Western do., in elevator and grain depot at $1 41; Western Amber, prime, for local trade at $1 45@$1 48; Michigan White, fair, at $1 47; and new, good, to arrive, very choice, at $1 55. Rye scarce and firmer; No. 2 Western at 66c. Corn in better demand at an advance of 1c.; Pennsylvania, Western, and Southern, Yellow at 60c.@61c.; Western Mixed, at 59c.; 58c. was bid and 60c. asked for sail Mixed in elevator. Oats firmer and in good demand; Western White, at 36c.@37c.; do. Mixed, at 31c. @33c.; Black Delaware, at 35c. Whisky more active; Western, $1 12. Receipts—Maritime Exchange, open board—Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Flour, 1,000 bbls. Shipments—Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 6,700 bushels.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Flour steady and firm. Wheat quiet but firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 12½ cash; $1 06¾@$1 06¾ September; $1 02¼@$1 02¾ October; No. 3 do., $1 09; Rejected, 93c. Corn active and firm at 46c. cash; 45¾c. September; 46¼c. October. Oats in fair demand at 24¼c.@24¾c. cash; 24¾c. October; Rejected, 20¼c. Rye in fair demand at 55¼c. Barley heavy at 66¾c. Pork fairly active at $9 65, cash, and October; $12 17½ all the year. Lard active and firm; market appears to be cornered; quoted at $8 90, cash and October; $8 17½ all the year. Bulk meats dull and active; Shoulders, 5¾c.; Short Rib and Short Clear Middles, 7¼c. and 7¾c. Whisky, $1 09. Freights—Corn, to Buffalo, 3c. Receipts—7,500 bbls. Flour, 10,100 bushels Wheat, 265,000 bushels Corn, 91,000 bushels Oats, 15,000 bushels Rye, 31,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 147,000 bushels Wheat, 166,000 bushels Corn, 41,000 bushels Oats, 355 bushels Rye, 13,000 bushels Barley, Closed—Wheat, $1 05¾@$1 05¾, September; $1 01¾@$1 02, October; Corn ¾c. lower. Oats unchanged. Pork, $12 72½, October. Lard, $8 92½@$8 95, October.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.—Flour firm; in fair demand; Family, $5 75@$5 90. Wheat quiet; buyers and sellers apart; Red, $1 15@$1 16. Corn quiet, but firm, at 47c.@48c. Oats inactive at 26c.@30c. Rye strong at 59c.@60c. Barley quiet; good to prime Fall held at 75c.@95c. Pork quiet and firm at $13. Lard in good demand; Steam, $8 80@$8 85; current make, $8 70; Kettle, 9½c.@10c. Bulk-meats quiet, but firm; held at 5¾c.@7¾c., nominal, for Shoulders, 7¼c. Clear Rib, and Clear Sides. Bacon scarce and firm at 6¾c., 8c., and 8¼c.@8¾c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib, and Clear Sides. Whisky active at $1 09. Butter steady; 22@29c. Sugar quiet; unchanged. Hogs firm; common, $4 50@$4 85; light, $5 10@$5 30; packing, $5@$5 25; butchers', $5 30@$5 40. Receipts, 1,980 hogs; shipments, 975 head.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 10.—Flour quiet but firm; Extra, $4@$4 50; Family firmer at $5 25; A1, $5 75@$6; Fancy, $6 25@$7. Wheat quiet; White, $1 30; Amber, $1 28@$1 30; Red, $1 20@$1 23. Corn dull and nominal. Oats dull; White and Mixed, 30c. Rye quiet at 53c. Pork quiet at $13. Bulk-meats firm; in fair demand at 5½c., 7¼c. and 7¾c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib, and Clear Sides. Bacon in fair demand at 8¾c., $8 10, and 8¾c.@8¾c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib, and Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams quiet; unchanged. Lard firm, 10¼c.@11c. Whisky quiet at $1 10. Bagging dull at 12½c. Tobacco steady and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 10.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat unsettled; closing quiet; No. 1 hard Milwaukee, $1 17; north do., $1 14¾; No. 2 do., $1 12; September, $1 00¾; October, $1 02¾; No. 3 do., $1 09. Corn scarce; No. 2, 45c. Oats steady; in fair demand; No. 2, 23½c. Rye—No. 1, 55¾c.@56¼c. Barley light; in fair demand; No. 2 Spring, cash and September, 68c.@68¾c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 4c.@4½c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 167,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 326,000 bushels Wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 10.—Spirits Turpentine quiet, but steady at 33¼c. Resin quiet; Strained, $1 05. Crude Turpentine steady; Yellow Dip and Virgin, $2 35. Tar firm at $1 70.

FINANCIAL.

CONNECTICUT 5s, 1897;
GREENE COUNTY 7s, 1891 and 1892;
JERSEY CITY 6s, 1907;
ELIZABETH 7s.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL
IS PREPARED TO ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES
AND
LETTERS OF CREDIT
TO TRAVELERS,
Available in all parts of the world.
CHARLES F. SMITHERS, } Agents.
WALTER WATSON, }
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST.

No. 23 WALL-ST., CORNER OF BROAD-ST. }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1877. }
DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.
BONDS OF 1877.
We are prepared to purchase any of the above Bonds at par and accrued interest, or to exchange the same for similar bonds, secured by the same mortgage, maturing in 1891.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

$50, $100, $200, $500, $1,000.
ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., brokers, No. 12 Wall-st., make desirable investments in stocks which frequently pay from 5 to 20 times the amount invested. Stocks bought and carried on margin as desired on deposit of 3 per cent. Explanatory circulars and weekly reports sent free.

NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG RAILROAD BONDS.—The holders of the 7 and 8 per cent. bonds of the above company will please send their address to SAMUEL A. STRANG, No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York, office of Agency for reorganizing the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD First mortgage renewal 7 per cent. bonds, due 1916, coupon or registered, interest payable June and December in New-York. For sale by
PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

STOLEN—FIVE ST. LOUIS IRON MOUNTAIN First mortgage bonds, No. 2,701 to 2,705, with coupons of Aug. 1, 1877, attached. The public are cautioned against buying them.
A. BELIN & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1877. }

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO (2) per cent. on the capital stock and outstanding "Consolidation Certificates" of this company will be paid at this office on the 15th day of October next.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 15th inst., and reopened on the morning of Saturday, the 20th of October next.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 125TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.—Deposits made on or before Oct. 3 will draw interest from Oct. 1. THOS. ZAPPEN, President; Edward A. Reid, Adam Mortimer, Vice-Presidents; John B. Haskin, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

Charlier Institute,
ON CENTRAL PARK,
A PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.
Prepares them for College, West Point, Naval Academy, Scientific Schools, and Business.
French, German, and Spanish thoroughly taught and spoken with native teachers.
New Building, unsurpassed for location, ventilation, and interior arrangements.
Twenty-third Year begins Sept. 18. Prospectus sent on application.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

STEVENS HIGH SCHOOL,
RIVER-ST.,
Between 5th and 6th sts.,
HOBOKEN, N. J.
French, German, and drawing taught in all the classes. Instruction given in the elements of natural history, of chemistry, and of physics, both by lectures and by text-books. Pupils fitted for college and for business.
FREE SCHOLARSHIPS.
Four free scholarships in the Stevens Institute of Technology open to the competition of the graduates of the Stevens High School.
TERMS REDUCED.
For first and second classes, $100 per annum; for third and fourth classes, $150 per annum. Tuition per term in proportion.
Fall term begins Oct. 3.
For circular or catalogues apply to the Principal.
Prof. EDWARD WALL.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children,
NOS. 81 AND 83 WEST 34TH-ST.
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector.
SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS.
Autumn term begins Wednesday, Sept. 26.
Having added the adjoining building to St. John's, increased facilities for the several departments of the school are gained, and a large sunny room for a Kindergarten secured, which, under the care of an experienced teacher, will open Oct. 1.

FRANCIS F. WILSON, A. M., AND JOHN M. KELLOGG, A. M., heads of the Classical and Mathematical Departments of the

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL

during the last 13 years, have withdrawn, and will open a school for the thorough and careful preparation of boys and young men for college, business, or scientific schools, Sept. 17, corner 39TH-ST. AND 9TH-AV.

DEVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park, reopens Sept. 19. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered."
Refers to the following patrons: Rev. Howard Crosby, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Rev. Charles P. Bush, Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. E. N. White, Rev. Prof. Geo. L. Prentiss, Rev. T. Ralston Smith.

RONAY COLLEGE,
No. 1,503 Broadway, between 43d and 44th sts., A select Catholic and Franco-American boarding and day school for young men. Classes reopen on the 17th of September. ALFRED M. COTTU, President, Vice-President for seven years of the late St. Louis College.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S
French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 30 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Boule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Thursday, Sept. 27. Apply by letter until Sept. 6, when Miles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON
and
MISS AGNES L. JONES
will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children at No. 13 East 31st-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 27.

CLAVERACK (N. Y.) COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—24th year, opens Sept. 12. 20 instructors. 11 departments. College preparatory, English and business courses for gentlemen. For ladies, college course with baccalaureate degree. Primary department. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., President.

MISS JAUDON'S
YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
AND
KINDERGARTEN,
No. 32 East 31st-st.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Young ladies prepared for the Harvard examinations.

READY FOR WORK.
PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, will reopen for the year on MONDAY, Sept. 3. The Principal will be in his office daily, during August from 9 A. M. to 4. P. M.
S. S. PACKARD.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA HAVING REmoved her French and English Boarding-school for young ladies from Irvington, N. Y., to the Hudson, to Morristown, N. J., will reopen at that place on Wednesday, Sept. 19. Terms for board and tuition in English, French, and Latin, $700 per annum.

KINDERGARTEN.—THOROUGH TEACHING; TWENTY-sixth year. Mrs. BRIDGETON.
BENJAMIN MASON'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Fits for College or Business.
Send for circular. Yonkers, N. Y.

MOELLER INSTITUTE, NO. 336 WEST 29TH-ST.—German-American Day and Boarding School; prepares for business and college, connected with this institution a Kindergarten and a Conservatory of Music.
P. W. MOELLER, Principal.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPEtent masters, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for boys under 15, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 26 W. 39TH-ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Increased accommodations and advantages secured to the preparatory department.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL has removed to No. 1,431 Broadway, near 42d-st. The forty-first year begins Sept. 17. Primary, commercial, classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, W. I. AKIN, A. M., Principals.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, No. 1,267 Broadway.—Sixth year begins Sept. 24. Special advantages for candidates for scientific schools or technical professions. A. COLIN,
Late Engineer Corps U. S. N. and Prof. at Naval Academy.

ROCKY DELL INSTITUTE—A BOARDING and day school for boys, Lime Rock, Conn., reopens Sept. 12. C. H. HURLBURT, Principal. See N. M. HURLBURT, at H. K. & F. B. Thurber's, West Broadway and Reade-st.

RUTGERS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—One hundred and eighth year begins Sept. 12; sends 30 boys a year to college; prepares for college, scientific school, or business. 20 boarders.
Rev. D. T. REILEY, Rector.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH-ST.
Miss ANNA C. BRACKETT & Miss I. M. ELIOT'S School for Girls reopens Sept. 21, will reopen Tuesday, Oct. 2; prepares for any college or university if desired. For circulars and full information apply as above.

A LADY HAVING MUCH EXPERIENCE IN teaching, would like to receive a few pupils into her home and school on advantageous terms; home cares and comforts; moderate terms. Address PRIVATE SCHOOL, Lodi, Bergen County, N. J.

BINGHAMTON COLLEGE AND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—Young ladies, $200 to $300; doubled its number last year; department of Bible study and Bible work free. Rev. R. A. PATERSON, A. M., President, Binghamton, N. Y.

NO. 33 WEST 130TH-ST.
The MISSES JACOT will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept 19. Circulars sent on application.

MR. CORNWALL'S
SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL REOPEN MONDAY, Sept. 24, at the new rooms, No. 210 West 42d-st.; primary department for young boys.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.
BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Opens TUESDAY, Sept. 11.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downington, Penn.—Healthy location, careful instruction, home comforts, and charges very low; backward boys have special care. Address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

MRS. M. RODGERS GRIFFITTS, NO. 23 West 43d-st., will reopen her English, French, and German Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

"A GUIDE TO GOOD SCHOOLS," FOR PARENTS—free, personally—mailed for stamp. SCHERMERHORN, No. Thirty East Fourteenth.

CHRISTIAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass. Founded 1848. Address Prof. H. R. GREENE, at Jamestown, R. I., until Sept. 8.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th-st., reopens Sept. 19.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, AND A GOOD home with a mother's care, for New boys.
GEORGE FILLOW, Wilton, Conn.

MRS. J. W. GREEN, ASSISTED BY MISS Sarah Coan, will reopen her home and day-school for girls on Wednesday, Sept. 26, at No. 91 Park-av.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

SCHOOL FOR MISSES AND SMALL BOYS, No. 409 WEST 19TH-ST.—The Misses VAN TINE will reopen their school for misses and small boys on MONDAY, Sept. 17, 1877.

MILITARY INSTITUTE,
POST CHESTER, N. Y.
Limited to 25. C. WINTHROP STARR, A. M.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Classical, Commercial, Military; in each best. See prospectus.

MISS RYER'S SCHOOL FOR MISSES AND Young children, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at the Wesleyan Chapel, 7th-av., between 13th & 14th sts.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Jamaica, Long Island, reopens Sept. 12; English, classics, French, and German; $225 yearly. J. VIENOT.

BUSINESS COLLEGE.—CADY, WILSON, AND Wallworth's, south-west corner Union-square, reopens Sept. 3. Write for circulars.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOLS, NO. 12 East 47th-st. and No. 39 West 16th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Kindergarten, Oct. 2.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—Boarding-school for boys. For catalogues apply to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL COMMENCE HER 19th school year on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 13 East 49th-st.

ALEXANDER INSTITUTE.—Military Boarding-School, White Plains, N. Y. Prin., O. S. Willis, Ph. D.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys; 30 miles from N.Y. Rev. S. N. Howell, A.M.

GOTHIC HALL YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, Stamford, Conn. Apply to Miss AIKEN, Principal.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO. 30 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 19.

A SCHOOL for a limited number of Young Boys; N. W. cor. Lex.-av. and 63d-st., 8th year; opens Sept. 20.

JAMESBURG (N. J.) INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA
Nos. 338 and 335 4TH-AV., between 24th and 25th sts.
GRAMMAR
114TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 17.
SCHOOL.
Principals { Dr. R. N. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
{ B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.
Complete in all departments. Circulars at the school and at Putnam's.

THE SCHOOLS OF THE CATHEDRAL OF THE INCARNATION, Garden City, Long Island, N. Y. Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., Bishop.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Rev. John Cavarly Middleton, M. A., Warden. Mr. Henry G. Johnson, M. A., Head-master.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Under the charge of the Deaconesses of Long Island. Both schools open Sept. 19, at 10 o'clock. Terms, for all ordinary branches, $275 per annum; music and modern languages extra. For further information apply to the Warden, at Glen Cove, until Sept 19.

COLLEGIATE TRAINING SCHOOL (9th Year)
No. 182 5th-av., (over Putnam's.)
J. L. N. HUNT, M. A., Principal, will begin its yearly session Sept. 19. Its classical and English instruction is THOROUGH, COMPLETE, EXHAUSTIVE. Prepares for Freshman or Sophomore of best colleges or for business. Send for circular or call upon the Principal.

NEW-YORK LATIN SCHOOL.
Rev. Dr. MAURY'S SCHOOL (late Churchill & Maury's) has removed to No. 20 East 49th-st. The school of I. B. HAYS, M. D., has removed to the same place. The two united will be known as the NEW-YORK LATIN SCHOOL. Boys prepared for colleges, scientific schools, or business. Gymnasium and play-ground. Terms moderate. No extras. Opens Sept. 12, 1877.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Calisthenics, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally at a separate place for boys under thoroughly competent teachers. Lectures by Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins and Dr. Labberton.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SCHOOL,
NO. 448 MADISON-AV.
Preparation for College, Scientific Schools, or Business.
Hours of session, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Hour for study only, 3:30 to 5:30 P. M.
Term begins Tuesday, Sept. 25.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL,
NO. 25 WEST 46TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.
Reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 20. Circulars and references sent on application.
French spoken fluently in one year. (Kindergarten.) Latin, drawing, singing, painting, water-color, needlework, &c., included in the tuition.

THE FIFTH-AV. SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Nos. 539, 541, and 543 5TH-AV., (45th-st.)
This approved School for Boys
of all ages will reopen at 9 A. M. MONDAY, Sept. 17. Callers received after Sept. 1, from 9 till 11 A. M. and from 3 to 4:30 P. M.
E. A. GIBBENS, (Harvard.)
D. BEACH, Jr., (Yale.)

WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, AURORA, CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y.
Full collegiate course; location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness; village is distinguished for refinement; the college is a home where parents may with entire confidence entrust their daughters. Term commences Sept. 12, 1877. Send for catalogue.
Rev. EDWARD S. FRISBEE, President.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING
At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 13. For the Annual Register, containing improved Courses of Study, number of pupils limited to 12, address Prof. WM. L. ADAMS, Director.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.
CHESTER, PENN., opens September 12; location healthful; grounds ample; buildings commodious; thorough instruction in CIVIL ENGINEERING, the CLASSICS, and ENGLISH; careful supervision of cadets. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 1 Nassau-st., N. Y., or Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 79 West 52d-st., corner 6th-av., New-York. Rev. HENRY DE CAMP, M. A., Principal. The fifty-eighth school year begins Sept. 17, 1877. Boys fitted for college or business. A primary department. Rates of tuition reasonable. Rooms for boarders. Charge may be seen at the school rooms from 3 to 5 P. M. daily.

MISS AYRES'
English, French, and German Boarding and Day SCHOOL, for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 19, 1877. BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED TO 10. For circulars address the Principal, No. 15 West 42d-st., New-York City.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J., 55th year. Complete preparatory, business, classical, and scientific courses; building brick; modern improvements; climate mild, very healthy; instruction thorough; begins Sept. 5.
H. K. TRASK, Principal.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 1,323 BROADWAY, between 34th and 35th sts., Prepares for college, scientific schools, or business. Fifth year opens SEPT. 19.
VISITORS RECEIVED FROM 10 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

HEIDENFELD INSTITUTE,
No. 922 LEXINGTON-AV.,
North-west corner of 63d-st.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.
New term begins Sept. 19.

A LADY CONVERSANT WITH THE FRENCH language, and who has her own daughter, would like two or three little girls to join her; terms no object; references exchanged. Address PATTERSON, Post Office Box No. 1,916.

MISS ADELAIDE GANNON'S FRENCH, ENglish, and German Academy for young ladies and Conservatory of Music, Deer Park-av., Babylon, Long Island. French always spoken; music taught by an eminent pianiste.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.
The Fall term of this Day and Boarding School for young ladies will open Sept. 19.
CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.
No. 138 MONTAGUE-ST., Brooklyn.

A. DODWORTH'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
NO. 681 5TH-AVENUE,
WILL REOPEN OCT. 13.
Private lessons during the Summer.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 4 West 47th-st.; 20th year opens Sept. 27, 1877.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS EDMONDS' BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 21, 1877. Judicious teaching and motherly care the aim of the school. No. 37 East 29th-st., New-York.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S BOARDING SCHOOL will reopen Sept. 11; preparation of boys for college a specialty; see the *Nation*, Aug. 9. For circulars address PRINCIPAL, at Newburg, N. Y.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY WILL REOPEN SEPT. 11.—The best advantages for a thorough and liberal education. For circulars address Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, Principal, New-Platz, N. Y.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—THOROugh preparation given for college, scientific schools or business. For circulars apply to B. T. HARRINGTON, M. A., Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies and children, at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on Wednesday, the 26th September.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 24; thorough preparation for Harvard, Yale, Columbia, &c. Circulars at Putnam's book store, No. 182 5th-av.

LOUTREL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, BROADway and 41st-st., one block from Reservoir Park, opens Sept. 17—Classical, Commercial, and Scientific course. Physical and mental training.

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—MISS S. O. HOFFMAN will reopen her school for young ladies and children, Sept. 19, 1877; a limited number of boarders received. For circulars, &c., address as above.

MRS. KITTIE BRODHEAD ROEBBELING'S Home and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 69 East 61st-st.; primary class for boys; English, French, and German. Reopens Sept. 24.

MISS MARY E. GAYLORD WILL OPEN A School for boys at No. 100½ West 44th-st., Sept. 26. Address for circular until Sept. 10, Post Office Box No. 312. Catskill, N. Y.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER, NO. 143 Madison-av., will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies and little girls on MONDAY, Sept. 24.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction reopens Sept. 24. Apply to THOMAS R. ASH, No. 103 West 40th-st., after Sept. 17, from 10 to 12.

MISS M. A. CLARK'S
English and French school for young ladies and little girls will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at 110 East 35th-st. For circulars, references, &c., address as above.

MISS S. L. CHAPMAN, SUCCESSOR TO the late Mr. W. C. Bennett, will reopen her English, French, and German boarding and day school, No. 7 East 42d-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 27.

MURRAY-HILL INSTITUTE, NO. 1,279 Broadway, entrance No. 109 West 34th-st., an English and Classical school for boys, opens its 14th year, Sept. 17; terms reduced.
JOSEPH D. HULL.

MR. YOUNG'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School for boys, established in 1854, and pleasantly located on Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened Sept. 10.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 121 West 49th-st., reopens Sept. 10. Thorough course of classical, scientific, and commercial instruction. German a specialty.

MISS J. F. MOORE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children reopens Sept. 26. No. 213 West 46th-st.

THE MISSES ARNOLD'S SCHOOL WILL reopen, at their residence, No. 144 West 10th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. For circulars apply as above.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 262 West 20th-st., will reopen Sept 17.

EZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen; day and boarding scholars; twelfth year. No. 37 West 33d-st.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding-School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 19, 1877, at 56 Washington-st., Norwich, Conn.

MRS. M. S. PARKS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies and little girls, reopens Sept. 19. New-Brunswick, N. J.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Fall term begins Sept. 12. JARED REID, Jr., A. M.
J. VAUCHER, A. M.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS REopens Sept. 17, Lytle Hall, opposite Reservoir Park.

MISS R. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN Sept. 17, Lexington-av., south-east corner of 37th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. LYON'S
Collegiate Institute,
NO. 5 EAST 22D-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY,
OPENS SEPT. 17. TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.
Steadfast patrons are a fair test of a school.
Well-known names of last year patrons follow.
Fourteen hundred names show 14 years of patronage.
13. HENRY DAY. 8. ADAM T. BRUCE.
10. JOSIAH H. BURTON. 8. JAMES H. GOADBY.
10. BENJAMIN CURTIS. 8. ORSON D. MUNN.
10. CALVIN E. KNOX. 7. THOS. LEBOUTILLIER.
Almost all have had sons fitted for college.
Circulars show what old pupils have done.

Mount Washington
Collegiate Institute,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE.
Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for *business or college*, and opens its *thirty-fifth* year Sept. 17. Catalogues at Putnam's, Randolph's, Barnum's, and at the Institute.

READING IN 5 WEEKS, or NO PAY CLASS
Now in session daily from 9:30 to 12—two and a half hours. Open to visitors.
YEARLY CLASS FOR BOYS—PRIMARY—6 to 9 years—opens Sept. 17. Pupils from a distance waited on to and from school.
YEARLY CLASS FOR BOYS—JUNIOR—10 to 14 years—opens Sept. 24.
"It is obvious on its face that it will yield results many fold ordinary methods."—Rev. E. H. Chapin, D.D., Sept. 4. "Rev. Dr. Deems, D.D., and others.
Send for circular, and see what is said by highest authority in United States. Also by parents—responsible and recent—as to '73 pupils in 15 weeks, by methods "easy" and "delightful," or visit the school and see for yourself.
T. D. KELLOGG,
No. 709 6th-av., opposite Reservoir-square.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.
The examination of candidates for admission will be held at the College Building, Madison-av. and 49th-st, beginning on
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26, at 9:30 A. M.,
at which time all candidates are requested to present themselves.
The next session of the college year will begin on MONDAY, Oct. 1, at 9:30 A. M.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
SCHOOL OF MINES.
Candidates for admission to any one of the five courses—viz.: Civil Engineering, Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology and Natural History, Analytical and Applied Chemistry—will be examined at the School Building, 4th-av. and 49th-st., on
FRIDAY, Sept. 28, at 9:30 A. M.
The first session of the school year will begin on MONDAY, Oct. 1, at 9:30 A. M.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., President.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY, A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, At Sing Sing-on-Hudson, N. Y.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department, Riding School, with well-trained horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

A CLASS FOR BOYS, NEW-YORK CITY.—Designed to prepare boys thoroughly for the best colleges; number limited to 12.
Fall term begins September 26. For particulars apply to ARTHUR H. CUTLER, No. 713 6th-av., after September 16.
REFERENCES—President Charles W. Eliot, Harvard College; President James McCosh, Princeton College; Henry M. Alexander, Esq., New-York City; William A. Osborn, Esq., New-York City; Theodore Roosevelt, Esq., New-York City, and many others.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
C. A. MILES, Principal,
REOPENED SEPT. 10.
For circular apply at No. 252 Madison-av., where Mr. Miles can be seen between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Montgomery County, Montgomery, Penn.—The twenty-eighth annual session begins on THURSDAY, Sept. 13, 1877. Situated on Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, 40 miles from

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Sept. 10.

Bernard Smyth, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, James P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick house, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, No. 619 West 45th-st., north side, 243.9 feet west of 11th-av., for $4,950 to Zelenda Lee, plaintiff in the legal action.

John T. Boyd, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Menzo Diefendorf, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story framé dwelling, (front) and stable (rear,) with lot 24.11 by 100, on 10th-av., south-west corner of 180th-st., for $3,095 to Frederick L. Talcott, plaintiff.

William Kennedy, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick building, with lot 25 by 111.8 by 43.4 by 25 by 100.11, on East 113th-st., south side, 150 feet west of 2d-av., for $5,950 to C. A. Schuster.

The remaining legal auctions were adjourned as follows: Sale by E. V. Harnett of a house, with lot, on Avenue A, south-west corner of 117th-st., to September. The property on West 33d-st., west of 9th-av., which was advertised to take place to-day by John T. Boyd, was withdrawn; case settled.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's auctions, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By James M. Oakley, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 75.4, No. 73 West 47th-st., north side, 58 feet east of 6th-av. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20.8 by 100.5, No. 248 East 60th-st., south side, 115 feet west of 2d-av. Also, same Referee, of one lot, 25.3 by 100, on 9th-av., east side, 75.8 feet south of 101st-st.; also, one lot, 25 by 100.11, on West 100th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 9th-av.; also, two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 101st-st., south side, 75 feet east of 9th-av. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a plot of land, 67 by 179, on Boston road, known as part of Lot No. 114 on a map of Morrisania.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 102.2, No. 21 East 74th-st., north side, 100 feet west of Madison-av. Also, a similar house, with lot 25 by 102.2, No. 8 East 75th-st., south side, 195 feet west of Madison-av.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frederick W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 18.9 by 75.8 by 12 by 25.2 by 6.3 by 100.10, No. 211 East 130th-st., north side, 137.6 feet east of 3d-av.

By Howard W. Coates, Surrogate's sale, John E. Lockwood, Esq., Referee, Executor, of a plot of land, 199.10 by 127.10, on 8th-av., east side, between 151st and 152d sts., extending to McComb's Dam road.

By Benjamin P. Fairchild, Executor's sale to close the estate of Christian Schaefer, deceased, of the buildings, with plot of land about 330 by 485 by 197.6 by 385.5 by 284.8, on Bergen-av., east side, between Henry, 147th, and 148th sts., known as "Karl's Germania Park."

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, SEPT. 10.

NEW-YORK.

By Bernard Smyth.

1 three-story brick house, with lot, No. 619 West 45th-st., n. s., 243.9 ft. w. of 11th-av., lot 18.9 x100.5.....$4,950

By John T. Boyd.

1 two-story frame dwelling, (front) and stable, (rear,) with lot, 10th-av., s. w. corner of 160th-st., lot 24.11x100.....$3,095

By William Kennedy.

1 three-story and basement brick house, with lot, East 113th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d-av., lot 25x111.8x13.4x25x100.11.....$5,950

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Sept. 8,

1262d-st., n. s., 105 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100; Elizabeth Bretell to D. Magee.....$10,400

135th-st., n. s., 81.6 ft. s. of Alexander-av., 50x100; Frank G. Brown and wife to T. E. S. Brown.....4,000

2d-av., s. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 98th-st., 50.6x100; Michael Dalton and wife to S. Mehrbach.....5,500

54th-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.5; D. Dinkelspiel and wife to S. Lightstone.....6,250

54th-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.5; D. Dinkelspiel to R. B. Lynd.....14,800

13th-st., n. s., 370 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x81.5; J. Elkus and wife to Minna Rost.....8,250

Frankfort-st., Nos. 66 and 68; Hugh Cassidy and wife to New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Company.....18,250

3d-av., e. s., 241 ft. n. of Grove-st., 25x170, 23d Ward; William Campbell and wife to James C. Montgomery.....nom.

3d-av., e. s., 341 ft. n. of Grove-st., 25x170, J. C. Montgomery to Elizabeth Campbell.....nom.

James-st., corner Webster-av., 56.8x100; C. Bilst, Executor, to C. L. Hopkins.....420

6th-av., w. s., 75 ft. n. of 49th-st., 25.10x100; J. G. Grafton to Joseph Grafton.....50,000

49th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100; R. Guggenheimer and wife to P. Caselli.....14,900

Avenue A, n. w. corner 23d-st., 31.5x98.9; H. Kochler and wife to Theresa Koehler.....83,500

2d-st., No. 185, s. s., 210.8 ft. e. of Avenue B, 20.11x105.5; A. Lackhardt and wife to David J. Stein.....24,000

Highbridge-av., s. s., 371.6 ft. e. of King's Bridge Road, 65x28; H. Lock to C. H. Wescott.....2,500

Broome-st., s. s., 90 ft. e. of Sullivan, (No. 525;) P. McCabe to E. Siebert.....nom.

Grove-st., n. s., 50x150, 24th Ward; P. McAnany and wife to L. Clarke.....525

Avenue B, w. s., 96.2 ft. n. of 3d-st., 24x80; H. M. Oss to G. D. S. Bauer.....nom.

Lexington-av., s. w. corner 129th-st., 25x99.11; W. O. Boome to James Kelly.....nom.

Broome-st., No. 525, s. s., 25x100; P. McCabe, Broome-st., No. 202; C. V. Stinson to Fannis O'Callaghan.....nom.

Spring-st., n. s., 25x100. 23d Ward; F. Smith to M. Schwab.....17,250

3d-st., n. s., 213 ft. e. of Avenue B, 23x96.2; C. Lauderbach to H. Lauderbach.....2,000

Thomas-av., e. s., 24th Ward; A. B. Tappen and wife to J. B. Haskin.....3,000

137th-st., 306.6 ft. w. of Willis-av., 25x100, 23d Ward; A. Ward to M. A. Fell.....nom.

49th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x150; F. W. Low, Referee, to R. Guggenheimer.....1,000

145th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of St. Ann's-av., 25x100; M. Butzel, Referee, to M. Lyon.....

Girard-st., 154 ft. e. of Locust-av., 25x100. 23d Ward; R. C. Chesnut, Referee, to A. Teller.....500

Alexander-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of 143d-st.; L. S. Auerbach, Referee, to M. Gillen.....2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ATTENTION OF BUYERS IS SPECIAL-LY called to the three new houses just completed on West 40th-st., opposite Reservoir Park, built by day's work under the supervision of Jardine Brothers, architects; there are perfect in design, drainage, ventilation, and interior finish; will be sold cheap; if not sold this month will be rented. Apply to ROBERT LEWIN, on the premises.

BEFORE PURCHASING PLEASE EXAMINE the Bolton three-story-and-basement private dwellings on south side of 67th-st., near Madison-av.; three floors finished in hardwood; superior workmanship and finish. Will be sold for less than any other house of same grade in the 19th Ward. Apply on premises, or to ZITTEL, No. 1,026 3d-av.

FOR SALE ON 56TH-ST., CLOSE TO 5TH-AV., an elegant full-sized house; price low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, No. 52 East 9th-st.; price low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BEFORE YOU PURCHASE EXAMINE THE Bloomingdale houses north-east corner of Madison-av., 76th-st.; new plan; terms moderate.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, UNFURNISHED—The elegant four-story brown-stone house, No. 12 West 38th-st.; full size and in perfect order. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FULL-SIZED FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house, near 5th-av. and the Park; easy terms. Address FULTON, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

A CORNER ON 57TH-AV., (MURRAY HILL,) for sale; price low. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—TO LET—Choice flats in this new fire-proof building, with every convenience; suitable for private families and others; undoubted references required. Apply to JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,233 Broadway.

APARTMENT BUILDING NOS. 126-130 EAST 24TH-ST.—Large unfurnished suites with every convenience for families desiring first-class accommodations for housekeeping, and careful attendance. Owner resident. Inquire of Janitor.

TO LET—NOS. 268 AND 269 WEST-ST., WITH 100 ft. in rear, on Desbrosses-st., five-story warehouse, 44x95, suitable for storage or for a manufactory for heavy goods; rent low. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 113 Broadway.

TWO FLOORS OF HANDSOME HOUSE, unfurnished, 61st-st., near Madison-av., for housekeeping, to responsible party. Address R., Room No. 11, No. 54 Wall-st.

A NEW THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE House, 18.6x50; all improvements; rent low; neighborhood unsurpassed; 105th-st., near 10th-av.

D. H. KNAPP.

NEW LISTS OF FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses by V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Offices, 4 Pine, 33 East 17th sts., and 661 5th-av.

UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

DELIGHTFUL WINTER HOME, NEAR STATION.—Use of carriage; terms very moderate. Address Box No. 18, Morristown, N. J.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 267 Pearl-st., corner of 17th-st. Apply to the owner, No. 1 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL THREE-STORY AND basement house, with modern improvements, stone fronted, in good neighborhood, above 34th-st., and between Lexington and 5th avs.; rent must be moderate; tenant permanent if suited. Address S. R. J., Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,238 BROADWAY.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BOTHNIA...WED., Sept. 26 | SCOTIA...WED., Sept. 26
ABYSSINIA...WED., Sept. 19 | RUSSIA...WED., Oct. 3

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BOTHNIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 8 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, 1877.

CHAS. G. FRANKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, promenade and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.

The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only

TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
CITY OF BERLIN.....Sept. 15, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Sept. 22, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Oct. 13, 10 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

ODER.....Sat., Sept. 15 | NECKAR.....Sat., Sept. 29
HERMANN.....Sat., Sept. 22 | WESER.....Sat., Oct. 6

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Anchoria..Sept. 15, 11 A. M. | California..Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
Bolivia..Sept. 22, 3 P. M. | Utopia..Oct. 6, 3 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR DERRY.

Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Utopia.....Sept. 19, 2 P. M. | Alsatia.....Sept. 29, 10 A. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70; Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount, at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

SUEVIA.....Sept. 13 | FRISIA.....Sept. 27
LESSING.....Sept. 20 | HERDER.....Oct. 4

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold: Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUHNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents.
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River. FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

ERIN.....Saturday, Sept. 29, 3 P. M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

TheQueen, Sep.15,10:30A.M|Spain, Sat., Sept. 22, 3 P.M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

MONTANA.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 2:30 P. M.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Sept. 25, 7 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, 65, or $75, according to state-room; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.
Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
PEREIRE, Darras.....Wednesday, Sept. 12, 9 A. M.
FRANCE, Taudelle.....Wednesday, Sept. 19, 3 P. M.
CANADA, Frangeul.....Wednesday, Sept. 26, 4 P. M.

For freight and passage apply to A. de BIENCOURT, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, TUESDAY, Sept. 11, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

RAPIDAN, Capt. Kempton, THURSDAY, Sept. 13 Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Sept. 15, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA. Steam-ship COLON.....Saturday, Sept. 15

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA. Steam-ship City of PEKING.....Wednesday, Sept. 12

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 12

For information and tickets apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 37 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 12
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 15

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY & HASSLER, 204 Pearl-st.

Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

Steamers will sail as advertised above, unless sooner loaded. Merchants and shippers are notified that extra steamers will be provided and dispatched as rapidly as the press of business warrants.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF NEVADA.....Saturday, Sept. 15
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Sept. 20
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Oct. 4
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Oct. 11

First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 43 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY Sept. 12
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WINDLE, CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA, Reynolds.....Saturday, Sept. 15
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Drake.....Wednesday, Sept. 19
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Clyde & Co., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana, touching at Progreso, Tuxpan, Tampico.

CITY OF MERIDA, Reynolds.....Saturday, Sept. 15

Steamers leave New-Orleans Sept. 26 and Oct. 12, for Vera Cruz, and all the above ports.

ALEXANDER & HANNA, Agents, 51 and 53 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M., arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see time-tables at the Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M., and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Sunday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Sept. 10, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Saratoga, and Montreal; also to St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SPECIAL TIME-TABLE FOR CREEDMOOR,

SEPT. 13, 14, 17, 18, 1877.

Fall meeting commencing Sept. 10. Sept. 13 and 14—

International Long-Range Match for the American Centennial Trophy and Championship of the World.

Sept. 17—Inter-State Long-Range Match. Sept. 18—*Spirit of Times* Match for $1,000, gold.

Leave James-slip Ferry, N. Y.—7, 8:30, 8:50, 9:10, 9:30, 9:50, 10:30, 11, 11:30 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:30, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3:50, 4:30, 5:10, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

Leave East 34th-st. Ferry, N. Y.—7:30, 8:50, 9:05, 9:30, 9:45, 10:15, 10:45, 11:15, 11:45 A. M.; 12:15, 1, 1:20, 1:50, 2:20, 2:50, 4:10, 4:50, 5:30, 6, 6:10, 6:50 P. M.

Excursion tickets from New-York, 60 cents; including admission to range, $1 10.

From Brooklyn to Queens, 50 cents; including admission to range, $1.

Return tickets, Queens to Brooklyn, are also good from Creedmoor to Long Island City.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above leaving Third-street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 11:55 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 A. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 12 M., 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:30, 8:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.

Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:30, 9:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.: Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 8:30 A. M.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:15 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

A.—A.—THREE OCEAN EXCURSIONS BY ROCKAWAY BEACH!

The entirely new mammoth excursion steamer, COLUMBIA (GEM OF THE OCEAN.)

With	Leaves daily from	Comfort,
CONTERNO'S 23d Regiment Band,	24th-st., N. R. 10:15 A. M. Pier No. 2, N. R. 10:30 A. M. Jewell's Dock, Brklyn. 11 A. M.	Luxury, Health, and Pleasure Combined.

STEAMER NEPTUNE, DAILY and SUNDAY from East River, with SEA-SIDE BRASS BAND, leaves: Thirty-third-st., E. R.....8:15 A. M. and 12:55 P. M. South Ferry, Fulton-st.....8:30 A. M. and 1:10 P. M. Broome-st., New-York.....8:45 A. M. and 1:20 P. M. Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn.....9:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

RETURN TICKETS GOOD ON EITHER BOAT.

Boats leave Rockaway at 11 A. M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Or BENTLEY & HASSLER, 204 Pearl-st.

* 9:50 A. M. boat from MORRISANIA, landing at ASTORIA, 23D-ST., and GRAND-ST., CONNECTS with COLUMBIA at BROOKLYN, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

CONEY ISLAND BEACH,
Every day until further notice,
(Wheather permitting,)
The fine new steamer
ROSEDALE
Will make excursions to Coney Island Beach,

Leaving 24th-st. N. R, 9 A. M. 12 M., and 3 P. M.
Leaving 10th-st., N. R., 9:30 A. M., 12:10, and 3:10 P. M.
Leaving Franklin-st. N.R., 9:20 A.M., 12:20 and 3:20 P.M.
Leaving Pier 2, N. R., 9:30 A. M., 12:30, and 3:30 P. M.

A GRAND SPECIAL EXCURSION
TO LONG BRANCH,
TUESDAY, Sept. 11, 1877.
The magnificent palace steamer
EMPIRE STATE
will leave Pier No. 8 North River, 10:40 A. M., giving the excursionists five hours at Long Branch. Beginning, leave Long Branch at 5:15 P. M., arriving in New-York 7 P. M. Excursion tickets, $1, for this trip only.

A.—SARATOGA.—DIRECT ROUTE VIA CITIZENS' LINE new palace steamers, from Pier No. 49 North River. Fare through, $3 50. Excursion tickets, good for three months, $6.

WEST POINT OR NEWBURG DAILY (Except Sundays.) Take regular ALBANY LINE, return by down boat. ROUND TICKETS at EXCURSION RATES. See Day-Line advertisement.

ICE CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM
Is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and is not only the richest but most reliable and only STANDARD ICE CREAM in market. Try it and you will use no other. Orders by mail or telegraph promptly filled. Ice supplied at 25 cents per quart; $1 per gallon; $5 per gallon per week; $20 per month. Families, Parties, Balls, and Weddings supplied. Depots, 21 and 23 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and 235 Fulton-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

ARE NOW EXHIBITING IN ALL THEIR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENTS

FULL LINES OF
STANDARD MERCHANDISE
AND
LATEST NOVELTIES.

HAVING IMPORTED AND MANUFACTURED LARGELY FOR CASH, THEY OFFER TO CLOSE BUYERS

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS

BROADWAY, CHAMBERS, & READE STS.

STEAM-BOATS.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence direct.
A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")

Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 6 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST, at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st. *Free transfer* for passengers via either line to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the *Brooklyn Annex*, leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:25 P. M.

THE GREAT
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,
And all points East, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
The monmouth palace steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Five afternoon trains New-York City at 5 P. M. (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 16, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28 N.R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.

The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with express trains for

SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK, A

THE FALL RIFLE MATCHES.

THE PRIZE MEETING AT CREEDMOOR.

A FINE DAY AND MAGNIFICENT SHOOTING—SIX MATCHES CONTESTED—MARKSMEN FROM OUT OF TOWN WIN THE BEST PRIZES—LIST OF THE WINNERS AND THEIR SCORES.

The fifth annual prize meeting of the National Rifle Association opened at Creedmoor yesterday morning, and for the first time in the history of the association everybody was satisfied with the weather. During the early part of the day there was no wind, and the flags hung limp from the mast-heads. The competitors in the short-range match were favored with a gray light, as the sky was overcast for several hours both before and after midday. A light breeze from the southern quarter prevailed in the afternoon, but did not materially affect the shooting. The range looked very handsome with its verdant lawn dotted with white tents. Flags of all nations surmounted the wind flag-staffs on one side of the field, and over every tent floated the representative colors of the occupants. The range officials were at their posts at a very early hour, and the first signal gun was fired at 8:45 o'clock for the "Judd Match." Fifteen minutes later the competitors, 217 in number, were at their respective firing points; a second gun was fired and the contest commenced. The conditions were as follows: Open to all comers; weapons, military rifles; distance, 200 yards; seven scoring shots; 20 minutes. Messrs. J. C. Reamer, W. M. Farrow, H. F. Clark, and E. W. Burd made identically similar scores, and were compelled to "shoot off" to determine the winner of the twentieth prize. Mr. Clark was the successful competitor. Among the competitors were nearly all the members of the British team. The winning scores were as follows, the highest attainable number being 35 points:

	Tot'l.
E. W. Whitlock	4 5 4 4 5 5 5—33
W. H. Gilder	5 5 4 4 5 4 5—32
S. S. Bumstead	4 5 5 4 5 5 4—32
W. Ferguson	4 4 4 5 5 5 5—32
W. C. Reddy	4 4 4 5 4 5 5—31
J. W. Maher	5 4 4 4 4 5 5—31
G. D. Hobart	4 5 5 4 4 4 5—31
H. F. Pinckle	5 5 5 4 4 4 4—31
W. Brockhoff	4 5 4 4 4 4 5—30
J. Le Boutillier	4 5 4 4 4 5 4—30
J. R. Nichols	5 5 4 4 5 4 4—30
Dudley Selph	4 5 5 4 4 4 4—30
J. P. Robertson	5 5 4 4 5 3 4—30
M. D. Hinds	5 4 5 4 5 4 3—30
C. F. Robbins	4 4 4 4 4 4 5—29
C. Van Orden	4 4 4 4 4 5 4—29
J. P. Warren	4 4 4 4 5 5 4—29
George White	4 4 5 4 4 4 4—29
J. L. Price	4 5 4 4 4 4 4—29
H. T. Clark	4 5 4 4 4 4 4—29

Mr. Whitlock, winner of the first prize, is a private in Company A, Second Regiment, of Connecticut, and a member of the team representing that State. Messrs. Gilder and Fergusson belong to the British party, and the prize-winner who is a resident of this City or vicinity, was W. C. Reddy, and he took the fifth prize.

The "Short Range Match" followed the Judd Match, and enlisted 267 competitors. Some of them were unable to complete their scores, owing to the inefficiency of the scorers. Lieut. Fenton, of the British team, had an unpleasant experience with one of these incompetent men, which resulted in his losing his score. He presented himself at the firing point indicated by his ticket and was rudely ordered back by the scorer, who told him he "would call him when he wanted him." Instead of calling the Lieutenant in his turn, according to the numerical order of the tickets, the scorer left the Lieutenant to the last, and the consequence was the signal gun was fired to close the match before the latter had completed his score. He had fired four shots, making three "bull's-eyes" and a "centre" when the quarter closed his target trap. The scores in the Short Range Match were very high. The lowest winning score was 31, and there were 20 scores of 30 points, 30 of 29, and 34 of 28. The scores of the winners were as follows:

	Tot'l.
Ed. Squier	5 5 5 4 5 4 5—33
E. H. Sanford	4 5 4 5 4 5 5—32
C. G. Yettier	4 4 4 5 5 5 5—32
William Ferguson	4 5 5 4 5 4 5—32
E. W. Whitlock	4 5 5 4 5 5 4—32
Philip Klein	5 5 4 4 5 5 4—32
W. H. Jackson	4 5 5 5 4 5 4—32
D. F. Davids	4 5 5 5 4 5 4—32
J. K. Milner	4 4 5 5 4 4 5—31
W. H. Reed	4 5 4 5 5 4 4—31
J. P. Warren	4 5 5 4 4 4 5—31
J. McComb	4 4 4 5 5 5 4—31
E. A. Vail	4 5 4 5 5 4 4—31
W. Wright	5 4 4 5 4 5 4—31
L. H. Greve	5 5 4 4 4 5 4—31
S. A. Serris	5 4 5 4 5 4 4—31
F. Carpenter	4 5 5 5 4 4 4—31
H. J. Burns	5 5 4 5 4 4 4—31
G. R. Nichols	5 5 4 5 3 4 4—31
William Klein	5 5 5 5 3 4 4—31

Messrs. W. H. Jackson, of the American Team, and D. F. Davids, of Poughkeepsie, tied on the score of 32 for the seventh prize. Mr. Jackson was the successful competitor.

An hour's intermission was taken at 1:20 o'clock, and the afternoon was occupied in shooting the "Champion's," "Gatling," *Army and Navy Journal*, and "Cavalry" Matches. The last two commenced at 1 P. M. Seven teams entered in the Cavalry Match. The Gatling Battery Team, of Brooklyn, made 159, and would have taken the third prize but for the mistake of one of the members, who fired a carbine having a trigger which pulled less than the requisite six pounds, which caused the team to be ruled out. The conditions and scores were as follows: Open to teams of seven; distance, 200 yards; position, standing:

WASHINGTON GREY TROOP.

	Tot'l.
Capt. L. T. Baker	4 4 5 4 4 4—29
Sergt. J. F. McHugh	4 3 3 4 4 4—25
Lieut. A. T. Decker	4 4 4 3 4 4—25
Private G. E. Pasco	5 3 4 4 3 4—25
Sergt. M. P. Boss	4 4 4 2 4 3—24
Private W. T. Miller	4 3 4 5 4 4—24
Private James Rozell	2 4 3 4 4 0—17
Total	173

SEPARATE TROOP FIFTH BRIGADE.

	Tot'l.
Sergt. D. Lakeman	4 2 3 4 3 4—23
Sergt. Ole Bjen	4 3 3 0 4 4—23
Private John Waechzer	4 3 3 4 5 4—27
Private Henry Gerken	5 4 4 3 4 3—26
Lieut. H. Mahrmann	4 3 3 4 4 3—25
Sergt. D. Ge'jen	4 5 R 4 3 3—21
Sergt. D. Graue	3 4 0 2 3 4 2—18
Total	163

SEPARATE TROOP TWENTY-FOURTH BRIGADE.

	Tot'l.
Sergt. Frank Havens	5 5 4 5 3 5 4—31
Lieut. G. A. Wellington	4 4 3 4 4 4—27
Lieut. C. S. Newell	4 4 5 3 3 4—27
Private William Maquer	3 4 3 5 3 3 3—22
Capt. William S. Turner	4 3 4 1 2 4 3—18
Capt. S. Benson	4 4 0 3 0 3 3—17
Private John F. Dain	2 3 0 4 2 4 0—15
Total	157

The totals made by the other winners were as follows: Yates Dragoons, 145; Separate Troop First Division, 136; Troop D, 122; Troop F, 114; Troop H, 112; Troop B, 105.

There were 16 teams in the *Army and Navy Journal* Match, which was shot for at 500 yards distance; seven shots per man. The cup was won by the team of the Forty-eighth Regiment, Oswego, with the following score:

	Tot'l.
Lieut.-Col. C. V. Houghton	5 5 4 5 4 5 4—32
Capt. A. Curtiss	4 5 5 5 5 5 2—31
Sergt. C. A. Barton	5 4 5 4 3 4 4—30
Private William H. Finn	4 5 5 4 5 5 4—30
Lieut. J. S. Barton	4 3 3 5 5 4 5—29
Private George White	3 5 4 4 5 5 2—28
Sergt. L. Barnes	3 5 4 4 5 4 2—27
Corp. A. Cropsey	2 5 4 3 4 3 5—26
Private R. G. Post	2 4 5 2 5 4 4—26
Sergt. J. C. Harding	4 5 4 0 3 4 4—24
Private J. L. Wood	4 4 2 4 3 3 4—24
Private J. P. Hall	2 2 3 5 3 2 3—20
Total	328

The second prize was won by the Second Connecticut Regiment, score 312, and the third by the Seventy-first Regiment team upon the score of 307. The other scores were as follows: Eighth Regiment, 299; First Regiment, California, 290; Forty-ninth Regiment, Auburn, 275; Forty-fourth Battalion, Binghamton, 264; Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, 262; Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, 248; Seventh Regiment, 246; Ninth Regiment, 245; Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, 223; Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, 219; Twelfth Regiment, 215; Thirty-second Regiment, 213; Twenty-eighth Regiment, Brooklyn, 201, and Sixty-ninth Regiment, 145.

The Gatling Gun Match was also won by the Forty-eighth Regiment Team, and the members were much elated in consequence. The winning scores of this team were protested by the Seventh Regiment team last year, owing to some of the guns having been filed. This year the team evidently determined not to be outwitted in a similar manner. The winning scores were as follows:

FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. J. S. Barton, 34; Capt. A. Curtiss, 30; Private White, 30; Sergt. C. A. Barton, 29; Corp. A. Cropsey, 29; Lieut. Col. C. V. Houghton, 28; Sergt. L. L. Barnes, 26; Private W. H. Finn, 25; Private J. P. Hall, 23; Private R. G. Post, 15; Private J. L. Wood, 17; Sergt. Harding, 15. Total, 305.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Capt. C. F. Robbins, 32; Private George Waterman, 29; Private F. S. Gardner, 28; Private J. W. Gardner, 27; Private J. H. Tesckie, 26; Private J. P. Burrill, 25; Sergt. H. J. Carrington, 25; Private T. W. Linton, 24; Private E. W. Price, 21; Sergt. J. Le Boutellier, 21; Capt. J. L. Price, 19; Private A. P. Riker, 18. Total, 296.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Adjt. J. B. Frothingham, 29; Private J. L. Thompson, 26; Sergt. J. M. Allen, 26; Sergt. W. J. Oliver, 26; Private J. H. Stearns, 26; Corp. Frederick Albers, 25; Sergt. Landon, 24; Lieut. E. W. Burd, 24; Private F. N. Holbrook, 21; Corp. A. J. Weller, 21; Private F. H. Holton, 20; Corp. D. C. Pinney, 20. Total, 289.

The totals made by the other teams were as follows: Forty-ninth Regiment, 288; Forty-fourth Battalion, 280; Seventy-first Regiment, 280; Fourteenth, 265; Ninth, 251; Eighth, 245; Thirty-second, 239; Twelfth, 215; Thirteenth, 194; Sixty-ninth, 185; Forty-seventh, 158.

The first stage of the "Champion's" Match was fired at 200 yards' distance. There were 77 entries, and the leading scores were as follows:

	Tot'l.
Major Henry Fulton	5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 4—47
Capt. H. J. Burns	5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 4—47
G. L. Morse	5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5—47
F. J. Rabbeth	4 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 5—40
F. P. Warren	5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5—44
F. A. Servis	5 5 5 4 5 4 4 3 4—43
A. F. Finnis	4 5 5 4 4 5 5 4 5—45
F. L. Allen	4 4 5 4 5 4 4 4 4—42
C. E. Ryder	5 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 4—42
J. K. Milner	4 4 4 5 5 4 4 5 4—40

This concluded the shooting for yesterday, and to-day the range will be devoted exclusively to the contest of military matches.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors yesterday afternoon an invitation to visit the New-Jersey State Fair at Waverly was accepted.

OPPOSITION TO TAMMANY HALL.

MEETING OF THE ANTI-TAMMANY COUNTY COMMITTEE—THE CHAIRMAN, IRA SHAFER, DENOUNCES JOHN KELLY AND HIS MOUTHPIECE HENRY L. CLINTON—DETERMINATION TO OPPOSE KELLY'S CANDIDATES—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The recently elected delegates to form the Anti-Tammany County Committee for the present year met last evening in the main hall of Cooper Institute. The committee, is composed of 530 delegates, elected in pursuance of a call of the old Executive Committee, and is to last until next Fall, unless it should be determined to elect a new committee early in 1878. Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Executive Committee, called the meeting to order, and Ira Shafer was chosen Chairman pro tem. Among those present in the body of the hall were Denis Burns, Francis M. Bixby, William P. Mitchell, Gratz Nathan, Thomas Mackellar, Anthony Hartman, Joseph Koch, Dr. Théodore Mierson, Malcolm Campbell, Timothy Shea, Gerson Cohen, Samuel B. Garvin, John A. Dinkel, Thomas Costigan, and Dennis McMahon.

On Mr. Shafer taking the chair he was received with great applause. He said that it was pertinent to inquire why they organized. They had been told by the mouthpiece of Tammany Hall, Mr. Clinton, that that was the true Democratic organization, the proper one to belong to, and that it was treason for a Democrat of this City to oppose it. And yet the features of Tammany Hall were a one-man power, opposed to the best interests of the laboring classes, and an organized combination to rob the people of their just rights. It had been said by the mouthpiece of John Kelly that it was the duty of the Democracy to join Tammany Hall in avenging the frauds perpetrated against Mr. Tilden, when Tammany Hall had done the best it could to besmirch Mr. Tilden and prevent his nomination. The mouthpiece of John Kelly could not throw dust in the eyes of the Democracy by making such a false issue as this. Tammany Hall pretends to be the friend of Gov. Robinson, and in favor of reform measures, and yet it opposed his nomination, but succeeded in obtaining his veto of bills looking to reform measures, and then he belittled himself by coming down to New-York and accepting a reception from the corrupt Tammany leaders. Tammany was now engaged in fighting the known wishes of Gov. Robinson in relation to the forthcoming State nominations, and that was in keeping with its blowing hot or blowing cold, as the interests of its leaders may require. The *World* newspaper was acting very strangely in advance of the State nominations. It never was a true exponent of Democracy, always shying at a critical moment, and it would probably desert the State ticket to be nominated if it did not suit its peculiar views. The anti-Tammany organization must see to it that not a Tammany Senator or Assemblyman shall be elected from this City. [Applause.] They could do it, and he would rather, in order to see this done, than any one, short of Satan himself, should be elected to the Legislature instead of a Tammany man. [Applause.] Mr. Clinton had characterized John Kelly as one of the purest and most honored men in the world, and words of mutual admiration put him in mind of John Kelly's characterization of Coroner Croker as "one of the noblest works of God." [Applause.] If an unbroken delegation was sent to Albany opposed to Tammany Hall Gov. Robinson would not dare to veto any reform measure that they might support, and it was necessary to show him that Tammany did not rule this City. Anti-Tammany men, Independent Democrats, Republicans, Bread Winners, and every such organization should combine against the common enemy, and roll up a majority of 50,000, and then John Kelly would say as he said on a memorable occasion before, "I have tried and found you a good Government, but you would not have me."

The following resolutions were then read and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Tammany Hall organization is objectionable to the Democracy of this City for the following reasons:

First—Being the offspring and the tool of a secret, oath-bound society known as the Tammany Society or Columbian Order, which, in turn, through a lavish use of the people's money among its Sachems and officers, is controlled by one man who all his life has been a professional office-holder, the Tammany Hall organization is neither Democratic in form nor in spirit, and therefore does not reflect the sentiments of the Democracy of this City.

Second—To support this one-man power $10,000,000 of the people's money are annually spent in extravagant salaries to Tammany office-holders, one of which should be dispensed with without any injury to the public service.

Third—Under its administration of our City affairs, although the annual expense of the City Government amounts to nearly $33,000,000, all public works are suspended, and, as a consequence, gloom and anguishes, many mechanics and laborers who might be employed are suffering for want of employment, shop-keepers and landlords suffer, and all the general prosperity of the City is seriously retarded.

Fourth—Pretending to speak for the Democracy of the City of New-York, it uses its influence with a Democratic Governor and Democratic members of the Legislature to defeat all legislation tending to lessen the burdens of the people by reducing the compensation and the number of our public servants.

Fifth—The experience of the past goes to show that the concentration in the hands of one man, or of a particular set of men, of supreme control over the financial, judicial legislative and other departments of our City Government, such as is now placed in the hands of the acknowledged leader of Tammany Hall, is invariably attended by the most disastrous results and should be resisted by the people.

Resolved, That as a means of correcting these evils we reaffirm our devotion to the principles of true democracy as taught by Thomas Jefferson, and pledge ourselves to labor earnestly and faithfully as members of the New-York County Democracy for the destruction of the centralization of power which now exists in Tammany Hall.

Resolved, That we favor such legislation as will lessen the burdens of the people, by abolishing all useless and unnecessary offices, and by bringing down to a sound business basis the salaries of those that remain; that the efforts made by the representatives of this organization in the last Legislature to reduce the taxes of this City by cutting down the exhorbitant salaries of some of its officials, and by their untiring exertions in securing the passage through the Legislature of the several reform measures for this City must receive the approbation of all good citizens.

Resolved, That this organization reiterates its adhesion to the principles of economy as expressed in those bills, and pledges itself to make still further efforts to relieve the overburdened tax payers by reducing the salaries, and abolishing the sinecures in the various departments of the City Government.

Resolved, That the Tammany Hall organization, true to its instincts in favor of reckless extravagance and practicing its usual deception and trickery, prevailed upon the Governor to veto those salutary measures, thus preventing a large reduction of the tax levy of this year.

Resolved, That we believe that with many of our streets in their present dilapidated condition, and our parks constantly needing repair, many public works could be set in operation whereby the City would be improved, the property-owners benefited, and much relief granted to thousands of suffering families.

Resolved, That the Tammany Hall organization is undemocratic, in that it is continually concentrating power in the hands of a few men, with the handsome appointments received by them from the City Treasury, are enabled to corrupt all departments of the public service; and by its infamous practices has become an incubus upon the great Democratic Party.

Resolved, That we invite the aid of all good citizens to join with us in this battle of the people against the office-holders league in Tammany Hall, and that we extend the hand of fellowship to all organizations in favor of an honest and economical administration of City affairs.

The following permanent officers were elected without opposition: Chairman, Ira Shafer; Vice-Chairmen, Richard Dougherty, Joseph P. Strack, W. Keese, A. W. F. Krause, John Morgan, Rlody S. Brassell, Jerome Jones, Tice Hicks, Jacob Gast; Secretaries, John D. Coughlin, Adolph L. Sanger; Treasurer, Dennis McMahon; Sergeant-at-Arms, Patrick Walsh. It was resolved to request the district organizations to select an executive committee, composed of 50 members, to meet on Thursday evening next at No. 211 Fourth-avenue, to organize.

A resolution of Timothy Sheehan, that no convention of the party be permitted to indorse a Tammany nominee, was referred to the Executive Committee. The meeting then adjourned.

PORTIONS OF THE FIFTH BODY FOUND.

Portions of another body, burned beyond recognition, were unearthed yesterday by the gang of laborers employed in searching for the dead in the ruins of Hale's piano factory. This makes the fifth body of which remnants have been recovered during the search, and it is hoped that at least fragments of the body of the sixth missing man will be recovered to-day. The searchers resumed operations at 7 A. M., under the direction of Mr. Vanderbilt, the builder. At first they removed the rubbish left unexamined on Sunday evening in what was formerly the stable, in the north-eastern wing. When they had reached the angle formed by the front and western walls, without finding anything except several kits of tools, the men began to search in the floor of the store-room, situated in the same wing, into which the charred timbers and machinery had tumbled with the giving way of the floors. Within a few feet of the point where the chain fire-escape reaching to the yard was adjusted a silver watch and steel chain were found by one of the workmen. Another picked up the barrel of a small breech-loading rifle, in which an exploded cartridge was found. Later in the day, after the dinner hour of the laborers, two pelvic bones, several ribs, a part of a spinal column, and some putrefied flesh were unearthed within about six feet of the fire-escape. They were deposited in a barrel and removed to the Twentieth Precinct Station-house. Thence they were taken to the Morgue in the "dead wagon." Deputy Coroner Schmittberger yesterday viewed the collection of burned flesh and bones supposed to represent the four other bodies. He made no effort to classify the remains. They will probably be interred in the City Cemetery, as it is impossible for the friends of the ill-fated factorymen to identify them. Coroner Woltman will hold the inquest on Thursday next at the Coroner's office. Fire Marshal Sheldon stated yesterday that he does not intend making a special report of the result of his investigation of the causes and circumstances of the fire. His finding will be included in his regular monthly report to the Fire Commissioners.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR PARADE.

A FITTING PAGEANT IN NEWARK.

OVER 700 ARMED KNIGHTS IN LINE—A PROCESSION, BANQUET, AND PROMENADE CONCERT—DISTINGUISHED MASONS FROM THIS CITY PRESENT.

The finest parade of Knights Templar that has ever occurred in the State of New-Jersey took place yesterday in the City of Newark, and was witnessed by thousands of her residents and those of the surrounding towns. The occasion for the pageant was the annual reunion of Damascus Commandery No., 5, of Newark, and the reception of the officers of the Grand Commandery of the State, which body will commence its annual session to-day. Eight commanderies of the State of New-Jersey and two from this City participated in the parade and the subsequent proceedings, consisting of a banquet and promenade concert. All the arrangements for the pageant and for the reception of the guests were in charge of Damascus Commandery, and proved a perfect success. The first visiting commandery to arrive was De Molay, No. 6, of Washington, N. J., and was quickly followed by Cyrene, No. 7, from Camden; Ivanhoe, No. 11, from Bordentown; Helena, No. 3, from Burlington; Cœur de Lion, No. 8, from New-Brunswick; Palestine, No. 4, from Trenton; St. John's, No. 9, from Elizabeth, and Melita, U. D., from Paterson. The visitors were received at the depot on their arrival by committees from Damascus Commandery, and escorted to a hall where a collation was served. Shortly before 3 o'clock Columbian Commandery, No. 1, and Palestine Commandery, No. 18, of this City, made their appearance, headed by Drum Major McKeever and the drum and fife corps of the Eighth Regiment; Columbia Commandery was accompanied by Sir George W. Walgrove, Grand Senior Warden, and Sir Knight Robert Macoy, Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery of this State, and Palestine brought with them E. Sir Knight, Ellwood E. Thorne, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of this State, and John W. Simons, Past Grand Master.

The officers of the Grand Commandery of the State of New-Jersey present were: R. E. Sir Frederick G. Wiese, Grand Commander; Sir T. H. Redway, Deputy Grand Commander; Sir Andrew B. Frazee, Grand Generalissimo; Sir M. M. Drohan, Grand Captain-General; Rev. Sir Lansing Burrows, Grand Prelate; Sir George Scott, Grand Senior Warden; Sir George Watts, Grand Junior Warden; Sir David H. Brown, Grand Standard-bearer; Sir John W. Newlin, Grand Sword-bearer; Sir J. E. Fulper, Grand Warden, and Sir Amos Howell, Grand Sentinel. The following Past Grand Commanders were also present: Isaac A. Nichols, J. B. Borden, George E. Edwards, George H. Woolman, C. H. Bechtel, D. S. Battey, W. W. Goodwin, and Thomas J. Corson. M. W. Daniel H. Bruen, Past Grand Master of the State of New-Jersey, the oldest Mason in the State, was also present as a guest of Damascus Commandery.

The line was formed in Military Park in the following order:

Police Escort.
Dodworth's Band.
Damascus Commandery No. 5, of Newark, Rev. Sir J. E. Forrester, Eminent Commander, 125 swords.
Officers of the Grand Commandery.
Past Grand Commanders and Past Eminent Commanders.
Columbian Commandery No. 1, of New-York, Sir Peter Forrester, Eminent Commander, 108 swords.
Palestine Commandery No. 18, of New-York, Sir Henry V. Myers, Eminent Commander. 80 swords.
Hugh De Payens Commandery No. 1, of Jersey City, Sir Cornelius Vreeland, Eminent Commander, 90 swords.
Helena Commandery No. 3, of Burlington, N. J., Sir G. G. Felton, Eminent Commander, 40 swords.
Palestine Commandery No. 4, of Trenton, N. J., Sir Joseph Stokes, Eminent Commander, 47 swords.
De Molay Commandery No. 6, of Washington, N. J., Sir J. E. Fulper, Eminent Commander, 60 swords.
Cyrene Commandery No. 7, of Camden, N. J., Sir R. F. S. Smith, Eminent Commander, 40 swords.
Cœur de Leon Commandery, No. 8, of New-Brunswick, N. J., Sir J. B. Holland, Eminent Commander, 50 swords.
St. John's Commandery, No. 9, of Elizabeth, N. J., Sir E. L. Tillou, Eminent Commander, 50 swords.
Ivanhoe Commandery No. 11, of Bordentown, N. J., Sir Edward Cliff, Acting Eminent Commander, 30 swords.
Visiting Sir Knights not Accompanying Commanderies.
Melita Commandery, U. D., of Paterson, N. J., Sir Joseph W. Congdon, Eminent Commander, 40 swords.

After the line was formed it was reviewed by the Grand officers, and the procession then moved along the following route: Washington-street to Broad, down Broad to Park-place, to Broad-street, to Clinton-place, to High-street, to Washington-avenue, to Broad-street, to the point of starting. All the Sir Knights were in full uniform; each commandery was accompanied by a band of music, and carried elegant banners. The appearance was simply superb, and the performance of the evolutions peculiar to the Templar drill while on the march drew frequent applause from the great crowds of spectators who lined the sidewalks along the route. Newark put on her holiday attire to do honor to the occasion. Flags were flying in all directions, and the business houses on Broad-street, and the private residences on High-street and the other thoroughfares through which the procession passed, were decorated with flags and bunting.

After the parade the visitors were regaled with a banquet at Apollo Hall. After justice had been done to the good things with which the tables were loaded, Sir William E. Pine, Generalissimo of Damascus Commandery and Chairman of the Reception Committee, announced the toasts of the evening as follows:

1. The Grand Commandery of the State of New-Jersey; responded to by T. H. Redway, Deputy Grand Commander.
2. Grand Encampment of the United States; responded to by R. E., John W. Simons, of New-York.
3. Sister Jurisdictions; responded to by E. Ellwood E. Thorne, of Palestine Commandery, of New-York.
4. The Grand Chapter of New-Jersey; responded to by M. E. Thomas J. Corson, P. G. H. P. of New-Jersey.
5. The Grand Lodge of New-Jersey; responded to by M. W. Daniel B. Bruen, P. G. Master of New-Jersey.
6. Woman; responded to by Rev. Lansing Burrows, Grand Prelate.
7. The Press; responded to by Dr. Hunt, of the Newark *Daily Advertiser*.

The proceedings were brought to a close by an address on Templar Masonry by Rev. Dr. Forrester. The guests and their hosts then repaired to Institute Hall, where a reception and promenade concert closed the festivities. The hall was beautifully decorated with bunting and exotic plants, and was thronged to its utmost capacity by the elite of Newark society. Columbian and Palestine Commanderies, of this City, the special guests of Damascus Commandery, marched into the hall and formed a hollow square on the floor of the building, and received the members of the Grand Commandery and of Damascus Commandery as they entered. Several striking evolutions were performed, during which the orchestra played a beautiful march composed for the occasion. This was followed by the welcoming address by Eminent Sir J. E. Forrester, which was briefly responded to by the Grand Commander. A choice selection of operatic and popular airs was then interpreted by Dodworth's military band and orchestra, under the leadership of Harvey B. Dodworth, and brought the festivities of the day to a pleasant conclusion.

ONE OF BOSS M'LAUGHLIN'S PETS.

Thomas Martin, keeper of the new Court-house, Brooklyn, a Democratic politician of the lower type, better known among his associates as "Pop" Martin, returning from Prospect Park last evening, drove at a furious rate along Schermerhorn-street. Officer Bayard, of the Mounted Squad, remonstrated with Martin about his fast driving. The latter, indignant that a mere policeman should interfere with him, urged his horse to a faster pace. Officer Bayard galloping alongside seized Martin's horse by the head. This infuriated Martin, and he struck Officer Bayard's horse several times violently on the head and abused its rider, using the foulest language. A crowd had by this time assembled, and one of the blows intended for Bayard's horse fell on the shoulder of a man named Thomas Hart. Bayard took Martin, who was slightly under the influence of liquor, to the station-house, where he preferred a charge against him of furious driving. Martin was very abusive and expressed great indignation that Sergt. Easton, who had charge of the desk, should entertain the charge. The secret of Martin's defiance of the Police lies in the fact that he is a special pet of Boss McLaughlin. Sergt. Easton sent the prisoner to a cell, but his friends, after the lapse of about an hour, induced Justice Walsh to open court and allow Martin to go on his own recognizance. He will appear for examination at 9 o'clock this morning.

A BOND ROBBERY IN WALL-STREET.

In was reported yesterday on Wall-street that the banking firm of Adrian Iselin & Co., corner of Wall and William-streets, over the Bank of the State of New-York, had been robbed of $5,000 in United States bonds. The firm reluctantly acknowledged the truth of the story, but refused to furnish any other particulars than that the bonds, done up in a package, were counted and deposited in the safe on Saturday night, and were missing on the safe yesterday morning. They have placed the case in the hands of Detective Sampson, and say that any publication of their suspicions or plans at this time would defeat the ends of justice.

A POLICEMAN BEATEN BY A WOMAN.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Officer John Finnerty, of the Eighth Precinct, while walking his beat, saw the notorious black woman, "Big Lis," accosting a stranger on the corner of Thompson and Broome streets. He attempted to arrest her, but she took his club from him, tore his coat from his back, battered his face, and was about to pound his head against a cart-wheel, when Finnerty succeeded by cries in inducing a German, who was passing, to come to his assistance. The German gallantly responded, but no sooner had he laid hands on the woman than she threw him bodily over the cart. After this amazing display of prowess, the Amazon called aloud for assistance, and several colored men came to her aid. They chased the German away and beat the officer from the field with his own club. Finnerty then went to the station-house for help. Six policemen responded, and Finnerty for the second time found a crowd of colored folks, male and female, in a room in a house on Thompson-street, just below the place known as "Little Africa," and near Broome-street. They were boisterously celebrating "Big Lis's" defeat of the policeman. The officers went in, locked the door, pulled out their clubs, beat the members of the assemblage indiscriminately until they thought they had sufficiently avenged Finnerty's defeat, and then left without making any arrests.

FRANK LESLIE'S FAILURE.

THE CREDITORS TO MEET TO-MORROW—FRIENDLY FEELING ON ALL SIDES—PROBABILITY THAT THE BUSINESS WILL BE CONTINUED.

A meeting of the creditors of Frank Leslie will, it is expected, be held to-morrow, and a full statement of affairs will be presented to them. This statement was in course of preparation yesterday, but Mr. England declined to give any information as to what it would contain. A dispatch was sent to Mr. Leslie, who will arrive here this morning, to meet the creditors to-morrow. The business will be conducted the same as usual by the Assignee, except perhaps that some of the unpaying publications may be discontinued. Mr. Harry Leslie stated yesterday that the creditors were disposed to be lenient, and that the house had received telegrams from various parts of the country expressing sympathy, and asking if the senders could be of service in any way. While unfortunate real estate speculations had been largely the cause of the failure, no part of the indebtedness, he said, was on account of them, as none of the real estate or property of any kind was mortgaged. The entire trouble lay in the failure on Friday to meet certain notes, and their consequent protest. Although Mr. Leslie was crippled by outside investments, he could have met his obligations but for the failure of others to meet theirs. Messrs. Rice, Kendall & Co., paper-dealers, of Boston, are, it is thought, the largest creditors. Their claim is about $30,000. Among the paper-dealers in this City who are involved are W. J. Bryan, $4,000; Wilkinson Brothers, $4,200; Perkins & Goodwin about $10,000, and W. H. Parsons & Co., the amount of whose claim could not be learned. The great bulk of the indebtedness is represented by promissory notes. There are in all about 52 creditors. Mr. Leslie states positively that none of them are preferred. Mr. England is confident that a satisfactory settlement can be made, and that the business will be resumed by Mr. Leslie and successfully conducted. It was stated in Sunday's TIMES that Mr. Leslie was the publisher of *Idle Hours*. This is a mistake. *Idle Hours* is published by Mr. W. T. Richardson, of No. 397 Broadway, and *The Idle Hour* by Mr. Leslie.

OTHER BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The creditors of the Gold Heater Company, of No. 47 Cliff-street, met yesterday at the office of Register Dayton, and elected Thomas Angell Assignee in bankruptcy. The company failed over a year ago, owing $35,000, the largest creditors being D. D. Badger, $6,600; Robinson Brothers, $3,634; Phelps, Dodge & Co., $2,600, W. E. Wood, $2,000.

A. Soleilac & Sons, silk manufacturers, of No. 94 Grand-street, and at Paterson, N. J., have made an assignment to Mr. R. M. Oberteuffer, of the firm of C. Meeker, Legg & Co. Their liabilities will not exceed $100,000; the value of the assets is unknown at present, and they consist of stock, silk in process of manufacture, and machinery. They employed 360 hands at their factory in Paterson and ran 125 looms. The present firm organized in 1872, with a capital reported at $75,000. All their indebtedness is due to importers of raw silk in this City, and the creditors will not exceed 15. No efforts have been made for a compromise, and a statement is being prepared for the creditors, who express great sympathy for the suspended firm.

WESTCHESTER BURGLARIES.

THE WORK OF MASKED RUFFIANS—RECENT EXPLOITS OF MEMBERS OF THE DOBB'S FERRY GANG—TWO MEN ARRESTED.

The Dobb's Ferry masked ruffians still continue to commit burglaries. On Sunday evening a masked man, who is supposed to be a member of the gang which broke into Col. Hamilton's residence last week, entered the saloon of Owen Hanlon, in the village. Mr. Hanlon retired at 10 o'clock to his bedroom on the ground floor, directly off the saloon, but arose at 2 o'clock in the morning, and, after examining the fastenings of the doors, again went to bed. About 3 o'clock Mrs. Hanlon awakened her husband, and they saw a tall man, masked, and holding in his hand a dark-lantern, standing at the foot of their bed. Mr. Hanlon jumped out of bed, and grasping a revolver which he kept on a table near by, fired at the intruder, who immediately rushed into the saloon, opened a trap-door leading to the cellar, and made his escape. Mr. Hanlon followed, and fired several shots without effect. Yesterday Constable Alfred Lawrence, of Tarrytown, arrested two young men in Dobb's Ferry on suspicion of their having been connected with the robbery of Col. Hamilton's house. They are each about 19 years of age, and have hitherto borne a bad character. Their names are Charles McLean and James Burke. They were taken before Mr. Charles Storm, a Justice of the Peace, and by him committed to the County Jail at White Plains without bail. He will give them an examination to-morrow.

Moses Odell lives near Irvington, and on Sunday afternoon, when his son-in-law went into his barn, he discovered a masked man secreted in the hay-loft. The man immediately jumped through a window to the ground. In the meantime Mr. Odell appeared on the scene and fired two or three shots at the fleeing burglar, who as he ran, from time to time returned the fire. He finally escaped. He is also supposed to be a member of the Dobb's Ferry gang.

About 2 o'clock on Sunday morning B. D. Peterson, the proprietor of a lager-beer saloon at Hastings, while entering his residence at a short distance from his place of business, was met by a man who was leaving the premises, and who without any warning fired at him. The ball entered Mr. Peterson's forehead, just above the right eye, causing a serious wound. Mr. Peterson's assailant escaped.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of the 10th inst. says: "The situation in the coal regions has undergone no change during the past week. The Schuylkill region is still the chief source of the coal supply, the miners there being fully at work, with everything reported as progressing peacefully and satisfactorily. The Reading Railroad continues to move an enormous tonnage to tide-water, its shipments, with those of the Schuylkill Canal, during the week ending on the 1st inst. having been three-fourths of the entire anthracite supply of the week. For the week ending Saturday, Sept. 8, the shipments were fully as large, the tonnage of the Reading Railroad being about 193,000 tons, and that of the Schuylkill Canal 23,000 tons. The Reading Coal and Iron Company mined 99,000 tons during last week, and there were sent to Port Richmond 82,000 tons, while 77,000 tons were shipped from Port Richmond to various points reached by water navigation. The total stock on hand at Port Richmond belonging to the Reading Coal and Iron Company and all others is 55,000 tons. The stocks of coal at all points are generally reported light. The prices free on board at Port Richmond are: Lamp and steam-boat, $3 per ton; broken and egg, $3 25; stove, $3 50; chestnut,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 8112. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

MAINE'S REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

GOV. CONNOR'S MAJORITY SIX THOUSAND—THE SENATE REPUBLICAN BY TWENTY-EIGHT TO THREE—COMPLEXION OF THE HOUSE—THE VOTE ON THE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION—ONLY TWO COUNTIES IN THE STATE DEMOCRATIC.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 11.—The official returns of the State election, which are coming in slowly, indicate that the figures already given will not be changed. Connor's majority over all candidates will not fall far below 6,000. Complete returns from Cumberland County give Connor 116 plurality, and elect the whole Republican ticket except Higgins, for Senator, and Cram, for County Commissioner. There is, however, an illegality in the election warrant in Raymond, which may throw out the vote of that town and thereby increase Connor's plurality to 190 and elect Cram.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 11.—The Senate stands 28 Republicans, and 3 Democrats; the House, 97 Republicans and 26 Democrats, 2 Greenbackers, one from Livermore and one from Oxford, and 26 not reported.

But few returns have been received in regard to constitutional amendments. So far as heard from, that limiting the elective franchise received 2,587 affirmative votes to 3,097 against it, and that limiting municipal indebtedness received 4,582 affirmative votes to 658 against it. The first amendment is probably defeated, and the latter overwhelming adopted.

Complete returns from every town in York County have been received. Connor's majority is 573. The Republicans elect every county officer by varying majorities.

Complete returns from every town in Lincoln County, except Monhegan Island, give a Democratic majority of 154 on the Gubernatorial vote. Monhegan is usually about evenly balanced.

The Republicans elect three Representatives, the Democrats two, and the Independents one. The Democrats elect their entire county ticket, including a Senator.

Returns from all the towns in Knox County show a majority for Williams of 627, and an average Democratic majority of 640 on the county ticket.

The Republicans of Piscataquis County have elected the county officers and two of the three Representatives.

THE NEW-YORK DEMOCRATS.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION TO BE HELD AT ALBANY, OCT. 3—TAMMANY DEFEATED BY THE HAY-LOFT AND CHEESE-PRESS DEMOCRACY—TEMPER OF THE POLITICIANS OVER THE RESULT.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The Democratic State Central Committee met at the Delevan House to-day at 3 P. M. After paying an appropriate tribute to the memory of the late Joseph Warren, of Buffalo, a member of the committee, a vote was taken on the place of holding the Democratic State Convention, with this result: Albany 21, Syracuse 8, Rochester 2, Brooklyn 1. Albany was declared to be the place for holding the convention. A vote was then taken on the time for holding the convention, and Oct. 3 was named by 21 members, and Sept. 27 by 11 members. The following is the vote in detail: For Albany—Pearsall, Veeder, Fowler, Nolan, Cahill, Murray, Bowe, Childs, Evans, Ladin, Manning, Gleason, Finch, Magone, Buell, Gordon, Barnard, Fairchild, Apgar, Glowacki, and Maxwell—21. For Syracuse—John Kelly, Woltman, Reilly, Donnelly, Allen C. Beach, W. A. Beach, Stowell, and Walker—8. For Rochester—Faulkner and Purcell—2. For Brooklyn—Lewis Beach—1.

The following gentlemen were named as a committee to issue the call for the convention, which is to consist of three delegates from each Assembly district: Messrs. Purcell, Manning, Apgar, Glowacki, and Ladin. The committee then adjourned.

All the noise last night was quieted to-day. No more orderly meeting of a State Committee could be imagined, although last night it sounded like a regular Democratic convention. The naming of Albany has some significance in favor of the old ticket, as all the members of the present ticket may be expected to use their personal influence upon delegates, but in fact several New-York delegates favoring a new ticket voted for the place because it was more convenient than Syracuse, and as to the time, the old ticket men are universally conceded to have suffered a defeat in the naming of Oct. 3, because their desire was for Oct. 10, when Tilden would have returned. Since the adjournment the corridors of the Delaven have been pervaded by groups discussing the political significance of the time and place. Some of them insist that John Kelly has received a blow over the "snoot," as they elegantly describe it, while others think the concession in regard to the time counterbalances the loss upon the place. A few irreverent fellows insist that the personal attractions of the present members of the State ticket will militate against their renomination, and that Albany is better for the new ticket men than the old. Allen C. Beach and his cohorts have by no means lost courage, and are still hopeful and valiant. In fact, they have every reason to be. The outcry among all the delegates against any more Republicans on the ticket is vicious. Charlie Walker insists that the Democracy must win a great victory on the State ticket this year, instead of having only a majority of one, and is going around congratulating such old ticket men as Apgar, who gets $3,500 a year as Bigelow's deputy, and Magone, who has the prosecution of all the canal cases at about $10,000 a year, on the prospect of having real Democrats, who will give them softer places, in office next year. Two cruel rumors were circulated to-day, one that Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer had attacked and whipped Apgar, and that Bigelow had sent a letter to a friend on the committee that when he was re-elected he would dismiss Apgar and put in a friend of this friend. How true they are cannot be ascertained.

The following is the call issued by the State Committee to-day:

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1877.

The Democratic Republican Electors of New-York, and all others who approve the results of three year's of Democratic administration in purifying the public service, elevating the standard of official character, and reducing the burdens of taxation, are requested to elect three delegates from each Assembly District to represent them in a State Convention, to be held at Albany, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, at 12 o'clock, to nominate candidates for State officers to be elected at the ensuing election, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention.

By order of the State Committee,

D. MAGONE, JR., Chairman.

EDGAR K. APGAR, Secretary.

POLITICS IN CONNECTICUT.

CONFERENCE OF REPUBLICANS TO BE HELD AT STONY CREEK ON THE 30TH—THE COMMISSION ON STATE EXPENSES TO BEGIN WORK—RETRENCHMENT NEEDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 11.—A call is out for a meeting of Republicans from all parts of the State, to be held at Stony Creek on the 30th inst. It is to be a social gathering, but, of course, the design is political as well as personal. By the new provision of the Constitution we have no general State election this Fall, and therefore there is to be no convention. The purpose of this meeting is to get together leading gentlemen in every district for conference to supply the needs of a convention. There are some matters of importance under the new Election law which goes into effect this Fall to be considered, and the law with reference to minority representation in the Board of Selectmen, Assessors, and Relief will require some concert of action, since the Democratic State Committee proposes to ignore it on what are professed to be constitutional grounds. Moreover, the next General Assembly, which comes together in January, promises to be one of more than usual interest, and subjects of legislation need canvassing. The meeting, in view of the benefits which may arise from it, both personal and political, will be one of importance, and will no doubt be large.

The last Legislature appointed a special Commission on State Expenses, consisting of ex-Senator Foster, of Norwich; Gen. Hawley and Gov. Jewell, of Hartford; Nathaniel Wheeler, of Bridgeport; H. M. Cleveland, of Brooklyn, and A. N. Baldwin, of New-Milford, and these gentlemen will meet in this city to organize for the work before them, so as to report to the next session. While the main object is to cut down needless expenditures, the Commission will consider plans to systematically support the charitable and penal institutions of the State, and will equalize salaries in all departments so far as may be practicable, taking into account the character of service performed. It has been found that the State exponses have grown rapidly since the war, and that retrenchment is absolutely demanded.

THE REPUBLICANS OF WISCONSIN.

MEETING OF THE STATE CONVENTION—A STRONG TICKET NOMINATED—THE PLATFORM—TREATMENT OF THE SOUTHERN POLICY—A FAIR TRIAL, BUT A CHANGE DEMANDED IF IT FAIL—THE DECLARATIONS ON OTHER QUESTIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 11.—The State Republican Convention, held here to-day, was largely attended. The delegations were full, except from one or two outlying districts, while the candidates and their friends were unusually numerous and clamorous. Among the delegates, however, there was less excitement than has attended any Republican convention in Wisconsin for many years. THE TIMES' reporter conversed with a large number of the delegates during the course of the day. While there is a general disposition—especially in the northern portions of the State, where the labor interests very largely control popular opinion—to indorse President Hayes' Southern policy and civil service orders, there is yet no enthusiasm relating thereto. The feeling is general that Mr. Hayes intends well by his favorite policies, and that time should be allowed for their development before criticism should be passed. The resolutions to-day are a victory of the extreme indorsers of the President, and can hardly be said to fairly represent the true sentiments of a majority of Republicans, who are waiting and wishing to be, if they are not, hopeful.

The feature of the convention was the formal retirement of E. W. Keyes, Chairman of the State Central Committee, the "Boss" of Wisconsin politics. He is Postmaster of this city, and Order No. 1 gave him the choice of the Post Office or the Chairmanship which he has held for eight years. He chose to obey the order, and after calling the Convention to order "stepped down and out," with a long speech, moderately indorsing President Hayes, and announcing his retirement for a time from politics. The party dislike to part with him, for his superior management has very largely contributed to victory during the past eight years. It remains to be seen if, without his aid and a strong cordon of officeholders who have hitherto achieved victory for the party in Wisconsin, the lay members will win this Fall.

Another strong element of danger in this State is the Greenback Party, which, under Sam Cary's vigilant leadership, is assuming very extensive proportions, especially in northern counties. The members here to-day consider the Greenback movement their chief enemy during the coming campaign. If as formidable as said to be, defeat appears certain for both parties. Some old and experienced leaders laugh at the soft-money pictures of strength, and boast of larger majorities in November than ever. It appears quite certain, however, that victory lies wholly between the Greenbackers and the Republicans, and it will be a close race.

The ticket nominated to-day is an unusually strong one, combining the several leading nationalities and extreme shades of political isms. It is as follows:

Governor—WILLIAM E. SMITH, of Milwaukee.
Lieutenant-Governor—J. M. BINGHAM, of Chippewa.
Secretary of State—HANS B. WARNER, of Pierce.
State Treasurer—RICHARD GUENTHER, of Winnebago.
Attorney-General—WILLIAM E. CARTER, of Grant.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—W. C. WHITFORD, of Rock.

Nothing has been left undone to insure success, if possible. The work of the convention has been able, wise, and well planned. The resolutions are sure of uniting all elements of the party. They are as follows:

That we reaffirm the principles which have guided the National Republican Party hitherto; that we declare it to be the steadfast purpose of the Republicans of Wisconsin to co-operate with all good citizens in maintaining in letter and spirit the constitutional amendments framed to secure equal rights and protection to all, in maintaining the plighted faith of the nation, and promoting reforms to secure economy and efficiency in every branch of the Government; that most earnestly desiring the pacification of the Southern section of our union, and its speedy return to material prosperity, we are mindful that this can be gained only by obedience to law, by protection of all in every right, by a careful regard for that class of citizens least able to protect themselves.

In the efforts of the present Administration to restore peace and concord to the South we recognize a magnanimous purpose to remove every semblance of lawlessness and violence. We hope that this magnanimity will be duly appreciated, and the reciprocal pledges made by prominent citizens and officials of the South will be faithfully kept. We shall rejoice if the Southern policy of the President produces the hoped-for results of order and peace; but if these results shall not follow this experiment, we demand that other measures be adopted which shall secure to all citizens, without distinction of race or color, the fullest enjoyment of their constitutional rights.

That the determination of the National Executive to render the civil service more efficient and less obnoxious to criticism meets our approval. The perfection of our system of Government in every detail of administration is one of the most important duties of the hour. All efforts in that direction should be fairly considered, neither hastily approved nor condemned.

That in the purposes and patriotism of President Hayes we declare our unshaken confidence.

That the attention of Congress be called to the necessities of such modification of the Patent laws as shall, while affording adequate recompense to the inventor, at the same time secure the complete protection of the people from undue exactions for the use of patented articles.

That we rejoice that the fluelity of the Republican Party in upholding the national credit has brought our currency so near the point of resumption of specie payment. We hold that the silver dollar should be restored to its former place as money and made a legal tender for the payment of debts, except where otherwise distinctly provided by law, with coinage so regulated as to maintain equality of value and preserve harmonious circulation of gold, silver, and legal notes as money. While we earnestly condemn all violence, outlawry, and mob rule, yet the Republican Party expresses its heartfelt sympathy with the condition of working men who are willing to work, but are unable to find employment, and public attention should be called to the grave importance of the labor question, and the most careful consideration should be given to the same by Federal and State legislation.

That we oppose any further bestowal of public lands upon railroad corporations, and urge the establishment of such governmental regulation of inter-State railroads as their importance as national highways and the interests of the people demand.

That we congratulate the people of Wisconsin that during the many years in which the Republican Party has been in the ascendency no stain has been found upon its record in this State, and, therefore, we confidently point to its whole history, and especially to the wise and economical administration of Gov. Harrison Ludington, as the best evidence and guarantee of its intentions and purposes for the future.

The convention adjourned to-night, after a busy but not excited session, and the members go home ready to enter upon a victorious campaign.

William E. Smith was born in Scotland in 1824, and is consequently in the fifty-third year of his age. He was brought to this country by his parents when a mere child, and was educated in the common schools. He came to Wisconsin in 1849, settled at Fox Lake as one of its first merchants, has been a bank President, is a devout and consistent member of the Baptist Church, and always has been an active and public-spirited citizen. In political life he was first a member of the Assembly in 1851, a member of the State Senate in 1858 and 1859, and again in 1864 and 1865. He was chosen State Treasurer in 1866, and served two terms—until 1869. He was again elected to the Assembly in 1871, and was chosen Speaker of that body over some very popular and able competitors. For 12 years he has been a member of the Board of Normal School Regents, always giving our system of public instruction an energetic support, and is now a member of the Board of State Prison Commissioners. He removed to Milwaukee in 1872, and became the head of the wholesale firm of Smith, Roundy & Co., and is recognized as a leading and prosperous merchant.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

MEETING OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE—NO QUORUM PRESENT, BUT BUSINESS TRANSACTED ALL THE SAME—A QUARRELSOME SESSION — $4,000 RAISED BY ASSESSMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 11.—This was the day set for the first meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee. When the members, who responded to the call of Chairman McClelland, met it was found, upon counting faces, that only 17 of the 50 comprising the committee could be mustered. This was less than a quorum, without which no business could be properly transacted. To obviate this difficulty a proposition was made to admit a sufficient number of substitutes from the departments on the hill to make up a quorum. This proposition immediately led to a squabble, in the midst of which most of those who had entered the meeting as "subs" left in disgust. Having begun proceedings with a fight, the committee kept it up through the whole conference, much to the annoyance of the amiable and worthy Chairman, whose soul revolts at the thought of a wrangle in the party. Notwithstanding the lack of a quorum the occasion was not to be lost, so the fragmentary committee proceeded to business just the same as if each member were present in *propria persona*. William V. McGrath, of Philadelphia, was elected Treasurer. This was a sop for the Roman Catholics, who have not recovered from their chagrin at the defeat of Mr. Barr. Assessments were levied on the three candidates, and the sum of $4,000 raised with which to open the campaign. With the prospect of such a sum to handle the temper of the committee was somewhat improved, and proceedings were conducted thereafter with more regard for the amenities of social life. Notwithstanding, however, the selection of Mr. McGrath as disbursing officer of the committee, the Roman Catholics complain that a spirit of antagonism to them was plainly manifested in the deliberations. Philadelphia was selected as the head-quarters of the committee. Only the most necessary business was transacted, the members considering it best to await a full meeting for the appointment of the usual sub-committees. No definite plan of campaign was formed, but the opinion seemed general among the members that a quiet campaign is the wisest course. There was a noticeable lack of confidence or enthusiasm in the bearing and language of these present at the meeting. The greenback and labor movements exercise an influence on them of which they cannot get rid. If one were to judge from the long faces and spiritless demeanor of the representatives of the Democratic Party present at this meeting, the prospects for success in November are exceedingly dim. Noyes and Mr. Schell were present at the meeting of the committee, but their presence did not lend spirit to their supporters, as they seemed to be in sore need of encouragement themselves.

THE PROHIBITION PARTY.

THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE CONVENTION TO BE HELD TO-DAY—DIVERSITY OF OPINION AMONG THE DELEGATES—ANYTHING TO BEAT RICE IF NOMINATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 11.—The Prohibitory State Convention will be held here to-morrow. The State Committee, a cumbrous body, are here to-night, with about one-tenth of the 700 delegates chosen, which, by the way, include many women, and it is, of course, impossible to predict to-morrow's action, especially as there is a remarkable diversity of opinion and several candidates for a nomination. On only one point does there appear to be a unanimity of sentiment, and that is that whatever is done must be done with a view to beat Rice, if he should be the candidate of the Republicans. John I. Baker, the candidate of last year, and who, with three or four other nominations, polled about 12,000 votes, is here with a strong backing, but somehow he doesn't seem to be a favorite. Neither does Wendell Phillips, who has the great distinction of being the candidate of the Greenbackers. A strong party favor the nomination of ex-Gov. Talbot, who will have some following in the Republican Convention, and another faction favor Mayor Stott, of Lowell, who has gained some notoriety by his temperance administration in that city, and his declaration that, if he could be given the control of things, he would "close every grog-shop in Boston within 24 hours." A rally was held to-night, at which speeches were made by Judge Pitman, one of the earliest advocates of a straight out prohibitory party, Rev. D. C. Eddy, of Hyde Park, who will preside to-morrow, and others.

H. T. Cheever offered resolutions declaring that the rum traffic should be outlawed and suppressed, and that the Prohibitory Party in this State is only the beginning of a great national and eclectic party having the same ends in view. Judge Pitman made a speech, in which he said that the Republican Party has now no principles. Republicanism lived, but not in the party; it neither protects the negro nor gives civil service reform. Men have been murdered in Mississippi, South Carolina, and Louisiana whose only crime was that they were Republicans and brave enough to express their opinions, and yet Rutherford B. Hayes goes up and down with his Cabinet like a barley's max-worth with a traitor on one side and a loyalist on the other. If the Prohibitionists shall vote "No confidence in the Administration" it would be a good work. Rev. George H. Vibbert made one of his familiar appeals for prohibition, and was warmly applauded, and was followed by Henry B. Cushing, of Boston. Judge Pitman, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, will preside at the convention to-morrow. The platform will, perhaps, have a fling at Mr. Hayes' policy.

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATS.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 11.—Of 90 delegates to the Democratic State Convention elected to-night, all but five or six are for Gaston.

THE GREENBACK STATE CONVENTION

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 11.—S. G. Rice and William Doyle, of this city, were to-day elected delegates to the Greenback State Convention.

ABUSES IN CUSTOM-HOUSES.

THE PHILADELPHIA COMMISSION.

THEIR REPORT TO THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT—GENERAL CONDUCT OF BUSINESS AND PRESENT CONDITION OF THE SERVICE—OFFICERS WHO ARE ENGAGED IN OTHER PURSUITS—THE PERQUISITES OF CONGRESSMEN—LETTER FROM SECRETARY SHERMAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The commission appointed to investigate the Philadelphia Custom-house, in their report to Secretary Sherman, speaking of the system of sampling merchandise and the disposition made of samples in the Appraiser's Department, say: "The samplers were permitted to take out the molasses so collected from time to time and sell it for their own account. The sugar was distributed in packages to those employes who desired it, and bottles of ordinary wines and liquors were given out in the same way. That this should lead in course of time to the samplers taking more for examination than was requisite was to be expected, and the evidence tends to show that in the matter of molasses more particularly this was the case. The impropriety and evil tendency of the practice is so manifest that we cannot but regard it as indicative of lax administration, and we cannot accept as sufficient the plea of the Appraiser that he was not informed of the existence of the alleged abuses. As head of the department it was his duty to know what was going on, and to diligently seek, rather than to wait for, information as to the acts of his subordinates. The samples of wines and liquors not distributed as above stated were, it seems, consumed on the premises. The sample-room was more or less a place of resort for refreshment by officials and their friends, including, as is said, Special Agents and others from Washington. There were various statements as to the extent to which this was carried, but, as we recognize no degrees in such an abuse, we are glad to report that it was altogether stopped by the Collector's action, and we have heard of no cause for complaint in that respect since. Carelessness of employes in connection with the custody and use of this room, we are told, once resulted in a fire within it, and that an investigating commission reported it as having arisen from another than the real cause."

As to whether any goods liable to duty have been permitted to be landed without proper permit and payment of duties the Commission say: "We find that at various times the above mentioned offense has been committed under the following circumstances: Deputy Surveyor Charles Redheffer, while superintending the discharge of steam-ships from foreign ports, has authorized cases of wines and spirituous and fermented liquors to be landed without permit and payment of duty. Deputy Surveyor Hiram P. Goodrich had done likewise. The articles so landed were sometimes for the benefit of some officer or agent of the steam-ship company, and sometimes for the benefit of the said and other revenue officers and their friends, being usually obtained as gifts or gratuities from the officers or agents of the companies. The said Deputies, together with the Surveyor, E. O. Goodrich, have each received some of the articles so landed, knowing, or having reason to know, that the same had been landed without permit and payment of duty. The Naval Officer has received articles so landed on one or two occasions, but states that he did not know from whom they came, nor of their unlawful importation. It appears that these matters were investigated in January, 1876, by Special Agents, and a report made thereon at the time to the department, accompanied by numerous affidavits of inspectors and others, implicating the said officers of the Surveyor's Department, but no action was taken thereon, so far as we are informed. We examined the Surveyor and his two Deputies as to the matters charged in the affidavits, and, although they each denied that these violations of law had been as frequent as represented therein, each one admitted his knowledge thereof to a greater or less extent, and his participation in some instances therein by passing or receiving the goods, or both."

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Messrs. Charles Platt, Henry D. Welsh, and Thomas Simons, the Commission appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to examine the conduct of business at the Philadelphia Custom-house, say the general object of the inquiry was declared to be "to ascertain what abuses, if any, exist in the transaction of Custom-house business at Philadelphia, and to secure such suggestions as will promote economy and efficiency in the service." With regard to the Collectors' Department the commission specially examined each one of the clerical force as to the nature and extent of his duties, and had opportunities of observing the general conduct of business and the working tone of the force. The conclusion that it can be somewhat reduced without injury to the service is largely based on the conviction that more perfect organization can and should be obtained, although the aid of legislation is perhaps necessary to fully accomplish this result. The suspension of the Assistant Collector at Camden is recommended on the ground that the duties of his office are not sufficient to justify its continuance.

One of the nine points of inquiry made by the committee in their investigation was: "Whether any of the officers now employed have been or are engaged in any other business, and whether they reside at points so remote from Philadelphia as to cause them to be absent from their official business to the injury of the service, or whether from any other cause they have failed to give the time and attention to their business which the law and the regulations demand?" They found that certain of the officers have been and are engaged at some other business, as follows: John A. Riesland, Naval Officer, has been since his appointment, (May 1, 1871,) editor and proprietor of weekly and daily newspapers, published at Lancaster, Penn., under the title successively of the Lancaster *Examiner and Herald* and the Lancaster *Examiner and Express*. E. O. Goodrich, Surveyor, has been since his appointment (April 3, 1869,) and is proprietor of the Bradford *Reporter*, a weekly newspaper published at Towanda, Bradford County, Penn., but states that, though his name has appeared in issues of the paper as editor, he has not since his appointment performed editorial duty, and has had no interest in it except as lessor. E. B. Moore, Local Appraiser, has been since his appointment, (Feb. 1, 1870,) and is proprietor and editor of the *American Republican*, formerly a weekly, but now a semi-weekly newspaper, published at West Chester, Chester County, Penn. William J. Pollock, General Appraiser, has been since his appointment and is engaged in the clothing business, both in the Cities of Philadelphia and New-York. George C. M. Eicholtz, Examiner, has been, since his appointment, proprietor of a drug store at Downington, Penn. Mr. Eicholtz states that he does not carry on the business himself, and that he is trying to dispose of the store. John B. Boovier, Captain of the night watch, carries on the business of a butcher in Philadelphia. Daniel B. Beitler, daily inspector, keeps a hotel in Philadelphia. It was charged that some others of the inspector force were in private business, but this was denied by them.

Upon their inquiry as to how appointments have been made, and whether on political influence, without due regard to efficiency, they answer: The heads of departments have in some cases appointed persons of their own selection, but more commonly their nominees have been selected by others, and most frequently by members of Congress and other prominent politicians of the dominant party. It seems to have been customary for members of Congress particularly to claim the nomination in such cases, as a sort of official privilege or perquisite, and we think there can be no doubt that practically they do control and make a majority of the appointments, though the forms of law are, of course, observed. The heads of departments certainly seem to so understand it, as a sort of record is kept in which certain appointments are set off to the account of certain persons. The present Collector, who has been in office about a year, and who has within that time made a number of appointments, states that they have been chiefly of his own selection, but that in some cases the claims of politicians have been regarded. He insists, however, that due regard to efficiency has always been preserved. The other heads also claim this in their own cases. The commission is not satisfied, however, that any suitable examination into the character and qualifications of political selections has been made before appointment, but believes that they have in general been taken to be as stated by the claimants, and that the facts are thus left to be developed by experience after the appointment, in consequence of which changes have sometimes to be made.

The committee state that in all the charges brought to their attention, no officer at this port was accused of receiving a bribe, and no evidence of such an offense was received from any witness. With respect to the receipt of gratuities, the affidavits and testimony relating to the transactions of the Surveyor and others of his force prior to January, 1876, have been already mentioned. The practice appears to have been effectually broken up by the investigation at that time, but great care should be taken that it be not revived, as the temptation to and opportunities for the commission of the offense are greater perhaps in this department than elsewhere. So far as the evidence shows, there has been no practice of this kind in other departments, and nothing that can be fairly called an instance of its occurrence. If the heads of departments are known to be determined to extinguish it, the moral effects with their subordinates will be of the utmost value, but they must, of course, be free from even the appearance of evil themselves. In connection, it is proper to say that, while we have freely criticised, as has been seen, every abuse or tendency thereto, the existence of which we believed to be indicated by the evidence, and also whatever seemed to us objectionable in the character or conduct of individuals, and have indicated the general and particular directions in which we think improvement is needed and should be made, we take pleasure in reporting our conviction that on the whole the condition of the service at the present time is reasonably satisfactory; that it is conducted to the general approbation of the business community; that corruption is apparently unknown, and that the irregularities which have prevailed have sprung from loose construction of the law and erroneous views of duty; that the force, as to character and capacity, is of a very fair average; that the work, with such exceptions as have been noted, is efficiently done; that the service in all branches has been greatly improved within the past year, and that the tendency and tone of its conduct at present is generally healthful and in the right direction. The committee intend to make a supplemental report.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day addressed a letter to the members of the commission in which he says:

Permit me to return the hearty thanks of the department for the manifest fullness and thoroughness of the examination you have made, and for the great labor you have bestowed on the performance of a duty that was irksome at best. Your general suggestions meet my approval, and it will be my effort, after a full and detailed examination of your specific recommendations, to carry into effect as rapidly as possible the great body of those that fall within the power of this department. Where the law needs modifying it will be my duty to submit the proposed changes to Congress. I have no doubt the publication of your report, which is ordered, will itself tend greatly to remedy the minor abuses pointed out; but their complete correction must depend largely upon the industry, attention, and fidelity of the leading officers, who will see in your report the nature and danger of the abuses that have occurred in the Philadelphia Custom-house, and I assure you it will be the effort of the department to hold them strictly to this duty. I will await with interest your supplemental report. Very respectfully,

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 11.—At a meeting of the Treasury Commission to examine Custom-house affairs last evening, T. W. Noyes, an experienced Treasury agent, testified concerning the opium-smuggling cases in 1875 in which Government employes were apparently concerned. He testified that packages from which the opium was removed were deposited in a warehouse the key of which was kept by an employe of the Custom-house. Noyes also spoke of a case of fraudulent damage to a large amount allowed on an invoice of glass. Shortly after reporting these cases he and an employe who assisted him in working them up were dismissed. Charles A. Moville, Captain of the night watch, testified that the force under him was not large enough to watch vessels entering the port. Smuggling was mostly done by Chinamen, who are experts at the business. He said there was a ring in the city engaged in smuggling, but thought there was none at present. Lieut. L. D. Smith, of the revenue service, stated that this port was well suited to carry on smuggling, as vessels were not boarded in the night.

THE PRESIDENT'S OHIO TRIP.

FROM FREMONT TO DAYTON—ENTHUSIASM OF THE PEOPLE AT THE STATIONS.

DAYTON, Ohio, Sept. 10.—The Presidential party, consisting of the President and Mrs. Hayes, a son and daughter, Gen. Carroll, Gen. Buckland, and other friends, left Fremont in a special coach this morning at 11:15. The train stopped only at the most important stations, at every one of which hundreds of people had gathered to see the President and endeavored to shake him by the hand. At Carey the party was joined by Hon. Charles Foster. At Springfield a vast number of people had assembled at the depot to whom the President said a few words, simply referring to his speech of last January, and stating that he was endeavoring in all faithfulness to carry out the policy it foreshadowed. As the train moved off, cheer after cheer was given by the assembled multitude. When the train entered Dayton cannons were fired and a constant cheering was kept up by the thousands who had gathered around the depot and in the squares along the route to the residence of Mr. R. C. Anderson, where it was known the President and his family would stop. A band of music and several military companies were in attendance, and preceded the carriages to Mr. Anderson's house.

At 9 o'clock a procession formed at the Beckel House, and, headed by a band of music, proceeded to the residence of Mr. Anderson, where several thousand people had assembled. Loud calls were made for the President, who appeared and spoke as follows:

MY GOOD FRIENDS OF DAYTON: When I last had the pleasure of speaking from this door, I remember there was a good deal of anxiety felt throughout the country in regard to the Presidential election, not so much as to the result of the election as to the manner in which the vote should be ascertained. While I cannot undertake to remember what it occurred to me to say then, I do remember that you seemed to agree with me that lawful and peaceable methods were alone proper to be pursued in ascertaining that result. The general wish of the American people—the sober second thought—is in favor of determining every question that may arise between States, between State Governments and the National Government, and between the people of different races, in a lawful and peaceable manner, and, accordingly, when there devolved upon me the chief magistracy of the United States it occurred to me that the American people would be glad to have such methods applied to the relation then existing between the States and between the whites and blacks as would, if possible, settle those differences peaceably and bring back the Republic to the condition in which it was 100 years ago, when the fathers were one on all questions. If this meets the approbation of my friends at Dayton, then I am very sure that what has been done has been done with proper motives and in a spirit which you will approve. The particular way men may differ about, but the end I feel confident men cannot differ about. [Cheers.] We want our nation to be a nation of love and peace, in which all will obey the Constitution as it is, with all its amendments securing to all men equal rights; not because we have the power to enforce it, but because it is the will of the people that it shall be so. This is the spirit in which I desire the Government shall be administered. I have spoken longer than I intended, longer than perhaps desired. In any event, I am very grateful for this welcome to your beautiful city. I bid you good night.

Gen. B. F. Butler, J. D. Cox, and Chief-Justice Waite are here, and will participate in the exercises to-morrow.

FLIGHT OF A BANK PRESIDENT.

ESCAPE OF D. D. SPENCER TO CANADA—HIS DEPARTURE THENCE FOR ENGLAND—HIS ARREST EXPECTED ON HIS ARRIVAL BY LONDON DETECTIVES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 11.—The latest information regarding the whereabouts of D. D. Spencer, the absconding President of the State Savings Bank, which recently closed its doors in this city, showed that he left Chicago on the afternoon of Aug. 26, and he left the Great Western train at Hamilton, Ontario. Since the receipt of this intelligence it has been pretty generally believed that Spencer was hidden somewhere in Canada, and would remain in his place of present safety until he could be assured that he would not be extradited were he to show himself and make his whereabouts known to those here who have been solicitous to apprehend him ever since he made his flight. A party who was sent out to trace Spencer's steps sends back word from Canada that he has ascertained that the fugitive bank-breaker sailed from Quebec on the steamer Circassian. He traced him from Hamilton to Toronto, where the baggage-master of the Grand Trunk Railroad identified a picture of Spencer shown him as the likeness of a man who was there on the 27th, accompanied by a lady and child. He remembered him particularly by a foolish little eccentricity. The traveler was found by the baggage man at the depot endeavoring to pick and scrape off the hotel, express, and railway cards that had been pasted on the trunks. The baggage-master helped him with water and a sponge, which greatly pleased the stranger. At Toronto Spencer's baggage was checked to a point across the ferry at Quebec, as the traveler said he was going to take one of the Allan Line steamers. The ticket seller in Toronto also recognized Spencer's picture, and remembered selling him tickets for himself, wife, and child to Quebec. The celerity with which the traveler computed the difference between American and Canadian money led the ticket seller at the time to believe that he was or had been a broker. A clerk in the Allan Line Agency also remembered Spencer's visit there and his inquiring about a plan of the steamer Circassian, and promising to call again which he did not do. The party traveled from Toronto to Montreal in a Pullman car. They left on the evening of the day of their arriving there, and went on to Quebec. At Quebec they stopped at the St. Louis Hotel, registering as John Williams, wife, and child, Illinois. Spencer intended sailing on the Manitoba which left Quebec for Glasgow on Thursday, but could not get a state-room. The steamer Mississippi was also full, so he was compelled to wait until Saturday, Sept. 1, and take passage on the Circassian. This steamer carried out 21 cabin and 130 steerage passengers. As soon as it was ascertained that Spencer had sailed on this steamer, a dispatch was sent to Superintendent Williamson, Scotland Yard, England, by Chief of Police Hickey, of Chicago, directing the former to arrest Spencer on a charge of forgery and embezzlement. This is the story as told by the man who tracked Spencer to Quebec. As the Circassian has now arrived at her destination the result will probably be soon known.

THE CHARTER OAK AND MR. FURBER.

THE CONTRACT MADE WITH FURBER AT THE LAST CHANGE — SECURING $800,000 WITHOUT PAYING A DOLLAR TO THE COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 11.—The Special Insurance Commission has obtained possession of a copy of the so-called Jewell-Furber contract, under which the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company last changed hands, but as yet it has not been furnished for publication, and members of the commission are in doubt as to their duty in the premises. Meanwhile, the call for it among policy-holders continues, and it is possible that the demand for it will be so strong as to compel its delivery to the press. It will be found to contain in substance what was originally reported to THE TIMES in these dispatches. Mr. Furber obtained a good deal more than the value of his stock based on his purchasing price, though the direct payment on account of stock was only $10,000. He was released on Matthews' notes for $75,000, and got in cash, or its equivalent, at least $75,000 more, and there were other considerations making a large sum, which was taken out of the assets of the company, and had been counted and allowed as good assets. The importance of disclosing all the facts of this transaction is particularly apparent in connection with evidence, said to be unquestioned, that Furber never put a dollar into the company, though he drew out over $800,000. The contract supplies a link which will make a complete history of Charter Oak affairs during the past two years. Mr. Furber, with Matthews, of Boston, Brother of Edward Matthews, of New-York, was in town to-day in consultation with the new management of the company, and had with him a prominent insurance attorney of New-York.

CONDITION OF SENATOR MORTON.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 11—The *Commercial's* Richmond, Ind., special says there have been the wildest and generally unfounded street rumors to-day, of Senator Morton's dangerous condition. His family and physicians report the Senator very restless and quite weak, claiming that his digestive organs have not sufficiently recuperated or his appetite returned, consequently very slight unfavorable symptoms, or even the present bad weather, affects him. He has had some severe pains in his side, especially when coughing. One of the Senator's sons expected to return to college to-night, but his departure has been temporarily postponed, not from any apprehension which his family feel of the Senator's condition being dangerous, but in his present restless and nervous condition it was thought best that his son remain. There are no nurses required except the usual professionals and the family, excepting occasionally when friends relieve them for a night's rest. Considerable excitement was created upon the arrival of the Indianapolis train to-night when Dr. Wood arrived. His coming was, however, more a friendly than a professional visit. Dr. Thompson reports that the Senator's rest last night was unusually good, and his present condition fully as good as could be anticipated.

YELLOW FEVER IN FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept 11.—A special to the *Sun and Press* says that there was one death last night at Fernandina, and that three new cases have occurred to-day. Nurses and a doctor are on the way from Savannah. The situation is reported unchanged and the weather unfavorable.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 11.—The Mayor of Fernandina, Fla., has telegraphed to the Mayor of this city for medical aid and nurses on account of the prevalence of yellow fever there, and Dr. McFarland leaves here to-morrow for that city. A dispatch from the Mayor of Brunswick, Ga., to the *Morning News*, emphatically denies the truth of the report of yellow fever being there, and says there is no sickness of any kind in that place.

A MANAGER'S DIFFICULTIES.

THE FIFTH-AV. THEATRE TO CLOSE.

MR. AUGUSTIN DALY GIVES UP HIS LEASE—THE THEATRE PROPERTY TO BE SURRENDERED TO THE GILSEY ESTATE IN SATISFACTION FOR RENT DUE—A NEW TENANT REPORTED TO BE READY FOR TH

SPORTS ON LAND AND WATER

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD.

THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES STAKE WON BY STAR DUROC—MR. WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT'S FAST TEAM.

A select party of gentlemen interested in the breeding of trotters assembled at Fleetwood Park yesterday afternoon to witness the competition for the *Spirit of the Times* Stake for 3-year olds. The stake closed on March 1, 1876, with 22 nominations, but only three of them made their final payments. These were Palmer & Morgan's br. c. Star Duroc, by Messenger Duroc; Robert Steel's b. c. Ellwood Medium, by Happy Medium, and G. W. Eckstein's b. g. Frank Medium, by the same sire. The latter colt showed considerable speed, but broke so badly in each heat that he barely succeeded in saving his distance. The first heat was closely contested by Star Duroc and Ellwood Medium, the former winning by a head through the masterly driving of Dan Mace. The second heat he won by two lengths. Thus winning a dash and a heat, on Saturday afternoon's sport, there was a match between Barney Kelly to wagon and Lida Pictou in harness, the latter winning in three straight heats, the only close one being the first, which was won by a head. The following is the summary:

FLEETWOOD PARK, Tuesday, Sept. 11.—*The Spirit of the Times* Stake, for colts and fillies; foals of 1874; mile heats in harness; $50 each as time of entry, March 1, 1876, and $150 as final payment; 22 nominations, of which three paid $200 each and 19 forfeited; the second colt saved his stake; value to winner, $1,500.

Palmer & Morgan, Stonington, Conn., br. c. Star Duroc, D. Mace.....1 1 1
R. Steel, Philadelphia, b. c. Ellwood Medium, Owner.2 2 2
G. W. Eckstein, Philadelphia, b. g. Frank Medium, P. Conor.....3 3 3
Time—2:42½; 2:45.

SAME DAY.—Match $100; mile heats, best three in five.

Frank Brown names br. m. Lida Pictou, in har. ness.....1 1 1
William Lovell names br. g. Barney Kelly, in Wagon.....2 2 2
Time—2:39¾; 2:37; 2:35½.

A WONDERFUL TEAM.

At the termination of the colt race, Mr. William H. Vanderbilt drove his famous team, composed of Small Hopes and Lady Mac, on to the track and told the judges that, after jogging round the course, he would speed them a mile. Moving slowly round to the draw-gate, Mr. Vanderbilt came for the word, and all the gentlemen present who possessed timers started them when the team reach the line. Away they went round the turn and down the hill as a great rate of speed, reaching the quarter pole in 34½ seconds. They went along the back stretch without a break, reached the half-mile pole 1:10½ and then came up the hill under the rocks, a gradual incline of over 200 yards, with beautiful action, to the three-quarter pole in 1:46¾. They turned into the stretch without a skip or break, and Mr. Vanderbilt, with a steady hand, guided them to the goal which they reached in 2:23, the fastest time ever trotted by a team. The performance elicited a great deal of enthusiasm, and when Mr. Vanderbilt was apprised of it by them he expressed great astonishment and was the recipient of hearty congratulations. The performance of the team will be better appreciated when it is known that the weight drawn by them was over 340 pounds. While at Saratoga last month Mr. Vanderbilt said that the first time he drove his team over Fleetwood track this Fall, he would trot them in 2:25 or better, and the realization of his desire yesterday brought out all the enthusiasm for the horse which he has inherited from the famous Commodore, his father.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

DONCASTER SEPTEMBER MEETING — THE GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP WON BY ALBERT EDWARD.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Doncaster September meeting commenced to-day, the principal event on the programme being the great Yorkshire handicap. Of the 74 subscribers to this race a field of 13 faced the starter. Of these Mr. Cartwright's colt Albert Edward, who started with eight to one laid against him, carried off the honors, with Mr. Jardine's Hilarious, with five to two against him, in the second place, and Mr. Whittaker's Mrs. Pond, with four to one against her, third. The following is a summary:

THE GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP of 25 sovereigns each, 15 forfeit, and 5 only if declared by noon on Tuesday, Aug. 21, with 500 sovereigns added; the winner of a handicap after the publication of the weights (Aug. 16 at 10 A. M.) to carry 4 pounds; of one value 300 sovereigns, 7 pounds; of the Leamington Stakes at Warwick, or the Great Ebor Handicap at York, 10 pounds extra; the second horse to receive 100 sovereigns out of the stakes, and the third to save his stake; St. Leger course; (74 subscribers.)

Mr. W. S. Cartwright's ch. c. Albert Edward, by Marsyas, out of the Princess of Wales, 3 years, 5 stones 12 pounds.....1
Mr. R. Jardine's br. c. Hilarious, by Brown Bread, out of Peneia, 3 years, 8 stones 7 pounds.....2
Mr. Whittaker's b. f. Mrs. Pond, by Parmesan, out of Lady Highthorn, 3 years, 5 stones 11 pounds.....3

TURF NOTES.

George Barbee, the English jockey, has changed the name of his colt, Auburn, recently purchased at Saratoga, to that of Piper Heidsick. Young Barbee has also given notice to Mr. Wheatly, the Secretary of the American Jockey Club, that he has selected the following colors, viz., "white body, with brown spots, and maroon cap."

The Monmouth Park trotting meeting commences to-day with the 2:40 class, for which are entered A. T. Stewart, Iron King, Romulus, Tom Bird, Victor, Sam Finewood, Mary Miller, Fleety Foot, and Princeton Girl. In the 2:24 class, which follows, there are: Dan Bryant, Planter, Amy B., Gray Chief, Royal George, and Lucky Hannibal. There will, no doubt, be a fine day's sport and a large crowd of spectators.

The subscription-room of the American Jockey Club has undergone a complete change during the Summer. The office down stairs has been dispensed with, and that portion of the subscription-room facing Madison-avenue has been isolated by an elegant and substantial black walnut partition for the use of the officers and committees of the club. The subscription-room as it now appears is small, but more cozy than heretofore. It will be open during the Winter for the transaction of business, and the book rooms for next year's events regularly posted by the bookmakers.

The programme for the Fall meeting of the American Jockey Club has been published, and promises a rich series of events. On the first day there is a three-quarter dash, the Jerome Stakes, the Nursery Stakes, and the Manhattan Stakes. On the second day a dash of a mile, the Hunter Stakes, the Maturity Stakes, and a steeple-chase. On the third day a mile dash, the Grand National handicap, a race of mile heats, and a three-quarter dash. For the fourth day there is a dash of a mile and one and an eighth, the Annual Sweepstakes, the Champagne Stakes, and a mile dash. On the fifth day there will be a sweepstakes of a mile, that of two miles, three-quarters of a mile, and a steeple-chase. On the sixth day, the Members' Cup, one mile, a dash of a mile and three-quarters, one of a mile and a quarter for 3-year olds, one for gentlemen riders, and a selling race of a mile and three-quarters. On the seventh day there is a sweepstake handicap, one mile, the All-aged Stakes, a mile and a half dash, and a steeple-chase. The races each day are to commence at 1:30 P. M.

A FINE GAME OF BASE BALL.

THE TENTH CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH BETWEEN THE HARTFORDS OF BROOKLYN AND THE ST. LOUIS BROWNS—DEFEAT OF THE FORMER.

The tenth championship match between the Hartford Club of Brooklyn and the St. Louis Browns, which took place on the Union Grounds yesterday, resulted in the defeat of the home club. The Brooklyn players, after their easy victory over the visitors on Saturday, were looked upon favorably by the sporting fraternity and odds of $50 to $10 were offered on their success in yesterday's game. The visitors were strengthened by the presence of Nichols, their regular pitcher, who has completely recovered from his recent illness. The game was opened with the Hartfords at the bat. Burdock led off with a daisy-cutter along the third base line, which was beautifully picked up by McGeary and fielded to first base. Woldsworth went out on a foul bound to Clapp. Start was given his base by an error of Force at short stop, and was sent to second base by Clapp's drive to right field. Ferguson ended the inning for the Hartfords before a run was scored by giving Remsen a chance in centre field. The visitors' first three batsmen, Dorgan, Clapp, and McGeary were easily fielded out by Hadridge, Larkin, and York, in the order named. Both sides were again blanked in the second inning, a grand catch by Remsen, of the St. Louis, cutting off the Hartford's third batsman. In the third inning, after disposing of the home nine for a cipher, the visitors "got on" Larkin's pitching for three base hits, the result of which was one earned run for their side. Remsen was the fortunate base runner who secured the run, Dorgan and Clapp assisting him around the bases by their good batting. From this point to the close of the eighth inning the fielding done by both nines was excellent, not a single error being made on either side or run scored. Both pitchers were doing good work for their sides, and they were well supported by their respective catchers behind the bat. In the eighth inning Bloss, of the St. Louis, made a clean hit and had reached his third base by Nichols' "sacrifice" hit, but, by some of the sharpest fielding ever witnessed on the grounds, he was prevented from scoring by Ferguson and Start. Casedy, of the Hartfords, also got around as far as third base, but was unable to get any further before the side was disposed of. The Hartfords went in for their part of the ninth inning with a determination to win, but Odell's pitching against them. But in this they were disappointed, as, although their first batsman reached his base, the side was disposed of by a neat double play by Burdock and Start, aided by Remsen's good throw to the second. Start had a home-run hit on a fine fly to centre field, but was unable to get around to the home plate. Woldsworth, Ferguson, and Force, the three home players, especially Cassidy, who gave the St. Louis players two more runs in the last inning by his wretched play. This is the first game this season in which they were compelled to submit to a defeat without scoring. The St. Louis club played an unusually brilliant fielding game, only one error, and that was made in the first inning by Force, being credited to them. In the in-field McGeary and Clapp bore off all the honors, while Remsen's magnificent out-fielding was the feature of the day's play. Dorgan led the batting score. Burdock and Start did the best fielding and batting for the home club. Following is the score:

HARTFORD.	R.	In.	PO.	A.	E.	ST. LOUIS.	R.	In.	PO.	A.	E.
Burdock, 2d b.	0	1	0	4	0	Dorgan, r. f..	0	2	0	0	0
Holdsw'th, c. f.	0	0	1	0	0	Clapp, c.....	0	0	7	1	0
Start, 1st b...	0	0	16	0	0	McGeary, 3d b.	1	1	1	4	0
Carey, s. s....	0	1	1	6	1	Craft, 1st b..	0	0	12	0	0
Ferguson, 3d b.	0	1	2	3	1	Force, s. s....	0	0	0	1	1
York, l. f.....	0	1	4	0	0	Battin, 2d b..	1	0	1	5	0
Cassidy, r. f..	0	1	1	0	1	Remsen, c. f..	1	2	5	0	0
Hadrige, c....	0	0	8	0	0	Bloss, l. f....	0	1	2	0	0
Larkin, p.....	0	0	1	1	0	Nichols, p.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	0	5	27	14	3	Total.....	3	7	27	9	1

Hartford.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
St. Louis.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3

Umpire—Mr. Ducharme, of the Hudson Club.
Runs Earned—St. Louis, 1.
First Base by Error—Hartford, 1; St Louis, 2.
Total left on bases—Hartford, 6; St. Louis, 8.
Time of Game—One hour and 40 minutes.

SMALL YACHTS ON THE SOUND.

UNION REGATTA OF THE MANHATTAN CLUB—SOME OLD FAVORITES IN LEADING PLACES—CONTESTS IN FIVE CLASSES—THE CHESTER A. ARTHUR, DARE DEVIL, PLUCK AND LUCK, SOPHIA EMMA, AND WAVE THE WINNERS.

The first union regatta of the Manhattan Yacht Club took place yesterday on the Sound, and was quite successful in respect to the number of its entries. It brought also together some of the fastest of the small craft—boats which have figured in most of the minor regattas of the season, and some of which have scored innumerable victories. Of this order were the Dare Devil, Pluck and Luck, and Sophia Emma winners in their respective classes, and the Polly, which has sailed remarkably well on different occasions. The steamer Fort Lee accompanied the race, but the pressure of double duty made it a not thoroughly satisfactory standpoint from which to see the contention. The inconvenience grew out of the fact that the smaller boats only rounded the Stepping-Stone Buoy and returned to the starting point opposite the Club-house, foot of Eighty-ninth-street, while the larger ones rounded the more remote Gangway Buoy. The yachts entered were classified as follows: First class, cabin sloops under 35 feet on water-line; second class, open boats over 27 feet on water-line; third class, open boats over 23 feet and under 27 feet; fourth class, open boats over 19 feet and under 23 feet; fifth class, open boats under 19 feet. The course for all boats except those of the fifth class was from the anchorage off the Club-house, passing to the southward and eastward of Ward's Island, to northward and westward of Twin Brother and Riker's Islands, to southward and eastward of Throgg's Point Buoy, to westward of Stepping-Stones Light-house, to and around the Gangway Buoy, rounding from leeward to windward, returning over the same course. While at Saratoga last month Mr. Vanderbilt said that the first time he drove his team over Fleetwood track this Fall, he would trot them in 2:25 or better, and the realization of his desire yesterday brought out all the enthusiasm for the horse which he has inherited from the famous Commodore, his father.

FIRST CLASS—CABIN BOATS.

	Ft.	In.
Chester A. Arthur—C. H. Southworth	31	0
Mignon—Dr. Clare W. Beames	30	0
Petrel—John Bishop	28	0

SECOND CLASS—OPEN BOATS.

Polly—Henry Andrus	28	2
Dare-devil—Iselin	27	3½

THIRD CLASS—OPEN BOATS.

Artful Dodger—R. Haman	23	4¼
Pluck and Luck—T. Spahn	23	4¼
Clara S.—Joseph Stilger	24	1½

FOURTH CLASS.

Coquette—E. Mount	22	2
Willie—D. M. Lampson	21	5
George S. Deane—Charles Schwack	23	2
John N. Lauther—A. Wright	21	4
Emma D.—John Bowling	20	4½
Sophia Emma—Jacob Varian	21	9

FIFTH CLASS.

C. H. Longstreet—C. H. Longstreet	17	10
Eddie—C. W. Lamb	17	3
Alice—C. D. P. Gibson	17	3
Wave—R. J. Rush	16	8
Cora D.—W. A. Wright	17	6
A. Varian, Jr.—L. Keltz, Jr.	17	0
Skip Jack—John D. Brassington	18	3
Hi Pi—J. Dilks	17	4

When the boats started there was a nice breeze from south-south-east, and the tide was at the last of the flood. The yachts had thus a fair run for the turning buoys, but later the wind veered round to south, and nearly from that quarter all day, so that they had a beat home, but with a very strong ebb tide in their favor. They were started from an anchorage, all having their jibs down until the signal was given. The cabin boats were sent off first at 12:27:45, then the fifth class at 12:10:30, the fourth at 12:17, the third at 12:21:45, and the second at 12:26:30. Those boats whose reputation for speed has already been well determined maintained their old prestige, each one leading handily in the first of their classes, while the classes themselves became pretty well intermingled. Of the smaller boats, the Wave showed herself to be quite a smart little craft, and the Stepping-Stones led all her competitors. She rounded at 1:59:35, followed by the Cora D. at 2:3:35, the Varian at 2:11:45, Skip Jack at 2:13, the Hi Pi at 2:16:20, and the Longstreet at 2:13:35. The time taken—the home stake-boat was as follows: Wave, 3:34; Cora D., 3:42; Alice, 3:52; Skip Jack, 3:53; Hi Pi, 3:57; Longstreet, 4; Varian, 4:17. Meanwhile a very pretty contest was in progress between the Dare-devil and Pluck and Luck, although not classed together, while the Chester Arthur, of the cabin boats, was leading the way. These and the Petrel were the only boats timed round the Gangway buoy, the former being followed by Chester Arthur, 2:15; Dare-devil, 2:30:30; Pluck and Luck, 2:31; Petrel, 2:32. The Dare-devil greatly improved her position going to windward, and the Pluck and Luck also crept up closely, both gaining on the larger cabin yacht, the Arthur. The Sophia Emma was meanwhile doing best in the fourth class, and the Willie of the same class broke its gaff off in the sunken meadows when off the wind, and retired from the contest. The following are the hours of arrival of the yachts that rounded the Gangway buoy, so far as their time was taken: First class—Chester A. Arthur, 4h. 21m. 47s.; Petrel, 4h. 57m. 5s. Second class—Dare-devil, 4h. 23m. 53s.; Polly, 4h. 55m. 30s. Third class—Pluck and Luck, 4h. 25m. 10s.; Artful Dodger, 4h. 42m. 25s.; Clara S., 4h. 55m. 30s. Fourth class—Sophia Emma, 4h. 36m. 10s.; Coquette, 4h. 50m. 45s.; George B. Deane, 4h. 45m. 45s. Without going into close calculations, the Chester A. Arthur, Dare-devil, Pluck and Luck, Sophia Emma, and Wave are the winners in their respective classes.

AQUATIC NOTES.

Harry Hill is the promoter of a very elaborate regatta which is to take place in Flushing Bay on Sept. 14. It is open to all yachts, and seven distinct classes will be represented, viz.: Cabin sloops with stationary ballast, open sloops of 26 feet and over, open sloops from 24 to 26 feet, open sloops from 21 to 24 feet, open sloops of 21 feet and under, cat-rigged boats of 24 feet and over, and cat-rigged yachts under 24 feet. The start will be from an anchorage, and the course is to and around the Gangway buoy and return. While the race is in progress entertainments will go forward on shore in the shape of wrestling, sparring, comic singing, &c.

The Triton Boat Club, of Newark, have fixed on the 14th for their annual rowing regatta, which will take place from the front of the club-house, beginning at 3:30 P. M. The programme includes senior and junior singles, races for pair-oared gigs, four-oared shells, barges, tubs, &c.

The Empire Navy, a union of the Harlem Rowing Club, the Palisade Boat Club, of Yonkers, the Highland Boat Club, of Peekskill, and the Roseville Boat Club, of Carmansville, will hold its regatta to-morrow over the "Palisade Course," Yonkers. The steamer H. M. Wells, which accompanies the races, will leave the foot of West-street at 12 M., and Twenty-second-street, North River, at 1 P. M.

The Gramercy Boat Club has its eighth annual regatta to-day on the Harlem River. The steamer which accompanies the races leaves Harlem Bridge at 1:30 P. M.

TROTTING AT BEACON PARK.

BOSTON, MASS., Sept. 11.—The September Meeting at Beacon Park opened to-day with a small attendance. The track was in good condition. The following are the summaries:

2:27 CLASS.—Purse $1,000, divided.

Hasor	2	1	3	1	1
George H	3	2	1	4	4
Clara J	1	3	2	2	2
Bateman	5	5	5	3	3
Sam Curtis	4	6	4	5	5
Flora Belle	6	4	6	6	6
Queechy Maid	7	7	8	8	7
Result	8	8	7	7	8
Time	2:28;	2:27½;	2:27;	2:27;	2:27½.

2:31 CLASS.—Purse $1,000, divided.

Belle Oakley	1	6	6	3	1	1
T. B. Patchen	5	2	0	1	3	2
Frances	6	1	1	6	6	3
Lady Daggett	3	3	4	3	5	5
W. C. Derby	2	4	4	5	4	ro.
John Lambert	4	5	5	4	5	ro.
Time	2:31½;	2:27;	2:28½;	2:31¼;	2:31;	2:35.

QUEENS COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

The Queens County Republican Central Committee met yesterday at Long Island City, Mr. Isaac H. Cocks, Chairman, presiding, and Mr. E. B. Moore acting as Secretary pro tem. A number of resignations were handed in, in pursuance of the President's civil service order, but the vacancies are already mostly filled. It was resolved to hold the next County Convention at Jamaica on Saturday, the 13th of October, at 1 o'clock P. M. The convention will consist of 70 delegates, apportioned as follows: Flushing, 12; Hempstead, 12; Jamaica, 9; Long Island City, 7; Newtown, 7; North Hempstead, 8; Oyster Bay, 11. The First District Convention, to choose Delegates to the State Convention, is called to meet at Bedell's on the 19th inst., and the Second District Convention will probably meet about the same time.

REDUCING TEACHERS' SALARIES.

The parsimonious reductions made by the Board of Finance of Jersey City in the appropriations of the Board of Education has necessitated a general reduction of the salaries of the teachers and other employes of the board. At the meeting of the Board of Education Monday night a new schedule of salaries was fixed upon, as follows:

Male teachers—Salaries of $3,000 reduced to $2,500; $2,316 to $1,800; $1,800 to $1,400; $600 to $500; altogether, 17 male teachers, whose salaries aggregated $36,276, reduced to $28,400.

The female teachers reduced from $1,200 to $1,000; from $960 to $780; from $924 to $780; from $900 to $800; from $720 to $600; from $660 to $550; from $636 to $536; from $612 to $512; from $600 to $500; from $576 to $486; from $552 to $462; from $538 to $438; from $516 to $420; from $500 to $420; from $492 to $412; from $468 to $388; from $456 to $376; from $444 to $374; from $432 to $362; from $420 to $350; from $400 to $338; from $396 to $336; from $384 to $324; from $380 to $300; total, 268 female teachers, aggregate salary $157,146, reduced to $130,788.

The salaries of the six teachers in the Normal School were reduced in the aggregate from $1,625 to $1,425, and 21 janitors, with aggregate salaries of $11,200, reduced to $9,890. The salaries of the officers of the board and of the Superintendent were allowed to remain as at present.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, the resolution, recently passed by the Board of Aldermen, requesting the Board of Health to take action against the nuisances existing at Hunter's Point, and which affect the health of this City, was read. The Secretary of the board was directed to inform the Aldermen that the board had no jurisdiction over Hunter's Point, but that evidence against the nuisance was being being collected and would be presented to the Queen's County Grand Jury. A communication was received from Dr. Day, Sanitary Superintendent, stating that the high piles in which the bricks taken from the ruins of the Thirty-fifth-street fire are being laid are dangerous to life; and also that one of the damaged tenements on the south side of Thirty-sixth-street, which is being repaired while its occupants remain in it, is also in a dangerous condition. Dr. Day also reported that during the week ending Sept. 8 there were 97 deaths from contagious diseases. The report of Dr. John T. Nagle, Deputy Register of Records, showed that during the past week there were 539 deaths. This number was 105 less than the number of deaths in the previous week, and 33 greater than that of the corresponding week of 1876.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday morning, Commissioners Smith, Erhardt, and Nichols being present. A resolution was passed asking the Mayor and Common Council to authorize the construction and furnishing of a station-house within the boundaries of the precinct formerly known as the Fifth, and a resolution was also passed asking for ground for a station-house for the new Twenty-eighth Precinct, which was formed last week from the old Nineteenth. Plans were also ordered to be prepared for the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station-house. The Democratic Inspectors of Election—two from each election district—were appointed. They were all recommended by Tammany Hall. Mrs. Mary A. Butler was appointed Purveyor for the House of Detention in place of Mrs. Mary Reynolds, deceased. The estimate of the expenses of the department for 1878 were approved and ordered to be sent to the Board of Apportionment.

THE CITY REPUBLICANS.

MEETING OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE—PRIMARY ELECTIONS FOR DELEGATES TO THE ROCHESTER CONVENTION TO BE HELD—THE "INDEPENDENTS" ALSO MEET.

The Republican Central Committee held a special meeting last evening at the head-quarters in Thirty-third-street, near Broadway, Hon. Benjamin K. Phelps presiding. There was a full attendance of members, and a number of the office-holders who had resigned from the committee were present, and were apparently much interested in the proceedings. On the recommendation of the Executive Committee, through its Chairman, Mr. Joel W. Mason, it was decided that primary elections for delegates to the Rochester Convention on the 26th inst. should be held on the evening of the 21st inst. The places at which the primaries will be held will be advertised in THE TIMES. A large number of communications were received and, without being read, were given to the Secretary, and will be acted upon at the next regular meeting. The communications refer to the resignations of national office holders from the local organizations, and to the adoption by several of the district associations of the amendment to the ninth article of their constitution, which has been before referred to in THE TIMES.

The Executive Committee of the "Independent Republicans" met last evening at Science Hall, in Eighth-street, near Broadway. Ex-Councilman R. B. Cleveland was elected permanent chairman, and it was resolved to hold primary elections for delegates to the Rochester Convention, to contest with those of the regular organization, on Friday evening, the 21st inst. Samuel G. Glassey, Gen. Foster, and William F. Richardson, the ruling spirits of the Independent organization, made speeches, in which they instructed the Finance Committee, who it would seem are at a loss to know how to raise money for the campaign, as to the best plan of action in the emergency, after which the meeting adjourned.

MEETINGS OF DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS.

A regular meeting of the Twenty-first Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening in Lincoln Hall, Third-avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, and was followed by a primary election to fill vacancies occasioned by the resignations, in accordance with President Hayes' order, of Inspectors of Election and Delegates to the Central Committee who are officeholders under the General Government. At the meeting of the association, Eufus B. Cowing, the President of the organization, occupied the chair, and Henry Walsh was Secretary. To fill vacancies on the Executive, Financial, and Membership Committees, occasioned by resignations in compliance with the President's order, the following appointments were made by the chair: Executive Committee—Horatio P. Allen, Frederick Reed, Abraham Demarest, Jr., Charles Wines, Eugene F. Brundage, Walter Farrington, Charles A. Packer, William Groshon, John C. Lamb, James Miller, John D. Kimmey, John B. Miller, Joseph E. Hoyt, Gen. N. Gaynor Dunn, William White, John J. Brady, Augustus R. Allen, and Samuel Scott; Financial Committee, Robert C. Brown, John A. Eagleson and Samuel Luckey; Membership Committee, John E. Van de Carr, Howard Whitney, Charles E. Hance, and Frank Raymond. At the primary election following the meeting, only one ticket was run, the utmost harmony prevailed, and all who took an active part in the election were non-office-holders. John Mulligan, a banker, and John J. Brady, a plumber, were chosen Inspectors of Election, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignations of William Starritt and W. F. Haradon. J. D. Kimmey, a malt dealer; James M. Thompson, Harbor Master; Samuel Luckey, a real estate agent; Horatio P. Allen, a lawyer; Henry K. Motley, a partner of Elliot C. Cowdin, and Frederick Reed, a real estate agent, were elected to fill vacancies in the delegation to the Central Committee resulting from the resignations of A. P. Ketchum, George D. Carroll, S. S. Doty, W. H. Benjamin, S. Wallace, and J. Knoblock.

The Republican Association of the Second Assembly District met last evening at the head-quarters, No. 466 Pearl-street, for the transaction of routine business. In consequence of the resignation of Thomas Cummings, Martin Cavanagh, Joseph Allen, William L. Decker, Edward M. Shaw, and Edward P. O'Connell, federal office holders, members of the Executive Committee, the Vice-President, Mr. Francis McGrawe, appointed the following gentlemen to fill their places: Michael Stapleton, George Mitchell, Frank Agnew, James Cassidy, John Sullivan, Peter A. Kuhn, and John F. Bryant. The meeting then adjourned to the second Tuesday of next month.

The First Assembly District Republican Association held their primary election for officers for the ensuing year last evening at Head-quarters, No. 152 Franklin-street. M. Brennan presided and Joseph C. Scully and Timothy Kane acted as Inspectors. The following officers were declared duly elected: President, Charles H. Trainor; First Vice-President, Stephen Markham; Secretary, Joseph F. O'Brien; Delegates to General Committee, Edward Mullin, James J. Kiernan, Samuel G. Burns, John Conners, John Maloney; Inspectors of Election, James Thompson, Philip Breen.

HOW A CATTLE-DEALER WAS SWINDLED.

Some days ago E. A. O'Malley, a stock dealer, went to a cattle-raiser named Landers, living in Scranton, Penn., and purchased a number of heads of cattle. He gave Landers a check drawn by a man named Clarke for the amount of the purchase money. The stock were removed to Jersey City and sold at the abattoir for less than had been paid for them, O'Malley receiving a check on the Second National Bank of Jersey City for the money. Landers meanwhile discovered that Clarke's check was worthless, Clarke having then no money in bank. He suspected O'Malley of having conspired to defraud him, and had Clarke arrested and bound over for the Grand Jury in Scranton. Having learned that O'Malley was then in Jersey City negotiating the sale of the cattle, he telegraphed to the Jersey City Police authorities requesting his arrest. The Police are in the habit of arresting on telegraphic information, and Inspector Morrison sent Detective Connolly after the accused. O'Malley was found and arrested, and under ordinary circumstances would have been held to await the arrival of Landers, who telegraphed, when informed of the arrest, that he would be on by the next train. Connolly had not got his prisoner into custody yet, however, before he busied himself to find a counselor for him. This was the work of but a few minutes, and the prisoner was hastened at once before Justice Davis. Connolly applied for warrant for his client's discharge. Connolly refused to make complaint which would detain him, and Justice Davis was obliged to discharge him. O'Malley went at once to the Second National Bank, from which he had received for the cattle, and had left with his ill-gotten gains for parts unknown when Mr. Landers arrived in town to prosecute his complaint against him.

A RHODE ISLAND CLAM-BAKE.

A Rhode Island clam-bake was given yesterday afternoon at the Hoboken Turtle Club's grounds at McComb's Dam. The members and guests began to arrive as early as 3 o'clock, and at 5 there were 600 gentlemen present. Among them were Shepard F. Knapp, ex-Mayor Wickham, ex-Sheriff William C. Conner, George Van Nort, Inspectors Thorn and McDermott, Mr. Griswold of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, David Bonner, Col. James J. Mooney, Ambrose H. Purdy, James Barker, Hon. J. W. Husted, Sheridan Shook, Judge Morgan, Edward Kearney, Jr., Coroner Flanagan, William Lang, Owen Brennan, Edward Gilmore, William Mathews of San Francisco, Edward Gale, G. W. Dean, Senator Wagstaff, Chauncey M. Depew, Commissioners Smith and Nicholls, H. V. Van Wyck of Nor-folk, Judge Gedney, and Bernard Reilly. Shortly after 5 o'clock the company took their places at the long rows of tables, and did ample justice to the good things which were laid before them. The clam-bake consisted of the following: Forty bushels of soft clams, 20 bushels of hard clams, 800 pounds of sheeps heads, 1,000 pounds of lobsters, 200 pairs of chickens, 100 partridges, 2 barrels of crabs, 1,000 ears of corn, 3 barrels of white and 2 barrels of sweet potatoes, and 200 pounds of tripe.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. J. F. Sprague, United States Army, is at the Irving House.

Willard Johnson, of Fulton, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Josiah H. Drummond, of Portland, Me., is at the Union-Square Hotel.

Gen. John M. Corse, of Chicago, is at the Gilsey House.

Lieut-Col. Ross, of Ottawa, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Gov. John Lee Carroll, of Maryland; Prof. Benjamin Peirce, of Harvard College; Rev. Dr. Dale, of Birmingham, England, and Robert Garrett, of Baltimore, are at the Brevoort House.

Richard Smith, of Cincinnati; James I. Bennett, President of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad Company, and Joseph Collett, President of the Evansville, Terre Haute and Chicago Railroad Company, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Yoshida Kiyonari, Japanese Minister at Washington; Senator Simon B. Conover, of Florida; Hon. Chester W. Chapin, of Massachusetts; Hon. Robert H. Pruyn, of Albany; Gen. Anson Stager, of Chicago, and ex-Gov. John N. Goodwin, of Arizona, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

TROTTING AT THE RHINEBECK FAIR.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The Rhinebeck fair opened to-day. The entries are more numerous than before. The 2:30 class race was won by Mollie B. in three straight heats. Time—2:43¾; 2:47; 2:47. The stallion race was won by Young Dexter. Time—2:46; 2:45½; 2:45¾.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS.

PHILIP STINER'S CREDITORS.

A REPORT SUBMITTED BY THE ASSIGNEE AND A COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION APPOINTED.

A meeting of the creditors of Philip Stiner, the tea and coffee merchant, who made an assignment of his property about a week ago to Mr. E. Y. Bell, was held yesterday afternoon at Mr. Stiner's principal store, No. 49 Vesey-street. The following were present: Mr. St. John, representing the firm of Havemeyer & Elder, sugar refiners; James H. Seymour, produce merchant; James Pim, soap manufacturer; H. K. Thurber, J. M. Littell, soap manufacturer; J. M. White, teas; George W. Lane, teas; James Wilson, flour; Rosenstein Brothers, grocers; Haggerty & Co., oils; Blume & Co., chicory; M. H. Moses, teas; Frederick Mead & Co., teas, and Isaac Somers, wholesale liquor dealer. Mr. St. John was chosen Chairman of the meeting. Mr. Bell, the Assignee, submitted a report representing the condition of Mr. Stiner's affairs, the substance of which was that the liabilities amounted to $259,000. Of this sum the Dykeman and Bradhurst estates represented liabilities to the extent of $181,000, merchandise about $62,000, and rent account $10,000. The assets were, as far as the real estate was concerned, purely nominal. The stock, book debts, and fixtures in the various stores amounted to, at cost price, about $38,000. The Assignee added that in case Mr. Stiner could adjust the real estate liabilities, in which others are concerned with him, he was desirous of at once resuming business. In the event of his affairs being wound up, a large portion of the merchandise and fixture assets, Mr. Bell thought, would yield only a small percentage of such a large indebtedness. Among the causes of the failure recounted by the Assignee were first, the meagre character of the business transacted in the stores as compared with former years; that the expenses per day, averaging $250, exceeded the profits; that the interest and taxes on the real estate, which has been entirely unproductive, are so large that he could not afford to pay them from the proceeds of the business, and that the large rents of the stores helped to increase the losses. The report of Mr. Bell's report was received, and the meeting was declared open for remarks. The majority of the gentlemen present expressed a desire to see Mr. Stiner resume his business. Mr. Crosby, representative of the Dykeman estate, said that he thought Mr. Dykeman would observe a spirit of moderation in his treatment of Mr. Stiner, and that he would grant reasonable time for the liquidation of the indebtedness in case of a resumption of the business. In accordance with a suggestion from Mr. Crosby, a committee was appointed to confer with Mr. Dykeman and the representatives of the other estates interested in the mortgage claims on Mr. Bell offered his resignation as Assignee, for the reasons that he was counsel for Mr. Stiner, and that the duties of the office interfered with a proper superintendence of his own business. The creditors, however, unanimously refused to accept the resignation. Messrs. St. John, J. H. Seymour, and J. M. Littell were appointed a committee to investigate Mr. Stiner's affairs, and to hold necessary conferences with the Assignee and the real estate creditors. The meeting then adjourned until 2 o'clock next at 2 P. M., when the committee will submit their report.

On the application of Edward G. Whitaker, the attorney for Messrs. Pupke & Reid, coffee merchants, Judge Van Brunt, in Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday granted an order of arrest against Philip Stiner, directing the latter to be held in $1,500 bail. The order was granted on an affidavit alleging that Mr. Stiner contracted the purchase $1,359 worth of goods for cash on Aug. 20; that the goods were delivered to him, but that when payment was demanded the vendors were informed that Mr. Stiner had made an assignment of his property. The suit is brought for the conversion of the goods.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The schedules were filed yesterday in the matter of the assignment of George J. Harlow to Jacob Rosenfield. The liabilities are $12,359 22, the nominal assets $5,589 19, and the real assets $704 36. The Assignee was ordered to give a bond in the sum of $1,500.

The creditors of William S. Corwin, grocer, at No. 1,148 Broadway, met yesterday before Register Little. Claims for over $21,000 were proved, of which the largest were: Z. Butcher, $13,000; Josiah W. Baker, $4,763; J. T. Baker, $1,611. Thomas H. Tunison was elected Assignee in bankruptcy. The liabilities amount to $41,000.

A meeting of the creditors of George B. Robinson, of the late firm of George W. B. Robinson & Co., of No. 37

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...ent jointly indicted with Streeter. Judge Sutherland sentenced both prisoners to five years in State Prison.

COURT NOTES.

James McKean, the expressman who gave $1,000 bail recently, before Commissioner Shields, to answer a charge of complicity in the silk smuggling case, was rearrested yesterday on a bench warrant. His bail was increased to $4,000, his brother becoming surety for the additional amount.

On a question arising in the William J. Hackett will case as to the liabilities of collectors in will cases, Surrogate Calvin decided yesterday that a Surrogate has no power to compel a collector to pay a debt, except under section 10 of the act of 1870, and not until a year has expired after the date of the collector's appointment.

Proceedings have been commenced in the Kings County Supreme Court by Jesse Johnson to set aside the pooling arrangement lately entered into by the Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies. Mr. Johnson alleges that he owns 20 shares of the Atlantic and Pacific stock, and he claims that the arrangement entered into by the companies is illegal.

Jacob Young, who alleged that he was a butcher, residing at No. 417 West Forty-eighth-street, was arrested Monday night by Officer Schmittberger, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and was taken yesterday before Justice Osterhoudt, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged, with grand larceny. Michael Cambias, of No. 102 West Eighteenth-street, appeared against the prisoner, and testified that he had stolen from him a gold watch and chain worth $120. The case was remanded for examination to-day.

In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday Assistant District Attorney Bell accepted pleas of guilty from Timothy Driscoll, of No. 8 Elizabeth-street, who stole property valued at $62 from an express wagon, and John Mathews, a colored youth, who entered the room of Walter L. Johnson, in No. 21 Elizabeth-street, and stole a pair of pants of pantaloons. Judge Sutherland sent Mathews to the State Prison for three years and six months, and sentenced Driscoll to two years and six months in the same institution.

In the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, yesterday, a woman, whose countenance wore a haggard aspect, approached Justice Bixby, and telling him that her daughter, Maggie Curtis, only 17 years old, had strayed from the paths of virtue, asked that she might be sent to some reformatory institution. Maggie, who is a handsome brunette, was crying and sobbing loud enough to hear. She would not admit her guilt, and the Justice gave her until this morning to consider whether she would go to the House of the Good Shepherd or to Blackwell's Island.

B. Mainzer, of No. 20 Barrow-street, keeps a boot and shoe store at No. 98 Bleecker-street. On last Friday John Leary, a newsdealer, of No. 425 West Thirty-eighth-street, went into Mainzer's place to buy a pair of shoes. A dispute arose between the storekeeper and his customer, which resulted in the summary ejection of the latter. Leary therefore had Mainzer arrested, and yesterday afternoon appeared against him before Justice Otterbourg, in Jefferson Market Police Court. Justice Otterbourg required Mainzer to furnish $300 bail to answer.

In the matter of the settlement of the estate of David Graham, formerly Drum Major of the Seventh Regiment, there being two women claiming letters of administration, each as the widow of the deceased, Surrogate Calvin decided yesterday that although it seemed established that Della M. Graham, one of the claimants, was only the mistress of Graham, yet, as she had been made residuary legatee in the testator's will, she was entitled to letters of administration, notwithstanding the evidence showed that Caroline Graham, the other claimant, was the testator's wife.

Judge Van Brunt, in Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday granted a reference in the suit brought by Ellen O'Donnell against Stephen O'Donnell. The action is for an absolute divorce on the ground of the defendant's adultery. The parties were married Nov. 7, 1863, and have three children. The plaintiff says the defendant lives with a woman known as "Boston Nellie," in Bedford-street and elsewhere. Mr. O'Donnell, in answer, admits the charge, but says his wife forgave him and condoned the offense, and that they lived together afterward.

Officer McGrann, of the Eighteenth Precinct, arrested two youthful thieves named William Becker and William Delaney on Monday evening for stealing a quantity of silverware, including spoons, forks, knives, and napkin-rings, worth about $100, from the private dwelling No. 221 West Forty-ninth-street. The thieves entered through the basement door, and in the absence of the servant carried off the property. On being arraigned before Justice Bixby yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, they were remanded until all the stolen property is found.

John T. Croucher, Skidmore Langdon, Andrew Schwartz, Peter Kinzey, Peter Yhull, Michael W. Shaunk, Peter Van Der Vere, and George Grover, were arrested yesterday morning by officers of the Ninth Precinct, and arraigned before Justice Morgan, in the Jefferson Market Police Court. The prisoners are all well-to-do gardeners and hucksters. They were arrested on complaint of residents of Hudson-street for habitually blocking up that thoroughfare with their wagons and produce after 9 o'clock in the morning. Croucher and Langdon were each fined $10, and the others were discharged after a severe reprimand by the court.

A NOTICE TO THE POLICE PRIVILEGED.

The suit of Henry C. Miner against Theodore Van Eupen was before Judge Sheridan, in Marine Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion by the defendant for the vacating of an order of arrest against him. The action is brought by Miner to recover $2,000 damages for an alleged libel. Miner, in his complaint, says he has maintained and deserved a good moral character among his numerous friends. He then states that he is the owner and manager of a variety theatre in the Bowery known as "The London," and that the defendant, with the desire of defaming and injuring him, sent to the Police Commissioners a notice informing them that the plaintiff's place is a resort for disreputable characters and prostitutes. The defendant, in his answer, denies that the plaintiff is a person of good moral character, and says he has been keeping a noisy and disorderly house called "The London," which is the resort of disreputable characters and prostitutes, and by reason of keeping such a house became such a person of bad name, fame, and reputation." The defendant says he sent the communication to the Police Commissioners with the intention of having the nuisance abated. In consequence of the libel, defendant was arrested and held in $250 bail, but Judge Sheridan vacated the order of arrest yesterday, on the ground that the defendant's notice to the Police Commissioners was a privileged communication.

POLICE COURT FINES.

The fines collected in the six Police Courts of the City for the month of August aggregated $4,014 50, the amount from each court being as follows:

The Tombs	$851 50
Jefferson Market	1,794 00
Essex Market	742 00
Fifty-seventh-Street	524 00
Yorkville	253 00
Harlem	50 00
Total	$4,014 50

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohoe.

Mitchell vs. Crofut.—The report must go back for further finding and to be made more definite.

In the matter of the French Manufacturing Company.—Motion denied.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Kuns vs. Libby.—Complaint dismissed—options.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief-Justice Curtis.

Bayonne Ordered.—Workman vs. Wall et al.; Jones vs. Dalmonico.

Schuchman vs. Oswald et al.—Referee's report confirmed.

Smith vs. Schwarzschild et al.—Referee's report confirmed, and judgment for foreclosure and sale ordered.

Black, Jr., vs. Bates et al.—Commission ordered.

Black, Jr., vs. The Courier Company.—Order amending minutes.

Martin vs. Georges et al.—Reference ordered.

Chesman vs. Keller.—Order to file security for costs.

Lyon et al. vs. Lyon.—Order dismissing motion for judgment.

Wortman vs. Wall et al.—Report of Referee confirmed, and judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

Fitzsimon vs. Gallagher et al.—Order restoring cause to calendar.

Brown vs. Smith.—Motion to open reference denied.

Brown et al. vs. The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.—Bond on removing cause to United States Court approved.

Smith vs. Smith.—Order denying motion to amend complaint.

Schmidt vs. Thompson.—Motion for preliminary injunction denied, with $10 costs.

Schreiber vs. Bernstein.—Ordered on general calendar.

Brown et al. vs. The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company.—Cause restored to calendar.

Brown et al. vs. The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.—Order removing cause to United States Court approved.

Ordway vs. Gilbert.—Gilbert vs. Nayaud; Smith vs. Hanford; Bowne vs. Fish; Disbrow vs. Harris; Clark et al. vs. Brandt vs. Stevens; Cheesman vs. Keller; Enos vs. Covell; Marks et al. vs. Rosenberg; Sibloseu vs. Hausman; Feltus vs. McQuire; Schmidt vs. Hasbrouck et al.; The Importers and Traders' National Bank; Schuck vs. Wilson.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

In the matter of Goodrich.—See memorandum on papers.

The Metropolitan Manufacturing Company vs. Durell.—Motion to amend time granted.

In the matter of Clark.—Motion ordered.

Tiedemann vs. Sloat.—Motion to vacate order for examination of H. O. Freedman granted, $10 costs to defendant to abide event.

Matter of Mayor, &c.—Reference ordered.

Matter of Mayor, &c. vs. Dunlevy.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs to abide event.

Gallagher vs. Schiel.—Order granted. See memorandum.

The Bank for Savings vs. Bacon.—Motion to vacate order appointing Receiver granted. See memorandum.

Kane vs. Gronable; People vs. Stout.—Approved.

Ryan vs. Ryan.—Order to follow decree of 27th ground.

MARINE COURT—ORAMBERS.

By Judge Sheridan.

Hall vs. Hall.—Motion to dismiss; Custom vs. Hall.—Motion to dismiss; Gardner vs. Cassidy et al. Dougherty vs. Hogan.—Motion granted on ground that the communication was privileged; $10 costs.

Thacher et al. Parks.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Johnson vs. Rudolph.—Justification on examination disapproved.

Wall vs. Clark.—Proceedings dismissed.

Smith vs. Hamlet.—Attachment allowed; bail $250.

Tognetti vs. Blowers.—Motion denied, without costs.

Rogers vs. Mahon.—Motion to dismiss summons denied.

Tuck vs. Kingsbury.—Motion to dismiss for want of prosecution granted.

Rogers vs. Grisele.—Motion for judgment granted.

Dyneh vs. McGuire.—Motion to open default denied, with $10 costs.

Samuels vs. Bauman.—Motion to dismiss complaint, &c., granted.

Stirling vs. The London Printing and Publishing Company.—Order settled.

Goldberg vs. Minnacht.—Justification dismissed.

Orders Granted.—Hopper vs. Elsbach; Griggs vs. Fitzgerald; Killen vs. Dixon; Wagner vs. Friedberg; Pratt vs. Seifert; Seifert vs. Pratt; Heck vs. Williams; Muller vs. Rehn; Linde vs. Hughes; Greenaward vs. Merril; Newton vs. Mittnacht; West vs. Lynch.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.
21—Wallace vs. Marks.
41—Lord vs. Funk.
51—Murtaugh vs. Board of Assessors.
52—Hunter vs. Port Royal Railroad Company.
54—Wood vs. Fallock.
64—Burnside vs. Raymond.
83—Platt vs. Platt.
99—Ely vs. The Mayor, &c.
112—Lane vs. Lane.
118—Kelly vs. Kelly.
138—Cummings vs. Robinson.
143—Kelstadt vs. Miller.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.
3828—Newman vs. Connor.
1611—Fairbanks vs. Bosong et al.
1624—Bishop vs. Globe Mutual Life Ins. Co.
1530—Reed et al. vs. Maurice.
1668—Welsh vs. Campbell.
1717—Pulling vs. Southworth.
1718—Kelly vs. Dinsmore.
1726—Smith vs. Heubach et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Ideo, C. J.

Nos.
1600½—Enright et al. vs. Hayes et al.
1284—Curry vs. Farley.
1688—Cappell vs. Wooley.
1510—Livingston vs. Trask et al.
1178—Crawford vs. Goodsell et al.
1716—Pulling vs. Whitmore et al.
1585—Martin vs. Marx.
1633—Miller vs. The Hanover Fire Ins. Co.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Reanett, J.

Nos.
1555—Corbett vs. The Grocers Bk. of N. Y.
1674—Leary vs. Keegan.
1698—Hartley vs. McCabe.
1699—McKenzie vs. McKenzie.
1704—Ettinger vs. Gibbons.
1551—Vail vs. Case et al.
1552—Casanova vs. Mathers.
1553—Beyers vs. Wing et al.
1731—Deitz vs. Gumprecht.
1722—Van Tassel et al vs. Campbell et al.
1723—Atwill vs. Tallman.
1725—Gutman vs. Wechsler et al.
1726—Weir vs. Sayre et al.
1727—Duffy vs. East Ky. Coal, Lumber, and Railroad Co.
1729—Button vs. Pettus.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART IV.

Held by Ideo, C. J.

Nos.
1733—Mannberger vs. Ehrlich et al.
1734—Koopt vs. Miller.
1735—Newcombe vs. Hyman et al.
1736—Demsle vs. National Bank.
1737—Smith vs. Overman.
1738—Zulig et al. vs. Hart.
1007—Goodrich et al. vs. Ohler, (first case.)

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Oscar D. Petersen, continued.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Sutherland J.

Patrick Tahen, robbery.
John Conroy, John Collins, James Bird, robbery.
Alexander Youngdesch, robbery.
John Eakin, robbery
Annie Cash, felonious assault and battery.
Mary Hughes, felonious assault and battery.
John Murphy, felonious assault and battery.
Peter Lentz, felonious assault and battery.
John McCabe, burglary.
James W. Irving, burglary.
James Mankers and William Gallagher, burglary.
Henry Campbell, grand larceny.
Mary Stack, grand larceny.
William Hammill, grand larceny.
William Gore and Francis Moore, grand larceny.
James Mulholland, grand larceny.
Arthur Lynch, grand larceny.
James Sullivan, grand larceny.
John Green, grand larceny.
Robert Halloran, grand larceny.
Philip Marks, petit larceny.
Nathan Abels, receiving stolen goods.
Thomas Lane, assault and battery.
Alice McGinnis, robbery.
Mary Gordon and Cora Montes, robbery.
Patrick Hanlon, felonious assault and battery.
John Warren, felonious assault and battery.
Thomas Curran and Thomas Ward, rape.
John Oates, burglary.
Mary A. Welsh, grand larceny.
James Murphy, grand larceny.
Thomas Holland and Michael Moloney, grand larceny.
Libby Hayes and Daniel Hayes, grand larceny.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Flour in good demand; sales, 900 bbls; commoner grades, 25c. ₱ bbl. higher; quotable, Western No. 2 Spring, $6 22@6 25; Bakers', $7 00@7 25; Double Extra, $7 75@8 25; White, $7 50@8; new process, $8 50@9; city ground, No. 2 Spring, $5 75@6; No. 1 Spring, $6 50@7; Amber, $7 25@7 75; White, $7 75@8 25; new process, $8 50@9; Rye, $4@4 50. Wheat in fair milling demand; sales of 1,200 bushels No. 1 Hard Milwaukee at $1 30; 2,500 bushels No. 2 Minnesota at $1 26; 10,000 bushels Sheboygan and Green Bay Spring at $1 25@1 26 all Call Board—$1 15 bid for No. 2 Chicago for September. Corn quiet and steady; sales of 10,000 bushels No. 2 Western, in store, at 56c.; 3,500 bushels do. at 56½c.; at 52¾c.; 3 cars of High Mixed Toledo at 53½c. Call Board—52c. bid, 52¾c. asked, for spot; 52¾c. bid, 52¾c. asked, for seller's option; 53c. asked, for September; 54c. asked for October. Other Grains neglected. Rail Freights unchanged. Canal Freights dull; No. 1 to Albany, 2½c.; to New-York, tolls included. Receipts by Lake—Corn, 194,823 bushels; Wheat, 239,137 bushels; Oats, 130,340 bushels; Rye, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 2,210 bushels; Flour, 2,700 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 7,700 bushels; Rye, 1,600 bushels. Shipments—Canal to New-York, 1,000 bushels; Flour, 2,700 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 24,027 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels. Shipments—Canal to Albany, 1,000 bushels; Flour, 700 bbls.; Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 74,500 bushels; Oats, 24,027 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels. Railroads—Flour, 2,200 bbls.; Wheat, 74,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 7,700 bushels; Rye, 9,500 bushels.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat in fair demand; No. 2 Spring, $1 09, cash; $1 04¼@$1 04⅝, September; $1 01¾@$1 02, October; 93¼c., all the year; No. 3 do., $1 05; Rejected, 90c. Corn in fair demand at 45½c. cash; 44¾c@44⅞c., October; Rejected, 45c. Oats, 25c. cash; 25c., October. Rye fairly active at 55c. Barley scarce at 68c. Pork active and firm at $12 80@12 85, cash and October. Lard strong at $9, cash; $9 02½, October. Bulk-meats firmer at 5½c. and 7c. and 7½c. Whisky, $1 08. Freights—Corn, to Buffalo, 3c. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 179,800 bushels Wheat, 277,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 22,000 bushels Rye, 42,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 252,000 bushels Corn, 52,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 12,000 bushels Barley. Market closed: Wheat, $1 03⅞@$1 04, September; $1 00¼@$1 00½, October. Corn ½c. lower. Oats unchanged. Pork, $12 75, October. Lard unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 11.—Flour strong; Family, $5 50@$6. Wheat weaker; Red, $1 15@$1 25. Corn firm; in fair demand at 47c. Oats dull; White and Mixed, 33c. Rye nominal. Pork dull at $13. Bulk-meats quiet at 5¾c. and 7½c. and 7¾c. for Shoulders, Sides, and Clear Side. Bacon quiet, unchanged. Lard quiet; choice Leaf Tierce, 10½c. Sugar-cured Hams 11½c.@12½c. Whisky quiet at $1 10. Nagging dull at 12½c. Tobacco unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 11.—Spirits Turpentine strong at 33½c. Resin quiet; Strained, $1 50. Crude Tar steady; Yellow Dip and Virgin, $2 30. Tar firm at $1 75.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 11.—Cotton dull; Middlings, 10½c.; Net receipts, 1,000 bales; Gross, 1,000 bales; Sales, 1,000 bales; Stock, 19,000 bales. Rice dull; Ordinary, 5½c.@6c.; Fair, 6½c.@6¾c.; Good, 7c.@7½c.; Prime, 7¾c.@8c.; Choice, 8½c.@8¾c.; Net receipts, 1,000 pockets; Gross, 1,000 pockets; Sales, 1,000 pockets; Stock, 19,000 pockets.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 11.—Cotton dull; Middlings, 10½c.; Net receipts, 1,000 bales; Gross, 1,000 bales; Sales, 1,000 bales; Stock, 19,000 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 11.—Cotton dull; Middlings, 10½c.; Net receipts, 1,000 bales; Gross, 1,000 bales; Sales, 1,000 bales; Stock, 19,000 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 11.—Cotton dull; Middlings, 10½c.; Net receipts, 1,000 bales; Gross, 1,000 bales; Sales, 1,000 bales; Stock, 19,000 bales.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 11.—Cotton dull; Middlings, 10½c.; Net receipts, 1,000 bales; Gross, 1,000 bales; Sales, 1,000 bales; Stock, 19,000 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 11.—Cotton dull; Middlings, 10½c.; Net receipts, 1,000 bales; Gross, 1,000 bales; Sales, 1,000 bales; Stock, 19,000 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 11.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 Gt. West. 2d..	73	10 Pitts. & Ft. W....	99
100 Del. & Hud....	55	200 Illinois Cen....	75⅝
100 do.....s3.	54⅝	do....	75¾
100 do.....s60	54⅝	do....	76
200 do.....b5.	54⅞	do.....s7	76⅛
150 Pacific Mail....s3.	24⅛	100 do.....b5.	76¼
100 do.....s5.	24⅜	200 do.....s7	76⅜
100 do.....s3.	24⅜	200 do.....b5.	76½
200 At. & Pac. T....	32	40 do.....s60	76⅝
1000 West. Union....	86¾	100 do.....b5.	76¾
500 do.....s3.	87⅛	100 do.....s7	76⅞
500 do.....s3.	87¼	100 do.....b5.	77
1800 do.....s3.	87⅜	100 do.....s7	77⅛
10 do.....s60.	87⅜	100 do.....b5.	77¼
200 do.....s3.	87⅜	300 North-western....	34¼
600 do.....s3.	87⅜	100 do.....s3.	34⅜
1600 do.....s3.	87⅜	200 do.....s3.	34⅝
800 do.....s3.	87⅜	200 do.....s3.	34⅝
1500 do.....s3.	87⅜	100 do.....s3.	34⅝
700 do.....s3.	87⅜	100 do.....s3.	34⅝
600 do.....s3.	87⅜	100 do.....s3.	34⅝
10 do.....s60.	87⅜	100 do.....s3.	34⅝
200 do.....s3.	87⅜	300 North-west. pf....	62⅜
100 do.....s3.	87⅜	100 do.....s.	62⅝
300 Erie Railway....s3.	12	100 do.....s.	62⅝
100 Mich. Central....	58¾	100 do.....s.	62¾
500 do.....s3.	58¾	100 do.....s.	62¾
18 do.....s3.	58¾	100 do.....s.	62¾
300 do.....s3.	58⅝	100 Ohio & Miss...s3.	6¾
600 do.....s3.	58⅝	100 do.....s.	6¾
600 do.....s3.	58⅝	100 do.....s.	6¾
700 do.....s3.	58⅝	100 do.....s.	6¾
600 do.....s3.	58⅝	100 do.....s.	6¾
1000 Lake Shore....	64⅜	300 do.....s.	6¾
1000 do.....s60.	64⅝	500 do.....s.	6¾
100 do.....s60.	64⅝	100 do.....s.	6¾
900 do.....s60.	64⅝	100 do.....s.	6¾
100 Adams Express....	97¼	400 do.....s.	6¾
100 Pacific Mail....	24¼	700 do.....s.	6¾
200 Mich. Cent....	58¾	200 do.....s.	6¾
300 do.....s3.	58¾	900 do.....s.	6¾
500 do.....s3.	58¾	1500 do.....s.	6¾
100 do.....s3.	58¾	1500 do.....s.	6¾
1500 do.....s3.	58¾	1200 do.....s.	6¾
400 do.....s3.	58¾	100 Wab. R. Rec....	11¾
600 do.....s3.	58¾	200 do.....s.	11¾
1000 do.....s3.	58¾	100 do.....s.	11¾
900 do.....s3.	58¾	100 do.....s.	11¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C....	102¾	$50,000 U. S. 5-20 C....	102⅝
2,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40....	107⅛	10,000 do....	107⅛
2,000 do....	112,109	1,000 U. S. 4s, 1907....	102⅛
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R....	107⅛	25,000 do.....b.s.	102⅜
29,000 U. S. 4½s, '91....	105⅞	25,000 do.....s.	102⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 Mo. 6s, lg....	106⅛	1200 L. S. & M. S...b.s.	63¾
2,000 do....	106	1000 do.....b.s.	63⅞
1000 Mo. 6s, fun'd....	104	200 do.....b5.	64
'95-6....	106⅜	300 do.....s.	63⅞
500 La. 7s, con....	79¼	2800 do.....s5.	63⅞
10,000 Tenn. 6s, old..	44	700 do.....s.	63⅞
5,000 Tenn. 6s, new..	44	500 do.....s.	63⅞
5,000 N. J. C. 1st, con.	69⅞	800 do.....s.	64
10,000 L. & W. R. con.	37	1300 do.....s.	63⅞
4,000 Mil. & St. P....	92	50 C. & P. pf.....b.s.	82⅞
do. & M. D....	92	20 Cen. of N. J.....b.s.	17⅞
5,000 N. W. C. G. 6½s	20	do.....s.	18
1,000 do.....b.s.	21⅛	100 do.....s.	18⅛
1,000 M. & R. 1st....	10	200 Ill. Central.....b.s.	69
1,000 Ced. F. & M. 1st.	78	300 do.....s.	69¼
1,000 Un. P. 1st....	104⅞	100 do.....s.	69⅜
1,000 Un. P. s. f....	94⅜	600 do.....s.	69
2,000 Pac. of M. 1st..	98⅞	100 do.....s.	68⅝
2,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st.	38	100 do.....b.	69
10,000 C., C. & I. C. 7s.	104	100 do.....s.	69
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st....	93	50 do.....s.	69
St. L. Div....	79¾	100 Union Pacific.....b.c.	70
10 Bank of Commerce....	127	200 do.....s.	70⅛
100 Man. & Mer. Bk....	92	200 do.....s.	70⅜
100 Wells Fargo....	84	200 do.....s.	70⅝
500 Del. & H. Canal....	103	200 do.....s.	70¾
100 do.....b.	54⅛	100 do.....s.	70⅞
100 do.....s.	54⅛	100 do.....b5.	71
50 do.....b.	54⅛	100 C. & R. I....b.s.c.	100⅜
100 do.....s.	54⅛	100 do.....s.	100⅜
100 do.....b.	54⅛	100 C. & N. W....b.c.	34
100 do.....s.	54⅛	400 do.....s.	34⅛
100 do.....b.	54⅛	100 do.....s.	34⅛
100 do.....s.	54⅛	100 do.....s.	34⅛
1400 West. Un....b.c.	82	100 C. & N. W. pf.b.c.	62⅛
200 do.....b5.	82¼	300 do.....s.	62⅛
1000 do.....s.	82⅛	100 do.....s.	62⅛
300 do.....s.	82	100 do.....s.	62⅛
1200 do.....b.	81⅞	100 do.....s.	62⅛
1000 do.....s.	82	100 do.....s.	62⅛
St. L. Div....	79¾	600 do.....s.	63⅛
11,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88.	93	100 do.....s.	63⅛
1,000 T., P. & W. 1st, West. Div....	87	600 do.....s.	63⅛
2,000 W. U. C. 1900....	106⅛	100 do.....s.	63⅛
4,000 N. J. C. con....	93	1025 do.....s.	63⅛
10,000 Canada So. 1st, con....	86	200 do.....s.	63⅛
500 do.....s.	87½	100 do.....s5.	63⅛
2,000 do.....s.	87½	100 do.....s.	63⅛
3,000 L. & N. con.'98.	86¼	500 do.....b3.	64
40 Met. Bank....	130	500 Chi. & N. West. pf....	82
50 Del. & Hud....	55	100 do.....s.	82
100 do.....s.	55⅛	200 do.....s.	82⅛
200 do.....s.	55⅛	200 do.....s.	82⅛
100 do.....s.	55⅛	200 do.....s.	82⅛
100 do.....s.	55⅛	100 do.....s.	82⅛
200 do.....s.	55⅛	100 do.....s.	82⅛
100

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Pink Dominos.—Mr. Charles F. Coghlan, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Mrs. Agnes Booth, Miss Dietz.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Robinson Crusoe.—Miss Lydia Thompson and Company.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—La Fille De Madame Angot, (Opera Bouffe).—Mlle. Marie Aimée.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Dark City.—Mr. F. Hardenberg, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Ada Dyas.

PARK THEATRE.—The Crushed Tragedian.—Mr. E. A. Sothern.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Under the Willows.—Mr. E. F. Thorne, Mrs. Waller.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Wild Flowers of Mexico.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—Burlesque, Minstrelsy, &c.—Messrs. Charles Backus, J. Robinson, Cool White, Dave Reed.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, George Knight.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Fair and Exhibition of Products and Mechanism.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for to-day, for the Middle States and New-England, south and east winds, partly cloudy weather, with light rains, stationary temperature, and rising barometer.

The platform of the Wisconsin Republicans follows the prevailing type. It gives a cautious approval to the "magnanimous purpose" of the President to restore peace and concord to the South, and while hoping that this magnanimity will be appreciated, it is very emphatic in reaffirming the unbroken attachment of the party to the doctrine of equal rights for all, and its unshaken purpose to see that doctrine carried into practice. The civil service reform policy is approved in terms as general as the policy itself, a modification of the Patent laws is demanded, and satisfaction is expressed that the policy of the Republican Party has brought the country so near specie payment. Close upon that declaration comes the too familiar twaddle about the restoration of the silver dollar to its former place as money, "with coinage so regulated as to maintain equality of value," and other impossible things. The troubles of the laboring class receive sympathetic mention, further land grants to railroads are denounced, though there is a suspicious absence of the usual protest against other forms of subsidy, and the principle of Federal regulation of inter-State railroad traffic is briefly affirmed. On the whole, the platform is chiefly remarkable for the additional proof it furnishes of the hold which the "silver dollar of our fathers" has obtained over the imagination of the communities of the North-west.

The rural Democracy gave yesterday another proof of the estimation in which they hold the "rowdies and sharpers" who run the Tammany Hall machine. It was understood, in advance, that the selection of a place of meeting for the State Convention would furnish the first test of the relative strength of the renomination and new nomination factions of the party. So far as the latter finds representation on the State Committee, it is in a hopeless minority. The Tammany men selected Syracuse as the place of meeting and polled 8 votes; the Governor's friends selected Albany, and were supported by 21 votes. The prospect of the old ticket being renominated would thus appear to be exceptionally good, though we trust that Kelly will continue his fight, in spite of the snub administered to him. An admiring public would not like to miss the chance of reading his impassioned eloquence on the "hypothecated" aspects of the year's campaign.

The call for the Democratic State Convention is discreetly silent over that special qualification of the "Democratic Republican Elector" of the period—a belief in the "fraudulent" title of the President. It modestly confines itself to demanding an approval of the results of three years of Democratic administration in the State, and indicates the intention of its authors to keep the Fall campaign exclusively within the range of State politics. That is precisely the issue which Republicans are most ready to accept. They deny that the purifying of the public service, the elevation of official character, and the reduction of the burdens of taxation have been in any sense Democratic achievements. Where any of these things have been effected, it has been through Republican agency; where they have been resisted, it has been through Democratic instrumentalities. The Democratic pretense of fidelity to the principles of administrative reform has been so thoroughly exploded that there can be very little doubt as to the verdict of the people upon it, when the question is fairly submitted to them.

The Aldermanic Committee which is now engaged in investigating Tweed desires The Times to understand that, so far from the investigation being "a farce," it is regarded by the committee as "a very serious and important public matter." We are glad to hear that the committee is so thoroughly impressed with the gravity of the duties with which it has been charged, and we trust that its members are equally clear about the end which is to be attained by their inquiries. We would remind Mr. Cole, who calls himself counsel to the Investigating Committee, that the functions of a public journal are those of a judge, not of a paid attorney. The Times will continue to criticise the proceedings of the Aldermanic Committee with the same impartiality as it does those of any other public body. When it has any suggestions to make they will be published in its own columns, and Mr. Cole, who seems to have profited somewhat by the advice already tendered, is perfectly welcome to make such use of them as he sees fit. The Times had no hand in urging the Aldermen to investigate the circumstances attending the formation of the Tammany Ring, is totally at a loss to conceive what good end can be served by examining Tweed or any one else on that subject, and must emphatically decline to respond to Mr. Cole's suave invitation to formulate a series of questions designed to make the examination of Tweed "thorough and complete." We have rather less faith in the witness than we have in the committee, and it is our business to note the development of their little pre-arranged comedy, not to assist as one of the actors in it.

It is difficult to conceive of any reasonable motive for the outrageous sentence passed on M. Gambetta yesterday. Three months' imprisonment and a fine—imposed for default—upon an accused party who pleaded a perfectly legitimate cause for postponement is simply an arbitrary and insolent exercise of irresponsible power. To the nature of the act must be added the fact that the public were carefully excluded from the court-room, that no report of the proceedings except the one made by the court's direction was allowed, and that there was no argument in behalf of the accused. Probably M. De Fourtou expects that the spectacle of their leader in prison for expressing their opinions in a perfectly moderate manner will excite some manifestation of violence on the part of the Republicans. Nothing would serve the cause of the reactionists so well. But it is not likely that their tactics will achieve such a purpose. On the contrary, the Republicans will strive to express their resentment at the polls, and M. Gambetta himself will be the first to advise them to prudence and restraint. In our own country, where the value of rational freedom of speech is known, the conduct of the French Government will be looked upon with a good deal of indignation and contempt.

THE STATE OF POLITICAL SENTIMENT.

The result of the election in Maine on Monday, while it cannot be expected to encourage either party particularly, is not without value as an illustration of the present condition of political sentiment, at least in the Eastern and Northern States. Briefly described, that condition is one of amiable indifference to any questions of national policy which can possibly present themselves in an ordinary canvass. In Maine we see the Republican Party confessedly divided in sentiment with reference to the course of the President toward the South, and allowing that division to produce in the convention a vague and non-committal declaration. The canvass which follows is a very quiet one and the vote on election day a very light one. The majority is a fair one, and the relative strength of the party greater than in previous years. What, then, are we to infer as to the President's policy? Anything to which our own views incline us. Some of the President's more ardent admirers say that if the indorsement of him had been unqualified, the victory would have been sweeping. On the other hand, Mr. Blaine's friends say that it was only his vigorous conduct which saved the State, and that the relative advantage gained must be set down to his credit. As a matter of fact, the election discloses no distinct public feeling on the Southern question, and it was impossible, from the nature of the situation, that it should. What the President's policy is, no one appears very clearly to know, or, if there are a chosen few to whom it has been revealed, none of them have yet unfolded it to the public. Is it the withdrawal of the troops? Mr. Sherman says that that was unavoidable, and that the law left the President no discretion. Is it the promise, so often made, that the Republican colored voters shall not suffer in the exercise of their rights in the South? It is absurd to suppose that the promise has any effect on the popular views, because it is evident that it cannot be kept. Once withdrawn, the military can only be sent into the Southern States again on the requisition of the respective Governors, which will not be made. If there is any authority under the Election laws to protect the suffrage, it will not amount to any more under Hayes than it did under Grant, and then, toward the close, it was practically useless. We need not flatter ourselves that the public takes any pledges of the President into consideration at all at present. The simple fact is that the public has no well-defined opinion in regard to the matter, and in Maine had no definite question presented for its opinion.

On the other hand, the Democrats have stayed at home more than the Republicans, not, as it seems probable, because they are any more than formerly inclined to Republican ideas, but because there was no distinct issue raised, and it was not worth their while to make much exertion. No doubt, the manly course of their candidate in sustaining the President had the effect of estranging some of his party, but if he had fallen in with the crazy cry of the extreme partisans on the subject, he would probably have estranged just as many.

The most significant features of the election are hardly more than incidental. One of them is the fact that the President's order to the politicians in the public service has not, apparently, had the slightest effect in weakening the party. Where there is a falling off, as there is this year, on both sides, it is fair to conclude that the same influences produce it in both cases; but when the falling off is little the heaviest on the Democratic side, we are bound to conclude that there has been nothing specially discouraging on the part of the Republicans. In communities like those of Maine, we may be sure that the office-holder's exclusion from active service is not likely to weaken the party. On the contrary, though we have Senator Edmunds' opinion that the people of Maine do not let the office-holder meddle much with their politics, it is apparent that, so far as his exclusion had any effect, it was favorable to the party success.

The other comparatively incidental but significant feature of the canvass was the Greenback vote. This reached 3,000, or a little more than 3 per cent. of the total vote. It is believed to have been drawn pretty nearly alike from both sides, but on this point there is no conclusive evidence. The vote is much larger than we wish it were. There ought to be no inflation sentiment in a State such as Maine, and if the average intelligence of the population had not been lowered by the gradual changes which have been going on, there would not be any. As it is, we are required to remember that the contest was purely a State one; that there was no hope of electing the inflation candidate; that there was nothing but a mere assertion of strength to draw out the inflation vote. Under these circumstances the extent of the vote is by no means reassuring. It would be folly to deny that it discloses a state of things which may make serious trouble in certain contingencies. Above all, it shows that if Congress once gets a chance to strike a blow at the Resumption law, there will be enough temptation to the demagogues to induce them to strike a heavy one.

To the Republican Party in other States the Maine election suggests that it is an admirable time to take up living local issues, to waste no energy on fighting a conflict in the air over national issues which are not clear enough to allow men to divide on them, but to devote strict attention to such matters as are of actual interest in each State. In New-York, this suggestion ought not to be lost. We have here, especially, the problem of reform in our great cities, and of rescuing the State from the rule of the new Tammany Ring. Where there is one voter whose course this Fall will be influenced by his estimate of the National Administration, there are scores who can be, and ought to be, aroused to action upon the matters we have referred to:

THE BANKERS AND THEIR OPPORTUNITY.

If the gathering of bankers to-day is to be in reality a "conference," and not a mere occasion for airing hobbies and affording orators the pleasure of hearing themselves talk, it must be from first to last rigidly controlled by known members of the association. Wisely managed it may be of great service both to the Treasury and the public. There is a natural desire to ascertain the views of men as familiar with the condition and prospects of business, and as skilled in practical finance, as bankers are supposed to be. Among the general public a great diversity of opinion exists as well in regard to the measures essential to resumption as to the immediate effect of these measures upon the transactions of the banks with their customers. The President or Cashier of a bank may not be more of a prophet than ordinary mortals, but at least he is expected to be more familiar with the springs of the financial world, and the manner of their operation under the pressure to which they are likely to be subjected. He should balance cause and effect with greater nicety than the average legislator, and he may even be better able than the Secretary of the Treasury to judge of the bearing of particular proceedings upon the interests of trade. Besides, to make resumption a great reality, the national banks have an important part to play in connection with the Treasury, and the time is come when they should be heard from explicitly. If the Secretary has confided to them information as to his plans which he has sedulously withheld from the public, and if as a result of this exceptional confidence they are working in harmony with him and with full faith in his success, the fact may be usefully promulgated. On the other hand, if, like ourselves, they only see through a glass, darkly, and are left to grope as best they can in the direction of the change which is fixed for the 1st of January, 1879, that, too, is worth knowing in order that the excellence of the Secretary's preliminaries may be correctly estimated.

On all these points, however, ideas and facts, to carry the weight which an assemblage of the bankers of the country should be able to impart to their utterances, must proceed from the bankers themselves. They should be their own interpreters. "Few of them are glib talkers," it may be said. So much the better. The country is sick of speeches; it wants the terse statements of men who understand the practical aspects of the financial question, and in ten minutes say all they have to say in regard to it. A free interchange of views, briefly expressed, and proceeding from actual knowledge, is precisely what a conference implies, and it will be successful or otherwise in proportion to the fidelity with which this conception of the meeting is carried out.

Obviously, then, the managers should so far reconsider their reported programme as to rid the meeting of the flood of mere words with which it is threatened. It is understood to be a meeting of bankers, and professional talkers and politicians have no proper place among them. They may be heard any day. They have been heard until sensible people are tired of their gabble and pray to be delivered from it. What could be imagined more ridiculous than a meeting representing the banks of every State in the Union listening solemnly to a lawyer's exposition of the problem of resumption? A conference of lawyers would scout the notion of an address by a bank Cashier on the new method of legal procedure in this State, but it would be quite as rational as an address by a lawyer on finance in the presence of men whose knowledge of the subject is infinitely greater than his own. Of generalities and platitudes we have had more than enough. We could fill The Times any day with stump speeches about resumption, but they would go unread, and, if read, they would be unprofitable. None would heed them less than the bankers. We beg of them, therefore, to spare us the infliction which the addresses of ordinary politicians in reference to resumption imply, and to give us instead the fruits of a genuine conference of experienced financiers. They of all men should be qualified to throw light upon the subject.

Again, we are menaced with the demagogue's version of the silver question, under the sanction of the Bankers' Association. Is this expedient? Will it tend to dignify the doings of the conference, or to strengthen the conservative influence which should attach to its deliberations? Mr. Groesbeck may talk by the hour of "the dollar of our fathers," and he may succeed in putting upon the records of the association a speech that may be serviceable to his party in the Ohio campaign. The subject is threadbare. The bankers know already all that can now be said by Mr. Groesbeck or any other apostle of the delusion and bad faith involved in the silver scheme. It is so mischievous a scheme that a meeting of bankers cannot afford to give it the slightest encouragement. They do encourage it, however, when they tolerate its advocacy by an average politician, speaking for a party which, in his own State, is identified with a policy of unlimited inflation and open repudiation. The managers of the conference have, perhaps, thought that having perpetrated the folly of inviting a Republican lawyer to deliver himself of an essay on resumption, they should vindicate their impartiality by sending to Ohio for a Democratic expositor of the financial gospel which finds favor in that State. We shall not do the bankers composing the association the injustice of assuming that the arrangement commends itself to their judgment. They come together for business, so far as we understand their purpose, and we must at present hope that they will not suffer professional talkers to fritter away the influence which the conference should possess.

The opportunity is a great one, and one that cannot occur again. Before another year rolls round, resumption will be assured, or the failure of the plans for promoting it will be recognized as inevitable. As a body, the bankers share with the Secretary of the Treasury the responsibility incident to the work of preparation. The fact that the law vests in the Secretary the sole power of judging of details cannot absolve him from the duty of co-operating as far as possible with the banks, nor can it lessen the obligation of the banks to aid the Treasury to the extent of their ability. The banks must prepare for resumption as well as the Government, or the operations of the latter may entail upon the community embarrassment and distress. Without going beneath the surface of things, it is apparent that the banks should be fully apprised of the details of the Secretary's plans, and should be in a position to show wherein they are defective—if they happen to be defective—or wherefore they may be relied upon to promote the end in view. All other business before the conference is trivial in comparison with this task of preparing for resumption. The bankers know how the business classes generally feel with reference to it and the contingencies connected with it. They know that neither the Secretary's plans nor their probable working and results are understood as thoroughly as they ought to be. The conference will be unequal to the opportunity if it fail to enlighten the public upon these points, and to increase popular confidence in the safety as well as the certainty of resumption.

MARKSMANSHIP OF THE MILITIA.

Altogether the most striking feature, thus far, of the meeting at Creedmoor is its revelation of the skill in marksmanship already reached by the Militia of our own and several other States. Their team shooting has been most creditable. The exploits of some Paine, or Bogardus, or Buffalo Bill—some crack professional or veteran sportsman or pioneer—may be interesting in a certain way, though they have little public value; but the steady advance in marksmanship of the great body of Militia, on whom we largely depend in the last resort for the preservation of public order, at once assumes a national importance. It is palpable that the soldier should be as skillful with his rifle as the carpenter with his plane or the shipwright with his adze. Nevertheless, it was for many years the just reproach of our Militia that they could not effectively use their weapons. That reproach has now been removed, and it is only fair to say that the Militia never appears nowadays to better advantage than before the butts of Creedmoor.

The credit of effecting this advance in Militia efficiency, to which Monday's and Tuesday's performances bear unimpeachable witness, belongs to the National Guard of this State. They not only led the way, but have pursued it with a vigor quite surprising. It was only four years ago that the range at Creedmoor, now used by the First and Second Divisions, was opened for practice—its establishment being mainly due to persons connected in one way or another with the National Guard. Since then we find established the Glendrake Range, at Mount Vernon, used by the Twenty-seventh Regiment; the Oswego Range, used by the Forty-eighth Regiment, which has effectively showed its prowess at Creedmoor; the Poughkeepsie Range, used by the Fifth Division; the Morsemere Range, at Yonkers, used by the Sixteenth Battalion; the Rochester Range, used by the Seventh Division; the Watertown Range, used by the Thirty-fifth Battalion; the Syracuse Range, used by the Sixth Division; the Binghamton Range, used by the Forty-fourth Battalion; the Auburn Range, used by the Forty-ninth Regiment; the Ithaca Range, used by the Fiftieth Battalion; the Oneonta Range, used by a part of the Twenty-eighth Brigade; the Bay View Range, near Buffalo, used by the Eighth Division, and, perhaps, to this list should be added some other ranges of recent establishment, besides the private ranges to which access is had. It will be seen, therefore, how widely extended already are the provisions for improvement in marksmanship.

The State grants aid to these ranges according to their various needs, and besides giving money for fitting them up and maintaining them, it freely issues iron targets, which remain State property. At Creedmoor it pays $4,000 a year to the National Rifle Association for the use of fifteen targets and markers three days in each week from April 1 to November 1. Nearly every range has received from the State target-slabs, ranging in number, say from ten to fifty. Of course, the main cost of the leading ranges comes from private purses—the Bay View Range, for example, costing $15,000, and the Rochester Range $14,000, while each received but about $1,500 from the State. That the ranges are used by great numbers of the Militia the reports of the Inspectors of Rifle Practice fully attest. And, besides the practice at the ranges, there has been during the past four years a good degree of drill in the armories in aiming, sighting, taking the proper position, and so on.

We have just seen some fruits of these ample preparations and this careful work in the Militia scores at Creedmoor. These, however, were the performances of picked teams. If we go to the last annual report, we shall find that the general average of improvement is quite as remarkable as that of the picked teams, and of course still more important to the public. Reports were received of the practice of over ten thousand men during last season, being three thousand more than the year before. But still more striking was the improvement in skill, as denoted by the exact firing percentages. These showed a great gain in every part of the State. For one example of many, we note that those who qualified in the second class numbered 2,881, against only 862 the year before—an enormous improvement. It is on these exact figures of the general progress of our State Militia in rifle practice that the true source of satisfaction may be based. As we have already said, the new-born enthusiasm for rifle practice in this State has extended to others, whose marksmen have already shown by their exploits at Creedmoor the value to them of this new feature of Militia service. We may add that it is not only in giving special efficiency as marksmen that the rifle practice has vindicated itself. It has had the additional advantage of reviving popular interest in the Militia, of creating an additional *esprit de corps*, and of reinforcing its ranks with not a few desirable men.

TONSORIAL TALK.

The fact that one barber has actually talked himself into painful difficulties is but a slight offset to the vast mortality that can be directly traced to tonsorial talk. Still, it is something, and we ought to feel duly grateful for it. Moreover, it may have a beneficent effect in somewhat restraining the flow of conversation on the part of other barbers to whom the possibility of being hoist with their own talk, like an incompetent engineer with a badly-managed petard, has never yet occurred. Hence, it is proper to give as wide a publicity to the incident as possible, in the hope that it may, in some measure, alleviate the sufferings of the shaved.

There is a story, which is generally believed in the Southern States, that an immense treasure in gold bullion, formerly belonging to the Confederate Government, is concealed somewhere in the sunny South. Prof. Fiske has no doubt that this story is a form of the sun-myth and corresponds to the story of Kidd's buried treasure which is current in the Northern States. Whether the story has any basis in fact, or whether it is a pure myth, is known only to Mr. Stanley Matthews—who knows everything—and need not now be discussed. Now that our Southern brethren have been fully conciliated by the policy of President Hayes, and have thus been enabled to temporarily lay aside their shot-guns until the next election, they naturally take a renewed interest in the lost gold of the Confederacy, and search for it in their leisure moments with great diligence.

In the town of Washington, Wilkes County, Ga., resides a colored barber of appalling conversational powers, whose name is Evans. One day, while shaving a customer and talking him to the border of the grave, Mr. Evans accidentally asked what would be the probable value of a bar of gold. Instantly the exhausted customer, who had been completely prostrated by the barber's lecture upon the nature and merits of tonic, revived, and betrayed an extraordinary interest in the question. After a few general remarks upon the uses and value of gold, he asked the barber if he owned a bar of the precious metal, and when the latter answered evasively and with a mysterious wink, he instantly invited him to take a drink. For the next three days that barber's shop was thronged with men who were insatiable of shaving, hair-cutting, and shampooing, and who, fearlessly joining in conversation with Mr. Evans, uniformly led up to the topic of gold bullion, and then invited him to partake of a curious beverage called by the local press "cocktails," and apparently containing ardent spirits. Thus amassing wealth and heaping up to himself gratuitous cocktails, Mr. Evans felt that he was a happy man, or as he subsequently expressed it, that he had "struck it very rich." He found, however, that he could not long evade answering the question whether or not he owned a bar of gold, and therefore he frankly admitted that he had a large number of bars of gold, and that he was anxious to dispose of them at a fair price. His customers were equally anxious to buy the gold, but most of them were unwilling to pay for it in advance. One leading citizen, however, finally insisted upon paying Mr. Evans a hundred dollars for the information that the treasure was buried under a barn, and the promise that the precise locality in which to dig would be personally pointed out to him. It is said to be obliged to mention that this leading citizen hid himself under the barn, and remained in a cramped and uncomfortable position for two entire days and one night, waiting in vain for the faithless barber to come and show him where to dig.

It was the just indignation of this deceived leading citizen that led to the barber's downfall. No sooner was he convinced that Mr. Evans had deceived him than he rallied a force of other leading citizens, and seizing the barber conducted him to a lonely place and requested him to explain his conduct. Mr. Evans was informed that Georgia was free from the rule of carpet-baggers and Federal hirelings, and that in the interests of conciliation no colored person, whether man or barber, could be permitted to conceal bars of gold from the intelligent and cultivated classes of the community. It was pointed out that Mr. Evans had admitted that he had gold in his possession, and that he must either produce "that thar gold" or undergo that careful moral and political training with a raw-hide, which can alone fit the colored man of the South for the discharge of his duties as a citizen. Whereupon Mr. Evans fell upon his knees and confessed that he knew "nuffin of no gold," and that having accidentally found that the mention of gold to a customer invariably led to an invitation to drink, he had systematically fed his appetite for cocktails by conversing upon gold instead of tonic. The leading citizens argued with the mendacious barber for several hours, but toward morning, becoming convinced that he had never even seen a bar of gold, they released him, a sadder, a wiser, and more generally black and blue colored person than he was before.

Were the precise incidents of this story to be told to the average barber, he would probably regard it as a warning never to talk of anything but tonic, and hence the last style of his conversation would be even worse than the first. If, however, handbills, containing merely the general outline of the story and conveying the impression that Mr. Evans got into difficulties in consequence of talking to an absolutely intolerable extent, were to be distributed in all our barber-shops, much good might be done. At any rate, the experiment should be tried, for it is the general feeling among conscientious men that before imbruing their hands in the blood of barbers no effort to induce them to voluntarily abstain from conversation should be omitted. All efforts may, and very probably will, be in vain. Still, when the inevitable day comes, and a maddened population rises in its wrath and carves the barbers with their own razors, it will be pleasant for Christian men to reflect that this necessary measure was resorted to only after all other means had failed.

GENERAL NOTES.

A woman in Ottawa sold her hair to procure money to pay taxes.

Hon. Levin Woolford, Controller of Maryland, declines to be nominated for re-election.

The estate of the late Hon. Francis O. J. Smith, of Portland, Me., has been returned as insolvent.

Hon. Luke P. Poland, of Vermont, has been suffering from a severe attack of erysipelas, but is now out again.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe announces that the Fifth Congress of Women will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 10, 11, and 12.

Three colored companies in Augusta, Ga., paraded on Monday in honor of Lieut. T. O. Flipper, and were reviewed by him.

William Black has spoken of the Frog Pond as a lake, and there will be a warm place for him in the heart of the Bostonian evermore.

Monday's earthquake shock was felt in Bristol, Penn., and is described as "terrific," lasting six seconds. People ran out of their houses in alarm.

Hon. Morrow B. Lowry, of Pennsylvania, is reported to be slowly recovering his reason, and it is thought he will soon be released from the asylum.

Hittie Maginn is a young woman in Omaha, and the Boston *Advertiser* thinks she must be dangerous among the young men. Not if she strikes them favorably.

The Jacksonville (Fla.) *Union* says that many of the fig-trees in the suburbs of that city are profusely covered by a fine second crop of figs that will soon be ready for eating.

If Robert Toombs really should come back to Washington he would probably insist, in his present intensified States' rights position, in calling it the United States's Senate.

In a sudden freak of what it calls economy, the City of Leavenworth, Kan., has decided not to light its street lamps, and it is talking of cutting down its Police and Fire Departments.

A Delaware County girl has a pet woodchuck, with a red head, green eyes, and body nearly white. It eats candy, and has been taught to smoke a pipe. So alleges the Schenevus *Monitor*.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* tells its readers that the South has it in its power to drive all other cotton mills from the markets of the world, by only taking advantage of its opportunities.

Letters printed in a Cleveland paper show that Col. R. Clay Crawford was lecturing on chemistry in small Ohio towns after the time when, according to Gen. Reynolds, he had gone to Egypt.

Miss Kittie Hammond, of Watertown, was suddenly stricken with total blindness recently at the wedding of a friend. It is so absolute that she cannot see a lighted candle held in front of her eyes, and it is feared that it is permanent.

A discouraged Democratic paper in Indiana inquires: "Is there no other Democrat in the State than D. W. Voorhees who thinks of being a candidate for the United States Senate? Are we really short of good timber for the position?"

It is stated that the city authorities of Boston are unable to obtain evidence that the steamer Plymouth Rock carried more passengers on a recent excursion to Portland from that city than the law allows, and no action will be taken in the matter at present.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* does not object to their having the bands in Atlanta play "Dixie," and "The Bonnie Blue Flag." It says: "If the Georgians will only pay their debts and mind their business, let them jig to whatever music they like best."

A St. Louis policeman who was attempting to arrest a man for cruelty to his mule incautiously came in the rear of the ill-treated animal, and the ungrateful brute, with characteristic promptness, struck out from behind with his feet, and so disabled the policeman that he will be confined to his house for a month.

Hon. John L. Stevens, of Augusta, Me., has been appointed United States Minister Resident at the Court of Sweden and Norway. The Kennebec *Journal* commends him as one of the most sturdy and reliable citizens of Augusta, admirably fitted in character and culture for the position to which he has been appointed.

In a suit in Poughkeepsie for damages for the bite of a dog, the father of the sufferer testified that after the boy was bitten he took a pair of scissors and cut off some of the dog's hair with which to cure the bite. Apparently the jury thought this did not do much good, as they brought in a verdict of $35 and costs in his favor.

The Des Moines *Register* claims to be credibly informed that Judge James, the Democratic nominee for Lieutenant-Governor of Iowa, and the best man personally on the ticket, has said within the last few days that he is a Democrat of the old stripe, and is in favor of putting the negroes back into their former condition of servitude.

A suit is to come up in the United States Court in Louisville, Ky., next month, in which the plaintiffs, Kate Applegate and others, all Pennsylvanians, claim certain property amounting to $9,000 acres of land, now occupied by the Lexington and Carter County Railroad and Mining Company, the Norton Iron Works Company, the Buena Vista Furnace Company, the Hunnewell Furnace Company, and numerous private parties.

Speaking of the election in Maine, the Portland *Press* of yesterday says: "On the whole, it was a very good day's work for our side, and shows that the Republican Party is practically as strong and united in Maine as it was before 'the policy' was dreamed of. We send greeting to our brethren in other States. We are in very good political health, and hope you will follow the same sound hygienic methods which we have found so efficacious."

THE SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES—THE COMMUNICATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT TO BE CONFINED TO THE PARTICULAR BUSINESS FOR WHICH THE SESSION IS CALLED.

Washington, Sept. 11.—The estimates for the support of the Army for the present fiscal year have been prepared by the War Department and sent to the Treasury Department, which will transmit them to Congress at the extra session. These are the only estimates to be sent in, the session having been called in consequence of the failure of the Army Appropriation bill at the close of the last Congress; and as the President based his proclamation on that fact, adding, however, that it was for the consideration of such measures as in the wisdom and duty of Congress the welfare of the people might seem to demand, the question with regard to the President sending the usual annual Message and reports of the executive departments to the extra session was not long ago considered in Cabinet meeting, when it was agreed, in view of all the circumstances and of precedent, that the Message and accompanying documents should relate only to the business for which Congress is to be especially convened, and not to general subjects of legislation. It is thought, therefore, that the Message will be brief. The Senate will, in its executive session, act upon the nominations of persons who have been placed in office since the adjournment of the last Congress.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Washington, Sept. 11, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $202,370 22, and from Customs, $615,724 83.

Col. John C. New, ex-United States Treasurer, is in this city on his way to attend the Bankers' Convention in New-York.

J. W. Bulla, J. S. Worth, T. C. Somers, R. L. Surratt, and Peter Hughes were to-day appointed Revenue Gaugers for the Fifth District of North Carolina.

The Sovereign Council of the Sons of Jonadab of North America assembled at Grand Army Hall in this city to-day. Representatives were present from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

The Treasury Department has instructed the Collector of Customs at New-York that the new rates of drawback fixed by the circular of the 6th inst. will not apply to cases where the entries are made complete and the goods are actually on shipboard before the 1st of October; but that in such cases the old rates of drawback will be allowed.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $12,644,838; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,265,412; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $51,855,000; coin, (including $40,102,900 in coin certificates,) $106,525,759; outstanding legal tenders, $357,976,164.

The second meeting of the holders of policies in the various life insurance companies was held at the Board of Trade rooms last night, when an organization for mutual protection was formed. Another meeting will be held to elect permanent officers. It is proposed to have similar organizations started in all large cities. They will be requested to send delegates to a convention to be held here during the Winter, at which some kind of a law to protect the insured will be drafted and Congress urged to pass it.

The following appointments were made to-day to fill vacancies caused by removals under the order of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in relation to the holding of office by one or more relatives: George H. Dobyns, Moses D. Hale, Alexander S. Hunt, Richard Hatchcroft, and Perry Crosthwait to be Storekeepers for the Seventh District of Kentucky; W. J. Wilmere to be Gauger, and J. H. Bean, Joseph Batoon, William McCracken, Wesley Spencer, and Edmund Taylor to be Storekeepers and Gaugers for the same district.

OBITUARY.

SAMUEL G. OGDEN.

Mr. Samuel Gouverneur Ogden, the Auditor of the Custom-house, died on Monday last at Elizabethtown, Essex County, in the Adirondacks, whither he had gone in the hope of recovering from a chronic disease. Mr. Ogden was one of the oldest and best known officers in the Government service. He was continuously connected with the Custom-house for 36 years, and was a recognized authority in revenue matters. He belonged to an old Knickerbocker family, his father being one of the first merchants in this City. He was born here in 1804, and consequently was 73 years old at his death. When 15 years old he went to France to complete his education, returning home in 1825. His parents and several of his brothers and sisters returned with him. On the trip here the packet ship in which they were passengers was shipwrecked and one of the brothers was lost. One of Mr. Ogden's sisters, who was on board, afterward became the celebrated actress, Anna Cora Mowatt. She married Col. Ritchie, a prominent Richmond journalist and legislator. In 1830 Mr. Ogden entered the shipping-house of Charles H. Russell & Co. as an accountant. He remained with the firm for several years. On the 1st of June, 1841, he was appointed a clerk in the Custom-house by the then Collector, Edward Curtis, and in 1843 he was advanced to be Auditor. He was closely attentive to his duties, and through the entire period that he was in office he never sought nor obtained leave of absence until a year ago, when, at the urgent request of Collector Arthur, he went away a short time for the benefit of his health. Mr. Ogden's father—Samuel G. Ogden—was the first New-Yorker to engage in the wine trade with France. His uncle, Nicholas G. Ogden, was connected with John Jacob Astor in the fur and silk trade 50 years ago. He was a resident partner of Mr. Astor in Canton, China. On his death his heirs sought to recover between $300,000 and $400,000 from Mr. Astor, claiming that amount as his share of the profits in the business. Out of this claim grew the law suit of Samuel G. Ogden and others against William B. Astor, Albert Gallatin, Washington Irving, and John Jacob Astor, the Executors of John Jacob Astor, which was famous in the courts for many years. The suit was compromised in 1850 by the payment of about $200,000 to Nicholas G. Ogden's heirs. Mr. Ogden's mother was a Miss Lewis, the daughter of Francis Lewis, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In 1867 Mr. Ogden was tendered the position of Cashier of the New-York Safe Deposit Company, and to retain his services in the Custom-house Mr. McCulloch, the Secretary of the Treasury, advanced his salary to $8,000 a year, that being the amount the company offered him.

Mr. Ogden's body is to be brought to this City to-day, and he is to be buried from his late residence in Twenty-fifth-street near Madison-avenue. Among those who have been invited to act as pall-bearers are Moses S. Grinnell, Gen. Arthur, Charles P. Clinch, the ex-Assistant Collector, and Mr. C. H. Russell. Mr. Ogden's desk and chair in the Custom-house were tastefully draped yesterday by Deputy Auditor Jacobs and the clerks in his division.

TOOMBS AND HILL.

That remarkable correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* in Atlanta, Ga., telegraphs, under date of the 9th inst., as follows: "Hon. Benjamin H. Hill has found his tongue at last, and talks about the alleged movement to run him for the Presidency. He says he thinks it is quite certain that one of the two candidates in 1880 will hail from the South. He thinks the Democrats will surely give one of their places to a Southern man, and hopes the South will not permit so foolish a thing as allowing the North, which need give only 47 votes to our next candidate, to dictate platforms and candidates to the South, which will certainly give him 138. Mr. Hill has no personal reasons for advocating this policy, and always said that he considered a place in the United States Senate the most honorable and desirable office in the world. He does not hesitate to say that he had rather be Senator than to hold any other office, and as his lease on the present seat is good for 12 years, he need not be counted in with aspirants at present. Gen. Toombs made a characteristic remark the other day when asked about his race for the Senate: 'I am afraid,' said he, 'that I would not suit the latter-day constituencies. I should not give my consent to assist in the schemes of public plunder that they appear to expect at the hands of their representatives. During the 10 years I was in the Senate not one dollar of the public money went into my State; I did not ask for one dollar, and my constituents never asked me to ask for or obtain one dollar for them.'"

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

THE SITUATION ABOUT PLEVNA.

PROGRESS OF THE RUSSIAN OPERATIONS UP TO SATURDAY EVENING—WORK OF THE ARTILLERY ON BOTH SIDES—AN ATTACK EXPECTED ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 9—RUSSIAN LOSSES ON SATURDAY MUCH HEAVIER THAN ON FRIDAY.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The *Daily News'* correspondent, resuming his narrative of the operations before Plevna, which he had previously carried down to Friday evening, under date of before Plevna, Saturday, Sept. 8, 5 P. M., says: "When the cannonade recommenced this morning it was not easy at first to recognize that the Russians had gained any advantage the day before. The parapet of the Grivica redoubt had been a good deal jagged by Russian shells, but under cover of the night all its defects had been made good, and it looked as trim as if never a shot had been fired at it. But the Russians had during the night gained a large slice of ground in the direction of Grivica, and a battery of siege guns had been built on an elevation within easy range of the redoubt. At sunrise that battery came into action in rear of the advanced battery, and sent its fire sweeping down into the redoubt, which could not reply to the siege battery, the range being too long; so it pounded away at the field batteries on the ridge, but the practice was not good, and few casualities occurred. The Russian siege battery made admirable practice at the Grivica redoubt, which is the key to the position, and instead of spreading their fire, the Russians should have concentrated upon it the whole weight of the bombardment. As it is, they may bombard it for a week and after all not succeed in taking it. The assault was intended to begin yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, but owing to delays the troops were not in position by the appointed time. Everywhere now the infantry is in position waiting for the word.

"Toward noon the Russian infantry pushed forward in skirmishing order, driving back the outlying Turks; the artillery followed, and came into action at short range. The Turkish return fire, chiefly directed at the Russian first line of artillery, was very heavy, but little harm was done. Further on the left, on the crest of the range beyond Radisova, which was one array of field batteries, the firing was very heavy, the Turkish shells doing great damage among the gunners, and falling behind among the infantry on the reverse slope and in Radisova. At 3 o'clock the Russians advanced toward the Turkish positions, and continued to fire somewhat slackly. The fire must have reached into Plevna.

"There are no indications of an assault to-day. I believe it will be commenced to-morrow afternoon. The Russian cannon is drawing close around the Turkish positions, but the test will not be with the cannon, but with the prowess of the men. The losses were much heavier to-day than yesterday."

LONDON, Sept. 12—6 A. M.—There is no news from Plevna, although at Vienna the wildest reports are current of its capture and of prodigious slaughter of the Turks. One of these reports even says Osman Pasha is a prisoner.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent, telegraphing Tuesday, says the reports about the fall of Plevna, which are traced to Roumanian sources, have not been confirmed from any side. It is variously surmised that the Russians, having approached within striking distance are awaiting the movements of their turning columns, which are supposed to have been sent to the flank and rear of Plevna, or that the Turks may have fortified Plevna so strongly that it is only to be taken by gradual approaches. The whole plan of the attack may thus have to be changed.

ANOTHER MOVEMENT ON THE LOM.

THE TURKISH LEFT WING TO BE ADVANCED —A BATTLE IMPENDING.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The *Times'* Vienna special says: "The departure of Mehemet Ali from the centre of his army for the left wing looks as though an advance from the Lom is again to be made from that side.

A dispatch from Vienna to another paper confirms the above, and says that Mehemet Ali has gone to Sornasoudlar and that an action is impending to the west of Eski-Djuma.

POSITIONS OF NEUTRAL POWERS.

MEDIATION REFUSED IN ADVANCE BY PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF—GREECE AND RUSSIA—THE MURDERERS OF THE GERMAN AND FRENCH CONSULS REARRESTED—SERVIA.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The *Deutsche Zeitung* of Berlin states that Prince Gortschakoff has by anticipation declined all mediation.

The *Times'* correspondent at Athens declares that the rumors of negotiations for an alliance between Greece and Russia, binding the former to military intervention against Turkey, are unfounded. On the other hand, the Greek Government, while giving peaceful assurances for the present, has refused to undertake for the future not to make war upon Turkey, as such an engagement would be tantamount to an abandonment of the rights of Greece as an independent State.

The *Times'* Belgrad dispatch, dated Tuesday, says: "Information has been received from Turn-Severin that the Prefect has been ordered to have everything in readiness for 50,000 Russians, who will march through Turn-Severin on their way to cross the Danube and enter Servian territory. On the Servian bank everything is prepared for the crossing of the Russians. The Servian brigade of Belgrade will leave to-morrow for the frontier.

The *Daily News'* dispatch, dated Berlin, Tuesday, says in consequence of the representations of Germany and France, the Porte has ordered the rearrest and confinement of the five Salonica assassins who had been released from Widdin.

SITUATION OF THE INVADING ARMY.

THE ROUMANIAN FORCES IN A BAD PLIGHT—TURKISH STRATEGY TOO MUCH FOR RUSSIAN GENERALSHIP—CRAB-LIKE MOVEMENTS OF THE MUSCOVITES—DANGERS WHICH THREATEN THE RUSSIAN BASE.

From our Own Correspondent.

SISTOVA, Monday, Aug. 27, 1877.

According to a Roumanian Army Surgeon who has just passed through this place on his way to Bucharest, the condition of Prince Carol's troops is deplorably bad. Dr. X. has possibly exaggerated in declaring that for a whole week he had eaten nothing but *mamalika*—corn-meal mush mixed with water—but his details are too circumstantial not to convince impartial persons that the Roumanian Intendance has been very derelict in its duty. The typhus and dysentery are raging in the camp, and cart-loads of corpses are ferried over every night for interment at Turnu-Magurelli; the men are on short rations and seldom receive meat; the hospital stores have run short, notwithstanding the immense voluntary contributions to that end, and there are no depots for their renewal nearer than the capital, as the intermediate stations founded by the Red Cross amateurs are unwilling to give anything to the regular Sangradoes appointed by the War Department. The late heavy rains have swollen the tributaries of the Danube, which now roll down immense numbers of dead bodies of men and animals to the great river, infecting the sultry air with pestilential emanations. The wells and cisterns have been overflowed by these putrid torrents, and the supply of drinking water has become insufficient for the men, notwithstanding the numbers of fountains erected in former times by Moslem care for the comfort of the thirsty traveler, but which, I should add, have in the early days of the Russian occupation, been wantonly defiled or rendered unserviceable by the invaders and their friends the Bulgarians, in order to mark their hatred for the Turk and their contempt for his institutions. The officers have received no pay for 10 weeks, and few of them have private funds wherewith to purchase the expensive luxuries furnished by the sutlers. Every one is weak and famished, all are discouraged, and Osman Pasha will never again have so good a chance of winning a grand victory as that which he has let slip since the Roumanian Army has garrisoned the citadel of Nikopolis. It is not generally known that the engagement of the 11th of August—I beg pardon for writing ancient history—was extremely serious. It began about nightfall in the midst of a tremendous storm. The Russians were completely taken by surprise, and their officers with difficulty arrested a panic which at one moment threatened to assume the proportions of the disastrous rout from Plevna on the 31st of July. It is impossible to get at the details of this affair. The Russians carefully suppress everything unfavorable to their cause, and the foreign correspondents at head-quarters are too anxious to retain the favor of their hosts to venture upon the publication of their losses. Still, we can form some estimate of the truth from results, and these must have been serious, as the outposts on the extreme right were driven back 13 miles, and are now established less than seven miles outside of Nikopolis, where every night they are harried by swarms of Turkish light horsemen, who carry off their cattle and horses under the very eyes of the Roumanian pickets. Even that would-be sovereign, the late Spanish pretender, Don Carlos, who was with the Grand Duke, has had enough of the campaign, and, either from disgust or, as some say, at the request of his late entertainers, has retired to the solitudes of Turnu-Magurelli, where, with a couple of Aides-de-Camp, and shunned alike by Russians and Roumanians, he meditates over this latest example of military collapses. We are promised a naval *divertissement* in a few days. The two monitors captured at Nikopolis have been put in order, and the arrival is anxiously expected of two torpedo-boats, each of 10-horse power, manned by a crew of 10 men and two officers, and capable of launching floating torpedoes 18 feet long and 72 pounds in weight, filled with dynamite or pyroxoline. As soon as this nucleus of the Danubian flotilla shall be constituted, Grand Duke Alexis will commence his operations against Turtukäi and Silistria, provided always that he can slip by Rustchuk. This, indeed, is a matter of considerable doubt, as since the removal of Eschreff Pasha not only are there no symptoms of surrender manifested, but the increase of the garrison and the unusual movement displayed by it would indicate an intention of attacking by a strong sortie the position of the Russian left wing at Pyrgos. Until it is taken, which it cannot be except by a regular siege, this fortress completely paralyzes all the enemy's operations on the Lower Danube, where the remains of Gen. Zimmerman's corps can with difficulty maintain their strictly defensive positions in the Dobrudscha. Apropos of Rustchuk, the intended treason of its late Governor was discovered and communicated from Bucharest by an English gentleman, who accidentally overheard a Russian dignitary make a public boast of the terms arranged between the Turkish Pasha and the imperial staff.

The results of the last three days' continuous fighting around the defiles of Schipka are not yet known. The Russians are hard pressed, but still appear to hold their ground. The pass is narrow and their intrenchments command all the approaches, yet the exhausted garrison, despite its splendid courage, must eventually succumb to the repeated attacks of superior numbers. They are reported to be short of provisions and worn out by fatigue and want of rest, whereas Suleiman Pasha keeps pouring in fresh troops, who, used to the mountain fighting of the Montenegrin campaigns, display all the reckless bravery of fanatics united to the cool perseverance of veterans. The Turk is fighting his way step by step up the mountain, and when he succeeds in dislodging his enemy from the pass and can move down the northern slope of the Balkans, his columns will compel the evacuation of Gabrova and join hands with Osman toward Selvi against Tirnova, already threatened by Mehemet Ali, whose advanced guards are now but at a few kilometres distance from the town. In all the late Turkish strategy much ability has been displayed; it has doubtless been slow, but this very slowness has insured its success. There is little question that a determined pursuit of the Russians after their defeat at Plevna would have driven them into the Danube, as their reserves were out of reach and no human energy or talent could have rallied their beaten army; but if he had not succeeded, if some unlooked-for chance had exposed his communications with his colleagues from Adrianople and Osman-Bazar, the future advantages of his campaign might have been seriously compromised.

Meanwhile the Russians continue to advance—backward—abandoning everywhere the unfortunate Bulgarians to the vengeance of the infuriated Musselmans. So far, this is the only result of those daring expeditions undertaken by the counsel of Gen. Ignatieff, who asserted that "anything could be risked against a Turkish Army and its ignorant commanders." The world can now judge how little this diplomatist has learned of the resources of the people among whom he has passed so many years. Everything was risked, and everything has been lost. A military promenade to Constantinople was dreamed of, but now, should this promenade last much longer in its present direction, it will lead to the frontiers of Muscovy, while Roumania itself will not be an asylum sure enough to shelter these conquerors of the hour, whose mission it was to deliver and regenerate the oppressed Christians of the East. In the beginning they certainly, by the rapidity of their movements, obtained some strategical advantages, but these were more apparently than really important. Their lines were too long, their positions too extended, and their feeble detachments could never follow up their successes. The Turks recovered from the first shock, and Plevna, Lovdscha, Yeni-Saghra, Eski-Saghra, and Jasler have proved how fatal it is to undervalue one's enemy, and to strive for victory where he alone possesses its two main elements—superiority of numbers and choice of position. Nor do they seem to have learned anything from their failures; and the same system of scattered forces and weak columns is persevered with, until it becomes difficult to foresee any other than a disastrous issue to a campaign which, from its beginning to its end, has been naught but a long succession of mistakes caused by ignorance, temerity, and presumption. Nor is the mere defeat of the armies of the Czar the gravest consequence of their failures. The fortunes of war may change at any moment, and all that could then be said would be that the strength and resources of Russia had been overrated. But it is incredible to think that such a power should be forced to withdraw to the banks of the Danube the provisional Government which, with much flourish of trumpets, she had established at Tirnova, or that she should have tolerated the pillage and destruction, by her Bulgarian auxiliaries, of Moslem villages, thus furnishing to the victorious Ottomans a too legitimate pretext for reprisals, against her Christian protégés. Doubtless all regular armies respect, and, where they can, protect the lives and property of their unarmed enemies, but, on the flanks and rear of armies such as are here in existence, hordes of marauding irregulars, whose sole object is murder and robbery, and it is they who are guilty of those outrages and atrocities which from time to time shock every sentiment of humanity. The Russian flag covered horrible excesses against the Mussulmans, and now the Bashi Bazouks are taking their revenge for their slaughtered families, so that massacre replies to massacre. Thus it is that "Holy" Russia civilizes; it is thus that "Great" Russia protects her coreligionaries. The philo-Russian press cites in vain the benevolent aspirations of the Czar. In politics deeds only have any real value, and through all time has existed a proverb that "hell is paved with good intentions."

All the East rings with a cry of indignation, and it is Russia and Russia only which must bear the frightful responsibility of these scenes of carnage and horror before history and before God.

Materially the situation of the Russian Army is not unsatisfactory. The positions in themselves are strong, and will, I believe, resist the Turkish assaults of the moment, but with the approach of Autumn they will become untenable. Already the roads are becoming impracticable for supply and ammunition trains—the heavy showers of the last week have transformed them into mud pits, through which the beasts of burden flounder and toil with difficulty, and the Intendance has learned too late the necessity of constructing a causeway of logs against the arrival of the rainy season. That a Winter campaign will be attended with sufferings beyond example in military annals no one can doubt, and yet there can be no question that such is the present intention of the Russian staff in the face of the enormous purchases of firewood which are being made at Bucharest and elsewhere for the use of their Army. The coming general engagement will decide the fate of the campaign so far as field operations are concerned, but not of the war. If beaten, the Czar does not dare offer peace, well knowing as he does that Turkey would exact conditions unacceptable to the dignity of his Empire and the aspirations of the dominant faction of his subjects. If victorious, his success would be but tactical, a species of moral victory from which he could draw no positive profit, for, strategically, Mehemet Ali, with superior numbers, will always be master of the situation.

I have in a previous letter signaled the dangers threatening the Russian base along the Pruth; these are becoming every day more accentuated. Before the Russian advance toward the Danube fears were entertained for the safety of the Roumanian capital. But these apprehensions, thanks to the supineness of Abdul-Kerim Pasha, passed away, and of all the towns of the principality, Giurgevo alone has suffered from the effects of the Turkish artillery. A piece of good luck saved Galatz and Ibraila, and with the passage of the Danube confidence was restored to their inhabitants, so that when Sistova was occupied and Nikopolis fell, the merchants began to hope that within a short time the navigation of the river would once more be opened to commerce. The surrender of Rustchuk was fixed for the 1st of August; Silistria and Widdin must be captured, at least by the 1st of September. Unfortunately, the best laid schemes often fail; the army which took Matchin in June has been forced to fall back from Tulcha, and to send strong detachments to help the Czarewitch; the Egyptians are disembarking in force at the Sulina mouth, and the terror-stricken inhabitants begin once more to dread that movement of Turkish troops which they neglected to make last April against the Barboshs Bridge and the railway connecting the two principal commercial centres of the principality. Perhaps their fears are exaggerated, but as this war has shown that all the laws of humanity, in the case of non-combatants, are violated with impunity, there is little cause for surprise when one sees that the populations of exposed towns seek to save their lives and property while yet there is time for flight from before the approaching peril.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

It is stated from Bucharest that the Russians have removed the bridge at Pyrgos and taken it to Petroscan, higher up the river.

The London *Standard's* special from Bucharest, Tuesday, says: "Four thousand of the Imperial Guard passed through Bucharest on Monday, 4,000 more are expected to-day, and 8,000 on Wednesday.

The Bucharest correspondent of the London *News* telegraphs as follows: "The change in the weather is exceeding trying. The thermometer has fallen 35° during the past five days, and there is now sharp frost at night."

The *News'* Vienna correspondent says it is announced from Galatz that from Aug. 24 to Sept. 7 40,000 men and 6,000 horses to reinforce the Russian Armies passed the Barboschi Bridge. Of 15 batteries included in the above reinforcements half are already at Plevna.

POLITICAL MATTERS IN FRANCE.

SECRET TRIAL OF M. GAMBETTA—POSTPONEMENT OWING TO THE ILLNESS OF HIS COUNSEL REFUSED—JUDGMENT IN DEFAULT—THREE MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT AND 2,000 FRANCS FINE—SEIZURES OF REPUBLICAN JOURNALS.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—M. Gambetta and M. Murat, publishers of the *République Française*, were to have appeared this morning before the Tenth Chamber of the Correctional Police, to answer respectively for delivering and publishing the former's Lille speech. Neither, however, responded when the case was called. M. Gambetta, in consequence of the illness of his counsel, lodged a petition for the adjournment of the trial for one week, which was refused. Entry of default was thereupon made against MM. Gambetta and Murat, and M. Gambetta was condemned in default to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 francs. The public were excluded from the *Palais de Justice* where the tribunal is sitting.

The judgment is based upon his and M. Murat's admission before the *Juge d' Instruction*, that the speech was published by his (Gambetta's) order. The judgment points out in detail the culpability of 10 passages in the speech, and particularly declares that the passage in which Gambetta said President MacMahon must submit to the decision of the nation or resign was a threat constituting an attack on the loyalty, honor, dignity, and, consequently, on the person of the President of the Republic. The judgment will be communicated to M. Gambetta this evening. An appeal will be taken, which will be heard Sept. 20.

The Police this evening seized five of the principal Republican papers, including *Le Temps*, *La France*, and *Le Bien Public*. It is believed the seizure was made in consequence of the publication of a report of the trial or for violent articles. The *Pays*, a Bonapartist organ, was also seized. The seizure, however, was only maintained as regards *Le Bien Public*.

A subscription has been opened in Paris for a monument to M. Thiers.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The *Daily News'* Paris correspondent says: "The sentence against MM. Gambetta and Murat concludes as follows: 'It is understood that judgment shall be executed immediately, notwithstanding opposition or appeal.' According, however, to the French code, provisional execution applies only to the fine, and Gambetta is therefore not liable to immediate imprisonment. Gambetta's object in allowing the judgment to go by default evidently is to delay final judgment on appeal until after the elections, when his privilege as a Deputy will protect him from arrest, and even, according to the prevalent opinion, lead to his liberation should he be in prison."

DEATH OF UNA HAWTHORNE.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The *Daily Telegraph* announces that Una Hawthorne, the daughter of the American novelist, died at Clewer on Monday.

DEATH OF WILLIAM CAMERON.

William Cameron, Esq., an elder brother of Hon. Simon Cameron, died on Monday, at his residence, in Lewisburg, Penn., at the age of 84 years.

CHALLENGING A BOSTON ARCHITECT.

"A scene of violence," says the Paris *Gaulois*, "occurred recently at Etretat (Seine-Inférieure.) A dispute arose at the *table d'hôte* at the Hauville Hotel, as to whether a door should be open or shut. A person calling himself the Count De Lur-Saluces got up from his seat and closed it. Mr. Rich, an architect, from Boston, United States, opened it. Words ensued, and the Count struck a blow in the face from an umbrella. He returned it with strokes from his whip. A bystander joined in and struck Mr. Rich several blows in the face with his fist. The approach of the Police put an end to the struggle. The next day the affair became somewhat more complicated. The person who had sided with the so-called Count had no previous knowledge of him, and after the affair found loaded him into the cars at Rouen, as he said, to complain to his friend Gen. Lebrun. However, nothing has been heard of the nobleman, and no doubt seems to be entertained that he was nothing but a swindler."

THE ENGLISH CRICKET CHAMPION.

From the London Morning Post.

At the end of this year Mr. W. G. Grace retires from constant play. Mr. Grace has outshone all competitors. *Facile princeps* for many seasons as a batsman, he had lately performed feats as a bowler which have rarely, if ever, been rivaled. In the whole history of cricket no one has stood out so eminently in advance of all cricketers, both gentlemen and professionals, as he has. The great players of old, Fuller Pilch, Felix, Alfred Mynn, Parr, Hayward, Mr. Hankey, Mr. Mitchell, and others, though they performed wonders, under perhaps, harder conditions than Mr. Grace ever had to contend with, were never so overpoweringly strong as he has been. Not except perhaps Alfred Mynn, has there been any player capable of being compared with him all round the field. The recent performances of Mr. Grace with the ball would have entitled him to any encomium if he were incapable of getting a run, and when he is not bowling, no place in the field is difficult to him. For these reasons Mr. Grace's absence from the great matches next year will be a heavy loss to the game.

A CORRECTION.

An item in THE TIMES of last Saturday gave briefly what purported to be an account of the punishment of Mr. McIntyre, the editor of a paper in Long Island City, for his interference with the domestic happiness of a hotel keeper in that town. We are assured that the statement was in every respect untrue, and we greatly regret having inadvertently printed a story which was undoubtedly the malicious fabrication of an enemy of Mr. McIntyre. The Brooklyn *Eagle*, in which the original story was published, with much circumstantial detail, confesses that there is "no other explanation than that the reporter was grossly misled," and expresses its regret that the report was printed. Notwithstanding this acknowledgment, we are informed that Mr. McIntyre has instructed his attorney—Judge Busteed—to prosecute that journal to the full extent of the law for the libel to which it first gave publicity.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS.

THE BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE—CELEBRATION AT CHADD'S FORD, PENN.—PREPARING FOR THE BATTLE OF BEMIS HEIGHTS, NEAR SARATOGA.

CHADD'S FORD, Penn., Sept. 11.—About 1,000 people attended the celebration of the centennial of the battle of the Brandywine, which took place here to-day. Several military companies from Wilmington and Westchester were present. Speeches were made by Senator Bayard and others. The ceremonies closed at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The people of Stillwater, many of them descendants of the men who fought under Gates in 1777, have their arrangements completed for a celebration of the centennial of the first great battle on Bemis Heights, Sept. 19, 1777, by which Burgoyne was so crippled that he could only renew the battle in a feeble manner October 7, and was finally forced to surrender. Hon. George W. Neilson, grandson of Capt. Neilson, of Gates' Army, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, has secured an order from Gov. Robinson calling the Tenth Brigade, National Guard to parade on that day on the original battle-ground, and the order of arrangements comprise an historical address by John Austin Stevens, of New-York; addresses by Hon. George G. Scott, of Baltimore, who will act as President of the day, and Hon. Martin I. Townsend, who will deliver the leading address; a poem will be read by C. R. Lowell, of Union College. Short addresses will also be made by Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer, ex-Gov. Seymour, and others. During the day Gov. Robinson and staff will review the National Guard, who will afterward form in line of battle and go through a sham fight along the line where the American forces were intrenched and fought Sept. 19, 1777. Gen. Alonzo Alden, of Troy, commanding the Tenth Brigade, will command the military forces on the ground. Battery B of his command will go into camp on Tuesday night, Sept. 18, and fire a salute of 13 guns on Wednesday morning. The veterans of the Seventy-seventh and other regiments formed in Saratoga County, are to attend in large numbers. Gen. W. B. French, of Saratoga Springs, who, as commander of the Seventy-seventh, commanded a brigade of Sedgwick's Sixth Corps at Cedar Creek, September, 1864, will act as Grand Marshal, assisted by Gen. Carr, of Troy, and others. Access to the place of celebration will be by railroad to Mechanicsville, and thence by omnibus, or by omnibus from Saratoga, a distance of 14 miles. The military will be taken from Mechanicsville to Bemis Heights by canal boats.

FATAL FIGHT IN A BRAZILIAN PORT.

GERMAN MAN-OF-WAR'S MEN IN CONFLICT WITH THE POLICE OF SANTOS—TWO KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED—GERMAN OFFICERS STONED BY THE PEOPLE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Commander White, of the United States steamer Frolic, sends to the Navy Department, under date of Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 14, accounts taken from the *Jornal de Commercio*, of Rio de Janeiro, of Aug. 13 and 14, showing that a serious difficulty has occurred between the officers and crew of the German man-of-war Vineta and the authorities of Santos. The following is a translation of a telegram in the newspaper:

"SANTOS, Aug. 12.

"Last night a large part of the crew of the German corvette Vineta, lying here, engaged in a warm fight with the Police force of this city, one Policeman being killed and three seriously wounded. Several sailors were also wounded. Among them one mortally. The officers of the Vineta finding themselves unable to restrain the sailors had to take refuge in the Germania Club, being stoned on the way by the populace which was pursuing them. It was stated that a revolver shot was fired from the Germania Club upon the people, but this the Germans deny. It is still unknown what was the cause of this affair, which has left the entire city greatly agitated."

It is said that the Germans intend to ask satisfaction, because the Brazilian authorities invaded the German Club.

THE IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

SESSION OF THE GREAT COUNCIL OF THE UNITED STATES AT COLUMBUS—LONG TALKS BY VARIOUS BIG INDIANS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 11.—The Great Council of the United States of the Improved Order of Red Men assembled here to-day, and were received in form by the Great Council of Ohio. Nearly every delegate is in attendance. The Great Council assembled at 9 o'clock, when Adam Smith, of California, the Great Incohonee, made his long talk, in the course of which he stated that the order during the past year had not been so prosperous as was desired. Since last meeting 18 tribes have been instituted. He was convinced that the future success or failure of the order depended upon the interest taken by the Great Council in the revision of their ritualistic work; and in this work all parts of Indian traditions which will tend to make the council work entertaining, instructive, and useful should be retained, but all others should be rejected. An early consideration of the taxation and a reduction of the charter fees were recommended. Joshua Maris, the Great Chief of Records, made a long talk. He referred to the condition of the tribes in all of the States, and said they were in the poorest condition in Mississippi, many tribes there having become extinct. He reported that there were some 557 tribes in the United States, with a membership of 36,422. During the past year 381 deaths occurred, and 4,288 new members were received. Joseph Pyle, the Great Keeper of the Wampum, reported the receipts during the past year to have been $4,120, the disbursements $3,986, and the balance in the treasury, $3,092. There was a large street procession to-day and a ball to-night.

ACCIDENTS ON THE RAILROADS.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Frederick Bogart was instantly killed at 10 o'clock this morning, by passenger train No. 8 on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, while attempting to drive across the track near the boat landing. His team was also killed and his buggy demolished.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 11.—The morning passenger train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, due here at 9:10 o'clock, ran over a cow a short distance from this place, throwing the baggage and passenger cars off the track. Mr. Merrick, baggage-master; Joseph Carbley, express messenger, and William Ward, a passenger, all of whom were in the baggage-car, were seriously injured. Several of the occupants of the passenger-car were bruised, but it is thought that none have sustained serious injuries.

FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 11.—In Centre Groton, on Monday evening, Edwin J. Buddington, in his own house, shot William Thompson twice with a revolver, the second shot proving fatal. The cause of the shooting was alledged intimacy between Mrs. Buddington and Thompson. Buddington claims the affray took place in the attic, that Thompson beat him severely, and that the shooting was done in self-defense. Mrs. Buddington denies that she has been unfaithful, and says that rum caused the trouble. Buddington was arrested.

THE CANADIAN SMUGGLERS.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—The United States Commissioners to-day held that the court here had no jurisdiction in the case of P. Julian, the alleged rag smuggler, and discharged the defendant on that complaint, but ordered him to recognise in $10,000 bonds to appear in the Northern District Court of New-York. Thomas Julian was discharged on the complaint of aiding in the transportation of smuggled goods, as the evidence was not sufficient to hold him.

A DESPERATE BURGLAR AT BAY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 11.—Information from the little town of St. Elmo, 15 miles east of Vandalia, Ill., is to the effect that a stranger committed a burglary there Sunday night. He was arrested next morning but escaped from his captors and concealed himself in a corn-field near the town. Nearly the entire population of the town turned out to hunt him, and when brought to bay he shot and instantly killed two of his pursuers, and mortally wounded another. At last accounts the burglar had not been captured, but his arrest was considered certain, and it was believed he would be immediately lynched. No names are given.

MARINE DISASTERS.

PERILOUS POSITION OF THE CREW OF A WATER-LOGGED SCHOONER—OTHER DISASTERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The Signal Service observer at Kitty Hawk, N. C., reports to the Chief Signal Officer at 10 A. M. as follows: "A fore-and-aft schooner is water-logged, and men are in the rigging, about 12 miles at sea in a north-east direction from this station. Old sailors here pronounce her perfectly helpless. Our signals remain unnoticed. She was observed early yesterday morning, but was supposed to be anchored. She is reported to be sinking slowly. The station-keeper with a crew is going to her relief."

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Sept. 11.—Capt. Hines, of the steam-ship City of Dallas, which arrived here to-day from New-York, reports Sept. 9, in latitude 36° 30′, longitude 75° 15′ fell in with the schooner Western Star in a sinking condition; took off the crew, consisting of Capt. Crocker and six men, and landed them at this port.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 11.—The schooner M. B. Mahoney, from Windsor for Philadelphia, has arrived here in distress. She experienced a gale on the 9th inst. off Absecom, and had her sunken bulwarks and galley stove, and lost her boat and mainboom.

AN UNFORTUNATE RELATIONSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 11.—A strange and somewhat remarkable mortality in the families of three sisters living at New-Windsor, two or three miles south of this city, is reported. Their names are Mrs. Roach, Mrs. Foster, and Mrs. Hall. Within 10 days Mrs. Roach has lost three children by diphtheria. Mrs. Foster, who lives close by, has lost two children by the same disease. Mrs. Hall, the third sister, was made a widow a few days ago by the drowning of her husband, Horace Hall, in the river in front of this city. Thus, in about twice as many days six deaths have occurred in the three families.

EXAMINING ALCOHOL BARRELS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—On Sept. 4 a dispatch was sent from Toledo, stating that the barrels of the West Chicago Alcohol Works shipped from Chicago to Toledo were found, on examination, to be fraudulent in construction, containing less spirits than the gauge would indicate, and that Chicago firms had paid a Toledo firm $600 as a drawback on account of the fraud. The proprietors of the Chicago Alcohol Works, feeling injured by this statement, as a means of refuting it have asked Government officials to examine their barrels; and to-day the officials, after careful examination of 17 barrels taken at random from a lot on hand, state that they find but slight variation, not more than is usual, between the gauge and actual measure. The officials declare the cooperage to be honest, and will so report to the Government.

NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The United States ship Adams sailed from Bahia on the 11th. The health of the officers and crew of the Frolic is excellent. Ensign W. H. Nostrand is ordered to the Guard; Chief-Engineer S. D. Hibbert is ordered to duty as President of the Board of Examiners at the Navy-yard, League Island; Assistant-Engineer W. B. Bayley is ordered to examination for promotion; Chief-Engineer William G. Buehler is detached from duty as a member of the Board of Examiners at League Island, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 11.—The United States steamer Ossipee, from Norfolk, passed out this evening for New-York.

LYNCH LAW IN ILLINOIS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 11.—The *Commercial's* Jacksonville, Ill., special reports the reception of a dispatch from Sheriff Blair, of Winchester, Scott County, Ill., which says: "A mob took Andrew Richards from jail this forenoon and hanged him at Miners' Grove, west of Winchester." Richards is the negro who ravished Mrs. John Smith, near Winchester, on Sunday. He had been confined in jail at Jacksonville for safe keeping, but was taken back to Winchester yesterday.

CANADIAN MATTERS.

MONTREAL, Sept. 11.—The award made by Messrs. MacPherson and Gray, respecting the division of assets between the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, which was given in the absence of the Quebec arbitrators, will be transmitted to the Privy Council of England, where its validity will be argued. The liabilities of J. G. Kennedy & Co., clothiers, are $129,000. The largest creditor is Molsons Bank, to the amount of $46,000, of which $6,000 are secured.

EPISCOPAL DIOCESE OF ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 11.—The fortieth annual convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Illinois met at the cathedral this morning. The principal question to come before the body is the advisability of dividing the diocese, thus relieving the Bishop of a surplus of work, and securing more supervision. The proposition is to make three centres, with as many Bishops, namely, at Chicago, Quincy, and Springfield.

BISHOP RAPPE'S OBSEQUIES.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Sept. 11.—The remains of the late Bishop Rappe have lain in state in St. Mary's Catholic Church here since Sunday evening, and have been seen by thousands of people. The funeral, which took place at 9 o'clock this morning, was very imposing. The Bishop of Montreal celebrated high mass, which was followed by the usual burial service of the Catholic Church, all the clergy present chanting the requiem. The remains will be taken to Cleveland, Ohio.

FRAUD AND INCENDIARISM.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 11.—It has been discovered that Morris C. Mehgis, who was arrested last Sunday for setting fire to his own building, has defrauded several persons in this city in small amounts, aggregating $10,000, by selling lots of land in Wilmington, and giving warranty deeds purporting to be signed by himself and wife. He also defrauded C. F. Roth, furniture dealer, on Tremont-street, of $3,371.

ANNUAL FAIR OF VERMONT.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Sept. 11.—The twenty-seventh annual fair of the Vermont State Agricultural Society and Wool-growers' Association opened this morning under the most favorable auspices, and with a large attendance. The show of fine stock is exceptionally fine. The stallion race for a purse of $175 was won by Drover Boy, of Morrisville, Vt. Time—2:38¼; 2:38; 2:40.

LAWLESSNESS IN CANADA.

BRANTFORD, Ontario, Sept. 11.—Two detectives, who had summoned a large number of dealers for violating the liquor laws, were today attacked by a crowd and roughly handled while on their way to the Court-house. An attempt was made to carry them off to the river, but they were rescued by the Police.

SALE OF A NEW-YORK RAILROAD.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 11.—At 12 o'clock to-day the Buffalo and Jamestown Railroad was sold by the Referee, George S. Wardwell, for $1,000,000 to J. M. Richmond, W. H. H. Newman, A. Altman, John F. Moulton, and W. S. Bissell, a committee for the bondholders.

THE ACTING MORMON PRESIDENT.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 11.—John Taylor, President of the 12 Mormon Apostles, and Acting President of the Mormon Church, and who will retain that position until a new President is elected, was shot at Nauvoo the time Joseph Smith was killed and is a bitter Mormon.

THE PASSAIC FIRE DEPARTMENT PARADE.

The Fire Department of Passaic, N. J., had a grand parade and torchlight procession last evening, marching through the principal streets, along which the dwellings were brilliantly illuminated, and closing with a review in Washington-place by his Honor Mayor R. B. Ayerigg and the Common Council. Assistant Engineer E. T. Braisard received a handsome silver trumpet in the afternoon, the gift of his friends in New-York. Wholrab's band, of Paterson, furnished the music, and the procession was greeted with hearty cheers, fire-works, and other demonstrations of good will, all along the route.

AN ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A DRUNKEN MAN SHOOTS HIMSELF IN THE LEFT BREAST—RUM AND JEALOUSY THE CAUSE.

Lloyd Gray shot himself in the left breast, in the corridor of his residence, No. 456 West Twenty-ninth-street, at noon yesterday. He was drunk at the time and was enraged by jealousy toward his wife. Gray is a native of Massachusetts and about 30 years of age. Nine years ago he married, but after living with his wife for two years he suddenly disappeared, and was not heard of until 1875. He then returned, and his wife, who had in the meantime supported herself by hard labor, became reconciled to him. He procured employment as a brakeman on the Hudson River Railroad, and his wife assisted with her own earnings. About nine months ago Gray began to drink to excess, and since that period he has rarely, it is said, been free from the influence of liquor. Two months ago he lost his situation and became more burdensome than before upon his wife. He took her scanty earnings to buy liquor, and when these failed him he ran up bills at groggeries. On Monday Gray surpassed his previous conduct by taking the furniture of his apartments, all of which was bought and paid for by his wife, and selling it for money with which to continue his prolonged debauch. He was not seen after he did this until noon yesterday, when he entered the tenement in which he and his wife lived and asked for his wife. The latter was at the time in the house of a neighbor, working to wipe out a debt which her miserable husband had incurred. A woman who also resides in the house met Gray at her door, and, after refusing to tell him where his wife was, reproached him for his conduct toward her. He became angered at this, and drawing a pistol, flourished it in her face. She retreated, and he said: "Good-by. God bless you. I hope you'll all have luck." He then flourished the pistol again, and the woman closed her door in his face. Gray repeated his former remark, and then shot himself in the left breast. When he was picked up, the pistol, a single-barreled Derringer, was in one hand, and in the other was an unused cartridge. It is presumed from this latter fact, that Gray intended to kill his wife first and then himself. He was taken to the New York Hospital. His wound will not result fatally unless inflammation sets in.

INVESTIGATING TWEED.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In the editorial columns of your issue of the 7th inst., commen

FOREIGN BUSINESS INTERESTS.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The *Financier* says the rate of discount for the best three months' bills in the open market is 2¹⁵/₁₆@3 ₱ cent. Many transactions at these rates are subject to an advance of the Bank's minimum rate of discount.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its usual review of the British grain trade, says: "The weather during the past week has been more favorable from an agricultural point of view. The cool temperature and keen winds dried much of the late rain, and prevented its damage from sprouting. During the past few days a considerable quantity of grain has been secured, although, it is feared, not in prime condition. No doubt much still remains in the fields, but there now appears to be reasonable hope that the crops in England have suffered their worst from the weather. In Scotland affairs are different, as a large proportion of the cereal crops is yet uncut. Oats in some districts are reported to be quite green. The lateness at the season causes great anxiety on this account, as, even if the days are fairly dry, the ripening power of the sun is very much less now than during the Summer months. In light soils some quantity of Barley has been cut, but the greater portion of the crop yet unsecured will probably turn out coarse and discolored on threshing, even if no sprouting takes place. The crops which appear likely to turn out best as far as yield is concerned, are Oats, Peas, and Beans, all opinions concurring that Wheat is largely deficient. Roots have not made much progress lately. Potatoes are affected by disease in nearly every district. As the harvest progresses the conviction is forced upon us that the yield of agricultural produce generally will be far from abundant. To this fact, may be mainly attributed the firm tone which has prevailed in all branches of the Grain trade. True, the offerings of English Wheat have been fair, both at Mark Lane and the country markets, but a very small proportion of the samples on offer have been in good condition. The known great quality of old samples, and the large anticipated deficiency of this year's crop of English Wheat have forced buyers' attention to foreign grain, which has improved 1s. ₱ quarter under an increased demand, and this in the face of the large stocks in granary, the heavy foreign imports, and the abundant American crop in the background. Should, however, the English harvest next year not exceed 9,500,000 quarters, at which it has been recently estimated by a well-known agricultural authority, it may not be too much to say that after the yield, when brought forward to meet the requirements of the new cereal year, the American surplus may possibly be absorbed without any decided depression in prices, as was the case last Spring when the Californian crop, which was the largest ever grown on the Pacific Coast, was so rapidly exported, that its disappearance seemed almost unaccountable. Certainly a large quantity of foreign Wheat will be required to meet the country's needs, and from the unfavorable character of the Eastern war, the trade presents a healthy appearance, and the prospect of any immediate material alteration in prices either way need not be looked for. The few copies of Wheat which have arrived at ports of call have been disposed of at advancing prices, and now only one cargo represents the usual arrival fleet. There has also been a good demand for Wheat on passage and for shipment, at 1s. to 2s. per quarter more money, but re-sailers check the advance. Maize, off the coast, has found buyers at an improvement of 1s. per quarter, while for shipment there has been an active inquiry, and prices close nearly 1s. 6d. per quarter over those of last Monday."

LONDON, Sept. 11.—12:30 P. M.—United States 4½ ₱ cent. bonds, 105⅛; 1867's, 107⅜. Erie Railway shares, 12¼; do. preferred, 21⅜. The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is now 3 ₱ cent., the same as the Bank of England rate. Illinois Central, 70⅛.

1 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 12⅜.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £221,000.

4 P. M.—United States Bonds, New 5s, 107⅜. Erie Railway shares, 12⅜; do. preferred 21. New-York Central, 101½; Illinois Central, 69. Paris advices quote 5 ₱ cent. Rentes, 106f. 20c. for the account.

EVENING, Sept. 11.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease of 22,500,000 marks.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11.—Pork dull: Eastern at 70s., Western at 60s. Bacon dull; Cumberland Cut at 36s. 6. Short Rib at 37s. Long Clear Middles, 35s. Short Clear at 33s. Hams—Long Cut steady at 51s. Shoulders steady at 33s. Beef—India Mess steady at 100s. Extra Mess at 90s. Prime Mess dull at 95s. Lard—Prime Western firmer at 46s. Tallow—Prime City steady at 41s. Turpentine—Spirits firmer at 27s. Resin dull at Common, 4s. 9d.; Fine at 10s. Cheese—American Choice firmer at 60s. Lard—oil steady at 46s. Flour—Extra State steady at 30s. Wheat steady; No. 1 Spring at 10s. 2d.; No. 2 Spring at 11s. 11d.; Winter Southern at 12s. 7d.; Winter Western, none in the market. Corn—Mixed Soft dull at 29s. Cotton-seed oil—Yellow American offered at 54s.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs firm. Wheat—12s. 9d.@12s. 11d. ₱ central for average California White; 13s. 2¼d. 3d. for California Club and 13s. 3d.@13s. 4½d. for Red Winter. Corn—28s. 9d.@29s. ₱ quarter for new Mixed Western. Peas—39s. 6d. ₱ quarter for Canadian. Provisions—Beef, 95s. ₱ tierce for Prime Mess. Lard, 45s. 9d. ₱ cwt. for American.

4 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 5,400 bales American. Trade report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, November and December delivery, 6 1-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November and December, sail, 6 3-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February, sail, 6 3-32d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures quiet; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6 3-32d.

5:15 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 12d. @12½d. ₱ gallon. Common Resin, 5s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine, 28s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—5:15 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 10½d. ₱ gallon. Common Resin, 5s. 9d. @6s. Spirits of Turpentine, 27s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 11.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10 7-16c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 165 bales; gross, 302 bales; exports, coastwise, 327 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 2,950 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 11.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10¼c.; Low Middling, 9¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9¼c.@9¼c.; net receipts, 82 bales; gross, 82 bales; exports, coastwise, 136 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 5,573 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 11.—Cotton firm; supply scant; Middling, 10⅜c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 413 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 21,387 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 11.—Cotton firm; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.@10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.@10c.; net receipts, 290 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 3,200 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 11.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 10c.; Good Ordinary, 9½c.; net receipts, 41 bales; sales, 161 bales; stock, 5,084 bales.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY S. BROWN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 5,881.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Henry S. Brown, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the Revised Statutes of the United States, with the date of the filing thereof, and that the debts thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Revised Statutes, and that the 20th day of September, A. D. 1877, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, (corner of Nassau-street,) Rooms 1 and 2, in the City of New-York, in said district, is appointed for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of August, 1877.

au29-law3w W* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 5th day of September, A. D. 1877, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RICHARD BUCKLEY, Jr., of the City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to her or for her use, and the transfer of any property by her are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 343 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before JOHN Fitch, Register, on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1877, at two o'clock P. M.

LOUIS F. PAYN,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 30th day of August, A. D. 1877, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ELIZA D. MURPHY, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on her own petition, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to her or for her use, and the transfer of any property by her are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 343 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before JOHN Fitch, Register, on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1877, at two o'clock P. M.

LOUIS F. PAYN,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY S. BROWN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 5,881.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Henry S. Brown, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district, filed May 9, 1877.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of June, A. D. 1877.

JOHN E. PLATT,
No. 40 Wall-street, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of EMANUEL HERZFELD, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the ninth day of October, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. W. S. BENVILLE, Clerk.

R. C. PENNEY, Attorney. s12-law3w W*

LEGAL NOTICES.

MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—ADOLF WITSELL and LOUIS S. WITSELL, plaintiffs, against J. THURSTON MURDOCK, defendant.—Summons: For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the defendant above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 293 Broadway, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and eighty-six 46-100 dollars, with interest from the 8th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 9, 1877. OTTO HOEWITZ,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 293 Broadway.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court for the City and County of New-York on the 10th day of September, 1877. OTTO HOEWITZ, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

s12-law6w W*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of PRODEHL & LUDWIG is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business of the late firm will be liquidated by WM. PRODEHL.
HENRY LUDWIG

New-York, Sept. 10, 1877.

DRY GOODS.

LARGE & ELEGANT

STOCK OF

FRENCH DRESS GOODS,

OUR OWN IMPORTATION,

AT WHOLESALE,

AT A SMALL ADVANCE.

BUYERS FOR CHOICE TRADE ARE ASSURED THAT THIS STOCK WILL REPAY INSPECTION.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY and 20TH-ST.

WHITE AND GRAY BLANKETS, FLANnels, Prints, &c., from recent large auction sales, at jobbers' prices. WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Cathedral-st.

BLACK SILKS.—A LARGE LOT, OF A SUPERIOR quality, slightly damaged, from auction, for sale at very low prices. WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Cathedral-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AN ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG LADY, NORTH of German, wishes a position in a fine family, City or country, as companion, governess, or to assist in housekeeping; is experienced in all household affairs, and would make herself generally useful; very best references. Address M. W., care of F. C. Kresse, No. 300 Canal-st.

COMPANION.—BY A LADY OF REFINEMENT, as companion to an aged or invalid lady or gentleman. Address Mrs. Clark, No. 88 William-st., Brooklyn.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, who has a good education, with a nice American family, as chamber-maid and waitress, or to take care of children; speaks English and German. Inquire for two days at her parents' home, 118 Orchard-st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and to assist with the washing, or to take care of children; willing to make herself useful; three years' City reference. Call at No. 226 East 46th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman in a private family; no objections to go a short distance in the country. City reference. Call at No. 364 West 47th-st., near 8th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and assist with washing; good City reference. Call for two days as No. 205 West 20th-st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; three years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 347 East 23d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid or waitress; willing to assist with washing and ironing; four years' City reference. Call at No. 240 East 75th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Address for two days No. 502 10th-av., corner 38th-st., care Mrs. F.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—NURSE.—TWO Protestant girls, one as chamber-maid and waitress or laundress, the other as nurse; good City reference. Call at No. 129 East 50th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young American girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging. Call or address for two days No. 234 East 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young girl, as chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; City reference. Call at No. 141 West 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant girl, or take care of children; good City references. Call at No. 129 East 50th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl in a private family; good references. Call at No. 229 East 29th-st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid or nurse; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 240 East 75th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; is first-class; or assist with care of children; country preferred; best City reference. Call at 160 East 31st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City reference. Call at 323 East 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 419½ 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A first-class girl; best City reference. Call at No. 308 West 41st-st., Room No. 6, second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl; good City reference from last place; can be seen for two days at No. 317 West 35th-st., Room No. 15.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG COLORED girl. Address Alice Robison, 123 West 31st-st., rear.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO Sisters, together, one as excellent cook and assist in washing and ironing; other as chamber-maid and waitress and to do fine washing; both have been in one business; private family; City reference from last place; call two days at No. 156 East 52d-st., fourth bell.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid, &c.—By two young girls; a private family; one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress or to assist with the washing; very best of City reference. Call at No. 198 East 58th-st., near 3d-av.; ring third bell.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—By a respectable woman to cook, wash, and iron; daughter (16 years) to do light chamber-work and waiting; both good; best City reference. Call at No. 843 5th-st., rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to a private boarding-house; has the best City reference. Call at No. 100 East 31st-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—CHAMBER-MAID and Waitress.—By two sisters together; one as good cook and laundress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 420 West 56th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; first-class City reference. Call at No. 141 West 39th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS good plain cook; will assist with washing and ironing; four years' City reference. Address No. 429 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT woman; soups, fancy desserts, good bread and pastry; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 241 West 18th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PERson as cook and assist in the washing; four years' City reference from her last place. Address S. S., Advertisement Office, No. 152 3d-av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A young woman in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 114 East 29th-st.; no cards answered.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; City or country; accustomed to European styles; the excellent baker; good reference. Call at No. 721 6th-av., in store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl; will assist with washing; or would do general house-work; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 201 West 27th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-MAID and Waitress.—By two sisters to go together in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 276 West 19th-st. for two days.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl; down stairs work; cook, wash, and iron; a respectable girl; four years' City reference. Call at No. 319 East 37th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant woman as cook, washer, and ironer; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 447 West 19th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good plain cook, and will assist at washing; good City reference. Call at No. 239 East 24th-st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN COOK IN A RESaurant or private family. Call at No. 152 Ludlow-st., top floor, Room No. 14.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER IN A small family; good City references. Call on or address No. 454 West 35th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 236 East 29th-st.

COOK.—BY A GIRL AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS in a small private family; best City recommendation. Call at No. 100 West 50th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A PRIVATE family as cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 539 3d-av., near 36th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; COUNTRY preferred; understands dairy work; good City references from her last place. Call at No. 121 West 30th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK and assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 239 East 24th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—GOOD references from last place. Call at 224 West 17th-st.

COOK AND WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; first-class City reference. Call at No. 141 West 39th-st.

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COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—GOOD references from last place. Call at 224 West 17th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A LADY OF LONG EXPErience in dress-making would go out in private families, or would go a short distance in the country; best of reference given. Call or address A. K., No. 136 Macdougal-st., corner West 3d-st.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY the day or week; understands all kinds of family sewing; best City reference. Address M., Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, with City references, as housekeeper, seamstress, or would wait on an invalid. Call at No. 112 West 20th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY OF REQUISITE qualifications, a position as housekeeper or matron in institution; has good City reference. Call or address Miss A. S., No. 314 East 15th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A WOMAN OF EXPEdience; best references. Address S. T. M., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO house-work in a small private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 868 7th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT, with the best of references, would like to travel; is capable; and has no objection to take care of young misses; good wages wanted. Address J. C., Box 314 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class laundress; would assist in chamber-work; no objections to the country; good City references. Call at No. 228 West 18th-st., rear.

LAUNDRESS—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO girls, one as laundress and chamber-maid, the other as laundress; in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 300 East 40th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands her business thoroughly; excellent reference. Address No. 211 East 26th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl in a private family; good City references. Call at No. 222 East 57th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl in a private family as first-class laundress; best of City reference. Call two days at No. 311 East 34th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; best of City references if required. Call at No. 145 West 23d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; can be highly recommended. Call at 12 West 44th-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS TO YOUNG CHILdren, or wait upon an invalid lady; would give services to a family going for a few months to Europe; best business thoroughly; can give good reference. Address 224 2d-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO TAKE ENtire charge of an infant. Call for two days at the office of Dr. Wise, No. 51 West 22d-st., from 11 o'clock till 3.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse; capable of taking charge of a baby from birth; willing and obliging; eight years' best City reference. Call for two days at No. 44 East 32d-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A TRUSTworthy Protestant nurse and seamstress; is faithful to children; understands ladies' hair-dressing and sewing machine; good reference. Call at No. 216 West 37th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS INfant's nurse; 13 years' City reference. Call at No. 18 East 40th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESpectable girl as nurse and seamstress; 10 years' reference from last place. Call at No. 208 West 41st-st.

NURSE.—CAN TAKE CHARGE OF AN INFANT or grown child; a good woman; no objection to wages; best City reference. Call at No. 416 East 18th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS INFANT'S nurse; willing to do light chamber-work; last employer can be seen. Call at 305 2d-av., top floor, back.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; FIVE years' reference from last place. Address G. Box 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AND TO ASSIST at house-work. Call for two days at 223 West 40th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a Protestant girl; good operator; cut and fit; best City reference; City or country. Address M. S., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl in a private family; understands dressmaking; is a first-class embroiderer. Call at No. 326 East 55th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMStress; no objection to chamber-work; operates on machine; four years' City reference. Call two days at No. 252 West 16th-st. Reference. Call at No. 148 West 27th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—BY A fully-competent Swedish woman; can operate on all machines; understands hair-dressing; best of references. Call, or address No. 225 East 35th-st.

SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—BY A YOUNG French girl; good reference. Call for two days at No. 417 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SEAMSTRESS AND HAIR Worker, work at home or by the day or month; would go as maid or housekeeper. Call at 112 West 20th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress; three years' City reference from last place; City or country. Call at No. 213 West 19th-st., in store.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress and chamber-maid in a private family; is willing to assist in washing; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 803 6th-av., in fancy store.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN A private family; would assist with chamber-work or children's good City reference. Call at No. 656 3d-av., paper store, near 42d-st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A girl; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 2 East 54th-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; would go out by the day; good reference if required; 75 cents per dozen. Call on or address Mrs. Reilly, No. 221 East 38th-st., rear.

WASHING.—BY AN ENGLISH LAUNDRESS; family work, children's clothes, and all kinds of laces carefully attended to. Mrs. Shemeld, No. 848 3d-av., between 51st and 52d sts.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own home; 75 cents per dozen; pulling, fluting, &c.; good reference. Call at No. 461 East 146th-st., Room No. 13.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS SOlicits washing at her home, or will go out by the day; best references. Call on Mrs. Delaney, No. 339 East 39th-st., ring fifth bell.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A RESPECTable colored woman; gentlemen's and families' washing done to order. Call or address Mrs. Lomax, No. 129 West 26th-st., in the basement.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN SOlicits families' and gentlemen's washing; from 75 cents to $1 per dozen; pulling and starching; good reference. Call at No. 241 West 35th-st., second floor.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS families' washing by the month or dozen; terms reasonable; best reference. Call or address Mrs. Robinson, No. 436 West 52d-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS to do a few ladies' gentlemen's, or families' washing. Call at No. 338 East 35th-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; to be done at the house; Call or address F. R., No. 323 West 43d-st., first floor, back.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, family and gentlemen's washing; can do fluting. Call at No. 730 2d-av., third floor, Room No. 10.

WASHING, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOman to go out by the day to wash, iron, or houseclean. Call for two days at No. 225 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES ladies', gentlemen's, or family washing at home; best reference. Call at No. 413 West 42d-st.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO THOroughly understands the care and management of horses; good groom; carriage driver; willing to make himself useful; has the best of City reference from last employer. Address N. B., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself generally useful, and will try and give satisfaction in every particular; City or country; good reference. Call or address Coachman, Riding Academy, No. 9 West 13th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant man 36 years old; married; no incumbrance; has been in the best families in the City; is thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can furnish first-class reference. Address H. Hoffert, No. 258 West 52d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, AND TO MAKE himself generally useful.—By a steady, sober man, with good recommendations; is a good, careful driver; understands care of horses, carriages, and harness. Address G. H., No. 10 West 51st-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY Understands the care and management of horses; good groom; careful driver; willing to make himself useful; refers to last employer, Empress place No. 31 Cliff-st., corner Fulton. Address Coachman.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Protestant man; understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; good driver; understands plain gardening; can milk; best City reference. Address T. H., Box No. 218 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, a careful, stylish driver, willing to make himself useful; has lived four years with last employer, leaving on account of selling out. Call or address R., No. 17 West 44th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man who thoroughly understands horses and carriages; is a good and careful driver; best City and country references. Address J. R., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG colored man; single, understands the care of road horses; willing and obliging; first-class references from last place. Address for two days D. E., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A RESpectable man and wife; man as first-class coachman and gardener; wife as good cook and laundress; has six years' reference from a first-class family; City or country. Address E., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SINGLE man; is a good groom and careful City driver; can milk, care furnace, and will make himself generally useful; is trustworthy and obliging; good references. Address T. M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A LADY FOR HER COACHman; a first-class City driver; understands his business perfectly; cares furnace and useful in the house; having no friends, wishes a home more than wages. Call or address John, 133 West 43d-st., present employer's.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THOROughly understands his business; leaving present employer in a few days; excellent City reference. Address J. T., No. 453 4th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; has satisfactory City references for sobriety, honesty, and capability. Call or address P. M., No. 134 West 46th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man; can milk; understands doing general work in and out of a house; has some of the very best City references. Address C. M., Box No. 244 *Times* Office.

COAC

1877

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Considerable business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Sept. 11, as will be seen from a review of the proceedings, as follows:

James M. Oakley & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold the following City real estate: One three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 75.4, No. 73 West 47th-st., north side, 58 feet east of 6th-av., sold for $16,000, to Morris and Louis Josephthal, plaintiffs in the legal action; one four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20.8 by 100.5, No. 248 East 60th-st., south side, 115 feet west of 2d-av, sold for $10,000, to German Savings Bank, plaintiff; one lot, 25.3 by 100, on 9th-av, east side, 75.8 feet south of 101st-st.; one lot, 25 by 100.11, on West 100th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 8th-av.; also, two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 101st-st., south side, 100 feet east of 9th-av., sold for $3,000, to Daniel Mesmore, and a plot of land, 97 by 178, on Boston road, known as part of Lot No. 114 on a map of Morrisania, sold for $7,100, to Ellen J. Jones, a defendant in the legal proceedings.

Richard V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, Thomas Thacher, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 102.2, No. 21 East 74th-st., north side, 100 feet west of Madison-av., for $20,000, to Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, plaintiff. Also, similar house, with lot 25 by 102.2, No. 8 East 75th-st., south side, 195 feet west of Madison-av.; sold for $21,500, to same purchaser.

John T. Boyd, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Frederick W. Low, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 18.9 by 75.8 by 12 by 25.2 by 6.3 by 100.10, No. 211 East 122d-st., north side, 137.6 feet east of 3d-av., for $3,400, to Carolina A. Harris, plaintiff.

Howard W. Cozzes, at a Surrogate's sale, disposed of a plot of land, 199.10 by 127.10, on 8th-av., east side, between 151st and 152d sts., extending through to Macomb's Dam road, 199.10x127.10.....$13,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Sept. 10.

119th-st., n. s., 136.8 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.9x100.10; Benjamin Bunce to Jennie Campbell. $5,000
77th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 11th-av., 100x102.2; C. B. Caldwell and wife to A. Hay. 12,978
23d-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 9th-av., 24.9x98.9; Emma S. Cassidy to Lucie R. Cassidy. 22,866
Robbins-av., s. s., 234 Ward; J. G. Delgado to W. E. Herrmann. nom.
38th-st., n. s., 485.9 ft. w. of 9th-av., 14.3x39.9; C. Hanneman and husband to John Ritter. nom.
2d-av., w. s., 82.2 ft. n. of 79th-st., 20x83; John Nosser and wife to Charles R. Parfit. 12,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 18.5 ft. s. of of 56th-st., 37 x90.6; Charles R. Parfitt and wife to J. Nosser Riverside-av., s. s., 75.11 ft. n. of 104th-st., 36.6 x100; J. Rothschild and wife to L. Lewesohn. 5,000
Fordham-av., w. s., 24th Ward; Peter Goldstein and wife to R. Perrin. 1,800
77th-st., w. s., 250 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x102.2; R. H. L. Townsend and wife to M. A. Cockburn. 10,000
24th-st., n. s., 204.3 ft. s. of 10th-av., 20.10x 98.10; A. Welcke and husband to A. Trasgesser. 11,000
Stanton-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Pitt-st., 25x75; G. Schwarts and wife to C. Miller. 19,500
3d-av., w. s., 19.9 ft. n. of 36th-st., 80x irregular; Kingsland to J. Kennedy. nom.
125th-st., n. s., 221.8 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x 99.11; C. E. Lowery and husband to J. Hendricks. ----
Essex-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of Houston st., 32x25; A. M. Hanan to Elizabeth Hanan. nom.
17th-st., 188 ft. w. of 1st-av., 23x92; M. A. Berge to J. Nunnenkamp. 18,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CHARLES E. WHITE.
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
NO. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
Entire Charge and Management taken of Property. Special attention given to collecting rents, paying taxes, insurance, assessments, repairs, &c.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1876.

CHARLES E. WHITE, Esq., No. 33 Pine-st., City:

DEAR SIR: It gives me pleasure to acknowledge the efficient manner in which you have furthered my instructions, while acting as my agent, during the time of my ownership of the ——st. property.
J. H. BUTTER.

NORWALK, Conn., June 20, 1877.

CHARLES E. WHITE, Esq., No. 33 Pine-st., City:

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in recommending you as a Real Estate Agent, honest, upright, trustworthy, and capable, well deserving the confidence and attention of real estate owners. I have always been fully satisfied with your management of my property in your care. Wishing you all success in your business, I remain, yours truly,
CHARLES E. ST. JOHN.

No. 150 CHAMBER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1877.

CHARLES E. WHITE, Esq., No. 33 Pine-st.:

DEAR SIR: Your note in relation to recommendation received. I cheerfully comply with your request, and am pleased to be able to testify to your honesty and ability in the care of real estate. I have always found you prompt, honest, and reliable in making returns, and sincerely commend you to real estate owners requiring the services of an honest, reliable, skillful agent. With my best wishes for your success in business, am, yours respectfully.
FRANK CHARLTON.

ATTENTION OF BUYERS IS SPECIALLY called to the three new houses just completed on West 40th-st., opposite Reservoir Park, built by day's work under the supervision of Jardine Brothers, architects; they are perfect in design, drainage, ventilation, and interior finish; will be sold cheap; if not sold this month will be rented. Apply to ROBERT IRWIN, on the premises.

WEST 53D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., SUPERBLY finished throughout, four-story brown-stone house, 23x55x100; price $40,000; others, 12 to 20 feet front; price $7,000 to $100,000; bargains. WYCKOFF, No. 91 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY brown-stone dwelling, No. 120 East 40th-st., 21x45 feet; in excellent order; immediate possession given. E. R. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON 50TH-ST., CLOSE TO 5TH-AV., an elegant full-sized house; price low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house No. 83 Park-av.; size, 21x60; price low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BEFORE YOU PURCHASE EXAMINE THE houses north-east corner of Madison-av., 75th-st.; new plan; terms moderate.

A CORNER ON 5TH-AV., (MURRAY HILL,) for sale; price low. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION

H. A. HUSSAND, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON SATURDAY, Sept. 15, 1877, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, JOHN CONLEY'S valuable property opposite Darien Depot, on New-Haven Road, comprising stylish 11-room house, beautiful 12-room house, and three stores, the whole being the best business location in this thriving, healthy, and growing village. Sale positive, rain or shine. Photographs and full particulars at L. S. HAYES, No. 149 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO RENT—A MODERN-BUILT FURNISHED house at Morristown, N. J., to parties who will appreciate a quiet home. Apply to W. E. VAN WAGENEN, No. 14 Barclay-st., between 11:30 A. M. and 12:30, or 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—$150,000 worth of real estate, consisting of a first-class residence and grounds of about 30 acres, beautifully situated; green-houses, &c., and a highly cultivated farm of about 50 acres; both situated on Staten Island; both in the town of Flatbush, near Prospect Park, and two pieces of land in the City of Brooklyn; incumbrance, $25,000 on the parcel first mentioned. Also, a first-class Grist Mill to be sold at reasonable figures and upon easy terms, or exchanged, in whole or in part, for a first-class City residence between 19th and 25th sts. 4th and 9th avs. A good exchange will be made with a party having such a house. Address "BARGAIN," Post Office Box No. 4,426, New-York City.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

A LARGE FLAT TO LET
IN BLACK'S BUILDING,
corner of 6th-av. and 29th-st.;
steam heat, elevators, and janitor.
Apply at
No. 1 East 28th-st.

TWO DESIRABLE FURNISHED DWELLINGS—Reasonable rents to right parties; 402, 3d-av., adjoining 5th-av.; extra large new fine house; 37th-st., near Park-av., medium-size house.

Offices 4 Pine-st., 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

TO LET UNFURNISHED—A FOUR-STORY house; 15 or 16 rooms; in fine order; in West 22d-st., within a short distance of the Elevated Railroad station; incumbrance Equitable Insurance Company, plaintiff. Also, similar house, with lot 25 by 102.2, No. 8 East 75th-st., south side, 195 feet west of Madison-av.; sold for $21,500, to same purchaser.

John T. Boyd, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Frederick W. Low, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 18.9 by 75.8 by 12 by 25.2 by 6.3 by 100.10, No. 211 East 122d-st., north side, 137.6 feet east of 3d-av., for $3,400, to Carolina A. Harris, plaintiff.

Howard W. Cozzes, at a Surrogate's sale, disposed of a plot of land, 199.10 by 127.10, on 8th-av., east side, between 151st and 152d sts., extending through to Macomb's Dam road, 199.10x127.10.....$13,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Sept. 10.

119th-st., n. s., 136.8 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.9x 100.10; Benjamin Bunce to Jennie Campbell. $5,000
77th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 11th-av., 100x102.2; C. B. Caldwell and wife to A. Hay. 12,978
23d-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 9th-av., 24.9x98.9; Emma S. Cassidy to Lucie R. Cassidy. 22,866
Robbins-av., s. s., 234 Ward; J. G. Delgado to W. E. Herrmann. nom.
38th-st., n. s., 485.9 ft. w. of 9th-av., 14.3x39.9; C. Hanneman and husband to John Ritter. nom.
2d-av., w. s., 82.2 ft. n. of 79th-st., 20x83; John Nosser and wife to Charles R. Parfit. 12,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 18.5 ft. s. of of 56th-st., 37 x90.6; Charles R. Parfitt and wife to J. Nosser Riverside-av., s. s., 75.11 ft. n. of 104th-st., 36.6 x100; J. Rothschild and wife to L. Lewesohn. 5,000
Fordham-av., w. s., 24th Ward; Peter Goldstein and wife to R. Perrin. 1,800
77th-st., w. s., 250 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x102.2; R. H. L. Townsend and wife to M. A. Cockburn. 10,000
24th-st., n. s., 204.3 ft. s. of 10th-av., 20.10x 98.10; A. Welcke and husband to A. Trasgesser. 11,000
Stanton-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Pitt-st., 25x75; G. Schwarts and wife to C. Miller. 19,500
3d-av., w. s., 19.9 ft. n. of 36th-st., 80x irregular; Kingsland to J. Kennedy. nom.
125th-st., n. s., 221.8 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x 99.11; C. E. Lowery and husband to J. Hendricks. ----
Essex-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of Houston st., 32x25; A. M. Hanan to Elizabeth Hanan. nom.
17th-st., 188 ft. w. of 1st-av., 23x92; M. A. Berge to J. Nunnenkamp. 18,000

TO LET, FURNISHED—TO A SMALL PRIVATE family only, a beautiful house on 38th-st., near Madison-av. Address W. S., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED FLATS AT $100 A MONTH and upward.
HALL & HAYDOCK,
Broadway, corner 51st-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COMPLETELY FURnished flat, between 42d and 59th sts. and 5th and 8th avs. Address Box No. 982 Post Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

A DESIRABLE FACTORY TO LET—DOWN town, west side; steam power; five-stories and cellar, 25x40. Apply to T. F. RAMSDELL, No. 68 Barclay-st.

LOFTS TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER. NO. 177 Prince-st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BOTHNIA...WED., Sept. 12|SCYTHIA...WED., Sept. 26
ABYSSINIA..WED., Sept. 19|*RUSSIA.....WED., Oct. 3
*Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BOTHNIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 8 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, 1877.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., SAVANNAH, GA., THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 12
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 15

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, **General Agent**
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

Steamers will sail as advertised above unless sooner loaded. Merchants and shippers are notified that extra steamers will be provided and dispatched as rapidly as the press of business warrants.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Sept. 13
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Sept. 20
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Oct. 4
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Oct. 11

First cabin, $60 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26.

Apply to **AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,** Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Sept. 15, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Sept. 22 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Sept. 29, 8 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
CELTIA.....Sat., Sept. 15|OSCAR.....Sat., Sept. 29
HERMANN.....Sat., Sept. 22|WESER.....Sat., Oct. 6
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Anchoria..Sept. 15, 11 A. M.|California..Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
Bolivia....Sept. 22, 3 P. M.|Ethiopia....Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $26.
NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Utopia.....Sept. 19, 2 P. M.|Alsatia.....Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
Cabins, $65 to $70; Steerage, $26. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
SUEVIA.....Sept. 13|FRISIA.....Sept. 27
LESSING.....Sept. 20|HERDER.....Oct. 4
Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30, currency.
RUNNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & SOAR,
General Agents, General Passenger Agent,
41 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 2:30 P. M.
ERIN.....TUESDAY, Sept. 25, 7 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Oct. 2, at 1:30 P. M.
Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $20; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAM H. NAUDAIN, Agent, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
ERIE.....Thursday, Sept. 20, 3 P. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
The Queen, Sep. 15, 10:30 A. M. Spain, Sat., Sept. 22, 3 P. M.
Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's office No. 69 Broadway.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.
Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
PEREIRE, DARRS.....Wednesday, Sept. 12, 8:30 A. M.
LABRADOR, THUDELLA.....Wednesday, Sept. 19, 3 P. M.
CANADA, FLAHAUT.....Wednesday, Sept. 26, 4:7. M.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEHAR, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Sept. 13
Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 Cortlandt.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 15, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CREESMAN, TUESDAY, Sept. 18, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. Agent C. R. R. of Georgia,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship COLON.....Saturday, Sept. 15
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship City of PEKING.....Wednesday, Sept. 12
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 12
For information and tickets apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY Sept. 12
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA.....Wednesday, Sept. 19
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DRAKES...Wednesday, Sept. 19
CITY OF NEW-YORK, ZIMMERMAN...Wed'esday, Sept. 26
FOR HAVANA, VERA CRUZ AND TUXPAN,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Sept. 15
Steamers leave New-Orleans Sept. 23 and Oct. 14, for Vera Cruz, and all the above ports.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 26, 1877.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Express trains, 8:30 A. M. 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 8:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 12:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:30, 5:30, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 8:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; and Cooper, Brooklyn, foot of Fulton-st., and Hamilton-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City.

Baggage checked at residences by Westcott Express Co., No. 7 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

18 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:20, 9:30 (Sunday, 9) A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 8:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11:45 A. M. (Cortlandt-st. and Nos. 116 and 119 Nassau-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Delaware Railroad, steam-boats, and Niagara Falls.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Rouse's Point.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 949 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. E. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SPECIAL TIME-TABLE FOR CREEDMOOR,
SEPT. 13, 14, 17, 18, 1877.

Fall meeting commencing Sept. 10. Sept. 13 and 14—International Long-Range Match for the American Centennial Trophy and Championship of the World. Sept. 17—Inter-State Long-Range Match. Sept. 18—*Spirit of Times* Match for $1,000, gold.

Leave James-slip Ferry, N. Y.—7, 8:30, 8:50, 9:10, 9:30, 9:50, 10:30, 11, 11:30 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:30, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3:50, 4:30, 5:10, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

Leave East 34th-st. Ferry, N. Y.—7:30, 8:50, 9:05, 9:30, 9:45, 10:15, 10:45, 11:15, 11:45 A. M.; 12:15, 1, 1:20, 1:50, 2:30, 2:50, 4:10, 4:50, 5:30, 6, 6:10, 6:50 P. M.

Excursion tickets from New-York, 60 cents; including admission to range, $1 10.

From Brooklyn to Queens, 50 cents; including admission to range, $1.

Return tickets, Queens to Brooklyn, are also good from Creedmoor to Long Island City.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo; Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 8:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKOFF RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-YORK.
Leave foot of Barclay-st., N. R., at 7:45 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:15 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEIGH, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 A. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 A. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Rosendale Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepang Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier 1 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.

Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence direct.
A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")
Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON at 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.
THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st. *Free transfer* for passengers via either line to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the *Brooklyn Annex*, leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:25 P. M.

THE GREAT
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,
And all points East, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
The mammoth palace steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Leave New-York daily at 6 P. M. (Sundays daily 1 to 6 Sept. 16, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.

The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with express trains for
SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK AND
WHITE MOUNTAINS,
and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West.
Free transfers to and from Brooklyn by steam-boat, leaving Jewell's Wharf (Fulton-st.) daily at 5:15 P. M.

FARE ONLY $1 50,
and price of state-rooms greatly reduced.
Messina's Spring Band accompany each steamer.
S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. A. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-st. Pier, N. R., at 6:30, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central R. R. for the West, and with express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River R. R., are received on board for passage. FREE TRANSFER to and from and to BROOKLYN by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex. Leaves Jewell's Wharf (Fulton-st.) at 8 A. M. Tickets over New-York Central and for Saratoga on the wharf.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. PARKER.
FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 10th....6:00 P. M.	Monday, 10th....11:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 11th....7:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 11th....11:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 12th. 7:30 P. M.	Wed

MILITARY MARKSMANSHIP.

THE FALL PRIZE MEETING.

MATCHES OPEN ONLY TO THE NATIONAL GUARD—THE SCORE OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT TEAM RULED OUT — GEN. DAKIN ENTERTAINS THE BRITISH AND NEW-ORLEANS TEAMS AT CREEDMOOR.

The second day of the Fall prize meeting of the National Rifle Association was attended by less interest, on the part of the general public, than the first, as the shooting was confined exclusively to matches open only to teams of the National Guard of this State, and particularly the First Division of this City and the Second Division of Brooklyn. The weather was pretty much the same as it was on Monday—a sky slightly overcast, with occasional intervals of sunshine, and a gentle breeze, which, while it offered its meed of refreshment, did not disturb the aim of the marksmen. The principal social event of the day was the banquet given by Gen. Dakin, of the American team, to the British and New-Orleans riflemen. The event took place in the handsome and commodious marquée belonging to the General, which was elaborately furnished with bunting and floral decorations, artistically arranged by a practical designer. Covers were laid for 50 guests. Gen. Dakin presided, and among those present were the following: Mrs. Dakin, Judge Gildersleeve, Judge Stanton, Sir Henry Halford, Mr. Humphry and Mrs. Humphry, Lieut.-Col. Fenton and Mrs. Fenton, Lieut.-Col. Poel, Messrs. Gilder, Milner, and Fergusson, Messrs. Dudley Selph, E. T. Manning, and W. Arms, Col. John Glynn, Jr., Miss Alcott, Mrs. Powell, Miss Powell, Mrs. Arthur, Mrs. Swaim, and the two Misses Cole; Gen. Wylie, Capt. W. H. Jackson, L. C. Bruce, Frank Hyde, and others. The following members of Gen. Dakin's staff were present in uniform: Col. Denslow, Col. Thompson, Major Arthur, Major Powell, Dr. Swaim, and Capt. Herbert. At the entrance to the tent was stationed Conterno's band, which performed choice selections from popular operas and the musical ballads. After a substantial dinner had been discussed, Gen. Dakin proposed the health of the British team, and coupled with the toast the hope that they might be successful in everything excepting the rifle match. His team, he said, would do all in its power to win, but should they fail, they would throw up their hats and cheer as loudly as any one.

Sir Henry Halford, in response to the toast, said that he did not believe that the Americans would do their best to retain their trophy if he would not feel like engaging in the contest. Riflemen, he said, should comport themselves like soldiers, and should not allow motives of courtesy or generosity to swerve them from the straight way of duty to their own and their country's honor.

Capt. Buckley, in response to a toast of the New-Orleans team, paid a few happy courtesies to the participating rifle-shooting guests, and said that it was very gratifying to both himself and his team to be able to compete against riflemen of such recognized skill.

Brief addresses were also delivered by Judge Stanton, Col. Gildersleeve, Col. Bodine, and others.

The shooting commenced at 9 o'clock with the first stage of the New-York State National Guard match at 200 yards distance, the second stage being contested in the afternoon. There were 15 teams engaged in the match, which finished their scores at 10:30 A. M. Immediately after the conclusion of this contest the first stages of the First and Second Division matches were fired, and this closed the shooting for the forenoon. One hour was occupied in the match, which finished their scores at 10:30 A. M. Immediately after the conclusion of this contest the first stages of the First and Second Division matches were fired, and this closed the shooting for the forenoon. One hour was occupied for refreshment, after which the second stages of the matches named had been fired, and the afternoon was contested. The State match was finished in less than two hours. The shooting conditions of the three matches were the same, and were as follows: Open to teams of 12; distance, 200 and 500 yards; five shots at each distance. Following are the scores of the winning teams, the highest possible individual score being 50 points, and the highest attainable team score having been 600:

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Private Robertson, 40; Private Moore, 40; Sergt. Browe, 39; Private King, 38; Corp. Harvey, 38; Private Henwood, 38; Private Smith, 36; Capt. Fagan, 33; Corp. Cassey, 32; Private Perry, 31; Private Clancy, 30; Private Turpie, 25; total, 426.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Private Stearns, 42; Private Albers, 40; Corp. Weber, 38; Private Thompson, 37; Corp. Pinney, 35; Sergt. Candee, 33; Sergt. Allen, 34; Private Holbrook, 34; Sergt. Oliver, 32; Adjt. Frothingham, 32; Private Holton, 26; Lieut. Budd, 24: total, 407.

FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Private White, 43; Sergt. Barton, 38; Private Cropsey, 38; Private Hall, 37; Private Finn: 34; Private Post, 33; Sergt. Dominy, 33; Lieut. Cole, 32; Capt. Curties, 30; Private Wood, 29; Private Harding, 29; Lieut. Barton, 29; total, 403.

NINTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Beauman, 38; Sergt. Ward, 37; Capt. Hover, 37; Sergt. Dominy, 36; Lieut. Kneeland, 34; Lieut. Cobb, 33; Sergt. Stroh, 33; Major Pryer, 31; Sergt. Engel, 30; Sergt. Nordbruck, 29; Corp. Engle, 28; Col. Hitchcock, 27; total, 393.

The total scores of the other teams were as follows: Seventh Regiment, 387; Eighth, 372; Forty-ninth, 366; Twelfth, 363; Forty-fourth, 347; Seventy-first, 341; Thirty-second, 334; Twenty-eighth, 324; Thirteenth, 318; Forty-seventh, 309; and Fifteenth Battalion, 269.

An unfortunate circumstance happened to Capt. J. L. Price, of the Seventh Regiment team, by which the number of shooting men was reduced to eleven, and injured their perfect chance of one of the prizes. It appears that Capt. Price was shooting at a "pool" target, when the signal gun was fired, announcing the opening of the State match. As the rules require that all team matches in a tournament shall be in their places when the signal gun is fired, the score of the Captain was thrown out under the regulations. The first Division match enlisted teams which included representatives of all but the Fifth and Twenty-second Regiments. The winning scores were as follows:

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Private Pyle, 42; Private Williams, 38; Sergt. Steele, 37; Sergt. White, 37; Private Robertson, 37; Sergt. Edmundstone, 37; Private Young, 37; Private Stevenson, 35; Private Cochrane, 33; Corp. Hall, 32; Capt. Clark, 32; Private Lindsay, 31; total, 425.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Private Stuart, 37; Private Murphy, 36; Private Cochrane, 35; Private Dewar, 35; Lieut. Gee, 35; Private Bingham, 34; Private Wells, 33; Sergt. Barker, 32; Private Reed, 26; Private Heizman, 24; total, 395.

NINTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. Ward, 37; Lieut. Beauman, 35; Sergt. Doutney, 35; Corp. Engle, 34; Lieut. Cobb, 33; Col. Hitchcock, 33; Sergt. Nordbruck, 33; Private Hover, 33; Sergt. Stroh, 30; Major Pryer, 28; Lieut. Kneeland, 26; total, 391.

The other regimental team scores were as follows: Seventh, 390; Twelfth, 387; Forty-ninth, 385. All of the regiments in the Second Division, Brooklyn, were represented in the "Second Division" match, making the number of teams seven. The winning scores were as follows:

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Private Stearns, 40; Adjt. Frothingham, 39; Private Albers, 36; Corp. Weber, 38; Private Holbrook, 34; Sergt. Candee, 34; Sergt. Oliver, 33; Lieut. Burd, 31; Corp. Pinney, 31; Private Holton, 32; Sergt. Allen, 32; Private Thompson, 31; total, 405.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Corp. Henwood, 43; Capt. Fagan, 41; Private Smith, 37; Private Robertson, 37; Private Turpie, 36; Private Moore, 35; Private Harvey, 33; Private King, 33; Private Perry, 24; Private Corry, 27; Sergt. Browe, 25; total, 404.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Gear, 39; Private Hogg, 38; Private Darrean, 37; Corp. Fredenburgh, 36; Private Glass, 35; Drummer Flood, 33; Corp. Townley, 32; Sergt. Kelley, 29; Sergt. Moody, 28; Private Mead, 28; Sergt. Munro, 28; Private Jones, 27; total, 384.

The other scores were as follows: Thirty-second Regiment, 368; Forty-seventh, 354; Twenty-Eighth, 319; Fifteenth, 307. A team was selected yesterday to represent this State in the Inter-State match, as follows: George White, Lieut. J. S. Barton, Corp. A. Cropsey, Col. C. V. Houghton, Capt. A. Curtiss, and Sergt. C. Barton, Forty-eighth Regiment; F. Holmes, W. J. Blakely, and M. J. Hinds, Forty-fourth Battalion: Corp. T. W. Linton, Seventh Regiment; Sergt. Edmundstone and Alexander Pyle, Seventy-first Regiment; Charles Wiethau, Twelfth Regiment; Adjt. Frothingham, Twenty-third Regiment, and Capt. Fagan, Fourteenth Regiment. The score of 159 made by the Gatling team of Brooklyn in the cavalry match on Monday was finally allowed, and the latter team will receive the third prize.

To-day the matches shot will be the Inter-State military; the second and third stages of the "Champion's" match, which was begun on Monday; the Wimbledon Cup, and the "Short-range team" match. The latter match has been changed from next Saturday to to-day, in order to enable out-of-town teams who find it imperatively necessary to leave Creedmoor before Saturday an opportunity to shoot in this match. Other teams will be allowed to shoot on Saturday.

DENOUNCING TAMMANY.

A meeting of the Independent Democracy of the Eleventh Assembly District was held at No. 211 West Thirty-first-street last evening, for the purpose of organizing for the campaign against Tammany Hall. A large number of the residents of the district signed the roll of membership, and the following officers were elected: Phillip Miller, President; John Colville, Vice-President; Werner Bruns, Secretary; Louis Wiedand, Treasurer; John Smith, Financial Secretary, and James Hughes, Sergeant-at-Arms. The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The management of our City Government in the interest of officials has resulted in an enormous debt and a crushing burden of taxation, streets uncleansed and unpaved, necessary improvements neglected, a reduction in the amount appropriated for needed public work, and an increase in the salaries of the friends of Tammany Hall; and

Whereas, It is desirable that the business and working men should unite against the office-holders; and

Resolved, That we will take the management of our political interests into our own hands, and repudiate and denounce the Tammany machine and its wire-pullers, such as John Kelly, Schell—who represented Kelly in Albany in opposition to the reform bills, and the apologist of Gov. Robinson for his vetoes on behalf of John Kelly; Deifendorf, the adviser and counselor in the recent disgraceful management of the Excise Board; Trainor, now Deputy Sheriff and ex-office-holder generally; and,

Resolved, That we never all connection with Tammany Hall, and unite with the Independent Democracy under the leadership of Hon. Andrew H. Green, Oswald Ottendorfer, Louis M. Doscher, Charles H. Swan, John W. Van Hoesen, and their associates during the coming campaign, and that we pledge our hearty support to them in their labors for the reformation of our City Government and for the welfare of our citizens, and in their efforts to unite all reputable business and working men against the selfish and unprincipled leaders of Tammany Hall.

Mr. Robert Orome, of the Fourteenth District, addressed the meeting, denouncing Tammany Hall for its corruption, and showing the manner in which the working men of the City had been always deceived and betrayed by John Kelly and his henchmen. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

THE MALPRACTICE CASE.

EXAMINATION BEFORE JUSTICE FLAMMER AT THE TOMBS—AFFIDAVIT OF ISAAC REEVE, THE FATHER OF THE GIRL—THE PRISONERS REMANDED.

The writs of habeas corpus and certiorari sued out in the cases of Dr. Leo Theodor Meyer and Mrs. Amelia Meyer, who were held on suspicion of being concerned in abortions, were before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The prisoners' counsel stated to the court that since taking out the writs he had been informed that the examination of the accused had been set down for 3 o'clock that very afternoon. Under these circumstances he was willing to have the writ stand over until this morning. The answer to the writ of certiorari, said the counsel, consisted simply of the affidavit of a girl, who stated that she had brought some hot water to Mrs. Meyer's room. "Whether this water was for the latter to wash her feet with, or for use in making hot toddy, was not even stated," said the counsel.

Judge Westbrook expressed great surprise that persons should be committed to jail by a Police magistrate without there being a complaint of some kind made. Assistant District Attorney Leary said, however, that persons arrested by the Police on suspicion of having been guilty of a crime, the commission of which was ascertained almost beyond a doubt, could be committed by a Police magistrate for a reasonable time in order to obtain testimony. The hearing in the cases was adjourned to to-day.

At 3 o'clock the prisoners and their counsel and the witnesses were at the Tombs, but the court was fully occupied, and it was nearly two hours before the affidavits were prepared by Clerk Rockwell and handed to the Judge. Meantime the prisoners and witnesses were in the Judge's private room, and counsel was complaining loudly of the delay. Shortly after the papers had been taken to the Judge Mr. Rockwell appeared at the door of the private room and told the prisoners' counsel that the Judge would like to see him. Counsel requested Mr. Rockwell to ask the Judge to come to the room, saying that his counsel had nothing private in the matter. The request was not acceded to, however, and Mr. Rockwell went in to the bench, where Justice Flammer stood with the papers in his hand. As counsel approached he appealed to the Judge to have nothing secret in the proceedings, and demanded as a matter of right that the affidavits and the examination be public. "But," remarked the Judge, "you don't know what the papers contain." "No, Sir," responded counsel, "and I don't care. My client is charged here with a crime, and we have a right to know what the crime is, who the accuser is." "Well, it's all here," said the Judge, handing the papers to counsel. As the latter took them and stepped toward the door of the private room, at which the reporters stood, the Judge followed him and added, "You can read them, but you must not show them to any one else." Counsel glanced at one of the papers, and then said, in the hearing of the reporters, "Then, Sir, I decline to look at the affidavits if they are to be kept from the press," and he left the Judge and entered the private room.

After another long delay, Justice Flammer entered and proceeded to swear the witnesses to their affidavits, keeping them folded in order that the reporters could not see them. Counsel, addressing the Court, said there was nothing in the case to represent a physician of respectability against whom no word of suspicion had ever been raised, a man who had in his house some 25 medical students. Dr. Meyer had been arrested without warrant or complaint, and that after so long waiting for a hearing, the case was still being delayed by fastidious delicacy. The offense charged was public, against the people and not against any individual. The defense had nothing to conceal. The girl had gone to defendant's house, suffering from operations which they themselves had performed, and he would have been less than human had he refused to relieve them as he did. The defendant's house had been ransacked, and he had suffered unparalleled outrage, upon what charge and upon whose complaint no one knew. Counsel then read the affidavit of Isaac Reeve, of Greenport, Long Island, the girl's father. Mrs. Dr. Meyer, Dr. Meyer, Ellen T. Reeve, is lying at No. 348 Second-avenue too ill to appear at court; that he has been informed by Dr. Phelps that she had informed him [the doctor] that she was ill from the effects of an operation performed upon her to produce an abortion for the purpose of relieving her of a child, and that deponent found Leo T. Meyer and Amelia Meyer in the house, upon the front of which is a sign bearing the words "Dr. L. Meyer." Counsel then proceeded to question Mr. Reeve, and asked him if he procured the arrest of the prisoners, but Mr. Reeve did not answer. A number of similar questions were put with no better success; neither counsel nor the Judge could obtain a reply. Finally, Mr. Reeve answered that he did indirectly lodge a complaint at Police Head-quarters. The only facts obtained from Mr. Reeve were that his daughter had not told him who performed the operation. When asked who the girl's betrayer was he declined to answer, and the Judge ruled the question out as not, at such a stage of the proceedings, relevant.

The affidavit of Dr. Charles Phelps was taken on Sunday he was called to visit the girl, and found her suffering from a miscarriage, which she said had been produced by Mrs. Meyer, the doctor's wife; that the operation was performed on the Wednesday last, upon which day the girl went to the house, and that the miscarriage had occurred on Saturday evening. It further states that the deponent is still attending the girl, and that she will not be able to appear in court in less than two weeks. The affidavit of Detective Field states that the girl identified Mrs. Meyer as the one who had performed the operation. The affidavit of John Hamm, of No. 156 Franklin-street, shows that on Sunday at the prisoner's house the girl Ellen pointed out to him Mrs. Meyer as the woman who performed the operation; that on the same evening Leo T. Meyer told deponent that he [Meyer] had endeavored to do nothing more than attended to it, and that he also said it would ruin him. It states also that Ellen informed deponent that Mrs. Meyer had not received all the money due her, but that $50 had been paid.

Having read the affidavits, counsel declared that there was not a word against Mr. Meyer, and he moved that he be discharged. This was denied on the ground that the examination was still incomplete. Counsel further moved that the prisoners' case bail be fixed pending examination. This also was denied, and the prisoners were remanded.

The name of Leo Meyer appears as a graduate at the session of 1874-75 of the Medical Class of the University of the City of New-York. Since graduating he has assisted Dr. Darling, Professor of General and Descriptive Anatomy, in his lectures before the students. Dr. Meyer is also said to have been, Curator of the museum, and has contributed a large number of valuable specimens. Mr. Cooper, the clerk of the university, said last evening that Dr. Meyer stood high in the estimation of the Faculty, and that it was confidently believed by all that he would be proved innocent of crime. None of the Professors, he said, attached the slightest importance to the story. Concerning the reported discovery upon Dr. Meyer's premises of human hands and bones, Mr. Cooper said that he had frequently seen such things there; that they were specimens in course of preparation for the museum. Mr. Cooper said that he knew Dr. Meyer's wife, and had seen her diploma as a graduate from a college in Berlin. Under the Prussian law such a diploma is necessary before a woman can become a midwife.

A CONFLICT OF TESTIMONY.

A suit is on trial in the Essex Circuit Court, before Judge Depue, in which an interesting question of forgery is raised. The suit is against Henry W. Wilson for the payment of a promissory note for $500 made by J. C. Van Fleet to J. M. Quimby & Co., and on which Mr. Wilson's name appears as indorser. The note was originally for $793, and was given in 1876 in payment for a carriage. When it came due Mr. Van Fleet paid $293, and obtained a renewal of the $500. When the second note came due it was not taken up, and upon its being presented to Mr. Wilson he pronounced the indorsement a forgery, an allegation which Mr. Van Fleet strenuously denied. At the trial yesterday Mr. Wilson testified that the indorsement of both notes was forged. Mr. Van Fleet testified that Wilson indorsed both notes, and that he came to his (Van Fleet's) house one morning at 8:30 to indorse the original note, writing the indorsement in the back parlor. Mrs. Van Fleet testified to the same facts as regards the first note, she swearing that she saw Wilson write his name across the back of the first note. While Van Fleet was on the stand Mr. Wilson's counsel produced and had read a letter written by Van Fleet, in which he spoke of having committed some crime for which Wilson could send him to State Prison, and begging Wilson to be lenient with him. Counsel asked what that meant? Mr. Van Fleet said it meant that Mr. Wilson had one day given him $200 to deposit, but instead of taking it to the bank he had used it to pay a note. Wilson had threatened to cause his arrest, and the letter was in reference to that matter. A young lady named Allendorf testified that Wilson had once told her that Van Fleet had forged his name to a large amount of paper, but when she again spoke to him about the matter he told not to speak of it again, that it was all a mistake. Case on.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 11.—Philip Watson, colored, charged with murder of his wife in Covington, Ky., waived examination in that city to-day, and was committed without bail. He has admitted his guilt.

IRASBURG, Vt., Sept. 11.—The trial of Edwin C. Hayden for the murder of his wife at Derby Line, Aug. 31, 1876, commenced to-day. No murder trial ever held in the State has excited such general interest, and crowds have flocked hither to attend it.

MONTREAL, Sept. 11.—Judge Torrance has admitted Chief Joseph, of Oka, to bail in a heavy bond, for appearance for trial at the next assizes on charge of having assisted in setting fire to the Roman Catholic seminary and church which were burned at Oka.

AMY FAWSITT'S SAD DEATH.

TRUE STORY OF HER LAST HOURS.

SENSATIONAL REPORTS OF FOUL PLAY THOROUGHLY DISPROVED—A PEACEFUL END FROM NATURAL CAUSES—WHERE HER LAST DAYS OF LIFE WERE SPENT—THE DARK SPOT ON A BRILLIANT CAREER.

A sensational article in a morning newspaper yesterday gave what purported to be a new and startling account of the last days and sad death of Miss Amy Fawsitt, the actress, who came from London to this country to take a leading position in the Fifth-Avenue Theatre company. According to this article, Miss Fawsitt was so terribly overmastered by an appetite for strong drink that her friends considered it unsafe for her to stay longer in the Sturtevant House, where she was surrounded by gay life and fashionable dissipation, and induced her to take humbler and quieter quarters in a house on the south-west corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street, a furnished house in which she rented four small rooms, and, with the assistance of a sewing-maid, prepared for light housekeeping. That while here she was taken sick and was unable to fulfill her engagement, and consequently was soon overtaken by poverty and distress, and that while in this condition she made the acquaintance of a mysterious married man named "Billy," who, from running errands and doing messenger's work for her, came to be her companion and friend, and afterward her paramour. That this man beat and abused her, pawning her clothes and jewels for drink, and at length, three days before her death, finding her in the room of one of the lodgers, threw her over the banister down the stairs, inflicting injuries from which she died. This remarkable story was supported by several apparently truthful affidavits made by former tenants in the house, and at first sight had some appearance of truth, but the evident impossibility of so foul a crime being committed in this City, and, although known to so many persons, escaping the notice of the authorities for more than eight months, seemed so preposterous that careful investigation was made yesterday, which resulted in a complete bursting of the sensational bubble. The house alluded to at Eighth-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street is an old-fashioned four-story building, ornamented with a fresh coat of bright red paint. The upper stories are entered through three doors in West Twenty-eighth-street, the middle one of which—No. 300½—admits the lodgers to the third and fourth stories. Campbell's drug store occupies the first story front, and the remainder of the building is rented in furnished rooms and suites. There are always a number of families in the house, and the entire establishment is under the charge of Mrs. Hannah C. King, who for the last 13 years has rented the house entire, and sub-let it piecemeal. Mrs. King is not the female griffin that she is represented to be in the article mentioned, but a pleasant-looking, motherly old lady of 68, well dressed, and well informed, and perfectly willing to give a full account of all that happened in her house relative to Amy Fawsitt's death. She indignantly denies the accusations made against her, and says that the unfortunate actress was made as comfortable in her house as it was possible to make her. Her son, William King, is the mysterious "Billy" mentioned in the article. He has been married, but does not live with his wife, and is 38 years old. He is a gas-fitter, but has not been able to obtain work for some months, and has replenished his diminishing funds by peddling. During the latter part of Miss Fawsitt's stay of about 10 weeks in his mother's house, William King attended to her business affairs for her, carrying notes to and from the theatre, taking her meals to her, and caring for her generally. But all the evidence goes to show that he cared for her kindly and treated her well, and that the stories of his kicking and beating her are pure inventions. The Mrs. Hall, of the article, whose affidavit is included in, and make the principal part of, the story, were regarded by the landlady as disreputable characters, being out very late almost every night, and Mrs. King first tried to get rid of them by raising their rent. But they paid the increased rent without grumbling, and the landlady was compelled to tell them plainly that they must go. After this their animus against Mrs. King must be plain. The other affidavit is given by a lodger, and who has become known as the cowardly lodger, because he refused to protect Miss Fawsitt from King's alleged cruelties, was a Mr. O'Leary, who, Mrs. King says, was too intimate with the servant-girls, and boarder and girl were both forced to quit the house. Mrs. King's story is best told in her own words, which she put in the form of an affidavit yesterday, to give them at least as much effect as the accusations against her. The affidavit is as follows:

City and County of New-York, ss.—Hannah C. King being duly sworn, says: Miss Fawsitt and her waiting-maid came to my house on the 16th of October, 1876, and hired a suite of four neatly-furnished rooms on the second floor: they kept house the first week and cooked their own food. On the 23d of October the waiting-maid, had a misunderstanding, and deponent's Miss Fawsitt turned her out. Then Miss Fawsitt took board with me. Where she was unable to get up to meals, but we generally sent them down to her rooms. She had every delicacy that could be procured, for I expected to be well compensated, and I think I should have been if she had lived. The Doctor she first had discontinued his visits, and she afterward had Dr. Bradley, and he only called the Sunday before she died. She did not wish people to come and see her, and no one except a person was refused admission to the room unless she requested it. She did not even see my son till the third week that she was here, and then only when I took him some business for her. She was not afraid either of him or of any other person in the house. My son does not keep a mistress in the house, and never did, for I would not allow it. Miss Fawsitt had no jewelry when we become acquainted with her, not even a fingering, or anything of value, and never showed me any from her, even if he had wanted to. On the 23d of December, nor at any other time, my son did not throw her down stairs, or strike her, or injure her. She was on intercourse with Mr. and Mrs. Greene, and requested that they should not be allowed to enter her room. I never said that Miss Fawsitt was a prostitute, or that I objected, for I was much opposed to her having any. The story of Amy Fawsitt's death, as printed in the New-York *Herald* this morning, is false and malicious, and untrue in every material statement, and has been told to Deponent's son by malicious persons, who seek to injure me and my house. The Mr. and Mrs. Greene referred to, and printed in the above-mentioned story, were lodgers in my house, having a furnished room, and on account of the questionable character of Mrs. Greene, I tried to force them to quit the house by raising the rent. They paid the rent after it was raised, but I was obliged afterward to request them to leave to save the reputation of my house. It is on this account that they have circulated these malicious falsehoods against me.

HANNAH C. KING.

Sworn to before me this 11th day of September, 1877.
WILLIAM E. BULLOCK, Notary Public,
New-York City and County, (late Co.)

But the mere denial of the story by one of the accused persons not being deemed sufficient, a TIMES reporter made a careful survey of the house yesterday, and particularly of the rooms occupied by Miss Fawsitt, to learn whether the statements made in the story could be true according to the situation of the rooms. The following diagram shows the suite of rooms occupied by the actress, and the pantry beyond, in which she had a half interest:

THIRD STORY.



The parlor fronting on Eighth-avenue is neatly furnished with hair-cloth furniture, including a comfortable old-fashioned sofa, several easy and rocking chairs, a table or two, and a bright new carpet. The next room, the smaller of the two sleeping apartments, was Miss Fawsitt's bed-chamber. It is the room in which she died. Although smaller than the other bed-room, it is nearer the front and more convenient. A small bedstead, a washstand, a carpet, and an upholstered chair are its only articles of furniture. The maid's room is next, and beyond that the kitchen, the smallest of the four rooms. The pantry is west of the kitchen, with a door opening from the kitchen, and a door also at the other end, opening into the room occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Greene. One of the charges was that Miss Fawsitt was frequently imprisoned in her rooms by William King, and that she was compelled, under his control. The situation of the rooms will show that this was impossible. The windows, in the first place, are as near the ground as second-story windows are in more modern dwellings; and a twisted sheet or blanket would have afforded means of escape at any time. Then the locks are all attached to the insides of the doors, in the old-fashioned way, and the removal of a single screw in any of the hasps would have allowed the door to swing open. More than this, the door leading from the kitchen to the hall has no hasp for the bolt of the lock to fasten in, and has had none, evidently, for some years; and the only way to fasten this door is with a small bolt on the inside. More than all these safeguards against involuntary imprisonment, an outcry from the window or a note dropped upon the sidewalk, would have brought chivalrous and speedy help to a fair prisoner.

SECOND STORY.

A—Hall.
B—Door of O'Leary's room
C—Banister.
D—Stairway.

The story that William King, standing on the banister, looked through the glass into O'Leary's room, and, seeing Miss Fawsitt in his bed, dragged her out and threw her down stairs, is necessarily untrue. O'Leary's door was almost at the head of the first flight of stairs. The entry here is less than two feet wide between the banister and the wall, to make room for the stairs, and the glass, which is a single large pane set in the panel of the door, is not more than five feet from the floor, and no ordinary-sized man would have to stand upon anything to see through it. It is utterly impossible, from the extreme narrowness of the entry, that any person could turn from the room, with a heavy body in his arms, and throw it over the banister. There is hardly sufficient room for a man alone to turn, without any burden. And it is not to be believed that O'Leary and Miss Fawsitt would be openly in this exposed room together, with the window in the door, without the little white curtain on the inside being drawn. These physical impossibilities show conclusively that the story of Amy Fawsitt's death is a work of imagination, but should any further proof be needed it is found in Deputy Coroner Marsh, who made an autopsy on the day following the death. He made the usual examination, and on his testimony and that of Dr. Edward Bradley, of No. 1 West Twenty-fourth-street, the Coroner's jury found a verdict of death from natural causes. Dr. Marsh says he is positive that Miss Fawsitt died from consumption and the results of Bright's disease of the kidneys. There were no bruises upon the body, except some slight ones on one arm and shoulder. What were supposed to be bruises over the stomach and on other parts of the body were discolorations that usually take place after death. They closely resemble bruises, and those unfamiliar with the subject often think they are bruises. Both of Miss Fawsitt's lungs were in an advanced stage of phthisis pulmonalis, and her kidneys were in an advanced stage of Bright's disease. The stomach did not present the appearance seen in cases where persons were habitual drunkards. Either of the diseases was sufficient to cause death, and in the matter of time with both cases. "Whatever may have been King's relations with Miss Fawsitt," the Doctor concluded, "he is not her murderer. The accusation of murder against him is ridiculous."

THE AMERICAN BANKERS.

SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION—AN IMPORTANT MEETING ANTICIPATED — THE THREE DAYS' PROGRAMME COMPLETED—LIST OF DELEGATES IN ATTENDANCE.

The second annual convention of the American Bankers' Association, the first session of which will be called to order at Association Hall, Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, at 11 o'clock this morning, will be one of the most important the association has ever held, not excepting the meeting of the bank representatives, which was held in 1861 at the breaking out of the rebellion. The convention will continue in session three days—Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday—holding two sessions each day—one at 11 o'clock A. M., and one at 8 o'clock P. M. Five important questions will come up for discussion—resumption of specie payments, the remonetization of silver, the taxation of banks, municipal bonds, and panics. The session which opens this morning will be called to order by Hon. Charles B. Hall, President of the association and Cashier of the Boston National Bank, who will deliver the opening address. Then will follow the reports of the Executive Council and Treasurer, and the election of officers. Consideration of subjects submitted in the report of the Executive Council will be next in order, to be followed by new business and resolutions not in the official programme. Hon. Stewart L. Woodford will read a paper on resumption, and the morning session will close with a paper on the same subject by Sir Francis Hincks, President of the Consolidated Bank of Montreal, Canada, giving a historical sketch of the Canadian system of banking, with the arrangements for issue of bank circulation and Government notes. The evening session will be opened by a speech on resumption by George S. Coe, President of the American Exchange National Bank of this City, and the remainder of the session will be devoted to a general discussion of the question of resumption, in which all the members of the association are invited to take part.

The second day's sessions will be devoted entirely to the consideration of the silver question. The morning session will be taken up with the reading of a paper by Hon. W. S. Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, Ohio. In the evening Prof. A. L. Perry, of Williams College, will read a paper in reply to Mr. Groesbeck, and this will be followed by a general discussion of the silver question by the members of the convention.

The subjects of bank taxation, municipal bonds, and panics will occupy the attention of the last day of the convention. The morning session will open with the reading of a paper on taxation of banks, by Mr. Chauncey P. Williams, of Albany, to be followed by a general discussion of the subject. In the evening two papers on the subject of municipal bonds will be read, one by Mr. Robert H. Pruyn, of Albany, after which the convention will engage in a general discussion of the subject. From present indications, the attendance will be very large, and a wide scope of country will be represented.

The following delegates were registered at the head-quarters of the Association, No. 247 Broadway, yesterday: Hon. Charles B. Hall, President of the association, and Cashier of the Boston National Bank, Boston, Mass.; James Buell, Secretary of the association, and President of the Importers' and Traders' Bank, of New-York; J. W. Lockwood, of the National Bank of Virginia, Richmond, Va.; J. Hincks, Consolidated Bank of Montreal, Canada; Edward Tyler, Suffolk National Bank, Boston; E. Brinkerhoff, Savings Bank, Mansfield, Ohio; W. J. Dinsmore, Mahoning Bank, Punxsatawney, Penn.; Henry M. Sweeney, Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Georgetown, D. C.; David S. Printup, Printup, Brothers & Co., Rome, Ga.; John B. McAdem, Merchants' and Farmers' National Bank, Charlotte, N. C.; Charles H. spencer, First National Bank, Greenville, Iowa; F. A. W. Davis, Independent Banking Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. S. Gilmore, First National Bank, Moline, Ill.; J. G. Rhea, City National Bank, Griffin, Iowa; G. Adams, Bank of the Ohio Valley, Wheeling, West Va.; William B. Burden, Chesterfield, Va.; Banking Association, Charleston, S. C.; John Sudlow, First National Bank, Springfield, Ohio; Samuel M. Nickerson, First National Bank, Chicago, Ill.; F. C. Clarke, Savings Bank, San Francisco, Cal.; J. B. McMillen, Mobile Savings Bank, Mobile, Ala.; T. R. Roach, Vicksburg Bank, Vicksburg, Miss.; J. C. Armstrong, Judson's Bank, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; J. Thomas Smith, National Bank of Baltimore, Md.; William G. Deahler, National Exchange Bank, Columbus, Ohio; William O, and H. G. Leland, Springville Bank, Springville, N. Y.

A memorial to Congress by the Cincinnati Clearing-house was received and acted upon by the Executive Council late last evening, urging the repeal of the National Tax act upon deposits. This action of the Cincinnati Clearing-house was urged by the Bankers' Association several weeks ago.

PIGEON-SHOOTING AT NEWPORT.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 11.—In the pigeon-shooting match this afternoon on the grounds of the Narragansett Gun Club, Newport, $25 entrance, 25 birds each, at 29 yards rise, E. W. Davis, of Providence, was declared the winner at the end of the twenty-third round, having killed 22 out of that number. Carroll Livingston took second money, killing 19 out of 23 birds. C. Van Buren, of New-York, killed 17. The other contestants, John G. Heckscher, H. W. Hallock, P. Lorillard, Jr., and S. H. Robbins, all of New-York, retired before the match was half over, as it was impossible for them to win.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The City of Buffalo owned $1,000,000 in stock of the Buffalo and Jamestown Railroad, which was sold by the bondholders to-day, which it will probably lose.

ST. CATHARINES, Ontario, Sept. 11.—Charles D. Metzler, of Chicago, was arrested here to-day on a charge of forgery, by American detectives. The amount involved is said to be over $20,000.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Thomas Whelan, an ex-Alderman of the Fourteenth Ward, died on Monday, aged 73 years.

Four foreign steam-ships arrived at this port yesterday, bringing an aggregate of 1,320 passengers.

Eugene M. Earle, who has been adjudicated a bankrupt, is not one of the proprietors of Earle's Hotel.

The steamer Montana took out yesterday 22,130 letters, 263 registered letters, and 35 bags of newspapers.

The New-York Elevated Railroad Company have completed a siding at Fifty-ninth-street, and turn-tables at each end of the line.

Application for admission to the Cooper Union scientific classes for males and females will not be received after Thursday next.

The steam-ship Cleopatra will sail on Saturday next from this port, with mails for Kingston, Jamaica, Santiago, and Cienfuegos, Cuba.

The Scottish-American Athletic Club will hold their fourth open series of handicap games on the club grounds, No. 329 West Fifty-ninth-street, on Saturday at 5:30 P. M.

John Kennedy, aged 63, living at No. 178 Forsyth-street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a razor. He inflicted only a slight wound. He has been insane for five years.

Annie Murphy, aged 3 years, of No. 383 Broadway, was run over by a horse and wagon and instantly killed, last evening, in front of her parents' residence. August Keiser, the driver of the wagon, was arrested and held to await the action of the Coroner.

Of the sales of oats yesterday was a lot of 15,000 bushels mixed Western, 35-pounds average, at 37 cents, reported as taken for shipment by steam to Liverpool, freight rate not disclosed. This trade was the first export purchase of oats reported for a long period.

At an adjourned meeting of the Republican General Committee held last evening at Republican Head-quarters, on Court-street, David Williams, President, in the chair, Inspectors of Election were appointed to serve at the primaries, which are called for the 20th inst.

An inquest into the case of Patrick Brennan, a deaf mute who was killed by a locomotive at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh-street and Twelfth-avenue, was held yesterday by Coroner Croker. The jury censured the authorities of the Asylum for Deaf and Dumb for allowing their pupils to go upon the railroad track without attendance.

The amendment to the by-laws regarding the supervision of cotton, which has been before the Cotton Exchange of this City for a year past, and which has been amply discussed, not only inside the Exchange but outside of it, was defeated yesterday by the decisive vote of 136 nays to 58 yeas. The voting was done by ballot, in open Exchange, and without discussion.

Fritz Riehl, a German butcher, aged 25 years, quarreled with his brother-in-law, Mr. Timmermann, who employed him, at noon yesterday. The controversy took place in the butcher's shop, in the basement of No.

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THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATS.

THE STATE CONVENTION TO BE HELD TO-DAY — ACTIVE CAUCUSING — SEVERAL WOULD-BE CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR —THE PROPOSED PLATFORM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 12.—The Democratic State Convention will be held here to-morrow. A large number of delegates are already here, and caucusing is going on at a lively rate. There were until within a few days several prominent candidates for the nomination for Governor, but the number has been reduced by the withdrawal of Judge Abbott and the concentration of his support upon ex-Gov. Gaston. There is something of a movement in behalf of Charles Francis Adams, coming mainly from the western portion of the State, and based on his now famous letter proclaiming the existence on Mr. Hayes' brow of the brand of fraud. An Adams rally was held this evening in one of the parlors of the Bay State Hotel, but the crowd was early drawn off by a Gaston meeting in an adjoining room, which was first addressed by ex-Congressman Tarbox, who had begun to speak in the Adams meeting, not knowing the object of the gathering, and supposing it to be a general meeting. Word is passed on the authority of Charles Francis, Jr., that Mr. Adams will not deign to look at the nomination a moment unless extended to him unanimously. It is safe to predict that he will not even have a chance to squint at it. Reuben Noble, of Westfield, one of the leading Democrats of the western portion of the State, is making a vigorous canvass for the nomination of ex-Congressman Charles P. Thompson, of Gloucester, the "man who beat Ben Butler," and this on the "fraudulent President" dodge. Noble proclaims that Thompson ought to be chosen as the standard-bearer of the Democrats of this State, because he was the only New-England Congressman who fought the Electoral Commission scheme from the start and opposed its decision to the end. But Thompson is known to be *for* Gaston and to desire the position on the ticket of candidate for Attorney-General, especially if said ticket is headed by Gaston. Mayor Prince, of Boston, has some following here, headed by a formidable delegation from the City Hall. These men are working quietly against Gaston on the ground that when Governor he refused to be controlled by those who regarded themselves as leaders and to make removals and appointments as they desired. With others this very action, this exhibition of independence, appears to be his strongest qualification. At present all signs point to the early nomination to-morrow of a ticket headed by Gaston and Plunkett, Plunkett being the leading war-horse of the Western Massachusetts Democracy, and the associate of Adams on last year's ticket.

As to the platform, little can now be said, the committee having but just gone into conference; but it is quite probable that the title of President Hayes will not be questioned, the work of the commission being accepted as final, and the Southern policy, so far as the establishment of the Nicholls and Hampton Governments is concerned, will probably be applauded. The financial plank will be for specie payment, and will condemn the neglect of this question by the Republican Government and its course thereon, and its extravagance and corruption, which will be made out to be the cause of the hard times and general business depression.

Of the action of the Prohibitory Convention here to-day, the Democrats express themselves gleefully. The nomination of Judge Pitman is regarded as very strong, both on account of his popularity with the Prohibitionists and his opposition to President Hayes, which the Democrats hope will draw to his standard those radical Republicans disaffected by the President's Southern and civil service policy. If Rice should be nominated by the Republicans next week, the Democrats figure on a vote of from 15,000 to 18,000 for Pitman, which would insure Gaston's election. As the convention to-morrow, Hon. Charles Theodore Russell, of Cambridge, will preside.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 12.—The *Traveller* says, in reference to the Democratic State Convention which is to be held to-morrow: "The letter of Hon. Charles Francis Adams, written several days since, and addressed to the Chairman of the convention, will be read directly after the convention is organized, probably by Judge Abbott. The letter refers to the past history of the Democracy, pays a handsome tribute to Hon. William Gaston for yielding the nomination last year in favor of Judge Abbott, and cordially recommends his nomination by the convention. Judge Abbott will make a brief address, after which he will propose the name of Hon. William Gaston, of Boston, as the choice of the convention and move that it be declared by acclamation. Charles P. Thompson, of Gloucester, has written a letter to the convention signifying his willingness to accept the nomination for Attorney-General, provided that Mr. Gaston is nominated for Governor."

THE PROHIBITION PARTY.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE CONVENTION AT WORCESTER—A STRAIGHT TICKET NOMINATED—JUDGE PITMAN AT THE HEAD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 12.—The State Convention of the Prohibitionists here to-day was on the whole very successful. It was one of the largest meetings which has yet been called together by the "straight" anti-license-law leaders, and very naturally there was much diversity of opinion. A few wanted to make no nominations. Others wanted Talbot to be taken up. John I. Baker, last year's candidate, had both warm friends and zealous opponents. Mayor Stott, of Lowell, had a small but persistent following, and Mr. Elijah Morse, of Canton, was supported by quite a numerous party. Wendell Phillips had but few friends, strange to say. Of the 600 or more delegates present, not more than a tenth were women. Indeed, the attendance of representatives of the "gentler sex" was surprisingly small—less than last year. Only one woman spoke, and the sex's representation in the committees was not extensive. However, the resolutions indorsed woman suffrage unequivocally enough. It is to Rev. George H. Vibbert that the nomination of Judge Pitman is largely due. He saw dissension ahead. Knew that the radical, honest Judge would suit everybody, and persuaded him to stand. So Robert C. Pitman, of New-Bedford, was nominated for Governor by a practically unanimous vote, Baker, Stott, and Morse being withdrawn during the balloting. The balance of the ticket is as follows: Elijah A. Morse, of Canton, for Lieutenant-Governor; D. R. Gurney, of South Abington, for Secretary of State; Orin T. Gray, of Hyde Park, for Attorney-General; D. N. Skillings, of Winchester, for Treasurer and Receiver-General. These nominations were made unanimous, excepting that of Lieutenant-Governor, for which Mr. George C. Ewing, of Holyoke, was supported by a large party. Judge Pitman's extreme anti-Administration speech at the Temperance rally the night before was thought to indicate that there would be a plank in the platform voting "want of confidence" in President Hayes, but the resolutions did not touch national politics, and the only sign of opinion in this direction was the rejection of a resolution cordially indorsing Mr. Hayes, which was offered by Mr. E. J. Dooley, of Boston. The delegates went home very well satisfied with their work. Judge Pitman is conceded to be a strong candidate, and some aid is expected from the anti-Administration Republicans in the coming canvass, should the policy be indorsed at next week's convention.

The resolutions, among other things, declare that no party can settle the policy of the State toward the liquor question without an open, avowed party issue and a distinct, unquestioned decision at the polls, and that no such issue can be made by a party divided between license and prohibition. A party with such an issue is an indispensable necessity, and the Prohibition Party is the only one which presents a State issue to the people of this Commonwealth. They also declare that the real remedy for the present distress among the laboring men here and elsewhere is to save, by legal prohibition, the annual waste of the $700,000,000 now spent for liquor.

Resolved, That the career of Gov. Rice has confirmed all that was said by us at the outset, and that his proposed renomination should be regarded as an open challenge to every Prohibitionist still remaining in the Republican Party, and should be responded to as such with alacrity.

The resolutions also bid God-speed to the Reform Clubs of the State, and reaffirm the determination of the party to give the ballot to women.

THE PENNSYLVANIA PROHIBITIONISTS—A TICKET NOMINATED AND A PLATFORM ADOPTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 12.—A convention of the Prohibition Party of Pennsylvania was held in this city to-day. Not more than 30 delegates were present, representing less than a dozen counties, and the proceedings were tame and uninteresting. The convention set a good example to other assemblages of like character and purpose by opening their proceedings with prayer. The morning session was occupied in discussing the propriety of putting a ticket in the field. The hour for adjournment came without bringing a solution of this important question. After dinner the hopes of the convention rose, and it was agreed, without a dissenting voice, to nominate a State ticket, and the following gentlemen were placed in the field by acclamation: For Supreme Judge, A. H. Winton, of Luzerne; for State Treasurer, Samuel Cornett, of Chester; for Auditor-General, A. A. Barker, of Cambria. With a ticket in the field it became necessary to provide a platform for it to go into the canvass upon. A committee, of which Hon. James Black, of Lancaster, was Chairman, soon reported a platform which was adopted unanimously. It is a long document, and is taken up chiefly in declaring adherence to the principles of prohibition and an abiding faith in the ultimate success of the party advancing them. A State Executive Committee was appointed, which completed the labors of the convention, and that harmonious body adjourned sine die.

Judging from appearances, the Prohibition Party of Pennsylvania has passed into the sere and yellow leaf. In 1872 it cast 1,259 votes for Chase, its candidate for Governor, and in 1875 it had swelled to respectable proportions, casting 13,244 votes for Brown for the Governorship. But Pennsylvanians, who are continually seeking after novelties in politics, have grown tired of prohibition, and both the Greenback and Labor Reform parties bid fair to distance that organization for the race for power which takes place in November.

POLITICS IN PHILADELPHIA.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES FOR THE NOVEMBER SLAUGHTER—SELECTIONS BY COURTESY FOR JUDGES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 12.—The Democrats of this city to-day held their nominating conventions to select candidates for city offices to be chosen in November. Their ticket is the best the Democracy has placed before the voters for some years, although the influences back of some of the nominees are bad. Hon. James Ludlow, Democrat, was renominated for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and Hon. D. Newlin Fell, Republican, was nominated by the same convention. Judge Ludlow's time has expired, and Judge Fell was appointed by Gov. Hartranft to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Pratt, who died last Winter. As a matter of courtesy it has been agreed by both parties not to nominate any opponents to either Judge, and to-morrow the Republican Convention will nominate Judge Fell also and indorse Judge Ludlow. Henry S. Hacert, Esq., at present Assistant District Attorney, was nominated for District Attorney. The Democrats have possession of this office at present. Robert E. Pattison, who was defeated at Harrisburg by Schell for Auditor-General, was nominated for City Controller. Dr. William Grant Didier was placed on the ticket for Coroner. The last three of these candidates were nominated through the influence of the Sheriff's office, and the notorious "Bob" Smith Lister, who was the associate of Jimmy Haggerty, a Philadelphia rough who was killed in New-York, coached Dr. Gilbert's chances, and openly purchased delegates like so many cattle in the convention. The Republican conventions will meet to-morrow.

THE NEW-JERSEY GREENBACKERS.

A SMALL MEETING AT TRENTON—SPEECHES BY GEN. HOXSEY AND J. A. BEECHER—NO ENTHUSIASM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 12.—Gen. Thomas D. Hoxsey, of Paterson, the Greenback candidate for Governor, and J. A. Beecher of the *Essex County Press*, addressed a mass-meeting in this city last night. About 500 persons were present, including women and children. Mr. Hoxsey claimed that the old State banks were frauds in their pretending to pay specie and always suspending when specie was called for. The national banks were also frauds, suspending greenback payment in 1873, when there was $300,000,000 of them. He claimed they could not resume the payment of specie with only $55,000,000 of gold. He demanded that the Resumption act be repealed, because it had contracted the currency and thrown over 4,000,000 people out of work. It was, he said, impossible to resume yet. The speaker was very severe upon the national banks, and urged the people to demand a substitution of a legal-tender currency. Mr. Hoxsey was also severe upon Gov. "Dot" Bedle, calling him and the other visiting Governors "bummers," who would not speak to any man who was not worth $1,500,000. The next speaker was J. A. Beecher, who spoke for an hour and a half. There was no enthusiasm, and the Greenbackers of this city are very much disappointed.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

CONNOR'S PLURALITY OVER WILLIAMS ABOUT 11,500—HIS MAJORITY OVER ALL OVER 6,000.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 12.—The returns from 389 towns give Connor 50,383; Williams, 38,609; Munson, 4,998, and scattering 747. The towns and plantations still to be heard from last year gave 4,438 Republican votes and 4,401 Democratic votes. The estimates at the Kennebec *Journal* office are that the Democrats will have a small majority in these towns, and that the final official majority of Connor over Williams will slightly exceed 11,500.

MASSACHUSETTS LABOR REFORMERS.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 12.—The Labor Reform Party held a convention here to-day, George E. McNeil presiding. The morning session was spent in discussion, the prominent subject being the advisability of allowing members to take part in the proceedings who had participated in the recent Greenback Convention, many delegates showing a disposition to amalgamate the two parties. An adjournment was had until the afternoon. After the recess the convention appointed a committee to confer with the Working Men's Convention which is to meet on Oct. 1. A State Central Committee was also appointed.

SURPLUS LABORERS AS SETTLERS.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 12.—During the session of the Republican Convention yesterday, the following resolution was introduced and adopted:

Resolved, That the Republican Party is in favor of an appropriation by Congress for the purpose of assisting, under suitable regulations, the surplus laboring men of the larger cities and mining districts to settle on the public lands.

THE CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 12.—The election returns as to calling a Constitutional Convention are very meagre, but there seems to be no doubt that the question is lost.

NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Lieut. Frederick G. Hyde is ordered to the Hartford, at Norfolk, Va.; Master M. Fisher Wright to temporary duty on board the receiving-ship St. Louis, at League Island, Penn.; Chief Engineer William H. Buehler to the Plymouth, at New-York; Passed Assistant Engineer George E. Tower to temporary duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering; Chief Engineer Robert L. Harris is detached from the Plymouth and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 12.—The United States steamer Swatara, Commander Sicard, sailed for New-York to-day.

SENATOR MORTON'S CONDITION.

THE REPORT OF HIS SUFFERING A RELAPSE CONTRADICTED—A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT NOTICED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 12.—Much anxiety has been caused during the past 24 hours by reports that Senator Morton had suffered a relapse, and was in a worse condition than at any time during his present illness. A friend of the Senator, who has just left his bedside, telegraphs that he is confident, from his greatly improved appearance and what his physician says, that he is to-night stronger and better than he has been since his return from Oregon. During the earlier part of the day Mr. Morton occasionally complained of sharp pains in his left side, but they were driven off with the use of hot cloths, and at 10 o'clock he was sleeping quietly, with every prospect of an easy night. His recent attack did not commence in the nervous centres, but arose wholly from reflex action of the nerves of the stomach and bowels, the result of long constipation and indigestion. Many of the most aggravated symptoms have passed away. The contortions of the facial muscles have almost entirely disappeared. The cheeks have their natural color, and his voice sounds as it did before his present sickness. His left arm is improving, and Dr. Thompson expresses the belief that he will recover its use and be able to use his lower limbs as well as before. The Doctor thinks that on Sunday the patient over-exerted himself, and attributes the relapse to that fact. The Senator up to Tuesday had received many friends, and listened with renewed interest to reading and conversation. He will hereafter be kept much more quiet. President Hayes has telegraphed that he will reach Richmond at 10 o'clock to-morrow, and stay an hour with Mr. Morton. He refused a public reception, on the ground that his visit was only intended as a personal call upon the Senator. No one but the President and his family will be admitted to the house.

The New-Haven *Palladium* prints an extract from a letter written by an intimate friend of Senator Morton to a gentleman in New-Haven. It is dated Sept. 6, at Richmond, Ind., and in it the writer says: "Since his first paralytic shock he has traveled thousands of miles, visiting all sections of the country and gleaning information from all parts of the United States and Europe. He has traveled, probably, a greater distance than any invalid in this country, and has undergone more exertion and labored harder than most of our public men. His great strength of mind has enabled him to rise above the infirmities of his body, and at no time has it been stronger than during his Senatorial career. This second stroke of paralysis has not affected his mind, for it is to-day as clear as a bell. He takes an interest in public affairs, the papers being read to him, and converses easily with his family and particular friends about matters of general interest. When he arrived in San Francisco he drove directly to the house of Col. Bee. This was on Saturday. The following day (Sunday) he made several calls, returning in the best of health. But late in the afternoon, while in a sitting posture, he was attacked by a severe pain in the chest, of the most excruciating and wrenching character. This was followed by a faintness which, however, soon passed away. This pain was caused by indigestion, such as any one may be subject to who indulges too freely in the good things of life. But little attention, however, was paid to it, and he went to dinner and partook of crab salad. A few hours afterward, just before retiring, he took some bread and butter and preserves. This was late Saturday night. Early the next morning, Monday, he awoke to find himself stricken with paralysis of the left side extending up to his arm. I cannot describe to you the misery of that time. The utter prostration of a man who the day before was a picture of health, vivacity, cheerfulness, and power was a fearful contrast to his then utter helplessness, apathy of mind, and misery. He at once sunk into the depths of despondency, from which it was impossible to arouse him. We started overland Wednesday for home, which he repeatedly said he would never reach. In parting with his friends in California he was overcome by emotion, and tears rolled down his cheeks as he took each by the hand. As we rolled along the road he seemed to revive somewhat, but it was only for a short time, when he again became dejected. It was the most miserable journey I ever took; we, ourselves, halting between hope and fear, and anxiously watching every new phase of the case. Three hundred miles east of Ogden he met his brother-in-law, Gov. Burbank, and he seemed hopeful of reaching home for the first time. At Cheyenne Col. Holloway met him, and at Peoria, Ill., his old family physician, Dr. Thompson, boarded the train. That was the last day of the trip, as he reached here that evening even better than when he started on that ride of 2,000 miles, involving shaking, rolling, dust, and fatigue. He has been here nearly a month, having in attendance two physicians and a host of friends, and I can see him steadily improving every day, he being better to-night than at any previous time in his illness. And now a few words, in closing, as to the state of his case. Paralysis to be permanent must arise either from the bursting of a blood-vessel in the brain or from a rupture of a molecule of the spine. His attack results from neither, springing from a local trouble, his stomach, and is one that will amend itself as his strength returns. He is now fed only on liquids, but is looking up from day to day. At the present time his skin is pink and fair, the eyes are bright, and he is in much better condition than he was a week ago. Everything tends to his recovery, and we all look to his early restoration to health."

THE CONNECTICUT PRISON MURDER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 12.—A dispatch was received by the Warden of the State Prison this afternoon from G. Colter, Marshal of Police at Halifax, Nova Scotia, saying that Davis, the escaped watchman, is supposed to be in the province, and asking for a description, which was furnished him. It is believed here that Davis was hurried away from Wethersfield to defeat the ends of justice, by some one who received a good share of the money he had in his possession, and which he had received as the reward of his treachery.

AN EX-POSTMASTER IN JAIL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 12.—In the United States Court at New-Haven, this afternoon, Charles H. Cook, late Postmaster at Wilton, pleaded guilty to the embezzlement of $250 worth of postage stamps, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Hartford County Jail.

STATE BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Mr. Charles E. Orvis, present Examiner of the Banking Department, is to be appointed by Acting Superintendent Lamb as Acting Deputy of the department. Mr. Orvis' education in the banking business has dated from his early childhood and renders him well fitted for the place.

THE BATTLE OF NORTH POINT.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 12.—To-day being the anniversary of the battle of North Point, all the city offices and public schools are closed in observance of the event, and the national flag is displayed from the public and many other buildings. The association of "Old Defenders" to the number of 17 went to Annapolis to celebrate the day with their annual oration and dinner, Gov. Carroll and other State officials being their guests. A heavy rain-storm prevailed from early this morning to noon, when it cleared off.

THE MEXICAN RAIDERS.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 12.—The *News'* Brownsville special says two of the Rio Grande City raiders and one of the released prisoners have been turned over to the United States authorities by the Mexican Government.

KILLED IN THE MINES.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 12.—William James was killed last evening by a fall of rock at Mainwaring's colliery, near Minersville. An explosion occurred at Turkey Run Colliery, near Shenandoah, this morning, by which John Thomas was killed and three others seriously wounded.

THE CONFLICT IN THE EAST.

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS AT PLEVNA.

CANNONADING CONTINUES FROM SUNDAY MORNING TILL MONDAY NIGHT—OCCUPATION OF NEW HEIGHTS COMMANDING THE TURKISH POSITION—TURKISH DEAD AT LOVATZ.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The following Russian bulletin effectually disposes of the wild stories about the capture of Plevna afloat in Vienna and Bucharest since Saturday:

RUSSIAN HEAD-QUARTERS, POREDIN, Sept. 10—10:40 A. M.

Our batteries cannonaded Plevna all Sunday. The Turks made a considerable sortie against our left wing, but were repulsed, losing heavily. The Roumanians made a bold reconnoissance of the enemy's redoubts, which opened a heavy fire, but were silenced by a concentrated fire from our batteries. The position of one of our siege batteries was changed on Sunday evening to enable it to cannonade the fortified Turkish encampment. Heavy cannonading continued through the night, and has increased in extent and activity from 5 o'clock this morning. All is quiet at the other points of the theatre of war.

At the capture of Lovatz we took two Turkish standards and a quantity of arms and ammunition. We buried 2,200 Turkish dead. Large numbers were sabred by our cavalry during the pursuit. Our loss was 1,000.

RUSSIAN HEAD-QUARTERS, POREDIN, Sept. 11—5:20 A. M.

Our siege batteries cannonaded Plevna all Monday and until late in the night. The left wing, under Gen. Skobeleff, captured another of the neighboring heights, which will enable us to bombard the enemy's positions and the town of Plevna itself. The enemy opposed Gen. Skobeleff very feebly. Our cavalry on the Sophia road has defeated a detachment of Circassians from Plevna. Our losses to the present time are insignificant.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A dispatch from the *Daily News'* correspondent before Plevna, dated Saturday, Sept. 8, describes the situation at that date. The telegram gives a good idea of the great difficulties which the Russians have still to overcome. Its principal points are as follows: The attack upon Plevna resembles a siege more than anything else. So far there does not seem to have been a single shot exchanged by infantry on the Russian right and centre. The fire of the Turkish redoubt of Grivica does not appear to have slackened in the least, despite the enormous number of shells thrown into it yesterday, and, although we can see earth flying into the air in the middle of the redoubt, the Turkish guns reply regularly as clock-work. It is evident none of the Turkish guns have been dismounted. It is very probable that the Turks have not many men in the redoubt. They are hidden in trenches and low places in the ground outside. A few only are kept in the redoubt for the management of the guns, and as fast as they are killed are replaced by others. The fire of the Turkish batteries in the hollows between Grivica and Plevna is less steady and not so well sustained as yesterday; probably some of their guns have been dismounted. I must say I do not believe much in the effect of the Russian bombardment. There were to be mounted altogether 400 guns, bearing upon the Turkish positions, but so far not more than 100 or 120 seem to have been brought into position, and the effect to the present is very slight. They will have to come to much closer quarters."

The same correspondent in a later dispatch reports the continuation of this artillery duel on Sunday and Monday, during which the Russian batteries gradually pushed forward, as described in the official Russian telegram, in front of Radizevo. Four guns in the Turkish redoubt were dismounted on Sunday, but replaced during the night. They were on Monday replying to the Russian fire, but making sadly slow work in the midst of the shells poured into the redoubt. Every now and then the Turks suspend fire for many minutes, as though the redoubt had been silenced; but after the pause come back a shell or two.

The correspondent also describes from personal observation the attack on Saturday by a column headed by Gen. Skobeloff from the Russian left flank, near the Lovatz and Plevna road, against one of the redoubts on the southern side of Plevna. In this attack the Russians drove the Turks from their outlying positions, but as they neared the foot of the slope the Turkish fire became terrible. From the parapets of the redoubt poured forth a steady wave of flame, and the redoubt was hidden in thick white smoke. The roar of the tremendous fire was simply fearful. I never heard anything like it. This lasted about 20 minutes, when the Russian skirmish line began to withdraw. The Turks then made a sortie from this redoubt, which was repulsed by the Russians in their turn, as was a second Russian attack on the redoubt, although it was this time supported by the fire of the Russian batteries and made with large reinforcements.

The following is a general view of the situation: It is obvious that the fortifications have been much strengthened since the last battle. The longer one looks at the place the more thoroughly does one feel the toughness of the Russian task. The position must be attacked as a whole and taken as a whole. If the northern ridge were taken and occupied, the position of the central swell would not be materially impaired. Suppose that a lodgment was effected on the central swell, that lodgment would be commanded by the northern ridge and the redoubts on the south of the town. All that is wanted to make the Turkish position virtually impregnable is the fortification of the ridge in front of Radizevo. Probably this was not undertaken owing to the force available not being strong enough to hold so wide an area.

According to the foregoing telegram, an assault was fixed for Tuesday. The Emperor and the Grand Duke Nicholas slept at Poredin Monday night, so as to be near at hand to witness it.

AT THE TURKISH HEAD-QUARTERS.

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS AND THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—EFFORTS TO SECURE RELIABLE WAR NEWS—PEACE RUMORS—THE TURKS ACTING ON THE DEFENSIVE—THE BOMBARDMENT OF RUSTCHUK.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SHUMLA, Friday, Aug. 17, 1877.

Everybody is on the *qui vive* for a movement in camp indicative of serious work at the front, and every day we are the victims of false alarms. Many correspondents, in their feverish anxiety to describe battles, have gone to Rasgrad, Eski-Djuma, or Osman-Bazar, but their presence is not likely to decide the enemy to attack, and all my impetuous friends gain by their excessive zeal is that, as the political department remains here, they will not be able to send any letters without returning to Shumla. The Commander-in-Chief informed us that when the Russian advance was going to be made he would proceed to the front and the best thing we could do would be to follow him. So Mehemet Ali Pasha's movements are closely watched, and all sorts of precautions are taken to be sure of being informed of his departure. Some correspondents are so nervous about missing the Generalissimo that I believe they would lay a special wire from the camp to their residences in town if they were allowed to do so, in order to be on the move simultaneously with his Excellency. With such a state of feeling prevalent you may readily conceive the panic when it was heard this morning that Mehemet Ali Pasha had gone to the front. Now, it was thought, the campaign is really going to be seriously opened—for what has happened up to the present is only regarded here as a sort of overture to the tragedy which must be played out to the bitter end—and all was bustle and excitement among those who wanted to be spectators of the great event. As, however, several of the staff officers are my personal friends, I was quite easy in my mind as to the movements of their chief, and as soon as it was known that he was going to Eski-Djuma I was also informed that it was a simple tour of inspection, and that so far from any action being expected, the Commander-in-Chief had given several of his staff officers four days' leave of absence. Mehemet Ali Pasha is accompanied by Baker Pasha, (ex-Col. Valentine Baker, who lost his commission in the English Army owing to his conduct in a railway carriage where the only other passenger was a young lady.) Baker Pasha was recently appointed to organize a corps of gendarmerie, and had already got together his officers, all his own personal friends, who had also been formerly in the English service; but from what I learn here it now appears that he has been appointed to a command in the Army, with the grade of Major-General. He arrived here yesterday, accompanied by several English officers, some of whom have already received their commissions from the Turkish War Office. These appointments are interesting as showing the great change which has come over the Turkish War Department since the change of the War Minister and the Serdar Ekrem, both of whom are now being tried in Constantinople for high treason.

Peace rumors have been again circulated here, but they do not now obtain such credence as when Abdul Kerim was at the head of the Army and Redif was Minister of War. On the contrary, those whose opinion is worthy of consideration are firmly persuaded that peace is now impossible. The Turks cannot make peace for at least three reasons: First, because the Russians are on the Balkans; secondly, because the Mussulmans in Bulgaria have been murdered wholesale by the Cossacks and Bulgarians; thirdly, because the Russians have had the effrontery to appoint a Russian Prince Governor of Bulgaria. The Ottoman race is a haughty one, and it cannot be expected that its representative will prove himself unworthy of his ancestry, and that at a time when the whole Mussulman population stands by him to a man and demands war to the bitter end. We have one very strong, I may say conclusive, evidence that the Turkish Government is now one with the people in its determination to fight to the death, and that is that all the able-bodied Mussulmans in Bulgaria are being supplied with arms; and I am confident that I am right in stating that in the event of the Russians being able to defeat the imperial armies, the invader will then be harassed by a guerrilla warfare, which, owing to the topographical advantages possessed by the defenders, may last for an indefinite time.

There is another reason why the Turks are not likely to ask for peace, and that is that every day brings them good news from one quarter or another, and the troops are becoming more and more confident in themselves and in their commanders. Suliman Pasha holds his own at Plevna, and Suleiman Pasha has crossed the Balkans at Hain Boghas and is said to be advancing on the road to Tirnova. Suleiman Pasha has over 70,000 men under his command, but it is not probable that he will march all that force on this side. In the first place he must at least mask the Schipka Pass, and, moreover, it is doubtful whether it would be practicable for him to march north of the Balkans with a very large force, as he has to bring all his supplies from Adrianople. Since the battle of Plevna the only engagements which have occurred have been skirmishes between outposts, and those have always been favorable to the Turks. It is, however, absurd to suppose, as some do here, that the Russians are utterly demoralized and are retreating crestfallen. They are concentrating their forces in order to begin the campaign in a steady, workmanlike fashion, and in the meantime they are establishing their line of communication from Sistova to the Balkans. The Turks are acting on the defensive both on the left and right wings, the only advance movement being that of Suleiman Pasha. It is doubted here whether the Turks have not lost a brilliant opportunity by not following up their successes at Plevna, instead of lying idle and allowing the Russians to bring up reinforcements. An army corps crossed the Danube the other day at Pyrgos—two hours' drive from Rustchuk—where a new bridge has been laid, and it now becomes evident that the Russians are at last going to invest Rustchuk. People here are puzzled why the Russians did not do this long ago—why instead of doing so they made such apparently rash marches which have had such disastrous results for both Mussulmans and Christians. The Russians had manifold reasons for their prompt advance to the Balkans. Their Army is directed not only by military men but by statesmen, and it is manifest to me—and must be to any one who knows Russian statesmen and their views and opinions respecting the Turks and the population of this country—that the Russian march through Bulgaria had a political as well as a military object. The Russians, knowing that there was dissension in the Divan, that some Ministers wanted peace at any price, while others cried "death before dishonor;" that the people were divided into political parties, one of which—the Midhat Pasha party—might probably be glad of an excuse to cut the persecutors of their chief; knowing also that the polyglot population of Constantinople is easily scared—the Russians thought that the panic caused by the news that they had crossed the Balkans and threatened the line of railway leading to the capital would develop into a revolution, and that then they would be welcomed to restore order and save the country from anarchy. It is possible that if the force which crossed the Balkans had been well supported by strong reinforcements this bold scheme might have been successful; but it is, it was a *coup manqué*, and the moral effect has been disadvantageous to the Russians, as they have rendered themselves responsible for the dreadful butchery of which Bulgaria has been the theatre during the past month. From a military point of view, the Russians have, however, gained a point, and that is the occupation of the Schipka Pass. They hold the road, that is to say, to Constantinople, and if the Turks are now unable to regain it, they certainly are not likely to do so later on, when the Russians will be far stronger in numbers than they now are. The Turks seem to be trusting, as usual, to Allah. They count a good deal on their great and only ally, sickness, which they believe is already thinning the Russian ranks, and they are very skeptical as to the Russians being able to feed a large army.

The bombardment of Rustchuk was recommenced the day before yesterday in the afternoon, and was continued for 18 hours continuously. As in the previous bombardment, the enemy's fire was directed against the Mussulman quarter, and very slight damage was done to the batteries. This waste of powder and shot mystifies everybody here. The destruction of the whole town of Rustchuk, instead of being a military advantage to the Russians, would be an incalculable advantage to the Turks, for, in the event of a siege, there will be fewer mouths to feed, and the absence of the civil population will save the troops from the demoralization which always results from the panic among civilians under fire. Up to the time of writing, however, the population of Rustchuk still remain there, and notwithstanding the menace of the continuance of the bombardment, the English Consul, Mr. Reade, left here yesterday for Rustchuk on a special mission. Mr. Reade is going to demand the disarmament of the Mussulman population, as it has been reported that in the event of the Turks being defeated at Rustchuk the Mussulmans—knowing that they will get no quarter from the invader—intend to massacre all the Christians. The massacre of Mussulmans by Cossacks and Bulgarians is taken to mean that the Russians, in order to remove one of the obstacles to the autonomy of Bulgaria, are bent upon eliminating the Mussulman element, so as to leave a homogeneous Bulgarian population. The Mussulmans naturally resent this machiavelian design, and there is every prospect of the reprisals on both sides ending in the depopulation of the country. For reasons stated above, I think it most unlikely that Mr. Reade's demand will be acceded to. The Bulgarians, on the other hand, are loath to leave their homes, as they know that the invader will not intentionally harm them. They run the risk of chance shells and the greater risk of being slaughtered by desperate Mussulmans; but they say that if they migrate from the town they cannot find a place of refuge and they would die of hunger. The Turks now blame themselves for not having obliged the Christians to evacuate the whole bank of the Danube for a depth of at least ten miles from the river and then treated as a new neutral Bulgarian found in that zone. They would certainly have been justified in adopting some such precautionary measure, as there is no doubt whatever that the Bulgarians acted as Russian spies. The Turks, naturally, feel incensed against the Bulgarians, as while the Mussulmans have had to fly before the invader, the Bulgarians have remained in their homes, thus welcoming the enemy as their friend.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 12.—It is reported again (this time from Shumla) that Suleiman Pasha has crossed the Balkans.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Reuter's dispatch from Ragusa reports that the Montenegrins yesterday at Jesero defeated Hafiz Pasha, who was marching to the relief of Nicsics. Six hundred Turks were killed and 100 taken prisoners.

VIENNA, Sept. 12.—The *Political Correspondence's* special from Bucharest states that the new bridge over the Danube at Nikopolis was completed on Monday.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The *Post* announces that the British Admiralty has ordered the construction of 30 torpedo-boats.

The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch says that the Servian Government has prepared a circular to the powers explaining her reasons for entering into war.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says it is announced from Ragusa that the majority of the Rosnian insurgents have submitted to the Turkish Government at Bosnia-Serai.

WESTERN BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

THE FALL TRADE AT CINCINNATI—A HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 12.—Careful inquiry among prominent business men in all branches here shows that the Fall trade for 1877 will be larger than it has been any year since the panic. In some branches it promises to be fully up to the flush times succeeding the war. Merchants complain of the small margin of profits, but they hope to make up for it in the increase of their sales. The influence of heavy crops throughout Ohio and Indiana is beginning to be perceptibly felt, especially in collections. Country merchants, while buying cautiously, are paying promptly. Some complaint is heard among the wholesale merchants relative to the high rates of local transportation, which are having the effect to drive many country dealers to Eastern markets. Through rates from New-York are in many cases cheaper than those for short distances between Cincinnati and surrounding towns. The most noticeable revival of business is felt by the brewers and distillers. A leading dealer in whisky stated that the orders coming in indicated an advance of at least 30 per cent. over last Autumn, while prominent brewers predict an increase in this trade of 40 to 50 per cent.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETIES.

MEETING OF THE NORTH AMERICA UNION IN PHILADELPHIA—WORK OF THE AMALGAMATED ORGANIZATIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1877.

The fifth annual convention of the North America St. George's Union is now being held in this city at the hall of the St. George's Society, the oldest of the English resident organizations in the country. At the meeting to-day the inaugural address of the President, Mr. Lewis G. Thompson, of Philadelphia, was delivered.

The annual report of the Executive Committee was received, and states that one of the first acts undertaken by the Secretary, Mr. Tomlin, of Bridgeport, upon assuming the duties of his office was to address communications to societies for statistics as to membership, income, expenditures, &c. Sixty-two societies were applied to, and replies received from 34, of which 18 belonged to the United States and 16 to Canada. The societies possess upward of of 5,000 members; their funded capital amounts to $115,794. From 20 of these societies it was reported that 14,500 persons had been relieved during the last year. The report speaks with satisfaction concerning the paper which was presented, in reference to arbitration as a means of settlement for international and railroad disputes, to Secretary Evarts, and that this committee was the first to suggest arbitration as a means of preventing strikes. It is proposed to have the organization chartered by Congress, and to establish a permanent office, to be located in this city.

A SUMMER HOTEL BURNED DOWN.

DESTRUCTION OF THE HYDE PARK HOTEL, NEAR CHICAGO—THE LOSS AND INSURANCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 12—The Hyde Park Hotel, a Summer resort of Chicagoans in the village of Hyde Park, near this city, was destroyed by fire at 4 o'clock this morning. The flames originated in the pastry-cook's room, and the building was entirely consumed, and that very quickly. Much difficulty was experienced in securing a supply of water. The town of Hyde Park is dependent upon the Holly system, and it was found there was not a sufficient pressure in the pipes to enable a stream to be thrown on the building. Not till 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and when the building was consumed, could a sufficient pressure be brought, and then not till

FINANCIERS IN COUNCIL.

THE BANKERS' CONVENTION.

OPENING SESSIONS IN ASSOCIATION HALL—ELECTION OF OFFICERS—DISTRICT-ATTORNEY WOODFORD, SIR FRANCIS HINCKS, AND MR. GEORGE S. COE ON RESUMPTION—THE LATTER'S PLAN WARMLY DISCUSSED.

The American Bankers' Association began its second annual convention yesterday in Association Hall, and devoted the morning and evening to organization, speeches on resumption, and a free discussion of that much-talked of subject. The bankers were slow in coming together. At 11 o'clock there were not more than 50 of them in the hall, but at 11:15 o'clock the number had increased to about 100, and before the morning session closed there were probably 200 persons in the hall, including those on the platform. After the morning session of the convention many members signed the register in the hall, which contained about 130 names of bankers at 2 o'clock. Among the most prominent visitors were Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, and Hon. Elliot C. Cowdin. Included among the delegates were such well-known bankers as George S. Coe, James Buell, P. C. Calhoun, George F. Baker, J. D. Vermilye, of New-York; Hon. Thomas Coleman, of Troy; Samuel H. Pennington, Newark, N. J.; Morton McMichael, Philadelphia; J. S. Norris, Baltimore, Md.; L. C. Murray, Louisville, Ky.; Samuel M. Nickerson, Chicago; E. B. Judson, Syracuse; E. M. Trontman, Philadelphia; J. D. Scully, Pittsburg; Daniel P. Eells, Cleveland; L. W. Young, Boston; Robert H. Pruyn, Albany; George W. Williams and Andrew Simonds, Charleston; J. W. Lockwood, Richmond, Va.; William E. Gould, Portland, Me.; G. H. Vernon, Providence; E. F. Francis, Pittsfield, Mass.; L. B. Harrison, Cincinnati; Charles G. Baker, Baltimore; Samuel R. Chase, Lowell, Mass.; William H. Rhawn, Philadelphia; B. B. Conant, Boston; J. S. T. Stranahan, Brooklyn; James Gilmore, Cincinnati, and J. W. Oglesby, New-Orleans.

The feature of the evening session, which was well attended, was the address of Mr. George S. Coe, of this City, who gave his plan for securing the resumption of specie payments, after which a debate took place on the resolutions proposed by him.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The convention was called to order at 11:15 by Hon. Charles B. Hall, of the Boston National Bank, who invited the Executive Council to seats on the platform. The Chairman read the call, and then congratulated the convention on the numbers present. He said he believed its period of sadness had been passed, that the bottom line of shrinkage had been reached, that the depression which had prevailed was about over. The crops were bountiful and the general outlook encouraging. The convention would probably indicate the legislation which was needful to facilitate the return to specie payments, to relieve the banks from the double system of taxation, and to repeal the nuisance of the 2-cent stamp on checks.

The roll-call was dispensed with, on motion of Mr. Morton McMichael, when Mr. James Buell read the report of the Executive Council. During the year 68,000 letters had been sent out by the council and about 202,000 printed slips from newspapers in regard to financial subjects. In addition, 95,000 newspapers and pamphlets had been circulated. An unsuccessful effort, which would be renewed, had been made to secure the repeal by Congress of the law on bank taxation.

The Secretary reported that the council had opposed the proposed amendment to the Constitution, offered by Mr. B. Hadson, of Syracuse, increasing the number of the council from 9 to 21 members. The report was accepted.

The report of the Treasurer, Mr. George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank of this City, showed the total receipts of the association to have been $17,946; expenses, $12,721; unpresented bills, $1,800; while the expenses of the convention would absorb all but about $1,000. The report was accepted.

On motion of Hon. Thomas Coleman, President of the First National Bank of Troy, a Nominating Committee, consisting of Messrs. Coleman, of Troy; Conant, of Boston; Rhawn, of Philadelphia; Deshler, of Columbus, Ohio, and Murray, of Louisville, was appointed. After they had withdrawn a dispatch to the President was read announcing the discovery in Chicago of a dangerous counterfeit on the $50 Treasury notes, which could only be detected by comparison of the genuine with the counterfeit notes. Upon the return of the Nominating Committee with their report, Mr. Hall surrendered the chair to Mr. Samuel H. Pennington, President of the Newark City National Bank, who read the old list of officers for re-election. The Nominating Committee recommended that, should the proposed constitutional amendment be adopted, the Council be authorized to increase their number to 21. The report on officers was agreed to. Mr. Hall thanked the convention for his re-election, when the constitutional amendment was taken up and passed.

Mr. Hall then said that ex-Gov. Woodford had promised to be present and deliver the first address. As he had not yet arrived, he introduced Sir Francis Hincks, of Canada, who gave an account of the old and new Canadian banking system. He said that the tax on bank notes was the only one imposed by the Dominion Parliament on banks, which even then entertained the idea of taxing bank deposits or capital, nor was he aware that such taxes were imposed in any country but the United States. He said there was no idea there of getting rid of the United States government circulation. Of specie payments, he said he apprehended that the loaning power of the national banks is limited, as it is in Canada, by the amount of their capital, deposits, and circulation, and he believed the tendency of resumption would be to increase the loaning power of the national banks. He believed also that the tendency of resumption would be to cause a substitution of national bank notes for legal-tender notes. He said that the interest in many of the banks would be increased if an understanding could be arrived at between the Treasury and the bank that the former would issue no notes between the sum of $300,000,000 and $400,000,000, under $5, the practical effect of which would be that the Government note circulation would be limited to the requirements of the banks for reserves and the notes under $5 would address a want not supplied with paper, and, on motion, a vote of thanks was tendered to Sir Francis Hincks.

In the continued absence of ex-Lieut.-Gov. Woodford, the Chairman called on Mr. J. D. Hayes, of Detroit, who said that one of the questions of interest to his mind in a business view of resumption. It was this—that whenever their debts were large their ability to pay must be correspondingly large, and whenever they accumulated their ability to pay should continue upon credit. They had in national bonds, bonds of railway companies and municipalities, all told, about $6,000,000,000, the interest on which was payable in coin. When those bonds were issued to the public, the public became the owners of them, and it was beyond the power of legislation to say who should own them, because they were individual property. So long as they remained in the United States, so long should the payment of the interest in specie remain in the country. If they had no real demand for specie beyond the power which it gave to pay the interest, they could not have the power to pay. If the total amount of interest, $360,000,000, could so stand that they could pay a million of dollars a day, they could certainly fix a day to return to specie payments. The year 1879 was one of the interest favorable to the return to specie payment, because the balance of trade was greatly in their favor. He held that the fixing of a day depended on their power to resume. They could not legislate that they would be at peace with all the rest of the world. They could not legislate that their crops would be good and that other nations would be at war, whereby they could obtain large returns for these crops. If it were not for the fact that they should be called upon to resume when they should have disturbances among themselves, with short crops and with the balance of trade against them, then it would not be desirable to have the day for resumption fixed. The fixing of the day by Congress should, he held, be maintained by all the influence which the banks could bring to bear on the question, but if they should fail in this endeavor, they should be called a misfortune that the day should have been fixed. The remarks of Mr. Hayes were received with applause by the convention.

The following resolution was then offered by Mr. J. H. Madden, President of the Merchants' and Farmers' New Bank, Charlotte, N. C., and was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by this convention to memorialize Congress to pass an act authorizing the General Government to sell the new 4 per cent. bonds at par in currency, and guaranteeing to national banks investing in these securities that they shall be allowed under the law to issue in circulation the par value of these securities.

Mr. Joseph C. Grubb was then introduced by Mr. McMichael, of Philadelphia. He said he should apologize for presuming at a convention so great in the interest of bankers on this important question, and then said that the problem to be solved was not only to improve or substitute a better paper money for that which they had already, but to so use the banks as that a proper would uphold it. As a prudent politician, mindful of the interests of a great party, Secretary Sherman spoke in its behalf and for himself. "Resumption," he had said, "might be attained under the law of Jan. 14, 1875. The power could be, would be, and ought to be executed if the law was not repealed. There were two means for resumption—first, by the accumulation of coin in the Treasury, and, secondly, by exports of cotton, corn, wheat and fabrics." It was needless to say in that presence that finance was not a question of majorities; still, it would be conceded that the conclusions arrived at were the result of the opposition of parties. More or less currency in promises was not a cure, but the remedy might be found in a centre of financial unity, in a central system of control, and that perfected banking alone could supply. Mr. Sherman had not said this much yet, but what else could be inferred?

Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Woodford entered during the delivery of Mr. Grubb's address, as the conclusion of which he was introduced by the Chairman. He was received with cordial applause, and then spoke as considerable length with his accustomed eloquence. He referred to the fact that the banking powers believe of the national banks, and that what was needed suggest to the money power to deliberate for the purpose of allaying that general distrust. The lesson of the panic had been "no more legalized quackery; no more financial falsehood; no more bankept paper promises, compelled by force of political law to attempt the work of coin, and at the last compelled by the higher laws of nature and morality to begin with inflation and end in bankruptcy, but honest money. The same money for buckboards and bill-holder, and plow-holder. The money of the constitution, clear-ringing, full-weighted, honest coin. Money that costs labor, that means labor, and is therefore the just measure of honest labor." The chief legal hindrance to resumption he considered the partial legal-tender quality of the national bank bill. Practically, the only restriction upon the legal-tender quality of the bank note is in payments by national banks to individuals who are not depositors, and by individuals to their fellows. But inasmuch as the law compels every bank and the Government to take these bills, of course individuals are very ready to take them. So that this restriction amounts to nothing. This was wrong in law. While the Government cannot issue a dollar in excess of the possible limit of $400,000,000, the banks are anchored to double that more than $1,000,000,000. He said deliberately that he believed the National Bank law was unconstitutional and wrong in morals, accustoming the people to loose ideas of government, expanding currency and credit, fostering speculation, and confirming the habit of calling soap-bubbles realities. He urged resumption as a matter of good faith, and said that if all artificial helps to keeping their bills afloat were removed resumption would be more quickly enforced. He advocated free banking, with absolute security for all issues, and said that without Government support or Government interference the banking interest will do its largest service to the coal interest to the labor and savings of the country. He heartily commended the financial policy of the Administration, and the firm, unyielding purpose of Secretary Sherman to resume specie payments at the appointed day. He considered it needless to discuss the details of the policy. The object is fixed. The day is not the chief thing. "Give Captain and helmsman hearty cheer and most hopeful God-speed." The duty that presses on every good citizen is not to hinder or criticise but to uphold the arms of President and Secretary. Gen. Woodford concluded as follows: "Success waits over upon courage, and honesty. When we shall have kept the promise of the Republic, business will have revived. Labor will again be in demand. Capital will be employed. Wages and interest will alike be earned and paid. Nothing but cowardice and dishonesty can keep from this land the future that already dawns. Here are most fruitful fields. Here the mines whose untold treasures rival olden fables. Here are willing hands. Here are good brains. If only we shall be true to the old ideas of simple honesty, of patient industry, of frugal economy, there is no possibility of just prosperity and commercial power to which we may not with confidence aspire. Shall let us not forget that inevitable conditions—honesty, industry, economy. These three abide, and the greatest of these is honesty."

On motion of Mr. McMichael, of Philadelphia, a vote of thanks was passed to Gen. Woodford.

A resolution was also adopted, on motion of Mr. Camp, of Milwaukee, to the effect that the Executive Committee be requested to prepare and lay before the convention, and submit to the bankers of the United States as early as practicable, a plan by which the entire banking system of the country may be united to aid the Treasury Department in its efforts to resume specie payments. The session was then adjourned.

THE EVENING SESSION.

Mr. George S. Coe, President of the Exchange National Bank, opened the discussion on the subject of resumption, and proposed a plan by which it was to be carried into effect. They had met, he said, as practical men, to confer upon a practical question, and in doing so he proposed to set aside all forms of speech and in colloquial form to discuss the matter. What then, he asked, was resumption? What did they mean when they said that they desired it. The answer seemed to be that they desired to reassume something—to recover something that had been lost. That was the fact. They desired to recover the measure of value recognized by the world as the measure of all industry. What was the significance of that idea? It was that every labor of man, every object of industry, was measured by that specific thing which, through all times, had been selected as the coal thing to use. What, then, was resumption? It was that everything should be measured by the truth—36 inches in the yard, 16 ounces to the pound. There could be no injustice in that arrangement, no justice in any other. Was it not the highest economy, the first expediency to do that very thing? Was there anything else that would so well promote industry and stimulate enterprise? Passing from this general subject, Mr. Coe briefly considered the functions of a bank, as necessary to an understanding of the plan which he proposed. A bank, then, he said, was not a depository for money, but was the depository of the evidences of debt. It were employed in the transfer of money. A bank was, in the true sense of the word, an accountant for the public. Next, as essential to the understanding of the plan he proposed, he said, to review a little history. In 1861 the United States were in a very solvent condition. The panic of 1857 had been followed by two very abundant crops, which had given the country a favorable balance of trade that in 1858 and 1859 they had imported a very large amount of coin, so that when the war began their position was almost impregnable. The Bank of New-York had $40,000,000, the Bank of Boston $10,000,000, and the Bank of Philadelphia $6,000,000. The war came on, and after the battle of Bull Run the Secretary of the Treasury came to New-York, and it was suggested that the banks should be organized into a plan by which they could aid the Government in a body. They were accordingly confederated, and it was agreed to loan the Government $50,000,000—to loan it, if possible, $100,000,000 more, and $50,000,000 more, and so on indefinitely. Well, so rapid was the circulation that they found the payment of $5,000,000 which they made each week returned in six or seven days. It was reported to the Secretary that the Treasury should not issue legal-tender notes until the last necessity should arise, and that then they should not be put out. They paid the first and second $50,000,000 which loaning fell due, and then they found that the legal-tender notes were being put out. Now, these notes were not solvents for money. The Treasury had no money except what had been furnished by the banks, and it was impossible for it to furnish redeemable notes. The first week they found it impossible to take into their solvent currency an infusion of that which was insolvent. They went on until Dec. 31, 1861, and then they found that so much of the insolvent had been intermingled with the solvent that they could not receive that which was irredeemable and pay out that which was redeemable. That was the beginning of greenbacks; $50,000,000 did the business. After $100,000,000 they felt the effect of suspension; then came $50,000,000 more. Now, it became important to make commerce receive that which its very instincts revolted at and abhorred. That was the "Legal Tender Act"—the forcible issue of irredeemable notes that debased the currency. Then came $50,000,000 more, and they were irrecoverably gone. Now, he asked, how could our bankers say the solvency could be coincident with that currency—that gold could coexist with legal tenders. If, in 1861, a man had $10,000 to pay a debt of $20,000, by waiting till 1863 he could pay the debt with $10,000. Here was one of the curious feature was presented of men growing rich or poor by their own inventories, and the effect was to make every man get into debt with every one who would trust him, so that he might pay it with the debased currency. In the first place, the legal tender notes of the Government had been insolvent for 17 years; the holders had given the promisers an extension for that time. The question was, should they ever be paid? He believed they would never again be prosperous until they came into the harmonies of commerce, into the relations of other nations. How could the Government compel individuals to fulfil promises to pay, when, for 17 years, it had been unfaithful to its own. He wished now to present a practicable plan for the solution of this question, by which he proposed to reverse the debasing process which he had described.

In 1861 he had said that the banks were confederated as one institution—the United States banks and the United States Government working as a unit. He suggested that in the same way they should now organize a body to be composed of every national bank in the United States that chose to come into the arrangement, and he believed they would not only choose, but would find it to their interest. These banks, so confederated, should purchase from the Government of the United States $50,000,000 or $100,000,000 of bonds, (the amount would be for future consideration,) which bonds should be deposited as security with the Government. The banks should then pass to the credit of the Treasury of the United States their respective proportions, payable in gold coin. Then the banks should pledge themselves to the resumption of specie payment, and be the agent of it. Now, how did the matter stand? They had, say $1,000,000 of bonds which they had deposited as security with the Government. They were under the obligation to pay in coin for redemption purposes, and, according to the law, they had a year to do that. During that year they would sell their bonds to any one who might buy them for gold, or what they could exchange for gold. As they drew the bonds from the Government to give to the purchasers, they would give them something else in exchange, (he would suggest packages of legal-tender notes, not for circulation, however.) They would thus have converted their bonds into gold, and with this gold would have supplied so much of this insolvent currency, thus reversing the history which he had already narrated. In that way increment by increment, and from time to time, gold would be substituted for the debased currency. They would be making gold currency instead of paper, just as before paper was substituted for gold. In time the transmutation would be complete, and would have the advantage of taking place gradually and almost imperceptibly. Now the question was, was it safe? Was it safe for persons to buy Government bonds and to promise to pay in gold when gold was practically at par. And was it not also practicable when the resources of these banks reached through all the country? Mr. Coe then referred to an interview which he had had with the President and with the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject, in which the only doubt cast by the Secretary on the question was as to whether the banks were sincere in their desire to resume. He believed they would be able to refute the impression which the Secretary of the Treasury entertained. They had thought a pressure to call the bank officers of New-York together in private meeting, and to have the matter fully considered, and they were unanimous in approving of the plan. In conclusion, Mr. Coe moved the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this association, the early resumption of specie payments in the United States is absolutely necessary to the restoration of prosperity and thrift among the people, and the promotion of public order and social progress throughout the nation.

That the associations represented by this convention recognized measures or votes as formerly—will alone secure those certain rewards to labor, and honest thrift, and prices of all property which are required to stimulate and encourage every advancement in every useful industry. That the time has fully come when an enforced currency, the last vestige of the worthless legacy of war, should end, and that a settlement to that end should be now actively begun, while all the conditions in the country are most favorable to prosperity.

That it is essential to the highest welfare of the American people that their trade and commerce at home and abroad should all be conducted upon the safest and most stable of the exposure of all those adverse commercial nations in the world has approved, and that any attempt at present to change the conditions or relations of our coinage would bring disturbance upon the public credit, entail irreparable loss upon the country in all future negotiations, retard the resumption of coin payments, and place us at a continual disadvantage in the money markets.

That the plan proposed, of reaching resumption by the accumulation of coin in the Treasury, is, in the opinion of this association, impracticable, and its adoption would by withdrawal and retention of the great instrument of commerce from its natural uses will, while in progress, necessarily impede business operations, and should a large sum be thus accumulated, the sudden transition of a portion of the circulating medium from an irredeemable to a convertible currency, while a larger volume remained unprotected, could not ensure complete success; while, on the contrary, a failure of a part would prove a failure of all, and would tend to defer indefinitely all further efforts for resumption.

That the great object may be more effectually attained by the combined action of the Treasury and of the banks; that by having working together they could utilize that bonds of the Government may, by such co-operation, be exchanged for the savings of the people, and these again for coin, and that by such means the required volume of coin was thus in progress of accumulation it could be freely used in the internal commerce of the nation, taking the place and supplanting as occasion might require the issue of Government notes as may prove to be in excess, until the entire volume of circulating notes and of bank deposits become interchangeable with coin, and the great consummation is fully and finally secured.

That, by this all-pervading agency, the resources of the country can be made available for the resumption of specie payments by the banks, and it was suggested that the banks should be organized into a plan by which they could aid the Government in a body. They were accordingly confederated, and it was agreed to loan the Government $50,000,000—to loan it, if possible, $100,000,000 more, and $50,000,000 more, and so on indefinitely. Well, so rapid was the circulation that they found the payment of $5,000,000 which they made each week returned in six or seven days. It was reported to the Secretary that the Treasury should not issue legal-tender notes until the last necessity should arise, and that then they should not be put out. They paid the first and second $50,000,000 which loaning fell due, and then they found that the legal-tender notes were being put out. Now, these notes were not solvents for money. The Treasury had no money except what had been furnished by the banks, and it was impossible for it to furnish redeemable notes. The first week they found it impossible to take into their solvent currency an infusion of that which was insolvent. They went on until Dec. 31, 1861, and then they found that so much of the insolvent had been intermingled with the solvent that they could not receive that which was irredeemable and pay out that which was redeemable. That was the beginning of greenbacks; $50,000,000 did the business. After $100,000,000 they felt the effect of suspension; then came $50,000,000 more. Now, it became important to make commerce receive that which its very instincts revolted at and abhorred. That was the "Legal Tender Act"—the forcible issue of irredeemable notes that debased the currency. Then came $50,000,000 more, and they were irrecoverably gone. Now, he asked, how could our bankers say the solvency could be coincident with that currency—that gold could coexist with legal tenders. If, in 1861, a man had $10,000 to pay a debt of $20,000, by waiting till 1863 he could pay the debt with $10,000. Here was one of the curious feature was presented of men growing rich or poor by their own inventories, and the effect was to make every man get into debt with every one who would trust him, so that he might pay it with the debased currency. In the first place, the legal tender notes of the Government had been insolvent for 17 years; the holders had given the promisers an extension for that time. The question was, should they ever be paid? He believed they would never again be prosperous until they came into the harmonies of commerce, into the relations of other nations. How could the Government compel individuals to fulfil promises to pay, when, for 17 years, it had been unfaithful to its own. He wished now to present a practicable plan for the solution of this question, by which he proposed to reverse the debasing process which he had described.

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CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 12.—The fifth annual convention of the Railroad Association of Travelling Passenger, and Advertising Agents of the United States and Canada is in session here. S. M. Cuppe was chosen President, and W. E. Ocobock Secretary.

THE OLD SUPERVISORS' RING

ITS HISTORY RELATED BY TWEED.

HIS EXAMINATION BEFORE THE ALDERMANIC COMMITTEE—TESTIMONY GIVEN FROM THE RECORDS OF 1868—HOW FRAUDULENT BILLS WERE MANUFACTURED AND PAID—FIFTEEN PER CENT. DIVIDED AMONG THE SUPERVISORS—TWEED'S PURCHASE OF EX-SHERIFF O'BRIEN'S CLAIM AGAINST THE CITY.

At 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon William M. Tweed was taken from the County Jail to the City Hall, to be examined—for the second time, before the special Aldermanic Committee. He was accompanied by Major Quinby and Mr. McGonigle, of the Sheriff's office, who had him in custody, and also his son, William M. Tweed, Jr. The party entered a coach which was driven to Chambers-street, in front of the new Court-house, the building which stands as a witness of the colossal frauds perpetrated by the prisoner when he held secret sessions in one of the chambers which subsequently witnessed his trial and degradation. The party alighted from the carriage, and Tweed subsequently found himself in the Sheriff's office, preparatory to being conducted before the Aldermanic Committee. He reached the chamber in which the investigation was to be held by means of a private spiral stairway from the committee-room of the Common Council. It was remarked that some of his former Tammany associates, who had received many favors at his hands, and who are said to have been his mere tools, kept out of the way when he approached, lest he should recognize them. The chamber was fairly filled. Its little oblong gallery was occupied in a few minutes after the doors were opened by the curious throng that are to be continually found in the vestibule or within reach of the City Hall. Tweed sat next his counsel, Mr. John D. Townsend. Near him stood members of the Board of Aldermen, including Messrs. Purdy, Hall, and Guntzer, also his son-in-law, Mr. McGinnis, of New-Orleans, whose marriage with the daughter of the "Boss" was followed by costly and magnificent wedding presents from the Tammany magnates of the time. Ex-Coroner Wilday and Mark Lannegan were also present. Mr. Hugh L. Cole, of the Corporation Counsel's office, conducted the examination by questioning "the witness" Tweed in relation to the fraudulent claims he had passed when he was a member of the old Boards of Supervisors, and the amounts he paid to his accomplices for their votes.

It was noticeable that Tweed would not give a word of testimony without consulting the printed minutes of the Boards of Supervisors. He was asked by Mr. Cole several times to furnish the names of the members of "the Supervisors' Ring," consisting of only a few men, but he wasted in every case to see the records before giving a reply. This fact is interesting in connection with a statement that was made shortly before the present Mayor was elected, that the printed minutes of the Boards of Supervisors, from 1868 to 1870, were false and spurious, and that the meetings they pretended to record were mythical. One thing appears to be certain—the Supervisors' minutes for those years are exceeding rare, not more than five or six copies being, it is said, in existence. During the examination Mr. Cole acknowledged his inability to find the complete minutes of these and other years. A. Oakey Hall at one time offered to pay a round price for one of the volumes, but failed to find it. Tweed yesterday regulated his testimony by the printed volumes, which were handed to him by Mr. Cole, and he announced that he could not give any evidence on other points and claims until he was enabled to consult printed documents which the examining counsel said he had been unable to procure. The examination proceeded as follows:

THE EXAMINATION OF TWEED.

The examination of William M. Tweed was then resumed by Assistant Corporation Counsel Cole:

Q.—At the last session of the committee I gave you the following warning: "I shall ask you at the next session of this committee to give the names of the claimants, the dates of and the transactions, as far as you can, as to all bills or claims which were presented to the Board of Supervisors from the year 1861 to the year 1870, inclusive, which were passed by the Board of Supervisors by corrupt means." A.—Do you recollect also you promised to furnish me with the documents? I know you have made your best endeavors to find them, and I cannot answer the question without them.

Q.—What books precisely do you need? A.—The documents 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871 of the Board of Supervisors.

Mr. Cole said that he had been unable to obtain the documents of the Board of Supervisors in the City. He had looked for them, but could not find them.

Q.—Now, Mr. Tweed, recurring to what we have designated as the Supervisors' Ring, prior to the passage of the act of 1870, it put these matters into the hands of the Board of Audit, we understood that Supervisors' Ring? A.—I have to go back to the records again.

Q.—You answered it already. A.—That is the upper and lower, whatever it is.

Q.—You have said William M. Tweed, Walter Roche, Henry Smith, Andrew J. Blakely, Isaac J. Oliver, James Hayes, and John Fox? A.—At various times; not all at one time.

Q.—Could you would explain the manner, the *modus operandi*, in which these fraudulent claims were presented to the Board of Supervisors; who made the arrangement with the claimants, and trace up the whole proceeding from the beginning to end? A.—Pretty nearly every person who had business with the Board of Supervisors, or furnished supplies for County works, had a friend in the Board of Supervisors, and generally he was a member of the Ring, and through that one member they were talked to; the result was their bills were passed, and the percentages were paid sometimes to one man and sometimes to another.

Q.—Some one of these men who composed the ring? A.—Some one of these six or seven.

Q.—Would the claimant be informed by the Supervisor whom you designate as his friend in the board that he must make his bill larger than it really was? A.—Make up his bill so that he could afford 15 per cent. off, or whatever was agreed upon.

Q.—And this 15 per cent., or whatever was agreed upon, was paid to the Ring? A.—To the party who gave that information.

Q.—Did any of these bills have a basis? A.—Up to 1870? Yes, I guess they all had a good basis; I think they all had a good foundation—at least, a large portion of them were proper bills.

Q.—Some bills were bona fide? A.—Bona fide and for a large amount—very nearly their face.

Q.—Now, then, you added 15 or more per cent. to the face of a good bill, to be divided among the members of the Ring? A.—Added to the amount—either to the quantity or the price.

Q.—Was any understanding was made between some one or more members of the Ring and the claimant? A.—Originally it was, and finally it mostly drifted into my hands—most of them.

Q.—During this period were any bills allowed to pass the Supervisors which were entirely bona fide? A.—Yes, a great many of them.

Q.—Do you mean to say that certain persons who were in the habit of doing work were also in the habit of fraudulently increasing the amount of their bills, and can you designate those persons? A.—Those persons.

Q.—And possibly some of the fraudulent bills? A.—But as to designate all of them, I could not.

Q.—Now, I have been unable to find those anywhere, although I have made most diligent search for these documents; but I have found in the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors for the years all the bills which were approved by the Mayor. Examine, if you please, that document, and see whether or not the data which you desire can be found there. It is a scattered form, I know, but I hope it will be found all right.

The Witness—I can find some names here right off; this is the year 1868? I find some on the page at 1577, proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, 1868.

Q.—Give the names? A.—George S. Miller.

Q.—What is that bill? A.—Repairs of armories.

Q.—Give the name of the bill, the date, and the amount. A.—The name is not here; the amount is here, but not the date.

Q.—Give the amount. A.—$448 20; Keyser & Co. account of repairs to armories, $3,778 34; Ingersoll, Watson & Co., furniture for armories, $40,547 49; Ingersoll, Watson & Co. again, $5,800; I find on page 578 Miller again, $2,092 86; Keyser & Co., $2,895 37; Ingersoll, Watson & Co., $5,956 50; the same again, $7,814; A. J. Garvey, $16,200; on page 589, J. T. Barnard, $5,059 50 for coal and wood; I find on page 581 A. J. Garvey, $18,982; Ingersoll, Watson & Co., $7,852 62; the same again, $7,466 67; I find a bill of Gregg & Brothers' $600 60; we never had a bill of Gregg & Brothers; that bill was probably Ingersoll, at least he used to change his bills and use their names; I don't know anything about Gregg & Brothers, but the supposition is that was one of Ingersoll's bills, although I don't know; that is my idea, however; Keyser & Co., $11,528 34; Charles A. Jacobus, $1,763 34; George S. Miller, $3,177 68; Miller again, $4,689 03; Miller again, $4,963 54; I want it distinctly understood that I do not say all these bills were fraudulent, but I say the 15 per cent. came out of them.

Q.—Fraudulent in part? A.—I believe them to be fraudulent in part; they paid a percentage, and I believe them to fraudulent in part; I don't know what these bills were; they must be fraudulent to that extent at least.

Q.—Do you know that the members of the Ring received 15 per cent? A.—I know as well as I know anything that happened so long ago; further, no bills could be passed if they had not paid it; I could not, however, now identify the bills.

Q.—Now, with regard to these claims, do I understand that the members of the Ring, the chairman of the Board of Supervisors, with the chairman of the Committee on Claims, would report bills as that the Ring should have 15 per cent. for passing them? A.—Of the amounts received.

Q.—And this understanding was had by the Ring, or some member of the Ring, with the persons who were about to present claims against the City or County for materials furnished or work done? A.—Not in each case, but as a general thing.

Q.—You did not make an arrangement with every individual claimant? A.—No, not all bills? A.—As to all bills. On page 612 Jacobus again is paid $1,447 53; Keyser & Co., $9,075 83; G. S. Miller, $4,281 56; A. J. Garvey, $8,029; Ingersoll, Watson & Co., $14,915 36; same, $11,061 25; on page 620, Ingersoll, Watson & Co., $3,023; again, $923. Then here follows a number of small bills for $200, $300, and $400 to the same parties mentioned; Keyser & Co., $7,628; same again, $11,597 94; George S. Miller, $26,100; A. J. Garvey, $32,871 05; page 700, O. G. Seymour, Lemuel Hay, $1,905 10; page 745, George S. Miller, $40,325 09; Ingersoll, Watson & Co., $104,666 77; page 750, T. W. Rowe, $12,667 75; same again, $12,812 50; Seymour, Leonard & Hay, $13,332 09; same again, $12,767 45; page 751, Ingersoll, Watson & Co., $40,873 17; page 752, A. J. Garvey, $13,298 01; page 796, Rowe & Co., $12,265 80; same again, $12,706 25; J. O. Seymour, Leonard & Hay, $12,603 21; page 797, Edward Jones, $53,243 83; page 801, A. J. Garvey, repairs, $25,892 35; Ingersoll, Watson & Co., furniture, $9,860 70; Keyser & Co., repairs, $9,383 89; page 802, Keyser & Co., $9,436 97; Ingersoll, Watson & Co., $38,696 71; A. J. Garvey, repairs, $38,923 29; George S. Miller, $15,415 25.

Page 429, volume 1, 1869, Ingersoll, Watson & Co., furniture; page 791 Smith, Gray, I believe, represents Ingersoll & Co.,) $15,786 40; A. J. Garvey, repairs, $41,810 28; Gregg & Co., $19,233 17; Keyser & Co., $54,397 60; George S. Miller, $27,937 91; page 442, Rowe & Co., stationery, $10,332 50; the Rogers Co. also, stationery, $25,826 96; Seymour, Leonard & Hay, $9,456 55; same again, $9,893 06.

Q.—Who composed the firm of William C. Rogers & Co.? A.—I don't know; I should say; I think Edward Jones was the whole company.

Q.—Was it William C. Rogers and Edward Jones? A.—I think so.

Q.—Was A. Jarvis Jones a member of that firm? A.—I don't think he was a member of the firm of William C. Rogers & Co., but he was a member of the firm of Edward Jones & Co., but Rogers, I think, was the original Rogers & Jones; I understood they succeeded Rogers & Jones; I don't know that except inferentially; page 433 E. V. Haughwout & Co., $36,142 68; it does not say what it was for, but I think it was for fixtures in the Court-house; page 437 A. W. Cornell, $65,999 59; East Chester quarry, $67,961 75; page 492, second volume, George S. Miller, $93,843 40; same again, $18,639 76; Ingersoll & Co., $30,000; page 589, A. J. Barnard, who was also James H. Ingersoll, $47,457 56; Keyser & Co., $17,614; Philip F. Donnarumma, who was A. J. Garvey, $59,795 85.

Q.—I wish you would indicate by one word or two words what it was for? A.—It does not say here, but I know it was for repairs; Donnarumma, A. J. Garvey; A. J. Garvey, $39,706 16; Keyser & Co., repairs, $34,474 90; same again, repairs, $79,280 55; W. C. Rogers, stationery, $47,280 15; A. J. Garvey, repairs, $47,450 94; Ingersoll, Watson & Co., $18,023 14; page 494, Keyser & Co., $17,614 49; Philip F. Donnarumma, for plumbing, $59,795; Ingersoll, Watson & Co., $48,658 95; same again, $47,450 94; A. J. Garvey, $39,706 16; page 592, Ingersoll, Watson & Co., furniture, $28,668 66. A. J. Miller, who was Ingersoll, $22,612 10; A. J. Garvey, plastering, $30,975; Keyser & Co., $12,395; George S. Miller, $25,944 38; same again, $3,147. Now, in covering more bills, but I want to see that again, Mr. Counselor, at some time pretty soon.

Mr. Cole—Mr. Chairman, that exhausts the printed documents that we have.

Mr. Tweed—These are all the larger ones, but there are some smaller ones there that I did not mention.

Mr. Cole—The rest of it, down to—

Mr. Tweed (interrupting)—From 1860 to 1868; I don't pretend that I am very thorough in that; I took them as I saw them in the book; I never saw the books before; I think I am correct in everything except those small amounts; whatever these names are mentioned in the book you can rest assured that the percentage came off.

Q.—Who made these arrangements with regard to the percentage with these parties? A.—Give me the names; there are different parties.

Q.—Ingersoll & Watson, for instance? A.—I made the arrangements with Ingersoll, Watson & Co.

Q.—What was the arrangement with A. J. Garvey? A.—I think I made that; I know I did.

Q.—Who made the arrangement with Keyser & Co.? A.—I made that also.

Q.—And who with C. D. Bollar? A.—Bollar was Ingersoll.

Q.—And you made the arrangement with Ingersoll? A.—I made the arrangement with Ingersoll—James H. Ingersoll; there are two Ingersolls—one was Ingersoll, Watson & Co. and the other was James H. Ingersoll.

Q.—Who made the arrangement with Miller? A.—That was done through Ingersoll.

Q.—And with William C. Rogers? A.—That floated along; I cannot tell how that came about; I think it was the natural consequence of this combination; I generally got the money from him.

Q.—Now, I understand that you say you made the arrangement with, will you state what was the nature of that arrangement? What did you say to them, and they to you, as near as you can recollect? A.—The bills were to be sent in bills and were to be paid the money, and when the money was to be received they were to pay 15 per cent. to me.

Q.—Was the understanding to this effect—that they should send a bill for a larger amount than the proper amount? A.—The understanding was that they should cover the 15 per cent. in addition to the regular bill; 15 per cent. taken off is about 20 per cent. added.

Q.—The understanding was that they should add 20 per cent. to their legitimate bill in order that the 15 per cent. should be taken off and paid to the Ring, and that was done in all these cases? A.—Yes, they did.

Q.—With regard to J. W. & W. Cornell, the iron merchants? A.—I had something to do with them, but the most of that was done by the Superintendent of the Court-house at that time.

Q.—Did you ever talk to Mr. Cornell? A.

LAW REPORTS.

"JIM" BRADY FOUND GUILTY.

A FINAL EFFORT BY THE DEFENSE TO PROVE THE PRISONER'S INNOCENCE OF THE CRIME CHARGED—A VERDICT WHICH WILL ENTITLE HIM TO FIVE YEARS' SERVICE IN PRISON—THE PRISONER TO BE TRIED ON OTHER CHARGES.

Judge Gildersleeve took his seat on the bench of the Court of General Sessions yesterday at 11 o'clock, and awaited the arrival of the jurors in the case of "Jim" Brady, alias "Albany Jim," alias Oscar D. Petersen, on trial for firing a Derringer at Edward Bromfield, while attempting to escape from the Police on Aug. 2. The prisoner seems to have been entirely deserted by his former friends and associates, and feels the abandonment keenly. The court-room, as on the previous day, was crowded with spectators, among whom were a large number of Police officers, detectives, and politicians, who had been attracted by the fame of the notorious prisoner's exploits. At the opening of the proceedings ex-Judge Dittenhoefer said that Mr. Murray, Justice Wandell's clerk, for whose appearance an attachment had been issued, could not be reached, having gone to Saratoga. He, therefore, renewed his motion for a postponement of the case until Mr. Murray could be produced.

Judge Gildersleeve denied the motion. Mr. Dittenhoefer then said that he was compelled to adopt the disagreeable and unprofessional course of placing Mr. McClelland, his associate, on the stand, in order to prove by that gentlemen what he had hoped would be proved by Mr. Murray. Mr. McClelland then took the stand, and testified that the bullet in evidence was not the one which Bromfield identified at the Police court as the one which had struck him. It was different in size, weight, and color. Counsel for the defense attempted to prove by the witness that Clerk Murray had remarked on the day of the shooting that the bullet was too large to come from Brady's darringer, but the court ruled the evidence out.

Assistant District Attorney Herring cross-examined the legal witness at length as to his knowledge of fire-arms. He then, in rebuttal, proved that the bullet in evidence was the same one which Bromfield had identified before the Police magistrate, testifying to the fact himself, and calling Mr. David M. Doremus, one of the clerks in the District Attorney's office, who corrobated him.

This closed the evidence on both sides, and counsel proceeded to sum up:

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer said: I know, gentlemen of the jury, you will believe me when I say to you that I am not insensible to the ungraciousness of the task I have undertaken to perform; we know full well the difficulty of our position as counsel for this defendant. All of us have felt that the atmosphere we have breathed for the last few weeks has been saturated with prejudice against this defendant. "Hang him down like a wild beast! Give him no quarter!" has been the cry echoed from mouth to mouth, from newspaper to newspaper. Methinks I have heard the echo of that cry from behind the Bench of the District Attorney, even in these sacred halls of justice. Though the law in its benignity would have made it the duty of this court to assign to this defendant counsel if he had none, there has been signs in this court that even he was begrudged the aid of counsel. I am nerved to the performance of my duty in this case by the recollection that one of the wisest and purest of lawyers that ever lived, that jurist and statesman, William H. Seward, considered it his professional duty to defend the demon negro Freeman, who had committed crimes far more infamous than any that have been laid at the door of this prisoner, and, following his example, I now proceed to invite you to a consideration of the testimony in this case.

Counsel then reviewed the testimony and showed how the witnesses for the prosecution had contradicted each other, and implored the jury to "let justice prevail though the heavns fall."

Assistant District Attorney Herring, for the prosecution, replied in a forcible address, in which he contended that the prisoner's guilt had been established beyond a shadow of doubt. He referred to the strong case made out by the people, and contrasted with it the weak theory of the defense, supported by two witnesses, one of whom had been arraigned for perjury. Mr. Herring concluded by asking, at the hands of the jury, a verdict of guilty.

Judge Gildersleeve then charged, directing the attention of the jury to the more important points of the testimony, and explaining the law as applied to the case at issue.

At 4:20 the jury retired, and after an hour's deliberation returned a verdict of guilty on the third count of the indictment—felonious assault with intent to injure. The prisoner heard the sentence without moving a muscle, and told one of the court officers that he was not surprised at the result.

Mr. Dittenhoefer asked that sentence be not to the Tombs to await trial on the three other indictments against him, and Judge Gildersleeve so ordered. Brady was then handcuffed to one of the court officers and taken to the Tombs. The maximum sentence, under the verdict, is five years in State Prison at hard labor. The Kings County authorities are anxious to have Brady transferred to their custody, claiming that they can give him 20 years for highway robbery.

THE LANE DIVORCE CASE.

CHARGES AND COUNTER-CHARGES BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE—TRYING TO ACCELERATE A REFEREE—A DECISION AS TO ALIMONY.

The divorce suit of Sarah E. Lane against Richard H. Lane was argued before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on two motions. The parties have two children. In 1873 the plaintiff began an action against her husband for a limited divorce on the ground of alleged cruelty on his part. That suit was terminated in the latter part of 1873 by an agreement for a separation made between the parties, by which the defendant agreed to pay the plaintiff $15 per week for her maintenance, and for that of their children. In January, 1876, Mrs. Lane began the present suit, which is for an absolute divorce on the ground of her husband's adultery. Mr. Lane in answer put in a denial, and made counter-charges against his wife. By consent the case was referred to Samuel Marsh, and after the first hearing a motion was made by the plaintiff for an amendment of her complaint, and this was granted. In the amended complaint-paper the adulteries were charged against the defendant as having taken place between 1870 and 1873. In answer to these the defendant set up condonation or forgiveness on the part of his wife. After the plaintiff's evidence was all in, there was a conference between counsel for Mrs. Lane, and the new counsel are now engaged in introducing testimony in rebuttal of that offered by the defendant. The testimony counsel insisted yesterday that the plaintiff was taking too long about it, and he wished to have the reference proceeded with speedily.

Judge Westbrook said he did not see why a case should not be tried as speedily before a Referee as before the court. He said it is a crying evil connected with references that they are so protracted. He wished the plaintiff's counsel to show cause why the case should not be set down for a day certain before the Referee and be adjourned from day to day.

The plaintiff's counsel said he would have no objection to proceeding so quickly with the case if it were possible. In the present instance, however, it was impossible. The defendant had been examined for many months in getting false testimony to blacken the character of his wife, and it was a great labor to break down the statements of the many perjured witnesses whose testimony had been purchased. His client, he said, had been robbed and plundered while her husband was living in open adultery in this City. She has no money, the payments of alimony to her having been stopped, and she had been unable to pay her present counsel. The reason why the trial was so much delayed was because she has no money wherewith to procure the attendance of witnesses in her behalf from Minnesota and Connecticut.

The defendant's counsel denied the charges made against his client and objected to the plaintiff's counsel making the allegations he had made. He could put at least four witnesses had sworn to the plaintiff's adultery.

In regard to the second motion in the case, which was for alimony to the plaintiff, the latter alleged that her husband has an income of $12,000 per year. This he denied. He said he had had such an income but has not now. Judge Westbrook took the papers on the question of accelerating the Referee but ordered the defendant to pay his wife $15 per week as alimony. The Judge also said that if the plaintiff's counsel would make an affidavit showing how much it would cost to bring the necessary non-resident witnesses here, he would direct the defendant to pay the amount.

AN ASSAULT IN COURT.

Catharine Murphy, who looked like a much-abused woman, appeared before Justice Morgan yesterday afternoon, in Jefferson Market Police Court, as complainant against her husband, William Murphy, of No. 115 South Fifth-avenue, for assault and battery. The prisoner stoutly denied his guilt; the wife as stoutly maintained it, and showed scars, bruises, and black and blue wounds to prove it. Justice Morgan committed Murphy for trial in default of $500 bail. The scene which the spectators witnessed than Murphy sprang from behind the prisoner's railing, jumped upon the dock where his wife was standing, and in presence of the Justice dealt her such a terrible blow square in the face that it sent her backward. The poor woman's screams created great excitement in court. Justice Morgan said that he would see that Murphy got justice when he came her trial before the Court of Special Sessions.

STEALING A HORSE AND WAGON.

On Aug. 10 a man of good address and respectable appearance hired a horse and wagon worth $250 from Whitfield Van Cott, who keeps a livery stable at No. 49 Clinton-place. He said he was going for a couple of hours' drive, but failed to return, and Mr. Van Cott reported his loss to the Police. Detective Philip Riley, of the Thirty-fourth Precinct, was detailed to work up the case, and on the description furnished him went to Philadelphia, where he found traces of the property, and finally arrested it. After a week's watching he captured the man who claimed to be its guilt, and gave his name as Charles Kelly, of Philadelphia, a coach for many years in the employ of Van Cott. Kelly was arraigned for grand larceny in General Sessions yesterday, by Assistant District Attorney Bell. The accused pleaded guilty to the offense, and at the request of his counsel was remanded for sentence in order to afford an opportunity of producing evidence of previous good character.

CUTTING DOWN A REFEREE'S FEES.

Chief Justice Curtis rendered a decision in Superior Court, Chambers, yesterday, which is of interest to lawyers and to persons who have to do with the purchase or sale of property under foreclosure. The suit in which the decision was given was brought by the Bowery Savings Bank to foreclose a mortgage against Chauncey Smith and others. A judgment was had, and the Referee duly sold the mortgaged premises. He retained, however, besides the statutory fee of $50, the additional sum of $25, which he claimed for adjournments had in the closing of the title to enable the purchaser to complete his searches. The purchaser objected to paying the Referee anything "extra," and therefore made a motion before Chief-Justice Curtis to have the Referee make another report, and to have his fees taxed by the court. This motion the Chief Justice granted yesterday. In his opinion he says: "The claim of the Referee to retain $25 for the adjournments cannot be sustained. The act of 1876 (chapter 431, section 11,) clearly designates the highest sum—$50—that can be allowed to a Referee for his services as such under the decree for a sale and the provision in it appointing him Referee for such purpose. It distinctly declares that no "greater sum than $50 shall be charged by or allowed to any Sheriff, Referee, or other officer for his fees, percentages, or services for any matter done under a decree of foreclosure." This leaves no ground for a charge in addition to $50 for any services in perfecting or closing the sale in accordance with the duty in that respect imposed upon him by the decree. If $50 in any case is a larger compensation than should be allowed the Referee for the sale, a lesser sum may be allowed by the court. The motion of the plaintiffs should be granted.

Schreyer vs. Dittenger et al.—Motion to amend complaint granted on payment of costs, with leave of opposing motion. Motion for appointment of Receiver denied.

Rosia Koster vs. Margaret A. Koster.—Referee's report confirmed, separation granted, custody of infant child awarded to the plaintiff, alimony to defendant.

Orders Granted.—Purdy vs. Spelman; Davidson vs. Clarkson; Master vs. Selby; Siebold vs. Wright; Drummond vs. The Rutgers Fire Insurance Company; Cashman vs. Henry et al.; The Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Davis.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sheridan.

Zeimer vs. Whitney.—Motion to vacate attachment granted without costs.

Motions Granted.—Gannon vs. Morran; Hildreth vs. Knox; Mandelbaum vs. Sullivan.

Ward vs. Granger.—Motion to open default granted on payment of costs, otherwise motion denied without costs.

Forester vs. Heiser.—Motion to open default denied.

Steinfelder vs. Lask.—Motion to open default, &c., granted on payment of $20 costs.

Expert vs. Mosher.—James P. Albright, Esq., appointed Receiver. Bond $1,000.

Merritt vs. Sherm.—Order directing appellants to file case on appeal, &c.

Swift vs. Crossman.—Motion denied without costs.

Orders Granted.—Cetta vs. Albert; Doyle vs. Clark; Jones vs. McMahon.

Syracuse Iron Works vs. Merrick.—Motion denied.

Barney vs. Platt.—Action, No. 1, motion granted; No. 2, motion granted with $10 costs.

Smith vs. Morgan.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Martine vs. Baker.—Motion granted with $10 costs.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.	Nos.
46—Funk vs. Funk.	177—Wellington vs. Ulster County Ice Co.
64—Wood vs. Falcott.	198—Appleby vs. Stafford.
69—Bigelow vs. Sheldon.	199—Reme vs. same.
71—Lowenstein vs. Robarts.	228—Whitlock vs. Degraaf.
75—Noe vs. Noe.	237—Van Alen vs. Lampson
100—Lowenstein vs. McKerow.	247—Butler vs. Sanchop.
144—Cary vs. Carey.	253—Hooper vs. Fowler.
146—Funk vs. Funk.	262—Cook vs. Matthews.
154—Vogel vs. Cutter.	263—Chester vs. Brownell.
158—Fisher vs. Koehler.	264—Foley vs. Fredeckars.
	266—Koehler vs. Hennes.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1624—Bishop vs. Globe Mutual Life Ins. Co.	1765—Hardmann vs. Altschul.
1668—Walsh vs. Ivers.	1766—Carroll vs. O'Neill.
1728—Weir vs. Sayre et al.	1768—Le Baron vs. Thompson.
1737—Duffy vs. East Ky. Coal, Lumber, and Railroad Co.	1769—Savage vs. Magnus.
1729—Button vs. Pettus.	1770—Langdon vs. W. M. Raymond Man. Co.
3353—Shenfield et al. vs. Schlegel et al.	1771—Drenite vs. Grant.
1647—Champagne vs. Reynolds.	1772—Bowne vs. Potter.
	1773—Keller vs. Harris et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
1234—Curry vs. Farley.	1748—Cassidy vs. Langguth
1178—Crawford vs. Goodsell et al.	1750—Brod vs. Lowenstein.
1738—Gulig et al. vs. Hub.	1755—Fiffe vs. Marshall.
1632—The East River Nat'l Bank of New-York vs. Hoare et al.	1756—Lehman vs. Fulska.
1569—Van Doren vs. Lewis.	1758—Parmly et al. vs. Bass.
1015—Palmer vs. Strauss.	1759—Raymond vs. Breese et al.
1744—Alshager vs. Berghola.	1761—Bauer vs. Weber.
	1763—Kaufmer et al. vs. Johnston et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sinnott, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1657—Cetta vs. Albert.	1559—McCallum vs. Lanigan et al.
1704—Ettinger vs. Gibbons.	
1551—Vail vs. Case et al.	1739—Sladky et al. vs. Bossong et al.
1698—Hartley vs. McCabe.	
1604—Naylor vs. Tent et al.	1740—Hamilton vs. Reardon.
990½—Hillier vs. Connor.	1741—Spathe vs. Johnston et al.
1650½—McCaffrey vs. Bennett.	1742—Coleman vs. Bliss.
1656—Hartt vs. McDonnell.	1746—McOwen vs. Sherwood.
2256—Sproule vs. Connor.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

William Smith, robbery.
Mary A. Gordon, Cora Mountjoy, robbery.
Patrick Teahan, robbery.
Alexander Youngdeah, robbery.
Henry Scheftgen, felonious assault and battery.
Annie Cash, felonious assault and battery.
John Murphy, felonious assault and battery.
Patrick Finnegan, felonious assault and battery.
Mary Hughes, felonious assault and battery.
Johanna Haley, felonious assault and battery.
Kate Carroll, felonious assault and battery.
James Menken, William Gallagher, burglary.
John Oates, burglary.
Thomas Johnson, William Vincent, burglary.
Thomas Halloran, William Mooney, grand larceny.
Joseph Lazarus, Margaret Connell, grand larceny.
John Sweeney, grand larceny.
Howard M. Thorp, forgery.
Cadwallader Evans, perjury.
John Williams Hall, larceny from the person.
Bernard Kenny, petit larceny.
Thomas Sullivan, misdemeanor.
John T. Wilson, misdemeanor.
William H. Grace, assault and battery.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—Closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	12½
Belcher	7½
Best & Belcher	18½
Bullion	5
Consolidated Virginia	24
California	39
Challar	34
Confidence	4½
Caledonia	4½
Crown Point	6½
Exchequer	8½
Gould & Curry	9½
Hale & Norcross	7½
Imperial	1½
Julia Consolidated	3½
Kentuck	5½
Leopard	1½
Mexican	10½
Northern Belle	2½
Overman	33½
Ophir	16½
Raymond & Ely	14½
Silver Hill	3
Savage	8½
Segregated Belcher	2½
Sierra Nevada	5
Union Consolidated	5½
Yellow Jacket	10½
Gold Hill Consolidated	1½
Grand Prize	1½

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 19.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000 C., C.&I.C.1st.	39	400	North-western		33½
2,000 do.	38⅝	1000	do.		33⅝
200 Del. & Had.	50	100	do.		33⅝
100 do.	50	500	do.		33⅝
100 do.	50⅛	400	do.		33⅜
16 do.	50	500	do.		33⅜
300 do.	50⅛	800	do.		33⅜
200 do.	50⅜	800	do.		33⅜
850 Western Union.	81	300	do.		33⅜
1200 do.	81⅛	600	North-west. pf.		51½
2500 do.	81⅛	1300	do.		51½
300 do.	81⅛	400	do.		51½
2000 do.	81⅛	300	do.		51½
1309 do.	81⅛	100	do.		51½
100 At. & Pac Tel. b3.	22	100	do.	s3.	51½
700 Pacific Mail.	24	500	do.		52
1500 N. Y. C. & H.	103	200	C., C.&I.		73½
200 do.	103⅛	300	do.		73½
400 do.	103⅜	100	do.		73½
100 do.	s3. 103⅜	100	St. Paul		30⅜
100 do.	103⅜	200	do.		30⅜
100 do.	103⅜	400	do.		30⅜
100 Erie Railway.	11⅜	500	do.		30⅜
400 do.	c. 11⅜	400	do.		31¼
1200 Illinois Cen.	69½	400	do.		31¼
100 do.	69½	200	St. Paul pf.		56¾
100 Mich. Central.	57⅞	100	do.		56¾
2000 do.	58	200	do.		57¼
300 do.	58⅛	200	do.		57
300 do.	58⅛	1500	D., L. & W.		52½
100 do.	s3. 58⅛	300	do.		52½
100 do.	58⅜	300	do.	c.	52½
200 do.	58⅜	100	do.		53⅛
300 do.	58⅜	900	do.		53
200 do.	58⅜	300	do.		53⅛
100 do.	s3. 47½	100	do.	b3.	30⅜
100 do.	48	100	C., M. & St. Paul		66¾
200 do.	47¾	pf.	do.		67¼
134 do.	48	200	do.		67
100 do.	b3. 48⅛	800	do.		66⅞
200 do.	48⅛	300	Wab. Pac. Com.		
100 do.	48⅛	Rec.		b.	11
200 do.	47⅞	100	do.		10⅞
100 do.	47⅞	100	Morris & Ess.	b.	76
100 do.	47¼	400	do.		75⅞
100 N. Y. C. & H.	b. 103⅝	167	do.		75⅞
100 do.	103¾	200	do.		75⅞
300 do.	103¾	500	St. L., K. C. & N.		
100 At. & P. T.	b. 22	pf.	do.	b.	24
200 do.	21⅞	200	D., L. & W.	b.	53⅛
200 Pac. Mail.	b. 24	500	do.		53⅛
200 do.	24	200	do.		53⅛
100 Erie Rail.	b. 11⅜	400	do.		53
100 do.	11⅜	200	do.		52⅞
500 West. Un.	b. 81⅜	700	do.		52⅞
100 do.	81⅜	100	do.		52⅞
200 do.	81⅜	100	do.		52⅞
400 do.	82	300	do.		52⅞
100 do.	82	1500	do.		52
200 do.	82⅛	1300	do.		51⅞
100 do.	82⅛	200	do.		51⅞
200 do.	81⅞	1800	do.		51⅞
400 do.	81⅞	1800	do.		51⅞
600 do.	81⅞	1000	do.		51⅞
100 do.	81⅞	25	N. Y. & H.		
300 do.	81⅞	H.	do.	b.	153¼
200 do.	81⅞	25	P., Ft. W. & Chi.		
100 do.	s3. 81⅞	pf.	do.		92
400 do.	81⅞	100	Han. & St. Jo.	b.	11½
400 do.	81⅞	100	H. & St. J. pf.	b.	27
10 Harlem.	b. 142	100	Ohio & Miss.	b.	18
500 Ill. Cen.	b. 69½	10	do.		6
300 do.	69¾	300	C., C. & I.C.	b.	4
100 Union Pacific.	b. 89	100	do.		3⅞
40 do.	89¼	10	do.		3¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000 N. W. C. G.	90½	200	Illinois Cen.		69¾
2,000 Cen. Pac. gd.	103⅝	300	St. Paul pf.		67
75 At. & Pac. Tel.	22	100	do.		66⅞
100 do.	21⅞	800	do.		67
7 Amer. Ex.	83	100	Morris & Ess.		76
100 do.	52⅝	200	do.		75¾
700 Pacific Mail.	24⅜	147	do.		75¾
200 Erie Railway.	11⅜	100	do.		75⅞
100 do.	11⅜	100	do.		76
100 do.	b3. 11⅜	300	do.	b30.	76
500 West. Union.	81⅜	300	Wab. R. Rec.		11
100 do.	81⅜	100	do.		10⅞
400 do.	81⅜	1000	D., L. & W.		51⅞
100 do.	81⅜	600	do.		51⅞
100 do.	81⅜	200	do.		51⅞
100 do.	81⅜	100	do.		51⅞
600 do.	81⅜	940	do.		51⅞
200 do.	81⅜	100	do.		51⅞
300 do.	81⅜	300	do.		51
400 do.	81⅜	400	do.		50⅞
200 do.	82	200	do.		50⅞
100 do.	82	100	do.		50⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500 Erie Rail.	b.c. 11⅜	100	Mor. & Ess.	b.	76⅞
200 do.	s3. 11⅜	200	do.		76⅞
615 Mich. Cen.	b.c. 58⅜	100	D., L. & W.	b.	51⅞
1350 do.	58⅝	700	do.		51⅞
100 do.	58⅝	900	do.		51⅞
100 Ill. Central.	69½	100	do.		51⅞
200 do.	b.c. 70	300	do.		51⅞
700 L. & M. S.	b.c. 63½	100	do.		51⅞
200 do.	63⅝	400	do.		51⅞
900 do.	63⅝	300	do.		51⅞
1,000 do.	63⅝	400	do.		51⅞
900 do.	s3. 63⅝	400	do.		51⅞
700 do.	63⅝	500	do.		51⅞
1000 do.	63⅝	500	do.		51⅞
200 do.	63⅝	300	do.		51⅞
1300 do.	63⅝	200	Chi. & Alt.	b.c.	84
300 C. & N. I.	b.c. 100	13	do.		84
400 do.	b3. 101	100	St. L., K. C. & N.		
100 C., C.&I.C.	b.c. 4	b.c.		s3.	4½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 D. C. 3.65s.	73⅜	300	North-west. pf.		62⅜
1,000 N. W. C. C. G.	91	500	do.		62⅞
5,000 N.J.C.1st, con.	69½	200	do.		62⅞
200 Del. & Had.	49	100	Rock Island.	s3.	101
100 do.	49⅛	100	St. L., K. C. & N.		4¼
100 do.	48⅞	300	do.		4¼
200 do.	49	300	St. Paul.		31⅞
500 West. Un.	82	100	St. Paul pf.		68⅜
200 do.	82⅛	100	do.		68⅜
100 do.	82⅛	100	do.		68⅜
100 do.	82⅛	200	do.		68⅜
300 do.	82⅛	200	do.		68⅜
100 Amer. Ex.	53⅛	100	do.		68⅜
100 Pacific Mail.	b3. 24⅜	200	do.		68⅜
100 do.	24⅜	200	do.		68⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H.	103⅝	100	do.		68⅜
50 do.	103⅝	400	do.		68⅜
200 do.	b3. 103⅝	100	do.		68⅜
200 do.	103⅝	100	do.		68⅜
400 Erie Railway.	b3. 11⅜	1500	Del., L. & West.		52
100 Mich. Central.	b3. 58	500	do.		51⅞
600 do.	57⅞	300	do.		51⅞
100 Ill. Central.	70⅛	100	do.		51⅞
100 do.	70⅛	100	do.		51⅞
900 Lake Shore.	63⅜	700	do.		52
1000 do.	63⅜	600	do.		53
900 do.	63⅞	500	do.		51⅞
600 do.	b3. 63⅞	500	do.		51⅞
600 do.	64	700	Mor. & Es.		77
300 do.	63⅞	100	Han. & St. J.		12¼
1400 do.	64	100	Chi. & Alton.	s3.	85
600 North-west.	63⅜	100	Ohio & Miss.		6½
300 do.	63⅜	200	do.		6¾
900 do.	63⅜	200	C., C. & I. C.		4
200 do.	63⅜	100	do.		4⅛

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12—P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange was strong and active at the opening, when an advance in prices ranging from ¼ to 1 ₱ cent. was established. Subsequently the coal shares were pressed for sale and declined 2 to 3½ ₱ cent., the weakness in these shares communicating itself to the general list and causing a loss of the early improvement. About noon the feeling of depression created by the break in the coal stocks disappeared, the decline in prices bringing in good buyers, whose purchases operated to restore confidence to speculation. The Western railroad shares were in special request, owing to the favorable reports from the West showing that the companies are doing an unprecedentedly large business. The report of the Western Union Telegraph Company for the current quarter, issued to-day, was regarded as a good exhibit and exercised a favorable influence on the stock, which advanced 1⅜ ₱ cent. on the day's transactions. On the street very little importance is attached to the suit against the telegraph companies for an injunction restraining the carrying out of the pooling arrangements, and the proceeding is generally regarded as a stock-jobbing device. The difficulties between the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company and the Old Dominion Telegraph Company, growing out of the pooling arrangements, are, it is said, in process of amicable adjustment. In the final dealings the market was strong, with the upward tendency.

The report submitted to the Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company to-day showed the profits for the quarter ending June 30 to have been $666,581, or $12,263 more than the estimate. The net profits for the current quarter ending Sept. 30, based on official returns for July, nearly complete returns for August, and estimating the business for September, will be about $792,100, which, added to the surplus on June 30, makes a total of $867,186, which, after payment of interest and dividends, leaves a surplus of $209,261. A dividend of 1½ ₱ cent., payable Oct. 15, was declared, and the transfer-books will close on the 20th inst.

The total transactions reached 192,388 shares, which embraced 39,800 Lake Shore, 36,900 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 26,520 Western Union, 20,400 North-western, 17,950 St. Paul, 12,516 Michigan Central, 5,959 Morris and Essex, 4,610 New-York Central, 4,516 Delaware and Hudson, 4,000 Erie, 2,950 Illinois Central, 2,900 Rock Island, 2,400 Ohio and Mississippi, 2,300 Pacific Mail, 1,200 Wabash, and 1,075 Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph.

Lake Shore rose from 62½ to 63⅜, reacted to 62⅞, and advanced in the final sales to 64. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose from 52½ to 53½, declined to 50, and later recovered to 52. Western Union advanced from 81 to 82⅜, reacted to 81¼, and recovered to 82⅜. North-western common fell off from 33½ to 32⅜, and rose to 34. The preferred advanced from 61⅜ to 62⅞. St. Paul rose from 30½ to 31½, reacted to 30½, and in the afternoon reached 32. The preferred advanced from 66⅝ to 68⅞, and closed at the highest point. Michigan Central advanced from 57⅞ to 59⅜, reacted to 58⅜, and recovered to 59. Morris and Essex fell off from 76½ to 76, rose to 77¼, dropped to 75, and finally sold at 77. New-York Central advanced from 103 to 103⅝, receded to 103⅜, and rose to 103¾. Delaware and Hudson advanced from 50 to 50½, declined to 47¾, and rallied to 49½. Erie declined from 11⅜ to 11⅜. Illinois Central advanced 2 ₱ cent., selling up to 70¼. Rock Island fell off to 100⅜ and rose to 101. Ohio and Mississippi advanced from 6 to 6¾, Pacific Mail from 24 to 24⅝, and Wabash from 10⅜ to 11⅛. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph declined from 22 to 21½. C., C., C. and I. fell off to 31⅜ and recovered to 32½. Union Pacific advanced to 69⅞. New-Jersey Central declined from 17⅛ to 16½, and closed at 16⅞@17. Hannibal and St. Joseph common rose from 11½ to 12¼. Chicago and Alton sold at 85, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy at 100¾@101. Express shares were dull.

The Money market continues to rule easy to Stock Exchange borrowers, and to-day the supply was abundant at 3½ to 4½ ₱ cent., with exceptions at the close at 3 ₱ cent. Prime mercantile paper is discounted at 5½ to 7 ₱ cent. The national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day were $780,000, Customs receipts $500,000, and revenue receipts $250,000. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying ⅛, selling ¼; Cincinnati firm, buying par, selling 1-10 premium; Charleston drooping, par @¼ premium; St. Louis, par; Boston, par; New-Orleans, commercial ⅛@3-16, bank ¼@⅜; and Chicago, 100 discount.

The foreign advices reported the London market steady for Consols, at 95¼@95⅜. United States were unchanged at the opening, but subsequently 10-40s declined ¼ ₱ cent., to 107⅞, and 5s of 1881 were reported a shade easier, at 107¼@107⅜. New 4½ ₱ cents sold at 105⅜, and 1867s at 107⅛. Erie common declined 1 ₱ cent., to 11. The preferred rose to 21½, and New-York Central to 103, but the closing quotations were ⅛ ₱ cent. lower. Illinois Central advanced to 70, declined to 68⅝, and closed at 68¾@69. To-morrow is fortnightly settling day at the Stock Exchange. At Paris Rentes fell off to 106f. 10c., and recovered to 106f. 17½c. The Bank of Germany has advanced its rate of discount from 4 to 5 ₱ cent., and the rate of interest on advances to 6 ₱ cent.

The Sterling Exchange market was rather weak for bankers' 60 day bills, at $4 82@$4 82⅛, and firm for demand at $4 86@$4 86⅛. The nominal asking rates remain at $4 83½, and $4 87.

The Gold speculation was dull and weak, with the sales alternating at 103⅛ and 103⅜. The latter was the opening and closing quotation.

On Gold loans the rates were 3 to 1 ₱ cent. for carrying, and flat.

Government bonds were weak, prices making a further decline of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. outside of currency 6s, which sold at 121⅜, against 122½ bid yesterday. The transactions were on a larger scale than for several days past. In railroad mortgages the dealings footed up $121,500. New-Jersey Central Firsts, new, declined from 110¼ to 109½. Do. consolidated fell off to 89½, and convertibles to 62½, but the latter afterward sold at 63. Chicago and North-western consolidated gold coupons declined to 90⅝, and recovered to 91. Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated fell off to 86¼. C., C. and I. C. Firsts to 98⅜. St. Louis and Iron Mountain Firsts to 95¼, and Central Pacifics to 105¾. Ohio and Mississippi consolidated advanced to 92¾., do. Seconds to 49½. Union Pacific Land Grants to 104⅜, and Rock Island 6s of 1917 to 105⅝. In State bonds, sales of District Columbia 3.65s were made at 73½@73⅝. Louisiana Consols were firm at 79¾. Missouris were steady, and sold at 106⅜ for Funded of 1894-95, 106¼ for Long 6s, and 101¼ for 6s of 1878.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1877.

Gold receipts	$951,398 72
Gold disbursements	1,000,048 13
Gold balance	88,365,871 35
Currency receipts	716,123 71
Currency payments	945,002 69
Currency balance	47,119,419 05
Customs	509,000 00
Cancelled Gold certificates sent to Washington	1,180,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—SEPT. 12.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
American Gold	103⅜	103⅜
United States 4½s, 1891, coupons	105⅝	105⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	107½	107½
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	107½	107½
Bills on London, $4 82½@$4 82¾	$4 82	$4 82½
New-York Central	103¼	103⅜
Rock Island	100½	101
Pacific Mail	24	24⅝
Milwaukee & St. Paul	30½	31¾
Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	66⅛	68⅞
Lake Shore	62½	64
Chicago & North-western	33⅝	34
Chicago & North-western prefer

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 13, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Pique Dominos.—Mr. Charles F. Coghlan, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Mrs. Agnes Booth, Miss Dietz.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Robinson Crusoe.—Miss Lydia Thompson and Company.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Dark City.—Mr. F. Hardenberg, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Ada Dyas.

PARK THEATRE.—The Crushed Tragedian.—Mr. E. A. Sothern.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—La Petite Mariée (Opera Bouffe).—Mlle. Marie Aimée.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Under the Willows.—Mr. E. F. Thorne, Mrs. Waller.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Wild Flowers of Mexico.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—Burlesque, Minstrelsy, &c.—Messrs. Charles Backus, J. Robinson, Cool White, Dave Reed.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, George Knight.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Seafoam, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Fair and Exhibition of Products and Mechanism.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for to-day, for the Middle States and New-England, stationary pressure and temperature, south-east to south-west winds, partly cloudy weather and numerous light rains, followed by falling barometer and possibly cloudy weather.

The very dreary comedy of Tweed's examination before the Aldermanic Committee yesterday was relieved by one or two flashes of humor. There was, for example, the statement of the exuberant Cole that the discovery of a new defense to Monheimer's ancient claim was "so much money in the City Treasury;" there was the learned annotation by Tweed that the Committee of Seventy was "worse than the Council of Ten in the days of Venice;" and there was the grave announcement by the ingenuous witness that Mr. Kelly, Mr. Lynch, and Mr. Brennan were entirely blameless in the matter of their bills as Sheriffs, while Mr. O'Brien found it necessary to bribe the Supervisors to audit his claims. A statement was publicly made by the late Mayor Havemeyer to the effect that as early as 1860, while Tweed was Chairman of the Committee on County Offices, a bill of Sheriff Kelly was reduced by one-half on account of its illegal charges, but that during the second term of the same official, who had meanwhile made his peace with Tweed and been elected through his instrumentality, the same committee, with the same Chairman, audited a fraudulent claim which Controller Hawes refused to pay, and which, being once more referred to the committee, proved too much even for the impudence of Tweed to carry through. The persons who desire to make Tweed's examination a very serious business would do well to consult The Times of Sept. 18, 1874, for the somewhat celebrated letter of Mayor Havemeyer to John Kelly.

It will be observed that Tweed pays very close attention to the printed minutes of the old Board of Supervisors—that, in fact, his evidence does not travel beyond the circumscribed range of that record. Apart altogether from the general presumption that Tweed is quite prepared to testify to any falsehood which will suit his own purpose, would it not be well for the committee to make up their minds about the genuineness of the Supervisors' minutes before accepting them as the basis of Tweed's evidence? In October last, The Times made some citations from these minutes with the view of showing that Smith Ely, Jr., had voted in favor of a number of fraudulent bills submitted by Ring tradesmen. That charge was met by Mr. Ely with a general denial, sustained by an affidavit sworn to before Judge Curtis, and the denial was accompanied by the following statement: "No regular minutes of the board were kept by the clerk except on detached pieces of paper, which were not copied into a book until weeks or months after the meeting, and in the meanwhile all sorts of swindles were interpolated." If the minutes were entirely untrustworthy, as Mr. Ely alleges, what becomes of the evidence of Tweed? if they were perfectly accurate, as the Aldermen appear to assume, what becomes of Mr. Ely?

The thought has probably occurred to a good many people during the past few days that it would be well if some of the excellent marksmanship expended upon the senseless slabs at Creedmoor could be utilized against the living red targets of Joseph and Whitebird, in Montana, that our troops have hitherto found so hard to hit. It is quite true that the proficiency of the Army in rifle-shooting is abominably low, and that the Indians are much the better marksmen. But there are two special causes, for neither of which the Army is responsible, that will fully account for this inferiority. In the first place, the totally inadequate size of the Army keeps its regiments shifting from point to point—now to the Rio Grande, anon to the coal regions, and yet again to Montana, as necessity may call—with a frequency that prevents anything like the steady drill for recruits that it ought to get. But secondly and chiefly, the Congressional rage for miscalled economy has so cut down even the supply of ammunition for rifle practice that the troops do not receive a quarter of the amount needed to make them expert marksmen. The practice-cartridges are doled out with miserly reluctance. In old times, the garrisons on the Indian frontier used to have not only allowances of ammunition for target practice, but also in some cases for hunting—a very wise provision, since, independently of the game secured, hunting taught that skill in woodcraft, that watchfulness and art of stealthy approach, that quick dash, with presence of mind and alertness at the decisive moment, in which the Indian soldiers, thanks to their constant hunting, excel. But now, if we mistake not, this allowance of ammunition has also fallen a prey to "retrenchment."

Mr. Charles Francis Adams will withdraw his name as a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination on the ticket of the Massachusetts Democrats in favor of Mr. Gaston. Judge Thompson will recommend at the opening of the convention that Mr. Gaston's nomination be made by acclamation, and, as Judge Abbott has also withdrawn from the contest, the course of the convention is settled in advance. The honor of a Democratic nomination is likely to be this year a rather empty one, and the magnanimity of Mr. Gaston's opponents will not, therefore, be rated very high. It is said that the platform will not question the title of President Hayes, and that the decision of the Electoral Commission will be regarded as final. This would neither be respectful to Mr. Adams nor to his candidate for the Presidency, both of whom have declared that for the next three years there could be but one question in American politics, viz., the correction of the "great fraud" by which Mr. Tilden was cheated out of his due. Has the lesson of Maine been lost on the Massachusetts Democrats? There is the best authority for stating that Mr. Williams lost a great many votes by refusing to join in the cry of "fraud," and any similar display of honesty and common sense would be equally disastrous and equally out of harmony with the usual tenor of Democratic Conventions.

THE BANKS AS AUXILIARIES TO RESUMPTION.

The Bankers' Association had last night before it a plan for enabling the banks throughout the country to co-operate with the Treasury in preparing for resumption. The object is important; the method suggested seems practicable, and the auspices under which it is submitted afford a strong probability of its success.

The discussion of the general subject of resumption, and of the preliminaries indicated by the law, usually proceeds on the supposition that the task to be accomplished lies wholly within the range of the action of the Treasury. Neither the law as it stands nor anything the Secretary has yet done, conveys a different impression. The popular belief appears to be that resumption has its beginning and end in its application to greenbacks only. Provided the volume of these be reduced to the limit prescribed, and provided also that the Treasury acquires a sufficiency of gold to cover the probable demand for the redemption of outstanding notes in coin, the prevailing idea is that the country will have regained specie payment. The presence of another large volume of currency, now inconvertible except in greenbacks, is virtually ignored, or if recognized, no consideration is given to the questions connected with its redemption.

Not the least serious of the defects in the Resumption act is this omission with reference to the national banks. Beyond the precautions adapted to an era of general inconvertibility, nothing exists in the law regulating the banks, or in the power conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury, which in any manner points to their active participation in the work of preparing for resumption. It has been taken for granted, apparently, that banks would voluntarily do all that is necessary to enable them to meet the altered circumstances involved in the re-establishment of a coin standard. In truth, nothing has been done. The Times long ago pointed out to the banks the expediency of hoarding a percentage of the gold interest paid on their deposits of Government bonds; and had the suggestion been acted upon, the duty devolving upon the banks would by this time have been well nigh performed. We have, however, to deal with things as they are. And the worst feature they present is the fact that the policy of the Treasury takes no note of the obligations and requirements of the banks, and that the banks have hitherto trusted to the chapter of accidents for a mitigation of the risks inseparable from this absence of co-operation as between themselves and the Government.

That there are risks in this condition of affairs no thoughtful man can doubt. Under the most cautious management, the plan marked out by the law for enabling the Government to resume specie payment needs to be applied with extreme care. To contract the currency by withdrawing a certain portion of the greenbacks, and at the same time to lock up in the Treasury vault a large amount of gold coin, is to put a double pressure upon the money market, which in a period of commercial activity would be seriously felt. Prolonged depression and the consequent plethora of currency, together with a diminished demand for coin consequent upon the decline of the import trade, have so far obviated material inconvenience. There has been a gradual though comparatively slight contraction, and of late a gradual accumulation of coin, without straining the banks or adding to the embarrassments of trade. The prospect of improvement as a result of the bountiful harvest and the increased wants of foreign customers, adds an element of danger to the operations of the Treasury. With the best intentions, the Secretary, by prosecuting vigorously his own plans without heeding the contingencies of finance and commerce, might easily precipitate a panic. Although no understanding exists between the Treasury and the banks, the latter would be compelled, in self-defense, to institute measures which would tell heavily upon their customers. Partly because of the contraction in progress, partly in anticipation of other measures that may be called for in behalf of the Treasury, they would in all likelihood curtail accommodation. They would discount less and on harder terms. This circumstance alone would produce alarm and mischief in business circles. If the banks, either in response to the action of the Treasury, or in pursuance of a cautious policy, began the hoarding of gold on their own account, simultaneously with the hoarding by the Treasury on account of the nation's credit, the effect would be felt at once and disastrously.

It is evident that this independent and possibly diverse action is exceedingly impolitic. It is more—it is fraught with danger to the credit and business of the country. One might have supposed that the Secretary of the Treasury would have initiated a movement for securing concurrent action by the banks, with the view of embracing their notes as well as the greenbacks in the resumption hoped for in 1879. Only on this basis can resumption be safe or complete. What the Secretary should have done but has not, influential members of the Bankers' Association now propose to attempt. The resolutions last night submitted by Mr. Coe are in a large degree axiomatic. They set forth clearly and with undeniable force general propositions connected with resumption,—some of which have been strangely overlooked by both the Government and the people. Whether the apprehension expressed in regard to the accumulation of coin in the Treasury, as a preliminary to resumption, is exaggerated or not is a question about which opinions will differ. The noticeable fact is, that the fear is shared by financiers whose experience and standing render them authorities upon the subject. Even they, however, do not object to accumulation *per se;* they only demur to the expediency of confining the accumulation to the Treasury, where, under Mr. Sherman's present plan, it must necessarily be large. Their object in dwelling upon what they consider "a doubtful experiment" is to emphasize the desirableness of "the combined action of the Treasury and the banks" for a purpose that must commend itself to all friends of resumption, and under conditions to which the Government should readily accede.

Briefly, the idea is this: Without interfering with the present Syndicate, let banks all over the country organize themselves into a union for concentrating effort upon the sale of the four per cent. bonds at par in gold coin,—the banks retaining the one-half per cent. allowed by law for expenses. The proceeds of the sales, whether amounting to fifty or a hundred millions, to be held rigidly for resumption purposes. So far, the proposition looks simply to an energetic effort for realizing the requisite gold coin by marketing bonds. In the ordinary course of affairs, the banks would pay over the coin thus obtained to the Treasury, which would absolutely withdraw so much from the uses to which gold coin is now applied. Whatever inconvenience might be occasioned would be aggravated, as we have shown, by the necessity which the banks would labor under of preparing for their own part in the work of resumption. At this point the projected plan furnishes relief. Instead of delivering to the Treasurer of the United States the gold, it is proposed that the co-operating banks shall hold it as a deposit, subject to his order, giving meanwhile Government bonds as collateral security or surrendering legal-tender notes for the amount with a right to recover them should the withdrawal produce stringency. The argument is, that by this process the banks may acquire coin reserves without deranging commerce while practically strengthening the Government for the task it has in hand. Thus, our banking machinery will be converted into a working force in behalf of resumption in a way that promises to avert the chance of collision between the Treasury and the industry and commerce of the people. The details of the scheme we leave members of the Bankers' Association to discuss. The consideration most obviously in its favor is that it divests resumption of some of its possible perils, and reconciles interests which have been more or less antagonistic.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

The political campaign which opened in Ohio six weeks ago has up to this time been chiefly noticeable because of its exceeding dullness. The day of election, Oct. 9, is rapidly approaching, but there is no evidence that the portion of the contest yet to come will be either more spirited or interesting than that which is past. In short, there is now no doubt that a large number of would-be wise persons were mistaken in predicting that the present political contest in the Buckeye State would be "one of the most exciting ever known in the country;" that it would, "to a very great extent, decide the fate of President Hayes' Administration, and plainly demonstrate the feeling of the people regarding the Southern policy and the so-called civil service order." The fact of the matter is that the questions referred to have had little or no influence upon the campaign. Up to this time the contest has been a purely local one, and we have every reason to believe that it will remain so. Packard and Chamberlain have been forgotten, the Southern policy is, for the time at least, a dead issue, and the average citizen of Ohio displays far more interest in the price of bacon and flour than in "the fate of the Southern negro." Crying over spilled milk has never been one of the faults of the American people. They have always submitted gracefully to the inevitable, and they are not given to kicking against the pricks. What has been done in South Carolina and Louisiana cannot be undone now. This fact is clearly understood in Ohio, as it is elsewhere, and the citizens of that State are wisely conducting their canvass on a purely local basis. They understand that Mr. Hayes and his policies can have little or no effect upon the coming election, and they ignore national politics accordingly.

If the people of Ohio have been wise after the fashion indicated, President Hayes and the members of his Cabinet have been none the less so. Some weeks ago, it will be remembered, that the President and Secretary Sherman were credited with devoting rather too much attention to the politics of their native State. They did so, as it was alleged, because they believed that the defeat of the Republican Party there would be virtually a rebuke to the Administration and a condemnation of the reconciliation plan, and of the policy of civil service reform. We have seen no evidence which justifies these charges. There may be some truth in the statement that certain ill-advised friends of the Administration, by too persistently urging its indorsement, created more or less bad feeling in the Cleveland Convention, and of course Mr. Sherman made his Mansfield speech for the purpose of vindicating the Administration of which he is a part. There is no proof, however, that the President has personally taken any steps to influence the result of the contest.

Shorn of these national issues and without the expected interference on the part of Mr. Hayes and his Administration, the Ohio campaign will doubtless continue to be a very tame local affair. The Democrats, demoralized from the first by the forced nomination of a candidate who had spent a lifetime in opposing the principles of the party, are going through the fight in a half dead-and-alive kind of way which is in marked contrast to the over-confident manner in which they came together in Columbus six weeks ago. So downhearted and disappointed are they that they have even forgotten to talk about "fraud first triumphant in American politics," and it is confidently predicted that before the 9th of October they will have returned to the old battle cry of "the Democracy and reform." In the meantime, they are divided by many local dissensions which promise to be even more disastrous to them than the fight that has sprung up between the Bishop and Pendleton wings of the party. In the Sandusky district, for instance, they are in open revolt against their nominee for State Senator, and hundreds of them have already declared that they will vote for the Republican candidate. In Cincinnati and throughout Hamilton County the opposition to Mr. Bishop continues to grow in bitterness. The Germans seem to be united against him, and the working men's movement cannot fail to deprive him of many votes. In addition to all this, the new Registry law will put a stop to repeating, and prevent the Democrats from again committing the disgraceful ballot-box frauds which were perpetrated at the last election. While all the signs are favorable to the Republicans, however, it must be remembered that political success cannot be had without work. Ohio is a close and doubtful State at all times, and in the present contest the party that makes the most careful canvass is reasonably sure of victory. There are no great questions to excite popular attention or bring out voters, and success can only be secured by persistent personal effort and a proper presentation of local issues.

TURKEY'S MILITARY RESOURCES.

When Cortez made his second attack upon Mexico, the Aztecs shouted to him from the wall, "You are few, we are many; we will go on fighting till you are all slain." This was certainly reducing war to its first principles; but it is worth noting how often, in the history of civilized warfare, this system of wearing out the weaker side by constant fighting has been found necessary when other means had failed. Philip II. employed it against Holland; Wallenstein against Denmark; and a great soldier has adopted it in our own day, with complete success, against the defenders of Richmond. Another example seems likely to be added to the list by the present war, which, lacking those finer strokes of genius that end a campaign by one overwhelming blow, is fast lapsing into a mere competition of bloodshed which must sooner or later bleed the weaker side to death.

But the exhaustion of a State by war is brought about less by the actual subtraction of so many armed units from her total strength than by the progressive substitution of inferior men for good ones. The best soldiers naturally go to the front first, and the gaps in their ranks must be filled with recruits, who, however brave, are necessarily without the seasoning which nothing but long and hard service can give. Every campaign lessens the number of veterans while augmenting that of untried men, till at length, as in the last days of the Seven Years' War and the great Napoleonic struggle, the weaker element completely replaces the stronger, and the whole army becomes, in the forcible phrase of a great mediæval General, "water instead of wine." To this danger Turkey is specially liable through her peculiar military system. The burden of military service, as is well known, falls exclusively upon the Mohammedan population, the Sultan's Christian subjects being held to be better without arms than with them. The Turkish Mohammedans in Europe number 4,800,000, those in Asia 10,500,000; and hence, even if we put the ordinary and extraordinary levy combined at the minimum estimate of half a million, the tax upon human life is at the rate of one in thirty of the entire population, a proportion never equaled by the most merciless conscription of the first Napoleon.

Nothing is more difficult than to obtain an exact statement of numbers from men who, instead of producing an official muster-roll, are wont to reply vaguely that "by the blessing of Allah his servants are as the leaves of the forest;" but, by exceptional good fortune, the present military strength of Turkey can be calculated with tolerable exactness. At the outbreak of the war her regular Army numbered 134,000 foot, 20,540 horse, 15,142 artillerymen, (with 540 guns,) and 1,128 engineers, which, with the addition of 10,000 irregular horse and 30,000 Bashi-Bazouks, make up a total of 211,010 of all arms. This is literally all that Turkey can depend upon, the armed rabble of 250,000 obtainable by the extreme measure of calling out the "moustafiz," or *levée en masse*, being no match for the trained soldiers of Russia. But even this force, limited as it is, has already been sorely reduced. The Schipka Pass cost Turkey 7,000 men, Kuruk-Dara 2,000, Karasan 3,000, Lovatz and Kazelevo about 1,600 each. Two weeks of fighting have thus struck from the Turkish muster-roll one-fourteenth of its entire number, and when to this we add the casualties of disease, the havoc of the early Summer, and the recent losses at Plevna, Ablava, and Nicsics, it is easy to imagine how fast the armies of the Crescent must be melting away. Moreover, it is to be remembered that Russia, with her numerous auxiliaries and her own 80,000,000 of population, can afford to lose three or four men for every one sacrificed by Turkey; and, with Roumania and Montenegro already actively hostile, while Greece and Servia only await a favorable moment to follow their example, it must be owned that, however bravely the Turks may defend themselves, the chances of war are heavily against them.

CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS.

Those who hate evil and love justice cannot feel otherwise than glad when a wicked man, after a long and successful career of hypocrisy, is finally unmasked. It is, therefore, natural that the discovery of the atrocious character of that hollow mockery, Gen. O. O. Howard, should be hailed with rapture by the entire Democratic press of the country, and should provoke unlimited scorn and sarcasm from the writers of witty paragraphs.

For nearly twenty-five years Gen. Howard has been an officer of the United States Army. During the entire period of the rebellion this man kept his true character carefully concealed, and successfully pretended to be a brave and able officer. He actually managed to obtain and keep command of a corps of the Army of the Potomac, and so thoroughly blinded that well-meaning, but notoriously weak and dull, person, Gen. Sherman, as to obtain from him the command of the right wing of the army which marched from Atlanta to the coast. Not content with thus deceiving his own brother officers, he carried his hypocrisy so far as to convince the Confederates that he was something more than an incapable coward, and repeatedly beat them while laboring under this delusion. Meanwhile, in addition to thus winning undeserved reputation as a soldier, Gen. Howard cunningly contrived to create the impression that he was a man of personal integrity. Just as in order to foster a belief in his patriotic devotion, he wickedly managed to have his arm shot off at Fair Oaks, so he basely abstained from the vices that are occasionally found among Army officers, and thus fraudulently gained credit for morality and decency. So successful was this remarkable hypocrite that at the end of the war he was generally believed to be a good soldier and an honest man.

For some time after the war Gen. Howard was connected with the Freedman's Bank, an institution which ultimately earned a most unsavory reputation. Certain Democratic journals whose love for honesty was even stronger than their love for every faithful Union General, soon began to accuse Gen. Howard of stealing enormous quantities of money from the freedmen. The *World*, which naturally has an intense horror of a man who will steal anything, and which naturally cannot comprehend the possibility that any man should have an opportunity to steal without availing himself of it, was especially stern in denouncing Gen. Howard's alleged dishonesty. With his usual effrontery, that accomplished hypocrite had his conduct investigated by a court composed of army officers of stainless reputation, who reported that he was entirely innocent of the Democratic charges made against him. This acquittal is perhaps one of the gravest crimes that Gen. Howard has yet committed, since it showed a flagrant disregard of all the finer feelings of the editor of the *World* and his Democratic brethren.

Of late, Gen. Howard has commanded the troops that are operating against the Nez Percés Indians. His failure to outmarch, with his heavy infantry, the savage horsemen has finally opened the eyes of the public. With his handful of men he has not yet exterminated the Indians, although he has been in the field almost half as long as was the expedition which was beaten by the Modocs, and quite as long as the gallant Custer had been when his force was annihilated by the Sioux. People in this part of the country can form a much better judgment as to how an Indian campaign should be conducted than can an old Army officer in the field. All Gen. Howard has to do is to surround the Nez Percés and to kill or capture the whole of them. That he did not do so within the first twenty minutes after he began his campaign is a convincing proof that he is utterly unfit to hold any command whatever.

It is extremely creditable to the clear perception of Gen. Howard's critics that they disregard his minor crimes, and dwell chiefly upon the one supremely infamous fact that he is a "Christian soldier," or, in other words, a professedly religious man. This charge can neither be denied nor palliated, for Gen. Howard's religion is not of the graceful type of one of Mr. Frothingham's religions, but is the old-fashioned orthodox variety. It is, or ought to be, self-evident that no man who is religious can possibly possess any military skill. Had it not been for their religion Washington and Stonewall Jackson might perhaps have been something better than miserable pretenders, but it is notorious that those "Christian soldiers" were grossly incompetent. Were Gen. Howard a drunken ruffian, the public might have some little confidence in him, and he might achieve some such glorious victory as that which Col. Chivington once gained over a village of desperate women and bloodthirsty babes. As it is, the fact that he is a "Christian soldier" not only fully accounts for his failures to crush the enemy, but renders him entirely unworthy of fair play. Were any other officer, not notoriously religious, conducting a campaign against a wily enemy in a remote wilderness, he would be entitled to some little consideration and forbearance on the part of civilian critics. When, however, a soldier sinks so low as to become a professedly religious man it is the duty of every newspaper large and small to bark at his heels, and to demand his removal from command.

While rejoicing that Gen. Howard's complete worthlessness has been tardily discovered, we cannot overlook the conduct of his brother officers. Next to the members of the court who acquitted him of theft, we must blame Gen. Sherman for not long ago perceiving that a "Christian soldier" must necessarily be a hypocrite, a coward, and an imbecile. Why does Gen. Sherman weakly trust this wretched man and put him in positions of responsibility? And why do scores of other Army officers affect to think it possible that Gen. Howard may have some little merit? The case of Gen. Howard is as plain as a cord of pike-staves. He is a Christian soldier, and hence ought to be cashiered from the Army and imprisoned at hard labor, with his ears amputated and his nose slit, for the rest of his life. The failure of the War Department to thus fitly punish the miscreant is almost as bad as the latter's long career of skillful hypocrisy.

GENERAL NOTES.

North Carolina ostensibly has eight Republican papers.

Alabama journals report that the cotton is opening more rapidly than ever before known.

The late James Lick's physician, Dr. T. Goodwin, has sued the estate for $7,000 for medical services.

A negro preacher has been sent to the Kentucky Penitentiary for two years under conviction of hog-stealing.

A North Carolina attorney took his fee in grapes. It was all the client had. Of course the lawyer took it.

A Kentucky paper relates that a bouquet thrown to Miss Nichols, who took the premium for riding at the Florence Fair, caused her horse to throw her.

The inscription on the Army and Navy Monument at Boston, which has been attributed to Sumner, was written, the *Post* says, by President Eliot, of Harvard College.

Asa Howell, of Wilson, N. C., aged 60, has just married his fifth wife, a modest maiden of 26. He went over the hill to the Poor-house to get her and brought her thence.

Gen. Banks says he will support the President's Southern policy, and he thinks Gen. Butler will support it too. But Benjamin is of age, and may prefer to speak for himself.

The citizens of Madison, Ky., have found it necessary to organize a company of State Guards for the preservation of peace and order among them. Kentucky is under Democratic rule.

A Providence physician is of the opinion that if the city would prohibit the schools from being open more than three months in the year the doctors and the undertakers would have much less to do.

The Augusta (Me.) *Journal* is jubilant over the election, and says that the campaign on the part of the Republicans was managed admirably throughout, not a mistake being made from beginning to end.

A young lady, while riding horseback a few days since in Livingston County, had her bridle-arm broken by the animal suddenly and violently throwing his head downward. She is not aware that her arm touched anything.

Judge Colver, of Sandusky, Ohio, has again ruled that the city ordinance prohibiting the employment of girls as waiters in saloons is invalid. And now the girls and their employers, seven in number, who were arrested and imprisoned under the ordinance, have brought suit against the city for $10,000 damages each.

Charles E. Courtney and James H. Riley are to contest once more in a single-scull match on Owasco Lake, on the 25th inst. It is said to be likely that "Frenchy" Johnson and other first-class oarsmen will take part in the contest, the stakes for which will comprise two purses of $300 and $200 respectively.

Somebody in Virginia has discovered a cave in which there is a lake, half a mile long by 200 yards in width, and of immeasurable depth, of pure coal-oil. It is represented to be located very near a Summer resort, where the advancing season has greatly reduced the number of guests. This may explain the alleged discovery.

Some time since a young girl threw a bottle containing her name and address into the Ohio River. It was found by a youth, and a marriage is the result This seems, at first sight, not very objectionable, but the Paducah *News* has been thrown by it into a state of lively trepidation from the fear that upon the fact becoming generally known the navigation of the river will be permanently impeded.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

CAPTAIN-GENERAL JOVELLAR NOT TO RESIGN HIS OFFICE—HE IS REQUESTED BY THE KING TO REMAIN ON DUTY—THE HAVANA POST OFFICE.

A letter from Havana dated Sept. 8 says: "It may now be taken for granted that Captain-General Jovellar will not resign his post; on the contrary, his position has been strengthened. Yesterday a telegram was received from Madrid announcing that the home Government has annulled the decision of the Supreme Court-martial which ordered that the fraudulent Army purveyors imprisoned by order of Jovellar should be set at liberty. Two of those defaulters, Messrs. Ismenech and Barabona, who had already been liberated, left Spain on the 25th of August for New-York, but it is asserted that notwithstanding all the influence of their friends, these gentlemen will again be imprisoned when the Government, here or in Spain, gets hold of them, and that the cases pending against them will be followed up with the utmost vigor. The news has been received here with great satisfaction by those who appreciate Jovellar's character, for it was well known that his intended resignation was not to take place on account of his "failing health," as was pretended, (his health never having been better,) but for the unwarranted liberation of men who had enriched themselves at the expense of the Government. The Ministerial order for the imprisonment of the defaulters shows the confidence felt in Jovellar at Madrid, and it was thought impossible from the beginning that his resignation would be accepted by the home Government. The King himself is reported as having requested Jovellar in a private letter to retain his post. It has also been said that Gen. Martinez Campos had expressed his firm intention to leave the island at the same time as Jovellar, if the latter should be obliged to do so.

Complaints in regard to the negligence and bad service of the Havana Post Office are becoming numerous. Since the Treaty of Berne was extended to Cuba the public are obliged to send their correspondence to that office, where it is sorted by employes utterly ignorant of geography, and especially of the geography of the United States. The directions given by them to letters would be ridiculous were it not that the consequences are very serious. It is possible that letters addressed to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington may reach their destination, as those places are mentioned in the Spanish school geography which some of these gentlemen have studied; but when letters are addressed to any other of the many thousand Post Offices in the United States, they are more likely to go to Spain, Germany, France, England, or anywhere else than to their destination. Letters addressed to places in the Southern States usually reach their destination via London, Liverpool or Paris; in fact the matter is becoming intolerable. It is for this reason that many parties prefer to send their correspondence outside of the mails, especially such as contain remittances. The fact is, the Treaty of Berne ought never to have been extended to Cuba, and if the wishes of the mercantile public had been consulted it never would have been. Under the old system the mails were either made up in the different consulates, or the correspondence was dropped into bags at the offices of the consignees of steamers, and an instance of a letter going astray was rarely known. This management was satisfactory to our merchants, for they were always morally certain that letters containing remittances would not fail to reach their addressee in due time. Espionage on letters leaving as well as coming to the Island has always been in vogue here, as any person who has lived in Cuba during the past five years can attest."

REFORMED CHURCH SYNOD.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 12.—The German Synod of the East of the Reformed Church of the United States closed its sessions at Zion Church, Asquith-street, last night, and adjourned to meet in New-York, September, 1878. Statistics were reported showing that the Synod has five classes, 37 preachers, 36 congregations, 1,500 members, and an increase of 537 from confirmation and 411 by letter during the year. It has 37 Sunday-schools, 5,551 scholars. There were contributed during the year for charitable purposes, $4,189 70, while the income of the Church is $52,686. Rev. William Schaffer, formerly a member of the Synod of Maryland, was admitted to the Synod of the East.

NOTES OF LONDON GOSSIP.

FROM LITERATURE TO LABOR.

"PUSS" AND HER LETTERS IN "TRUTH"—CHARITY FUNDS—GLOOMY TRADE PROSPECTS—THE COMBINATION OF LABOR AGAINST CAPITAL.

From our Own Correspondent.

London, Thursday, Aug. 30, 1877.

I informed you that the *Tatler* would publish the leader of the "fleshly school's" first novel, and that it would be issued anonymously. Mr. Swinburne has disguised himself with a vengeance. *A Year's Letters* he calls his romance, and he hides himself under the *nom de plume* of "Mrs. Horace Manns." The opening chapters are suggestive of a social satire. Mr. Swinburne likes to talk freely of women, and he is going to show up the unhappy marital relations of certain English people. The enterprising Pera correspondent (Mr. Gay) of the *Telegraph* has unearthed a correspondence which Mr. W. E. Gladstone has had with a prominent Greek, wherein the ex-Premier of England has been advising and urging Greece to make war upon Turkey. It turns out that all the time Mr. Gladstone was insisting upon English neutrality he was privately inciting Greece to fall upon the Ottomite. The wood-cutter of Hawarden is a famous letter-writer, but his Greek correspondence has astonished the public more than any of his former epistolary efforts. Fortunately for him, Parliament is not sitting or the telegram from Pera would have led to a lively discussion. The subject will keep, however, and Mr. Gladstone will need all his eloquence to frame a decent justification of his conduct. Still another writer calls for a passing notice. "Puss," in *Truth*, (I had nearly written "Puss in Boots,") is disconcerted at some notes which appeared in one of my letters upon her views of American and English society. It appears that the article in The Times has turned up again after many days and in many shapes, finding its way from all quarters of the globe to the letter-box of *Truth*, and making a formidable appearance in her own mails. It has filtered through the journals of the North into the prints of the glorious West; it has started into new life in the stolid columns of Canadian newspapers, and found congenial soil in the gossip of Anglo-French and Anglo-American gazettes; it has made "Puss" famous, it has wafted the name of *Truth* to the uttermost ends of the earth. Therefore am I to be "gone for," to be "looked up," to be "tackled" by the smartest American pen in London. At the present moment that implement of torture is however not in town; it is enjoying the fashionable delights of the French coast; it will come back to Mayfair when the first ripple of the returning tide of society sets in once more upon the now deserted shores of the west end of town. In the meantime that scarifying reply to The Times is being composed, and rely upon it the dear, clever little lady will have something to say worthy of attention here and in New-York.

It only requires a break in the weather to bring the non-fashionable crowd home. Fashion and society take no count of the barometer, but Paterfamilias and his family, who are rollicking on the sands of Margate, would come scampering back to London after the first week's rain. At present the weather is delightful. I saw a San Francisco gentleman yesterday who was shivering even in an overcoat; but the acclimatized foreigner thinks the air now simply delicious. Not too much heat in the sun and pleasant, cooling breezes out of it represent a temperature that enables one to take exercise. The promenade concerts bring you into a hot atmosphere, but that is a question of gas. The Lyceum Theatre was warm last night, but the house had reopened for the season with "The Dead Secret." The drama was only a qualified success. I will see it a second time before I say any more about it. The audience, though large, did not include the first-nighters who assist at Mr. Irving's shows. But it is rather early to begin the season, and many of the Lyceum patrons are out of town, while Mr. Irving himself is "starring" in the provinces, where the newspapers criticise him adversely as a rule, and the play-goers crowd the theatres where he performs. The Manchester critics and some of the Liverpool journalists have always been severe on Irving's mannerisms. This is not to be wondered at in Liverpool, where the people like Barry Sullivan. It would be next to impossible that an audience which likes Irving could approve of Sullivan. But taking the country all through, the press is far less favorably disposed toward Irving than is the press of London. Nevertheless, he is making more money in this present tour than whole companies of performers who are competing with him.

The Indian famine fund is growing apace. The Mansion House subscription counts up $312,500. Yesterday the Lord Provost of Glasgow held a meeting on the subject, at which $15,000 were subscribed. Other Mayors are convening meetings, and an enormous sum will be raised. Nobody stops to inquire why private charity should be called in to supplement the duties of the Indian Government. The authorities must have plenty of financial resources. They have every possible facility for the conveyance of food to the suffering districts. England subscribed millions of dollars to alleviate the distress of the Bengal famine, and judicious officials would tell you privately that the money tended rather to embarrass than assist the Government. The Turkish compassionate fund goes steadily on. It is not an enormous success, but it is of incalculable usefulness among the fugitives at Adrianople. Perhaps this exhibition of liberality has created new hopes in the borrowing minds of Turkish agents. They are trying to raise a new loan in London, but they have about as much chance of success as the Russians have, though very earnest endeavors are being made to bolster up Muscovite credit. The only popular scrip just now, and indeed the only securities that have been considered for a long time perfectly and unshakably safe, are English Consols and United States bonds.

Business is almost at a deadlock in the city, and the strikes in progress and those which are threatened in various parts of the kingdom give to trade prospects a gloomy outlook. The masons of London who are on strike still insist that the state of business warrants the increase of pay which they demand. Yesterday one of the masters succumbed, and others are expected to give way. Meanwhile, the men who have stood the brunt of the fight have had their allowances increased by the trade society from $4 to $5 per week. In the coal districts no serious strike has occurred at present, but the state of feeling between masters and men continues to threaten a serious rupture. The cotton trade is in a still more ticklish state. While large bodies of operatives talk of striking, several mill-owners have found it necessary to close their works on account of the general depression. At a meeting of trades unionists in Manchester, held to consider how the carpenters of that city could be most assisted in their dispute with their employers, a workman who presided said that the master builders were bringing over from America and paying the fares of men to take the place of those who were on strike here, and he entered into a calculation to prove that the expense of removing men and their families from the United States would in one year equal the demand of the carpenters in the present dispute. It was also further held that the practice of the trade on either side of the Atlantic was so different that the new comers would be unequal to the requirements of the Manchester masters. "Besides," urged another speaker, "it is said cannot be permanent; unionism is not confined to England, it exists in America, and although trade on the other side is depressed just now, American carpenters won't continue to work at starvation prices." Nevertheless, the emigrants have succeeded so far in satisfying their employers. Movements are on foot with a view to get the American trades unions to co-operate with those of England in this dispute, and it is not unlikely that the introduction of the new hands from the other side of the Atlantic will lead to an alliance of some of the unions of Great Britain and America. Indeed, there are not wanting signs of a universal combination of labor against capital all over the world. Organizations for all kinds of objects have their corresponding

THE COUNTRY'S DEFENDERS

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT AT DAYTON.

VISIT OF PRESIDENT HAYES AND THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE NATIONAL HOME —UNVEILING OF THE STATUE BY THE PRESIDENT — SPEECHES OF SECRETARY McCRARY, PRESIDENT HAYES, GEN. BUTLER, AND OTHERS—AN IMPOSING SCENE —30,000 PERSONS ASSEMBLED.

DAYTON, Ohio, Sept. 12.—Long before the hour at which the procession was to move toward the Soldiers' Home crowds of people had gathered along the route and about the residence of Mr. Anderson, where the President is stopping. At 8:30 the military companies assembled and escorted the President to the Home. At the north gate, at 9:30, they were received by the Brown Guards and escorted to head-quarter, while a salute of 21 guns was fired. A review and inspection of nearly 3,000 veterans took place at 10 o'clock, after which the President was conducted to the grand stand, where Col. Brown, Governor of the Home, read a short address of welcome, after which Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, President of the Board of Managers, spoke. In the course of his remarks he said:

You represent those who fought for the Union, for the Constitution, for the laws, and for the country to become a nation powerful enough to repel all assaults upon its liberties, and strong enough, under God, to protect every man on its own soil and under its own flag. You bear a relation to this Government which no other body of men under the heavens does bear. Kings and Princes are accustomed to take banners and trophies captured in war, works of art perhaps seized and carried away, and hang the banners up and pile up the trophies, and show the works of art as memorials of the battles of their soldiers; but our Government, coming from the people and of the people, a part of which you were and are, has other trophies of their war for the nation's life to show. You, my comrades, are the national trophies which the Republic of America exhibits to the world of their battles and their victories. They have brought you here together, and say to all men: "See how a Republic cares for her disabled veterans. These are our jewels." [Cheers.] I have on other occasions when I have met you commented upon matters of discipline and administration, but I say here now for the information of all concerned, we have received as a board, although we invited it, no single complaint out of the 3,500 men gathered here, of any administration of your commandant or your officers. Not one, not one! Gen. Butler then introduced the President, who arose and spoke briefly as follows:

COMRADES AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: This greeting I know is not a personal compliment. This large assemblage of the disabled veterans of the Volunteer Army of the Union and of citizens who sympathize with them manifest by this welcome their respect for the office which for the time being has devolved upon me, and their patriotic attachment to the Government of the United States. These brave men fought and suffered to restore the Union of their fathers, and to make perpetual the edifice of constitutional liberty which their fathers built. Their services and sacrifices will always be remembered with affection and gratitude, and good men and women will pray that the Supreme Ruler of the universe will forever have them, one and all, in his special care and keeping.

At the close of the President's remarks, Gen. Butler introduced Secretary of War McCrary, who said:

VETERAN SOLDIERS: I know not how to express the feelings which are excited as I stand for the first time in the presence of more than 3,000 disabled soldiers of the Republic. Indeed, I fear I shall not be able to say what I feel. We are told that "from the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh," but I think there is an exception to that on some occasions, when from the very abundance of the heart the mouth will not speak at all. I cannot address you as your President has done, as comrades, for I did not have the honor to share with you the service, sacrifices and suffering incident to your career in the army, and by which you conferred imperishable glory upon yourselves and your country; but I may speak to you as a citizen, and may address you as fellow-citizens, as we all belong together in that great brotherhood of American citizens; but you were soldiers as well as citizens. While you were in the active service as soldiers you were still citizens, and when you returned to the walks of peace you resumed again your place among the citizens of the United States. As a citizen, speaking what I know to be the sentiment of a great body of the people, I beg to assure you that you and each and all the recipients of the earnest sympathy and deep gratitude not only of the Government of the United States, but of all the people for whom you bled and suffered as soldiers. An officer of the Government, I am glad that the law devolves upon me the duty to have some share in the work of securing to you, not a charity, not a bounty, but some small part of the debt which the Government of the United States owes you. It is a debt which can never be fully paid. Your Government, however generous, cannot restore the lost limb or shattered constitution which you gave in defense of the nation; but it is a solemn duty of the United States, a duty which I know the patriotic people will see faithfully fulfilled, to confer upon you as far as possible all those comforts which you would but for your disability have been able to provide for yourselves. I am glad that the Government has dealt with you so kindly. I am glad to see here, all about, evidence that it has made you as comfortable and happy as possible. I am sure this line of policy will be pursued. I am sure Congress and the United States Government will never see you neglected. I know the people would not permit it. Now, I must not detain you, and therefore let me say in conclusion that I trust and believe your country will remember you with earnest gratitude to the last days of your lives. The people will honor you, the Government will take care of you, and I trust and believe heaven will bless you. [Applause.]

Short addresses were made by Chief Justice Waite, Gen. Martindale, of New-York, and Judge Bond, of Baltimore, after which the audience were dismissed for dinner.

At 2:30 o'clock, from the platform where the unveiling ceremonies took place, a most impressive scene was presented. At least 20,000 people were crowded into the space of a city square, among them 2,000 children, and on the surrounding slopes, for two squares distance, half as many more. Four military companies escorted the President and his party to the stand. On the platform several hundred distinguished visitors and prominent citizens of this and other cities, and about 100 ladies were seated. After prayer, a chorus of 200 voices, led by Otto Singer, of Cincinnati, sang "Freedom's Anthem," by Beethoven, accompanied by a horn band, with grand effect. At 3 o'clock President Hayes was presented to the immense concourse, and was received with great cheers. In pulling the canvas off the statue the cord broke. Judge Bond, of the United States Circuit Court, from Baltimore, remarked: "Mr. President, that is the first failure of the Administration," which was received in profound silence. The President remained star ding some minutes while a long ladder was procured, and the unveiling was completed amid cheers.

HON. L. B. Gunckel, Local Manager of the Soldiers' Home, made a statement of the way in which this monument had been designed, completed, and paid for. It was mainly the result of efforts of the officers and veteran soldiers of the Home, and was designed to perpetuate the memory of valorous deeds of common soldiers, and bear down to future ages the story of this wonderful institution. It is not only paid for, but there is a surplus of $1,185 52 in the treasury, with which to ornament the surroundings.

Gen. J. D. Cox, of Toledo, then delivered an eloquent oration. He said hopes had been entertained of seeing here representatives from the other side of the late war. Although they were not here, it was believed an era of national brotherhood was again dawing on us. He said many good and true things about the soldiers of the late war as compared with the officers that were warmly applauded.

The formal ceremonies having closed, Col. Brown, Commandant of the Home, was about to dismiss the audience when many calls were made for "Butler, Ben. Butler," and he was presented, and greeted with much enthusiasm. He said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am not willing to mar the beautiful exercises of this occasion by anything that I can say to you. Every motion of my heart, every thought of my mind, every pulsation of my intellect, goes out on this occasion to that grand statue which records the deeds of the noblest, the best, the bravest of mankind, the private soldier of the Volunteer Army and Republic. [Cheers.] It was well enough for men bearing the epaulets and insignia of rank, with the knowledge that to them should be given a place in history if they did well the performance of their duty, with the proud incentive of enrolling their names in history among the patriots who deserve well of their country, and to whom their country, as ages roll on, will point as models for their children and their children's children of future generations; but to the private soldier, for whom there was to be no such name, no such history; who left the plow, the counter, the college, and other seats of learning, that he might do his duty, where was the incentive? Look back to 1861, when the cry came up from Sumter that the flag of the Union had been fired upon, and when the call went over the broad land calling every true son of America to do its duty—what was there except the love of country, the love of liberty, devotion to duty, bravery and purity of motive, to lead the private soldier in the ranks to offer his breast to the bullets of the foe? [Applause.] To him, individually, there was no monument; for him, more probably, there was but a little grave. Of those who trod the whole Southern country, through Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and along the line to Vicksburg, thence through Louisiana to Mobile and through the Carolinas to the sea, until Secession lay slaughtered on the banks of the Potomac, to them no individual monument shall be raised; but to them as representatives of their country all honor, all glory, all praise that we shall give to mortal men belong to them and to them only. [Great cheers.]

As the General retired there went up a general and lively call for another view of President Hayes, and he was prevailed upon to step forward. He said:

MY FRIENDS: A few unpremeditated sentences, a little plain soldier talk is all that you will expect. This monument reminds me, and, as I mention it, it will remind very many in the audience of the first soldiers' monuments that we erected in 1861; you all remember what they were. All who took part in those first battles of the great conflict remember, and can never forget, the feelings of sadness with which we saw the remains of our dead comrades gathered up and placed in their last resting-places. They were gathered up, you know, by the parties detailed to bury the dead, carefully, reverently, tenderly, and when the shallow grave had been dug, and in their uniforms, they had been laid away and covered, then their comrades looked about to see what memento they could leave. They left little fragments, frail fragments of cracker-boxes, marking with a pencil the name, the regiment, and company of the dead comrade, hoping that they would in some way be useful, little dreaming at the time that to the private soldier should be erected with granite and marble and brass such structures as we now behold. And behold the change! Instead of that little fragment, perishable and fragile, we have these enduring monuments forever to gaze upon. How glorious the change! Does it now remind us of the growth in the sentiment of all mankind of the appreciation of the work that these men did? Then we hardly knew what was to be the result of it all, but now we know that these men were fighting the battle of freedom for all mankind. Now we know that they have saved to liberty and to peace the best part of the best continent on the globe. [Cheers.] As this work compares with the frail cracker-box memorials, so does the work which they have done compare with any conception of it which we then could have had. Forever hereafter we shall remember the American private soldier as having established a free nation, where every man has an equal chance and a fair start in the race of life. [Applause.] This is the work of the American private soldier, and as that monument teaches many lessons, let us not forget this one. It is a monument to remind us that many are still living of that great army who are the victims of that war. Some have lost limbs, some have lost those habits and characteristics which enable men to succeed in life wherever they are. Let us remember always to look to the disabled private soldier, which can best be paid by kindness and regard to the living American soldier. [Continued applause.]

At the close of the President's address the audience was dismissed with a benediction by Dr. Peasley. Great credit is due to Col. Brown, Governor of the Home, Chaplain Earnshaw, Dr. Weaver, surgeon, and Major Thomas for their successful efforts to make the gathering pleasant to visitors.

In the evening the grounds were beautifully lighted in honor of the guests.

TRAGEDY IN THE SEVENTH WARD.

A MAN MURDERS A YOUNG WOMAN AND ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

Edward Newman, aged 27, who lives at No. 103 South Sixth-street, Williamsburg, had been keeping company with a young woman for the past three years. Her name was Catherine Hayes. She lived at No. 230 Monroe-street, in this City, and was 21 years of age. The young lovers have worked together in Ladd's salt-works, at No. 44 Tompkins-street, for some time. They packed salt. Last evening at an early hour Newman accompanied Miss Hays to the house of Miss Jane Turner at No. 44 Gouverneur-street, and they staid there until 10:30 o'clock. They stood at the front door talking until 11:15. Then, it seems, for no one but themselves witnessed what occurred, Newman drew a knife and sank it deep into the girl's neck on the left side, the knife going down toward the heart. The girl screamed, "Let go my hand!" ran up the first flight of steps in the house, and, attempting to also ascend the second flight, fell, and expired in a few moments. Mrs. Wendover, who occupies the third floor of Miss Turner's house, heard the girl's scream, ran down and stumbled upon her lifeless body. Just as she reached it, Edward Newman came staggering in, and saying, "They may take me too; I also am dying," fell down beside the girl he had just murdered and clasped her in his arms.

Great excitement ensued, and Capt. John McElwain, of the Seventh Precinct, who happened to be on Clinton-street near by, hurried over. He arrived as the lovers lay at the girl's body was taken over to the Seventh Precinct Station-house, where it lay all night. Newman was found to be very dangerously wounded. He had stabbed himself in precisely the same way in which he had stabbed the girl, and with the same knife. He was taken to Chambers-Street Hospital, and is not expected to live.

No cause is assigned for the act. The young lovers seemed to all their acquaintances to be happy, and it is not known that there was any cause for jealousy on the part of Newman. What conversation took place at Miss Turner's front door was not heard by any one, it having been carried on in a low voice.

THE ST. LEGER WON BY SILVIO.

THE GREAT RACE OF THE DONCASTER MEETING—LORD FALMOUTH'S SUCCESS—THE AMERICAN COLT BROWN PRINCE AMONG THE VERY LAST.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The race for the St. Leger Stakes was the principal event to-day at the Doncaster September meeting, and brought out a field of 14 horses. Lord Falmouth's bay colt Silvio, with seven to four laid against him in the latest betting, won with the same owner's bay filly Lady Golightly at four to one, second, and Lord Bradford's chestnut filly Mancœuvre at twenty to one, third. The race was won by three lengths. Following is the summary:

ST. LEGER STAKES of 25 sovereigns each for 3-year olds; colts, 122 pounds; fillies, 117 pounds; The owner of the second horse to receive 200 sovereigns, and the third 100 sovereigns out of the stakes. St. Leger course, about 1 mile, 6 furlongs, and 132 yards; 216 subscribers.

Lord Falmouth's b. c. Silvio, by Blair Athol, out of Sullerhair..... 1
Lord Falmouth's b. f. Lady Golightly, by King Tom, out of Lady Coventry..... 2
Lord Bradford's ch. f. Mancœuvre, by Lord Clifden, out of Quick March..... 3
Mr. C. Perrin's br. c. Durham, by Cathedral, out of Gertrude (Curate's dam)..... 0
Baron A. de Rothschild's br. c. Strachino, by Parmesan, out of Old Maid..... 0
Lord Vivian's b. c. Hidalgo, by Pero Gomez, out of Nightingale, by West Australian..... 0
Lord Bradford's c. Zuchero, by Laveyan, out of Zelle..... 0
Mr. J. Johnstone's b. c. Plunger, by Adventurer, out of Lina..... 0
Mr. H. Bowen's b. c. Warrior, by General Peel, out of Kineton's dam..... 0
M. A. Lupen's br. c. Fontainebleau, by Dollar, out of Finlande..... 0
Mr. M. H. Sandford's b. c. Brown Prince, by Lexington, out of Britannia by Flying Dutchman..... 0
Mr. T. Jennings' br. c. Shelldrake, by Mandrake, out of Bonny Breastknot..... 0
Lord Scarborough's gr. c. Strathnairn, by Strathconan, out of Hermione by Kingston..... 0
Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's b. f. Sunray, by King of the Forest, out of Sunshine..... 0

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $260,316 71, and from Customs, $498,830 20.

The appointment of John L. Stevens as Minister to Sweden was made in Cabinet meeting on Thursday last, but no record was made of the appointment. The commission will issue when Mr. Stevens arrives abroad, when, it is thought, the present incumbent will resign. Under any circumstances Mr. Stevens will take charge of the office.

The following balances were in the United States Treasury to-day at the closing hour: Currency, $12,595,301; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,265,412; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $52,105,000; coin—including $40,479,900 in coin certificates—$107,276,952; outstanding legal tenders, $35?,976,164.

The District Commissioners have informed the Secretary of the Treasury that there will be no surplus money in the District Treasury out of which to reimburse the United States Treasury for moneys advanced in payment of interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District, and that if any money were taken from the District Treasury for this purpose it would interfere with, and perhaps prevent, the maintenance of the District Government.

The Post Office Department has been officially notified that correspondence exchanged via Hong Kong, between postal union countries and the Chinese ports of Ning Chow, Ningpo, and Hankow, as well as the ports of Amoy, Canton, Foo Chow, and Swatow, and also correspondence for Shanghai, if forwarded upon Hong Kong by British packets, and other parts of the Chinese Empire, (including Formosa,) where foreigners reside, is assimilated in all respects to correspondence for Hong Kong; except that in the case of correspondence for the parts of China (including Formosa) where foreigners reside, prepayment is obligatory, and registration is only effective as far as the Hong Kong postal agency nearest the place of destination.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE AND ITS COUNSEL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The company which I represent having published in THE TIMES of the 18th ult. a full and explicit denial of a certain charge that "the company was pushing one of its officers for a public office in the State of New-Jersey," is surprised to find in your issue of this date, in an article headed "The Field in New-Jersey," from your own correspondent, a renewal of this charge. We take this method of assuring you that our denial of the 18th was in pursuance of and by authority of the Board of Directors, and is in all respects absolutely true and correct. LEWIS C. GROVER, President.

NEWARK, N. J., Saturday, Sept. 8, 1877.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 12.—A special to the *Herald* received this morning states that a murder was committed last night at Brooks' Station, Iowa, four miles east of Corning, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. The deed is supposed to have been committed by the victim's traveling companion. The murdered man was about 45 years of age. Nothing was found in his possession to identify him. Officers are in pursuit of the murderer.

OMAHA, Nebraska, Sept. 13.—The last section of the trestle-work of the Union Pacific bridge is rapidly approaching completion. It is now expected the first train will cross on Sunday next.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

A series of opera bouffe representations was commenced at Booth's Theatre, yesterday evening, in presence of a large and fashionable audience. Indications are not wanting that the répertoire of Offenbach, Hervé and Lecocq—to cite these worthies in chronological order—is scarcely as potent to attract and delight as it was a few years ago, but the fact remains that a brief season entered upon in the Fall is always sure to draw forth an unusually numerous assemblage, and one, furthermore, strongly suggestive of the return from country abodes of what is considered as the *élite* of gay society. When Mlle. Aimée quits the United States, it is to be feared that the reign of opera bouffe will abruptly terminate. Meanwhile, her annual reappearance gives new life to the merry entertainments with which her name is identified, and, as long as she lends them her personal co-operation, their charm will not be lessened to a too perceptible extent. It will be inferred that the artiste's *rentrée* last night, assumed, as it usually does, the proportions of an event. Mlle. Aimée sang in "La Petite Mariée," and the welcome extended to her and her success were genuine. There is good reason for the prima donna's continued popularity. She has lost none of the intelligence and subtleness of *diction* admired when she was first heard in this City; her acting is as conspicuous for variety and piquancy, and, as a songstress, she has progressed until the spectator occasionally half regrets that so much delicacy, sentiment, and culture should have for medium of exhibition the relatively trifling music of opera bouffe. Thus far, unluckily, the public has expressed its preference for "Orphée" and kindred achievements, and if Mlle. Aimée is not to be listened to in real opéra comique, it is better that she should be applauded in opera bouffe than not at all. "La Petite Mariée," which, as mentioned already, was interpreted last evening, borders closely upon a better style of writing. Lecocq's score is replete with graceful and rather vaguely-melodious themes, the orchestration is tolerably full and brilliant, and the finales of the three acts are tuneful and brisk. Its story, for which room was made in these columns when rehearsed last Spring, turns upon the supposed conjugal misfortunes of an imaginary nobleman, *San Carlo* by name, who, in early life, has incurred the wrath of the *Podestate Rudolpho*. The *Podestate*, who fancies that his wife has been wronged by *San Carlo*, proposes to apply the *lex talionis*, and all the transactions of the plot grow out of *San Carlo's* labors to keep his marriage with *Graziella* from the knowledge of his offended superior. The representation at Booth's was uncommonly smooth, and was rendered particularly enjoyable by the assistance of an excellent orchestra, kept in hand by the new leader, M. Almérras, with commendable taste and firmness. The honors were, of course, mainly borne off by Mlle. Aimée, who portrayed *Graziella*—a personage, strange to say, of unexceptionable purity—with a *naïveté* and a fascination as typical of her many-sided talent as the broader fun and *équivoque* into which the exigencies of other operas frequently lead her. An artist new to local audiences, M. Jouard, who embodied the *Podestate*, produced, too, a decided impression, thanks to a fresh and powerful baritone voice of fine *timbre*, a thoroughly Franco-sentimental method of delivery, and considerable ease of bearing as a comedian. The new tenor, M. Mollard, was *San Carlo*, and revealed in the third act a strong voice and a good style; the character assigned to him, however, was quite barren of opportunities for a singer, and his appearance in another rôle must be awaited before a final opinion can be expressed as to the performer's rank. M. Mezières as *Castelldsmoli* diffused merriment throughout the performance, and M. Duplan, though not quite as well suited in *Montefiascone* as he habitually is, also caused frequent laughter. The remaining parts were allotted respectively to Mlles. Desirée and Gueymard, and to M. Castel, and the successful efforts of a large and thoroughly drilled choral force, and a liberal display of showy dresses, made the merit of the representation complete. "La Petite Mariée" is to be repeated tonight.

ENGLISH BURLESQUE.

Last evening Mr. Henry B. Farnie's burlesque, called "Robinson Crusoe," was acted for the first time in this country at Wallack's Theatre by Miss Lydia Thompson and her colaborers. Mr. Farnie and his works are not unknown on this side of the Atlantic—the American playgoer, thanks to Miss Thompson, having had more than one opportunity to judge of this gentleman's capacity as a manufacturer of poor puns and worse rhymes. There is no special reason why the latest production of his pen which local audiences have been invited to witness should be entitled "Robinson Crusoe." It might with quite as much propriety have been christened "The Forty Thieves"—which piece of sterling idiocy, by the way, supplies many of the "ideas" in the new "creation"—"Robinson Crusoe" ending with a "trial scene," as did the "Thieves," besides embodying many other less notable specimens of cribbing. The fresh play is furnished with the usual number of new songs set to old tunes, and frequent opportunity to make their gifts manifest is given to those members of the troupe whose talents lie more particularly in their nether limbs. Some of the songs were vigorously redemanded, yesterday, those which received the aid of Miss Alice Burville's fine voice and artistic execution being invariably liked. Miss Lydia Thompson's share in the entertainment, too, was rewarded with hearty and genuine applause which showed how strong a hold she has on the hearts of a burlesque-loving public. As a whole, the play clearly afforded pleasure to the audience, the greatest popular success being achieved by Miss Burville in her song "The Bird that Came in Spring," and by Miss Ella Chapman's jig, which excited an enthusiasm well calculated to delight the æsthetic taste. Mr. Frederick Marshall as *Jim Cox*, and Mr. Willie Edouin as *Friday*, also contributed to the general hilarity. As intimated above, Miss Thompson's own part in the evening's proceedings was neither a small nor a thankless one. Her *Robinson Crusoe* was marked by the thorough earnestness and unflagging zeal which distinguish all her efforts, and last night her dancing was noticed as exceedingly good. The stage attire of the piece was bright and appropriate, several scenes being quite fresh and beautiful, and the orchestra was as efficient as usual.

As for the costumes, they were both new, rich, and fitted to inspire the thoughtful spectator with the hope that the stage might be free from draughts,—the warmth of the weather preventing, no doubt, any serious inconvenience to the lady artistes. The audience was large, and, previous to the rising of the curtain, the "gallery" was particularly enthusiastic.

BASE-BALL NOTES.

To-morrow the champion Chicago nine will play their tenth championship game with the Hartfords on the Union Grounds.

The "Press" Club, comprising the base-ball reporters of all the sporting papers, will play the Wilcks Club, of Brooklyn, on the Captoline Grounds on Friday.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 12.—Chicagos, 8; Fall Rivers, 4.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Cricketa, of Binghamton, 5; Buffalos, 0.

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 12.—Manchesters, 0; Lowells, 7.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 12.—Stars, of Syracuse, 7; Indianapolis Club, 2.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 12.—Rhode Islands, 7; Auburns, 3.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Haymakers, of Lansingburg, 3; Nolands, of Albany, 1.

STEEPLE-CHASE RACE AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 12.—The match race for $2,000, between J. G. K. Lawrence's Risk and J. M. Donohue's Deadhead, over a two-mile steeplechase course, this afternoon, was won by the latter by five lengths, in 4:30. It was a gentleman's race. Risk was ridden by his owner and Deadhead by C. N. Francis, an Englishman. August Belmont acted as judge. A large amount of money changed hands.

OBITUARY NOTE.

Major Arthur H. Burnham died at Lowell, Mass., yesterday morning, of cholera morbus, aged 36 years. He was graduated at West Point, and during the rebellion was Major of Engineers. He constructed the battery which permitted the passage of Farragut by Fort Morgan, for which he was publicly commended and promoted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 12.—Fung Pak, a prominent Chinese merchant of this city, leaves for Hong Kong to-day by the City of Peking. He goes for the purpose of carrying out the request made by Col. Bee, and indorsed by the Chinese companies, to visit the districts from whence his people emigrate for California, for the purpose of checking or limiting any further immigration.

WHAT THE MAILS BRING.

EXTRAORDINARY ABDUCTION STORY.

AN OTTAWA MERCHANT TAKES A SOCIAL DRINK WITH A CARMAN IN MONTREAL AND WAKES UP AT CAPE TOWN TEN MONTHS AFTERWARD.

A telegram from Ottawa to the Toronto papers gives the following as a statement made by Mr. A. D. Fraser, long a "missing" hardware merchant of that city, detailing his adventures during an enforced absence of over a year:

"As near as I can remember, I left here in May, 1876—my clerk says the 1st of June—for Montreal, to transact some business. I had with me about $800 in cash and a small valise with a change of clothing. On arriving at Montreal I was asked by a man at what hotel I was going to stop. I replied, 'The Montreal House,' and he took my baggage. I subsequently saw Mr. Eastwood, who said he was going to the Ottawa Hotel. I parted company with the last-named gentleman and walked toward the Montreal House bus, when I saw the man who had taken my baggage driving away with it. Having some doubt as to his being connected with the Montreal House, I went after him, and, after following him through a couple of streets, caught up to him and asked him where he was going. He said: 'To the Montreal House,' and in another minute stopped before a house, which on entering I found to be a hotel. I said: 'I suppose you think you have brought me to the right place,' and at once told him to take my baggage to the Montreal House. He said this was the Montreal House. I repeated my observation about playing sharp, and asked him to have a drink and then take my valise to the hotel at which I wished to stop. He had a drink, and I also took one, which must have been drugged, as I remember nothing further than that I sat down on a chair, until I found myself laid up in a ward in the hospital at Cape Town. I then discovered that I had no money, and that my watch and chain were gone. How I got to Cape Town is a perfect mystery to me. I was told by those who were taking care of me that the Captain of the vessel which brought me as far as Madeira wished to land me there, but that the authorities would not allow him to do so, as I was wild and I had no means of support. Another Captain then offered to take charge of me, and brought me to Cape Town. It appears that I arrived there in December, 1876, but did not become conscious until Feb. 10, 1877, when I felt as though I had just awakened out of a long sleep, and asked where I was. I could not believe them when they told me I was in Cape Town, and they thought for some time that I had not recovered my senses. They told me that I had spoken quite rationally before that, but that I had then no recollection of it. I had no idea of time until I saw a paper dated 1877, and when I asked the people what it meant they again thought I did not know what I was talking about. Of course, I had no money, and the people there were very kind and would not hear of my paying them. As soon as I was able to get about I procured employment as a book-keeper in the Government stores, and by this means obtained funds to carry me to London. Strange to say, on coming to my senses at Cape Town, I found that my valise was with me, and that my clothes had not been disturbed, the clothes I wore evidently having been provided for me by some kind strangers. I do not know how I came by the watch which carried me to Cape Town; the whole journey seems like a long sleep to me. I had earned sufficient money to pay my passage to England, and sailed on the 27th of July last, bidding good-by to those who had treated me so kindly. Of course, there were many who thought me an impostor, and if I had been left to their tender mercies it is a question if I should be here now. I arrived in England after a voyage of almost constant illness, on the 24th of August, and receiving funds there which had been forwarded by my friends to meet me, sailed again from Liverpool on the 30th of August, reaching Quebec on Saturday. Although I am not well yet, of course, much remains since I left here over a year ago, I have not profited by my travels, as the outward trip was a dark blank to me, and the homeward trip one of almost continual sickness. I do not know yet if any steps will be taken to discover who drugged me in Montreal."

READING BRIDGE BURNERS.

ARREST OF ACCUSED PERSONS, ONE IN CONNECTICUT AND ANOTHER IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Monday says: "Hezekiah Wooten was on Saturday handed over to the Chief of Police of Reading, to be removed to that city, he having been arrested by Policemen Gibson and Hoffman, of the Mayor's force, on the charge of having set fire to the bridge of the Lebanon Valley Railroad during the recent riots, damaging it so much as to prevent trains passing. An active search had been made for the accused, but he eluded pursuit until the officers named met him at Tenth and Callowhill streets, on Friday afternoon. The accused is represented to be an Englishman by birth, aged 27 years."

The New-Haven *Palladium* of Monday contains the following account of the arrest of another person accused of the same offense:

"Samuel Humphrey, alias 'John Leary, was arrested at Portland on an accommodation train Friday evening by Detective Brewer. Although the Police are still very reticent about the matter, there were passengers on the train who recognized the detective, and some of them saw him proceed to a seat where a young man with a blue shirt was sitting. They naturally wonder why he had been sent for to return to New-Haven, and then were surprised to see the detective tap him on the shoulder and say, 'I can tell you why.' In a moment afterward they saw handcuffs produced, and heard their click as the snap was closed on the wrists of the prisoner. When, in answer to a question of the accused concerning his arrest and what he had done to merit it, the detective answered by saying, 'You know,' and 'your wife and child in Reading,' the accused was seized with indescribable agony. The color left his face and his frame trembled throughout. Some of the passengers on the train were much moved by his extreme terror. 'Well,' he was heard to say, 'they can't hang me for it.' This was the only remark he made, so far as can be learned, that can be distorted into a confession of guilt. He remained on the train until 8:30 o'clock Friday evening and hurried his prisoner to the lock-up. All information concerning the name of the man or the crime with which he was charged was withheld from reporters at the instigation of leading authorities. He was taken through to Philadelphia by the midnight Washington express Friday night. From what we have been able to gather it was not a detective who came here after Humphrey, but the Chief of Police of Reading. After a consultation with Chief Allen, the plans were laid. Detective Brewer was called in, and after considerable trouble Humphrey's boarding-house in Carlisle-street was discovered by the name of John Leary, was shadowed. Nothing was found there, and then search was made in other directions. The Air Line Road schedule showed that 'Leary' went up to Williamsport at 6 A. M. train Friday as a fireman, and was not to return until Saturday morning. In some way he must have been induced to start on his return to this city Friday afternoon, for he was met in the habit of returning earlier than his train did. The manner of his investigament is one of the secrets of the Police. He had been employed on the Air Line Road about 11 days, and had announced to his fellow employes that he had been forced th leave Pennsylvania because he feared the vengeance of the strikers, and that he was employed by running trains through their blockade or while the strike was in progress. The crime with which Humphrey is charged is that of burning a bridge at Reading on the line of the Lebanon Valley Railroad during the riots. It is stated that he is one of the ringleaders for three of whom a reward of $5,000 was offered. He opened the steam-valve of a locomotive, and jumping off left the engine to run into a crowd of persons. A number were killed and others severely injured. He also amused himself by wrecking empty freight trains in such a manner as to raise a pyramid of demolished cars at various points. In other ways he showed himself one of the worst of the rioters. It is said that he admitted to Detective Brewer Friday night that he expected to be sentenced to 20 years in jail. He is represented to be a man of much physical strength, about 26 years of age, and an excellent fireman. The terror which he manifested at his arrest continued at least until he left this city bound for Philadelphia. As the Police office here his appearance was painful. He was completely unnerved."

DEMOCRATIC FINANCIERING THAT COSTS.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Chronicle* says: "We copied a statement from the Nashville *American* showing that there will be a deficit of $200,000 in the payment of the current expenses of our State Government next year. We know nothing about this, but presume the *American* is correct, and the deficit will be, at least, the amount stated. And this does not look to the payment of a single dollar of interest on our public dept. This is a most pitiable showing for a great Commonwealth like Tennessee. We boast of our productive soil, our rich mines of iron, copper, and coal, our fine marble quarries, our forests, our climate, our water power, and all our great natural resources, but refuse to pay our honest debts, or even try to pay them, and at the same time go on creating new ones. Why is this? Are the people all dishonest? By no means at all. It is its dishonesty and imbecility of our political leaders. Year after year we have paid a tax of 40 cents on each $100 of taxable property, and what has become of the money? Our State debt has not been paid, and very little of interest upon it. The Penitentiary has been leased until recently for a pittance of $30,000 per annum, and the proceeds, it is said, have gone into the State Treasury, while the convicts have been used to make brick and honest laborers; but is the State better off? If so, in what respect?"

A NARROW ESCAPE AT THE SHOALS.

The Boston *Advertiser* of Tuesday says: "While a party of ladies and gentlemen were viewing the uncommonly high breakers from projecting rocks at Appledore, Isle of Shoals, Sunday morning, W. S. Butler, of Boston, who was on a high rock or cliff some distance from the others, was suddenly threatened by a wave. Turning at once to retreat fast as possible, he was overtaken by the wave and washed out to sea and back, being dashed by the waves into a cove of rocks, where he was fearfully jammed and bruised, sustaining also a severe fracture of the wrist. His wife, from a distance, saw the wave take him, and supposed he was lost. He was found insensible, and says that he remembers nothing after seeing the wave till he came to his senses."

MERCANTILE TOPICS DISCUSSED.

FIRST MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK BOARD OF TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION—THE REPAVING OF DOWN-TOWN STREETS COMMENDED—NEW-YORK'S TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM.

The New-York Board of Trade and Transportation, the reorganized association formed by the consolidation of the New-York Board of Trade and the Cheap Transportation Association, yesterday held its first meeting since its reorganization at the board rooms, No. 110 Pearl-street. F. B. Thurber, the President, occupied the chair. After the usual preliminary proceedings Mr. A. B. Miller read a report of the action of the recent convention of the National Board of Trade at Milwaukee. Mr. Simon Sterne then offered a resolution formally adopting the new name of the association, and a committee of five was appointed to make such revision of the constitution and by-laws as was rendered necessary by the change of the name of the association. Mr. E. R. Durkee offered for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That we notice with pleasure the repairing of various streets in the business part of the City with substantial stone pavements; that these improvements greatly reduce the expenses of moving goods through the City, and facilitates the business of our merchants, and that, in the opinion of this board, notwithstanding the urgent need of economy in our Municipal expenditures, this work should be continued and pushed forward as fast as possible, while the present depression in the market for labor and material prevails.

In advocating the passage of the resolution he said that as the Municipal authorities had not attended any too conscientiously to the needs of the mercantile community of the City, in the future it was not out of place that the merchants should, as in this instance, show their appreciation of a step toward the improvement of mercantile facilities. The question of the economy of the present plan of repaving having been alluded to, Mr. Thurber said that the work was done by contract—the most economical plan—and under the efficient supervision of Mr. Campbell himself. The resolution was then adopted unanimously.

In assuming the Presidency of the new organization Mr. Thurber made a few remarks on the importance of the question of cheap transportation. In alluding to the influence of Western graneries in diverting a portion of the export trade of New-York and materially interfering with our business of supplying the interior with imported and manufactured articles, he said that a few weeks since we had an illustration of this power of organized capital in the combination of the European steam-ship lines with our trunk lines of railway, by which freight was delivered 1,000 miles inland cheaper than upon our wharves, thus making New-York a mere way station; and at this time our merchants and manufacturers are compelled to ship goods destined for some points in the West centward to Boston, and thence by a circuitous and far longer route to their destination. In the face of facts like these it behooved us business men to carefully study the phenomena, and endeavor to find the influence and direct the power which makes or mars their fortunes. The wonderful improvements in mechanical art are by no means ended; each year shows a material advance in this direction, and it is probable that not many years will elapse before our interiors will, on land, have doubled the speed and halved the cost at which merchandise is now transported. If our transportation system can in the future be freed from the swindles which have in the past accompanied the building of our improved highways, and the public thus be enabled to reap the benefit of the marvelous inventions of the age, there will be a steady and rapid progression toward cheap transportation which will astonish all who have not given this subject attention. Cheap transportation means commercial prosperity, for transportation is the chief factor in our modern commercial system. In concluding, the speaker urged the necessity of taking action toward remodeling the tariff and of amending the Bankrupt law, which was simply a shining example of how fraudulent debtors may go scot free while the estates of honest ones are eaten up by fees.

At the conclusion of Mr. Thurber's remarks the meeting adjourned.

THE FALL COACHING SEASON.

Another stage-coach has come into existence, and after next Saturday the "Atlantic," a splendid vehicle, painted vermilion, with blue trimmings and corduroy upholstery, will leave the Hotel Brunswick twice every day for High Bridge, going also to Jerome Park on the race days. The "Atlantic" made a preliminary trip yesterday, driven by Frank Kelly, a veteran whip, who has managed 40 horses at one time, and to whom, therefore, the management of the six white horses who pulled the coach yesterday offered no difficulties. Kelly, whose skill in holding the reins elicited admiring cheers all along the route, drove the 24 horses attached to the hearse which bore President Lincoln's body through New-York City in the Spring of 1865, and during the Summer which has just passed he drove the "Atlantic" every day from the long line of hotels at Long Branch to Ocean Grove and back. Kelly's associates yesterday, who, like himself, were clothed in corduroy and wore white hats, were Knapp, the guard, and Allen, who ably blew the bugle. The party, 21 in number, included Mr. W. S. Woolverton and Mr. A. S. Dodd, of the New-York Transfer Company, who have built this new coach in their own shops; Mr. Samuel Carpenter, of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Mr. Chandos Fulton, Mr. J. Keane, Mr. John R. Stockton, Mr. H. A.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 12—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 11⅞; do. preferred, 21⅜. New-York Central, 102. Illinois Central, 70.

4 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 12⅛. Paris advises quote 5 ⅌ cent. Rentes, 106f. 17½c. for the account.

4:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 10-40s, 107½. Erie Railway shares, 11; do. preferred 21. New-York Central, 101⅛. Illinois Central, 88.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—The Imperial Bank of Germany has raised its rate of discount to 5 ⅌ cent., and the rate of interest on loans to 6 ⅌ cent., from Sept. 15.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12.—Pork dull: Eastern at 70s. Western at 50s. Bacon dull: Cumberland Cut at 36s.; Short Rib at 36s.; Long Clear at 33s. 6d.; Short Clear at 38s. Hams—Long Cut steady at 51s.: Shoulders steady at 33s. Beef—India Mess steady at 100s. Extra Mess at 110s.; Prime Mess dull at 95s. Lard—Prime Western firmer at 46s. 6d. Tallow—Prime City steady at 41s. Turpentine—Spirits firmer at 27s. Rosin dull: Common at 5s. 9d.; Fine at 10s. Cheese—American Choice firmer at 61s. Lard-oil steady at 46s. Flour—Extra State steady at 30s. Wheat steady; No. 1 Spring at 12s. 5d.; No. 2 Spring at 11s. 11d.; Winter Southern at 12s. 7d.; Winter Western, none in the market. Corn—Mixed Soft steady at 28s. 6d. Cotton-seed-oil—Yellow American steady at 34s.

3:30 P. M.—Provisions—Cheese 61s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American. Lard, 46s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for American.

1:45 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, September delivery, 6 1-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November delivery, 6½d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November and December delivery, 6¼d.; Orleans, Low Middling clause, shipped September and October, sail, 6¾d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 9,550 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, October and November delivery, 6½d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures quiet.

5:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Corn, 28s. 3d.@28s. 6d. ⅌ quarter for new Mixed Western. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 8½d.@8¾d. ⅌ gallon.

LONDON, Sept. 12—5:30 P. M.—Produce—Spirits of Turpentine, 26s. 9d.@27s. ⅌ cwt.

Evening Standard, 4 P. M.—Wheat, 12s.@2 31 ⅌ ton.

GLASGOW, Sept. 12.—In the sugar market mediums and low qualities are 6d. ⅌ cwt. lower, and fine 3d. lower than on Saturday last.

ANTWERP, Sept. 12.—Petroleum, 34½f. for fine pale American.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 12.—Cotton firm; Middling, 10⅜c.; Good Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅝c.; net receipts, 195 bales; gross, 195 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,785 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 20,267 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 12.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10½c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅝c.; net receipts, 709 bales; exports, coastwise, 1 bale; sales, 201 bales; stock, 5,785 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 12.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10 7-16c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅝c.; net receipts, 1,009 bales; sales, 284 bales; stock, 3,959 bales.

DRY GOODS.

Special Bargains
IN
LYONS BLACK SILKS
INCLUDING THE UNRIVALED BRANDS OF
BONNET AND PONSON.
ALSO,
AMERICAN SILKS
OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, RECOMMENDED FOR DURABILITY, BRILLIANCY, AND PURE QUALITY OF SILK USED.
PRICES THAT CANNOT FAIL TO ATTRACT.
A. T. Stewart & Co.,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; City or country; accustomed to European styles; excellent baker; good references. Address C. C. Box No. 2825 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; good baker; washes with washing, if required; good reference; City or country. Call at No. 477 24-av., in fancy store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A PRIvate family as first-class cook; excellent baker; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Address No. 439 East 18th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK; FULLY RELIAble; good baker, pastry, games, and soups, making busser if required; good reference. Call at No. 676 2d-av., in bakery, near 32d-st., for two days.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A young woman in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 114 East 29th-st.; no cards answered.

COOK.—BY AN GOOD GERMAN COOK IN A RESTaurant or private family. Call at No. 152 Ludlow-st., top floor, Room No. 14.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER IN A small family; good City references. Call on or address No. 464 West 29th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 236 East 29th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK IN a private family; good City reference. Address for two days No. 507 East 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, PROTESTant; good reference; no postal cards. Call for two days as No. 388 6th-av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, WITH THE best of references. Call as No. 115 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all branches; good baker; good references. Call at No. 332 West 17th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK and assist with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 246 West 33d-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable woman as good baker; best City reference. Call at No. 256 West 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; best City reference. Call at No. 247 East 36th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRSTclass cook in a private family. Apply at No. 107 West 37th-st.

COOK AND DO PLAIN WASHING.—IN A private family; City reference. Call at No. 39 Carmine-st., Room No. 16.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron; City reference. Call at No. 144 East 43d-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—GOOD reference from last place. Call at 224 West 17th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A LADY OF LONG EXPEdience in dress-making would go out in private families, or would go a short distance in the country; best of reference given. Call or address A. R., No. 136 Macdougal-st., corner West 3d-st.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—UNderstands her business thoroughly; City or country; City references. Address as for two days, M., Box No. 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—OF MANY YEARS EXperience would like a few engagements by the day; cuts, fits, and trims; best of City references. Call at No. 468 4th-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A CHEERFUL, INTELLIgent, thoroughly practical housekeeper; neat and industrious. Can excellent needlewoman; a position in hotel or family; City or country reference. Call or address for one week Housekeeper, No. 88 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY OF REQUISITE qualifications, a position as housekeeper or matron in institution; has good City reference. Call or address Miss A. S., No. 314 East 15th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LADY Has first-class housekeeper and cook; wages $40 to $50. Call at No. 198 East 10th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlish woman to do general house-work in a small private family; good references. Call as No. 203 East 37th-st., second floor front.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A MAID TO GO TO Europe; would wait on a growing child; City reference. Address Maid, Box No. 2776 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN has first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; excellent reference; City or country. Call for two days at No. 421 West 27th-st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO ladies, one as laundress and chamber-maid, the other as laundress, in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 300 East 40th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; will do chamber-work; first-class City reference. Address N. L., Box No. 2825 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 207 West 26th-st., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 247 East 36th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands her business thoroughly; excellent City reference. Call at No. 211 East 26th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS A COMperent laundress; will assist with the chamber-work; best of references. Call at No. 161 East 53d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress; best City reference can be given. Call at No. 37 West 43d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress; best of City reference. Call at No. 314 East 39th-st.

MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER IN A SCHOOL by a lady who has taken care of several large families in that capacity. Address Matron, Box No. 268 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as nurse to small children; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 5 Madison-av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, COMPETENT TO take charge of infant from birth; would do sewing; three years' reference. Call at No. 250 West 14th-st., present employer's.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AS FIRSTclass nurse and seamstress or to assist in chamberwork; good reference. Call for two days at No. 228 West 20th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse; capable of taking charge of a baby from birth; willing and obliging; eight years' best City reference. Call for two days at No. 44 East 32d-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A LADY for a competent girl as nurse and seamstress; capable of taking entire charge of young children. Apply at present employer's, No. 72 West 47th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS COMpetent nurse; in reading cards please state terms; good reference. Call at No. 216 West 37th-st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REspectable young English girl as nurse and chambermaid. Apply at No. 426 2d-av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBERMaid.—By a young girl. Call or address No. 29 West 13th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—A LADY BREAKing up her establishment desires to find a place for a French woman who has lived with her seven years, and whom she can highly recommend. Address R., No. 504 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Girl as seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would take care of grown children; City or country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 925 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRSTclass seamstress, and is willing to assist with chamber-work; can cut and fit and operate on different machines; best reference. Call or address 343 Madison-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant girl as seamstress; good operator; willing and obliging. Address Seamstress, No. 777 6th-av., corner 44th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT Girl as competent seamstress; can cut and fit, and understands hair-dressing. Seen at present employer's from 11 to 3, No. 31 East 30th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; UNderstands all kinds of family sewing; good operator; willing and obliging; best City references. Call at No. 510 2d-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl in a private family; understands dressmaking; is a first-class embroiderer. Call at No. 326 East 55th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SEAMSTRESS AND HAIR Worker, work at home or by the day or month; would go as maid or housekeeper. Call at 112 West 20th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress and chamber-maid in a private family; is also willing to assist in washing; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 803 6th-av., in fancy store.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS; would assist with chamber-work in a small family; best City reference. Call at 270 6th-st., near 17th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AT her rooms, ladies' or gentlemen's washing, or would go out by the day; price moderate. Call at No. 207 West 26th-st., third floor, back room.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS to do family washing and all kinds of fine work; cleans and mends lace curtains; terms reasonable; reference. Call at No. 143 Wooster-st., basement.

WASHING.—BY AN ENGLISH LAUNDRESS; family work, children's clothes, and all kinds of laces carefully attended to. Mrs. Shemeld, No. 343 3d-av., between 51st and 52d sts.

WASHING.—BY A WOMAN TO GO OUT BY the day to wash and iron. Apply at No. 139 East 13th-st., first floor.

WASHING.—GENTLEMEN'S AND FAMILIES' washing on reasonable terms by the month or day; no extra charge for fluting. Call at No. 311 East 34th-st.

MALES.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND GENERALLY USEFUL MAN.—By a sober, trustworthy, single Protestant; thoroughly understands driving properly fine horses, harness, and carriages; understands general work on a gentleman's place; can milk; moderate wages; best City reference. Address G., Box No. 219 Times Office, two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A LADY FOR HER COACHman; is first-class groom and coachman; four years with last employer; useful in the house; understands his business; hands furnace; polite and sober; best City reference. Call or address John, No. 183 West 43d-st., present employer's.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant man; 38 years old; married; no incumbrance; been living with first-class families in this City; thoroughly understands his business in all branches; can furnish 13 years' first-class references. Call or address E. Hoffert, No. 258 West 35th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—IS FIRST-CLASS; understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; careful driver; willing and obliging; highly recommended; City or country; strictly temperate. Address T. D., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH Coachman; married; no family; four years in present situation; leaving on account of death of employer; very best City recommendations. Address for two days G. O., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—THOROUGHLY Understands his business; will be highly recommended as most trustworthy; lived seven years in one place; willing and obliging; not afraid of work; no objections to the country; age 36. Address G., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself generally useful, and will try and give satisfaction in every particular; City or country; good reference. Call or address Coachman, Riding Academy, No. 9 West 42d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY Understands the care and management of horses; good groom and careful driver; willing to make himself useful; first reference from last employer. Call or address Coachman, private stables of employer, No. 111 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY, SOBER, RELIable, and trustworthy man, married, no incumbrance; first-class City recommendations from his present and former employers; discharged in consequence of disposing of horses; will be civil and obliging. Call or address J., No. 6 East 19th-st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AS coachman and vegetable gardener; can milk and make himself useful; can take care of a gentleman's place; good reference. Address Scotchman, Box No. 207 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Protestant man; understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; good driver; understands plain gardening; can milk; best City reference. Address C. H., Box No. 2 Times Office.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND GENERALLY Useful Man.—By a Protestant Englishman; good groom; can milk and care greenhouse; best City references; very moderate wages. Address for two days, A. B., Box No. 241 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; understands the care of horses and harness, and will made himself useful around a gentleman's place; best reference from last employer. Address L., Box No. 212 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRSTclass young man; can milk; not afraid to work; City or country; seven years' City reference. Address J. R., Box No. 314 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; seven years' City reference; can be well recommended from last place; willing to make himself useful. Address J. D., No. 137 West 17th-st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN IN A PRIVATE family as waiter; can give good City reference; is willing and obliging. Call at C., advertisement Office, No. 554 3d-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG COLored man in a private family; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Address D. B., Box No. 521 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family or boardinghouse; best City reference. Address T. J., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man as waiter; either boarding-house or private family; City reference. Call at No. 29 West 13th-st., top floor, Room No. 14.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS MAN AS WAITER IN A private family; good City reference. Address P. H., Box No. 2825 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE; A FIRST-CLASS AND well-trained waiter; sober, steady, and honest; the very best City references. Address or call on Ernst, No. 225 East 36th-st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN IN A private family; willing and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 756 8th-av.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

DEUX FRANCAIS, LE MARI A LA FEMME, désirent se placer, la femme cuisinière, le mari comme garçon de table. S'adresser J. B., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WHO LOVES children; not over 18, to take the charge of several, and make herself generally useful in return for a good home and small compensation. Address R. H. S., Box No. 141 Times Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK, washer, and ironer in a small private family; must have good references. Call between 12 and 4 at No. 46 West 33th-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, and willing to make herself generally useful in a family of four; must have good City references. Apply between 12 and 4 o'clock at No. 147 East 45th-st.

WANTED—AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN, A young single man. Protestant; must have best of references. Call at No. 34 Wall-st., basement.

WANTED—A BOY 15 OR 16 YEARS OLD, WHO can write legibly; must have references. Call at No. 319 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, IN A private family; best City reference required. Call at No. 24 West 29th-st., between 10 and 12.

HOUSE-FURNISHINGS, &c.

FOR SALE—MOSQUITO NETS AT HALF-PRICE for balance of the season; best quality of folding frame nets, with cord and hook complete, for medium size bed, $1 50; for largest bed, $2; pink nets, 25 cents extra. MILLER'S FALLS COMPANY, 74 Chambers-st.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
10 TO 14 YEARS,
WITH PRIMARY DEPARTMENT included.

The subscriber, having a class now in session—9:30 to 12 daily—which he has undertaken to teach to read "with comfort" story-books in one-syllable in the common print in five weeks, one-half-time sessions, five and a half hours daily,) equal to two years' instruction by ordinary methods, and his school having been visited by newspaper reporters and been commented on favorably by the Times and other leading papers, has led to the impression on the part of some that instruction in reading covered the scope of his design and labors. It is natural that reporters should comment on what they see, and while they have spoken freely of my methods as applied to other branches and to older pupils, they have enlarged more particularly upon the subscriber's text-books in reading, and the course of instruction in that branch in connection with this Five Weeks Class, and in some instances those who have read the articles hastily have overlooked the comments relating to the general features of his school and the application of his methods as well to other branches and to the higher grade.

The Times, in its article of the 8th inst., says: "His school is divided into TWO grades, the JUNIOR grade being composed of pupils from 6 to 14 years old, who have been under instruction four to seven years, and the PRIMARY grade being composed of pupils who have been under instruction five weeks, more or less. There are no intermediate grades, and none beyond, it being the aim of Mr. Kellogg to have no more pupils in the latter than he can instruct PERSONALLY.

* * * [Referring to his School Readers] His First Book is printed in the phonetic style, and is so ingeniously arranged as to lead the pupil on by regular steps. In two days the beginner is so far advanced as to be able to read easily his lessons at his seat without assistance. The FOURTH DAY the words already learned are picked to pieces to get at their sounds, which are rejoined into words, and which [the sounds learned the fourth day] do 25 per cent. of the work of representing the language. In two weeks they are given story-books, in words of one and two syllables, to read at home. In one month they are changed from the phonetic to the common print. Mr. Kellogg's phonetic print so closely resembles the common print that when the pupils learn one they can read the other; and in this they are further aided by regular transition steps.

* * * Their theory [referring to Frobel, Pestalozzi, and others,] was that the teacher should not tell the pupil anything, but by questions induce him to solve the problem himself. The principle was good, but something more was needed than a theory. Mr. Kellogg has worked out the problem himself—has produced the 62 pieces, (referring, by way of illustration, to the actual parts of an engine as contradistinguished from the theory of steam)—and therefore his system cannot fail, even partially.

* * * What he can do in Reading he can do in Arithmetic, Geography, or ANY OTHER science."

"NEW-YORK, May 12, 1877.

"Mr. T. D. Kellogg:

"DEAR SIR: I do not know whether I am most surprised or most delighted by the examination I have made of your SYSTEM OF TEACHING. So definite and exact are the steps that it is obvious upon its face that it will yield results MANY-FOLD greater than the ordinary methods in common use."

"M. J. MESSEMER, M. D., No. 141 2d-av."

"Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., No. 14 East 33d-st."

"Rev. C. B. FROTHINGHAM, No. 50 West 36th-st."

"Rev. CHAS. F. DEEMS, D. D., No. 429 West 22d-st."

The issue of the Times, containing the half-column article from which above quotations are made, will be sent on application; also, my circular containing statement from the Highest Authority in the United States; also from parents—well-known parties in this City—as to "three years' instruction in fifteen weeks," by method of "Rapid Mental Training."

READING IN 5 WEEKS. CLASS NOW IN session daily from 9:30 to 12—two and a half hours. Open to visitors.

YEARLY CLASS FOR BOYS (PRIMARY)—6 to 9 years—opens Sept. 17. Pupils from a distance, where desired, waited on to and from school.

YEARLY CLASS FOR BOYS (JUNIOR)—10 to 14 years—opens Sept. 24.

CURRICULUM.

JUNIOR.—Pupils will receive instruction in Arithmetic, Geography, Orthography, Penmanship; Grammar, including the principles and structure of the English Language, meaning and derivation of words, Composition and Elocution; Phonetic Representation, including the structure and philosophy of the operation of the vocal apparatus, the Phonetic Law, Complete Alphabet of Sounds and corresponding printed characters, the principles of Phonetic Combination and the laws of Phonetic Development and Change. Reading; Practice of spoken and written language; Anatomy, Physiology, Dietetics, and Hygiene; Natural Philosophy, Science of Common Things, French and Latin.

The pupils will be inducted in the course upon precisely the same principles, and by steps analogous to those pursued in the School for Primary Pupils; except in Latin, by Mr. T. D. Bridge, tutor, who has been selected on account of his peculiar qualifications in French by a native master, both under Mr. Kellogg's supervision.

PRIMARY.—FIRST HALF YEAR—Reading, Writing, Spelling, Arithmetic. SECOND HALF YEAR—Arithmetic continued, Geography, Language, (English,) Writing, and Composition.

T. D. KELLOGG,
NO. 709 SIXTH-AVENUE, opp. Reservoir-square.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

The examination of candidates for admission will be held at the College Building, Madison-av. and 49th-st., beginning on

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26, at 9:30 A. M.,

at which time all candidates are requested to present themselves.

The first session of the college year will begin on MONDAY, Oct. 1, at 9:30 A. M.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
SCHOOL OF MINES.

Candidates for admission to any one of the five courses—viz.: Civil Engineering, Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology and Natural History, Analytical and Applied Chemistry—will be examined at the School Building, 4th-av. and 49th-st., on

FRIDAY, Sept. 28, at 9:30 A. M.

The first session of the school year will begin on MONDAY, Oct. 1, at 9:30 A. M.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., President.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
At Sing Sing-on-Hudson, N. Y.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and a thoroughly organized Military Department, including Riding School, with well-trained horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
C. A. MILES, Principal,
REOPENED SEPT. 10.

For circular apply at No. 232 Madison-av., where Mr. Miles can be seen between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.

MISS COMSTOCK, NO. 134 WEST 40TH-ST., FACING RESERVOIR PARK.—Boarders limited to sixteen.—Resident French and German teachers.—English and German Kindergarten in charge of Miss LE'SOMIS, formerly principal German graduate of Froebel.—Private class for boys.—Classes organized on 26th, 27th, and 28th Sept.—The regular work of the school, including Dr. LABBERTON'S and Mr. CLARENCE COOK'S classes, will begin Oct. 3. Punctual attendance requested.

NEW UP-TOWN SCHOOL.

Mme. A. Rech, (late of Vassar College,) No. 128 East 57th-st. First-class school for young ladies opens Sept. 24. Same advantages as abroad. Refers to Rev. W. F. Morgan, Rector of St. Thomas; Rev. Howard Crosby, Chancellor New-York University, &c., &c.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d-st., New-York. Fourteenth year begins Oct. 1, 1877. French the language of the school. Collegiate course of four years. Careful training in primary and preparatory classes.

DR. HUSEN'S COLLEGE OF MODERN LANGuages, No. 48 East 20th-st., near Broadway. German, French, Spanish, Italian, and English taught by native teachers. Day and evening classes for ladies and gentlemen. Moderate terms.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON-SQUARE.—The Departments of Arts and Sciences open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19. Candidates will be examined Tuesday, Sept. 18, at 9:30 A. M. HOWARD CROSBY, Chancellor.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies will reopen Sept. 18; regular collegiate course; languages, music, and painting; terms moderate. For circular address

Miss S. M. VAN VLECK, Sing Sing, N. Y.

$200.—STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.—A select school for boys under 14, will reopen Sept. 17. Circulars and information can be obtained at 120 Nassau-st., or address GEO. J. WITHINGTON, No. 45 Beekman-st., New-York.

WILSON COLLEGE FOR LADIES,
CHAMBERSBURG, PENN.
Address Rev. W. T. WYLIE, President.

MRS. RIGBYE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, Richmond Terrace, New-Brighton, Staten Island, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application for circular, &c., may be made after Sept. 1, at the above address.

THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 49 West 17th-st., New-York,
Will open on the first Monday of September.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-School for Young Ladies and Misses, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19, 1877.

N. B.—DON'T ORDER WRITING-BOOKS UNTIL you have seen the ELLSWORTH REVERSIBLE SERIES, now ready. THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, Trade Agents.

REV. ROBERT BOLTON'S CHURCH School for girls and young boys reopens Oct. 1: terms very moderate. Lewisboro', Westchester County, N. Y.

GREENWICH, CONN.—GREENWICH INSTITUTE.—English and Classical, for boys under 14 years of age. No day scholars. For circulars, address HARRY PECK, Principal.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS
Reopens her day school for young ladies and children Oct. 2, at No. 47 East 21st-st.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, cor. door below 30th-st.; school year begins Sept. 17; residence No. 54 East 31st-st.

STAMFORD, CONN.
Mrs. RICHARDSON'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 24.

MLLE. D'OREMIEULX AND MISS KEITH, French boarding and day school, with Kindergarten, 277 Madison-av., New-York, reopens Sept. 25.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA
Nos. 333 and 335 4TH-AV., between 24th and 25th sts.
GRAMMAR
114TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 17.
SCHOOL.
Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A.M., LL.B. / E. H. CAMPBELL, A.M.
Complete in all departments. Circulars at the school and at Putnam's.

THE SCHOOLS OF THE CATHEDRAL OF THE INCARNATION, Garden City, Long Island, N.Y. Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., Bishop.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Rev. John Cavarly, Middleton, M. A., Warden. Mr. Henry C. Johnson, M. A., Head-master.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
Under the charge of the Sisterhood, will begin its yearly session Sept. 19. Its classical and English instruction is THOROUGH, COMPLETE, ENERGETIC. Prepares for Freshman or Sophomore class in college or for business. Send for circular or call upon the Principal.

NEW-YORK LATIN SCHOOL.
Rev. Dr. MAURY'S SCHOOL (late Churchill & Maury's) has removed to No. 22 East 49th-st. The school of L. R. HUNTINGTON, M.D., will remain in the same place. The two united will be known as the NEW-YORK LATIN SCHOOL. Boys prepared for college, scientific schools, business, or Government appointments. Terms moderate. No extras. Opens Sept. 12, 1877.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 17 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., New-York. Reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. A separate class for boys under thoroughly competent teachers. Lectures by Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins and Dr. Labberton.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SCHOOL,
NO. 448 MADISON-AV.
Preparation for College, Scientific Schools, or Business.
Hours of session, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Hour for study only, (optional,) 8:30 to 9:30 A. M.
Term begins Tuesday, Sept. 25.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL,
NO. 25 WEST 46TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.
Reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 20. Circulars and references sent on application.

French spoken fluently in one year. (Kindergarten.) Latin, drawing, singing, pastel, water-color, needlework. Classes limited in number.

THE FIFTH-AV. SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Nos. 539, 541, and 543 5TH-AV., (45th-st.)
This approved School for Boys
of all ages will reopen at 9 A. M. MONDAY, Sept. 17. Callers received after Sept. 5, from 11 A. M. and from 3 to 4:30 P. M. E. A. GIBBENS, (Harvard.)
D. BEACH, Jr., (Yale.)

WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES,
AURORA, CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y.
Full collegiate course. Location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness; village is distinguished for refinement; the college is a home where parents may with entire confidence intrust their daughters. Term commences Sept. 12, 1877. Send for catalogue.
Rev. EDWARD S. FRISBEE, President.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical; advantages unsurpassed in this country; graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 13. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. WM. L. ADAMS, Director.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, PENN., opens September 12; location healthful; grounds ample; buildings commodious; thorough instruction in CIVIL ENGINEERING, the CLASSICS, and ENGLISH. Special supervision of cadets. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 1 Nassau-st., N. Y., or Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 79 West 52d-st., corner 6th-av., New-York. Rev. HENRY A. COUCH, D. D., Principal. The twenty-eighth school year begins Sept. 17, 1877. Boys fitted for college or business. A primary department. Rates of tuition made known on application. Dr. Couch may be seen at the school rooms from 3 to 5 P. M. daily.

MISS AYRES'
English, French, and German BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 19. BOARDERS LIMITED TO 10. For circulars address the Principal, No. 15 West 42d-st., New-York City.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pottstown, Montgomery County, Penn.—The twenty-eighth annual session begins on THURSDAY, Sept. 13, 1877. Situated on Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, 40 miles from Philadelphia. Location unsurpassed for health. For catalogues, apply to GEORGE G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—For both sexes; college preparatory; institute, classical, and commercial courses; building brick; modern improvements; climate mild, very healthy; instruction thorough; begins Sept. 5. Send for catalogue.
H. K. TRASK, Principal.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 1,323 BROADWAY, between 34th and 35th sts., Prepares for college, scientific schools, or business. Fifth year opens SEPT. 19.
VISITORS RECEIVED FROM 11 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

HEIDENFELD INSTITUTE,
No. 822 LEXINGTON-AV.,
North-west corner of 56th-st.,
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.
New term begins Sept. 19.

MISS ADELAIDE GANNON'S FRENCH, English, and German Home Academy for young ladies and Children, corner of Music, Deer Park-av., Babylon, Long Island. French always spoken; music taught by an eminent pianista.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.
The Fall term of this Day and Boarding School for young ladies will open THURSDAY, Sept. 20.
CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.
No. 138 MONTAGUE-ST., Brooklyn.

A. DODWORTH'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, NO. 681 5TH-AVENUE, WILL REOPEN OCT. 1.
Private lessons during the Summer.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 4 West 47th-st.; 20th year opens Sept. 27, 1877. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS EDMONDS' BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children will reopen 27 West 32d-st., Wednesday, Sept. 26. Previous the aim of the school. No. 37 East 29th-st., New-York.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S BOARDING SCHOOL will reopen Sept. 11; preparation of boys for college a specialty; see the Nation, Aug. 2. For circulars address Henry W. Siglar, Jr.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY WILL REOPEN SEPT. 11.—The best advantages for a thorough and liberal education. For circulars address Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, Principal, New-Platz, N. Y.

THE COLLEG

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The attractions offered at the Exchange yesterday, (Wednesday, Sept. 12,) were, with one exception, entirely of legal character, and were disposed of as follows:

Louis Mesier, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, George Waddington, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick building, with lot 20 by 113 by 19.4 by 113, No. 928 Broadway, east side, 62.4 feet north of 21st-st., for $50,000, to Lloyd Aspinwall and others, plaintiffs in the legal action.

Blackwell & Riker, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, Maurice Leyne, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick store and dwelling, with lot 23.7 by 48.4 by 17 by 61.7, No. 189 Chatham-square, north-east corner Oliver-st., for $12,550, to Alexander Rich. Also the four-story brick building, with lot 17.6 by 61.7, No. 191 Chatham-square, east side, adjoining above, sold for $8,100 to Rose Waxsmar, one of the plaintiffs in the legal action.

James M. Oakley & Co., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, E. D. Sale, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick tenement-house, (front,) and a similar house, (rear,) with lot 25 by 100, No. 95 Henry-st., north side, between Birmingham and Pike sts., for $12,000, to C. Brennan.

A. J. Bleecker & Son, by order of foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Frederick W. Loew, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick building, with lease of lot 25 by 100, No. 83 Sheriff-st., west side, between Rivington and Stanton sts., for $6,000, to Jonas and Samuel Weil, Executors and plaintiff in the legal action.

By Lyon, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, William B. Cocks, Esq., Referee, sold a one-sixth interest in the two-story brick building, with lot 20 by 78, No. 526½ Broome-st., north side, 100 feet east of Sullivan-st., for $2,000, to Frederick W. DeVoe, plaintiff.

R. H. Ladew & Co., at an Assignee's sale, George W. Fowers, Assignee, sold the two-story brick stable, with lot 25 by 78.11 by 25 by 72.1, No. 111 West 29th-st., north side, 150 feet west of 6th-av., for $7,377, to H. L. Leroy.

D. M. Clarkson & Son, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 22 by 79.1, No. 246 West 48th-st., south side, 97 feet east of 8th-av., for $8,000 to Joseph Reekendorfer, plaintiff in the legal action.

Richard V. Harnett, at public auction, sold the two-story frame house and out-buildings, with 40 acres of land, at Glen Gardner, N. J., on the line of Central Railroad of New-Jersey, for $5,500, to Alfred Edwards.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION.

To-day's sale at the Exchange:

By James M. Oakley & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 22 by 98.9, No. 466 West 23d-st, south side, 46 feet east of 10th-av.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12.

NEW-YORK.

By Louis Mesier.

1 three-story brick building, with lot, No. 928 Broadway, e. s., 62.4 ft. n. of 21st-st., lot 20x113x19.4x113. ..... $50,000

By Blackwell & Riker.

1 three-story brick store and dwelling, with lot, No. 189 Chatham-st., n. e. corner of Oliver-st., lot 22.7x48.4x17x61.7 ..... $12,550

1 four-story brick building with lot, No. 191 Chatham-st., e. s., adjoining above, lot 17.6x 61.7 8,100

By James M. Oakley & Co.

1 five-story brick tenement-house, (front,) a similar house, (rear,) with lot, No. 95 Henry-st., e. s., between Birmingham and Pike sts., lot 25x100 ..... $12,000

By A. J. Bleecker & Son.

1 three-story building, with lease of lot No. 83 Sheriff-st., w. s., between Rivington and Stanton sts., lot 25x100 ..... $5,000

By ——— Lyon.

One-sixth interest in the two-story brick building, with lot No. 526½ Broome-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Sullivan-st., lot 20x78 ..... $2,000

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 two-story brick stable, with lot No. 111 West 29th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 6th-av., lot 25x 76.11x25x72.1 ..... $7,377

By D. M. Clarkson.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 246 West 48th-st., n. s., 97 ft. e. of 8th-av., lot 22x79.1 ..... $8,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Sept. 12.

123d-st., n. s., 380 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100; S. W. Ford, Trustee, to W. L. Akin ..... nom.
Same property; W. L. Akin to S. W. Ford, Trustee ..... nom.
7th-st., n. s., 107.5 ft. e. of Avenue C, 13x46.6; Levy Phillips and others to E. Bensen $9,000
Bensen-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Morris-av., 23d Ward, 50x100; E. Weir and husband to J. Johnson.. nom.
10th-st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of Avenue B, 25x94.9; Regina Koenig to F. H. Kingsley ..... nom.
54th-st., n. s., 186.9 ft. e. of 8th-av., 13.3x84.6; Stephen H. Hammond and wife to Ella Langdon 18,000
Stanton-st., n. s., 37.8 ft. w. of Attorney-st., 18.6 x63.4; C. F. Bush and wife to H. Peters 7,000
Public Drive, e. s., 24.11x100; H. T. Livingston and wife to T. Pruden 6,250
57th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5; Michael J. Irwin and wife to J. D. Smith ..... nom.
3d-av., n. w. corner 30th-st., 20x77; same to same ..... nom.
2d-av., s. e. corner 24-st., 19.10x250; S. Isaacs and husband to A. Bielefeld ....
47th-st., n. s., 216.8 ft. e. of 7th-av., 16.8x100.4; E. J. L. Chase to M. A. Culgin 2,500
West Broadway, s. w. corner York-st., 43x60; F. M. Hayes to N. H. Hayes 4,000
2d-av., s. w. corner 30th-st., 20x77; J. D. Smyth to Bridget T. Irwin ..... nom.
51st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5, same to same ..... none
Cliff-st., No. 100, C. Z. Terhune and wife to New-York and Brooklyn Bridge 15,625
Perry-st., n. s., 174 ft. w. of 4th-st., 6.6x95, A. Kirby to J. Kirby 2,000
Same property, J. Kirby to A. Kirby 2,000
Locust-av., 10½ acres, 24th Ward, N. L. Cole to J. B. Haskin 20,000
129th-st., n. s., 285 ft. w. of 3d-av., 75x99.11, T. S. Feitner, Referee, to D. Wakeman 5,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZE HOUSE on 38th-st., just west of 5th-av.

ALSO,

39th-st., same location, first-class four stories brown-stone.

ALSO,

In 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., an elegant 23-foot house in perfect order.

ALSO,

In 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., a superb establishment. Price, $52,500. For particulars and parlorlam apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ATTENTION OF BUYERS IS SPECIALLY called to the three new houses just completed on West 40th-st., opposite Reservoir Park, built by day's work under the supervision of Jardine Brothers, architects; they are perfect in design, drainage, ventilation, and interior finish; will be sold cheap; if not sold this month will be rented. Apply to ROBERT IRWIN, on the premises.

A PRIME THREE-STORY, MEDIUM-SIZE, high-stoop stone residence, frescoed, mirrors, &c., 224-st., near Park-av.; $15,000.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

FIFTH-AV., MURRAY HILL.—FINE FULL-size corner house, $85,000; also others, $1 class and locations, furnished and unfurnished, at extreme low prices. For sale, rent, or exchange by

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

IRVING-PLACE, CORNER, EXTRA WIDE four-story, high stoop extension residence and stable, only $33,000. Offices, 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th av.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST BUILT, FULL-size three-story-front houses in this City; new, hard-wood finish; replete and complete; must be sold. Inquire at No. 42 East 58th-st.

FOR SALE.—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, 22x55, 49th-st., near 6th-av.; first-class; cost $33,000; price, $21,000.

JOHN W. STEVENS, Broadway, corner 52d-st.

$11 000.—FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY high-stoop house; all the modern improvements, with carpets and mirrors. No. 132 East 23th-st.

EAST 31ST-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—FOUR-story, high-stoop, 20x51; 9 rooms; $24,000; superbly furnished, $27,500; cost $50,000.

WYCKOFF, 30 Pine-st.

BARGAIN TO CLOSE ESTATE.—NO. 130 East 45th-st., three-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling. Apply to EXECUTOR, on the premises.

FOR SALE ON 56TH-ST., CLOSE TO 5TH-AV., an elegant full-sized house; price low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house No. 88 Park-av., size, 21x60; price low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BEFORE YOU PURCHASE EXAMINE THE houses north-east corner of Madison-av., 75th-st.; new plan; terms moderate.

A CORNER ON 5TH-AV., (MURRAY HILL,) for sale; price low. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WEST 26TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Four-story brick, 25.6x86x100; price, $30,000.

WYCKOFF, 30 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS—NOT LESS THAN three nor more than five, for light housekeeping, for gentleman and wife only; the rooms must be furnished with closets, running water, and a bath-room located in a good neighborhood, not above 23d-st. References given and required. An answer addressed MAJOR, *Times* Office, giving full particulars as to size, locality, and conveniences, will, if the rent is reasonable, secure a desirable tenant.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN GOOD neighborhood, an unfurnished house in good repair; four stories; between 14th and 23d sts. and 2d and 6th avs.; rent not to exceed $2,000; lease for terms of years preferred. Address C., No. 12 Gramercy Park. (by mail only.)

WANTED—A GOOD-SIZED ROOM OR HALL for the Rosary's Christian Temperance Union, as their headquarters, in a central location. Terms moderate. Address C. U., No. 139 West 42d-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME ON THE HUDSON—For sale or rent; terms so reasonable that any one may buy; a first-rate chance to get a home for little or nothing. Apply to C. W. UNDERHILL, opposite the depot, Yonkers, N. Y.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

A LARGE FLAT TO LET IN BLACK'S BUILDING, corner of 5th-av. and 23th-st.; steam heat, elevators, and janitor.

Apply at

No. 1 East 28th-st.

A BARGAIN.—TO RENT, A MOST ELEGANT and handsomely furnished residence, situated on Madison-av., near 34th-st.; it is a four-story full-size house. Parties, &c., from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—TO LET—Choice flats in this new fire-proof building, with every convenience; suitable for private families and others; undoubted references required. Apply to JOSIAH JEE, No. 1,235 Broadway.

RENTALS A SPECIALTY.—OWNERS HAVING houses, apartments or flats to let will consult their own interest by sending me full particulars; can furnish desirable tenants at fair prices. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 1,233 Broadway.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED, TO MAY 1 NEXT, the residence of Hon. William M. Evarts, three-story, 50x80 feet, with large yard, situated on the corner of 14th-st. and 2d-av. It is eminently suitable for a large family of means. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

APARTMENT BUILDING NOS. 126-130 EAST 34TH-ST.—Large, unfurnished suites with every convenience for families desiring first-class accommodations for housekeeping, and careful attendance. Owner resident. Inquire of Janitor.

NO. 114 EAST 36TH-ST., NEAR PARK-AV.—Elegant medium-sized furnished house to lease for a term of years reasonably. Apply on premises or to V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

A APARTMENTS—EASTMINSTER, NO. 230 East 59th-st.—Best arranged flats on the east side; steam heated throughout; janitor in attendance; two flats to let at greatly reduced rates.

APARTMENTS—TENTERDEN—NO. 263 WEST 125th-st.; seven rooms; moderate terms; fine location; new; elegant mantels; parquet floors; janitor; play-ground; Summer-house; garden.

A NEAT SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE TO let for the board of two adults, to small family; references. Address HOME, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

TO RENT.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, ON 50TH. 54th, and 58th-sts., near 5th-av., three full-sized extension houses; never before offered to rent.

LAMSON & SON, No. 170 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—NOS. 268 AND 269 WEST-ST., WITH lot on rear, on Desbrosses-st., if desired; five-story warehouse, 44x85, suitable for storage or for a manufactory for heavy goods; vault low.

H. H. CAMMANN,
No. 113 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 86 FRONT-ST., FOUR-STORY building, suitable for wholesale grocery or tea business; rent $1,500. Apply to

H. H. CAMMANN,
No. 113 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—NO. 387 CANAL-ST., NEAR Peoples' Bank; fine store, 80 feet deep. Inquire of MILLER & CO., No. 840 Broadway, Domestic Building.

LOFTS TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER. NO. 177 Prince-st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown, all the year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINIA, WED., Sept. 19 | *RUSSIA.....WED., Oct. 3
SCYTHIA, WED., Sept. 26 | ALGERIA.....WED., Oct. 10

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF NEVADA.....Wednesday, Sept. 13
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Sept. 20
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Oct. 4
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Oct. 11

First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Sept. 15, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Sept. 22, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Oct. 13, 10 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 16 Broadway, New-York.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

ODER.....Sat., Sept. 15 | NECKAR.....Sat., Sept. 29
HERMANN...Sat., Sept. 22 | WESER.....Sat., Oct. 6

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....90 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

SUEVIA.....Sept. 13 | FRISIA.....Sept. 27
LESSING.....Sept. 20 | HERDER.....Oct. 4

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUHNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broadway, N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 2:30 P. M.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Sept. 25, 7 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Oct. 2, 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $55, 65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAM H. WEBB & SON, No. 29 Broadway.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Wednesday, Sept. 19, 3 P. M.
CANADA, PAGNIER.....Wednesday, Sept. 26, 3 P. M.
ST. LAURENT, LACHENEZ.....Wednesday, Oct. 3, 2 P. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River. FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

ERIN.....Thursday, Sept. 20, 3 P. M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

TheQueen, Sep. 15, 10:30 A. M | Spain, Sat., Sept. 23, 3 P. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., SAVANNAH, FLA., THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 15
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 19

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 20 Pine-st.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent.

Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway. Steamers will sail as advertised above, unless sooner loaded. Merchants and shippers are notified that extra steamers will be provided and dispatched as rapidly as the press of business warrants.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
MACHLAY, DILLON & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

RAPIDAN, Capt. EMERTON, THURSDAY, Sept. 13 Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 15, Pier 42 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESEBRAH, TUESDAY, Sept. 18, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship COLON.....Saturday, Sept. 15
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship City of PEKING.....Wednesday, Sept. 12
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 12

For information and tickets apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Anchoria..Sept. 15, 11 A. M | California..Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
Bolivia..Sept. 22, 3 P. M | Ethiopia.....Oct. 6, 3 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK AND SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Utopia.....Sept. 19, 2 P. M. | Alsatia.....Sept. 29, 10 A. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70; Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Sept. 15
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DRAKE...Wednesday, Sept. 19
CITY OF NEW-YORK, TIMMERMAN...Wed'sday, Sept. 26

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
VIA Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tampico, Tuxpan, Tampico, CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Sept. 15

Steamers leave New-Orleans Sept. 23 and Oct. 14, for Vera Cruz, and all the above ports.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry with Pittsburg, Titusville, Pendeleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 8, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:05, 6:00, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. L. P. FARMER, FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent. General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Returning trains leave Philadelphia, 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. and 12 Midnight.

From New-York, foot LIBERTY-ST. AND QUEENSTOWN.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; and 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Sept. 10, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Saratoga, and Montreal; also to St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at No. 413 Broadway, 102, 261, and 942 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SPECIAL TIME-TABLE FOR CREEDMOOR,
SEPT. 13, 14, 17, 18, 1877.

Fall meeting commencing Sept. 10. Sept. 13 and 14—International Long-Range Match for the American Centennial Trophy and Championship of the World.

Sept. 17—Inter-State Long-Range Match. Sept. 18—*Spirit of Times* Match for $1,000, gold.

Leave James-slip Ferry, N. Y.—7, 8:30, 8:50, 9:10, 9:30, 9:50, 10:30, 11, 11:30 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:30, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3:50, 4:30, 5:10, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

Leave East 34th-st. Ferry, N. Y.—7:30, 8:50, 9:05, 9:30, 9:45, 10:15, 10:45, 11:15, 11:45 A. M.; 12:15, 1, 1:20, 1:50, 2:20, 2:50, 4:10, 4:50, 5:30, 6, 6:10, 6:50 P. M.

Excursion tickets from New-York, 50 cents; including admission to range, $1 10.

From Brooklyn to Queens, 50 cents; including admission to range, $1.

Return tickets, Queens to Brooklyn, are also good from Creedmoor to Long Island City.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express, Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 6:15, 10 A. M. For Air Line Railroad, 9 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 1 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30; 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.

Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:20 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.

General Passenger office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES M. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

RAILROADS.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 9 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence direct.
A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")

Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST, at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st. *Free transfer* for passengers via either line to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the *Brooklyn Annex*, leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:25 P. M.

THE GREAT
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,
And all points East, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
The mammoth palace steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,

LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M. (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 16, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.

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ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.

The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., conn

THE FALL RIFLE MATCHES.

THIRD DAY OF THE PRIZE-MEETING.

THREE MATCHES COMPLETED AND A BEGINNING MADE ON THE FOURTH—THE WIMBLEDON CUP WON BY DUDLEY SELPH, AND THE INTER-STATE MATCH BY THE CALIFORNIANS—FINE WEATHER AND EXCELLENT SHOOTING—THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH TO-DAY.

The riflemen engaged in contesting the matches at Creedmoor were favored with another good shooting day yesterday, and the scores made far exceed those in similar competitions in former years. Gen. Wylie was the first to greet the City riflemen upon their arrival on the range, as he had remained all night at his head-quarters. The General held an informal reception during the day. His tent has been fitted up with a view to entertaining the lady visitors to the range. The canvas walls are hidden behind draperies of bunting; carpets and cocoa matting cover the floor; and the tent is divided into compartments by means of heavy Indian curtains, which are looped up artistically during the day. A refreshment table occupies a prominent place in the tent, and the entrance is obscured by a little garden, surrounded by a hedge of arbor-vitæ. The members of Gen. Wylie's staff at the State Arsenal sent a handsome piece of floral workmanship yesterday. It consisted of two howitzers crossed, each five feet in length and made of yellow immortelles. At their mouths was an exploding bomb of purple flowers emitting flames composed of small scarlet blossoms. The whole was encircled by a wreath of white roses, six feet in diameter, which bore upon its face the inscription in red flowers, "Gen. D. D. Wylie."

Three new matches were contested, the "Inter-State Military," the "Short Range Team," and the "Wimbledon Cup," while the other two stages of the championship match were finished. The first stage of the "Inter-State Military" match, at 200 yards, and the second stage of the "Champion's" match, at 600 yards, were commenced at 9 A. M., and the second stage of the former at 500 yards, the last stage of the "Champion's," at 1,000 yards, and the "Wimbledon Cup" matches, at 1,000 yards, were contested in the afternoon. The "Inter-State Military" match presented only one prize for competition, the bronze statue of the "Soldier of Marathon," which was first presented by the Governor of this State for competition in 1875, when it was won by the Connecticut team, who also won it last year. There were four teams entered, representing the States of California, Connecticut, New-Jersey, and New-York. The interest was very great, and a large crowd of military men attended this shooting. At the close of the match it was found that the California team had won, and loud cheers were given by the New-York team. The winners responded heartily, and Col. Fenton, the New-York Captor, made a little speech, complimenting the Californians for their excellent shooting, and expressing the gratification of the New-Yorkers at the success of the team from the golden State." Gen. McComb, Captain of the California team, responded in a cheery manner, and said that his team had considered themselves sufficiently good shots to compete at Creedmoor, but they had formed no idea of the ability and skill of the Eastern riflemen. Following are the scores of the several teams, the highest possible individual number being 100 points, and highest attainable team total being 1,200 points:

CALIFORNIA TEAM.

	Yards.										Total
Capt. Brockhoff	200	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	45
	500	2	5	5	4	3	5	3	5	5	5—41— 89
Lt. Robinson	200	4	4	5	3	4	4	3	4	5	40
	500	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5—47— 87
Sgt. Le Breton	200	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	43
	500	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	3—44— 87
Private C. Nash	200	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	41
	500	5	4	4	3	5	5	5	4	5	5—45— 86
Sert. Warner	200	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	43
	500	3	4	5	2	3	4	5	5	5	3—39— 82
Capt. Burns	200	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	42
	500	2	4	5	3	4	5	5	2	5	5—40— 84
Sergt. Hook	200	3	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	41
	500	4	4	5	2	4	4	5	4	4	4—42— 83
Private Maher	200	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	44
	500	5	4	4	4	2	5	0	5	4	5—38— 82
Private Ladd	200	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	41
	500	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	3—39— 80
Gen. McComb	200	4	4	3	4	4	4	5	4	3	41
	500	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4—41— 79
Private Barrere	200	2	4	4	4	3	4	3	5	5	37
	500	5	4	4	5	2	5	5	2	4	4—39— 76
Private Wright	200	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	40
	500	4	3	3	5	3	3	4	5	4	5—37— 76
Grand total											995

CONNECTICUT TEAM.

George R. Nichols, 86; E. A. Folsom, 86; G. G. La Barnes, 85; S. V. Kennedy, 84; J. B. Mix, 84; J. N. Lane, 81; J. E. Stetson, 81; E. W. Whitlock, 79; J. L. Jorey, 79; James Thirkey, 76; D. R. Creigh, 75; R. M. Walker, 75. Total, 971.

NEW-YORK TEAM.

C. Wiethan, 86; Alvin Curtis, 85; T. W. Linton, 85; J. S. Barton, 83; M. D. Hind, 83; W. F. Edmundstone, 81; C. B. Frothingham, 80; George White, 79; A. Cropsey, 77; F. Holmes, 77; C. Barton, 76; Col. T. V. Houghton, 75. Total, 967.

NEW-JERSEY TEAM.

A. McNair, 75; Lieut. Wood, 73; D. W. De Mott, 73; A. B. Pond, 70; Drum-Major Nicholas, 67; Charles S. Gosper, 64, Capt. George H. Townsend, 63; Capt. James H. Squires, 57; Lieut. W. Williams, 52; Corp. Brinkerhoff, 51; Sergt. Kerby, 50; Capt. Halstead, 45. Total, 744.

The last two stages of the "Champion's" Match were interesting, and attracted considerable attention. There were 76 entries, and 10 prizes offered for competition. The winning scores were as follows:

CHAMPION'S MATCH.

Major H. Fulton	200	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	47
	600	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5—49
	1,000	3	4	2	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—43—139
I. L. Allen	200	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	44
	600	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—49
	1,000	4	2	4	5	4	3	5	5	5	5—42—135
Gen. T. S. Dakin	200	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	42
	600	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4—48
	1,000	5	5	4	5	4	3	5	3	5	5—44—134
C. E. Blydenburgh	200	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	4	42
	600	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—48
	1,000	5	5	5	3	6	5	3	5	5	5—46—133
Sir H. Halford	200	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	42
	600	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	4—47
	1,000	3	5	5	3	4	5	5	4	5	5—44—133
T. Lamb, Jr	200	3	5	5	3	4	4	4	5	5	40
	600	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4—47
	1,000	4	3	3	5	3	4	5	5	5	5—42—132
Lt. Col. J. Fenton	200	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	43
	600	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—47
	1,000	5	5	5	4	3	5	5	4	5	5—45—131
H. T. Clark	200	3	4	5	4	3	4	5	4	4	40
	600	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4—46
	1,000	5	5	5	3	3	5	5	5	4	4—44—131
William Hayes	200	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	43
	600	4	4	5	3	3	5	5	5	5	4—43
	1,000	3	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4—44—130
J. K. Milner	200	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	44
	600	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4—45
	1,000	5	3	5	2	4	4	4	3	5	3—39—130

Mr. W. H. Gilder, of the English team, made 122; Mr. A. P. Humphry, 113; William Rigby, 114; F. T. Piggott, 118, and Major Jewell, of the Americans, 120.

The "Wimbledon" cup match enlisted 66 entries, and was won by Mr. Dudley Selph, of the New-Orleans team, upon the score of 137 out of a possible 150 points. He was closely followed by Mr. Eyrich of the same team. Following are the best scores:

Dudley Selph	137	Lieut.-Col. E. H. Sanford	133
Wallace Gunn	136	E. T. Manning	131
Frank Hyde	135	H. Dorley	128
C. E. Rider	135	J. K. Renand	127
R. G. Eyrich	134	William Arms	126
Col. J. Bodine	133	W. H. Jackson	126
J. Hyrm, Jr	133	L. M. Ballard	126
T. Lamb, Jr	133		

A number of teams entered in the "Short Range" team match, but there are several other teams who will shoot on Saturday. Following are the highest aggregate scores made yesterday, the greatest attainable number being 350 points; Company E, Second Regiment, Connecticut, 266; Amateur Rifle Club, Stamford, Conn., 263; Rahway Rifle and Sporting Club, 263; United States Engineers, 238; Fourteenth Regiment, 233; Company G, Twenty-third Regiment, 225; Thirty-second Regiment Rifle Club, 195.

The California team returned to this City last evening, and will remain at the Startevant House, during the remainder of their stay.

The committee of seven of the National Rifle Association has accepted the invitation of Mr. John Boylan to attend the State Agricultural Fair at Waverly, N. J., next Wednesday. The committee and the American, British, and New-Orleans teams will leave the Desbrosses-Street Ferry at 2 P. M. The committee has also accepted an invitation to attend the Bowery Theatre next Saturday evening. Judge Stanton was appointed a committee to present the prizes won at this meeting to the successful competitors at the State Arsenal on Saturday evening.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH TO-DAY.

The International long range match between the British and American teams will commence at 11 o'clock this morning, and will continue two days. Gen. J. B. Woodward and Adjt. M. B. Farr will conduct the match. The arrangements for spectators are far better than they were last year, and it is thought that there will be no reasonable cause for complaint. Owing to the targets being stationary, and the firing points movable, it is impossible to have a grand stand, as they do at race-courses, but a large number of chairs and benches have been provided for those who may wish to sit down, and there will be ample accommodations for those who prefer to walk about and witness the shooting at the same time. The teams will be inclosed at their respective firing points by ropes stretched from stakes. Back of this rope will be another, and the space between the two lines will be allotted to specially invited guests. The space at the rear of the second rope will be open to everybody. Large blackboards will be placed at intervals along the line at the rear of the firing points, which will be raised to a sufficient elevation to enable the spectators to see the score without obscuring their views of the shooting. These boards will be under charge of Capt. J. L. Price and a squad of men, who will record the score—five shots a time—of each marksman. Order will be preserved by 50 New-York policemen, under command of Capt. McCullagh, and Superintendent Bowser will regulate the arrangements at the firing points. The "markers" not engaged at the targets used in the match will be stationed at different points along the sides of the range, under command of Assistant Secretary A. P. Weston, to keep "dead-beats" from climbing the fences. The targets to be used in the match are designated K, W, X, and L. Target "A," which usually occupies the space between targets W and X, will be removed in order to leave sufficient space between the two teams to prevent the marksmen from shooting on the wrong targets. The choice of the targets to be used will be decided between the two Captains, who will draw lots for the choice this morning. The names of the members of the American team are as follows:

Gen. T. S. Dakin,	C. E. Blydenburgh,
Frank Hyde,	Major H. S. Jewell,
I. L. Allen,	W. H. Jackson,
L. Weber,	L. C. Bruce.

Reserves.

L. L. Hepburn.	Thomas Lamb, Jr.

The *personnel* of the British team is as follows:

J. K. Milner,	Lieut. G. Fenton,
Sir Henry Halford,	H. K. K. Evans,
W. Rigby,	W. Ferguseon,
Lieut.-Col. Fenton,	A. P. Humphrey.

Reserves.

W. H. Gilder,	F. T. Piggotts.

Tents have been provided for each of the teams, where they will lunch together, and there will be no dissipation before the completion of the contest.

Sir Henry Halford did not speak yesterday very confidently of the probable success of his team. He thinks a man who shoots in the "prone" position—that is, lying flat on his face—is handicapped by others who shoot in the back position. Messrs. Humphrey and the two Fentons all shoot in the prone position. When Major Fulton visited Wimbledon three years ago he pointed out to Sir Henry the advantages of shooting in the back position, which the latter adopted, and he has ever since shot in that posture. All the members of the American team shoot in the back position.

The Centennial trophy will probably be presented to the winning team at Gilmore's Garden next Tuesday night. The Committee of Seven, however, have as yet taken no action in the premises.

ROWING ON THE HARLEM.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE GRAMERCY BOAT CLUB—A PLEASANT DAY AND A GOOD TIME GENERALLY.

The eighth annual regatta of the Gramercy Boat Club, which was rowed yesterday afternoon on the Harlem River, was a successful and pleasant affair. The little steam-boat Peter Crary was chartered for the accommodation of the members of the club and their friends, and the only drawback, so far as she was concerned, was that she was too heavily loaded with passengers for either comfort or convenience. Everything passed off pleasantly on board, however, under the management of Mr. C. H. Wilcox, the Chairman of the Regatta Committee. Mr. Charles Badgley, Captain of the Nassau Boat Club acted as referee and starter, and a selection from Gilmore's Band furnished music. Five races had been provided for, the first being a single-scull championship race for a challenge belt presented by Mr. Charles Zachman and a presentation medal, distance three miles straight away, from the railroad bridge to Morris Dock, and for this race there were two entries, Mr. H. R. Mills and Mr. George Gaisel. Before many strokes had been pulled Gaisel began drawing ahead, and before the first half mile was covered the race was universally conceded to him, so far as rowing was concerned. But he steadily encroached upon Mills' course, and a foul was the consequence, so that, although he was not less than 12 lengths ahead at the finish, the race was given to Mills by the referee. The decision of the referee caused some dissatisfaction among Gaisel's friends, whereupon he declared all bets off, and thus harmony was restored. The time of the winning boat was 22m. 37½s.

The second race was for pair-oared gigs, and the prize offered was two silver cups; distance, one mile. For this race there were four entries, as follows:

No. 1—George Gaisel, stroke; George Norton, bow; E. B. Welch, coxswain.

No. 2—M. L. Sutton, stroke; W. H. Smith, bow; Julius Mahr, coxswain.

No. 3—W. C. Taggard, stroke, John Rieffel, bow; A. W. King, coxswain.

No. 4—Charles Earwicker, stroke; Thomas Williams, bow; Charles Hazleton, coxswain.

The course in this instance was from Macomb's Dam bridge to the railroad bridge, with a head wind and a head tide. All four boats got away well together, and kept their positions for the first quarter of a mile, when Sutton's crew began to fall behind, and at the half mile they were four lengths in the wake of all the others, while Taggard's crew was half a length ahead of Gaisel's crew, and Earwicker's crew holding its own with the latter. Taggard's crew won the race by being a length and a half ahead of Earwicker's, and two lengths ahead of Gaisel's—Sutton's boat at least 12 lengths behind.

The third race was for junior sculls, the prize being a rowing find engine, and Mr. Charles W. Kidd. For this there were three entries—Mr. H. Mills, Mr. G. F. Krapp, and Mr. H. F. Spitzka. The course was from the railroad bridge to Macomb's Dam, one mile, straight away. Spitzka won the race easily. The time was as follows: Spitzka, 7m. 17⅘s.; Krapp, 7m. 25⅘s.; Mills, 7m. 46⅘s.

Three crews were entered for the fourth race, which was for four-oared shells over the same course as the third race, and the prize was a challenge plate and four medals, presented by H. F. Spitzka. Following were the contestants:

No. 1—H. Mills, bow; C. Earwicker, No. 2; T. Williams, No. 3; H. R. Mills, stroke.

No. 2—J. Rieffel, bow; M. L. Sutton, No. 2; W. E. Pearl, No. 3; W. C. Taggard, stroke.

No. 3—C. F. Naething, bow; Charles Brown, No. 2; George Norton, No. 3; George Gaisel, stroke.

A splendid start was effected, but the race, at least so far as Naething's crew was concerned, was a specimen of about the worst rowing on record. When within the last mile of the course the crew of the race Mills' crew succeeded in running Naething's boat ashore, coming in themselves second best. The official time was as follows: Rieffel's crew, 6m. 45s.; Mills' crew, 7m. 9¼s.; Naething's crew, 7m. 14⅘s.

The fifth and last race was for eight-oared barges, over the same course, for a set of colors. For this race there were two entries, as follows:

No. 1—D. Cunningham, bow; J. O'Connell, No. 2; W. H. Naething, No. 3; C. Kundahl, No. 4; H. F. Spitzka, No. 5; W. E. Pearl, No. 6; H. Brown, No. 7; C. F. Naething, stroke.

No. 2—J. Mahr, bow; W. M. Dean, No. 2; W. H. Duhy, No. 3; H. J. Mahr, No. 4; C. Hazleton, No. 5; J. Loomis, No. 6; George Norton, No. 7; George Gaisel, stroke.

The barges were heavy, and the crews labored hard to get them in motion and keep them going. Before they had gone a quarter of a mile Cunningham's crew assumed the lead, which they maintained to the finish, coming in winner by 15 seconds.

BASE-BALL.

A CLOSE GAME BETWEEN THE ST. LOUIS AND HARTFORD CLUBS—THE VISITORS WIN BY A SCORE OF 3 TO 2.

The St. Louis and Brooklyn-Hartford nines, met again on the Union Grounds yesterday, for the purpose of playing the eleventh of the championship games between them. The two clubs were represented by the same players as on Tuesday, and the game was stubbornly contested from beginning to end. The contest was even up to the close of the third inning, neither side scoring a run, and one man only making a base hit. In the fourth inning, after the Hartfords had been retired for a blank, two important errors by Carey and a base hit by Force gave the visitors their first run and the lead, the score at the completion of the inning standing St. Louis 1, Hartford 0. The Brooklynites made a rally at the bat in the succeeding inning, and "tied" the score. After Burdock had been decided out on a foul bound to Blong, Holdsworth, Start, and Carey each made a base hit, and the bases were filled when Ferguson came to the bat. Ferguson made three desperate attempts to hit the ball, but failed, and was declared out. Clapp then essayed to cut off Holdsworth, who was running back to third base, but overthrew the ball, and on this error the Hartfords' first run was scored. A fine running catch by Remsen in centre field from York's bat ended the inning for the Hartfords. For the St. Louis, Croft, McGeary, and Clapp gave chances to the out-field, and the side was fielded out without getting a base. The Hartfords were again blanked in the next inning, although Cassidy led the way with a splendid hit to right-centre field. Remsen's two-base hit and Blong's good single, after two hands were out, gave the lead again to the visitors. The eighth inning's play did not change the situation, as neither side was able to score. The Hartfords were put out in one, two, three order by excellent fielding on the part of McGeary, Battin, and Clapp. Carey, of the Hartfords, made a good hit in the inning, but was thrown out by Clapp in attempting to steal to second. The visitors were treated similarly, Carey, Ferguson, and York doing the work in fine style. The play of both nines was eagerly watched in the second inning, especially by the friends of the Hartfords. Ferguson led off for the home club, and was given his first base on called balls, but he was forced out at second by York's hit to Force, York getting the base for which he was running. Then Cassidy came to the rescue with a long hit down to the velocipede track, on which York made the circuit of the bases, Cassidy taking second base himself, thereby "stealing" the score, amid tremendous applause. Remsen ended the inning by another brilliant catch in centre field. Croft led off for the visitors with a difficult catch to Burdock, and was put out. Force knocked the ball to right, and in attempting to make his second base was fairly thrown out by Cassidy to Burdock. The umpire, however, declared him "not out," for which he was hissed by the spectators. A bad pass by Hubridge sent Force around to third, and as Remsen followed with a long hit to left field, he scored his run, and won the game for his side by a score of 3 to 2. The St. Louis Club were in remarkably fine form, their only error being Clapp's in the fourth inning which gave the Hartfords a run. Remsen played a brilliant game in centre field, and Batten, McGeary, and Force did yeoman's service for their side in the in-field. The umpiring of Mr. Kenney, except in the one case noticed, was satisfactory to both clubs. Appended is the score:

HARTFORD.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	ST. LOUIS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Burdock, 2b.	0	0	7	2	0	Dorgan, r. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Holdsw'th, c. f.	0	2	2	0	0	Clapp, c.	1	0	4	1	1
Start, 1st b.	0	1	10	0	0	McGeary, 3d b.	0	0	2	2	0
Carey, s. s.	0	3	1	2	2	Croft, 1st b.	0	0	7	0	0
Ferguson, 3d b.	0	0	1	2	1	Force, s. s.	1	2	4	3	0
York, l. f.	1	0	4	0	1	Battin, 2d b.	0	0	3	3	0
Cassidy, r. f.	0	2	0	0	0	Remsen, c. f.	1	2	3	0	0
Hubr'ge, c.	0	1	9	1	1	Blong, l. f.	0	1	3	0	0
Larkin, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Nichols, p.	0	0	1	0	1
Total	1	9	27	10	4	Total	3	6	27	9	1

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Hartford	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	—3

Umpire—Mr. Kenney.
Runs Earned—Hartford, 1; St. Louis, 1.
First Base by Errors—Hartford, 0; St. Louis, 2.
Time of Game—One hour and 45 minutes.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE BURNING OF HALE'S FACTORY.

FURTHER TESTIMONY TAKEN BY THE FIRE MARSHAL—NO MORE BODIES FOUND—IMPORTANT EXPERIMENTS IN PUMPING WATER FROM THE RIVER.

Fire Marshal Sheldon yesterday continued his investigation into the origin of the fire at Hale's piano factory. John Graham, of No. 354 West Thirty-third-street, the principal in the firm of John Graham & Son, manufacturers of silk trimmings, testified that his factory was on the south side of West Thirty-fifth-street, extending from No. 516 to No. 524; on the morning of the fire I was in my factory, and had occasion to go to the front door, where my son and Mr. Roulston were standing; Mr. Roulston remarked that there was some trouble in Hale's factory; I saw the workmen coming out, and noticed some smoke at the east end of the factory; heard no alarm of fire; I went back to get my hat, and then went across to the factory to see what was the matter; my son and Mr. Roulston followed me; I went into the office and found Mr. Stone there alone; as soon as he saw me he left his desk and came to the door; he seemed somewhat excited; I asked him if there was fire in the factory; he said "Yes," that they were putting it out; just then a man came down and said they had no water; I turned and ran toward my factory, calling out to my folks to get the extinguishers; Mr. Roulston took one and ran over very quick, and my son got the other one from up stairs and went over, but was too late to use it; I remained at the door and waited for my son and Roulston to come out; while watching for them I saw the first flames come from the building; they came out from the windows on the east end; I gave orders to my engineer to "shut down" and get all the girls out of the building; I had about 150 employes, of whom only about 35 were men; the men remained to help fight the fire; we could never get any water above the second story, but had plenty of water in the dye-house and plenty of pails; before Engine No. 34 got there it was so hot we were obliged to retire to the inside of the factory and close the door; the heat was intense, and the men were on our roof throwing water; I think my building was on fire when No. 34 got there; I owned my factory and estimate my loss at $85,000 to $90,000; I should think 8 or 10 minutes elapsed from the time I first noticed the fire until I saw Engine No. 34 come; on leaving the factory to go over to Hale's I had to go down the sidewalk a little way on account of the carts; I noticed about 25 men gathered in front of my factory evidently working men, and from their appearance I supposed them to be from Hale's factory, and I wondered why they were out. James F. Graham, son of the last witness, and William Roulston, an employe of John Graham & Son, both corroborated the testimony of Mr. Graham, their testimony being substantially the same. Roulston further testified to going up stairs in Hale's factory with an extinguisher and playing on the fire until driven away by the heat. James McDaniels, of No. 311 East Forty-eighth-street, was recalled and testified: There was a ladder-escape on the east side of the main building, just south of the balconies; there were balconies about midway of the building on the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth floors, and just north of the balconies was a chimney; not able up to my knowledge; for some time after it was put up the workmen amused themselves by testing it and threw the chain down on the ground; Mr. Stone forbid this and ordered the chain put back; on the 3d inst. I saw it lying in the box; never noticed that it was tied up; know of no person coming down by that escape during the fire. The investigation will be continued to-day.

The search for human remains believed to be still beneath the ruins was resumed yesterday, and was prosecuted until nightfall, but without result. It will be resumed to-day. Several interesting experiments were made by the Fire Department to test the practicability of using the fire-boat Havemeyer to supply water to the land engines at fires adjacent to the water front, and proved highly successful. The Havemeyer was moored at the foot of West Thirty-fifth-street, and the two Amoskeag self-propelling engines, Nos. 8 and 24, were stationed at the head of the wharf. In the first test four lines of hose were stretched from the fire-boat, and the water was thrown into two to each, distant 1,000 feet. Water was then pumped from the river and into the land engines and by them forced through 1,000 feet of hose, each stream through a three-inch and a half inch and quarter nozzle to a height of 100 feet. The same experiment was tried with 1,350 feet of hose, with an equally satisfactory result. The two streams from the land engines were then thrown into one pipe by means of what is known as a "Siamese butt," and a stream was thrown a distance of 225 feet through an inch and a half nozzle. The final experiment was forcing a single stream of water from the boat to the land engines, and each steamer threw a stream to the height of 125 feet through an inch and quarter nozzle. In these experiments the Havemeyer used only one engine, and as she is supplied with two of the same power these tests show that by using both pumps the Havemeyer can supply eight land engines with sufficient water from the river, through 1,500 feet of hose to enable a single stream to throw a stream 100 feet through 500 feet of leading and an inch and a quarter nozzle. The experiments were witnessed by Fire Commissioners King, Gorman, and Perley, Chief Engineer Bates, Assistant Chief Shay, and Chief of Battalion Fisher.

THE FAILURE OF FRANK LESLIE.

A meeting of the creditors of Frank Leslie has been called for to-morrow afternoon, and will be held at the publication house in Pearl-street. The completed statement of liabilities does not alter the gross amount as stated on Sunday. The statement of assets is still in course of preparation, and it is not yet known what proposition can be made to the creditors. Upon his return from Saratoga on Tuesday, Mr. Leslie was presented with the following note of sympathy from his employes and the contributors to his publications:

FRANK LESLIE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE,
No. 537 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK CITY,
Sept. 9, 1877.

To Frank Leslie, Esq:

DEAR SIR: Financial embarrassments are not the greatest misfortune which can befall a man. If they serve to show that he has strength to face a storm and skill to steer through the tempest in safety, they also prove to him a great blessing. At all events, it brings a man's friends to him and shakes a man's barnacles from him. In this moment, when the greatest strain on the flag-ship which you have so long and ably commanded, we hasten to send you this simple expression of our kind regard for and confidence in you, assured that it will give us unfeigned pleasure to see your fleet of publications, which, in the several departments, we have manned, outride the gale, under your able command and guidance. Wishing you all success and happiness, we are, dear Sir, sincerely, your friends,

Charles F. Deems, David Gulick, T. P. McElrath, Lehman Israels, Albert Berghaus, Dr. Brandis, Benjamin G. Smith, James McCarroll, C. H. Webb, John McCabe, J. Howard Brown, James Gilmore, John G. Shea, Thomas Powell, C. J. Hazen, Joseph Becker, Joseph Firm, Molyneux Bell, L. Moat, William McDermott, A. Russell, Robert B. Stewart, Stephen Berlett, George W. Heller, Samuel Cockshaw, and upward of 500 other employes.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

The creditors of Lawrence Phillips, dry goods dealer, at No. 267 Sixth-avenue, met yesterday at Register Dayton's and accepted a composition of 40 cents on the dollar.

At a meeting of the creditors of Theodore J. Miller, tea dealer, at No. 87 Water-street, held before Register Dayton yesterday, Edwin M. Cuplin was elected Assignee in bankruptcy.

The schedules were filed yesterday in the matter of the assignment of Theodore Neander to John Lohman and Frank Green. The liabilities are set down at $32,493 95, the nominal assets at $40,546 52, and the real assets at $29,912 11.

Miers Coryell, of the late firm of Rogers & Coryell, steam-engine manufacturers, at Avenue D and Eleventh-street, applied to Register Dwight for his discharge from bankruptcy, but vigorous opposition was made by the creditors, and the matter took the usual course.

The creditors of Charles D. Hosgland, hatter, at No. 247 Greenwich-street, met yesterday before Register Ketchum and elected George Suffern Assignee in bankruptcy. Eleven claims were proved, the largest being Benjamin Westlake, $2,333, and Hurst & Dusenbury, $1,211.

Proceedings have been commenced by Porter & Bainbridge, card manufacturers, at No. 32 Beekman-street, for a composition in bankruptcy with their creditors. They offer to pay 50 cents on the dollar in 9, 15, 21, and 24 months. They owe about $32,000, including the individual debts. The principal creditors are W. E. Dodge, $5,000; W. E. Dodge, Jr., $4,500; Hampstine Paper Company, $2,099; Riverside Paper Company, $3,036; A. Pene & Son, $2,758.

Register Little has received a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy by Charles W. West, the agent of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, at No. 35 Broadway. He owes the company $28,218 53, the balance due on open account for moneys belonging to the company which he collected from 1874 to 1877. The company holds as security a life insurance policy of Mr. West for $6,000. The total amount of his liabilities is $75,005. The largest creditors are James D. Cleghorn, of Madison, Wis., $7,044; James Ball, $6,670; Edwards & Roberts, $3,969; H. J. F. West, $2,116; Griffin & Son, $1,840; Brown Brothers, $1,500; Morton, Bliss & Co., $1,264; Eleventh Ward Bank, $2,599. The Register withholds the adjudication, as the schedules are not correct in form, and they must be amended within 15 days.

Messrs. George E. Shortridge & Co., wholesale clothing manufacturers, No. 329 Broadway, suspended payment yesterday, with liabilities amounting to $117,865 74, and assets consisting of merchandise valued at $35,000, and accounts and bills receivable valued at $26,000. The business of the firm is one of the oldest in its line in the City, having been in existence in an unbroken succession for nearly 50 years, during which time, with the present exception, there has never been any failure or financial embarrassment. A committee of the leading creditors, consisting of Messrs. Harding, Culley & Co., Goodwin, Smith & Co., E. S. & M. Davidson & Co., William Lottimer & Co., and Lesher, Whitman & Co., will meet at the office of Messrs. Chamberlain, Carter & Eaton, No. 346 Broadway, attorneys for the insolvent, at 12 o'clock to-day, to receive a statement of the condition of the firm, and to decide upon terms of settlement.

THE DEAD CUSTOM-HOUSE AUDITOR.

MEETING OF HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS TO TAKE ACTION ON HIS DECEASE—RESOLUTIONS OF REGRET ADOPTED—THE FUNERAL TO-DAY.

The various heads of departments of the Custom-house held a meeting yesterday afternoon for the purpose of taking suitable action in regard to the death of Auditor Samuel B. Ogden. Among those present were Collector Arthur, Naval Officer Cornell, Surveyor Sharpe, Deputy Collector Lydecker, Appraiser Datcher, Col. Burt, Deputy Collector in charge of Inspectors; Chief Evans, of the Liquidating Bureau; Deputy Naval Officer Couch, Deputy Collector Phelps, of the Ninth Division; Chief Baulch, of the Seizure Bureau; Deputy Collector Wynkoop and Col. Merritt, of the Fourth Division; Superintendent S. P. Russell, of the Warehouse Department; S. M. Blatchford, of the Public Stores; L. Lounsberry, of the Weigher's Department; George Hillier, Superintendent of the Custom-house building; Frederick White, Chief Clerk of the Third Division; William A. Norris, of the Fifth Division; Col. McMahon, ex-Mayor John W. Hunter, of Brooklyn, who was formerly Assistant Auditor; Assistant Auditor Jacobs; Messrs. Herrick, Fields, and Coyne, of the Appraiser's department; Messrs. Bell, Lawrence and Triechle, and numerous others. Assistant Auditor Jacobs opened the meeting in a few remarks eulogistic of the deceased and explanatory of the purpose for which he had nominated Gen. Arthur as Chairman. This having been carried, Mr. Treloar and Col. Burt were chosen Secretaries, and George Wright was appointed stenographer. The following Committee on Resolutions was then appointed: Messrs. Sharpe, Chairman; Cornell, Lydecker, Blatchford, and R. B. Cochrane. A letter, addressed to Assistant Auditor Jacobs by General Appraiser Ketchum, was read by the Secretary. It expressed the writer's regret at his inability to be present, and says he will fully indorse all that may be embodied in any resolutions to be presented. The committee having returned, Gen. Sharpe addressed the meeting. He said he remembered no event of the kind during his connection with the Custom-house that had drawn together such an assemblage. It was a matter to be proud of to have possessed the friendship, or even the acquaintance, of such a man as Mr. Ogden. Gen. Sharpe spoke of the deceased Auditor's many virtues, chief among which was his absolute simplicity. He eulogized him as having been acquainted with the minutest personal details of his subordinates, and said that only she Superintendents of departments themselves knew more about their own business than he did. In conclusion, Gen. Sharpe said: "Your committee have been at a loss to find appropriate words in which to embody their sentiments, and have adopted those of simplicity and truth." He then presented the following resolutions:

"As always Providence having removed from this life our friend and co-laborer, Samuel G. Ogden, Auditor of the Custom-house at New-York—a position which he filled with hon

The New-York Times.

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AN UNPARALLELED SCORE.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

THE FIRST STAGE COMPLETED YESTERDAY —THE AMERICAN TEAM LEADS THE BRITISH BY 26 POINTS—FAVORABLE WEATHER AND GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS FOR SPECTATORS — BRUTALITY OF DRUNKEN POLICEMEN—THE MATCH TO BE CONCLUDED TO-DAY.

The second international match for the Centennial Trophy commenced at Creedmoor yesterday, and will be concluded to-day. There were only two teams engaged in the contest—the American and British—while last year there were five countries represented. The result of the first day's work is very gratifying. The Americans, after "tying" the British on the first round, took the lead on the second, and kept it during the remainder of the match, closing with an aggregate score of 1,655 against 1,629 scored by the British, leaving a balance in their favor of 26 points to be added to their score to-day, or to be wiped out by their opponents. At the first range, 800 yards, the score stood: Americans, 568; British, 558; at 900 yards, Americans, 547; British, 537; at 1,000 yards, Americans, 540; British, 534. The weather was in every way favorable for good shooting, but such a magnificent result by the British as well as the American teams has never before been attained on any range, either in a match or in practice. There were but few misses, and none of them what are termed by riflemen "unaccountable." Sir Henry Halford reduced his score by neglecting to put a bullet in his gun upon his charge of powder, but this was the only error made by a member of either team. Mr. Blydenburgh, who, from his youth has been regarded by many as an unsafe marksman, led all the others with a score of 213, and lacked only one point of making a clean score at 800 yards. Gen. Dakin made 73 at the same range, and Messrs. Weber and Bruce made 73 at 900 yards. On the other side, Mr. Milner made 73 at 800 yards, which was the leading score in the British team. The arrangements for spectators were ample and commodious, but the accommodations for refreshments were abominable, and although there were less than 5,000 people on the grounds, fully three-fourths of them failed to get anything to eat. In consequence of this a great deal of liquor was drunk, which would otherwise have been left untouched, and several rows marred the festivities, in which drunken Metropolitan policemen were the principals. The railroad company performed its part of the contract only fairly, many of the trains running behind time. The story of the match is given below:

DETAILS OF THE SHOOTING.

The first day of the International Long Range Rifle Match for the championship of the world between selected teams of Americans and Englishmen is over, and the Americans are 26 points ahead on the best set of scores ever made on a rifle range. These were: Americans, 1,655; British, 1,629. The best score ever made in a match previously was that of the Scotch team last year—1,586—and the best ever made in practice was by the present American team—1,641. Up to yesterday the latter was the highest team score ever made in the world. The highest possible score is 1,800 points. The day was probably the best for the purpose with which riflemen were ever favored on the occasion of a match. From the commencement of the shooting until the end hardly a breath of wind stirred the many flags of all colors and nationalities which floated from poles stuck all over the grounds. The forenoon was slightly hazy, with still gray clouds that completely obscured the sun. Later the haze and the clouds vanished, and for a while the heat was overpowering, but soon a gentle breeze from the south-west sprang up, blowing down the range in the direction of the butts, and other clouds came between the sun and the suffering spectators, making the afternoon pleasant and enjoyable. The proportion of the 3,000 or 4,000 persons who went down to the range from the City by cars taxed the facilities provided by the two Poppenhusen railroad lines to the utmost. The patrons of the rail were a motley throng, composed of all classes. One young fellow without a shirt collar made himself obnoxious on one of the early trains by shouting "25 against 15 that Rigsby gits the best shootin' to-day." The crowd chaffed him, calling him a "blarsted Hinglishman," and succeeded in drawing from him a long and amusing denunciation of Americans in general and Yankee riflemen in particular. A hunchback, with a bad accordeon, was another nuisance that conspired to put the travelers in bad humor. He occupied the time of transit in alternately squeezing execrable music out of his instrument and in boring his victims for pennies.

The grounds of the Rifle Association looked better than ever before. Great pains had evidently been taken to decorate and put them in order. The left side of the pathway was covered with the tents of the various military organizations, all of them gay with flags and banners. Further on in a row were the parlor-like tents of the General officers in charge of the range. The surgeon's tent, with its ominous-looking table, which fortunately was not used; the press tent; special tents for the American and British teams, with tempting luncheons laid therein; tents for all sorts of purposes and the various offices connected with the proper regulation of the science of rifle-shooting. All these have been fully described already in the columns of THE TIMES. The unpre-empted sward was occupied by countless vendors of pie, musk-melons, peaches, sandwiches, beer, ginger-snaps, by a man with a health-lift, by an itinerant acrobat in white tights and very dirty bare feet, and by colored dispensers of what they called out as "Great American Ice-water." On the right of the road spread out the broad, green flat of the rifle range, dotted at the several hundred-yard distances with rows of small, white stakes, each in line of and marked with the figure corresponding with that of one of the targets. In the distance, upon the long pyramidal green bank, with white parallelograms apparently inserted in its face, each having a black bull's-eye in its centre and black lines dividing it in three. Above these were immense cabalistic letters designating the several targets beneath, and over all hung idly three flags, a blue in the middle and reds on either side. Only four targets were used yesterday. These were K and W on the left, and X and I on the right of the middle of the embankment. The others were let down out of sight, except one on each extreme end of the bank. Just back of the 800-yard row of stakes four light tepees had been erected, one for each squad of the contesting riflemen. According to previous arrangement, they shot in squads of four, each squad being assigned a separate target. Under the tepees were tables and all conveniences for the use of the teams in cleansing and loading their rifles. A long rope was stretched on temporary stakes about 10 feet behind, and 20 feet in the rear of that ran another long rope in a semicircle. No one was allowed inside the inner rope except the contestants, the reporters, the officers of the range, the markers and scorers, and the invited guests. Prominent among these latter were Admiral W. Gore Jones and Mr. Henry Le Poer, of the British Legation. Mesdames Col. Fenton, Armitage and Humphreys, wives of members of the British team, elegantly attired, had seats near their husbands and assisted them in various ways. Between the two ropes seats had been provided for ladies, and gentlemen accompanying them. There were not many of the fair sex present among the spectators, and the chairs they left vacant were quickly filled by the more venturesome of the unaccompanied males. The undistinguished rabble stood several deep outside the outer rope, or, mounted thickly on wagons, enjoyed an elevated view of the shooting. Probably 3,000 spectators, not counting those having business on the grounds, were present at one time during the day. When the match commenced the attendance was very slim indeed, but before the shooting at the first range was completed the crowd had increased so that it formed a wide semi-circle across, behind, and for some distance down on each side of the firing point. A number of persons drove to the grounds, and there was quite a show of vehicles along the fence in the rear.

Some of the American team slept at Creedmoor overnight. The others went down on the first train in the morning. They assembled in Gen. Dakin's tent, and spent the interval in examining their guns, ammunition, and appurtenances, in comparing notes, and discussing the coming match. The Englishmen arrived by the 10:45 A. M. train from Garden City, and went straight to their tepees. The gun to make ready was fired at 10:45. Col. Peel, their Adjutant, and Gen. Dakin, Captain of the American team, tossed for choice of position. Gen. Dakin won, and selected the targets K and W on the left. Gen. Joseph R. Hawley was chosen umpire and Col. Henry A. Gildersleeve referee for the Americans, and Col. Charles Lennox Peel referee for the British. Various other functionaries, such as spotters and scorers and watchers at the butts, were then selected. The duty of the spotters was to look through long telescopes mounted on tripods and mark the exact position of each shot on diagrams prepared for that purpose. That of the scorers was to keep score by the numeral value of the shots. That of the watchers was to go into the pit in front of the targets, and see that the markers gave the correct position of each shot. Both sides were represented in all cases, so that there was not the slightest fear of injustice being done. The American team were all in uniform of brown cassimere, quilted blouses, and brown helmets. The Britishers were not uniformed. Rigby wore a gray business suit, with thick white helmet. Col. Fenton's dress was a gray Knickerbocker suit, brown stockings and white Derby hat. Milner had on a brown uniform, somewhat similar to that of the American team. Ferguson wore a dark gray business suit and a white Wide-awake hat. Humphrey was clad like Milner, except that his hat was of the style known as a white Quaker, bound with a ribbon, displaying the Cambridge College colors. Lieut. Fenton was dressed in gray tweed with a gray cloth hat. Evans was uniformed like Milner. Sir Henry Halford wore gray tweed and a thick white helmet. His valet stood by him, and handed him his appurtenances one by one as he needed them. The Englishmen shot out of muzzle-loading rifles. They had their charges of powder previously prepared in little glass vials. All used false barrels in loading. The Americans all fired breech-loaders. After every shot the riflemen of both teams carefully washed out, dried, and oiled the insides of the barrels of their pieces before loading again.

All the arrangements on the range were very complete. There were four little stands just back of the teams, with reversible slats on which were painted the names of the members of the several squads. At the bottom of each slat was a hook on which a small disk could be hung, rendering it possible to show instantly the number of points made by each shooter. There were also six large blackboards, two at either side and two in the rear of the firing point, on which every five shots as the scores progressed were written simultaneously in chalk by a detail of 25 men of the Seventh Regiment under Capt. J. L. Price. A large number of officers of the range, in uniforms resplendent with the many badges the wearers had won since the inauguration of Creedmoor, were distributed at various points in charge of special tasks, and they everywhere performed their duties courteously and efficiently.

At 11 o'clock exactly the second gun was fired. Both teams were in position, and everything was ready for the trial of skill to begin. Judge Stanton, President of the National Rifle Association, here stepped forward into the space between the two teams and, addressing both, said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LONG RANGE RIFLE TEAMS: On behalf of the National Rifle Association of America, as its President, I desire to announce to you that the conditions of the international match for the championship of the world as originally made are still in full force. I hope that the same friendly feeling which has actuated you during the past two weeks will continue throughout the match and while the representatives of Great Britain remain in the country. To close, I now formally declare the international match opened.

Judge Stanton's remarks about the conditions of the match aroused considerable comment, as it has been generally understood that should the present mixed British team carry off the trophy they would have objected to permitting representative teams from Ireland or Scotland to compete for it in the future, on the ground that those nations are really a part of Great Britain. A momentary lull followed. Then Sir Henry Halford startled everybody by "blowing off" his gun; that is, discharging a blank cartridge for the purpose of warming the barrel and expanding it. Then there was a general "blowing off" by members of both teams, some of them repeating the ceremony several times. The popping was quite lively for a few minutes. Just as the spectators had learned what it was all about, and had calmed, down Col. Fenton, of the British team, created another sensation by lying down on his stomach and carefully taking aim. Breathing became hushed for an instant and then the Colonel deliberately rose to his feet. He had only been trying the sight of his piece. Suddenly, without warning, at 11:19 o'clock, when nobody was expecting it, a loud bang, followed by a puff of smoke, the shrill screech of a bullet, and the smack of its impact on the shifted from target was heard on the extreme left of the American tepees. Gen. Dakin had thrown aside his coat, and, lying down in his shirt-sleeves, had led off the shooting. Up went the trap at the lower right-hand corner of target K, and out of the pit arose against the target's face a red disk, indicating a "centre" of the value of 4 points. It may be mentioned in passing that at the back of each of the indicating disks is a brush with which the mark made by the bullet is painted over at the same time that the value of the shot is being shown. Black lead and milk are used for the bulls-eye and white lead and milk for the rest of the target. The American team all shot from the Fulton position on the back—legs crossed, right under and gun barrel resting on it; stock against right cheek and held firmly behind by left hand, the left arm being thrown behind the head. The trigger is pulled by the right hand. The Englishmen's positions were nearly all different one from the other. The two Fentons and Humphrey lay flat on their stomachs with their legs spread out. They supported their rifles on their elbows, which in turn rested on an ordinary mat. Rigby, Milner and Fergusson employed a modification of the Fulton attitude, bending their knees and resting their gun-barrels on their toes. Halford and Evans copied Fulton almost exactly. Evans and Halford, of the Englishmen, and Blydenburgh, Jewell, Hyde, Allen, and Bruce, of the Americans, used pads between the stocks of their rifles and their cheeks.

The echo of Dakin's leader had hardly died away when Jackson's gun rang out, and a bull's-eye disk showed up on the target W. A loud murmur of excitement and approbation ran through the crowd. Hyde followed with a "centre," and Weber came next with a "magpie," (3,) so called because the indicating disk is white, with a black cross and circle. Dakin then scored a bull's-eye and Bruce a magpie. So far, the Americans had been doing all the shooting. Rigby had been lying down for what appeared a very long time, taking aim. Just here his gun went off and a bull's-eye started the English score. Blydenburgh, Jackson, Hyde, and Jewell shot four bull's-eyes in quick succession, amid cheers and applause, before the second report from the English side was heard. It was Sir Henry Halford and he scored 4. From this time forward the proportionate celerity of the shooting was in favor of the Americans by two and three to one. The Britishers took their time, aiming long and evidently taking great care to do their level best. Rigby, especially, was extremely slow in discharging his piece after placing himself in position. The Americans shot almost off-hand, pulling the trigger, it seemed, the moment they sighted the target. Blydenburgh, in particular, appeared to do his work on springs. Often two or three shots would ring out at once. After Humphrey, of the Englishmen, had fired his first shot, there was a long delay in marking it on the target. Then the danger signals were shown, firing was suspended, and the watchers left the pit and gathered around the target. After a short consultation, they announced through the telephone which had been put up between the butts and the firing point that it was a miss; they returned to the pits, the danger signals were lowered, and the firing was resumed. The telephone, by the way, worked remarkably well, the spoken messages of the watchers being distinctly heard by everybody in the vicinity of the referees and umpire to whom the communications were sent. Bull's-eyes now became very frequent, especially on the American side, and whenever a larger string than usual without a break was made the spectators cheered loudly and clapped their hands. When the 800-yard range match was about one-third over a brisk "fish-tail" wind, veering from 5 to 9 o'clock, sprang up, but it did not last more than a few minutes, and did not interfere with the accuracy of the marksmanship at all. A little later the sun came out broiling hot, but this, too, did not seem to affect the contestants in the least. At 12:35 o'clock the last shot of the Americans at this range had been fired. The Englishmen continued shooting three-quarters of an hour longer. They did very well on the latter part of their score, fighting an extremely plucky uphill battle, but when they retired they were 10 points behind their competitors—the record being: Americans, 568; British, 558.

Mounted Washington Grey cavalrymen here rode up and drove the spectators back to the 900 yards stakes. The next hour was occupied in rearranging the ropes, tepees, and chairs at that point, and by the people in attempting to get something to eat. The restaurant business was never so miserably mismanaged at Creedmoor as yesterday. The right to feed the multitude had foolishly been given to one man, and he provided neither decent nor ample accommodations nor anything like a sufficiency of food. The majority of the hungry crowd could not even get near the refreshment stands, and many persons were compelled to pass the entire day on empty stomachs, unless they could fill them with stale muskmelons and flabby peaches. Those who did succeed in getting some of the viands offered for sale were very loud in their denunciations of their quality. Persons intending to visit the range to-day will do well either to bring a lunch with them from home or to go outside the grounds to one of the neighboring hotels.

The gun to make ready for the contest at the 900-yard range was fired at 2:05 P. M., and 20 minutes later Gen. Dakin led off as before. The scenes during the firing here were the same as described as occurring at the first range. Twice the danger signal went up on shots of Sir Henry Halford. Once he was given a bull's-eye, and the second time a "magpie." Sir Henry between times made a miss. He forgot to put a bullet into his rifle in his excitement. The only comment he made on his misfortune as he arose was "A bullet out spoils my bulletin." At 3:50 P. M. the Americans were done. The Englishmen did not finish until 4:12 P. M. They lost another 10 points on this range, the score standing: Americans, 547; British, 537.

At 4:50 P. M. the shooting at the 1,000-yard range was begun by Gen. Dakin, as usual, this time with a bull's-eye. During the firing misses were made by Hyde and Jackson, of the American team, and by Milner and Humphrey—the latter twice—of the British. A shot of Rigby's was disputed, and the danger signal put up. He was allowed a centre. This was repeated later when Lieut.-Col. Fenton shot. At 5:45 the American team stopped. The British continued until 6:10 P. M. During the last portion of the shooting the latter team were loudly cheered by their friends outside the ropes. Sir "Harry" Halford appeared to be an especial favorite. Invidious persons said that the claqueurs were persons who had money on the "short" side of the match. The English lost six points more at this range, the score standing: Americans, 540; British, 534.

Some of the New-York Police sent to keep order acted disgracefully. While the people were leaving, Roundsman No. 1,430, a tall, red-bearded ruffian, deliberately raised his fist, and struck an unoffending Brooklyn gentleman half a dozen times in the face, because the latter said something he did not like. The cowardly act was witnessed by a large crowd, who expressed the greatest indignation. One gentlemen pressed forward for the purpose of taking the coward's number, whereupon policeman No. 1,808, who was apparently under the influence of liquor, threatened to repeat the deed on him. He was only saved by the interference of Capt. McCullagh, who was compelled to speak to the officer twice, and to demand at length whether he intended to obey him. The Captain also prevented the brutal Roundsman from inflicting further injury on the victim by threatening to prefer charges against him. Capt. McCullagh subsequently apologized for his men's conduct, and promised to have them punished.

On the train home Officer Frank Baker, whose number is 2,226, was in one of the cars in a state of beastly intoxication, singing ribald songs and otherwise making himself a nuisance, there being several ladies in the car. This side of Woodside, imagining that some one said something to offend him, this model policeman rose up and began slashing around with his club. He struck and kicked a number of men before his club was taken away from him, and then he fell upon a quiet young man named William Clinton, of No. 132 Centre-street, a clerk in the New-Haven and Harlem Milk Depot, and pounded him with his fist all the way to Long Island City. Clinton offered no resistance whatever, but sought in every way to escape from the clutches of the infuriated madman. His coat was torn from his back and his face was bruised shockingly. The occupants of the car were thrown into the greatest uproar. They jumped upon the seats and crowded to the further end of the car, crying shame! but not daring to interfere lest the officer might have a pistol. Finally a detective took the uniformed ruffian off into another car just as the cars ran into the depot.

POOL-SELLING ON THE RESULT.

Pool-selling on the result of the International Rifle Match attracted a large attendance of sporting men yesterday to the Hoboken pool-rooms, and the business done during the afternoon was of a very spirited and exciting character. The sales, which were begun at 12 o'clock, were conducted at the rooms of Messrs. Kelly & Bliss, Tattersall & Lovell, the largest share being transacted by the first-named house. The first offers were on the general result, the Americans bringing $100, and the British starting at $40, going down to $21, and then gradually rising until they brought $50. On the score of 800 yards, the Americans were the favorites, selling at $100, while the British varied back and forth between $70 and $90. On the score of 900 yards the sales did not vary much, the Americans being $100 and the British $60. On the score of 1,000 yards, the prices obtained were $100 and $50 by the American and foreign teams respectively. Before this score was opened sales were made for even money that the Americans would beat the British by 50 points. There were a great variety of bets on the individual scores, the following being a fair average: Of the American team Blydenburgh was the favorite, selling for $100; Dakin was second, at $80; Jewell third, at $60, and the rest of the team varying from $15 to $20. Of the British marksmen, Milner brought $100, Rigby $60, and the others varying from $15 to $20. Another bet was $100 on Milner against $80 on Dakin—Rigby against Blydenburgh sold about even. Among the side bets was one of $10 against $10 that to-day Rigby of the British team would beat Sir Henry Halford on all three scores. When the announcement was made late in the afternoon that the Americans had scored 1,655 points, against 1,629 by the British, it was thought that the betting would lose a great deal of its interest, as it indicated a foregone conclusion that the Americans would be the winners. At all events, it was the opinion of nearly all present that the home team would start to-day as the favorites by much larger odds than they had at the close of the sales last evening. At Lovell's the sales were altogether on the general result, it being deemed that individual scores made the business too complicated for its sufficiently rapid transaction. The Americans at this house were the favorites all day, selling at $100, while the British did not vary much from $40. There were also some bets of even money that the Americans would win by 25 points. The following figures show the fluctuations of the sales at Tattersall's at different hours during the afternoon:

GENERAL RESULT.

Americans	$20	$10	$30	$25
British	8	4	12	7

That the Americans will win by 30 points, $30 were bet against $21. During the evening there were a few transactions at the different rooms in French pools, but the business was very slight, the American team being the choice in the same proportion that it maintained throughout the afternoon. The sales will be resumed at 12 o'clock to-day.

SCENES AROUND THE BULLETINS.

A fair idea of the intensity of popular interest in the fortunes of the contending teams was afforded in the eager crowds which from an early hour in the day surrounded the bulletins of the various newspaper offices. The first results of the shooting were posted a few minutes before noon, and a previous announcement that the Americans had won the choice of positions was received by many with evident gratification. Pending the arrival of the scores by telegraph direct from the ranges, the crowds patiently waited, some seating themselves on adjacent curbstones, while others remained standing in the streets fronting the bulletins, in constant danger of being trampled upon by dray-horses. "Extras," peddled by an army of ubiquitous newsboys, found ready sale. Several detectives from the First and Fourth Precincts and Inspector Murray's office patrolled Park-row and Nassau and Fulton streets, closely observing the movements of a sprinkling of the light-fingered gentry. Some betting in a small way was done, the odds being invariably in favor of the American team. When the result of the shooting on the 800 yards range was posted, a great deal of enthusiasm was manifested, and the announcement of the score in the 900 yards range was received with great applause. The crowds in front of the bulletins were greatly augmented between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening, when business men, clerks, and working people generally stopped on their way to their homes and waited with the all-day loungers for the final result of the day's shooting by the respective teams. A rush of fire apparatus through Broadway and Park Row shortly after 5:30 o'clock, in response to an alarm, caused a precipitate scattering of those standing on the streets, many narrowly escaping being run over by the galloping horses of the fire companies.

THE CONDITIONS.

The conditions of the match were as follows: Each team shall consist of eight men, who must be native-born citizens and residents of the countries they respectively represent, except in the case of teams representing a provincial territory of a Government, in which case a residence in the province will be sufficient, provided the member is a native-born subject of the parent country; rifles, any not exceeding 10 pounds weight; minimum pull of trigger three pounds; distances, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; 30 shots at each range by each competitor; no sighting shots; the match to last two days; competitors to fire 15 shots at each distance upon each day, commencing at 800 yards; position, any, without artificial rest, prize, an American Centennial trophy. Such trophy to be shot for in each subsequent year upon the same terms, in the country of the team holding it, at such time and place as said team, or a majority thereof, shall prescribe.

THE SCORES.

Following are the scores of the opposing teams, the highest individual score being 225 points, and the greatest attainable aggregate being 1,800 points:

THE AMERICAN TEAM.

C. E. BLYDENBURGH.

Yards.										Total.
800	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—74
900	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	4	4	5—67
1,000	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5—72—213

MAJOR H. S. JEWELL.

800	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	4	4	5—71
900	3	4	3	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—69
1,000	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	3	5	5—72—209

FRANK HYDE.

800	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—71
900	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—70
1,000	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—68—209

L. WEBER.

800	3	5	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—69
900	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5—73
1,000	3	5	3	5	4	4	5	5	5	3—64—206

ISAAC L. ALLEN.

800	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—71
900	3	3	4	3	4	5	5	5	5	5—68
1,000	5	4	3	5	5	5	5	4	4	5—69—206

L. C. BRUCE.

800	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—70
900	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—73
1,000	2	5	3	5	4	5	5	4	4	3—63—206

W. H. JACKSON.

800	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5—69
900	4	3	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5—69
1,000	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4—66—204

GEN. T. S. DAKIN.

800	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—73
900	3	4	4	5	4	5	5	3	4	3—63
1,000	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	3	5	3	5	5—66—202

Grand total.....1,655

THE BRITISH TEAM.

J. E. MILNER.

Yards.										Total.
800	5	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—72
900	5	3	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—70
1,000	5	0	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5—67—209

WILLIAM RIGBY.

800	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—73
900	5	4	4	5	3	4	5	5	5	5—65
1,000	5	4	4	3	5	5	5	5	5	5—69—207

HENRY S. W. EVANS.

800	5	3	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—71
900	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5—70
1,000	3	5	5	5	3	5	4	5	5	5—68—207

WILLIAM FERGUSSON.

800	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5—72
900	5	2	4	3	5	5	5	5	5	4—67
1,000	5	5	5	5	3	5	4	5	4	5	4—67—206

SIR HENRY ST. JOHN HALFORD.

800	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—71
900	5	5	5	5	5	0	3	3	4	5	5	5—63
1,000	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	3—71—205

LIEUT. GEORGE FENTON.

800	3	4	4	5	2	5	5	4	5	5	5—65
900	4	5	3	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5—70
1,000	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	3—68—204

LIEUT.-COL. JAMES FENTON.

800	5	3	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—71
900	4	4	5	5	2	3	4	4	5	5	4—62
1,000	3	4	5	5	3	4	5	5	4	4	5—65—198

ALFRED P. HUMPHERY.

800	0	5	3	5	5	4	3	5	5	5	5—63
900	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	3	5—70
1,000	4	5	5	0	4	4	5	0	4	5	5—60—193

Grand total.....1,629

GRAND SUMMARY.

	800 Yds.	900 Yds.	1,000 Yds.	Total.
American Team	568	547	540	1,655
British Team	558	537	534	1,629
Americans over British				26

THE RUNNING RECORD.

	Round.	Highest Possible.	American Total.	British Total.	Amer. Lead.	Br. Ld.
800 YARDS.	1	40	32	32	..	..
	2	80	69	64	5	..
	3	120	104	100	6	..
	4	160	145	136	9	..
	5	200	185	174	11	..
	6	240	225	210	15	..
	7	280	265	248	17	..
	8	320	305	288	17	..
	9	360	343	325	18	..
	10	400	378	362	16	..
	11	440	417	399	18	..
	12	480	456	439	17	..
	13	520	495	478	17	..
	14	560	532	518	14	..
	15	600	568	558	10	..
900 YARDS.	16	640	600	594	6	..
	17	680	633	627	6	..
	18	720	667	662	5	..
	19	760	705	698	7	..
	20	800	739	735	4	..
	21	840	777	769	8	..
	22	880	817	798	19	..
	23	920	855	833	22	..
	24	960	881	859	22	..
	25	1,000	929	908	21	..
	26	1,040	968	946	20	..
	27	1,080	1,004	982	22	..
	28	1,120	1,042	1,019	23	..
	29	1,160	1,077	1,057	20	..
	30	1,200	1,115	1,095	20	..
1,000 YARDS.	31	1,240	1,149	1,130	19	..
	32	1,280	1,187	1,162	25	..
	33	1,320	1,221	1,201	20	..
	34	1,360	1,255	1,233	22	..
	35	1,400	1,290	1,268	22	..
	36	1,440	1,327	1,302	25	..
	37	1,480	1,365	1,339	26	..
	38	1,520	1,404	1,372	32	..
	39	1,560	1,442	1,409	33	..
	40	1,600	1,478	1,447	31	..
	41	1,640	1,508	1,484	22	..
	42	1,680	1,544	1,521	23	..
	43	1,720	1,581	1,558	23	..
	44	1,760	1,620	1,595	25	..
	45	1,800	1,655	1,629	26	..

LAST YEAR'S SCORE.

The following is the aggregate of the first day's scores at each range of the American and contesting teams at Creedmoor last year:

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
American	550	518	509	1,577
Irish	535	524	523	1,582
Scottish	536	526	523	1,585
Australian	531	524	490	1,545
Canadian	521	476	493	1,490

The present is the fourth international match in which the American Rifle Team has taken part, but in the contest with the Irish team, at Creedmoor, in 1874, and that at Dollymount, in 1875, there were only six men in each team, and square targets were used instead of round ones. The aggregate score of the American team in 1874 was 934, and in the following year 967, while the aggregate scores of the Irish team in those two years were 931 and 929 respectively.

THE ELCHO SHIELD MATCH.

In the match for the Elcho Shield at Wimbledon, on the 19th of last July, by the Irish, Scottish, and English teams, the ranges were the same as in the present match, and the Irish team, out of a possible 1,800, scored 1,568; the English, 1,464, and the Scottish 1,439.

THE TROPHY.

The international rifle trophy is a Roman triumphal standard, about 7½ feet high, wrought of steel, inlaid with gold and silver, and mounted with copper. The combination of metals is unique, and the trophy is a very striking piece of work. The staff, which is of steel, plain and smooth, has fillets of polished copper, and is surmounted by a foliated capital, above which is a paneled block, which bears the Latin equivalent of Victory, "Palma." An eagle, with elevated wings, of copper, surmounts the block, across the face of which hangs a silver laurel wreath. The eagle's claw grasps branches of laurel, and from which shoot lightning shafts. From the paneled block is suspended the banner, a delicate piece of work in steel ornamented with gold scroll work, and bearing the legend in letters of silver: "In the name of the United States of America to the Riflemen of the World." An elaborate gold frieze in high relief extends across the lower edge, and from it hangs a massive gilded fringe. A copper chain, fastened at either end of the faces which holds the banner, holds nine copper plates, inclosed in laurel wreaths of silver, having the dates from 1876 to 1884, and a place to engrave the name of each year's successful team.

MALFEASANCE IN OFFICE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 13.—Charges embracing corrupt conversion of United States moneys to his own use have been preferred against United States Surveyor-General Rollins, and were forwarded to Secretary Schurz by Senator Booth yesterday. Senator Sargent telegraphed Secretary Schurz demanding Gen. Rollins' immediate removal, and to-day he laid the matter before the United States District Attorney. The amount of the alleged defalcation is about $3,000.

A POLICY-HOLDERS' SOCIETY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—A society for the mutual protection of holders of life insurance policies was organized here to-night, after the holding of a series of public meetings. Speeches were made denoting the manner in which life insurance companies have been run, and advising policy-holders to have all insolvent companies as soon as their insolvency is discovered, thrown into bankruptcy, for the reason that the Receivers usually appointed swindle the holders of policies to a greater extent than the officials of the companies. The management of the Phœnix, Mutual, New-York Life, and Charter Oak were severely condemned. Information was received at the meeting that similar protective societies are in process of organization in other cities.

ABSCONDING WESTERN BANKERS.

THE CASHIER OF A BURLINGTON (IOWA) BANK, AND MAYOR OF THE CITY, MISSING, LEAVING LARGE DEFICITS IN THE BANK AND VARIOUS TRUSTS—FLIGHT OF A CHICAGO PRIVATE BANKER—THE CHICAGO STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 13.—A special from Burlington, Iowa, says there is great excitement in that city over the mysterious disappearance of Mayor A. W. Parsons, who left suddenly a few days ago, leaving no trace of the direction of his flight, and carrying with him, it is believed, large sums of money. Parsons was for years assistant Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank of Burlington, was Treasurer of the City School Board,

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

CHARTER OAK LIFE AND FURBER.

REVELATIONS REGARDING HIS CONTRACT WITH THE JEWELL MANAGEMENT—FURBER PAID FOR TAKING CHARGE OF THE COMPANY AND ALSO FOR GETTING OUT OF IT—A FORTUNE MADE OUT OF THE POLICY-HOLDERS WITHOUT RETURN OF A DOLLAR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 13.—Disclosures are rapidly multiplying with reference to the inside affairs of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company. There are some important matters, which your correspondent is now at liberty to disclose, premising that at a later period there will be developments showing completely a condition of things of which the policy-holders in the company have never conceived. Copies of the correspondence carried on by Henry J. Farber, at the time when he negotiated for the control of the company, furnish abundant evidence of the means which were employed to give him possession without taxing his own financial resources. When he entered the company it was announced that he had put into its assets a mortgage of $500,000 to make up a technical impairment, and the transaction was accepted and approved by the State Insurance Department. The influence relied upon to control the Commissioner of Insurance was furnished by Mr. Charlton T. Lewis, Secretary of the Chamber of Life Insurance. He wrote a letter to the Commissioner, and also came here. The Commissioner had confidence in him, and Mr. Lewis himself, possibly, supposed everything was all right, and that it would be the best thing for the policy-holders to have Furber assume the management. The $500,000 mortgage was turned into the company, in connection with a purchase of property at a fixed sum of $800,000. The $300,000 cash to be paid over and above the mortgage was credited to Furber on the company's books. Out of this cash credit, which was a fiction so far as it had any connection with the actual value of the real estate, Furber's stock, which gave him control of the company, was paid for. Out of it, also, an obligation of $625,000 due by the former President, [Walkley,] and assumed by Furber, was cancelled, and $2,000 went to New-York to Lewis, in settlement of the affairs of Wiggin, who became President under the new management. Not a farthing was, in point of fact, so far as can be learned, paid into the company by Furber, but every dollar for stock and everything else was paid out of the funds of the policy-holders. And yet Furber secured a contract by virtue of these negotiations, under which he drew out of the company about $400,000 in cash. In view of these developments, the significance of the contract made by Furber with President Jewell is apparent, as it will show how much more money Furber was permitted to take out in order to give the present Jewell management possession. I have already given you an estimate of the values expressed in this contract. They will aggregate, probably, not less than $350,000, exclusive of the Valley Road second mortgage bonds, which have been said to be worth nothing. But these mortgages are on real estate in Hartford and other places outside of the road-bed, which is covered by the first mortgages, and the property so covered, which was formerly considered to be worth $2,500,000, is probably worth at least to-day $100,000, so that the bonds are not valueless, though having no market value. While Furber sold out his stock and the control of the company for the nominal sum of $10,000, yet he actually got for selling out enough to make a handsome fortune, and if the contract proves to be just what it is represented, the disgreeable fact is disclosed that the policy-holders of the company not only paid a large sum of money when Furber went in, but also paid a large amount when he went out. The Insurance Commissioner has not been able to get a copy of the contract, and it is said that when he applied to the company he was told that it was a private contract; but the Special Commission has it, and the longer it is withheld the more damaging will it be to the company and to those who are trying to conceal it. Enough is known about it to make it certain that the policy-holders ought to know its contents at once, before another dollar of premium is paid, so that they should know it by the authority of the document itself, and not by assertion of what it contains. This is the current talk here about the matter.

A TRAGEDY IN VINELAND.

KILLING OF CHARLES FRANCIS, A COLORED MAN, BY JAMES N. DIXON, A FARMER—SURRENDER OF DIXON TO THE AUTHORITIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

VINELAND, N. J., Sept. 13.—Vineland has to-day been the scene of another tragedy. Two colored men were at work ditching near the outskirts of the town, and about noon were quietly resting from their labors and eating their dinners. One of them had a double-barreled shot-gun with him, and during his repast shot off his piece at a bird which happened to light on a tree near by. Shortly after the firing of the gun Mr. James N. Dixon; who is by profession a painter and by occupation a farmer, and who owns a farm about 100 rods from the spot where the tragedy occurred, hearing the report of the gun, came to the place where the men were, and approaching one of them, March Lamb by name, demanded who shot off the gun. He [Lamb] denied having done this, and informed Dixon that his companion, Charles Francis, was the person to whom he should go for information. After having finished eating his dinner, Francis had gone to a little distance, and Dixon soon afterward went in the same direction. On his way he caught up the gun which Francis had laid down behind him, and on coming up with him asked if he had shot off the gun. Francis admitted that he had, but said he had done no harm. Dixon declared that he had violated the law, and ought to suffer for it. Francis ordered Dixon to put down his gun, saying that it was his gun. Dixon then said, "If you don't watch I will shoot you," and a moment after the gun went off in Dixon's hands and Francis fell heavily to the ground. Dixon then dropped the gun and tried to lift the lifeless body and bear it away. Finding he was unable to do this, he came to Lamb, who had followed him up and was standing near, and bewailed his rashness and the bloody deed that he had committed. Francis was shot in the right breast, and the right lung was penetrated through and through by the full charge of the gun, wadding and shot, and some of the shot pierced the ventricles of the heart. Soon afterward Dixon left the scene and came to town and delivered himself into the custody of Deputy Sheriff Crowell, and was immediately taken to Bridgeton and lodged in the jail. Francis' body was, late in the afternoon, brought in by some of the authorities. A jury was summoned, and a post-mortem examination and Coroner's inquest held. At the inquest Lamb gave his testimony substantially as given above, and the physicians testified as to the results of their post-mortem. After hearing the evidence, the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

HEAVY ROBBERY OF JEWELRY.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 13.—James Morgan, traveling salesman of Notterman & Janes, diamond setters and jewelers at Fourth and Main streets, this city, was robbed on Tuesday night of over $8,000 worth of jewelry while stopping at the Phillips House, at Dayton, Ohio. It was at first supposed the loss would not exceed $800 or $1,000, but later developments place the amount as above mentioned. The robbery was committed about tea-time, entrance to Mr. Morgan's room being effected by means of a transom. Detectives of this city are working up the case.

INDICTMENTS AGAINST RICHARD EELS.

NYACK, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The Grand Jury of Rockland County have found two indictments against Richard Eels for embezzlement and grand larceny from the Rockland Savings Bank. He has been admitted to bail in $10,000 to appear for trial in October.

FATAL DISEASE OF COWS.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 13.—A number of cows have died in this vicinity within a few days of a disease thought to be infectious, and brought here by Texas cattle purchased at West Albany by the butchers. The cows die within a day or two after being taken.

THE TEMPERANCE CAMP-MEETING.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The Murphy temperance camp-meeting at Spencer, near Elmira, has just closed. It was one of the most remarkable events of the season. Twelve thousand people were present at one time, and Francis Murphy presided and spoke eloquently every day. Hon. Horace Remis, Col. L. Caldwell, William Maxwell, and a large number of speakers from Pittsburg and elsewhere were among the orators. More than 2,000 signed the pledge. Francis Murphy declared against prohibition and in favor of gospel methods to reform men and promote the total abstinence cause. This whole section is excited over temperance.

THE INDIAN HOSTILES.

THE SURRENDER OF LAME DEER'S BAND—THE CREDIT FOR THIS GIVEN TO COL. MILES BY GEN. SHERIDAN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The following has been received at the War Department:

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.

To Gen. E. D. Townsend, Washington:

The balance of Lame Deer's village of hostile Indians, numbering 300 men, women, and children, surrendered at the Spotted Tail Agency yesterday. I consider the surrender of this village due to the persevering and energetic operations of the command of Col. Miles, who has followed them up incessantly since the engagement of Dec. 18, 1876. There are now no hostile Indians south of British America except Joseph's Nez Percés in the mountains, near the National Park Mountains.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut.-General.

Indian Inspector Vandever telegraphs from Modills, New-Mexico, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as follows: "The Warm Spring Indians have left their reservation, and have murdered 13 persons. Jeffords, the former agent of the Chiricahuas, stirred them up to insubordination. He can be convicted on Indian testimony of furnishing whisky to the Indians. I leave for Mescaleros to-day."

THE CRAZY HORSE TROUBLES AT RED CLOUD AGENCY—THREAT TO ASSASSINATE GEN. CROOK.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 13.—The *Bee* publishes a statement to the effect that Gen. Crook narrowly escaped assassination at the hands of Crazy Horse on the occasion of the recent disturbance at Red Cloud Agency. Crazy Horse had been working to breed discontent among the Indians, urging them to go upon the war-path, but could not succeed. Among the northern Indians he had been pretty powerful, but when he came to the reservation he found so many chiefs who were regarded his superiors that he lost all his influence and became angry and ill-natured. Gen Crook sent word that he wished to talk with him, and started out with Mr. Clark, an Indian agent and interpreter, to see him. On the way down to the Indian camp Gen. Crook was overtaken by a courier, who stated that Crazy Horse, in conversation with his men, had said that he intended to talk pretty saucy to Gen. Crook, and, in case the General should object, he would kill him. Gen. Crook and his companion, who were unarmed, abandoned the idea of having a talk with Crazy Horse, and the plotter's arrest and death followed. Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, Little Bad Man, Man-Afraid-of-his-Horses, No Water, and other Indians will go to Washington the latter part of this month. Gen. Crook left for Washington this afternoon, and will be there when these chiefs arrive.

LOSSES BY THE PITTSBURG RIOTS.

BASIS OF ADJUSTMENT SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 13.—The committee appointed by the Pennsylvania Railroad to meet a like committee of merchants, sufferers by the Pittsburg riots, submit the following basis for the adjustment of losses by the riots.

First—Neither the claimants nor the company shall be considered as waiving any legal right.

Second—The claimants shall commence the presentation of their claims against the County of Allegheny before the 1st day of December, 1877, placing them in the hands of counsel to be employed and paid by the company, in accordance with the circular of Aug. 17, 1877, signed by S. B. Kingston, General Freight Agent. And if, by the 1st day of October, 1877, such claims have not been realized from or adjusted with the County of Allegheny, then the claimants to employ counsel for themselves, or at their own expense, with whom the counsel of the company will state as many cases as may be necessary to cover each class of claims and determine the liability of the company therefore. Such cases shall be presented with the necessary delay, and for all claims in any class for which the company shall be adjudged liable, payment shall be made by the company, within two years from the date of the losses, of the amounts ascertained to be due, with legal interest thereon, and such claim shall, thereupon, be assigned to the company.

Third—The Chairman shall designate a committee of three persons to act in conjunction with three members of the Board of Directors of the company in satisfying the prosecution of all such claims as may be presented under this arrangement.

SINGULAR RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 13.—Passengers up on the Valley Railroad to-night report a singular accident to the Shore Line Express, from Providence to New-York, this afternoon. The train was going at full speed past the Richmond switch station, between Providence and Stonington, when a running horse dashed down the highway and struck the train between the second drawing-room-car and the smoker, and was cut in two lengthwise. The smoker was thrown from the track and badly smashed, yet the cars in the rear were not seriously injured above the trucks. There were many passengers in the smoker, but none were harmed. The train was delayed nearly an hour and a half, and when it came on left the rear cars behind.

WELCOMING A BISHOP.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 13.—The return of Right Rev. C. H. Borgess, Bishop of Michigan, from Rome this evening was made the occasion of a celebration and torchlight parade by all the Catholic societies of the city. A delegation of the clergy of the diocese met the Bishop at St. Thomas, on the Canada Southern Railroad, where a special train was in waiting to convey him to Detroit. This train made the unexampled run of 111 miles from St. Thomas to Amherstburg in 109 minutes, beating by three minutes the best time on record, that made by Mr. Vanderbilt last Spring. After the reception ceremonies the Bishop was entertained at a banquet.

THE ILLINOIS EPISCOPALIANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The Episcopal Diocesan Convention of Illinois, at its session in this city to-day, determined to divide the State into three dioceses, the See cities being Chicago, Springfield, and Quincy. This action was taken on the condition that each of the newly-erected dioceses guarantee the sum of $3,500 with which to support its Bishop.

TRINITY COLLEGE, HARTFORD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 13.—The College year at Trinity was opened to-day. The number of new students and the whole number of undergraduates is greater than ever before in the history of the college. There are about 35 men in each of the two lower classes.

LEWIS COUNTY FAIR.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Ex-Gov. Seymour and Senator Conkling arrived at Lowville by a special train at 12:40 P. M. to-day, and were met at the depot by the Lowville Greys, Col. H. E. Warner commanding, and a cornet band. A large crowd of people in carriages escorted them to the residence of Hon. D. C. West, whose guests they will be while in town. The public buildings, business blocks, and private residences throughout the village were tastefully decorated with flags and streamers. After dining the party proceeded to the Lewis County Fair Grounds, where the distinguished guests addressed the largest number of people ever gathered in Lowville, each speaking about half an hour. The gentlemen afterward held a reception.

SUICIDE OF A BISHOP.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Commissioners Devereaux and Foster and Secretary Hoyt, of the State Board of Charities, with a committee of ladies of the State Charities Aid Association, visited and inspected the Orange County Insane Asylum to-day. The asylum was found to be in good condition, but is greatly crowded. It was built to accommodate 65 or 70 inmates, and it now has 115. There is a general feeling in favor of an immediate enlargement, which will doubtless soon be effected. The committee of the Board of State Charities will visit the State Homeopathic Insane Asylum at Middletown to-morrow.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 13.—One death from yellow fever at Fernandina is reported to-day. The weather is still unfavorable.

SPORTS ON LAND AND WATER.

REGATTA ON THE HUDSON.

FIRST ANNUAL CONTEST OF THE EMPIRE NAVY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—THE WINNERS IN EACH EVENT.

The first annual regatta of the Empire Navy of the State of New-York, which was organized on the 28th of June last, and which comprises the Palisade Boat Club of Yonkers, the Harlem Rowing Club of New-York, Highland Boat Club of Peekskill, and the Resolute Boat Club of Carmansville, was held yesterday afternoon on the Hudson River, opposite Yonkers. The course was two miles straight away from Schleffin's Dock to Glenwood. The Regatta Committee were: Commodore E. H. Thayer, Chairman; Howard W. Coates, T. N. Southard, E. S. Whitman, J. W. Arthur. E. M. Jackson, and A. Plummer acted as time-keepers. The Referee was George S. Floyd Jones, of the Nassau Boat Club, of New-York. The entries in the first race for four-oared shells were as follows, all the contestants appearing:

Palisade Club.—H. H. Thayer, bow; G. de F. Underhill, No. 2; Isaiah Frazier, No. 3; C. H. Harriot, stroke.

Highland Club.—J. C. Seymour, bow; S. F. Allen, No. 2; H. P. Dain, No. 3; T. N. Seymour, stroke.

Harlem Rowing Club.—Howard Conkling, bow; Henry W. J. Telfair, No. 2; Alva G. Scranton, No. 3; Thomas R. Keator, stroke.

At the quarter mile the Harlem crew led by a length, the Highland crew second, and the Palisade crew a length behind. At the finish the Highland led the Palisades by about two lengths, the Harlem crew coming in about six lengths behind. The race for the junior single sculls came next with the following contestants: S. S. Leo and C. O. Shaw, of the Palisade, and S. F. Allen, of the Highland Boat Club. The race was won by Shaw in 14 minutes and 7½ seconds, Leo coming in almost two minutes behind, with Allen astern.

The third race was for pair-oared gigs, for which there were two entries, the Palisades and Resolutes. The former failed to appear, and the crew of the Resolute rowed over the course, and claimed and was allowed the race as a walk over.

The next event was the senior single-scull race, for which were entered Isaiah Frazier and Andrew Moffat, of the Palisade Club; H. P. Dain, of the Highland Club; T. R. Keator, of the Harlem Rowing Club; Keator drew out of the contest, as also did Frazier, leaving Moffat and Dain the only competitors. The former led from the start, and at the finish was about two lengths ahead. Moffat's time was 17m. 9⅓s., and Dains, 17m. 25⅘s.

The last race was for barges of six and eight oars, 10 seconds being allowed to the former. The following were the crews:

Resolute, (8 oars.)—S. P. Weir, bow; M. George Foster, No. 2; Charles Cross, No. 3; W. B. Post, No. 4; Marvin Brown, No. 5; M. Swarts, No. 6; Frederick Baker, No. 7; J. Folsom, stroke; Hal Aiken, coxswain.

Harlem Rowing, (6 oars.)—Mark T. Knapp, bow; H. W. J. Telfair, No. 2; H. W. Coates, No. 3; Robert Lepper, No. 4; A. G. Scranton, No. 5; Howard Conkling, stroke; H. M. Knapp, coxswain.

Palisade, (8 oars.)—A. O. Lawrence, bow; W. H. Stewart, No. 2; H. T. Keyser, No. 3; Otto Sarony, No. 4; A. Moffat, No. 5; T. H. Meyers, No. 6; H. Guernsey, No. 7; R. G. Jackson, stroke; H. D. Starr, coxswain.

The race was closely contested, the Resolutes winning in 12m. 15⅘s., the time of the Harlems being 12m. 25½s. The time of the Palisades was 12m. 38s.

AN AQUATIC EXHIBITION.

HOW A SCORE OF YOUNG WOMEN DIVED AND SWAM YESTERDAY—KATE BENNETT AND HER PUPILS.

Miss Kate Bennett gave a water party yesterday afternoon, which was largely attended. The structure in which the party was given was of frame, one story in height, and unroofed in the middle. It was, in fact, a bath-house, and it was moored on the North River, at the foot of West Twentieth-street. The guests began to arrive at 3 o'clock, and they were provided with seats upon a platform on the west side of the structure, while a number of young women, who entered the place from time to time, retired to obscure recesses, whence they emerged soon afterward, attired in costumes of the utmost simplicity. Then there were sudden plunges and much upheaving of water—two sudden plunges at first resulting in the disappearance of two young ladies for a moment, whereat Miss Bennett announced that Miss Leach and Miss Michaels were contesting. The former swam about the bath briskly and gracefully, her opponent keeping well up with her. The circuit of the bath was made twice in a remarkably short time, and the race was won by Miss Leach. Afterward there were some notable specimens of swimming under water, in which Miss Maggie Murphy distinguished herself. A number of the other young women displayed wonderful power in swimming in this way, and it was no uncommon sight to see a young miss of 16 years or thereabouts spring from the diving-board at one side of the bath and emerge from under the water by the steps on the opposite side. There was no particular programme carried out, the pupils simply obeying the directions of Miss Bennett, and there was no time kept in the races. The object of the exhibition was not so much a display of remarkable skill as to prove the proficiency in swimming possible to women under good instruction. Miss Bennett said that most of the young women who took part in the aquatic display yesterday had received very few lessons. Indeed, those were the ones who were put forward most prominently. Miss Julia Bennett, the assistant instructress, contented herself with a dive from the top of the bath-house, in which she was joined by Miss Maggie Loftus, another expert swimmer, aged 5 years, and small for her age. This young lady has a diving medal of honor, which proclaims her the champion of all 5-year-old maids, which she probably is. Not far behind her is Miss May Dexter, of the same age, who comes from an amphibious family, for her father is the proprietor of the swimming-bath in which yesterday's exhibition took place. Other proficient swimmers yesterday were Misses Campbell, Desmond, Donovan, Brownhurst, and Castello. The latter two danced a jig together, the Miss Lutz, swam together, and both of them were winners in races. Two silver cups were awarded to Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Payne, and eight medals were given to young ladies who succeeded in making swimming a popular exercise among women, which she hopes to do, she will confer a favor upon the sex. She is a stout believer in what she preaches, and dilates strongly upon the healthfulness as well as the usefulness of her art.

THE LONG BRANCH TROTTING MEETING.

There was a much better attendance at Monmouth Park yesterday than on the preceding day, and a fine day's sport was given to those who made the journey to the track. Besides the two regular races on the programme the two unfinished events of the first day were settled, the 2:40 purse being captured by A. T. Stewart in seven heats, five of which were trotted on Wednesday. The 2:24 purse was won by Young Sentinel in six heats, Planter getting the second money. After these had been decided the first regular event of the day took place. This was the 2:33 class, which had five starters in Steve Maxwell, Lady Annie, Lady Low, Mary Lamb, and Elevator. There was no decided favorite, the field selling over any one horse. Four heats were trotted, the first of which was taken by Lady Low, but the next three were captured by Steve Maxwell, the second money being awarded to Lady Low, the third to Lady Annie, and the fourth to Mary Lamb, while Elevator was left out in the cold. The principal event of the day was the purse of $1,500 for the 2:21 horses, which had five entries and three starters, namely, May Bird, Hannis, and Adelaide. In the pools Hannis, who is owned by Mr. E. A. Clabaugh, of Baltimore, was the favorite over the other two, and his performance justified the choice, guarantee the sum of $3,500 with which to support its Bishop.

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THE STATE ASYLUMS.

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ROWING MATCH ARRANGED.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Arrangements have been completed for a rowing contest on Owasco Lake, near Auburn, Sept. 27, for a purse of $500, Courtney and Riley have already entered. The race is open to the world, and the entrance is free.

REINERSICK FAIR TROTTING.

REINERSICK, N. Y., Sept. 13.—This was the last day of the season in the $400 class. Black Prince won the first heat and Jennie W. the next three. Time, 2:47½; 2:48; 2:50; and 2:49¼. The 2:40 race was won by John G. Time, 2:42½; 2:43½; and 2:47½.

CRICKET IN PHILADELPHIA.

THE ST. GEORGE CLUB PLAYS THE MERIONS —AN EXCITING GAME.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—The St. George Club, of New-York, played the Merion Club at Ardmore to-day, and suffered a defeat, although they have already beaten their hosts of to-day in better played games. The ground was soaked with rain, which told both against the batting and bowling, and in the latter part of the game it was much cut up near the wicks, making the bowling break considerably. Messrs. Whetham and Cross both gave some fine displays of scientific hitting, and their defense, as well as that of Mr. Soutter, was excellent. Mr. Moeran came very near pulling the game out of the fire, but was finally caught when only three runs were wanted to win on the first inning, the finish being very exciting. The scoring of the Merions was very slow, especially in the first inning, nearly 300 balls being bowled for the 65 runs made. Mr. Sayres played an extremely patient inning, and Messrs. Huston and Hoffman made a long stand in the second, while Mr. Comfort's inning was a most praiseworthy one, and Mr. Haines showed fine defense in obtaining his runs. Mr. Bailey got the largest total, and though not faultless, his play was at times very neat and pretty. The Merions were at their best in the field, while of the St. George, Mr. Cross at the wicket, and Mr. Moore and Mr. McKim at long stop and long leg, were all excellent. Mr. Soutter took 6 wickets for 38 runs in the first inning, and Mr. Moeran 5 for 27 in the second. Messrs. Law and Comfort both bowled well for the Merions. It was by no means a bowler's day, however, the ground being much against them. The small score of the St. George's Club was due to the ground being so slow, they being accustomed to a fast ground. The Merions played a full second inning, when they scored 86 runs, on account of the lateness of the time the St. Georges were not given their inning, and the game reverted to the first inning, which decided it in favor of the Merions. Mr. Comfort made the best stand in the second inning, scoring 21. The full score of the first inning is as follows:

MERION.		ST. GEORGE'S.	
Bailey, c. Cross, b. Soutter	17	Moore c. Huston, b. Comfort	1
Sayres, b. Soutter	0	Giles, c. and b. S. Law	0
Hoffman c. McKim, b. Giles	0	Whetham, b. Comfort	26
Ashbridge, run out	4	Cross, c. and b. S. Law	13
C. E. Haines c. Giles b. Souter	5	Souter c. Huston b. S. Law	6
J. R. Thayer, run out	0	Marsh c. Huston, b. Law	3
R. Law c. Cross b. Soutter	0	Moeran, c. and b. Law	9
Huston c. Talbot b. Soutter	4	McKim c. Haines b. Comfort	0
Comfort, run out	0	Mostyn c. Sayres b. Comfort	4
Carey, run out	6	Talbot, b. Law	0
Morris, b. Soutter	1	Clark, run out	1
Byes	2	Leg byes	1
Wides	1	Total	63
No balls	1		
Total	65		

Runs at the Fall of each Wicket.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Merion	25	25	37	44	44	50	53	53	59	65
St. George	0	0	24	41	47	50	53	59	62	63

Bowling Analysis.

	Balls.	Runs.	Outs.	Wickets.
Soutter	136	38	6	6
Giles	108	13	2	1
Moeran	24	5	2	0
Law	93	35	2	3
Comfort	90	27	4	5

To-morrow the St. George's Club will play the Young Americas at the Germantown Grounds, and on Saturday will conclude their visit by a contest with the Germantowns.

BASE-BALL.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—Bostons, 8; St. Louis, 1.

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 13.—Auburns, 10; Lowells, 3.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 13.—Stars, of Syracuse, 3; Alleghenys, 1.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Hornells, 5; Crickets, 2.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 13.—The Cincinnatis beat the Louisvilles here to-day by a score of 7 to 4.

TROTTING IN CANADA.

TORONTO, Sept. 13.—At Woodbine Park to-day the unfinished 2:37 race of yesterday was won by Grey Eddy. Grey Salem and L. H. Daniels won two heats each. Best time, 2:36. The 2:40 class race was won by Lady Hodgson, beating Tempest. Best time, 2:39. The mile and a half dash was won by Pilot, beating Lady Darcy by three-quarters of a length. Time, 2:44. The race for the 2:30 class was unfinished on account of darkness. Edward won the first two heats and Barlow the third.

RIFLE SHOOTING AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Sept. 13.—The competition of Nova Scotian riflemen for places on the Wimbledon team, in which 35 contestants took part, was concluded to-day. The highest score was 294.

THE RUBENS FESTIVAL IN ANTWERP.

TEN DAYS OF GLORIFICATION OF FLEMISH ART—MEMORABLE DISPLAYS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The United States Consul at Antwerp communicates to the Department of State an account of the communal fêtes held in that city on the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Rubens. The fêtes commenced on the 17th of August, continued for 10 days, and were through Rubens a glorification of Flemish art in general. The City Council appropriated 300,000 francs for the fêtes, and a deficit of 150,000 francs will have to be provided for. It is estimated that 1,000,000 francs were expended in illuminating and decorating the city. Magnificent triumphal arches were erected on the principal squares. The entire city was brilliant with illuminations, flags, and trappings, the private citizens surpassing the officials in illuminations and decorative displays. In addition to the citizens of Antwerp, who turned out *en masse*, inspired with the utmost enthusiasm, thousands flocked from the surrounding country, all wearing Rubens badges and dressed in holiday costume. An original cantata was executed under the direction of the composer by 1,200 voices and instruments, before the statue of Rubens in one of the principal squares of the city. Exhibitions of paintings and engravings, of agricultural and horticultural products, literary and artistic Congresses, a historical cortège of great splendor, regattas, races, balloon ascensions, fire-works, &c., filled up the 10 days, rendering the fêtes the most memorable and magnificent tribute ever paid to art, and one of the red-letter days in the annals of Antwerp.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in Monticello, N. Y., in a building occupied by John K. Cooper as a boot and shoe store, the second story being rented by Pleasant Lodge, No. 416, I. O. O. F. This and the adjoining building, occupied as a meat market and dwelling, were consumed. The entire company was promptly on the ground, and rendered efficient service, but owing to the fact that the hose company and hook and ladder were at Ellenville attending the annual parade at that village, the department labored under difficulties which were almost demoralising. Still they succeeded in saving valuable property adjoining the burned buildings. The following are the losses and the insurance so far as known: The building occupied by John K. Cooper, loss, $1,500; insured for $1,000. J. K. Cooper lost $4,500 in stock; insurance, $3,000; companies unknown. Pleasant Lodge, No. 416, I. O. O. F., furniture and $700 in New-York Central stock; insurance, $400. The loss on the building occupied by W. C. Hughson as a meat market and dwelling is $1,000; insured in the Exchange Company, New-York, for $800. W. C. Hughson's loss on furniture and fixtures in the market is $500; no insurance.

A fire broke out last evening on the second floor of the four-story brick building No. 105 Maiden-lane, in the premises of Birch & Holmes, manufacturers of stove polish. It was caused by some varnish falling on a gas stove. Isaac J. Holmes, who was in the apartment at the time, was severely burned on the face and hands. The flames and water caused the following losses: Second floor, Birch & Holmes, $1,000. J. L. Harvey, printer, $500; third floor, F. K. Edson, manufacturer of cigars, $1,000; fourth floor, Davy & McCabe, glass-blowers, $500; first floor, James E. Stewart, liquors, $500, and R. Rodrigues, cigars, $500. The building was damaged to the amount of $2,000. Its owner could not be ascertained last night, nor the amounts of insurance held by losers of property.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning the stables of James Felix, on Harrison-avenue, East Newark, N. J., were destroyed by fire. Two horses were burned to death. The total loss is $1,200. The fire was undoubtedly the work of incendiaries. While Steamer No. 1, of Newark, was on its way to the scene of the conflagration the firemen ran against an obstruction on the railroad track, and the steamer was overturned. William Canfield, the driver, was bruised and scalded. John Barcalow, one of the firemen, was caught by the hind stretcher and much injured. Isaac Heulenbeck had his back badly strained. The engine was damaged $350. While working on the roof of the building William Hill fell through a hole and sustained dangerous injuries.

The Boston and Albany Railroad car shops at Springfield, Mass., were burned last night. The origin of the fire is unknown. Fifteen freight cars and four locomotives were destroyed. The loss is estimated at from $75,000 to $100,000, against which there is no insurance. Three hundred men are thrown out of employment, 50 of whom lose chests of tools. The shops will probably be partially rebuilt at Allston.

Snowden's new block, Millbrook, Ontario, which was intended for a hotel, bank, and three stores, was burned on Wednesday night. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $8,000. The fire was of incendiary origin.

Summerfield's hotel, at Nicolaus, Ontario, was burned Wednesday night. The remains of an unknown man were found in the debris.

THE BANKERS' CONVENTION.

FINANCIAL PROBLEMS DISCUSSED.

AN ELABORATE PAPER BY HON. W. S. GROESBECK IN FAVOR OF REMONETIZING SILVER —THE QUESTION DISCUSSED BY THE CONVENTION AT LENGTH—A GOLD STANDARD STRONGLY ADVOCATED BY PROF. A. L. PERRY—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED FAVORING RESUMPTION ON A GOLD BASIS.

The proceedings of the Convention of American Bankers were resumed yesterday at Association Hall. The attendance during the earlier part of the morning session was small, but it increased as the day advanced. The silver question was brought before the convention by Hon. W. S. Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, who, in an elaborate paper, argued in favor of the use of silver in connection with a gold standard, while other speakers took an opposite stand, and maintained that the sole use of a gold standard was essential to the prosperity of the nation. In the course of the day Hon. Peter Cooper arrived and was an attentive listener to the discussion.

The convention was called to order by the President, Hon. Charles B. Hall, of the Boston National Bank. The presentation of resolutions being first in order, Mr. S. F. Von Bonhorst, of Pittsburg, proposed in effect that the Bankers' Association shall pledge itself, by all practicable means, to aid the Government in its efforts to resume specie payment at the time prescribed by law; that it did not consider it within its province to put forward or indicate any plan to the Secretary of the Treasury, believing that in the time which had elapsed since the passage of the law he had fully matured his own plans for resumption; that the banks should make every effort to resume on the date fixed, and that to that end the Executive Council should be required to appoint a commission, part of whose duty it would be to confer with the Secretary of the Treasury, in order that the plans of the banks and of the Government might be made to harmonize. Mr. Von Bonhorst also read a resolution on the subject of the taxation of banks, which he thought might be more properly presented when that subject came up for discussion. The resolutions were referred to the Executive Council.

Hon. W. S. Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, was then introduced, and presented his views on the silver question. It was not wise, he said, to struggle longer to establish a currency basis, and we should all be prepared by this time to realize that there was no greater embarrassment now upon the country than our present condition of delay and uncertainty as to what should be our financial policy. Labor was waiting for it; capital was waiting for it, and enterprise of every kind was impatient to know it. We, therefore, could not too soon fix and declare it. Coin alone was to be our legal-tender money. He then considered whether it was safe to use silver as well as gold for unlimited legal tender, and whether it was better to use both than either one. Was there anything, he asked, in the present financial condition of the United States which should be taken into consideration in deciding whether we should use both gold and silver for unlimited legal tender? Briefly he answered that our financial condition was such as to demand a careful husbandry of all our resources, and to forbid the throwing away of any of them. If our public debt could be legally and honorably paid in silver as well as gold we should put ourselves in such a position that we might, in our discretion, pay it in silver or gold. If our paper currency might be redeemed in silver or gold, and it was our purpose to redeem it, and we could do so more easily in both metals than either one, we should use both. If our people could, without violating their contracts, be in any considerable degree relieved from the heavy indebtedness now resting upon them by issuing both silver and gold, let them at once have the privilege. Could we, in fine, legally and honorably pay our public debts in silver as well as gold? All of these propositions Mr. Groesbeck answered affirmatively.

Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles inquired whether there was anything in the Coinage laws to prevent a change of coinage, and having been informed in the negative, urged that the silver should be increased in weight so as to represent the gold equivalent. He pointed out how absurd it was to make it worth 60 cents in point of law when in reality it was only worth 58 cents.

He introduced Mr. H. V. Poor, of Massachusetts, who, he said, had given a great deal of thought to the subject, and whom he was sure the convention would be glad to hear.

Mr. Groesbeck, in the first instance, from Mr. Groesbeck, whether in monetizing silver he would monetize it to the same value of gold.

Mr. Groesbeck replied that he was in favor of the dollar of Alexander Hamilton, so which the United States had long been accustomed. He believed that by monetizing silver the gold and silver would stand abreast. Gold would come down a little, and silver would go up a little, until they would stand side by side.

Mr. Poor said that the dollar of Alexander Hamilton was to-day worth 93 cents. What he wished to know was whether Mr. Groesbeck would issue the dollar of Alexander Hamilton as it is.

Mr. Groesbeck replied affirmatively.

Mr. Poor then went on to say that the first thing to be borne in mind was, that a standard of value was not a question of degree, and could not be carried on, but as to what all transactions should be referred. In all commercial countries exchanges were not affected by the standard of value, but by certain symbols which balanced each other. The currency of England, he remarked, was gold, and, therefore, the amount required to put ourselves on a specie basis, so far as the banks were concerned, would be only about $200,000,000, and would only be a small fraction of the national wealth. Silver would only be wanted in small contracts for change. His next propos

FROM VARIOUS QUARTERS.

THE SAN FRANCISCO RIOTS.

THEIR BEARING ON THE CHINESE QUESTION

—LETTER FROM GOV. IRWIN.

The Executive Committee of Safety of San Francisco met on the 3d inst. and heard the final reports of their officers. The President, W. T. Coleman, reviewed the work of the organization, and cordially thanked all who took part in the interest of law and order. An address to the citizens was adopted, and after the reading of a letter from Gov. Irwin the association adjourned sine die. The letter of Gov. Irwin we append:

SACRAMENTO, July 31, 1877.

William T. Coleman, Esq., President Committee of Safety, San Francisco.

DEAR SIR: I trust you will not deem it an irrelevance if I suggest, through you, to the committee of which you are President how, in my judgment, they may at this time materially promote the cause or law and order. The committee was organized to help the legally constituted authorities to suppress a riot, already inaugurated and threatening to assume formidable proportions, to maintain order, and prevent the destruction of property. The promptness with which the citizens composing the committee organized and the vigor and determination with which they acted show in a most striking manner the estimate they place on the maintenance of law and order. The immediate object for which the committee was formed has been accomplished. The rioters have been dispersed and order is restored. The voluntary service of citizens is no longer required to supplement the Police force. At this point would it not be well for the committee to pause before finally disbanding, and inquire what was the cause or the causes which led to the riot, and whether, if the cause has not been removed, they have it not in their power to contribute materially to its removal?

I think it will be generally conceded that, in the late riots, the actual rioters consisted of: First—The roughnuts, who were actuated by mere wantonness; by the same spirit which induces them to stone Chinamen as they pass along the street, or to engage in any deviltry which promises amusement, without regard to the consequences to others. Second—The thieves, who abound in all large cities, and who are ever ready for anything that promises an opportunity for plunder. Third—A small sprinkling of communists or internationalists, who hope to usher in the millennium by a judicious use of the torch. All these classes are diabolical in their character, but they are not numerous enough to become very dangerous as rioters, unless joined by others. Nor are they very likely to exhibit the essential characteristics of a genuine mob—wild passion and desperate earnestness.

Now, was there danger that the late riots would extend to other classes? There is no question that the actual rioters—the hoodlums, thieves, and internationalists—were encouraged to make the demonstrations which they did by the knowledge they had of the discontent prevailing among the great body of the laboring men of the State on account of Chinese immigration and Chinese labor. The rioters hoped to be joined by the laboring men. This led them to believe that they might depredate on the property of the Chinese, or apply the torch to the property of those who employ Chinese, with impunity. And I need not stop to depict the disaster to both property and life which must have ensued if the hope of the rioters had been realized. Yet the small amount of property destroyed in the riots and the few casualties which occurred in suppressing them are due to the fact that the laboring people, though feeling most profoundly that they are the subjects of great wrongs through the policy which admits the Chinese to free competition with them in the labor market, steadfastly refused to resort to violent or irregular methods to remedy their grievances. But can we hope to meet with the same cause of complaint becoming more and more aggravated from year to year, they will always exhibit the same forbearance and splendid self-control which they have shown in the crisis just passed? I need not attempt a statement of the evils which result from the policy of our Government on the Chinese question. That the Chinese have rapidly encroached on the white laborers in all branches of industry, except those requiring either great muscular power or a high order of mechanical skill, need not be demonstrated; it is open to every one who will open his eyes and see. It is pretty clear that, in every branch of industry in which Chinese labor can be used at all—and there are few branches in which it has not already been introduced—it is only a question of time as to when all white labor shall be excluded from such industry.

It is perhaps true that the people east of the Rocky Mountains do not understand how this can be; and, as a consequence, not altogether unnaturally ascribe the fact, if compelled to admit its existence, to the worthless character of the laboring white men. They seem incapable of understanding how it can be that the admission of the Chinese to free competition with the whites in the labor market will inevitably result in the expulsion of the latter from all those branches of industry in which the former can be employed. But no one on this coast can be ignorant that such is the fact. He is ignorant of the reason why it is the fact. The Chinaman can underwork the white man, and, by consequence, drive him from every field of labor from which he finds himself excluded by the want of the necessary muscular power or the necessary mechanical skill, for the simple reason that he lives cheaper than the white man lives.

I will not discuss the question whether or not the white laborer can live as cheaply as the Chinese laborer lives. In this connection it will be sufficient to note two points: First, he does not; this is a simple fact, patent to everybody; second, he ought not. On this point I remark:

No employer of labor ought to desire to see the white laborer forced down to the standard of living practiced by Chinese laborers; no American with a scintilla of patriotism in his heart, or the faintest conception of what American civilization ought to be, will ever willingly see the American laborer become so humble as to be satisfied with the scale of comforts which satisfies the Chinaman. But with the continued influx of the Chinese, without pause or hindrance, the American laborer on this coast must gradually but inevitably be forced down to this condition, or, to save himself and his children from this fate, he must abandon the unequal contest. He will not doubtful which horn of the dilemma he, in the last resort, will choose. He will abandon the field to the Chinaman. But is it fearful to think of the struggles he may make before he adopts this degrading alternative. As he sees this fate slowly but surely overtaking him, it is appalling even to think of what he may attempt in his despair. In his desperation he may, like blind Samson, lay hold of the pillars of the temple, and seek relief in one common and indiscriminate destruction.

To be plain, the discontent of the working man on the Chinese question is a constant danger. The danger from this source can be removed only by removing its cause. In other words, the unlimited influx of the Chinese to our shores must be stopped, or San Francisco and the State will be constantly exposed to dangers compared with which the recent disturbances will be as mole-hills to mountains.

The voluntary dismissal of Chinese and the employment of white laborers in their stead is good, as far as it goes, but I do not believe it will prove an adequate remedy for the disease. I hardly expect more from it—though I hope I may be disappointed—than used to be accomplished toward the abolishment of slavery by the annual resolves of the old abolitionists not to use any of the products of slave labor. Cupidity, at least in some instances, will prove too strong to allow the dearer labor to be employed when there is an abundance at hand. The employment of the cheaper labor by one manufacturer in any branch of manufacture will compel all other manufacturers of the same goods, in self-defense, to employ the same cheap labor. Hence we can hardly hope to get rid of this labor by the voluntary action of employers. How then shall we? We can do it, in my judgment, only by making it unlawful for the Chinese to come here, except on such conditions as we may prescribe. This, however, can not be done by State action; it must be done, if at all, through the executive and legislative branches of the Federal Government.

Now, what I have to suggest to the committee is that it, in the interest of the future safety of the city and the State, and in the interest of a proper American civilization on this coast, make formal declarations: First—That, in its judgment, the present treaty relations between the United States Government and the Government of China ought to be modified so as to prevent the unlimited influx of the Chinese into this country; and, second—That it will employ all means legitimately at its command to secure action in the premises on the part of the Federal Government.

And now I have no hesitancy in declaring that I know of no other body of men and no other agency that would, in my judgment, be so likely as this committee, by the course suggested, to gain the attention of the proper officers of the Government, and the attention of the people on the other side of the continent, to this important subject. This committee, in large degree, embodies the wealth, the intelligence, and the enterprise of San Francisco. It is composed of men of all political parties. It embraces also those whose interests would be compromised by the check or stoppage of Chinese immigration. If the committee thus composed adopt the course suggested, its action will command the most profound attention and respect everywhere.

There is another aspect, also, in which such action on the part of the committee is worthy of consideration: Lincoln, when he announced the doctrine of the irrepressible conflict between free and slave labor, stated that the advocates of free labor would never rest satisfied till they should see measures adopted for the gradual extinction of slave labor. The inference was that the advocates of free labor should see such measures adopted they would cease agitation. Such action by the committee as is suggested will give to the excited white laborers ground to hope that the cause of their present disquiet and alarm will soon be in process of extinction. Such a feeling would contribute more to the preservation of order, the peace of the city, and the security of property than hundreds of policemen in active service and thousands of soldiers ready to be called in case of emergency.

The committee has already done a noble work in aiding to suppress the late riots; it is to be hoped it will do, if possible, a still nobler one, by contributing whatever may be in its power to remove the causes of this discontent among the laboring people of the city and State, from which alone are serious riots to be feared.

Trusting that the committee may be impressed with the gravity and importance of the question to which I have taken the liberty to direct their attention, and also with the propriety and necessity of their taking some action in relation thereto, I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

WILLIAM IRWIN.

THE SEA-SERPENT IN THE SOUND.

The Norwalk (Conn.) *Hour* says: "On the night of the 31st of July, the schooner Mary, of Dunnyville, Me., Capt. Holloway, was run into and sunk by the steamer Hiawora, of Providence, off Lloyd's Neck, Long Island Sound. The only person saved from the wreck was a lad named Preston. Capt. E. E. Tooker, of Darien, for several weeks has been actively engaged in stripping the hull by the aid of divers. The divers found the body of a man who proved to be Charles A. Loughton, of West Pembroke, Washington County, Me. The bodies of the Captain, mate, and sailors have not yet been recovered; they are doubtless in the cabin of the vessel. And now, as regards this sea-serpent business: During two or three days I have been amused by reading accounts of a monster serpent being struck by a steamer off the Norwalk Islands; how the vessel trembled at the shock, and how the huge form was seen rising several feet above the water. The mystery is explained in this way: When Capt. Tooker found the sunken vessel, all the spars were standing, the top of the mainmast being only about two feet under water at low tide. One morning when the diver descended to resume his work, he found that the mast had been broken off since he was there the night before; marks on the spar showed plainly that it had been struck by some passing vessel. The broken mast was picked up on the deck that had been torn from the bottom of some steamer or sailing vessel. As the wreck is exactly in the line of the Sound steamers, it was, without doubt, the cause of the recent scare."

INFESTED WITH BATS.

A MISSOURI FARMER'S UNWELCOME VISITORS

—A WAR OF EXTERMINATION WAGED.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Sept. 3.

A curious story comes from Dog Prairie, St. Charles County, concerning the manner in which the house of Mr. T. J. McAtee has recently become infested with bats. McAtee lives in a double log house, the outside of which is weather-boarded. About two weeks ago he noticed a large number of bats flying in the direction of his house, and concealing themselves in the corners of the windows and under the weather-boarding. He began an onslaught on them, and in a few minutes had killed seventy, this number being all that he could reach with such weapons as he then had at hand. Next morning none were to be seen, but at twilight they returned in such vast numbers as to appal him. His attention was first directed to the neighborhood of his front gate, at which point he heard innumerable flitting noises like a storm in the distance. Looking that way, he saw what at first he took to be a black cloud approaching, but as it got nearer he realized that it was a horde of bats. As the swarm neared the house, it lowered, as if making ready to alight, and McAtee instinctively retreated from the formidable enemy, rushed through the front door, closed the shutter, and lowered the window sashes. By some means a considerable number found entrance into the room, and McAtee and a hired man succeeded, with brooms, in killing about 100. On the outside could be heard a tremendous commotion, as if the bats were swarming and fighting among themselves. After the bats that had gotten into the room had been disposed of, McAtee went through the back door into the back yard, and round to the south side of the house, where the horde had congregated. The scene at the window is described by him to have been of the most extraordinary character. The air was filled with myriads of bats, flying and circling about in all directions, and darting against each other with audible force. A huge and writhing mass had settled on the window-sill, and the entire frame, as well as the wooden part of the sash, was covered with them. The weather-boarding, for at least five feet on each side of the window, and from the lower logs to the top of the house, was covered with the black throng. A bright light shone through the window panes, and everything on the outside was plainly visible. Though the greater part of the invaders showed a preference for this window, a general inspection showed that they were distributed over the entire premises. Reaching a great uproar in his hen-house, Mr. McAtee rushed in that direction, and found his entire fowl-yard, in which were 150 fowls, including chickens, turkeys and guineas, in the most extraordinary state of perturbation. An army of bats had made their way through the crevices, and were indulging in such desperate demonstrations of flitting and circling that every feathered biped had been frightened from its roost, and the disturbed chanticleer, the cackling hen, and the shrill guinea made night hideous with their notes of alarm. In the stable, where three horses were munching their evening oats, there was a dread pawing and whinnying, and an examination revealed the fact that every stall and trough was infested with bats, and McAtee deemed it a matter of prudence to turn the horses loose into the pasture. The dogs—of which there were six on the place—went round howling in dismay at the strange spectacle. As McAtee walked through the yard the air was thick with bats, and he had to keep up a continuous fighting with his hands and arms to keep them from striking him in the face.

Overcome and confused by this phenomenal visitation, McAtee at first did not know what to do, but finally conceived a plan which resulted in the capture and death of at least a very large number of them. An hour had passed away, and the pests were as numerous at the south window as they were at first. He proposed to his hired man that they raise the sash and let the bats in, then close the windows and doors from the outside, and having thus trapped the game proceed to dispatch it in the most expeditious manner. This plan was put into execution. As soon as the window sash was raised thousands rushed in, and in five minutes there was not a vacant spot on ceiling, wall, floor table, bed-post, bureau, or chair. The window was closed and McAtee and his hired man began the work of destruction. Scores of the bats seemed to realize the fate in store for which they were doomed, and made desperate efforts to find egress through the window panes. Others made war on the assaulting party, and the hired man was bitten once on his face and twice on his left hand. The two men were armed with axe-helves. The slaughter continued an hour and a half, many of the bats being perched at points of the ceiling difficult to reach. The result, by actual count was 4,103 dead bats, and their carcasses filled a large barrel, which holds over five bushels. Though this onslaught greatly diminished the number of invaders, there were still hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of them left, but owing to the darkness, it was found impracticable to make further war on them. Next morning when McAtee awoke not a bat was to be seen, all the survivors having disappeared in mysterious manner.

It seems, however, that the bats were determined to make McAtee's house their haunt, and the following night they swarmed as formidably as on their first visit, and over 3,000 were killed. They still persist in coming, and up to this time there have been upward of 17,000 slain, and though there is a visible and gratifying falling off in the number of invaders, they yet infest the premises in sufficient numbers to be very troublesome. Where they come from and why they have selected that particular place as a resort are two mysteries which have not yet been fathomed. It is believed that they come from an immense thicket, about ten miles up the Missouri River, where they breed in countless quantities. It is known that this thicket or swamp is thickly infested with them, and hunters have often found them so numerous in certain spots that they could not make headway without great annoyance. McAtee considers the visitation a serious calamity, and is carrying on a relentless war of extermination. The invading host is of the common insectivorous species, quadrupedal, and with a body much like that of a mouse. The story is certainly an extraordinary one, and its truth is vouched for by several reliable witnesses.

FARMING IN THE WEST.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE THIS YEAR BY ONE MINNESOTA FARMER.

From the Fargo (Minn.) Times.

We had the curiosity the other day to ask Mr. Dalrymple what he expected the profit on his wheat crop would be this year. He replied that at present prices for wheat his net profit would be about $10 per acre. As he is half owner of 75,000 acres of wheat in the Red River Valley, and has 1,500 acres on his home farm at Cottage Grove, Minn., his profits this year may be safely put at $50,000. Dalrymple has five steam thrashers now at work on his 4,000-acre farm in Casselton, each one thrashing an average of 1,000 bushels per day. The grain is hauled directly to the cars as fast as thrashed, and shipped to New-York, via Duluth and the lakes. He loads and forwards 15 cars per day. At 350 bushels to the car, the crop of this place will make 257 carloads. The yield, from what has been thrashed so far, is estimated at 90,000 bushels—an average of 22½ bushels per acre. Add to this 35,000 on the Grandin farm, in which Mr. Dalrymple has a half interest, and which will average equally well, the two farms will produce 168,750 bushels of wheat this year. "Dalrymple farm" is a tract of about 11,000 acres of land near Casselton, 20 miles west of Fargo, on the line of the Northern Pacific railroad. It is owned by George W. Cass and P. B. Cheney, of New-York, and Oliver Dalrymple, the "Wheat King of Minnesota," as he is termed. Twelve hundred acres were broken in 1875 and sowed to wheat last year. This year there are 4,000 acres in wheat—and a splendid crop is is, too—and 3,000 acres additional were broken this season for seeding next year.

Mr. Dalrymple also owns a half interest in what is known as the Grandin farm, a tract of 40,000 acres just north of Elm River, in Trail County, Dakota, 35 miles north of Fargo. The other owners are the Grandin brothers, bankers, of Tidioute, Penn. On this farm there are 3,500 acres in wheat this year, and some 3,000 acres broken for next year. To harvest this crop of 75,000 acres on the two places, it required 42 self-binding reapers, 225 horses and mules, and 159 men. Nine steam thrashers, each with a capacity of 1,000 bushels per day, are now at work thrashing the grain.

In addition to his interest in these two Immense farms, Mr. Dalrymple owns 2,000 acres of land in Cottage Grove, Minn., near St. Paul, 1,500 acres of which is in wheat, so that either as sole or half owner, Mr. Dalrymple is interested in 9,000 acres of wheat this year, which will be increased to 15,000 next year. We may add that it is the intention of the owners of these two huge farms to break on an average about 5,000 acres each year until the whole 51,000 acres are brought under cultivation. They have abundant means, and the experiment so far has proved that it is not possible to make a better investment of money. This is the second year of the enterprise, and so far the net profits have been over $10 per acre each year for every acre.

ANGLICAN SYNOD OF CANADA.

MONTREAL, Canada, Sept. 13.—At the Anglican Provincial Synod, which convened yesterday, a deputation from the United States Episcopal Church was introduced by the Metropolitan to the Synod and received with much applause. Addresses were made by the Bishop of Connecticut and Rev. Drs. Van Deusen and Schenck.

LAW REPORTS.

THE CASE OF NELSON A. GESNER.

TESTIMONY TAKEN AND ARGUMENT HAD BEFORE JUDGE WESTBROOK—THE PROSECUTION CHARGED DIRECTLY WITH FRAUD.

The hearing on the writs of habeas corpus and certiorari sued out in the case of Nelson A. Gesner, the alleged forger, was resumed before Judge Westbrook in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. Gesner and his wife—the latter having her face heavily veiled—were in court. John Graham, C. Bainbridge Smith, and Abraham Kling appeared for the prisoner, and Assistant District Attorneys Herring and Leary represented the prosecution. The proceedings were begun by Mr. Graham, who announced the conduct of the prosecution in procuring the indictment of Gesner while the examination in the latter's case was pending before the Police magistrate. He also characterized in no very mild terms the conduct of the Chicago detectives toward Weston, whom they sought to induce to give testimony against Gesner. These detectives, who were paid by Winslow, Lanier & Co.—the firm whose signature Gesner was charged with having forged—amused themselves by pointing revolvers at Weston's head, and thus inducing him to tell where he had obtained a package from Gesner. Weston had also been told, said the counsel, that he could go free if he would make a false affidavit to the effect that Gesner had admitted the forgery to him. Abraham Kling, the attorney for Gesner, was then called to the stand as a witness and examined in regard to the proceedings had before Police Justice Duffy in the case. In response to Mr. Graham's inquiries the witness gave an account of the successive adjournments of the hearing made by Justice Duffy. All of these adjournments were at the instance of the prosecution. The hearing was finally set down peremptorily for Monday, the 3d inst., at 11 A. M. At the appointed time Gesner's counsel were present but no one appeared for the District Attorney. After waiting for half an hour, Assistant District Attorney Leary put in an appearance and asked a further adjournment until 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, on the ground that Assistant District Attorney Herring, who was attending to the case, was engaged elsewhere. In opposition to the earnest protests of the prisoner's counsel, the hearing was so adjourned for the purpose of going on with the examination to the adjourned time. Instead of this, when the case was called an indictment from the Grand Jury of the City and County of New-York was put in, and the Justice held that he could proceed no further. On inquiring afterward at the Tombs to ascertain the warrant or authority under which Gesner is held, Mr. Kling was shown the commitment from the General Sessions only.

Police Justice Duffy was then called as a witness. He testified that on the morning of the 3d inst., when granting the adjournment to the afternoon, he did not know that an indictment was to be found in the interval, though he had some suspicions.

Levi Apgar, the foreman of the Grand Jury which indicted Gesner, was then sworn as a witness, and was asked to give the names of the witnesses who testified before the Grand Jury.

Mr. Herring objected on the ground that the proceedings before the Grand Jury were secret, and that each of the Grand Jurors had taken an oath not to divulge what had taken place before them.

Judge Westbrook said he did not think the secrecy extended so far as to prevent the giving of the names of the witnesses. He was formerly the custom to serve, with a copy of the indictment, a list of the witnesses who had testified before the Grand Jury. He therefore permitted the question to be put.

Mr. Apgar, however, had forgotten the names of the witnesses, and no amount of skillful probing by Mr. Graham could bring these names up in the witness' recollection. He was finally told to make out a list of such witnesses from the notes of the Grand Jury. He was next asked who appeared before the Grand Jury as the District Attorney.

Mr. Herring again objected, but Judge Westbrook overruled the objection, and the witness answered that Mr. Herring appeared. In response to further questions, the witness said the Grand Jury had been in session on the day the indictment was found between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

John Sparks, the Clerk of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions, was then called as a witness, and testified that the bench warrant for Gesner's arrest was issued on the morning of the 3d inst. The questions put to this witness by the presiding witness were intended to draw out answers showing that Gesner's case was almost the first if not the first, case brought to the attention of the Grand Jury on the first day of their session.

Two boys were then called in succession to prove the delivery of two letters from the prisoner's counsel, Mr. Graham, to the District Attorney. In the first of these letters Mr. Graham informed Mr. Phillips not to cause Gesner's indictment, since the examination before the Police magistrate had been adjourned under the circumstances already referred to. Mr. Graham also showed the letter to the prisoner would be deprived of a substantial right and that it would be an act of injustice to procure his indictment at that time. In the second letter a request was made for the names of the witnesses who had testified against Gesner before the Grand Jury. It was conceded by the prosecution that no answer had been made to the last mentioned letter.

Assistant District Attorney Leary was then called as a witness by the counsel for the prisoner. In answer to questions Mr. Leary testified that when he came before Justice Duffy on the morning of the 3d inst. to ask for an adjournment, he did not know that an indictment was to be found against Gesner before the afternoon; he did not know what any witnesses had been summoned to appear before the Grand Jury that day to testify against Gesner, nor did he know who the witnesses were before the Grand Jury. After such responses the prisoner's counsel ceased their interrogatories, and Mr. Leary vacated the witness' chair.

Mr. Herring said the prosecution had no testimony to offer. In fact, it was unnecessary to offer any.

Mr. Graham said Mr. Herring had better stick to his first assertion—the prosecution had no testimony.

Mr. Smith then began his argument in the case. He said the testimony showed that a fraud had been perpetrated on the rights of the prisoner. The power of the court was fixed by the statute. The prisoner's counsel did not ask his discharge. They merely asked that Mr. Graham be allowed to have custody of the Police magistrate, so that the examination before the latter could proceed. The counsel read the section of the Revised Statutes conferring jurisdiction on Police magistrates. By these it was stated that the witnesses before such magistrates are required to sign the report of their testimony. In the present case none of the witnesses had affixed their signatures to the written reports of their testimony, and the counsel claimed that it was part of the plan of fraud that the witnesses should not sign, so that when the indictment were found as it was there was no examination pending. Another section of the statutes provides that no hearing before a Police magistrate shall be adjourned without the reason for such adjournment being put on the records. In the present case not the suggestion of any reason for the adjournments was put on the records, which simply consist of the report of the examination of the witnesses. Mr. Smith then adverted to the case of Weston, who had been detained five days in the Fifth Avenue Hotel without any authority or warrant of law, and who had been assured that the price of his liberty would be that he make an affidavit against Gesner. All these circumstances showed positive fraud on the part of the prosecution, whose head was Inspector Jewett, "Doubting Thomas" of Weston. At the conclusion of Mr. Smith's argument Judge Westbrook ordered an adjournment until 11 A. M. to-day.

FERNANDO WOOD'S NOTE.

The suit of Fernando Wood against Talcott & Sons was before Judge Westbrook in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. From the statements made by counsel it appears that in 1876 Mr. Wood placed 850 shares of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western stock and 100 shares of New-Jersey Central as security for a loan of $21,900. The value of these shares depreciating, the defendants wrote to Mr. Wood to put up more security. He sent $2,060, but was told that more was necessary. He refused to put up any more, and they then told him to take back his security, and pay the amount of the loan. He then sent them his note for $5,000 for six months. He has been notified recently to pay the amount of his loan, and he tendered the cash, less $5,000, the amount of the note, which is not due. The defendants refused to take the note as cash, and said they had in vain endeavored to get it discounted. They threatened to sell his securities at auction, but he obtained a temporary injunction restraining them from so doing. Argument was had yesterday on a motion to make the injunction permanent. Judge Westbrook told the counsel that the case was a good one to settle out of court, and an adjournment of the matter was had.

THE ASSAULT ON SURVEYOR SHARPE.

The case of William H. Grace, a dismissed Custom-house Inspector, who committed an assault upon Surveyor George H. Sharpe, as that gentleman was walking on Park-row on July 20, was on the calendar of the Court of General Sessions yesterday.

Ex-Judge Richard Busteed, who appeared for the accused, said that when the indictment was found he had an interview with one of Mr. Grace's assistant District Attorneys, and understood that, inasmuch as the case was a bail case, it would not be tried until October. He therefore moved for a postponement of the trial until next month. Assistant District Attorney Ball strenuously opposed any adjournment, stating that the case was a most aggravated one, and ought to be tried at once. He had all his witnesses present, and saw no reason for an adjournment. Mr. Ball asked that counsel for the defense be compelled to embody his grounds for an adjournment in an affidavit and present it to the court. Judge Busteed did so, and Judge Sutherland thereupon directed an adjournment, setting down the case peremptorily for Thursday next.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The Court of Appeals will convene at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, on Monday, Sept. 17, at 10 o'clock A. M. The following causes will constitute the day calendar for that day: No. 344, McGinn vs. The People; No. 358, Quinn vs. The People; No. 354, Coburn vs. The People; No. 106, Wood vs. Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company; No. 107, Belknap vs. Bender; No. 108, Blanchard vs. Blanchard; No. 109, Hall vs. Donington; No. 110, Donington vs. Hull. On Tuesday, Sept. 18 motions will be heard.

COURT NOTES.

The United States District Court adjourned yesterday to the first Tuesday in October, when Judge Blatchford is to take up cases on the Admiralty calendar.

Antonia Cocenza, a seaman on the Italian bark Giuseppe Rocca, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Marshal Bernhard, and held by Commissioner Betts for extradition, on a charge of resisting the Captain of the vessel in the discharge of his duty. Cocenza said that the Captain first assaulted him by biting one of his fingers.

The witnesses in the C. C. Sweeney mutiny case, who have been in Ludlow-Street Jail some weeks awaiting the arrival from France of the alleged mutineers, were formally committed for further detention yesterday by Judge Blatchford, in order to ascertain whether the French Government will give up the men charged with the mutiny.

The Grand Jury have acted upon the cases of the unlicensed sailors' boarding-house keepers, submitted to them by Pilot Commissioner Blunt. Indictments have been found against 12 of the offenders, whose names are of course withheld, until after their arrest. Bench warrants for their apprehension have been issued, and the delinquents will probably be arraigned to-day. These arrests will undoubtedly have the effect of making the other unlicensed boarding-house keepers take out licenses.

Thomas Johnson and William Vincent, both colored, were placed on trial by Assistant District Attorney Bell, in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, charged with burglary in the first degree. On the night of Aug. 21 the prisoners broke into the parlors of Mrs. Elizabeth Stern's residence, at No. 109 West Thirty-first-street, and carried off a French clock valued at $250. Vincent was discharged because of insufficient evidence. Johnson was convicted of burglary in the first degree, and sent to the State Prison for 12 years.

The divorce suit of Paul Batzell against Olga Batzell, heretofore reported in THE TIMES, was again before Chief-Justice Curtis, in Superior Court, Chambers, yesterday. In this case the plaintiff was directed to pay a counsel fee of $75 to his wife's attorney. Mr. Batzell petitioned the court yesterday, saying that in consequence of the publication of reports of the suit he had been discharged from his position as principal of a German school in Allen-street. For this reason he asked that the time within which to pay the counsel fee be extended 40 days. This was granted by Chief-Justice Curtis.

On Sept. 5 two oil paintings, worth $300, were stolen from the residence of Mrs. Emily A. Withaus, No. 9 Park-avenue. The stolen pictures were found between the mattresses of Margaret Connell's bed, in a house at the rear of No. 245 Spring-street. The pictures had been secreted there by Joseph Lazarus, of No. 208 East Sixth-street, and both he and the woman Connell were taken into custody. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Lazarus acknowledged the larceny, and was sentenced to three years in the State Prison. The evidence against the female prisoner being insufficient to warrant a conviction she was discharged.

The harmony of a musical reception, at the residence of the Italian Consul, in Prospect-place, on Wednesday evening, was somewhat disturbed by the sudden appearance of a detective on the scene. Detective Sergeant Kindelon, attached to the Twenty-first Precinct Station, introduced himself and announced that he had a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Oscar Lowenthal, who was acting as musical director on the occasion. Mr. Lowenthal was arraigned in the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday, charged by his landlord, Mr. Goldsmith, of No. 326 East Forty-first-street, with stealing some wearing apparel. The prisoner denied his guilt, but, nevertheless, was held for trial.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Presiding Judge Davis.

Order Settled.—Woodruff vs. The Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London, England.

By Judge Donohue.

Order Settled.—The People ex rel. Husen, Executor, &c., vs. Astem et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Westbrook.

Riley vs. Burns.—Motion to change place of trial denied.

Wallace vs. Marks.—Reference ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief-Justice Curtis.

George S. Crocker vs. Mary E. Crocker.—Report of Referee confirmed. Divorce granted. As to motion for arrears of alimony, see memorandum.

Terry vs. The Great Locomotive Works.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

Bertram vs. Lang et al.—Order allowing plaintiff to file supplemental complaint.

Clark vs. Clark et al.—Order allowing plaintiff to file supplemental complaint.

Undertaking Approved.—The Jagger Iron Works vs. Walkam dine shower and Leuschner.

Gutierres vs. Hayward.—Bond approved.

Orders Granted.—Comstock vs. Prince et al.; The Bowery Savings Bank vs. Smith et al.; Gutierres vs. Hayward; Betzel vs. Betzel; O'Conner vs. Benselin.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sheridan.

Motions Granted.—Kaplin vs. Casper; Fernbach vs. Arnold.

Lecerty vs. Smethan.—Motion granted; order vacated.

Place vs. Kalish.—Motion for leave to sue granted.

Babcock vs. Case.—Motion to dismiss granted, with costs.

Hicks vs. Chapin.—Motion to open default granted on payment of costs and disbursements.

Foils vs. Clark.—Motion to dismiss action granted, with costs.

Smith vs. Sterston.—Motion to punish for contempt denied.

Orders Granted.—Smith vs. Morgan; Manther vs. Johnstone; Thumm vs. Davis; Love vs. Canaday; Hiffelheimer vs. Horman; Martins vs. Baker; Hegeman vs. Barker; Bergman vs. Petzold; Guiterman vs. Piddian; Bainlin vs. Kitzner; O'Brien vs. Willian; Barney vs. Plant; Bernard vs. Goldberg; Gaynor vs. Lennox; Shenfield vs. Alexander.

Snow vs. Scott, &c.—Settled.

By Judge Sinnott.

Smith vs. Stratton.—Proceedings set aside; no costs.

Lefevre vs. Fellows.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Spratt vs. Taylor.—Motion denied, without costs.

Hennessey vs. Thornton.—P. V. Kennedy, Receiver.

Deserbey vs. Deserbey.—Motion to punish the elder Lenain for contempt denied; no costs.

Motions Denied.—Underwood vs. Toner; Cohen vs. Schmidt.

Marx vs. Greenville.—Motion to punish James D. Keegan for contempt denied, without costs.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.	
54—Wood vs. Talcott.	
144—Cary vs. Cary, (two motions.)	
198—Appleby vs. Stafford.	
199—Same vs. Same.	
235—Van Alen vs. Lampson.	
247—Butler vs. Sanches.	
253—Hooper vs. Fowler.	
262—Cook vs. Matthews.	
263—Chester vs. Gamewell.	
264—Foley vs. Fudickar.	
266—Koehler vs. Hennes.	
267—Matter of Yorkville Savings Bank.	
52—Hunter vs. Port Royal Railroad Company.	
86—Thomas vs. Jewett, Receiver.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.	Short causes.
3047—Ingebrand vs. Kuhn.	
2067—Ehlbrow vs. The National Burglar and Theft Insurance Co.	
1264—Pierson et al. vs. Cochran.	
3081—Stout vs. Boardman.	
3196—McNulty, &c., vs. Ahearn.	
2153—Ackerman vs. Ackerman.	
3269—Quackenboss vs. Turnbull.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.	Short Causes.
3261—Stoppel vs. Ridgley.	
3036—Fuchs vs. Behlen.	
2144—Healy vs. Hannon.	
2626—Averell et al. vs. Mallory.	
3428—McCallum et al. vs. McSwyney et al.	
3200—Vinot et al. vs. Willis.	
3407—Stastny vs. Wehl et al.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sinnott, J.

Nos.	Short Causes.
3156—McCabe et al. vs. Morgan.	
3166—Abrahams vs. Bowerbank.	
3217—Westheimer vs. Bottstein, impleaded.	
3319—Major vs. Schwarz.	
3315—Ackroyd vs. Powell.	
3392—Bull's Head Bank vs. Haynes.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

William Smith, robbery.	
Anthony Goodman, felonious assault and battery.	
John Eakin, robbery.	
Johanna Haley, felonious assault and battery.	
Peter Lynch, felonious assault and battery.	
John Geary, felonious assault and battery.	
Kate Carroll, felonious assault and battery.	
Albert Munson, burglary.	
John Rafferty and John Donohue, burglary.	
Charles Revzis, burglary.	
Daniel J. Mullen, grand larceny.	
Nathan Abeles, receiving stolen goods.	
Bernard Kenny, larceny from the person.	
John William Hale, larceny from the person.	
Thomas Lane, assault and battery.	
Henry Busse, disorderly house.	
Annie A. Pearsall, disorderly house.	
Mary Hughes, felonious assault and battery.	
John Green, grand larceny.	

GAUGE OF EASTERN RAILROADS.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 13.—The gauge of the Bucksport and Bangor Railroad was narrowed yesterday. The European and North American Railroad, from Bangor to St. John; the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad, from Old Town to Blanchard, and the New-Brunswick and Canada Railroad, from Maden Junction to Houlton and Woodstock are to be narrowed to-day.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 13.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 N.Y.C.G.G.c.	91	100 North-western	34¾
2,000 M. & E. 7s, '71-'100	93	300 do.	35
10,000 Harlem 1st R.	118	5 do.	34¾
10,000 Han. 1st. C.	113	100 do.	34⅝
42 Bank of Com.	127¼	200 do.	34⅝
400 Del. & Hud.	50	100 do.	34⅜
100 do.	49⅞	800 do.	34⅜
200 do.	49¾	200 do.	34⅝
200 do.	49¾	500 North-west. pf.	63⅜
210 do.	49¾	800 do.	63¾
50 At. & Pac. T.	22	500 do.	63¾
150 American Ex.	53⅜	50 do.	63
50 do.	53¾	300 do.	63¼
17200 West. Union	89⅜	500 do.	63⅛
1200 do.	89¾	100 do.	63⅛
2100 do.	89⅜	400 D., L. & W.	92⅜
500 do.	89⅝	200 do.	92⅜
400 N. Y. C. & H.	104	500 do.	92⅝
30 do.	103⅞	200 do.	92⅞
600 do.	104	400 do.	93⅛
200 do.	103⅞	300 do.	93
100 do.	103⅞	700 do.	93
100 do.	103⅞	800 do.	93⅛
700 do.	89½	100 do.	77½
600 do.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 14, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Fire Dominos—Mr. Charles F. Coghlan, Mr. C.A. Stevenson, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Mrs. Agnes Booth, Miss Dietz.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Robinson Crusoe—Miss Lydia Thompson and Company.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Dark City—Mr. F. Hardenberg, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Ada Dyas.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—La Fille de Madame Angot, (Opera Bouffe.)—Mlle. Berthé Mario.

PARK THEATRE.—The Crushed Tragedian—Mr. E. A. Sothern.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Under the Willows—Mr. E. F. Thorne, Mrs. Waller.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Wild Flowers of Mexico.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—Burlesque, Minstrelsy, &c.—Messrs. Charles Backus, J. Robinson, Cool White, Dave Reed.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, George Knight.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Fair and Exhibition of Products and Mechanism.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for to-day, in the Middle States and New-England, south-east to south-west and possibly westerly winds, rising barometer, partly cloudy or clear weather, except clouds and rain in the Middle Atlantic States.

The Bankers' Convention adopted at its evening session a series of resolutions similar in tenor to those submitted by Mr. Coe, but decidedly less explicit and intelligible. In this, as in other respects, the convention has admitted a good deal more of the leaven of political trimming than befitted an assembly of practical men having practical ends in view. There were fallacies of the most childish character aired yesterday by persons who had no place in such a gathering, and there was an amount of time devoted to the exposition of elementary principles in finance which might have been more profitably spent in the discussion of matters which have a vital bearing on the position of the banks in regard to the problem of resumption. The public mind is very liable to be confused by the prominence permitted at a bankers' convention to blatherskites of the Groesbeck type, or to amiable lunatics like Mr. Harris, of Catskill. It is bad enough to have gentlemen like Mr. Brinckerhoff, the Cashier of a petty Western savings bank, which, for several years has paid no dividend, ventilate his views about resumption, but it is much worse to open the deliberations of such a body to every wordy orator who has assurance enough to place a rigmarole of preposterous assumptions in competition with principles that are the result of generations of financial experience. At the next meeting the convention should endeavor to be in fact what it is in name.

The platform of the Massachusetts Democrats is coherent but vague. In fact, it might be fitly described as a series of "glittering generalities." It inculcates submission to "the authority of the constituted Federal Administration," and "denounces stern retribution," whatever that phrase may mean, for "the great public crime" to which the Administration owes its place and power. It claims the Southern policy as a triumph of Democratic ideas, and borrows Republican phraseology to define something which does not exist, viz., Democratic attachment to "the equality of rights and duties of all men before the law." It approaches the labor question with a meaningless formula, but contrives to say something definite in the "demand for a liberal reciprocity with Canada and Mexico," and for a currency on a gold basis. "Inability under existing laws" to dispose of the surplus product of our industry is referred to, without a hint of how these laws should be amended, or what are the "restrictions" which prevent the United States from producing better and selling cheaper than any other nation. The ticket is respectable, though its head partakes somewhat of the character of the platform, but it is quite strong enough to stimulate Massachusetts Republicans to maintain the united front which will be necessary for its defeat.

To commemorate what the Democratic journals of Louisiana are pleased to call "the great struggle for constitutional liberty," "to do honor to the dead heroes who fell on the ever-glorious 14th of September," when the legally elected Government of the State was overthrown by a mob and half a score of "radicals" were shot down in the streets of New-Orleans, the White League of the Crescent City will to-day parade in full force. According to "General Order No. 1," which has just been issued by the commandant, "the legion" ordered out for duty will consist of five thousand men. It will be made up of "the Crescent City Rifles," "the Louisiana Greys," "Franc-Tireurs d' Orleans," and numerous other kindred organizations which did good service in driving "the radical carpet-baggers" out of the State. We have no doubt that the celebration will be in every way a harmonious and successful one. It will not be interfered with by the Packard Police. Secure in the enjoyment of their rights as American citizens, and without fear of molestation from the "blood-thirsty negro mobs" they were organized to put down, the members of the White League will parade in peace. Incidently it may be mentioned that there will be no exercises in memory of "the radicals" who were slaughtered on that "ever-glorious 14th of September."

That truly representative Democratic journal, the Albany *Argus*, says that The Times "extends the hand of sympathy to the opponents of the present State officers." It is hardly necessary to repeat that this statement is not in strict accordance with truth. The Times has stated before that the opponents of the present State officers include the most disreputable elements of a not over reputable party, and that, on the whole, the balance of respectability, patriotism, and common sense is on the side of the faction which desires the renomination of the old ticket. It may be somewhat difficult to choose between the "rowdies and sharpers" who run the Tammany machine and the gang of jobbers who grow fat on the business of State printing. But to those misguided persons who are reduced to such a choice, we would decidedly recommend the party of Gov. Robinson in preference to that of John Kelly. The Governor has at least some aims which are worthy of respect, and certain of his associates have a little character to lose. In dealing with Kelly and his friends there can be but one course recommended—political extermination.

The first day of the international rifle contest has passed, leaving the advantage decidedly with the American team. Fifteen shots were fired by each of the sixteen contestants at each of the three ranges—that is to say, the eight members of each team fired 120 shots at each range, making a possible aggregate of 1,800 points. Of this, the American team scored the unprecedented total of 1,655 points, and the British made 1,629 points, being 26 points behind their competitors. The second portion of the match will be completed to-day. It will simply be a repetition of yesterday's competition, and, in the absence of unforeseen accidents, all the probabilities are on the side of a decisive American victory.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE PEOPLE.

One of the greatest difficulties which the Administration has to encounter is the want of popular and party faith in the earnestness of its professions. The professions themselves are recognized as good. They are accepted as the expression of purposes which commend themselves to the judgment of the country. The drawback to them lies in the absence of evidence sufficient to prove that the principles proclaimed are to be incorporated in a well-defined policy, and that the measures foreshadowed are really to be carried out so far as the power of the Executive extends. The malignant assaults of avowed enemies, the underhand attacks of pretended friends, would be alike harmless if the Administration had the full confidence of those who are desirous of giving it their support. Among these it has lost ground because it has failed to convince them of its sincerity and firmness. If, therefore, it now encounter apathy where it hoped to find zeal, and misgivings where it looked for the faith that at once strengthens and inspires, it has only itself to thank for such a result.

Of the Southern question in its familiar aspects scarcely enough remains to be available as a bone of contention. Apart from his own action, the general course of events has helped the President amazingly. The question had become wearisome and its continual presence operated as a hindrance to the treatment of other subjects. A large proportion even of the Republicans who were staggered by the manner in which the question was finally disposed of were not sorry that it was at length out of the way. Time is reconciling others to the inevitable and obliterating the animosities which in the first instance the President's measures called forth. It is rather mortifying to find the President, in these circumstances, referring apologetically to what he has done, and tracing excuses in opinions and purposes expressed by his predecessor. If we are, after all, to believe that what Mr. Hayes has done Gen. Grant was prepared to do, and that Mr. Hayes could not have acted otherwise without violating law, the whole merit claimed for what is by common consent described as his policy disappears. Unless he were a free agent, he is entitled to no commendation whatever.

The civil service question affords another illustration of the same skeptical tendencies in relation to his purposes. Mr. Hayes was not a novice in public affairs, or he might have supposed that it was only necessary to formulate a few virtuous ideas and to coin a few pretty phrases in connection with them, to insure the popular success of a great reform. He must have known that the purification of the civil service and the introduction of higher conditions would bring him into conflict with the politicians. Unless he was prepared to appeal from the trading politicians to the people, and to discard the old doctrine of patronage in favor of the new theory of fitness and duty, his declarations and orders are a grave mistake. And as this reform was represented as one of the distinctive objects of his Administration, it was fairly assumed that no man would retain a position in the Cabinet who was not on this question heartily in accord with his chief. We think that the President cannot properly complain of hostility to the reform on the part of the people. The politicians grumble about it, but the masses of the Republican Party are almost everywhere prepared to sustain it. Their trouble is in regard, not to the discontent of politicians whose personal schemes the reform might thwart, but to the good faith of the President and his advisers. They have seen, for example, removals that are inexcusable, except on the ground that the old system is still in force, and appointments for which there can be no justification that harmonizes with reform. They have seen, too, that an office-holder who happens to have pluck may compel the President virtually to abandon his own order, and to adopt a roundabout method for accomplishing what should have been done promptly, directly, and boldly, or not at all. Now, the people forgive many defects in the character and conduct of a public man if he only impress them with a sense of his courage. The good intentions of the President are not doubted; his integrity is above suspicion; but the people are not quite sure respecting his courage. They fancy they discern weakness where there should be force, timidity where pluck should be conspicuous, and naturally they are unable to battle enthusiastically for a reform whose authors and administrators are apparently afraid to carry out their advertised programme.

The third depressing influence is supplied by the financial question. Every one who talks with the President in reference to resumption leaves with the impression that the latter honestly desires the attainment of that object at the period prescribed by the law. It is known, moreover, that the Treasury, under Mr. Sherman, is executing preliminary measures which under other Secretaries were persistently neglected. Neither is responsible for the law as it stands. Both profess to believe that, with all its defects, the law may be made sufficient for the work to be performed. A disturbing force has, however, appeared. The silver scheme, innocent as it seems to some, is more to be dreaded as an obstacle to resumption, and to the confidence which alone can render resumption permanent, than aught the greenback inflationists have devised. The scheme is thus formidable solely because the Administration, instead of stamping upon it as a possible source of enormous evil, has trifled with it in a manner that encourages its advocates to boast that the President and the Secretary of the Treasury are on their side. We cannot persuade ourselves that this is the case. A single emphatic sentence would end all doubt upon the subject, but the sentence is not spoken. The friends of resumption put their own construction upon the misplaced silence; they think they see a disposition to temporize where vigorous fighting would be in order, and they may be pardoned if they occasionally lose heart in a contest in which the enemy plausibly boasts of succor received from Washington.

THE PROSECUTION OF M. GAMBETTA.

The cable dispatches of yesterday disclose a possible phase of the prosecution of M. Leon Gambetta, the leader of the French Republicans, which may prove exceedingly serious. They contain an extract from the *Gaulois*, a Bonapartist organ, which is as follows:

"The judicial decision sentencing M. Gambetta to three months' imprisonment for an outrage deprives him of civil rights for five years. Should, therefore, the judgment be confirmed, he will be compelled to political retreat, which will be a mortal blow to his ambition."

It is not clear whether the sentence of M. Gambetta contained a specific deprivation of political rights or whether this punishment is a consequence of the sentence actually imposed. Under the code governing the action of the Courts of Correctional Police in France, there are certain cases in which the accused can be stripped of civil and political rights at the discretion of the courts, but it does not appear that the case of M. Gambetta came within this category. On the other hand, there is a class of cases where the accused are regarded as guilty of contumacy, in which the penalty of the forfeiture of civil and political rights appears to attach as a matter of course to the person condemned. If this penalty is to be visited on M. Gambetta, by the discretion of the court, it must have been kept secret when the sentence was announced. If it is only a necessary consequence of the sentence of imprisonment, such an interpretation will be open to argument and appeal.

M. Gambetta has at least one, and possibly two, appeals yet to make. The judgment against him being by default, and without a hearing of his counsel, a hearing must yet be had, which will take place on the 20th of this month, and from the decision in that case an appeal may again be taken to the higher court. It has been generally understood, according to the French journals, that M. Gambetta's petition for an adjournment, and his allowing judgment to be pronounced against him by default, were in pursuance of his purpose to put off final action on his case until the Chamber of Deputies should have met and he would be secure from arrest.

But if the act of absenting himself from the tribunal at the time of his summons to trial could, under the Code, give the court the right to impose a penalty which carried with it the loss of political rights—the right to vote and to be voted for, especially—then M. Gambetta must have known it, and have had his mind made up as to how he would meet so threatening a manœuvre on the part of the Government. He is himself a distinguished lawyer, particularly familiar with the law governing political offenses and regulating the power and duty of the courts in regard to them, and he has doubtless had the advice of able counsel, for the most respected names of the French Bar are enrolled on the Republican lists. It cannot be presumed, therefore, that M. Gambetta went ignorantly to work to challenge so extreme a use of his prosecutors' powers. At the same time, he is too acute a politician to have allowed himself to be taken by surprise, and to be undecided as to his future course. If M. Gambetta has deliberately exposed himself to the sentence which the *Gaulois* declares to have been pronounced against him, and which, in spite of delays and appeals, may be confirmed, then it is plain that he intends to defy the Government. It is absurd to suppose that he intends to submit to political extinction. Enjoying, as he does at this moment, more real power than any man in France, not excepting Marshal MacMahon, he can have no intention of laying it aside and withdrawing to the position of a political nonentity. If he has courted the penalty pronounced against him, his purpose is to resist it, cost what it may. He must have become convinced that the Marshal's Government means a fight to the death against popular liberty, and have decided that the fight shall be made over his own case, and that he shall be the figure of chief importance to both parties.

It is not necessary however to infer that M. Gambetta's case is so desperate, and that his course has probably been adopted for the purpose of securing delay. Nor is it easy to believe that the MacMahon Government would go to such extremes. To seek the political ruin of the leader of the opposition through the judgment of an inferior and comparatively obscure and irresponsible tribunal, is an act of the most infatuated tyranny. It is a cynical and impudent defiance of the spirit of the Constitution, and could only be resorted to by a Government which had abandoned all hope of retaining the confidence of the people, or of maintaining itself within the restraints of representative institutions. The exercise of so outrageous a power would place a country absolutely in the hands of the Government, for every man who dared to make himself conspicuous in opposition, could be quietly annihilated. The Empire in its worst days never pretended to powers so entirely foreign to, and subversive of, free government. If it were conceivable that the De Fourtou Ministry really intends to pursue M. Gambetta with the penalty of political disability, then the latter would be quite justifiable in preparing to meet such a threat, and in defying the Government to carry it out. There could be no fate worse for France than to fall under the yoke of such an unlimited despotism.

THE SPEAKERSHIP AND THE SOUTH.

As the day fixed for the meeting of Congress approaches the contest for the Speakership, which has been quietly going on for several weeks past, becomes more interesting. Up to this time, however, the character of the struggle remains the same. It is mainly a fight between the advocates and opponents of the Texas-Pacific Railway scheme, and will in all probability remain so. The truth of this statement has recently been denied, and it has been alleged that the Southern members had given up all hopes of controlling the election. The fact is that the Southern Democrats not only hope to control the election of the Speaker, but are firmly convinced that through him they will be able to so manipulate the various important committees that all their demands for internal improvements will be complied with. And just how numerous and formidable these demands are will only be fully apparent when Congress assembles. Aside from the modest claim which is to be advanced by the Texas-Pacific lobby, the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade, and the numerous other bodies that speak for the people of Charleston will be on hand asking for an appropriation for the improvement of their harbor. North Carolina has all sorts of schemes for inland water communication, which her representatives will expect Congress to consider and give substantial aid to. Louisiana wants her levees built and kept in repair at the Government expense; has recently discovered that the Red River should be kept open at all seasons of the year, and will undoubtedly demand a subsidy for that purpose. New-Orleans, for her share, wants the mouth of the Mississippi dredged and deepened, and so on from all parts of the Gulf and cotton States come demands for national aid for local improvements. The Southern people recognize the present as their great opportunity, and their Representatives are not altogether deficient in the art of log-rolling.

While all these minor jobs will be warmly pressed, however, they will, if occasion requires, be made to give place to the Texas-Pacific movement. In this scheme all the Southern Democrats unite, and in spite of every declaration to the contrary, they will vote for no candidate for Speaker who is not in advance pledged to aid them in this direction. Of all the gentlemen who have yet been named Mr. Randall, the Speaker of the last House, is generally regarded as the most likely to be successful. He is known to be a shrewd wire-puller, and his last campaign for the position to which he seeks to be re-elected may be remembered as a marvel of political manipulation. It is believed that he has more votes pledged to him than any of the other candidates, and it is known that he has secured the support of a number of influential factions by promising to appoint their leaders to the chairmanships of important committees. His canvass thus far has been a successful one, but he can make no further progress until he has clearly stated the position which he intends to take regarding the subsidies for the South. He is said to have given the most positive assurances to Mr. Aiken, of Tennessee, and others that, if elected, he will do his utmost to push the Texas-Pacific scheme. On the other hand, it is alleged that a number of Northern Democrats have agreed to support him with the distinct understanding that he will use his influence against subsidies of all kinds. His record in Congress leads some persons to the conclusion that the latter statement of his position is the correct one. He was certainly instrumental in killing the Texas-Pacific bill at the last session. There is good cause, however, to believe that he is now ready to change his opinion on that subject, but there is no reason for the statement that the friends of the bill have forgiven him for his past action regarding it.

And here arises the question, can the Speaker be elected against the will of the Southern members? Mr. Cox, who is a candidate and who can rely on about fifteen votes, is reported as having expressed the opinion that he can, but as David Dudley Field said last Winter, "Mr. Cox is not always accurate." Indeed, when he made the somewhat rash assertion referred to, he must have forgotten that of the one hundred and forty-nine members that will probably compose the Democratic caucus, fully fifty are known to favor the Texas-Pacific bill. Of these, forty are from the Gulf States, and pledged to vote for no man who will not support the scheme. It will only require seventy-five votes to elect, and with a nucleus of fifty to commence with, the subsidy element is certainly not to be disregarded. Sayler, of Ohio, is the favorite with the Southern members and other friends of the Texas-Pacific, and had he any respectable strength aside from them, he would be sure of an election. As it is, however, his chances are hardly as good as Randall's. There is said to be some prospect of his forming a combination with Mr. Adams, the Clerk of the last House, who is a candidate for re-election, and should the latter decide to desert his old friend Randall, the situation would be materially changed. In any event it can be with safety be predicted that the contest for the Speakership will be a long and bitter one.

THE VALUE OF RUSTCHUK.

Among the defenses of Turkey, Shumla, with its impregnable citadel and its capability of containing an entire army within its intrenched lines, has always held the foremost place; but the second undeniably belongs to Rustchuk. Its connection by rail with Shumla and Varna enables it, if not actually surrounded, to bring up reinforcements at will; its position on the Danube enables it to watch the Dobrudscha on one side, and, as at present, to afford an admirable base to any Turkish commander in Northern Bulgaria on the other; while its command of the left bank not merely renders any attack in front completely impracticable, but gives it the power of checking any attempt to pass the river for a considerable distance both above and below it. How fully the Russians appreciate its value has been shown by their vigorous and persistent assaults upon it in every invasion, from that of Count Kamenskoi in 1810 to the present time; but hitherto its resistance has been as stubborn and successful as that of Shumla itself.

Seen from a distance, the famous stronghold makes a charming picture, with its white walls and red roofs, and tall tapering minarets rising above the sea of dark glossy foliage, formed by the countless gardens which are so prominent a feature of every Eastern city; but a nearer view reveals the same filth and disorder and decay which stamp all Turkish towns from Ismail to Constantinople. With regard to its military strength, however, there can be but one opinion. The inner line of defense, indeed, built toward the end of the last century, has all the defects of the old school—short curtains, shallow ditches, utter want of bomb-proofs and casemates, and guns which, if they go off at all, are quite as likely to kill their own men as the enemy. But the outer and newer circle is a very different affair. It consists of eight forts and twenty-one earthworks, mounting forty heavy Krupp guns and 130 lighter pieces—the works being so disposed as to support each other, and thus to render any assault upon them extremely difficult and costly. Finally, the range of heights running parallel with the Danube is strengthened by a series of redoubts, seven in number, ascending gradually to the formidable intrenchment known as the Leverra Tabia, the key of the whole position, which, armed as it is with eight 10-inch Krupp guns and ten Armstrongs, might, if adequately garrisoned, defy a besieging army even after the fall of the city itself.

The troops holding the place, which have hitherto been encamped along the heights lying behind the town, beyond the range of the Giurgevo and Slobodje (Slobosia) batteries on the opposite bank, consist of forty battalions of infantry. These are for the most part redifs, or soldiers of the reserve, the bulk of the nizams (regulars) having been transferred to the lines of Shumla. Making all necessary deductions, it is probable that these forty battalions muster at the present moment about 500 men apiece, and this, with six squadrons of very inferior cavalry, ten batteries of field-pieces of various calibre, and the 1,200 artillery-men employed on the *enceinte* and the outworks, makes an effective total of nearly 26,000 men, under the command of Esref Pasha, with Lieut.-Gen. Tahir Pasha as Military Governor of the fortress. The evident intention of Mehemet Ali to make use of the town as a base for his offensive movement against the Russian positions along the line of the Jantra render a counter-move of some kind imperatively necessary, and the sudden closing-in around the place of the Russian "corps of observation," as well as the mounting at Slobosia of the "monster gun," which is now working such havoc among the batteries of Rustchuk, shows that this necessity has been fully realized by the invaders.

THE BATTLES OF THE FUTURE.

Rifle-shooting as now practiced at Creedmoor and Wimbledon is of immense importance in a military point of view. A soldier who has not the least idea how to fire a rifle is of very little use, and hence a soldier who can hit a target at a thousand yards is extremely efficient. Inasmuch as the Creedmoor rifleman can perform the latter feat, he is just the sort of person whom it will be very handy to have in the country in case of a war, and an army composed exclusively of Creedmoor riflemen would, of course, be irresistible.

While everybody who holds the foregoing opinions is convinced of their substantial truth, it must be pointed out that the sort of rifle-shooting now in vogue will necessarily lead to important modifications in military tactics. It being demonstrated that the Creedmoor riflemen will be of great value in time of war, it follows that the methods of conducting war will have to be modified so as to give proper scope to the skill of the riflemen. Were our young men to practice archery, their skill would be useless for military purposes, unless all armies were to agree to substitute the bow for the rifle, and in like manner, the marksmen who use the long-range sporting rifle can be made useful only in case the armies of the world adopt that particular weapon and modify their tactics in accordance with Creedmoor precedents. This inevitable change will add a new and absorbing interest to future battles, and will free them from the disagreeable features which are now so prominent.

The battles of the future will have little resemblance to the rude, lawless conflicts in which the Turks and Russians are now engaged. The distance between each hostile army will be accurately measured, and a certain fixed number of rounds will be fired at 600, 800, and 1,000 yards respectively. There will be an end of the irregular practices of skirmishers who think it a creditable thing to creep as near as possible to the enemy before firing, and in the place of the haste and confusion and rudeness of a charge, there will be the orderly firing of teams or companies, each one of which will be carefully coached by its Captain. Under the present system, the soldier frequently becomes hot, tired, and excited, a condition which naturally impairs the steadiness of his aim. Under the Creedmoor system, the soldier will appreciate the value of a perfect command of his nerves, and will not only retire to a tent in the intervals of firing his piece, but will be spared the distracting influence of noise, whether produced by drums or by loud-voiced and zealous officers.

The battle-ground will be selected with care, and will be a level plain covered with dry turf, on which the soldier can lie and twist himself into complicated knots. No battle will, of course, be fought on a rainy day or during the prevalence of an unusually high wind, and when opposing Generals select a day for a battle, it will be understood that the contest is always liable to be postponed on account of the weather. In addition to tents for the convenience of the soldiers while engaged in conflict, boys will be detailed to carry lemonade and cake to the combatants, and a few policemen will be at hand to prevent idle or malicious persons from annoying the troops. Ladies will, of course, be provided with reserved seats.

Precisely in what way the score can be kept so as to successfully avoid all disputes remains to be devised. The progress of the future battle can be clearly foreseen up to the moment when the men of the front rank have stretched themselves on their backs and adjusted the barometers, thermometers, spirit-levels, theodolites, and other surveying tools which ornament the barrels of their rifles; but it cannot as yet be foreseen how their shots are to be accurately recorded. Undoubtedly there will be markers attached to each army, whose duty it will be to display the appropriate disks which denote the value of each shot fired by the enemy, but how can it be made certain that each side will feel confidence in the fairness of the enemy's markers? Suppose a soldier of the French Army of the future fires and makes a bull's-eye upon a large German General, and the German marker signals that the shot struck the General's centre, or possibly his outer. Will the Frenchman be willing to accept the marker's verdict? If the Creedmoor rules should be strictly followed, he would have the right to challenge the shot; in which case firing would cease and the German General would be inspected by the French surgeons in order to ascertain precisely where the bullet struck. This plan might result in ascertaining the truth unless the General had other bullet-holes in him, and the marker should insist that one of these was made by the Frenchman's shot. In almost any event such a dispute would produce bad feeling, and might even lead to blows, and thus convert an orderly battle into a disgraceful fight. It is true that each German soldier might be connected by telegraphic wires with the French lines, so that the result of any French shot would be automatically reported, but in actual warfare these myraids of telegraph wires would be extremely objectionable, since they would constantly trip up unwary spectators and would necessitate an enormous train of baggage-wagons. That some method of accurately and satisfactorily marking will, however, be devised we may be very confident. There will then be no fault to be found with the tactics of either army, and ladies can be admitted to battle-grounds as spectators with reasonable certainty that nothing objectionable will occur—unless we except the possibly noisy enthusiasm with which the winning army will listen to the reading of the score, and receive the gate-money.

Nothing is clearer than that the battles of the future will be conducted in the way just described; for upon the hypothesis that the old method of fighting is to be pursued, our Creedmoor long-range riflemen would be as useless as so many champion base-ball players—which is evidently unthinkable. We shall need, however, to have the matter of marking carefully settled by an international congress, and it would be well to expressly forbid the practice of plugging the bullet-holes made in both officers and men, until the end of any battle. Unless this were to be forbidden, we should constantly find Mexican Generals who had been hit in the bull's-eye secretly plugging the hole and claiming that the enemy had made a miss. True, no such trick would be countenanced by honorable soldiers, but if a battle were to be fought between Americans and Mexicans for the championship of the Rio Grande and a drove of cattle, we could feel a calm confidence in the chivalry of the enemy.

GENERAL NOTES.

Gen. William Mahone refuses to run for the Virginia House of Delegates.

Business men of Worcester, Mass., wish the banks to remain open until 3 o'clock.

The Norfolk *Day Book* has ceased to be Republican, and has become independent.

Chicago car conductors are exasperating passengers by palming off 3-cent pieces for dimes.

According to a rural paper, John Morrissey intends to run for the Senate in the Saratoga district.

A policeman in Lancaster, Penn., now has six children ill with the diphtheria, some of them seriously.

A poor old man in Toronto, aged 80, has had his twin sons, 21 years of age, arrested for threatening to knock his brains out.

The new Pennsylvania Insane Asylum is to be located on a farm on the line of the Stony Creek Railroad, near Norristown.

President Hayes has declined the invitation to visit Augusta, Ga. His Southern trip will extend only to Chattanooga, Tenn.

The New-Hampshire State Agricultural College is now run for the benefit of eight students. None have entered this year.

Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts, says that the main object and purpose of the President's reform policy have his cordial approval.

Ex-Gov. Jewell and his wife will celebrate their silver wedding on the 6th of October, and their daughter will be married on the same day.

Capt. Joshua Wheeler, a Kentucky soldier of the War of 1812, boasts that he never took a dose of medicine in his life. But he may forget.

A young man in Middletown this Summer so tamed a humming-bird, having its nest near his home, that it came daily and took food from his hand.

By the liberal aid of grim death and the parson a girl in Orange County has had four mothers and three fathers, and is not sure that she has got through yet.

The Boston *Advertiser* refers to Maine's as the first Republican victory of the year. Why are New-Hampshire and Rhode Island dismissed so summarily?

Ex-Senator Matthew H. Carpenter predicts that the Republicans will carry Wisconsin, but that it will be a close and lively contest with the Greenbackers.

Two boys have been sent to the New-Hampshire Reform School, one for 54 months and the other for 66 months, for breaking into a store and stealing $1.

The New-Orleans *Times* says that Mr. Randall's election as Speaker, unless he is unequivocally pledged to the Texas Pacific, would be a calamity to the South.

WASHINGTON.

THE DIRECT ATLANTIC CABLE.

SECRETARY EVARTS' NOTIFICATION TO THE COMPANY TO CEASE USING THE AMERICAN SHORE—CYRUS W. FIELD'S EXPLANATION OF THE MATTER—HE FAVORS COMPETITION ON LAND WIRES, BUT MONOPOLY IN CABLES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Cyrus W. Field called on Secretary Evarts to-day and conversed with him in reference to his recent notification to the Direct Cable Company forbidding that company the use of the American shore because of amalgamation with the Anglo-American Company. Mr. Field says if Mr. Evarts' notification should result in preventing the use of the American shore to the Direct Cable, no one will be injured thereby except the people of the United States. He explains the matter as follows: "In 1852 Congress passed an act giving one Eastman the right to land an ocean cable upon any portion of the United States coast except the coast of Florida, the right to land a cable on the Florida coast having previously been given to another party. This right, however, is not exclusive, and the same privilege may be given to any other party desiring to construct an ocean cable. Eastman sold his grant in England, and a company was formed under the laws of Great Britain, the charter stipulating that the company should not consolidate or amalgamate their line with that of any other cable company. The law of England provides that a company may change its articles of corporation by a vote of its stockholders, and in accordance with this law, the Direct Company did amend their charter, and subsequently made an arrangement with the Anglo-American Company to pool their business, the Direct Company to receive one-fourth and the Anglo-American three-fourths of the receipts. Before the direct cable was constructed an opinion was obtained from Attorney-General Williams confirming the legality of the grant made to Eastman, and Mr. Field claims that Mr. Evarts has no right to forbid the company the use of the American shore, as that grant was made by Congress without conditions. The American terminus of the direct cable is at Rye Beach, N. H., and Mr. Field says if it is cut off it will be by the forcible action of the Government, and not by the action of the company by reason of Mr. Evarts notification. The grant made to the Anglo-American company gives them the exclusive right to the Newfoundland shore for cable purposes for a period of 50 years from 1854. A contract with the Western Union Company requires that all messages sent over the Anglo-American cable for the United States shall be passed over the Western Union wires, and herein, Mr. Field claims, lies the monopoly. The direct cable has a contract for the use of the wires of the Atlantic and Pacific Company, and thus a competition is maintained. He says if the direct cable is cast off at Rye Beach, it will be turned in at Newfoundland or Nova Scotia and worked in accordance with the amalgamation made with the Anglo-American Company and thus the American public will lose the use of the company's cable between Newfoundland and the present American terminus, and all competition over the land wires will be destroyed. Mr. Field's theory seems to be that competition over the land wires should be encouraged, but that no interference should be permitted with the attempt to establish and maintain a monopoly over the Atlantic cables.

COLLECTOR FREELAND'S DEPUTIES.

THE ROBBERS OF THE REVENUE TAX PAYERS ORDERED TO BE SUMMARILY DISMISSED—HOW THE ILLEGAL CHARGES WERE MADE BY THE DEPUTIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Commissioner Raum to-day addressed a letter to Collector Freeland, of Brooklyn, directing him to summarily dismiss from the public service his Chief Deputy, Silas J. Boone, and Deputies Truesdale, Patterson, and O'Donnell, for practices that are characterized as robbery of tax-payers. It seems that the deputies named have for a long period been in the habit of charging manufacturers of fermented liquors and cigars sums ranging from $3 to $5 each for filling up the blank application annually required for a renewal of their bond, the law providing that no such charge shall be made. The plan of operations was to have a subordinate fill up the required blank and levy the unlawful charge, the subordinate receiving for his services $1 for each blank made out, and the balance being divided among the deputies ordered to be discharged. Lately a notary public was taken into the conspiracy who was only paid 50 cents for each form filled up, which arrangement added to the dishonest receipts of the deputies. One of the parties thus swindled testified that he paid $5 each year for the last eight years for having his blank application made out.

DESERT LAND FRAUDS.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY SCHURZ REGARDING THE FRAUDULENT ENTRY AND OCCUPATION OF LANDS—AN INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Secretary Schurz has written the following letter to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, with reference to the occupation of certain lands under the Desert Land act passed at the last session of Congress:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.

SIR: I have received your report of the 14th ult. in relation to lands entered and reported to you in the State of California under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the sale of desert lands in certain States and Territories." Many reports having reached me of the fraudulent character of said entries, and particularly in the Visalia Land District, I caused an investigation thereof to be made by Mr. A. B. Newcomb, special agent of the Department of Justice, detailed to make such examination under my instructions. Mr. Newcomb proceeded to the State of California, and visited all or nearly all of the tracts in the Visalia Land District mentioned on the list accompanying your report.

From Mr. Newcomb's report, with accompanying affidavits and statements of residents residing in that district, it appears that nearly all of the lands so entered will produce an agricultural crop without irrigation. Some of the lands so entered had been cultivated for several years by parties now residing thereon and others have to be protected by levees from the overflow of the Kern River.

It also appears from said report that a large majority of the entries made in that district were made by persons other than the real applicants.

In view of these facts, you are hereby directed to suspend all the entries made in the Visalia Land District under the act aforesaid, and to cause an investigation to be made before the local officers as to the character of each of the tracts entered.

In making said investigation, you will give the local officers such instructions as may be necessary to protect the interests of the United States, prevent the success of fraud, and secure the rights of all persons who have made entries in good faith under said law. On receipt of their report, with the testimony, you will cause them to be re-examined, and report the same to this department, with your opinion thereon. Very respectfully,

C. SCHURZ, Secretary.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $427,310 64, and from Customs, $657,627 10.

Gen. Benjamin F. Kelly, of West Virginia, has accepted the appointment of Superintendent of the Hot Springs, Arkansas.

The following is a statement of balances in the United States Treasury to-day at the closing hour: Currency, $12,809,104; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,265,412; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $52,180,000; coin, (including $40,470,900 in coin certificates,) $107,482,119; outstanding legal tenders, $357,976,164.

The following is the description of the new counterfeit one-dollar United States note as given by the Assistant Treasurer at Chicago to Treasurer Gilfillan: Series of 1874; No. E 352,009; female head coarse; work on hair and crown poor; word "Unum" very indistinct; lathe work in upper right hand corner very poor; lathe work in centre and on back good; shading in and below words "United States" scratchy.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day wrote to Collector Freeland, directing him to dismiss Deputies Boone, Truedell, Patterson, and O'Donnell, because of improper action in certain assessments of tobacco manufacturers and dealers. The Commissioner has effected a reduction in rents of offices of Collectors which will make a saving in 23 of $2,974 per year. The reduction in the New-York office will amount to $4,000 a year, owing to the consolidation of two districts in that City.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

THE MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRACY.

MEETING OF THE STATE CONVENTION AT WORCESTER—NOMINATION OF MR. GASTON FOR GOVERNOR—A SHARP CONTROVERSY—ADAMS WITHDRAWN—THE DIFFICULTY IN FRAMING THE PLATFORM—THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION AND PRESIDENT HAYES' POLICY—CURRENCY BASED ON GOLD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 13.—The Democratic State Convention here to-day carried out the programme predicted in last night's dispatch, but not without some sharp debate and adroit manœuvring of the opposition. Gaston was nominated for Governor, with Plunkett for Lieutenant-Governor and ex-Congressman Charles P. Thompson for Attorney-General, but not until after a ballot. At the beginning of the afternoon session the name of Charles Francis Adams was withdrawn by Frank Bird, who now trains regularly with the Democrats, and came to the Convention an out-and-out Adams man. Mr. Bird stated, as telegraphed last night, that Mr. Adams was determined not to take a nomination at the end of a contest, but to accept it only if offered unanimously, or, at least, as the sense of a pronounced majority of the convention. The story that Mr. Adams had written a letter which was in somebody's breeches pocket, as had been maliciously reported in a Boston evening paper, Mr. Bird emphatically denied. This withdrawal was received by the convention with cheers, and if a nomination had been at this moment pressed Mr. Gaston would probably have received it without a ballot. But it was quite apparent that there was a strong feeling against him among some of the leaders, and to some extent among the rank and file, and a motion to allow the presentation of the names of candidates in five-minute speeches being carried, the sore was in due time fully exposed. First Gaston's name was presented by Hon. P. A. Collins, one of the ablest and most influential of the younger Democratic leaders, and this was received with a storm of applause. Next, Thompson's name was presented, not by the representative of the Thompson movement, but quite unexpectedly and to their disgust, by the blunderer of the convention—and there always is a blunderer in the Massachusetts Democratic Convention. A Mr. Drew, of Cambridge, whose method of speaking and extraordinary gestures, like those of a man who has just dropped the poles of a magnetic battery, greatly delighted the delegates, and tempted them to greet him with cat-calls and hoots, which temptation they yielded to with spirit. This, no doubt, hurt Thompson, but the lost ground was quickly recovered by Reuben Noble, of Wheatfield, who, getting the platform after ex-Congressman Tarbox (the last whom Gen. Butler had in the last Congressional contest), had made a brief speech for Gaston in his fervid and florid style, made a most vigorous appeal for Thompson, coupled with a direct attack upon Gaston, exposing the animus of the movement openly and defiantly. Mr. Noble declared that Gaston had been weighed and found wanting; that when Governor he listened to no advice, made few changes for fear that he would hurt the Republican Council who surrounded him and the Republicans who had given him their support. It was a Democratic doctrine, he said, that this State should not be governed by Commissioners. It was even Gaston's doctrine; but when Governor he had allowed the old machinery to run unchecked, and affairs were not different from what they would have been if a Republican Governor was in the chair. Mr. Noble was with difficulty heard, on account of interruptions, the delegates not respecting even those who are known as leaders when their sentiments were opposed or their favorites criticised. Alderman Fitzgerald, of Boston, followed with a strong and shrewd argument in behalf of the nomination of Adams, notwithstanding his withdrawal, reading his famous "Brand of Fraud" letter, which he proclaimed would live in history when the mere candidates of this convention would be forgotten; and then he [Fitzgerald] switched off on the Thompson track, urging that upon Thompson the different elements of the convention could unite.

A few other speeches were made, and then a ballot was demanded. This was had, in a rather free and easy manner, the delegates crowding to the platform, passing through a narrow lane of tellers, and depositing their ballots in hats, while the fuglemen of the different candidates, who had now narrowed down to two—Gaston and Thompson—cried their tickets in the conventional street-peddler style. The ballot resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes	1,442
Necessary to a choice	722
Gaston	1,199
Thompson	236

Of course, the announcement of the result was received with enthusiasm, enthusiasm being one of the strong "holts" of the Massachusetts Democracy. It was made unanimous on motion of Mr. Gargar, of Boston, a Prince-Adams-Thompson man, or anything but Gaston. The remainder of the ticket was made up of a special committee, and when completed was as follows:

Governor—WILLIAM GASTON, of Boston.
Lieutenant-Governor—JOSH PLUNKETT, of Pittsfield.
Attorney-General—CHARLES P. THOMPSON, of Gloucester.
Auditor-General—JOHN E. FITZGERALD, of Boston.
Secretary of State—WESTON HOWLAND, of Fairfield.
Treasurer—D. N. SHILLINGS, of Winchester.

The formal speech of the Chairman of the Convention and the platform are the subject of general remark, and it is admitted by some representative Republicans, who have been seen, that both were shrewdly drawn. The President, Hon. Charles Theodore Russell, of Cambridge, is a lawyer of note and a man of prominence in this community, and in his speech took a very independent and advanced view of the political situation, and struck the key-note which was followed in the platform. He declared that Tilden had been fairly elected, and denounced the decision of the Commission, but applauded the course of the Democracy in acquiescing in it, characterizing their course as an exhibition of lofty patriotism. Then, working up to the present Administration, he indorsed it with emphasis, claiming that it had been confessedly obliged to accept and adopt the constant and distinctive policy of the Democrats in regard to the Southern States, or "Sovereignty," he said, "it would be the height of folly and in consistency in the Democracy to disown and disinherit this child of its loins, which it had cherished and brought up, because in its growth and popularity the Administration has adopted it into the place made vacant in its own domestic circle by the withdrawal of popular indignation. No, let us, to-day, cordially, unreservedly indorse this policy; not because it is inevitable or experimental; not even because it is Democratic, but because it is constitutional, patriotic, and just." Then Mr. Russell made his chief point in flinging his challenge to the Republican Convention of next week. "If there is to be halting, doubt, or qualifications let them come, not from us, but from our Republican friends, who will follow us in convention. In carrying out this policy in all its beneficent extent we cordially invite that convention to join with us in giving their President the earnest and unanimous support of Massachusetts. We await with interest their response—Mr. Hayes or Mr. Blaine? 'Under which king, Benzonian? Speak or die?'" Mr. Russell also indorsed the civil service policy, and anticipated the platform of the convention in advocating a currency based on gold, a tariff for revenue, a rigid economy in expenditures, the abolition of every unnecessary office, the limitation of public expenditure to strictly public and constitutional purposes, and the fostering care of labor by every legitimate means in its unequal struggle with capital.

The platform was not built without much labor and care, the committee being in session several times before its completion. It was finally agreed to denounce the action of the Electoral Commission, but to accept the situation. The only question raised after the reading of the platform was by a gentle-voiced and youthful silver man, who wanted the resolution on finance to read, "a currency on a gold and silver basis;" but this was promptly voted down. The platform is as follows:

We reaffirm and announce the National Democratic Platform of 1876 as the authoritative exposition of the principles of our party, and we congratulate our political brethren of the whole country that these principles were indorsed in the national canvass by the suffrages of a decided majority of the American people. We believe the people fairly elected a majority of the Electoral College in favor of the Democratic candidates, and while in the high interest of the public tranquility we submit to the authority of the constituted Federal Administration, we denounce upon the guilty Republican Party stern retribution for the great public crime by which the people were defrauded of their right to be governed by rulers of their choice, and by which the elective principle was wounded in its most vital part. We challenge for it the opprobrium of history and indignant judgment of all honest men.

We congratulate the country and the supporters of free government everywhere upon the happy results of restored public order and reviving industrial prosperity, the inauguration of a new reign of domestic peace and liberty regulated by law in the Southern section of the Union, that have ensued upon the adoption of Democratic principles and measures of administration by the Executive Department of the Federal Government in reference to the Southern States. We recognize in these auspicious results the signal vindication and practical triumph of the constitutional doctrines so faithfully contended for by the Democrats in the late political contest, and the statesmanship of the wise fathers which seeks the welfare of the Republic by the support of the equal rights and dignities of all the States in the Federal Union. We trust that hereafter there will be no Southern policy, no Northern policy, but one common policy for the whole Union, and the equality of the rights and duties of all men before the law.

Resolved, That the present system of taxation in Massachusetts is unequal, unjust, and oppressive, and manifestly inconsistent with the principles of political economy, and the time has come for a thorough reformation of the laws regulating the levying of taxes.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the re-enactment of the Prohibitory law.

Resolved, That we view with concern the depression under which the laboring interests of this Commonwealth now suffer. We recognize the fact that the condition of labor and the welfare of the laboring men, and, the just relations of capital and labor are pressing questions for settlement. We favor such measures as will tend to the great consummation, the elevation of labor and the improvement of the condition of the laboring man, and we oppose all legislation with regard to labor or capital which gives an unjust preference to either over the other or tends to make labor dishonorable.

Resolved, That the practice of borrowing money for other objects than those of strict public necessity has generated schemes of extravagant expenditure until taxation has become well nigh an intolerable burden. Honesty, economy, and "pay as we go" should be the rules in all appropriations of the people's money. The power of the Cities, Counties, States, and towns to borrow money ought to be rigidly limited, so an end may be put to the system which "anticipates the labor of coming ages and appropriates the fruits of it in advance; which coins the industry of future generations into cash, and snatches the inheritance from children yet unborn."

Resolved, That the interests of this Commonwealth require the removal of the obstacles to an extended reciprocal trade with foreign countries. The opening of a liberal reciprocity with Canada and Mexico would promote our productive energies and stimulate our carrying trade by land and sea, and enlarge the markets of all the varied industries of the Commonwealth, and give her merchants, mariners, and laborers a valuable accession of employment.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the honest payment of the public debt, and of a currency on a gold basis.

Resolved, That we regard with alarm, as dangerous to the best interests of the people, the insidious and constant measures of the Republican Party in our Legislature in restricting the right of suffrage. The exercise of this right, instead of being checked, should be encouraged; the Registry laws should be so framed as not to be the means of disfranchising citizens, to the end that the largest possible portion of the community may be brought under the educating influence of participation in public affairs, and of a proper voice in the making of the laws by which they are governed.

Resolved, That the present depression of the industrial, commercial, and financial interests of the country is largely due to our inability under the present laws to dispose of the surplus products of our industry, products which other countries want, and which, but for restrictions and injurious legislation, the United States would to a great extent produce and sell better and cheaper than any other nation.

MR. OLCOTT ON RENOMINATION.

DENIAL OF THE STORY THAT HE WILL NOT ACCEPT IF HIS COLLEAGUES ARE NOT NOMINATED—HIS POSITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The statement that Controller Olcott had announced his intention to decline a nomination as Controller unless all the present State officers are renominated, is positively denied by the Controller himself to-day. He says in response to inquiries that he intends to accede to all the wishes of Gov. Robinson, and is a candidate for nomination himself; but he would consider it impertinent and a gratuitous insult to the convention for him to venture in the slightest way to suggest or advise a Democratic convention as to its action. He hopes only that they will make the best nominations without regard to any preference of his own, believing very thoroughly that they have no right to dictate from him or anybody as to what nominations are the best. The Controller was quite earnest in his talk, and seemed to feel that the statement did him very serious injustice.

THE PHILADELPHIA REPUBLICANS.

A STRONG COUNTY TICKET NOMINATED, AND LARGE MAJORITY EXPECTED IN NOVEMBER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 13.—The Republican County Conventions met to-day and nominated an exceptionally strong ticket. Hon. I. Newlin Fell and Hon. James R. Ludlow were nominated by acclamation for Judges of the Common Pleas Court. James W. Sayre was placed on the ticket for City Controller. For District Attorney, which office is now held by the Democrats, and to reclaim which a strong effort will be made, Hon. M. Russell Thayer was nominated as a compromise candidate. There was a bitter fight in the convention between the friends of Gen. Collis, who was a Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition, and Robert W. Mackey, who looked after the interests of George S. Graham, Esq. Mackey's party threatened to bolt if their man was defeated. Rufus E. Shafely nominated Judge B. H. Brewster for the sake of harmony in the party. Collis and Graham then withdrew, and Judge Thayer was nominated. Hon. M. Russell Thayer, the nominee, is a candidate of great strength. He is at present a Common Pleas Court Judge and also a member of the Board of Visitors to the West Point Academy. He has served two terms in Congress, and is a gentleman of great ability, who will bring dignity and honesty to the office. With such men at the head of the ticket it is believed the Republican majority in this city will be great in November.

THE WORKING MEN OF OHIO.

CONVENTION AT COLUMBUS — UNION WITH GREENBACKERS—A TICKET NOMINATED.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 13.—The Working Men's Convention met here to-day, about 150 persons from 30 counties being present. The morning was spent in secret session, trying to agree on a plan for uniting working men opposed to the Cincinnati ticket with the Greenback men. The Greenback Executive Committee was present and consented to withdraw their State ticket and unite with the new movement if their ideas on currency reform were heartily accepted, to which offer was accepted.

In open convention a platform was adopted without discussion, demanding payment of bonds at or before maturity, according to the laws under which they were issued; the remonetization of silver coin, immediate repeal of the Resumption act, non-sectarian schools, wholesome control by the Government over all corporations, and fostering care by the resources of the country, to the end that labor may be fully and profitably employed; declares in favor of a graduated income tax; that the Government lands should be reserved for actual settlers, deprecates all efforts to redress wrongs by violence, and denounces the system of paying store scrip for labor, and calls for laws to prevent this swindle on laboring men.

Their financial plank declares it the prerogative of the Government to issue coin and provide money, both metallic and paper, for the convenience of trade, and that this power should not be delegated to corporations or individuals; demands that the legal-tender currency be fully restored and made legal tender, and be continued without contraction, and that the National Banking law shall be repealed:

The following ticket was nominated:
For Governor—Stephen Johnson, of Miami, who, until to-day, headed the Greenback ticket.
Lieutenant-Governor—Christopher Lewis, of Franklin.
Supreme Judge—Linton L. Clark, of Ross.
Treasurer—Joseph Jenkins, of Tuscarawas.
Clerk of Supreme Court—E. P. Pitkin, of Clark.
Attorney-General—George A. Duncan, of Huron.
School Commissioner—John C. Logan, of Miami.
Board of Public Works—C. C. Strong, of Defiance.

GOODE WILLING TO BE SPEAKER.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 13.—A statement has been telegraphed North from Washington that Hon. John Goode has withdrawn as a candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives. The *Landmark* to-morrow will contain an editorial saying that Mr. Goode's position from the first has been that of a good citizen, who refuses to seek office, but will not decline it when offered in the proper manner.

NEW-JERSEY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 13.—The contest for delegates to the Democratic Gubernatorial State Convention, which convenes on the 19th inst., was quite spirited in this city and county last night. In the city, all the delegates may be set down for John P. Stockton. In the county, a majority of the Stockton delegates were elected. The Greenback candidate for Governor, Thomas D. Horie, and J. A. Beecher, addressed a meeting of 500, in long speeches, last night, up to a late hour.

THE CONFLICT IN THE EAST.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE OF PLEVNA.

CAPTURE OF SEVERAL IMPORTANT POSITIONS BY THE RUSSIANS—TERRIFFIC STRUGGLES FOR THE POSSESSION OF THEM—RUSSIAN LOSS IN WOUNDED ALONE AT ONE POINT 5,000—ACCOUNTS BY EYE-WITNESSES OF THE RUSSIAN ASSAULTS.

VIENNA, Sept. 13.—The *Political Correspondence* to-day announces that the united Russian and Roumanian Armies have carried by assault the heights of Grivica, Osman Pasha's strongest position.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A Russian official dispatch from Poredin, dated Wednesday night, says: "We cannonaded Plevna from daybreak yesterday until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when an assault was made by our troops. By evening three Turkish redoubts had been taken by Gen. Skobeleff, while Gen. Rodionoff had carried the Grivica redoubt. Gen. Rodionoff was wounded slightly. Adjt. Schlitar, commander of the Seventeenth Infantry Regiment, and Gen. Dobrowolsky, Chief of the Third Rifle Brigade, were killed. Six Russian battalions and one Roumanian battalion took part in the assault on the Grivica redoubt. We captured two standards and five guns. Our losses in wounded alone exceed 5,000 men. The number killed has not been ascertained.

At daybreak to-day a vigorous artillery fire was recommenced along the whole line. Our troops are in front of the Turkish fortifications, in the positions taken yesterday.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs a long account of the assault on Plevna, as witnessed by him from the heights in front of Radisevo. He says the morning broke with rain, which settled down into a dense mist, through which objects were invisible at 100 yards. About 10 A. M. the fog lifted somewhat, and at that time the Grivica redoubt was still alive, although its fire could not be called brisk. To our left, near the Lovatz and Plevna road there were occasional intermittent bursts of infantry fire. Soon after 10 o'clock occurred an ominous lull in the firing. Of this the Turks jauntily took advantage to come out from behind the parapets and stroll about the glacis with the utmost nonchalance. Then the fog came down again, veiling everything and hiding everything. At 11 precisely a furious musketry fire suddenly burst out on our left from the Russians pushing their way out of the gap through the passes of the Lovatz-Plevna road and against the redoubt on the summit of an isolated mamelon, south-east of the town of Plevna. The Turks, so far as could be judged from the sound, seemed to be in great measure reserving their fire until the Russians came to close quarters with them, as everything was invisible at a distance of 20 yards. This also applies to their artillery fire, although the Russian batteries continued furiously to shell the Turkish positions.

About noon the fog lifted somewhat, but fell again. During the interval the cannon in the Turkish second position could be seen firing hard in the direction of the hostile musketry fire. After the fog again fell one thing became certain from the sound of the firing, that the infantry fighting had a tendency to retrograde from the Turkish front, moving further to the left and nearer to the fighting just above the western edge of the village of Radizevo. Exactly along the space held by Prince Schackoskoy's staff as the foremost line on the night of the 30th of July, I found several batteries of Russian field artillery in steady action against the first and second Turkish position on the central swell, a little to the right and rear of the infantry still engaged in desultory fighting. The commander of a battery told us with an assumption of indifference that the fighting which was dying out was merely forepost work to clear the way for a grand assault against the redoubt on the isolated mamelon, which was to be made in the afternoon, but with a glass I could discern on the slopes leading up to the mamelon Russian dead and wounded lying about sadly thick. Successive bodies of Turks were streaming down the slope of the mamelon against the left flank of the Russians, who, huddled in the trenches athwart the mouth of the road ravine, and ascending the slopes to our immediate right. It was also clear that Gen. Skobeloff had attacked the redoubt and covered way due east from the isolated mamelon. Yet further to the left, on the extreme westward of Radizevo ridge skirmishing was going on, but the Turks presented an obstinate front, and fired steadily from shelter trenches. This was at 2 o'clock, and for nearly two hours little forepost affairs of no consequence went on.

The foregoing evidently refers to that part of the operations conducted by Gen. Skobeloff, and coincides with the *Times'* account, also from an eye witness, which says: "Gen. Skobeloff in advancing upon the Sophia redoubts at 11 o'clock was attacked by the Turks, who sallied out to greet him. He beat them back, and then attacked himself, but could make no headway for two hours under the awful rifle fire from the earthworks. He renewed the attack at 4 o'clock, but without success, simply holding his own but gaining no ground. His loss must be very great. For 20 minutes the fusiliade was like a roll of drums." The *Times'* account of the operations in other parts of the field is as follows: "At 12:50 P. M. one brigade of Gen. Zotoff's Corps, supported by another, attacked the centre redoubt on the south side, one and a half miles from Radizevo. The attack was repulsed by a rifle fire, after lasting 90 minutes. It was renewed again at 4 P. M. Twelve battalions of Russians advanced with the most splendid and devoted bravery right up to the ditch, carrying scaling ladders. They surrounded the redoubt on three sides, and hung on to it magnificently. At 4:45 o'clock they were actually in the redoubt, but nothing mortal could face the fire from the repeating rifles. They were destroyed by hundreds at a few paces. At 4:52 the survivors fell slowly back. The Roumanians at the same time, under the personal observation of the Emperor, three times assaulted the most salient central redoubt lower down than Gravitza, but were always beaten back. Their scaling ladder parties were killed on the counterscarp of the ditch to the last officer and man. At 5 P. M. the assault had been repulsed along the whole line, and very few reserves remained in hand. News was brought the Czar at daybreak on Wednesday that at 7 o'h Tuesday evening two fresh Russian brigades had carried the redoubt where the Roumanians had been repulsed in the afternoon, and after sustaining a counter attack from the Turks, followed them up and took the next redoubt also."

The first redoubt which was captured partially, commands the rest, and can with a little spade work be converted into a means of approaching all the rest in turn. A great failure was therefore remedied at the eleventh hour. The Archangel Regiment achieved the greatest feat. Col. Schmetler, an Aide-de-camp of the Emperor, was shot dead as he planted the colors on the parapet with his own hand. I estimated the forces engaged at about 57,000 on the Russo-Roumanian side, against from 50,000 to 70,000 Turks. The valor of the Russian troops is the only thing to be praised, as the attack was unskillfully directed and the waste of life unnecessary. The Turks were very skillfully handled: They must have lost some men in their two sallies in the open; otherwise they were completely covered and lay close till the moment of assault.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* confirms the desperate fighting, and says that at the close thereof the mamelon redoubt mentioned at the commencement of his dispatch was intact. This correspondent seems to have left before the Russians retrieved their fortunes.

LONDON, Sept. 14—6:30 A. M.—Various accounts of the fighting around Plevna concur in showing that the Turks, up to 5 o'clock in the evening, repulsed continued assaults along the whole line. The Emperor had left the field with an aide-de-camp brought news that 12 fresh Russian battalions had carried the central salient redoubt and another redoubt, and thus retrieved the day.

The *Times'* correspondent says: "The capture of the redoubts changes the whole affair, and converts a bloody repulse into a final and perhaps permanent success. In any case, subsequent attacks must be by sap and trench, for the last reserves were engaged on the Russian side.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 13.—The Khédive of Egypt will send a further contingent of troops to Turkey.

BELGRADE, Sept. 13.—The departure of regular troops from the camp near Belgrade for Alexinatz, commenced to-day. A whole park of artillery and an ammunition train have gone.

THE DEATH OF CRAZY HORSE.

HOW THE ONCE DREADED CHIEFTAIN RECEIVED HIS FATAL WOUND—SOME FACTS CONCERNING HIS LIFE.

The Cheyenne *Sun* says: "The notorious Sioux Chieftain, 'Crazy Horse,' died at Camp Robinson at midnight of the 5th inst. It is a coincidence worthy of note that the unconquered and atrocious chief received his death wound—a terrible bowie-knife cut in the side—at the hands of one of his former followers, a soldier Indian, who had stood side by side with the chief in the battle of the Rosebud, in the Custer massacre, and in other engagements of the Sioux war. When Crazy Horse essayed his escape, a few days before his death, the Indian soldiers who had been foremost in acts of brutality one year ago hunted him down like blood-hounds. Relationship, tribal ties, and savage pride have all lost their hold before the keen manimulation of Gen. Crook and his junior officers, and the words of the General a year ago regarding these hostiles, that he could 'make brother hunt brother,' are strikingly verified in this instance. The scene around and inside the Adjutant's office as the chief died, was in perfect keeping with his long years of thrilling adventure and unsatisfied revenge. His father, with one or two faithful followers, watched by his side, while crowds of savages hung around the building, giving vent to their feelings in the curdling whoop and lending utter drear to the murky darkness with the ominous death chant. Indian soldiers and disarmed hostiles were there alike, the first glorying in their delegated peace-keeping power, and the others only harmless because helpless. When the chief was dead he was quickly borne down by the side of White Earth River, where four months ago he first knelt to the sway of the military, and there cared for with the customary savage ceremony by his few remaining friends. Crazy Horse was about 35 years old, a relative of Red Cloud, and an aborigine from head to foot. He was of medium height, slender and wiry build, and as mean a looking Indian as ever knocked for admission to the happy hunting ground. Horses and bullet wound through his face, received in battle, added much to his brutal and treacherous look. He has known nothing but fight and marauding since boyhood, and was last seen at the agencies about 12 years ago. Among the hostiles he has been considered the peer of Sitting Bull in influence, and vastly that old chieftain's superior in out and out bravery, devilishness, and unrest. He has done more to retard the settlement of this frontier, by his deeds of blood and pillage, than all other war chiefs combined. The taking off of such a savage will result in more real good than a decisive battle, for it is he who has sown continued dissension and inspired atrocity in others, even on the heels of defeat."

A DESPERATE TRAMP.

DETAILS OF HIS MURDER OF THREE CITIZENS OF FAYETTE COUNTY, ILL.—AN UNERRING SHOT WITH EITHER HAND.

From the Chicago Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 11.

The little village of St. Elmo, Ill., situated on the Vandalia Road, 17 miles from Effingham, was this morning thrown into intense excitement by a series of the most dastardly, terrible murders that have ever been perpetrated in this section of the country. The particulars are these: About 8 o'clock this morning Mr. John Scoles, a most estimable citizen of the village, with his family, returned to their residence, situated in the midst of a thickly-built part of the place, from a visit East, where they had been absent several days. On entering the house they discovered that it had been robbed of numerous articles of value, and from several indications was convinced that the burglar had but just left the place, as he had left a freshly-prepared breakfast on the table. This fact induced Mr. Scoles to commence instant search for the thief. He searched carefully through the house, outhouses, and out in the rear yard, going toward his stable. As he did so he perceived a man running rapidly through the field to the north, looking back, and showing unmistakable evidence of being the party wanted trying to escape. Mr. Scoles mounted a horse standing near, and started in pursuit, watched by his excited family. When within about 30 yards of the man, Scoles ordered him to halt. The villain did so, but drew a revolver and fired, shooting Mr. Scoles three times, each shot giving a fatal wound, one taking effect in the head and two in the body. Mr. Scoles fell from the horse and expired in about three minutes, living until his family and two or three observers reached him, to whom he spoke a few words.

The news spread throughout the village, and in about 25 minutes upward of 100 men, armed with hastily-seized rifles, revolvers, and shot-guns were in close pursuit. Owing to the country being very level there, he was still in fair view to his pursuers. He was fleeing like a deer, urged on by his great desperation, but the numerous pursuers, many being mounted, overtook him. As soon as he arrived within hailing distance, Mr. Frank Barnes, who was in advance of the citizens, called to him "Halt, or you are a dead man." At this the desperate fiend turned and holding a revolver in each hand, coolly commenced firing at a distance of about 40 feet. The first shot fired from his right-hand revolver hit Mr. Barnes, a very worthy young gentleman, in the head, killing him instantly, the body falling within a third of a rod of the fiend. The shot given from his left hand, hit Mr. Frank Wiseman, another excellent citizen, in the head, also with deadly effect, he falling from his horse and expiring in a few moments. Still coolly facing the advancing citizens, he aimed with his right-hand revolver and fired, killing a horse from under a pursuing farmer, whose name is not learned. Then giving a terribly demoniac yell, he rushed toward the entire party of about a dozen horsemen. This bold and utterly unlooked-for action disconcerted the party, and caused them to turn and flee in all directions. He again aimed and fired, missing it, and it fell unable to move further, and the rider was obliged to escape on foot. The demon then turned and easily jogged to some timber and thick undergrowth, at some distance, in which he is now supposed to be hidden. He is certainly a wonderful dead shot with either hand, is well armed, and desperate.

At this writing the country is alive with armed citizens numbering several hundreds, but all are feeling cautious of approaching his hiding place, and it is feared that when darkness comes on he will make his escape. He is unknown to any that saw him, but is supposed to be some wandering tramp. He appeared to be about 35 years old, low in stature, heavy set, dark complexion, heavy dark hair, fierce black eyes, and would probably weigh about 145 pounds. The whole village is in mourning for the three respected murdered citizens, and the most intense excitement prevails.

OBITUARY.

THOMAS F. FIELD.

Thomas F. Field, for many years a wholesale crockery merchant of this City, died at his residence, No. 88 Sixth-avenue, Brooklyn, last evening, at the advanced age of 84 years. Mr. Field was the oldest member of the crockery trade in this State, if not in the country, having been connected with it for nearly 70 years. He started in business in Utica, and in 1824 made the first direct importation of crockery ever carried over the Erie Canal. In politics he was originally a Whig, then an Abolitionist, and then a Republican. He never held office, but in 1844 was the Abolition candidate for Mayor in this city.

SONS OF ST. GEORGE BANQUET.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—The banquet tendered this evening by the Philadelphia Society of the Sons of St. George, at their hall, to the North America St. George's Union, now in session in this city, was a great success. Lewis Thompson presided, and the hall was beautifully decorated. The various toasts were responded to by Messrs. F. Trees, of Toronto; G. W. Longstaff, of Bridgeport, Conn.; William Waterall, Vice-President of the Philadelphia society; Gen. Patterson and MacGregor J. Mitchesson, of this city; Hon. D. Batchelor, of Utica; Messrs. H. H. St. Andrew, of Virginia; John Fell, of Toronto; Marshall Tebbutt, of Albany; Thomas Connelly, of London; C. E. Price, of Hamilton, Ontario, and W. T. Wilkins, of Philadelphia.

A SOUTHERN STORY ABOUT BEARS.

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Avalanche* says: "More wild bears than have ever been known since the swamps have been settled by white men are reported to inhabit the bottoms of the Mississippi Valley this year. These carnivorous plantigrades are particularly fond of succulent food, and the juicy corn, as it ripens in the fields, is an especial object of affection. So strong is bruin's appetite for it that the planters of Coahoma and Tunica Counties, Miss., have recently been compelled to place guards in their cornfields to protect them from destruction. A medium-sized bear with an ordinary appetite has been known to cut down and destroy two acres of growing corn in a single night. They go on their foraging expeditions in the night-time, and entering a corn-field, they squat on their haunches, shuck an ear of corn, and proceed to masticate it with an apparent relish equal to their bipedal enemies. When their appetite is satiated they cut off cornstalks below the ear by the armful, and walking erect, carry their booty through fields, over fences, and into the dark recesses of their mountains and canebrakes to their hiding places, where they may lie and munch sweet corn all day. When night comes on again the foray is repeated."

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 13.—The National Cotton Exchange official cotton crop statement for 1876 and 1877 is compiled and in the hands of the Crop Committee for examination.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 13.—In the trial of Clarence Hale for the murder of Gerard Hamilton, in this city in January last, the jury this morning returned a verdict of "not guilty."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—A dispatch received here says that a slide of the mountain-side occurred a day or two ago at Jordan Alum Springs, which crushed in the spring house and filled up the spring.

OTTAWA, Sept. 13.—Prof. Grumley made an ascent in a balloon yesterday. He alighted about 12 miles off. He reports that while descending he was fired at the ball passing close to his head.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE ABUSES

DEFECTIVE METHODS IN NEW-YORK.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON THE APPRAISER'S DEPARTMENT — INEFFICIENT OFFICERS AND A LAX SYSTEM — COMPLAINTS OF IMPORTERS—RECOMMENDATIONS LOOKING TO RADICAL CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The report of the New-York Custom-house Commission on the Appraiser's office is now under consideration by Secretary Sherman. The Commissioners say, in reference to the silk business, that an importance beyond the loss of revenue to the Government was shown to belong to this subject, by a memorial of the Silk Association. Delegates from that body appeared before the commission to complain of abuses, chiefly in the Appraiser's Department. They said that merchants had been driven out of the importing business because they could buy silks cheaper in this market than they could be imported, and that not 10 per cent. of the staple goods sent to this market come by direct purchase. They complained of the loose issue of consular certificates on the starting of the goods in Europe, of a want of efficiency in the Appraiser's Department, and of the reluctance to enforce the legal penalty for attempts to evade the duty. A similar interruption to their business was complained of by the National Potters' Association, who declare that an insufficient number of packages are examined; that goods are undervalued, as they believe, by collusion between the importer and the examiners; that the dealers have all been compelled to stop importing by the cheaper prices that obtain here; and that the goods are now imported almost solely by consignees of manufacturers in Europe. Among the complaints was one by leading importers of drugs, of the incompetency of the examiners in that branch of the department. The testimony shows that one of the most difficult parts of the task imposed on the examiners and appraisers consists in the correct classification of the goods submitted to them under the existing tariff, which an expert described as the most complicated tariff ever passed by Congress. Another difficult task, requiring a large experience and correct judgment, is that of ascertaining with exactness the market value of the goods in question at the time and place of exportation. To the qualities demanded for these duties should be added a quickness in discovering the ingenious devices and subtle frauds by which parties in a foreign land, aided by their allies in our own, are constantly endeavoring to conceal values and to defraud the revenue. The testimony shows that the allowances for damage are greater than they should be. "I have examined," said one of the most experienced officers, "some articles of merchandise where an allowance of 40 per cent. had been made, and I would not give but 5." In another case of damage, where, on 84 bales of wool, there had been allowed from 5 to 40 per cent., it was found on re-examination that but 12 bales had been slightly damaged by salt water. It does not appear in regard to the appraisers who are to determine the dutiable value of imported goods, that systematic arrangements have been made for supplying them with exact information as to the market values at the time and place of exportation. It would rather seem that they have been compelled to rely general-ly upon their own experience and upon the assumed correctness of the values declared in similar invoices of other parties. It has been intimated that importers might furnish, if they thought fit, to the Appraiser, weekly or semi-weekly, authoritative prices current.

The Commissioners say complaints are rife, not only of errors in classification, but of the gravest faults in undervaluation, in the furnishing of samples, passing blind invoices with no description of the merchandise, in an unfair recognition of constructive cost, in entries by appraisement without invoice, and in various irregularities. It is said that these and other evils are encouraged by unscrupulous importers, agents, or brokers; and we believe that no suggestion of ours will accomplish the reform demanded, unless the Appraiser in charge be vigilant, a supervision as will secure in the officials of every grade fidelity and ability, with due experience and judgment. Looking to the convenience and efficiency of the Commission now sitting, the Commission now recommends, with the concurrence of the Appraiser and Deputy Appraiser, that the 10 divisions be reduced to seven, with an additional Appraiser at the head of each; that the first division be devoted to the examination and classification of sugars, the second to drugs and chemicals; that the third embrace parts of the present first, second, and ninth; the fourth of the present eighth and tenth, the fifth of the third and fourth, the sixth of the fifth and sixth, and the seventh be devoted to damage allowance, the divisions be numbered as the Appraiser may direct. This arrangement they think will be of advantage to the Government in several particulars; assisting to accelerate the work in which the interests of commerce demand prompt dispatch, and to prevent importers and their agents from having direct personal communication with examiners. We regard the last point as a condition essential to the proper appraisement of goods, and one which is at present imperfectly observed. We recommend that the three remaining Assistant Appraisers constitute the board, under the supervision of the Appraiser, for the adjustment of disputed questions of valuation. Differences regarding damage allowance, appeals from the department at Washington, for the report of questions that may require consultations with importers, and all other questions specially referred to it by the Appraiser.

The evidence shows that great looseness prevails in the examination and sampling of goods on the wharf, and that samples imported in bond from the port of New-York on which so much duty is collected as the article of sugar, and, according to the evidence taken by us, there is, perhaps, no merchandise in which the revenue loses so much by devices or frauds in the importation. In order to ascertain the true character of the sugar, the Government employs persons at a small rate of compensation, whose duty it is to take samples of cargoes of sugar on the wharf. These samples are sent to the examiner at the Appraiser's store, who compares them with sugars of the required "Dutch Standard," and classifies them accordingly for duty. It is, therefore, important that the samples taken should represent fairly the entire cargo on which duty is to be assessed. It is well known, however, that a box or hogshead of sugar may be sampled so as to represent almost any color, as the granule may be taken from the top, middle, or bottom of the package, and of course it is for the interest of the importer to have the sample, if possible, represent the lowest grade. In the present system of sampling sugar the Government must depend entirely for the true sample on an employe whose pay is trifling, over whom there seems to be but little oversight, and who may be subjected to great temptation. It may be impossible in such a state of things to guard against fraud in sampling entirely, but apart from the more careful and systematic supervision which should be exercised we would suggest as a safeguard that all sugar samples on the classification being made should be sent immediately by the Appraiser to the Custom-house, where they should be arranged and exhibited in a room open to the public scrutiny. These samples should be labeled with the Assistant Appraiser in charge, the label stating the name of the importer, whence imported, the date of importation, the date of the Appraiser's report, the name of the importing vessel, the marks and numbers, the classification, the name of the sampler, and the name of the examiner. We may add that at present while the entire question of duty on goods examined on the wharf rests in a great part upon the sampler, an officer receiving but 40 cents an hour, with abundant proofs of carelessness and incompetency, the check upon his actions seems to us altogether insufficient. The commission think the rules adopted in their report may be safely adhered to, and that the force in the Appraiser's office, except the Assistant Appraisers, whose number is fixed by statute, should be reduced as regards the examiners, to the same number as in 1869; the balance for the force 20 per cent., (retaining the most faithful and efficient employes.) And if, after the adoption of the new scheme which is expected to facilitate the labors of the department, any additional force shall prove to be desirable, it will be easy for the Appraiser and the Assistant Appraiser to report their views for your consideration, and show the additional force and the reasons why further employes are deemed essential.

Upon the subject of passengers' baggage it is remarked: With a clear understanding on the part of passengers of actual requirements of the law, and of their right to bring with them, free of duty, "wearing apparel in actual use, and other

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 13, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	55	Hides, bales	247
Beans, bbls.	123	Leather, sides	11,578
Bullion, bars	429	Moss, bales	169
Cotton, bales	2,156	Pitch, bbls	10
Cotton-seed-oil, bbls	161	Oil, bbls	50
Copper, bbls	38	Oil-cake, pks	2,904
Copper, cakes	341	Oil, Lard, bbls	50
Dried Fruit, pks	200	Pea-nuts, bags	187
Eggs, pkg	966	Provisions, pkgs	249
Flour, bbls	7,072	Beef, pkg	90
Corn-meal, bbls	1,200	Cut-meats, pks	3,481
Corn-meal, kgs	267	Lard, tcs	1,180
Wheat, bushels	68,337	Butter, pkg	5,730
Corn, bushels	63,447	Cheese, pkg	17,509
Oats, bushels	33,750	Rice, tcs	343
Rye, bushels	8,826	Skins, bales	96
Malt, bushels	10,000	Starch, pkg	2,986
Barley, bushels	9,340	Stearine, pkg	50
Flax-seed, bags	4,810	Tallow, pkg	317
Grease, pkg	550	Tobacco, hhds	632
Grass-seed, bags	156	Tobacco, pkg	691
Hides, No	3,928	Whisky, bbls	237
Hides, bales	1,040	Wool, bales	519
Hops, bales	168		

COFFEE—Rio has been more sought after, and on the better grades prices have been advanced ¼c. ₱ lb., with sales reported of 1,438 bags Rio, ₱ Astarte, on private terms, and at Baltimore, 2,500 bags, ₱ Solemy, and 400 bags Adelaide, at from 19c. to 19c., gold; also, 5,750 bags Rio, ₱ Reubens, at New-Orleans, on private terms, 2,472 bags Caracas, at Philadelphia, on private terms. ....Other kinds quoted and in demand, within the previous range.

COFFEE—Rio has been in fair request for early delivery, at full rates.....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,257 bales, (of which 794 bales were on last evening, including 832 bales to spinners, and 375 bales to speculators,) and for forward delivery business has been fairly active at easier prices.....Sales have been reported since our last of 36,900 bales, of which 9,900 bales were sold this evening and 25,000 bales to-day, with 3,300 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, September closing at 11.18c.@ 11.20c.; October, 10.96c.@11c.; November, 10.86c.; December, 10.76@10.86c.; January, 10.98c.@10.99c.; February, 11.13c.@11.15c.; March, 11.26c.@11.28c.; April, 11.41c.@11.46c.; May, 11.53c.@11.55c., showing a decline of 1@2 points on the month. Receipts at this port to-day were 2,160 bales, and at the shipping ports 1,884 bales, against 784 bales same day last week and 7,484 bales same week last year, against 4,032 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1877, were 13,343 bales, against 61,982 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year. Consolidated exports (five days) for Great Britain, from all the shipping ports, 1,287 bales; for the Continent, 3,900 bales; for France, —— bales; to the Channel, —— bales. .....Stock in New-York to-day, 51,614 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 110,385 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 13-16	9 13-16	9 15-16	9 15-16
Strict Ordinary	10 3-16	10 3-16	10 5-16	10 5-16
Good Ordinary	10 7-16	10 7-16	10 9-16	10 9-16
Strict Good Ord	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 13-16	10 13-16
Low Middling	11	11	11	11
Strict Low Mid	11 1-16	11 1-16	11 3-16	11 3-16
Middling	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
Good Middling	11⅝	11⅝	11¾	11¾
Strict Good Mid	11¾	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
Middling Fair	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	12¼
Fair	12½	12½	13	13

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 7-16	Low Middling	10¼
Strict Good Ord	10¼	Middling	10¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—A generally steady market was reported to-day for State and Western Flour, which was in more demand for home use and shipment, and, as a rule, offered with less urgency. New Spring Wheat Extras were quoted unchanged for the week, Minnesota receding on actual dealings 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl., having been in better supply and not in favor with buyers, who gave the preference to Winter Wheat grades. Desirable Winter Wheat Extras were more sought after, in good part for shipment.....Sales have been reported since our last of 17,100 bbls., of all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very poor to choice, at $3 2@$3 50, mostly unsound Extras at $4 75@$8; sour Flour at $3 50@$4 50, chiefly sour Extras at $5 25@$6, inferior to fancy No. 2 at $3 50@$4 50, mainly at $3 60@$4 25 for poor to about choice Winter, and up to $4 50 for fancy do.; Superfine and Extra Western at $3 90@$4 50, chiefly at $4 10@$4 40 for good to choice Trade and Family Extras; Superfine State and Western at $3 80@$4 10, chiefly at $3 90@$4 for good to fancy do. at $4@$4 35; very inferior to very choice Western Trade and Family Extras; Spring Wheat stock, $5 75@$8, mainly at $6@$7 50; very inferior to very choice do.; Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, at $5@$7 25, chiefly at $6 25@$7 25, (of which about 2,000 bbls. Ohio and Indiana, for export, at $6 50@$6 75;) poor to very choice White Wheat do. at $6@$6 50, chiefly at $6 50@$7 75; (very fancy held higher;) very poor to choice Extra Genesee at $6@$7 75, mostly at $6 25@$7 25; very poor to very fancy Minnesota clear and straight Iowa do. at $5 75@$7 75, (of which 1,450 bbls. straight, mostly at $7 25@$8 50 for fair to very choice, and up to $8 75 for very fancy, and 1,070 bbls. clear Extra at $6 90@$7 50, the latter price for very fancy;) Minnesota Patent Extras, very poor to very choice, at $7 25@$9 75, mainly at $8 25@$9 25, (of which 50 bbls. new,) arrife at $9 50 for fancy, with 2,000 bbls.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route sail on the Long Routine system, consisting of Lloyd, Mauny, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown, and are all of one class.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22, 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 49 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $26.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
J. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 45 latitude, or nothing to the north of 48.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINIA, WED., Sept. 19 | *SCANDINAVIAN.....WED., Oct. 3
SCYTHIA.....WED., Sept. 26 | ALGERIA.....WED., Oct. 10
*Steamers marked * did not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Sept. 20
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Oct. 4
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Oct. 11
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Oct. 18

First cabin, $60A and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.

The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only
TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Sept. 19, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Sept. 22, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Anchoria.Sept. 15, 11 A. M. | California.Sept. 29, 10 A.M.
Bolivia.....Sept. 22, 3 P. M. | Ethiopia.....Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $60, $80, according to accommodations.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Utopia.....Sept. 19, 2 P. M. | Atlantis.....Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
Cabins, $55 to $70; Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier No. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
ODER.....Sat., Sept. 15 | NECKAR.....Sat., Sept. 29
HERMANN.....Sat., Sept. 22 | WESER.....Sat., Oct. 6
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Erin.....Sept. 20, 3 P. M. | Holland...Sept. 27, 8 A. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
The Queen, Sep. 15, 10:30 A. M. | Italy, Sat., Sept. 29, 9 A. M.
Spain, Sat., Sept. 22, 3 P. M. | England, Sat., Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from $1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

LESSING.....Sept. 20 | HERDER.....Oct. 4
PRINZ A.....Sept. 27 | POMERANIA.....Oct. 11
Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUHNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents.
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 63 N. R.:
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 2:30 P. M.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Sept. 25, 7 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Oct. 2, at 1:30 P. M.
Cabin passage, $55, 65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $28; intermediate, $40
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Wednesday, Sept. 19, 3 P. M.
CANADA, FRANCOU.....Wednesday, Sept. 26, 4 P. M.
ST. LAURENT, LACHESNEL.....Wednesday, Oct. 3, 2 P. M.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 15
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 19
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

Steamers will sail as advertised above, unless sooner loaded. Merchants and shippers are notified that extra steamers will be provided and dispatched as rapidly as the press of business warrants.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 15, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CREESMAN, TUESDAY, Sept. 18, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, Thursday, Sept. 20, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c. Sailing from Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship COLON.....Saturday, Sept. 15
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship ALAMEDA.....Monday, Oct. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Wednesday, Oct. 10
For information and tickets apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ship call regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELAIR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Sept. 15
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DRAKEN..Wednesday, Sept. 19
CITY OF NEW-YORK, TUCKER.....Saturday, Sept. 29
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico,
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Sept. 15
Steamer for Progreso, Sept. 23 and Oct. 14, for Vera Cruz, and all the above ports.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier 8, N. North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:20, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 2:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.
Ocean Grove, 6:20 A. M. and 2:45 P. M.
Philadelphia and Toms River, 6:20, 9:30 A. M., and 2:45 P. M.; Seaside Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 9:30 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Tickets, Point Pleasant, Lakewood, Tuckerton, Somers Point, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Bridgeton, Millville, and Vineland, 2:45 P. M.
W. A. SEDDON, General Manager.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 6 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport, at 6 A. M. and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M., arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 9:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 9:30 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Plainfield, Bridgeton, Salvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:40, 5:05, 6:50, 8:40, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M. and 10:20 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE
between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.
Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M. (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:55 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. and 12 Midnight.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Sept. 10, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Saratoga, and Montreal; also to St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.
3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Parkplace, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SPECIAL TIME-TABLE FOR CREEDMOOR,
SEPT. 13, 14, 17, 18, 1877.

Fall meeting commencing Sept. 10. Sept. 13 and 14—International Long-Range Match for the American Centennial Trophy and Championship of the World. Sept. 17—Inter-State Long-Range Match. Sept. 18—*Spirit of Times* Match for $1,000, gold.

Leave James-slip Ferry, N. Y.—7, 8:30, 8:50, 9:10, 9:30, 9:50, 10:30, 11, 11:30 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:30, 1, 1:20, 2, 2:30, 3:50, 4:30, 5:10, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.
Leave East 34th-st. Ferry, N. Y.—7:30, 8:50, 9:05, 9:30, 9:45, 10:15, 10:45, 11, 11:15, 11:45 A. M.; 12:15, 1, 1:20, 1:50, 2:20, 2:50, 4:10, 4:50, 5:30, 6, 6:10, 6:50 P. M.
Excursion tickets from New-York, 60 cents; including admission to range, $1 10.
From Brooklyn to Queens, 50 cents; including admission to range, $1.
Return tickets, Queens to Brooklyn, are also good from Creedmoor to Long Island City.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express, Rapid-stop coaches to Buffalo.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 A. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line leave Pier No. 25 N. R., foot of Murray-st., at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.

The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with express trains for
SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK AND
WHITE MOUNTAINS,
and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West.
Free transfers to and from Brooklyn by steam-boat, leaving Jewell's Wharf (Fulton-st.) daily at 5:15 P. M.

FARE ONLY $1 50,
and price of state-rooms greatly reduced.
Messina's String Bands accompany each steamer.
S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-st. Pier, N. R., at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central R. R. for the West, and with express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River N. R. are received on Steamer Drew. FREE TRANSFER FROM and to BROOKLYN by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex. Leaves Jewell's Wharf (Fulton-st.) at 8 A. M. Tickets over New-York Central and for Saratoga on the wharf.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. PARKER.
FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 10th.....2:30 P. M.	Monday, 10th.....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 11th.....7:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 11th.....11:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 12th.7:30 P. M.	Wed'sday, 12th.12:00 M.
Thursday, 13th..8:00 P. M.	Thursday, 13th..12:00 M.
Friday, 14th.....8:30 P. M.	Friday, 14th.....12:30 P. M.
Saturday, 15th..10:00 P. M.	Saturday, 15th..2:00 P. M.
Sunday, 16th....5:00 P. M.	Sunday, 16th....3:00 P. M.

HELEN—CAPT. J. S. THROCKMORTON.
FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 10th.....2:30 P. M.	Monday, 10th.....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 11th.....2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 11th.....7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 12th. 2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 12th. 7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 13th.. 2:30 P. M.	Thursday, 13th.. 7:00 A. M.
Friday, 14th.....2:30 P. M.	Friday, 14th.....7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 15th...2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 15th...7:00 A. M.
	Monday, 17th.....7:00 A. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, JONES' DOCK, (Cold Spring) Long Island.—The new and fast steamer IDLEWILD will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. at 3:15 P. M.; foot of 33d-st., East River, at 3:30 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington.
Tickets for all landings, 50 cents.
Excursion tickets, $1.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st., E. R., at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY and SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. DAYLIGHT TRIP BY DAY LINE OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA, leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.
JOSEPH CORRELL, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON N. H. R. R.—Steamer NEW HAVEN, Capt. Hall, leaves Peck-slip at 11:30 A. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located as **No. 1,258 broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS OR Nurse.—By a nice respectable colored girl; good City reference. Address E. S. M., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY a Protestant English woman; a home preferred to high wages; is kind to children. Call at No. 156 West 28th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant, as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; understands the care of silver, and salads of all kinds; first-class City references. Call at No. 612 2d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEWING.—By a young girl; best City reference. Address C. B., Box No. 2 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE. No. 1,258 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, and assist with washing and ironing; no objections to go a short distance from the City; references. Call at No. 105 West 20th-st.

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CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid, or to mind children; best of reference. Call at 313 East 39th-st., one flight, back.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman in small private family. Call at No. 102 East 7th-st., one flight.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and to assist in washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 324 East 26th-st., Room 6.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A WELSH GIRL as chamber-maid and sewing or chamber-maid and waiting; good references. Call at No. 328 West 16th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid; willing to assist in waiting and with children; best of City reference. Call at 135 West 19th-st.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS English cook; understands English and French cooking; also first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; together preferred; in private family; best City references. Call at No. 490 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman; understands all kinds of cooking; also chamber-work; good City and country reference. Call or address No. 141 East 32d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A PRIvate family as first-class cook; excellent baker; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Address No. 439 East 18th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN IN A PRIvate family; willing to do coarse washing; good City reference given. Call at No. 403 West 40th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK IN a private family; good City reference. Address for two days No. 507 East 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, PROTESTant; good reference; no postal cards. Call for two days at No. 388 6th av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, WITH THE best of references. Call at No. 115 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron; City reference. Call at No. 144 East 43d-st.

COOK.—BY A FULLY COMPETENT COOK IN A private family, and do coarse washing; excellent baker; City reference. Call for two days at 449 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass family cook; best City reference. Call at No. 446 3d-av., near 31st-st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of cooking; City preferred; first-class reference. Call or address No. 411 East 22d-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK; NO OBJECtion to coarse washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 416 West 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as cook; willing to assist in washing; best of reference. Call at No. 120 7th-av., first floor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY OF REQUISITE qualifications, a position as housekeeper or matron in institution; has good City reference. Call or address Miss A. S., No. 314 East 15th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LADY as first-class housekeeper and cook; wages $40 to $50. Call at No. 198 East 10th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN A small private family; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 226 West 27th-st., second floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored girl to do house-work in a small private family; good City reference. Call at 579 7th-av., over the store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 207 West 26th-st., top floor.

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MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER IN A SCHOOL or by a lady who has had seven years' experience in that capacity. Address Matron, Box No. 268 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE EXPERIenced in the care and management of little children; knows all about an infant; excellent reference. Address E. M., Box No. 314 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as nurse; can take charge of the baby from its birth; best City reference. Inquire at late employer's, No 68 West 39th-st. Can be seen from 11 to 3 o'clock.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as nurse for small children; has the very best of City references. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 5 Madison-av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS CHILdren's nurse or chamber-maid, and make herself generally useful; best City reference. Call at 1,072 2d-av.

NURSE.—BY AN INTELLIGENT GIRL TO AN old or invalid lady; good reference. Call at No. 774 2d-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH PERSon in a first-class family; will attend to growing children; plain sewing and fit; best reference. Address W. S., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—A LADY BREAKing up her establishment desires to find a place for a French woman who has lived with her seven years, and whom she can highly recommend. Address E., No. 504 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl as competent seamstress; can cut and fit, and understands hair-dressing. Can be seen at present employer's from 11 to 3. No. 31 East 30th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; UNderstands all kinds of family sewing; good operator; willing and obliging; best City references. Call at No. 510 2d-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant as seamstress, or chamber-maid and sewing; best of City reference. Call or address No. 397 8th-av., near 53d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as waitress; would do chamber-work and waiting in a small family; City reference. Call at No. 304 East 76th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO take ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own home; no objection to family washing; finding done in all its branches from 75 cents per dozen; good reference. Call at No. 431 East 14th-st., Room No. 13.

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WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing at her own house, or would go out by the day. Call at No. 329 West 26th-st., one pair of stairs, in the rear.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, washing at her home; either gents', ladies', or families'; best City references. Mrs. Welsh, 328 West 41st-st.

WASHING.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, FAMIlies' washing, or would go out by the day; good references. Call or address for two days, 310 East 57th-st.

WASHING.—BY A WOMAN TO GO OUT BY the day to wash and iron. Apply at No. 139 East 13th-st., first floor.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED SCOTCHMAN; thoroughly understands horses and carriages; is a good and careful driver; willing to make himself generally useful in City or country; best City and country references. Address Stuart, Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; THOROughly understands his business; active, willing, and obliging; stylish and careful driver; good groom; eight years' reference from present employer; leaves on account of giving up horses. Call or address No. 311 4th-av., at Wright's harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY, SOBER, RELIable, and trustworthy man, married, no incumbrance; first-class City recommendations from present and former employers; disengaged in consequence of disposing of horses; will be civil and obliging. Call or address J., No. 5 East 19th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH Coachman; is married; no family; four years in present situation; leaving on account of death of employer; first City recommendations. Address for two days J. O. C., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; Scotchman; married; no family; seven years' best City recommendations; City or country. Address for two days M. C., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

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COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS Coachman, who is a strictly honest, sober, and trustworthy, good man; thorough

ORANGE COUNTY SWILL MILK

BREWERY GRAIN PITS FOR HAYMOWS.

REPUTATION FOR HONEST MILK AND BUTTER THE COVER FOR MARKETING BREWERY GRAIN PRODUCTS—HISTORY OF THE RISE AND DECLINE OF ORANGE COUNTY AS AN HONEST DAIRYING SECTION—GREED FOR THREE OR FOUR PROFITS—INJUSTICE TO HONEST DAIRYMEN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1877.

It is a lamentable fact, and a fact which should receive the earnest consideration of consumers of milk in New-York and adjacent cities, that the feeding of the refuse of breweries in large quantities is come to be quite a common practice among the dairy farmers of this section of Orange County. As to whether the use of brewery grains produces milk unfit for consumption, there seems to be a difference of opinion among those who have made the effect of feed upon milk a study; but even they who argue that the grains are not injurious qualify the statement of their belief with the addendum, "if not used in large quantities and accompanied with plenty of unquestionably good food." I happen to have a tolerably fair acquaintance with the farmers of Orange County. They are especially favored by Providence. The sunny slopes of the Shawangunk; the rolling intervale between them and the dome-like Comfort Hills, upon which encroach much of the fragrant bottoms of the Wallkill; the rich flats of the Neversink; that broad area stolen from the waste of the Drowned Lands, and added to the natural meadows of the Upper Wallkill, and even the Margaretta Forest of the Hudson Highlands, which lose themselves in the wide vales of the Murderer's Kill, the Ramapo, and other natural irrigators, all yield to the dairymen such bounties as they could expect from few other sections of the State. Cattle feed upon a thousand hills, and from the milk alone that they contribute New-York City and its adjuncts return to Orange County farmers never less than $2,000,000 a year. But the Orange County farmer is human, or rather he is a farmer. Taken in the abstract, the farmer is always poor—professedly. The burden of his cry is ever the same. He never receives commensurate returns for his toil, and the Sheriff or the Poorhouse is always just ahead of him. He digs and delves while others reap the fruits of his labor. This has been the plaint of the farmer for time out of mind. The Orange County members of this great family, as a class, are no exception to the rule. Yet they seldom fail to have an idle thousand or so of dollars laid away, which is always at the command of some distressed brother, who has no objections to a bonus, and will pay it cheerfully at "20 per cent." The price of milk is always too low for the poverty-stricken Orange County farmer; the price of money never too high. "What I lose on milk," he argues, "I must make up in interest," never thinking, evidently, of the inconsistency that lurks in the argument. If he has been losing on his milk year after year, where does the principal come from, the interest on which makes good his losses? I am coming to the point. The Orange County farmer became a milk producer in this way: Fifty years ago there were no railroads in Orange County—or anywhere else in this country for that matter. The whole scope of territory embracing this county and the adjoining county of Sussex, in New-Jersey, was a natural dairy district, but the local demand for dairy products was small, and a foreign market being at that time a thing unheard of, the farmer gave the most of his attention to the raising of grain and farm produce. Considerable butter was made, however, and a number of Orange County men having engaged in the commission business in New-York City, they placed on the market a quantity of the butter made by friends at home. Its excellent quality at once made it a great favorite, and the demand for it grew to such proportions that its manufacture became the chief source of revenue to the farmers in Orange County. The butter was packed in firkins in those days, carted to Newburg in wagons, and shipped from there to New-York by boats. The first shipments of butter having been made from the district about Goshen, it was called "Goshen butter," a name that acquired a national fame, and which has done service in the interest of dairies from this most remote parts of the country. The price obtained for butter was from 10 to 15 cents a pound.

When the Erie Railway was completed to Goshen quite a demand was made from New-York City for milk, and some farmers began shipping their milk. It soon dawned upon the minds of the butter-makers that there was more profit and less trouble in selling their milk than churning it, and the butter business gradually declined, and the milk business increased until it required the building of several branches to the Erie Railway to furnish means of transportation. There is plenty of Goshen butter to be had in market yet, but the most of it is made by farmers who live well off the original butter district—some of it as far as Illinois.

Thus the farmer of Orange County became a producer of milk for market, something over 35 years ago, and although, as he affirms, he has been losing money ever since, he increases his product every year, and to save himself from further loss has gradually introduced the use of more economical feed than his broad acres contribute to his mows and bins. At least I want to be charitable enough to say that therein is to be found the reason why the fragrance of the hay-mow has been overwhelmed by the odor of the brewery grains-pits in many of the commodious barns of Orange County.

I do not think that the milk consumers of New-York, who congratulate themselves that they know their dealer gets his supply direct from Orange County, will be prepared for the statement that last year, when the year ended April 1, 1877, there were received and used in dairies in the old original Goshen butter district about 4,500 tons of brewery grains! Yet such is the fact, lamentable as it may be. Two of the leading dairy farmers of Orange County contract for the whole of the refuse of two or three breweries in New-York year after year, and besides using some 500 tons of it in their own dairies, sell 4,000 tons to their neighbors and farmers in other parts of the county. The head-quarters of this grains supply is Hampton, four miles west of Goshen, whence two car-loads of milk are shipped on the Erie Railway daily, nearly half of which may be set down as made with brewery grains. Then Howells, Middletown, Goshen, and Otisville, on the Erie, and Ridgebury, Slate Hill, and other places on the Midland, receive large consignments, which are fed by the farmers in those vicinities. The two dairymen spoken of, who have the monopoly of the sale of this stuff in at least this part of Orange County, receive for it $5 and $6 a ton, making a profit which is said to be a handsome income above the profit they make in feeding it in their dairies. Amos M. Ryerson and Hiram Stage, of the town of Wawayanda, both wealthy and representative men, are entitled to the credit of introducing brewery grains to the farmers of Orange County. Ryerson owns a milk-route in Jersey City, and supplies it from his dairy. The consumption of brewery grains used last year will be increased this, unless the farmers are forced by their customers to cease using it, as farmers who have not fed it hitherto are preparing to "lay in" large quantities of it. I know of but one farmer who ships from Goshen who uses the grains, but there may be more. This one is John Ryerson, father of Amos.

The farmers who use this brewery refuse usually "lay in" a sufficient quantity during the Fall to last them through the Winter. It is stored in cisterns that are dug under their barns. These cisterns or pits hold from 15 to 150 tons, according to the size of the farmer's dairy, and are made tight and substantial by cemented walls and bottoms. The grains in time turn sour in these pits, sometimes changing to a color almost black, and the odor arising from them is extremely unpleasant, wide-spreading, and penetrating. When the cars are being unloaded the smell is perceptible all about the place.

The advantages accruing to the farmer using this feed, he claims, are several. He can sell the hay that he would otherwise be compelled to keep for wintering his stock on. This is generally worth $12 or $15 a ton. By feeding a ton of grains, therefore, and selling a ton of hay, he makes a profit of from $7 to $10, besides providing for his cows. Then, again, a ton of grains makes a much larger quantity of milk than a ton of hay, wherein comes still further profit. The cows are fed on the grains twice a day. I have yet to learn of a case where the daily mess is less than 15 pounds. The feed is very rich and palatable, and a cow will turn from any other feed to partake of it. If fed a full mess, therefore, she cares little for the fork of hay that is thrown to her after eating the grains, and sometimes will not eat it at all. Some of these farmers do not turn their cows on areas of pasturage proportioned to the number of cattle herd, and the amount of grains fed is not materially diminished by them during the Summer. So it does not look as if any of the farmers whose practices with this feed have come under my observation "feed moderately." They would not store swear the grains by hundreds of tons if they were to be used only as an auxiliary means of sustenance to the dairy; nor would they have always plenty of hay to dispose of at the market price.

A gentleman well known beyond Orange County, who knows all about the ways of the dairy business, has recently made some tests of milk produced by dairies fed on brewery grains. I asked him a few days since if he thought the milk was good.

"Well," he said, "if milk that raises a cream that is porous, frothy, and with very little gravity; milk that will not produce a pound of butter in less than 15 quarts, and then butter that won't keep sweet 24 hours; milk that is blue when it is skimmed, and, to my nose, smells of stale beer—if milk like that is good, then this brewery-fed milk is first-class. But I don't want any of it in my pitcher."

This same authority says that the feeding of these grains, whatever the opinion may be as to its effect on the milk it produces, certainly ruins the cows that eat it, and in a comparatively brief time at that. The feed fattens the cows, but it is not a healthy fat; it is the bloat of the beer-swiller. The system of the cow is undermined. Not only its lacteal organs but vital parts are inflamed by the stimulating influence of the feed, and it would be strange indeed if a healthy secretion could result. The cows under this system of feeding are notably short-lived, and the farmer practicing it keeps his dairy up by constant "trading" of cows for others that have not been subjected to the system. This is not a difficult thing to do, as a casual observer, with a cow to trade, is struck with the fine condition of the farmer's cattle, and will gladly exchange his less rotund beast for one of the former, even if odds is exacted, as it almost always is. The Orange County farmer, having been a loser so long, you know, is bound to get even somehow, if he has trade off his best cow to do it.

These brewery-fed dairies, of course, receive as large a price for their milk as the farmer who feeds honest grain and hay, for I do not care to be understood as saying that all Orange County milk has gone to the bad. But, at the same time, the grains feeder can withstand the lowest of prices and still not be a loser. And this is where a great injustice lies. The honest farmer goes on the platform at Jersey City side by side with these feeders of refuse. If there happens to be a full market and special prices must be made, the grains feeder can put his milk far below the lowest living price of his conscientious neighbor, and still make a profit. It is Orange County milk he sells, and the dealer measures it out to his customers at a big price, while the honest farmer must make a sacrifice of his lot, and go home poorer than when he came. If the pernicious practice of feeding these grains is to continue in Orange County, the farmers who use them should be known, and if people then wish to buy of them, let them pay at the rate it is worth. Pure milk is sold on a basis that recognizes a pound of butter to every 15 quarts. The price of butter per pound regulates, or should regulate, the price of milk per quart. If this brewery milk is to be sold, let the consumer of it have at least financial if not sanitary protection. Let the price of it be based on a pound of butter for every 15 quarts, and then let a liberal deduction be made because the butter is not good. Best of all, let dealers shun these feeders of brewery refuse as they would poison.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

PROPOSED INQUIRY INTO THE MANAGEMENT OF THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The exposures which recently appeared in THE TIMES in relation to the mismanagement of the Building Department had a fitting sequel yesterday in the Board of Aldermen, when Mr. Morris offered a preamble and set of resolutions virtually providing for an official inquiry as to whether that department performs its duty in protecting life and property. The resolutions referred to the loss of life in the fire in Thirty-fifth-street, the burial of bodies beneath the ruins, and also to the fact that at the examinations made in such cases the present Building law was found to be defective. They also provided for an examination of the officers of the department, and for amending the existing Building law, as appears from the closing one:

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor be requested to appoint a commission of experts, to consist of practical builders, known as carpenters, masons, builders in iron, and architects; also the Commissioner of Public Works, the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and the Corporation Counsel; the counsel to prepare a new bill, or such amendments to the present one as this board shall recommend, after receiving the report of the said Commission in this case and a general review of the law, and they shall have power to examine the present Superintendent and his subordinates, to see if they are capable persons to hold their present positions, and to make any suggestions that may be necessary for the perfecting of this law for the future. The commission to consist of the following: Three experts known as carpenters, three experts known as masons, two experts known as iron-builders, one civil engineer, and one architect; the Mayor, Commissioner of Public Works, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and the Corporation Counsel to be members, with the power to discuss all questions, but to have no vote; all questions and enquiries to be approved by a four-fifths vote of the 10 experts.

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be requested to prepare a new law, or amendments to the present one, and send them to this board for approval, in order that they may be forwarded to the next Legislature.

The matter was referred to the Committee on Law.

Alderman Salmon offered a resolution which was adopted, requesting the Board of Apportionment to ascertain if there are any unexpended balances or money that can be legally appropriated to assist the poor people who were left homeless by the fire in Thirty-fifth-street. It is known, however, well that the Board of Apportionment has no such power.

Resolutions were then approved requesting the Police Commissioners to furnish a report of the amounts they paid to the Fire Department in Eighty-second-street during the months of June, July, and August; asking the Corporation Counsel as to what steps should be taken to enable the Park Department to use a quantity of sewer pipes that are now in charge of the Department of Public Works, and also requesting the Committee on Ferries to report as to the advisability of changing the terminus of the Astoria Ferry from Ninety-second to Eighty-sixth-street.

A resolution of Alderman Simonson providing for the proper location of market wagons in streets where they would not interfere with business was referred to the Committee on Markets.

A CLERGYMAN'S SON IN TROUBLE.

Thomas Murphy heard a suspicious noise on Wednesday night in his shoe store, No. 553 Vanderbilt-avenue, Brooklyn, which was soon followed by the crash of breaking glass. He threw up the window of his bedroom, which is just over the store, raised a cry, and then, putting on his clothes, hastily made his way to the street. Officer Kelly, of the Tenth Precinct, heard the alarm, and saw three young men running along Vanderbilt-avenue gave chase. He was joined by Mr. Murphy, and in a short time the fugitives were caught. On being taken to the station-house they gave their names as John E. Budington, of No. 422 Clermont-avenue; William Murray, No. 625 Dean-street, and Philip Colgan, Greene and Grand avenues. The two last named were rough-looking young men, who described themselves as laborers, and on one of them was found a pair of shoes and two pairs of uppers, which had been stolen from Murphy's store. Budington, on whom was found a pair of brass knuckles, was a well-dressed, genteel-looking young man, about 19 years of age. When the prisoners were before Justice Walsh yesterday it came out that young Budington was the son of Rev. Dr. Budington, Pastor of the Clinton-Avenue Congregational Church. A charge of suspicion of burglary was preferred against all three prisoners, and an additional charge of carrying concealed weapons was preferred against Budington. Budington gave $2,000 bail for his appearance, and the other prisoners were committed in default of $1,000 bail each. Young Budington said he was out late with a friend, and that both had been drinking. He was trying to take his friend home, but, missing him in some manner, came across Colgan, whom he met in the street, to help look for him. He had no suspicions of their burglarious designs, and had not known them before. He did not explain how the brass knuckles came into his possession. The accused will be examined on the 18th inst.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Frederick W. Roth, upholsterer, at No. 283 Hudson-street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy before Register Dwight. He owes $2,000, and his assets are about $1,000.

Arthur S. Taylor and William Scholes, composing the firm of A. S. Taylor & Co., glass-dealers, of No. 179 Mott-street, assigned their property to William D. Lent yesterday.

Application has been made to Register Dwight by Frederick F. Beals, sardines, at No. 51 Broadway, for his discharge in bankruptcy, which will be granted. His liabilities were $56,000.

George E. Shortridge and Nelson A. Hume, composing the firm of George E. Shortridge & Co., clothing dealers, of Nos. 329 and 331 Broadway, made an assignment of their property to Frank K. Pendleton.

A meeting of the creditors of Emery, Ivey & Lee, dry goods jobbers, of No. 359 Broadway, who failed last month owing $200,000, was held yesterday at Register Dayton's, and over one-third of about was elected Trustee, it being decided that it was for the best interests of the creditors that the estate should be wound up by a Trustee, assisted by a committee of creditors. The committee was selected as follows: Henry A. Page, Woodbury Langdon, and Cornelius N. Bliss.

Nathaniel Berry and Henry A. Heiser, composing the late firm of Berry & Heiser, bankers, of No. 1 Broad-street, have been adjudicated involuntary bankrupts by Register Fitch. The claims of the petitioning creditors of the firm amount to $24,601, and the individual claims against Nathaniel Berry $26,338. The following are the petitioning creditors of the firm: Charles W. Berry, $6,269; John F. Underhill, $4,836; M. B. Davis, $4,300; Ninth National Bank, $3,088; Carhart, Whitford & Co., $298 11; Ora Howard, $3,121; Kibbe, Chaffee, Shreve & Co., $1,004. The petitioning creditors against Mr. Berry are: Paine, Goodwin & Newell $18,206; Augustus G. Paine, $6,131; and could not, therefore, prepare a detailed statement of claims. The claim was presented as a ground for asking an adjournment. Register Dwight directed that all objections be presented in writing, and adjourned further proceedings until Thursday, the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock.

THE BURNING OF HALE'S FACTORY.

BEGINNING OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST—THE INADEQUATE WATER SUPPLY IN AND ABOUT THE BUILDING—THE FACTORY CONSTRUCTED ACCORDING TO LAW—A FRUITLESS SEARCH FOR MORE BODIES.

An inquest was begun yesterday by Coroner Woltman in the case of Otto Pesenecker, who was killed on Sept. 3 by jumping from a window of the top floor of Hale's piano-factory on West Thirty-fifth-street, while that building was on fire. The testimony taken in this inquest will be used in the cases of the six fellow-laborers of Pesenecker who lost their lives in Hale's factory. The necessity for another inquest will thus be avoided. The inquest was begun at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, before a jury composed in great part of men who have knowledge of the methods of constructing buildings.

John Hartell, a contractor in Hale's factory, and John Reumann, a varnisher, related their experiences on the day of the fire, but there was nothing in their testimony that has not already been published in substance. Both got out of the building by means of the chain fire-escape. George McDonnell, of No. 311 East Forty-eighth-street, testified that Mr. Stone gave him the key to the fire alarm box, and he sounded four alarms in succession; there was no hose and no fire extinguishers in the building. Charles H. Stone, of No. 459 West Thirty-fourth-street, testified that he was book-keeper for Mr. Hale, and attended to the shipping business; when he learned of the fire, he ordered two men to assist in extinguishing the flames, and gave George McDonnell the key of the fire-box; there were stairways on the north and south sides of the factory, and four fire-escapes, two on the east and two on the west side of the building; there was only one hydrant, and no hose in the factory; there were pails of water on each floor; the materials in the upper stories were inflammable; fire was used on the third-and fourth floors; witness did not know how the fire originated, nor how many men were employed in the building; the work was done under contracts by Messrs. Hartell, Van Buskirk, Waring, Pappenberger, Meisner, Ewing, White, Tonquist, and Gloeckner, who employed their own men; the owner of the building is Mr. J. P. Hale; there was a stove on the fourth floor in the drying-room, and the stove-pipe passed through the caul-box; the drying-room was 6 feet wide by 15 feet long; the stove stood toward its front, and its side was protected by sheet-iron and zinc. John W. Van Orden, assistant foreman of Engine Company No. 34, testified that when he arrived at the fire he sent out a third alarm for 10 extra companies; sent the pipe of his engine in on the east side of No. 521 West Thirty-fifth-street; the heat was intense, and the men could not stay there; Hale's building was of brick; there was but one fire on the second story to the seventh; there was only five pounds of water pressure from the hydrant at No. 527 West Thirty-fifth-street; there ought to have been from 15 to 40 pounds pressure; the engine could not throw water higher than the third story; after a while the engine became blistered, so witness disconnected 100 feet of hose; after this he and his men were unable to return to the engine, which was destroyed; only two streams could play on the time the alarm was received until the engine reached the fire. John C. Campbell, Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Bureau, testified that he has general charge of the reservoir system in this section; there are small pipes laid on Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, Tenth and Eleventh avenues; they are too small for the supply of water required by fire engines at large fires; would recommend that larger mains be laid in that part of the City; larger mains have been laid on the west side, below Fourteenth-street. Charles H. Hyde, of No. 351 East Fifteenth-street, Chief of the Fire Escape Bureau of the Department of Buildings, testified that Hale's factory was originally built in February, 1871; to the second story its walls were 20 inches thick, to the third story 16 inches thick, and above that 12 inches; the new portion of the factory had walls 24 inches thick to the second story, 20 inches to the fifth story, and 16 inches to the top; the walls were built in conformity with law; witness considered the fire-escapes on the factory sufficient; Mr. Hale put up the escapes voluntarily; witness considered the Dominion Safe; all the plans for it were submitted to and approved by the Department of Buildings. The inquest was adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

Large numbers of laborers were at work yesterday overhauling the ruins in West Thirty-fifth-street, and searching for the remains of the bodies that are still supposed to be buried beneath the débris, but the search was not successful. Every spot where it was reasonable to suppose the bodies could be found has now been thoroughly explored, and the search will therefore be abandoned. The remains now at the Morgue, on being examined by Deputy Coroner Cushman were found to be portions of four bodies, and it is therefore probable that the remains of the other two workmen who are still missing have been so thoroughly cremated that no trace of them will be found. The investigation by the Fire Marshal, which was to have been concluded yesterday, was postponed until to-day, owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. Sheldon, who was compelled to attend an examination in an arson case at the Harlem Police Court.

A NOVEL METHOD OF ROBBERY.

James Williams, alias Brady, alias Adams, residing at No. 140 Mott-street, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detectives Dilks and Handy, and locked up in Police Head-quarters. He is charged with the theft of large quantities of goods from various merchants of this City. His method of robbery has the negative merit of novelty. It is the practice of merchants when they have goods to ship to put out a sign to attract the attention of passing expressmen. Williams has availed himself of this practice to defraud the business men. He would watch for an express call at a hatchway, and upon seeing one would go up boldly and call "express" in the usual loud and incomprehensible manner of the men who drive express wagons. The package would then be lowered down to him with the receipt book upon its top. He would sign a receipt and then walk away with the parcel. In this way Williams has robbed A. Friedman & Co., No. 371 Broadway, of $200 worth of silks; A. Smidt, No. 168 Church-street, of $250 worth of violin strings; Samuel Casper, No. 438 Broadway, of $150 worth of human hair, and L. H. Brown, No. 439 Pearl-street, of $100 worth of spool silk. Representatives of all these firms have recognized him as the person who took their goods and represented himself to be an express man. Mr. C. C. Chickering, agent of the New-York and Boston Dispatch Company, has a list of 100 merchants from whom Williams took goods that were sent for transmission by that company. On the person of the prisoner was found a memorandum book containing the names of a large number of merchants. To the names of some, who are known to have been robbed, were prefixed marks for his guidance. The writing of the memoranda is similar to that in which the bogus express receipts were made out. Williams was formerly the driver of a Broadway stage, and it is thought that he conceived his novel scheme of robbery from seeing the numerous express calls along his route.

THE SEVENTH WARD MURDER.

Edward Neumann, who killed Miss Kate Hayes in the hallway of No. 44 Gouverneur-street late on Wednesday night, is now lying in the Chambers-Street Hospital, suffering from a wound in the left side of his chest, which he inflicted upon himself with suicidal intent, after he had murdered the girl. The doctors say that he is not fatally injured. Coroner Ellinger visited him yesterday, but he refused to make a statement of the circumstances of the tragedy in which he had participated. It appears that he loved Miss Hayes very much, but, being a demonstrative man, displeased her by his method of showing affection. After she grew to detest him. Her friends, seeing the way he forced his attentions upon her, also formed a dislike for Neumann. Among these was Miss Jennie Turner, in whose house Miss Hayes boarded. Neither of the girls, however, could get rid of him. The body of Miss Hayes was removed yesterday from the house, No. 44 Gouverneur-street, to the residence of the girl's parents, No 230 Monroe-street. Deputy Coroner Goldschmidt made an examination of the body before its removal, and reports that death was caused by hemorrhage from a wound in the left *vena innominata*. There were two incised wounds, one on the internal surface of the left arm, two inches and a half below the shoulder point, two inches and a half deep, downward, outward, and backward. The other and fatal wound was half an inch to the left of the median line, entering the chest through the left sterno-clavicular articulation, and dividing the vein known as the *vena innominata*.

AUTUMN CLOTHING.

Messrs. Rogers, Peet & Co., the clothiers, of No. 487 Broadway, are busily preparing for their Fall opening, which will take place to-morrow, and they are also anticipating an extensive Winter trade in the manufacture of heavy overcoats and suits. The cutting-room of this establishment is a curious and interesting place to visit. All goods are received directly from the mills, the firm having no dealings unnecessarily of the City. The cutting for the most part is done by machinery, ingeniously contrived and skillfully directed. Four heavy overcoats and twice as many garments of ordinary thickness may be cut at one time by one of these machines, and two are kept in motion constantly, so that the firm are enabled to put their prices down to a low figure. At their Fall opening there will be an extensive display of garments for men and boys in brown and black beavers, friezes and tricot longs, black diagonals, cassimeres, and worsteds. In Fall overcoats they are making up fancy ulsters, and the long sack, which is a trifle shorter than last Spring's style. Pantaloons are this Autumn a trifle wider at the knee than hitherto, falling nearly straight to the foot, with a scarcely perceptible spring at the bottom. The sack undercoat is still the most popular for business suits, and it is made both single-breasted and double-breasted. A single-breasted frock with a slightly rolling collar, to be buttoned with three buttons, is also favored. The children's department is also very full.

JOHN H. KEYSER'S BANKRUPTCY.

MEETING OF THE CREDITORS—LARGE NUMBER OF CLAIMS OBJECTED TO—THE CITY DEMANDS "ABOUT" $2,000,000—PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED UNTIL THE 27TH.

A meeting of the creditors of John H. Keyser, bankrupt, was held yesterday in the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, and claims amounting in the aggregate to $129,899 43 were presented and filed. They were as follows: Thomas M. Hooker, $3,245 06; William J. Keyser, $68,717 52; James H. Ingersoll, $21,972; Margaret Van Brunt and Margaret Westervelt, $525; Howard T. Marston, $80; William F. Heuston, $2,832 14; Alfred R. Williams, $2,692 14; George Bates, $214; William Turton, $12,225 49; John Regan, $5,079 01; Frederic E. A. Palmer, $6,671 94; Dr. Moses B. Pardee, $1,018 50, and Ella L. Shook, $4,626 63. Through his counsel, Mr. Charles Goeller, the bankrupt objected to the claims of Thomas M. Hooker on the ground that a receipt in full was held, and also to the claim of Dr. Moses B. Pardee, which, with the exception of $18 50 for professional services, is for damages growing out of the purchase of a piece of property from Mr. Keyser by Dr. Pardee, the latter claiming that the deed called for a larger tract than was delivered. This Mr. Keyser denies. Mr. A. B. Cruikshank, in behalf of Dr. Pardee, objected to the claim of William J. Keyser, the bankrupt's brother, on the ground that it was collusive and fraudulent. The claims of William F. Heuston, Alfred R. Williams, William Turton, John Regan, and Frederick A. Palmer were objected to on the ground that they were for percentage or fraudulent claims against the City, and were, therefore, themselves fraudulent. An objection was made to the claim of George Bates that it had been paid in full. All these objections were made in behalf of Dr. Pardee. After these claims and objections had all been entered, an additional claim was presented from Controller Kelly on the ground "that the said bankrupt is indebted to the said Controller, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York in the sum of about $2,000,000, for moneys at various times prior to the said 20th day of July, 1877, obtained from said corporation and County of New-York, by sundry frauds, tricks, and devices, and more especially by means of false, forged, and fraudulent vouchers and receipts for work, labor, and services alleged to have been rendered, and goods and materials alleged to have been furnished to said corporation and the County of New-York, which either were not rendered or furnished in fact, or were charged and paid for at exorbitant and illegal rates, and which vouchers and receipts were allowed, passed, and ordered to be paid by certain officers said corporation and said county in pursuance of a conspiracy then and there existing and therefore entered into between the said bankrupt and the said officers, having for its purpose and object to wrong, cheat, and defraud said corporation and said county, and wrongfully obtain from them the moneys which were so paid and obtained by said Keyser as aforesaid." The document states that the claimant was not possessed of the necessary

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The steamers Suevia, Rotterdam, and Canima and schooner Tom Williams took out yesterday 28,307 letters, 479 registered letters, and 75 bags of newspapers.

Elijah Miller, aged 63, a resident of West Farms, yesterday morning at 7 o'clock attempted suicide by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. His wound is believed to be fatal.

Conrad Petri, of No. 421 East Houston-street, justified yesterday as bondsman for Dr. and Mrs. Meyer, whose release on $1,000 bail each was ordered by Judge Westbrook on Wednesday.

The sale of ferry franchises, which was to have taken place yesterday, has been postponed until Thursday next, in order to give the parties interested an opportunity to confer with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on the subject.

The Trustees of the Cooper Union will establish classes in industrial drawing and designing in their evening school of art during the coming season. Applications must be made at the office during the evenings of next week, except Monday and Saturday, after 7:30 o'clock.

The bodies of Oscar Tucker, aged 11, of No. 407 West Forty-third-street, and Samuel Schwartz, aged 14, of No. 671 Eighth-avenue, two of the three boys who were drowned in the North River on Monday last by being run down in a row-boat by the ferry-boat Roslyn, were found yesterday at the foot of West Thirty-fifth-street.

The Board of Excise yesterday took up the case of John P. Windolph, of No. 346 Eighth-avenue, who was charged by some members of the Society for the Prevention of Crime with having sold liquor to them on a Sabbath and permitted them to remain in his house. Mr. Windolph's counsel, John R. Fellows, submitted a brief and supplement in which he denied the jurisdiction of the board. The license of the accused was revoked.

A meeting was held by members and officers of the "American Free Church" in the University Building on Wednesday evening last, the Pastor, Rev. C. P. McCarthy presiding. A resolution was adopted condemning the action of the New-York State Convention of Universalists against Rev. Mr. McCarthy, and asserting that that body has openly violated its own rules in setting aside the decision of a committee and ordering another verdict from them. Further, it is asserted that Mr. McCarthy was so treated while he was absent, after having received a copy of the original decision; that the trial was conducted in a partisan spirit; and, finally, that the action of their Pastor is cordially indorsed by the American Free Church.

The thirtieth anniversary of the capture of the City of Mexico will be celebrated to-day by the New-York Associated Veterans of the Mexican War. There will be a procession, which will start at 1 o'clock from the Worth Monument, passing through Fifth-avenue and Broadway to the City Hall, where the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn will review it, and in the evening there will be orations in the Lexington-Avenue Opera-house by Judge Mackey, of South Carolina; Major-Gen. Joseph Hooker, Major-Gen. John C. Robinson, Brig.-Gen. Gibson, Col. T. B. Thorpe, Mr. S. B. P. Ives, Gen. F. E. Pinto, and others. Afterward there will be dancing. The money obtained will be used to erect a monument on Battle Hill in Green-Wood to the memory of heroes of the Mexican war.

BROOKLYN.

The sea-lion escaped from his cage in the Aquarium at Coney Island yesterday, but the unwieldly animal was secured by the employes of the establishment.

At a meeting of the Eighth Ward Republican Association, held last evening, the resignations of eight Federal office-holders were rejected, after a stormy debate.

George Prendergast, who has swindled a number of people in the city by means of bogus real estate transactions, was yesterday held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

An additional steam-motor was placed on Third-avenue yesterday, to run from Twenty-fifth-street to Fort Hamilton. Two others are building, and when these are ready five will be in operation, and the horse-cars will be dispensed with altogether.

The body of Florence Sullivan, aged 60 years, was found yesterday morning in 18 inches of water, in the creek between Walcott and Dikeman streets. When last seen alone he was intoxicated. Sullivan's home is but a short distance from the place where his body was found.

It was reported to the Police yesterday that Howard I. Bill, a florist, residing at No. 321 Adelphi-street, attempted to commit suicide on Saturday last by shooting himself in the breast while suffering from despondency occasioned by being out of employment for a long time. When a Police officer called at the house the family refused to give any information.

Ann Ryan, a servant, in the employ of A. J. Bogarts, No. 440 Clinton-street, attempted to go from the third to the second floor in the dumb waiter. The unfortunate woman went to the second floor, but she fainted while endeavoring to get out, where she was picked up bleeding and senseless. She was taken to the Long Island College Hospital. Her injuries are severe.

Mr. Edward Coyle was thrown from his horse, and had his collar bone broken, at the corner of Franklin and Atlantic avenues, about 5 o'clock last evening. One of the legs of the horse was broken, and the animal was shot by Police officer. Mr. Coyle, who was carrying dispatches from Creedmoor, was taken to his home, at No. 573 Washington-avenue, and attended by Dr. Gerney.

Some of the Democratic Aldermen who seek re-election are beginning to rebel against the dictation of Boss McLaughlin, which is so strict that they dare not attend a meeting of the Board to transact public business against his wishes. They are beginning to fear that people, indignant at the betrayal of their interests, will vent that indignation at the polls, and make it felt, despite the fact that the Boss absolutely controls the Board of Elections.

Patrolman George H. Rogers, of the Third Precinct, applied to the Police Commissioners yesterday to be detailed for light duty. Rogers had the muscles of his left arm shot away and the member disabled forever on the 23d of April last while endeavoring to arrest a wife-beater named Antoine Carr, in a house in Sackett-place, Jersey City, and to the Police as the "House of Blazes." Officer Murtha shot Lox dead after the latter had fired on Rogers. The Commissioners have not arrived at any decision yet in Rogers' case.

Benjamin Buckall, of this city, has commenced an action for slander, laying his damages at $5,000, against Oliver Cotter, the agent of the Temperance Brotherhood of Christian Churches. He charges Cotter with having denounced him at a public religious meeting as one who had committed perjury on a trial before the Excise Commissioners. An order of arrest having been issued for Cotter, he gave himself up to the Sheriff yesterday, but was not held, as the officer who held the papers was absent. Cotter says he doesn't know who Buckall is.

LONG ISLAND.

In the Queens County Court yesterday, George Hall, Ralph Hall, Charles W. Baxter, and E. Barker were sentenced for terms ranging from four to five years to Sing Sing Prison for burglary at Oyster Bay.

NEW-JERSEY.

The working men of Guttenberg and Bull's Ferry have organized a society whose members are pledged not to vote for any candidates, at any election, who will not give a guarantee to do whatever lies in their power to further the interests of working men generally throughout the State.

When F. J. D. Rumpff, the German banker, of Newark, fled, he took with him $2,225 belonging to two orphan children named Wallman. Joseph Hensler and Charles P. Bursch were his bondsmen for the safe custody of the money. A Newark lawyer was sent by the bondsmen to Harper's Ferry, where Rumpff is stopping, and the money was restored by the absconder. Mr. Hensler paid the expenses, and yesterday his suit against Bursch to compel him to pay his share of the expense was on trial in the Essex County Circuit Court.

Recorder Myers yesterday discharged from custody Ellen McCarthy, the woman charged with an atrocious assault on John Reed. Reed was found in his room senseless, with three wounds on his head, apparently inflicted with some sharp instrument. His wife said they were inflicted by Mrs. McCarthy with a hatchet. Mrs. McCarthy denied the assertion, and said she saw Reed fall down stairs. The officers searched her room, and found concealed in the fireplace a hatchet, the edge of which was covered with blood and hair, evidently from a human head. Mrs. McCarthy then stated that Reed had broken into her room while her husband was absent, and she had struck him with the hatchet in self-defense.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.

Ah Hung Gibbs, a Chinaman, who keeps a saloon at No. 338 Fourth-avenue, was arraigned before Justice Murray yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, on a charge of felonious assault. Gibbs had employed as a waiter Nicholas Williams, of No. 336 East Thirty-second-street, whom, on Saturday last, he discharged, and Nicholas claims that he owed him some money. On Wednesday evening last his brother William went to the Chinaman's place of business and demanded the money that was due his brother Nicholas. Gibbs refused to hold any conversation with him, and ordered him out. Williams refused to leave, and then a quarrel ensued. The Chinaman grasped a big axe and Williams drew a knife, threatening Gibbs if he approached him that he would cut him to pieces. The Chinaman, nothing daunted by this threat, threw aside the ax, and, grasping a huge bread-knife, attempted to stab him. Williams, seeing the dangerous aspect the matter was assuming, ran out of the house in Fourth-avenue, and was overtaken by him in Twenty-fifth-street, near Fourth-avenue, and there stabbed him in the left side, over the shoulder-blade. The Chinaman then took to his heels, but in turn was overtaken by Officer Fermoyle, of the Eighteenth Precinct. The prisoner was held to await the result of Williams' injuries. Williams is now in Bellevue Hospital, and Dr. Burke gives it as his opinion that he is in no immediate danger.

THE ANTI-TAMMANYITES.

IRA SHAFER DENOUNCES JOHN MORRISSEY—ELECTION OF PERMANENT OFFICERS POSTPONED.

The Executive Committee of the new Anti-Tammany General Committee met last evening in the hall in Fourth-avenue, near Seventeenth-street, to form a permanent organization. Emanuel B. Hart presided, and William P. Mitchell, acting as Secretary, called the roll of delegates from the districts and wards. Representatives from all the districts, except the Seventh and Ninth, responded. There was then some discussion in regard to candidates for Chairman, the names of Messrs. Hart and William McKellar being the most popular. Senator Bixby moved that the election of permanent officers be postponed until the next meeting. Col. Michael Murphy, of the First District, objected to a postponement, as he could see no good reason for it, there being 48 delegates present. J. Granam Hoyt thought that a postponement of the election would be to the interest of the organization. Ira Shafer said that he was painfully surprised to see such a display of haste in forcing the election of officers. There seemed to be an intention on the part of some of the members to elect a Chairman who would be in sympathy with an enemy of the organization—John Morrissey. Morrissey, he said, withdrew from the organization and denounced it, after which he tried to get Mr. Hart, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, deposed from his position. Morrissey had, since his withdrawal from the organization, been cogneting with the Tammany Hall Party, and as a proof of that fact his friends had been given places in the County Clerk's office. Ex-Assemblyman Costigan called upon Mr. Shafer to give the names of the persons appointed. Mr. Shafer curtly replied that Patrick Meggat, of the Eighteenth District, was one, "if he wanted to know." Morrissey, he then went on to say, would not come to the meeting of the committee, but had sent his friends to manipulate

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THE INVASION OF TURKEY.

MORE HARD FIGHTING AT PLEVNA.

THE RUSSIANS FORCED TO EVACUATE THE GRIVICA REDOUBT, CAPTURED ON TUESDAY, AFTER REPULSING SIX ATTACKS BY THE TURKS—FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE TERRIBLE FIGHTING WITH BAYONETS IN THE REDOUBT ON TUESDAY—PLEVNA REVICTUALED FOR TWO MONTHS.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A Russian official bulletin, dated Poredin, Sept. 13, says: "Yesterday (Wednesday) we made no further attacks but bombarded the Turkish fortifications and the town of Plevna at short range. Toward 4 P. M. the town began to burn, and two explosions were observed within the fortifications. The Turks made little reply to our fire, and directed all their efforts against our left wing, which threatened their rear. At this point Gen. Skobeloff repulsed five furious attacks, but was compelled in the evening, after the sixth attack to evacuate the fortifications which he captured on Tuesday. During Wednesday night our troops intrenched themselves in their positions. From the beginning of the battle up to 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon 6,000 wounded have been brought to the field hospital. There have been no collisions at other points of the theatre of war.

A correspondent of the *Standard* before Plevna telegraphs the following: "At the taking of the Grivica redoubt the Turks neither ran away nor asked quarters. The first Russians who entered thought the redoubt was abandoned, but the garrison had only retired to the casemates and the galleries, where they stood at bay. The fighting was all with the bayonet. The Turks immediately tried to retake the redoubt, and poured a larger number of men into the adjacent intrenchments. The Russians bombarded them, but suffered severely from rifle fire at only 200 yards distance. This attempt to retake the redoubt and another desperate one on Wednesday were repulsed."

This correspondent, who is apparently unaware of the recapture of the other redoubts from Gen. Skobeloff, estimates that the Russians up to Thursday lost 7,000 in killed and wounded and the Roumanians 2,000.

The *Daily News'* Vienna correspondent telegraphs: "A dispatch from Sistova says it has been ascertained that Plevna is victualed for two months.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The *Times'* Bucharest correspondent says: "The Roumanians report their loss before Plevna, at 10 officers and 200 men killed, and 30 officers and 1,000 men wounded."

Telegrams from Plevna confirm the report that the Turks have recaptured two redoubts on the Lovatz road.

The *Daily News'* correspondent writing from the Russian Head-quarters under date of Wednesday morning, appears to have been still unaware of any decided Russian successes, for he says: "The Emperor and the Grand Duke Nicholas were on the battle-field until 9 o'clock last night. The Emperor returned to head-quarters here (Poredin) late last night. The battle-field of the last five days is silent this morning. There is talk of submitting the Turkish position to a regular siege, and sapping up the redoubts while a close blockade is instituted with the intent to starve Osman Pasha's forces. The villages inclosed within Osman Pasha's lines are full of supplies for the simple wants of the Turkish soldiers, and the fields groan with heavy crops of maize. The losses this morning are spoken of here as about 5,000 to 6,000, but there are no details. The Emperor this morning has gone back to the battle-field to visit his soldiers."

OPERATIONS OF OTHER FORCES.

THE RUSSIANS STILL RETIRING WESTWARD FROM THE LOM—INTEREST IN THE NEXT MOVEMENT OF MEHEMET ALI—PERIL OF THE RUSSIAN FORCE IN THE BALKANS—SULEIMAN PASHA MOVING TO THEIR REAR.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The correspondent of the *Daily News* at the Russian Head-quarters, writing on Wednesday morning, says: "Unless this position of affairs is shortly changed by a decided Russian success, the event of the campaign will turn on the movements of Mahemet Ali and Suleiman Pasha rather than on the fate of Plevna, but our information concerning these is of the most meagre description."

A telegram from Shumla, dated Sept. 11, shows that Mehemet Ali's central column is still at Kazelevo., Mehemet Ali himself had gone towards Eski-Djuma, and may be working westward to compel the Russians to abandon Tirnovia and the Balkans.

The following Turkish official dispatch has been received from Shumla, Sept. 13: "Baker Pasha, advancing north-west from Gornasondlir yesterday, encountered four battalions of Russian infantry supported by cavalry near Karaghatch. Aided by a Circassian detachment Baker Pasha attacked the enemy, who being reinforced by five infantry battalions, repulsed the Turks. Later in the day the Turks received cavalry and infantry reinforcements and compelled the enemy to retreat to Voditzka with heavy loss.

At Constantinople, on Thursday, the War Office issued a telegram from Suleiman Pasha, dated Sept. 10, reporting that on the previous day a reconnoitering party from the village of Schipka pushed through the Balkans to the rear of the Russian position, and captured a village held by a small Russian force 10 miles from Gabrova. On the other hand, a special dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph*, dated Schipka, Sept. 12, says that all was quiet there, and nothing whatever was doing. What portion of Suleiman Pasha's army remains at Schipka we do not know, but the Turkish War Office bulletin above mentioned would indicate that his own head-quarters were still there.

An official telegram from Suleiman Pasha says: "We opened a violent cannonade upon the Russian positions in Schipka Pass on Thursday, which dismounted several of their guns and killed a great number of their artillerymen, principally by exploding their ammunition wagons. In the afternoon their artillery was silenced.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The *Times'* correspondent at Vienna sends the following: "Suleiman Pasha has received reinforcements which amply compensate his losses in the Schipka Pass."

An official bulletin from the Russian head-quarters at Poredin says that "The Rustchuk column is concentrated in a fresh position, half a day's march behind the Kara-Lom."

The Vienna *Political Correspondence's* Bucharest special contains the following: "The Czarewitch's army has withdrawn completely behind the line of the Jantra. Unfavorable rumors are current concerning the Russian position in the Schipka Pass. The new bridge at Nikopolis was still unfinished on Wednesday, owing to the scarcity of boats."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 14.—Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs that the Russians have evacuated Ardahan and retired to Port Erinroglon.

THE SERVIANS AND ROUMANIANS.

THE FORMER HESITATING TO GO TO WAR TILL THE RESULTS AT PLEVNA ARE MORE DEFINED—ROUMANIAN RESERVES CALLED OUT.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The *Times'* correspondent at Vienna writes that the 18th inst. is now mentioned as the date when the Servian proclamation of war will be issued, and Prince Milan will leave for the frontier. Negotiations with Montenegro have been renewed on the basis of the agreement made last year, but with more precise stipulations about the co-operation of the two armies. It is now reported that the plan first mentioned, namely, that the Servian forces should take the offensive in three directions, has been relinquished, and that the whole active army is to operate against Niab, while on all other points of the frontier the defensive will be maintained. In consequence of the drain upon Turkish resources to confront the Russians, the Servians may expect to have numerical superiority in whatever direction they operate.

The *Daily News'* Vienna correspondent telegraphs: "It is said Servia has postponed declaring war for another week, pending the result of the operations at Plevna."

The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent reports that the mobilization of all the Roumanian reserves has been ordered.

FRENCH POLICY OF REPRESSION.

M. GAMBETTA AND THE ADMINISTRATION—HIS POSITION IN VIEW OF THE APPROACHING ELECTION.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A Paris dispatch to the *Times* shows how M. Gambetta, by taking advantage of all his technical rights, can prevent the judgment against him from becoming definitive until after the confirmation of his election as Deputy, which would protect him from imprisonment. The correspondent, evidently replying to the argument of the Paris *Gaulois* and *Figaro* that the judicial decision sentencing M. Gambetta to three months' imprisonment for an outrage deprives him of civil rights for five years, continues: "I am perfectly aware that the *arrêt en appel* becomes definitive when it is delivered, if the Court of Cassation does not quash the judgment, and that the inviolability can have no retrospective effect. I also know that as soon as it has been delivered M. Gambetta may be in prison till the decision of the Court of Cassation, but I will not do any one, not even those who are the most guilty of this act of Ministerial insanity, the injury of believing that they would make use of their power in that respect."

PARIS, Sept. 14.—Legal proceedings have been commenced against *Le Bien Public* and *Le Gaulois* for reporting Gambetta's trial.

A BOGUS BARONET IN CHICAGO.

"SIR" FREDERICK CHARLES DILTHEY TRAVELING THROUGH THE WEST—HIS MARRIAGE BY A POLICE MAGISTRATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 14.—Four or five days ago a young man of rather prepossessing appearance, who styled himself Sir Frederick Charles Dilthey, of London, England, appeared in this city and engaged rooms at the Palmer House, taking his meals at an adjacent restaurant. The young man cut considerable of a swell, and attracted much attention by his general loud manner. Late last evening he called at the residence of Police Justice Morrison and said he wanted to be married. The Justice, ascertaining that the applicant had not taken out a license, told him he could not perform the ceremony until that necessary document had been procured. The young man pressed his suit very anxiously, saying it was extremely essential that the marriage should take place at once, but the Justice was inexorable. This morning a license was issued at the County Clerk's office to the so-called baronet and a Miss Clara Black, and the two were shortly afterward married under the above names. Investigation into the case has shown to-night that Sir Frederick Charles Dilthey is the son of Dr. Charles Dilthey, of No. 40 John-street, Jersey City, and who is editor of the *Bellestrichtes Zeitung* of New-York. The young man has for several months past been traveling through the Western country, styling himself "Lord Dilthey," and setting forth that he was an English nobleman of great means. His father, it seems, has furnished him with means, which he has promptly squandered in riotous living. An examination of numerous letters which have passed between the couple shows that she followed him here from St. Louis, and that she formerly lived in New-York City, in which latter place the bogus lord became acquainted with her.

SUCCESS AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 14.—The following are the names of the 25 successful candidates in the order of merit in a competitive examination for admission to the Naval Academy as cadet engineers: O. B. Shaltenberger, Pennsylvania; W. H. Gartley, Pennsylvania; W. B. Day, Ohio; Edward Webster, New-York; B. C. Sampson, Illinois; A. Moritz, New-York; J. B. Parsons, Michigan; G. Hammerling, Indiana; R. J. Beach, New-York; A. R. Bush, Massachusetts; L. B. Perkins, Connecticut; W. R. McCrary, Maryland; L. F. Whittle, Virginia; M. A. Anderson, Wisconsin; B. Dowst, Massachusetts; W. W. White, Pennsylvania; J. W. Whitham, Illinois; D. B. Gladstone, New-York; W. S. Smith, New-York; D. W. C. Redgraves, Maryland; A. McAllister, New-York; R. Stewart, Jr., Michigan; K. McAlpine, Virginia; L. Bankson, Pennsylvania; H. P. Prevear, Massachusetts.

ELECTION OF A YALE PROFESSOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 14.—Dr. L. S. Wilcox, of this city, was to-day elected Professor of Surgery in the Yale Medical School, to fill the chair formerly occupied by Prof. Francis Bacon, and later by Prof. Smith.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 14.—Prof. Barbour, formerly of the Bangor Theological Seminary, was this evening installed as Pastor of Yale College Chapel and incumbent of the Chittenden Professorship of Divinity in the Theological Seminary.

A MOODY REVIVAL IN HARTFORD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 14.—Mr. Moody, the revivalist, is here, and has made a proffer of his services to conduct a series of meetings in Hartford, running through four weeks. A meeting of ministers and laymen was held this afternoon to consider the matter, and it was the unanimous expression that the offer should be accepted, but formal action will be taken till the churches have been called on to decide. The purpose is to begin the meetings very soon.

TROTTING AND RACING IN CANADA.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 14.—The unfinished 2:30 trot was won to-day by Edward; best time, 2:32½. In the 2:34 class there were five starters. The race was won by Fulton; best time, 2:35. The mile dash was a walk over for Inspiration. The mile and a quarter dash was won by Goldfinch in 2:20¾; Kelson second, Sunnyside third. The steeple-chase for Dominion half-breeds had seven starters. Battle Cry won, Little Casino second, Madeline third. Canada led at first, but when turning into the home stretch he struck his forefeet on the first hurdle and pitched over, breaking his neck and dying instantly. His jockey was badly bruised.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT FERNANDINA.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 14.—Five deaths have occurred at Fernandina since the last report, and there are several new cases. Dr. McFarland, who has arrived from Savannah, says the disease is unmistakably yellow fever, and will shortly become epidemic. It is almost impossible to obtain knowledge of the true condition of affairs there. The Board of Health is now well organized, and a hospital will soon be established.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The German ship Diamant (late Pride of the Fork,) Capt. Lanshear, from Bremen, Sept. 7, for North America, has put into Havre, having been damaged by a collision.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 14.—Divers made an examination to-day of the bottom of the wrecked coal-laden brig Clara J. Adams, which lies on Beacon Ledge, Piscataqua River. They found her keel broken eight feet from the stern-post. No holes were found in the vessel, which lies in about the same position as the day she ran ashore.

CONSPIRACY AND FRAUD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 13.—The United States Grand Jury has found four indictments against George M. Pinney, and Rufus C. Spaulding, late Naval Pay Inspector, on charges of conspiracy and fraud in issuing forged certificates for money against the Government. Pinney has forestalled his arrest by the United States authorities by returning to jail, one of his bondsmen, on indictments found by the County Grand Jury, having given him up. Up to a late hour this evening Spaulding has not been arrested, although a warrant is out for him.

THE PRISONS OF THE STATE.

THE NEW WALL AND DEAD LINE AT SING SING—SAFETY OF CLINTON PRISON—THE ALBANY PENITENTIARY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Superintendent Pillsbury, of the Prison Department of the State of New-York, passed south this morning en route to Sing Sing Prison. In conversation he stated that the new wall now being constructed about the prison will cost $30,000 when completed, and will not only put a stop to escapes, but will save the State $16,000 per annum in salaries. Arrangements are also being made for the construction of a dead line on the river front of the prison. This line will be constructed of gas-pipe in fence form, 10 feet high, and will encircle the entire river front of the prison grounds. Any convict caught outside of that line must take the chances of being shot, as the orders to the guard will be imperative. He says that in one year Sing Sing Prison will be a paying institution. He had been told that no money could be made there by convict labor, that among convicts there were but few skilled artisans and mechanics. "On the contrary," said he, "we can make anything there from the finest watch-works up to a ship's anchor if necessary, and make everything first-class too."

The Superintendent is of the opinion that Clinton Prison is the most unsafe prison in the State for the holding of criminals, and related a story about a recent daring attempt to escape from there. He said he arrived at the prison in the evening, having heard from a trustworthy source that the attempt was to be made the next morning. Some seven or eight convicts were engaged in it, among them being the notorious Conroy. The weather was very dry, and the smoke from burning forests in the vicinity was very dense. Not far from the prison was an immense pile of charcoal. The conspirators were to fire the coal in the temporary absence of the guard, and then seize the little son of the surgeon of the prison, and carry him to the outpost of the prison grounds. If the guard then should attempt to fire on them they were to huddle together and hold up the surgeon's son in front of them, believing that the sentinel would not jeopardize the boy's life. At 11 o'clock that night he called a private meeting of the Warden, guards and keepers in the Warden's private office and revealed the plan. After consultation it was decided that during the night and dispel the dense, smoky atmosphere, they would allow the conspiracy to proceed, and nip it at the start, but if no rain fell then the conspirators would not be allowed to leave their cells in the morning as usual. The wished for rain did not come, and the doors of the conspirators' cells were kept locked in the morning.

Mr. Pillsbury, referring to affairs at the Albany Penitentiary, said that there was only one man in that prison who had to be watched closely, and that was the notorious Tom Ballard. He described him as a shrewd, cunning man, ready for anything, and as smart as a steel trap. Speaking of convicts reforming when through with their prison time, he said a few of them go back to honest work, though now and then there are extraordinary exceptions. One man in particular was arrested by Government officers in South Carolina for selling a stolen United States bond. He was sentenced to the Albany Penitentiary three years, did his time, and when released showed the deepest penitence, and asked Mr. Pillsbury's assistance. The latter did all he could for him, and to-day the man is in Albany in an honorable position on a salary of $2,500 per annum, and is highly respected by all who know him. Another convict who served out his time in the Penitentiary went West and obtained honest employment, and a few days ago Mr. Pillsbury received a letter from him in which he said he looked back to his crime and prison life with horror, but was now doing well, with every prospect of a bright future. The Superintendent inquired particularly about Trump-hour, the horse-thief, now confined in Poughkeepsie Jail awaiting trial. A detective told him that he was half brother of the man Trump hour who shot the Fishkill Bank Cashier at Cold Spring. Mr. Pillsbury returned to Albany this evening.

STARVATION PREFERRED TO WORK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Sept. 14.—An immense mass-meeting of all the colliery employes in this vicinity was held to-night on Lovers' Hill. A committee from Scranton were present and addressed the crowd. They stated that unless the Schuylkill miners would assist their unfortunate brethren in Upper Luzerne, they would starve, as they certainly would not go to work until they received an advance of 25 per cent. "We will not succumb, if we drop dead with hunger," said one of the committee. It was finally decided that the committee should station themselves at three or four collieries to-morrow afternoon, and as each man received his month's pay he should tear open his envelope and give the committee as much as he could possibly spare. About $125,000 will be paid out here to-morrow, and it is pretty certain that at least $1,000 will find its way into the hands of this relief committee. Other parts of the county propose contributing to the extent of their abilities, and a good round sum will be collected.

NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The following have been appointed cadet engineers in the United States Navy, having passed at the recent competitive examination at the Naval Academy: O. B. Shollenberger, Pennsylvania; W. H. Gartley, Pennsylvania; W. B. Day, Ohio; N. T. Webster, New-York; B. C. Sampson, Illinois; A. Moritz, New-York; Isaac B. Parsons, Michigan; Gustave Raemmerling, Indiana; R. J. Beach, New-York; A. R. Bush, Massachusetts; L. B. Perkins, Connecticut; H. R. McCreary, Maryland; L. F. Whittle, Virginia; M. A. Anderson, Wisconsin; F. B. Dowst, Massachusetts; W. W. White, Pennsylvania; J. M. Whitham, Illinois; D. D. Gladston, New-Jersey; W. S. Smith, New-York; Dewitt C. Redgrave, Maryland; A. McAllister, New-York; R. Stewart, Jr., Michigan; Kenneth McAlpine, Virginia; L. Bankson, Pennsylvania; F. P. Prevear, Massachusetts.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS GUILTY OF FRAUD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 14.—The United States Grand Jury to-day reported in court, finding four indictments against George M. Pinney and ex-Pay Inspector Rufus C. Spaulding for issuing fraudulent Government certificates of indebtedness. The bail on each indictment is $3,000. Pinney's divorced wife to-day has a long communication in the *Bulletin*, reciting the means employed by Pinney to bind her to his wishes and interests since his return from exile. It is a most remarkable revelation of villainy and brutality. It contains one point of special interest, where she states that the alleged agreement produced by Pinney in evidence, according to which Pinney left some $60,000 in charge of W. B. Carr, to be devoted to liquidating Pinney's indebtedness to banks, was a sheer fraud, having been made up by Pinney since his return, and written out by her at his dictation. She alleges that the suit she has commenced against Pinney and the Presidents of the Masonic and Savings and Loan Banks will bring the whole matter to light. The United States District Attorney has the case of United States Surveyor-General Rollins under consideration, but no course has yet been decided upon.

OCEAN FREIGHTS FROM MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Sept. 14.—There is a further advance in ocean freights in sympathy with the rise at New-York; 7s. and 7s. 6d. is paid for prompt shipment, and 8s. for forward shipment to Liverpool and Glascow, per steamer and iron clipper.

SENATOR MORTON'S CONDITION.

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 14.—Senator Morton has been somewhat fatigued to-day, but there is nothing unfavorable in his condition.

THE AMERICAN TEAM WINS.

A SCORE NEVER BEFORE EQUALED.

THE SECOND STAGE OF THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH AT CREEDMOOR—THE BRITISH TEAM DEFEATED BY 92 POINTS—THE JUNIOR MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN TEAM TAKE THE LEADING PLACES—A LARGE CROWD OF PEOPLE WITNESS THE CONTEST—SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

The second great international rifle match for the Centennial trophy terminated yesterday, and resulted, like the first one, in a victory for the American riflemen. The latter defeated their antagonists by 92 points, upon a score of 3,334 to 3,242 made by the British team. The result was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the large crowd of spectators present, which was estimated as numbering from 7,000 to 10,000 people, among whom there were many ladies. At the first range, 800 yards, the score stood: Americans, 575; British, 559; at 900 yards, Americans, 554; British, 536; and at 1,000 yards, Americans, 550; British, 518. Mr. Bruce astonished everybody by making the top score, which was 219 out of a possible 225 points—a record which has never been beaten, and only once equaled; while Mr. Blydenburgh, smarting from the insinuations contained in a note to his Captain, worked carefully and well, winning second place in the list of yesterday's scores, and taking the lead of his team upon the aggregate scores made in the two days' competition. There was very little change in the weather since the previous day, although it was several degrees hotter. The wind was tractable, and although it changed from the northern to the southern quarter within an hour, its movement was so slow as not to cause any inconvenience to the riflemen, who were watched by careful "spotters." There were some "unaccountable" misses recorded, one falling to the lot of Major Jewell and Gen. Dakin, of the Americans, while the Englishmen encountered several. The policemen were civil, and no rows occurred, but the feeding accommodations were marked by no improvement in either quality or quantity. The railroad company observed its schedule time in most instances, and passengers were nearly all provided with seats in every train. The story of the match is given below.

DETAILS OF THE SHOOTING.

The Americans remain the champion marksmen of the world. Yesterday they increased their previously unparalleled score 24 points—10 at the 1,000-yard range, and 7 each at the other two ranges, making an aggregate of 1,679 points, or 3,334 points for the two days' shooting. The Englishmen fell off 16 points yesterday—gaining 1 at the 800 yards and losing 1 at the 900 and 16 at the 1,000 yards. Their score foots up 1,613 points, or a total for the two days of 3,242, 92 points less than the Americans in the match, and 66 less for the day. The average of the winning team for the day was 209⅞, and for the match 416¾. That of the Englishmen was 201⅝ for the day, and 405¼ for the match. This shooting on both sides has heretofore been unprecedented. All the conditions were as favorable yesterday as on the previous day. The sun shone down hotly, but its rays were tempered by gentle breezes which were at no time strong enough to interfere with the accuracy of the marksmanship. The American team arrived on the 9:03 train from New-York, and the British team at 10:45 from Garden City. Before tossing for choice of position on Thursday, Gen. Dakin had it understood that a change in targets would be made on the second day. Having won, he selected the left side of the range because the wind was blowing from the south-east, and was therefore favorable to that side, although the other is generally considered the best. He calculated that there would be a change of wind yesterday favorable to the other side of the range, and his surmise proved correct, as it blew in the morning quite briskly from the north-west, so much so that Sir Henry Halford on arriving under his tepee exclaimed: "There is more breeze than I thought for; we had better go on before the wind springs up." He was in no hurry to act on his own advice, however. The Americans yesterday shot at the targets X and I and the British at K and W. Jackson, Allen, Dakin and Hyde had target X; Jewell, Bruce, Blydenburgh and Weber, target I; Sir Henry Halford, Lieut. Fenton, Col. Fenton, and Humphrey, target W, and Milner, Rigby, Evans, and Fergusson, target K. I. Adams, of last year's Canadian Team, acted as coach to the squad on W. Major Waller on K, I. S. Conlin on X, and F. Steele on I. The umpire, referees, and other officials were the same as on the previous day.

The first gun was fired at 10:45 and the second promptly at 11 o'clock. The wind-gauge marked 12 precisely. Some minutes were spent in "blowing off." Gen. Dakin opened the ball at 11:10 with a centre. Sir Henry Halford did not fire the first shot on the English side until 10 minutes later. The British imitated their tactics of Thursday, shooting slowly, aiming long and carefully, and apparently doing all in their power to save every point. The Americans, as usual, slammed away in regular procession, keeping their markers twice as busy as those of their competitors. The difference in the sound made by the bullets as they cut their way through the air in the morning and afternoon shooting was noticeable. In the morning, going against the wind, it was a dull sough, and in the afternoon, traveling with the wind, it was a sharp shriek. The Americans from the first were evidently doing magnificent shooting, and the crowd, perceiving this, became feverish with excitement, and cheered their favorites loudly. Blydenburgh, of the Americans, and Sir Henry Halford, of the Englishmen, came in for an extra share. At 12:20 a large cloud came between the sun and the earth, throwing the latter suddenly into shadow, and Blydenburgh and Humphrey, who shot just then, made simultaneous centres, having previously been both stringing up bull's-eyes. At 12:25 the Americans stopped firing, having scored the astonishing aggregate of 575. Bruce and Weber led with 74 each, having made each 14 bull's-eyes and a centre. Blydenburgh had 73 and Jewell and Hyde 72 each, and none of the others fell below 70 out of a possible 75. The crowd cheered the team enthusiastically as they passed out to their tent. The wind had meantime veered completely around to 6 o'clock, and the British were rolling up bull's-eyes at a great rate. A few minutes later it swung about to 12 again, and then balanced back and forth between 11 and 1. Just before the shooting was completed it was back to 6. One of Humphrey's shots brought the watchers out of the butts and caused the danger signal to be displayed. He was given a "centre." The Englishmen stopped at 1 o'clock with a score of 559. Their highest individual aggregate was 72, Rigby, Halford, and Evans tieing, and their lowest 64, which was Humphrey's.

The cavalry drove the crowd back, the tepees and ropes were changed to the 900-yard line, and a rush was made for something to eat with the same generally indifferent success as on Thursday. At 1:50 P. M. the third gun announced the beginning of the second division of the day's shooting. The wind was still, at 2 o'clock, blowing from the south-east. Gen. Dakin led off at 2 o'clock with a bull's-eye, amid loud applause, which the officers of the range and the Police vainly tried to suppress. The crowd was in an enthusiastic humor, and cheered again and again whenever the oft-recurring white disks showed that the skill of the champions was not flagging. Jackson, Allen, Bruce, and Blydenburgh were especially picked out as the recipients of popular favor by reason of their magnificent shooting. Col. Scott and others appealed to the spectators again and again to keep quiet, as they were disturbing the marksmen, but to no purpose. When 10, 11, and 12 bull's-eyes went up on the bulletins alongside of Allen's name, the cheers became greater and greater in volume, and when on his thirteenth shot he scored only a centre, the general disappointment and dissatisfaction found vent in a loud groan. Counter-cheers were also given at intervals for favorites on the British side. At Jewell's eighth shot no disk arose in front of the target, although the trap opened. After some time it was decided to be an "unaccountable" miss. Jackson was more fortunate. It took an equally long time to find his tenth shot, but it turned up at last a bull's-eye. On the fifth round the Americans were 25 points ahead of the British for the day, and on the sixth round 31 points ahead. The Americans were through soon after 3 o'clock. The British continued firing until 3:40 P. M. Milner missed his last shot, "unaccountably," and was roundly hooted. The scores stood: Americans, 554; British, 536. None of the Englishmen reached 70, while four of the Americans were above it, Allen leading the list with 73. Humphry, of the Englishmen, had three bull's-eyes joining each other directly in the centre of his target. It was certain, long before this range was finished, that the British could not win, even if they should make all bull's-eyes. While one squad of the English were still firing, a well-dressed man created a temporary sensation by attempting to walk across the range in front of them. A series of yells, that would have frightened a Comanche, turned him back.

At 4:05 P. M. the gun to begin at the 1,000-yard range was fired, and 10 minutes later Dakin's first bullet struck just outside the bull's-eye of the X target, making a "centre." Halford followed quickly with a "magpie," but the promise of speedy work thus held out was not redeemed. The English seemed slower than ever—"Waiting for the wind to go down," some of the spectators remarked. They were evidently disheartened, and the score showed them to be doing poorly, while the Americans kept on stringing bull's-eyes with monotonous regularity. The cheering was repeated with more enthusiasm, if possible, than before, and it came to be, finally, the accompaniment of nearly every good shot. Misses were made by Gen. Dakin, of the Americans, and by Milner, Rigby, Halford, Fergusson, and Humphry. Each was loudly hooted. All were what is technically known as "unaccountables," except Halford's. That was caused by his vernier sight becoming loosened and falling down a little without his noticing it until after he arose. On the fortieth round the Americans were 72 points ahead on the day, but the British gained six points on the next round. The Americans finished at 5:30 and the British at 5:40 P. M. The score at the 1,000-yard range stood: Americans, 550; British, 518. The Englishmen were all low down in the sixties except Lieut. Fenton, who had an aggregate of 70. Of the Americans, Jewell and Bruce had 73 each, Blydenburgh 71, and Allen and Weber 70 each. Bruce's full score of 219 was never before equaled, except once by Dudley Selph, in New-Orleans last Spring, and then only in point of figures. Bruce's is the best 219 ever made, for the reason that his aggregate at the 1,000-yard range is the best. Selph scored a clean string of 15 bull's-eyes at the 800-yard distance, and thereby gained his advantage. On Thursday morning Gen. Dakin received an anonymous letter saying that the writer had information that one of the American team intended to sell the match, and hinting that Blydenburgh was the man. He showed the letter to Blydenburgh after the shooting on Thursday evening. Blydenburgh said that this was the reason he exerted himself yesterday as he never exerted himself before to secure a good score. How he succeeded in disproving the calumny is shown by his aggregate for the two days—429, a number of points never before approached, and 4 in excess of the highest other aggregate score in the present match. The highest aggregate previously made was 402, tied by Milner, of the English, and Rathbone, of the American team, last year. Bruce's aggregate was 425 and Weber's 421, out of a possible 450.

AFTER THE MATCH.

As soon as the firing ceased all barriers were broken down. The two teams were surrounded by a frantic mob just outside the ropes and cheered to the echo. Judge Stanton, President of the National Rifle Association, mounted a chair and formally announced the victory of the Americans. After three cheers for the British team had been given and repeated, Sir Henry Halford, in response to loud calls, took the Judge's place and said: "It is no disgrace for the British team to have been beaten. Such shooting has never before been known in the history of the world. If I were to say that I do not regret the result I would be telling a lie. I do regret it, and very bitterly, and I will strive another year to avenge our defeat. [Cheers.] I congratulate you on the team you have brought into the field against us, and I thank you heartily for this reception. [Cheers, and calls for Dakin.]

Gen. Dakin, in response, spoke as follows: Gentlemen: I thank you for this expression of your good-will to myself and to my team. I have had a speech-making, and it would be improper for me to detain you when so much remains to engage the two teams of handshaking and feasting in the President's quarters. I can only say that when we came into this contest we came in to win. [Cheers. We knew we had to contend against the best metal the Old World could produce. [Cheers.] When Sir Henry Halford started from England he meant business. [Cheers.] The good and splendid result of the shooting of both teams is, as has been said, a subject of congratulation. Our competitors are to be congratulated on the scores they have made on these grounds. When they come back to us again, however, we hope they will come a little stronger, so that we may have an inducement to strengthen ourselves. [Cheers and laughter.]

Calls were next made for Blydenburgh. He said: After the work of the past two days I have not much nerve left for speaking. In a few nights from now they are going to show us all off on the platform of Gilmore's Garden, and then you will have all the opportunity you want. [Applause and laughter.]

Bruce was the next speaker. He said that everybody knew he was not a speech-maker. He had done his speaking, and told his story at the target. He would only suggest that somebody give four cheers for him. [Laughter and applause.]

Calls were made for Rigby, Halford, Jewell, and others, but time being short, the two teams were hurried over to the President's new tent recently erected. A crowd followed, but the Police formed a cordon around the tent and kept them out. When all were assembled Judge Stanton rapped for order, and said: Sir Henry Halford and Gen. Dakin, Captains of the respective teams who have been engaged during the past two days in the great International contest, I congratulate you both on its successful termination. We of the Rifle Association have endeavored from the first to conduct it so that at its conclusion each party would feel as though they had had fair play. I have been assured on behalf of the separate teams by their Captains, and especially by the British team, that they feel that such has been given them. Now, as we have but a very few moments to remain, I will be brief, and simply thank you for meeting here to take a social farewell and a glass of wine with us. [Applause.]

Sir Henry Halford here stepped forward and said: I can thoroughly indorse every word that has been said about the treatment of the team and the conditions of the match. We, at any rate, must acknowledge that we have been beaten honestly and thoroughly. [Applause.] It is not singular that such should be the case, however, under the circumstances. We have been treated throughout with the greatest kindness and every facility has been extended to us that lay in the power of the National Association to grant. [Applause.] I can only say that although we were beaten, and we regret it, we will return home with feelings of enjoyment of our trip and our treatment. I for one, will be happy to come back again to this country and will ever be pleased to call those whom I have met here my friends. [Great applause.]

Gen. Dakin was the next speaker. He said: I am not a speechmaker, and will confine myself to a few words. I am quite in accord with all that has been said about the incidents of this year's match. I am satisfied, and I believe our late competitors are, that everything was conducted as it should be. I have yet to hear the first word to the contrary. [Applause.] In taking leave of the British team I cannot imagine a more auspicious occasion than this on which to inaugurate the new President's tent. I may say that my rifle-shooting in public is at an end, and that my appearance in matches is finished. [Cries of no, no.] In the future I will shoot only for my own amusement, and I wish that to be distinctly understood. I have been successful in my scores thus far, but to-day after seeing what our younger men can do, I think it about time to back out while I have a record left. [Laughter and applause.]

Three rousing cheers were then given for Sir Henry Halford and the British team. Col. Fenton called for three cheers for the American team, and the Englishmen responded with a will. Three cheers were also given for Bruce. Champagne was then served out. Sir Henry Halford pledging the health of the American team aloud before he drank, and the gathering broke up.

About 3:15 P. M. a man who gave his name as Ryan only was accidentally shot while standing near the running deer target. Some person practicing at Schneelock's private range elevated his piece so high that the bullet went over the top of the target and struck Ryan in the back about two inches from the spine, glancing out between the eleventh and twelfth ribs. The wounded man was carried to the surgeon's tent, where he was attended to by Drs. Messemer and Morris, and sent home in a carriage. Fifteen minutes later the same physicians' services were called into requisition in the case of a man named Chamberlain. Chamberlain, who is bald-headed, had an incised wound, made with a knife, in the centre of the scalp. Neither was seriously injured. Both are from New-York City. Chamberlain refused to furnish particulars.

The Police arrested two disorderly men on the grounds during the day. Justice Lawrence opened a court on the spot, and sent both to prison for 10 days. As Dr. Piggott, one of the British reserves, was returning home a pickpocket attempted to steal his watch. The Doctor and Lieut. Fenton seized the thief and forced him out of the car on to the platform of the depot, where Col. Oldersleeve came to their assistance and turned the man over to Fleishmore. He was handcuffed and taken to Flushing on the next train, for trial this morning.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

The regulation outfit for a spectator at Creedmoor yesterday was a camp-stool, an umbrella, an opera-glass, and a score-card. With the former nearly everybody was provided, for they were to be bought at the gate for half a dollar, or rented for the day for a quarter. The umbrellas were as thick as on a reasonably rainy St. Patrick's day, and the crop of opera-glasses was unusually good. Of the 2,000 or 3,000 persons who were on the grounds by 11 o'clock in the morning, at least one-half were provided with these necessaries, and the crowd that soon began to swarm about the ropes, consequently, was a much better natured crowd than is usually to be found waiting under a broiling sun. The arrival of each train (and they arrived in rapid succession) added fresh hundreds to the multitude, until, by 3 in the afternoon, there were very close upon 10,000 persons on the grounds. Under the admirable arrangements for the accommodation of spectators, made by Gen. John Woodward and his Adjutant, Morris B. Farr, every one who wished could have an unobstructed view of the targets. The ropes that, going close behind the marksmen's tents, inclosed the upper end of the range, were carried around very much in the shape of a new moon; and from any point on this 3,000 yards of frontage the whole business of the day could be seen advantageously. Behind this rope, in direct range of the targets, the spectators were piled 10 or 12 deep, the number lessening gradually as the sides were approached, until at the extreme ends of the rope there was hardly more than a single file. Far down the range, too, to the left, two grand centenarian trees threw their refreshing shade over a wide surface, and in this shade hundreds of dust-stained and heat-worn visitors found shelter. The restaurants and beer stands were at no time deserted, and the surrounding tents had always their quota of occupants; so the immense crowd, scattered over this great area, seemed smaller than it really was.

The firing of the first gun, fifteen minutes before the opening of the match, was the signal for a grand desertion of the chowder tables and beer counters, and for the rapid filling of every available vacancy on the line of ropes. The first rifle-shot brought out a faint applause, but throughout the shooting on the 800-yard range the crowd were quiet and comparatively disinterested. Only occasionally, when some favorite marksman made several fine shots in succession, was there any effort at cheering, and even then it was usually a failure. There was trouble on everybody's mind about getting something to eat at noon, for an hour or two on foot in the sun and wind is a great appetizer, and nobody felt quite settled yet for the day. When the 800 yards' shooting was finished, however, and it was known that the Americans were again the victors, a hearty shout went up, in which the friends of the British team joined, without envy or chagrin. The first really lively scene of the day began when the last yardy marks

points in seven shots. This caused a further scattering among the friends of the foreign team. It was finally announced that Allen had made eight successive bull's-eyes, and Blydenburgh seven. The result of this was to cause a "corner" on the two as favorites, whereupon bets were made of $10 to $8 and $20 to $14 that Blydenburgh would beat Allen at 900 yards. Then a bet of $8 to $10 was made that the American team would beat the British team 10 points at 900 yards, and another of $10 to $10 on the same result, and another of $18 to $25. The announcement that Allen had made 12 consecutive bulls' eyes caused considerable excitement, and a bet was made of $10 to $6 that he would beat Weber at 900 yards, and another of $10 to $11 that he would beat any individual in both fields. Bets of $20 to $11, and $25 to $13, were also made on the same issue. Then a bet was made of $10 against $6, that Blydenburgh would beat Allen. This was followed by several similar bets. At 3:55 o'clock the result of the firing at 900 yards was announced; and when it was ascertained that the Americans had beaten their competitors 13 points on that range, and were 34 points ahead on the day's shooting, what had before been a foregone conclusion now became doubly so, and the betting was even less spirited than before. So the auctioneer fell back on the races, and sold a few pools on them, when calls were made for pools on the 1,000-yard range. One bet of $6 to $25 was made that the British team would win at 1,000 yards, and another of $14 to $10 that the Americans would win by 10 points. A few bets were made on the scores of the individual members of the British team, in which Rigby continued to be the favorite, Milner next, Halford next, and Abrams next. A bet of $50 was then offered that the Americans would win at 1,000 yards, but no one seemed to have any idea that they would. And a similar offer of $200 against any amount that the Americans would beat 15 points at 1,000 yards also went begging. Then bets between Rigby and Milner and Blydenburgh and Bruce were made, the odds in the latter case being $10 to $7 in favor of Blydenburgh. The announcement that Bruce and Blydenburgh had each made eight consecutive bull's-eyes, and that Rigby and Milner had each made a "miss," put a stop to that sort of betting. One enthusiastic individual, who had made two or three attempts to capture a pool which, in his half inebriated condition, he seemed to think belonged to him, but which the auctioneer in each case decided did not, overheard somebody say that he wanted to bet $100 to $50 that the Americans would win the match, and he took it. He also succeeded in making a bet of $20 to $50 that the Americans would not win by 70 points. Similar bets of $20 to $18, $25 to $16, $20 to $15, and $25 to $17, were subsequently made that the Americans would not win the match by 80 points, when the result of the shooting was announced amid the cheers of the crowd, which soon afterward dispersed.

THE SCORES.

The scores of the two teams were as follows, the highest possible individual score being 225 points, and the greatest attainable aggregate being 1,800 points:

THE AMERICAN TEAM.

LESLIE C. BRUCE.

Yards.										Tot'l.
200	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—74
900	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5—72
1,000	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5—73—219

C. E. BLYDENBURGH.

800	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—74
900	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—74
1,000	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—73—221

MAJOR HERBERT S. JEWELL.

800	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—74
900	4	5	4	4	5	5	0	5	4	5—65
1,000	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—73—210

FRANK HYDE.

800	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—72
900	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—73
1,000	4	5	4	5	3	5	5	5	4	5—65—205

W. H. JACKSON.

800	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5—70
900	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—72
1,000	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—73—215

GEN. T. S. DAKIN.

800	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5—67
900	4	5	5	4	5	4	3	5	4	4—67—203

800	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4—67
900	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5—66
1,000	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—68—201

H. S. W. EVANS.

800	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—72
900	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5—67
1,000	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5—66—205

LIEUT. GEORGE FENTON.

800	5	5	4	4	3	5	5	5	5	5—69
900	4	5	2	5	5	4	5	5	2	5—64
1,000	5	5	4	5	5	5	2	5	5	4—70—203

WILLIAM RIGBY.

800	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5—72
900	5	5	4	4	3	5	5	5	5	5—66
1,000	0	4	5	3	4	5	5	5	5	5—62—200

LIEUT.-COL. JAMES FENTON.

800	3	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5—70
900	4	5	5	3	2	5	5	5	5	5—69
1,000	3	5	5	3	5	5	4	5	5	5—68—202

WILLIAM FERGUSSON.

800	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5—70
900	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	3	5—67
1,000	4	5	0	4	3	5	5	4	5	5—60—197

JOSHUA K. MILNER.

800	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—70
900	4	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—68
1,000	5	4	5	4	3	0	5	5	5	5—62—198

ALFRED P. HUMPHEY.

800	3	5	4	3	3	5	5	4	5	5—64
900	4	5	5	4	3	4	5	5	5	5—65
1,000	5	4	5	4	5	0	3	4	5	5—63—192

Grand total.....1,613

GRAND SUMMARY.

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
American Team	575	554	550	1,679
British Team	538	536	518	1,613
Americans over British	16	18	32	66

THE RUNNING RECORD.

800 YARDS.	Round.	Highest Possible.	American Total.	British Total.	Amer. Lead.	Br. L'd.
	1	40	36	36	1	..
	2	80	75	74	1	..
	3	120	114	110	4	..
	4	160	153	147	6	..
	5	200	190	181	9	..
	6	240	229	221	8	..
	7	280	269	257	12	..
	8	320	308	290	18	..
	9	360	345	329	16	..
	10	400	383	368	15	..
	11	440	419	407	12	..
	12	480	459	445	14	..
	13	520	498	481	17	..
	14	560	537	520	17	..
	15	600	575	559	16	..
	16	640	612	596	16	..
	17	680	649	632	17	..
	18	720	687	664	23	..
	19	760	724	701	23	..
	20	800	761	736	25	..
	21	840	767	767	30	..
	22	880	833	803	30	..
	23	920	906	868	38	..
	24	960	1,000	904	96	..
900 YARDS.	25	1,000	943	916	27	..
	26	1,040	981	950	31	..
	27	1,080	1,017	988	29	..
	28	1,120	1,052	1,024	28	..
	29	1,160	1,086	1,062	28	..
	30	1,200	1,120	1,086	34	..
	31	1,240	1,164	1,123	41	..
	32	1,280	1,203	1,155	48	..
	33	1,320	1,239	1,188	51	..
	34	1,360	1,278	1,222	56	..
	35	1,400	1,314	1,256	58	..
	36	1,440	1,350	1,289	61	..
	37	1,480	1,388	1,324	64	..
	38	1,520	1,426	1,357	69	..
	39	1,560	1,465	1,394	71	..
	40	1,600	1,502	1,431	71	..
	41	1,640	1,541	1,469	72	..
	42	1,680	1,573	1,507	66	..
	43	1,720	1,607	1,545	62	..
	44	1,760	1,642	1,574	68	..
	45	1,800	1,679	1,613	66	..

THE AGGREGATE SCORES.

Following are the aggregate totals made by both teams on both days of the match:

THE AMERICAN TEAM.

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
First day	568	547	540	1,655
Second day	575	554	550	1,679
Aggregate total	1,143	1,101	1,090	3,334

THE BRITISH TEAM.

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
First day	559	537	514	1,629
Second day	559	536	518	1,613
Aggregate total	1,117	1,073	1,052	3,242
American over British				92

THE SCORE OF EACH MARKSMAN.

The aggregate score made at all the ranges by each marksman in both day's shooting was as follows, the highest possible number being 450 points:

THE AMERICAN TEAM.

Names.	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
Blydenburgh	147	139	143	429
Bruce	144	145	136	425
Weber	143	144	134	421
Jewell	141	131	147	419
Allen	141	139	139	419
Hyde	145	138	133	414
Jackson	139	135	133	407
Dakin	143	130	127	400
Aggregate total	1,143	1,101	1,090	3,334

THE BRITISH TEAM.

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
Evans	143	137	132	412
Halford	145	132	137	414
Rigby	145	134	131	410
Milner	142	134	134	410
Lieut. Fenton	142	134	129	407
Fergusson	142	134	130	406
Col. Fenton	137	132	127	396
Humphrey	143	118	127	388
Aggregate total	1,117	1,073	1,052	3,242

THE SCORE LAST YEAR.

In the first match for this trophy at Creed-

MARKED IMPROVEMENT IN SHOOTING.

The following table will show the wonderful increase in the shooting of the six marksmen who were engaged in the match last year. It will be observed that Milner's total on the second day in both years was the same—198:

		1877.	1877.	Gain.
Weber	First day	193	206	13
	Second day	202	215	13
	Total	395	421	26
Allen	First day	198	206	8
	Second day	188	213	25
	Total	386	419	33
Dakin	First day	198	202	4
	Second day	188	198	10
	Total	386	400	14
Rigby	First day	206	207	1
	Second day	191	203	12
	Total	397	410	13
Milner	First day	204	209	5
	Second day	198	198	..
	Total	402	407	5
Lieut. Fenton	First day	200	204	4
	Second day	199	203	4
	Total	399	407	8

SKETCHES OF THE WINNING TEAM.

Mr. Charles E. Blydenburgh, the leading rifleman of the champion team of 1877, was born in Brooklyn on March 19, 1854. He attended the common schools, where he obtained a rudimentary education, after which he attended Princeton College, New-Jersey, where he graduated in the class of '74, and received the degree of Master of Arts last year. He has recently been attending the School of Mines, Columbia College, and after the close of the next term he will graduate as a civil and mining engineer. He is 5 feet 7 inches in height, weighs 122 pounds, and has light hair and a florid complexion. He commenced long-range rifle shooting in the Spring of 1876, and since then has won several prizes.

Leslie Coombs Bruce is a nephew of Leslie Coombs, formerly Senator of Kentucky, and is one of the editors of the *Turf, Field, and Farm* newspaper, of this City. He was one of the reserves in the second match with the Irish team, in 1872. He was born at Lexington, Ky., March 25, 1840, and graduated at the Kentucky University.

William H. Jackson was born at Boston in 1832, and is consequently 45 years old. He received his education in the common schools, and after attaining a good education he adopted the profession of civil engineer. When the war broke out in 1861 he went to the front as Captain of Company C, Thirteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and was engaged in the battles of Bolivar, Bull Run, Lookout Mountain, and others. At the expiration of two years he was discharged, owing to physical disability. He next went to Colorado, where he remained for four years, engaging in the mining and lumber business. Returning to Boston, he again resumed the practice of his old profession of civil engineer. He commenced rifle-shooting in December, 1875, at short range, and never find at a long range until early last Spring. He shoots a Remington Creedmoor rifle, which he won upon the score of 152 out of a possible 180 points, on the grounds of the Massachusetts Rifle Association, over which he is a member. Mr. Jackson weighs 210 pounds, and stands six feet three-eighths inch in his stockings.

Isaac L. Allen is a member of the firm of D. Allen's Sons, manufacturers of cordage, in Pine-street, this City. He is 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches in height, and has been engaged in rifle-shooting since the Fall of 1876.

Major Herbert S. Jewell is the senior partner of the firm of Jewell Brothers, flour merchants, Brooklyn, and is 33 years of age. He was a member of the American team in the match with the Canadians in 1875. He made the score of 1,224 in six competitions for places on the Amateur Club team last Spring.

Lawrence Weber is engaged in the coal and iron business in this City at the present time. He was born in Buffalo, and is about 45 years of age. During the earlier part of his life he was a seafaring man.

Frank Hyde is at present a resident of Newtown, Long Island, where he is President of the local rifle club, and is connected in business with Sharpe's Rifle Company.

Gen. Thomas S. Dakin is commander of the Second Division National Guard, and has shot in all of the long-range teams representing America in international matches. He is a splendid "coach" and a scientific shot.

THE DONCASTER RACES.

THE DONCASTER CUP WON BY HAMPTON, THE FAVORITE — CHESTERTON, THE NEXT FAVORITE, SECOND.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The race for the Doncaster Cup was the principal event on the programme to-day at the Doncaster September meeting, and brought out a field of four horses. Mr. Hobson's Hampton, who started with five to four laid against him in the latest betting, proved the winner. Chesterton, at three to two, came in second, and Thorn, at twenty to one, third.

SUMMARY.

THE DONCASTER CUP—Value 300 sovereigns; 3 years old, 7 stone 9 pounds; 4 years, 8 stone 10 pounds; 5 years and upward, 9 stone; maidens and geldings allowed 3 pounds; the winner of the Epsom Derby, Doncaster, St. Leger, the Alexandra Plate at Ascot, the Grand Prix de Paris, the Doncaster, Ascot, or Goodwood Cups in 1875, 1876, or 1877, to carry 7 pounds extra; maidens 4 years old allowed 7 pounds; maidens 5 years old and upward allowed 14 pounds; any number of horses the property of the same person may start for this race; Cup Course, about two miles and five furlongs:

Mr. F. G. Hobson's b. h. Hampton, by Lord Clifden, out of Lady Langden.....1

Mr. J. Cave's b. c. Chesterton, by Montagnard, out of Palmitine.....2

Mr. R. N. Batt's ch. h. Thorn, by King of Trumpe, out of Lady Alice Hawthorne.....3

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—1 A. M.—The barometer has generally fallen at stations east of the Mississippi; it is highest over the Middle Atlantic coast, and lowest in the North-west; it has risen decidedly at most of the Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast stations; easterly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather and numerous light rains have prevailed in the Atlantic States; clear weather, with south-east to south-west winds is now reported from most stations in the Gulf States, the Mississippi Valley, lake region, and Atlantic States; an extensive area of dry, cold, northerly winds prevails in the Rocky Mountain region. The rivers changed but little Friday, excepting a rise at New-Orleans.

INDICATIONS.

For the Middle States and New-England, north-east to south-east winds, stationary pressure and temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather, with rain in the Middle Atlantic States and fogs on the New-England coasts.

For Saturday, in the South Atlantic States, falling barometer, south-east winds, slightly warmer and partly cloudy weather, and light rain, will prevail.

For the Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee, southerly winds, falling barometer, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and local rains, followed by westerly winds, colder, clearing weather, and rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, south-west, veering to colder north-west winds, falling, followed by rising barometer, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rains.

For the lake region, south-east, veering to westerly, winds, warm, partly cloudy, followed by cooler, cloudy weather, local rains, and rising barometer.

Rivers will change but little.

CRICKET IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 14.—The second match of the series between the Philadelphia Cricket clubs and the St. George of New-York was played at the grounds at Nicetown to-day between the St. George and the Young Americs. The contest resulted in the defeat of the visiting club on the first inning by a score of 72 to 59. The playing was excellent, the bowling of Moeran and Soutter being especial features, which accounts for the small score. Charles and Dan Newhall played well for the Young Americas. The stand made by Mr. Busaler was very strong. The fielding on both sides was excellent, notwithstanding that the ground was in bad condition, rendered so by the frequent rains. The St. George commenced their second inning, and three hands were out for 53, an excellent stand being made by Mr. Cross, whose batting elicited considerable applause. The runs tallied in this inning were: Giles, 9; Moore, 9; Whetham, 9; Cross, 16; Soutter, 6; the last two "not out." Added to this were 2 extras, making a total of 53. The runs made at the fall of each wicket are as follows:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Young Americas	11	28	40	47	50	52	52	67	72	72
St. George	2	9	47	47	47	48	51	57	58	59

TICKET AGENTS' CONVENTION.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 14.—The semi-annual convention of general ticket and passenger agents of the railroads of the United States and Canada convened at the Hotel Brunswick this morning. The meeting, in point of numbers, is one of the largest ever held by the convention, there being fully 150 present. The only business of importance transacted was the election of E. W. Cummings, of the Central Vermont Railroad, as one of the Executive Committee, and George R. Hodford, of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, to deliver the next annual address. From time of the remainder of to-day's session was taken up in collecting statements made

THE TWENTY-THIRD OHIO.

RECEPTION TO ITS OLD COLONEL.

A GRAND DEMONSTRATION AT FREMONT, OHIO—FIFTEEN THOUSAND PEOPLE PRESENT—SPEECHES MADE BY THE PRESIDENT, GEN. BUCKLAND, LIEUT.-GEN. PHIL SHERIDAN, AND OTHERS—REGIMENTAL REMINISCENCES AND MEMORIES OF THE WAR.

FREMONT, Sept. 14.—Since the reception that was tendered President Hayes after his election, the people of Fremont have enjoyed no such gala day as the celebration of his reception by the Twenty-third Regiment held here to-day. The demonstration was in nowise political, but was participated in by all, irrespective of party. The formal celebration began this morning at sunrise, with the firing of a national salute from the site of old Fort Stephenson. For this purpose the one piece of artillery used by Col. Croghan in his defeat of the English at this place in 1813 was used. At 10 o'clock the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new City Hall in Fort Stephenson Park was conducted by the Masonic fraternity, at which C. A. Woodward, Grand Master of Ohio, presided. The President was present, but took no part in the exercises. At 11 o'clock an informal meeting of the Twenty-third Regiment was held at Birchard Hall. This was one of the most pleasant occurrences of the day. About 300 veterans were present, including Gen. Hayes, Gen. Rosecrans, Gen. Scammon, and Senator Stanley Matthews. Secretary McCrary, Gen. Phil Sheridan, Gen. J. D. Cox, and Judge Force, of Cincinnati, were also present. President Hayes, as President of the society, called the meeting to order and stated that they would proceed to elect officers for the coming year, when he was immediately placed in nomination, and notwithstanding his objection, saying, "I am a one-term man, you know," which elicited hearty applause, was re-elected, as were also all the old officers. After the election Gen. Rosecrans addressed a few words to those present. Capt. Ellen then, in a few fitting words, presented the escutcheon of the nation to President Hayes. The President, accepting, said: "I shall prize this token of your regard as one of the most precious momentoes of my life. No period of my life was so dear as the four years we spent together in the war for the Union. The one regret, the one sadness on an occasion like this, is that so many of of those who did most to give our regiment that good name we prize cannot be with us to-day, but we will hold their names and memories forever sacred. I thank you. I thank you." [Cheers.] The members of the regiments then proceeded to Opera Hall where they partook of an excellent dinner provided for them by the ladies of Fremont.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon the Twenty-third Regiment, preceded by the Light Guard Band, of Toledo, were conducted to the City Park by the Committee of Arrangements, the Mayor, and City Council. Over 15,000 spectators were present. On the speaker's platform were the President and Mrs. Hayes, Secretary McCrary and wife, Gen. Rosecrans, Gen. Phil Sheridan, A. S. Rosecrans, J. D. Cox, S. S. Carroll, J. H. Duval, F. H. Duval, Scammon, Barnett, Kennedy, Buckland, Col. Gibson, Senator Matthews, and Major McKinley, who was introduced and called to order by Gen. Buckland, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and an earnest prayer was offered by Chaplain Collier.

Hon. Hamer Everett was then introduced, and delivered the reception speech, which consisted chiefly of brief mention of some of the noted battles fought by the regiment and offer of hearty welcome on behalf of the citizens of Fremont.

The President, as Chairman, then introduced Gen. Robert G. Kennedy, of Bellefontaine, who replied to the address of welcome in an earnest and eloquent manner. Speaking of their old commander, President Hayes, he said it was his fortune to know him when he could know him well, and he desired to bear testimony to the purity of his every purpose, and to the fact that a braver and better soldier never went into a battle. He was ever ready to divide his last blanket and last piece of hard tack with his soldiers. Some one desiring to be witty had asked him who he is. It would have been enough to have said he was the Commander of the old Twenty-third. He is President of the United States. There is no need to forget the past. The memories of dear fathers, husbands, sons, and brothers that came not home again can only make us kinder and better. The war taught us what universal liberty means, and that not the liberty of class and kind, and at what a fearful price it must always be purchased.

At the close of Gen. Kennedy's address President Hayes proposed three cheers, which were given with a will. The President then read a letter from Gen. Crook, who was absent, and who stated that it had been his intention to be present, but that he had been ordered to go after Joseph. Three cheers were given for the absent General.

Major McKinley, of Kenton, the orator of the occasion, was introduced, who proceeded in the most happy manner to give a history of the regiment from the time it entered the service in June, 1861, until it was mustered out at the close of the war. The success of the regiment was largely due to its fortunate selection of field officers. Gen. Rosecrans, Gen. Scammon, Senator Matthews, and President Hayes were in order Colonels of the regiment. Then there were Colly and Hastings, Thompson and McIlrath. The Twenty-third also had some private soldiers. [Laughter.] Just 15 years ago to-day the battle of South Mountain was fought—a battle with few parallels in history. Two hundred of their number there lost their lives. The speaker closed by a hearty indorsement of the President's Southern policy.

The old soldiers joined in singing, "I am Thinking, Mother Dear, of You." The President then said: We have now but a brief hour left in which I shall endeavor to make you acquainted with a number of distinguished gentlemen whom I am sure you wish to see and know generally. They are men distinguished as soldiers, with no desire to make speeches, so that none of them will detain you a long time. And now, my fellow-citizens, I wish to introduce to you the hero of Cedar Creek, Gen. Philip H. Sheridan. [Tremendous applause.]

Gen. Sheridan said: I think the Twenty-third Ohio ought to have a battalion drill, and I think I could give it a good battalion drill; but I cannot make a speech. I wish to say to you, however, that I have not words to express the gratification I feel in present here to-day. I can bear testimony to the merits and gallantry of the Twenty-third Ohio. I know of hard blows it struck in the great conflict. I know the individuals who came from it, and since the war I have discovered the merits of those men as civilians. In the hearty enthusiasm you express at the latest civil appointment of one of your number, that of Rutherford B. Hayes as President, I wish it to be understood that your old Commander at Cedar Creek and Opequan joins heartily in that enthusiasm and respect which you have shown him to-day. [Prolonged cheering.]

The regiment joined in singing "John Brown's Body," after which Secretary McCrary was introduced and said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am very conscious that anything that I could say to you now would only mar the beauties and harmonies of these most interesting and impressive ceremonies. Under any circumstances, therefore, I should not detain you, and especially upon, to desist from occupying any part of your time, when I look upon the galaxy of heroes about me on this stand, whom you are waiting and anxious to see and hear. Besides, this day belongs to the soldiers of Ohio and their gallant commanders, and I only consented to rise to say how glad I am to be here with you, and as one of you to give to the gallant commanders of this regiment my tribute of respect and admiration for their gallant services in the defense of our National Union, and in defense of the liberties of the people now and forever. There is no language that I can employ by which to express the gratitude which I feel is due from the American people to that grand army of the Republic which sprang forth from the midst of the people in the hour of her peril, to save for us and for future generations the priceless jewel of constitutional liberty and national unity in this land of ours. I rise, then, to give voice to what I know are the feelings of millions all over the land, giving all praise, all honor, all glory, to the volunteer soldiers of the great army of the nation. One thing more my heart bids me say to the soldiers of Ohio to-day; that is, how heartily, how earnestly I know the gallant soldiers of my good State of Iowa would have greeted you upon this occasion. [Applause.]

President Hayes said: Among the men of Ohio who were most distinguished, perhaps no one for personal gallantry is more distinguished than the gentleman I am about to introduce to this audience; who, as I think, at Stone River, by his courage and his personal heroism, saved the day in that decisive battle. He was the first to command with pride the Twenty-third—the men always say it. I want you, my friends, as he comes before you to greet him as you feel about him. Gentlemen—Gen. William S. Rosecrans. [Cheers.]

Gen. Rosecrans spoke as follows:

COMRADES AND FELLOW-CITIZENS—After the brilliant history of this Twenty-third Regiment, which you have heard, I will say but a few words, which shall be a heartfelt greeting to those whom I ever bear in recollection. I did not expect to have a share in this celebration. This is the first time I have met the regiment since we parted. I was ordered from the Department of the South (Ohio to the South,) and now I greet what is left of it. I can but think as I look upon you, how many histories there are, histories of individuals, which make up the history of war, as drops of water in the ocean.

Gen. Cox was next introduced, and enthusiastically cheered. He related one or two incidents of the battle of South Mountain, which were chiefly interesting to those present on that occasion.

The President then in turn introduced Gen. Scammon, Gen. Carroll, Judge Force, Senator Matthews, Col. Gibson, and others, all of whom were loudly cheered as they fought their battles over again.

Senator Matthews in the course of his remarks said: "And I have this to say, though I say it myself, who perhaps ought not to say it, that I perhaps have rendered as great a service to the Twenty-third Ohio Regiment by leaving it as any of you did by staying in it, for by so doing I gave you Col. Hayes. [Laughter.] Indeed, I don't know but that I have found out the secret of my usefulness in that. You know it is always added to the value of the sum that remains by subtracting a minus quantity, and I have noticed that every fellow in the country that wants to but is afraid to oppose the President looking it out on me. [Laughter.] If he can stand it I can."

At the close of the exercises the Twenty-third Regiment went to the residence of the President, where they were provided with a supper by Mrs. Hayes. After the supper the evening

the President in saying good-bye to his old comrades and many friends who visited him for that purpose. The President and his party will start for Cincinnati to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

A PATERSON LAWYER IN TROUBLE.

ALBERT COMSTOCK ARRESTED FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT—HIS ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE AND HOW IT WAS FRUSTRATED.

It was reported last evening that Albert Comstock, a prominent lawyer of Paterson, N. J., had attempted to commit suicide while in custody of Sheriff Blundell, on an execution against him for contempt of court. Mr. Comstock is in good practice in Paterson. He is in very good repute and is said to be the most eloquent man at the local bar. His wife is a near relative of Schuyler Colfax. He has one besetting vice—drunkenness. The origin of the present trouble was to be traced to this weakness. A client named John Cook had given Comstock a mortgage to foreclose, on which a balance of about $130 was due, and it was arranged that before proceedings were instituted, the debtor should pay by installments. From time to time small sums were paid to Comstock, which he put in his pocket, intending, as he states, to turn the whole amount over when it was paid. Persons who owed large sums of money to Comstock failed to pay him and when Cook demanded his money, Mr. Comstock was unable to pay. After waiting for some time and failing to get any money, Cook put the matter in the hands of another lawyer, and an order was procured from the Supreme Court directing Comstock to pay the money at once. Failing to pay, the court issued an execution against his person for contempt, and directed the Sheriff to hold him in custody until the November term of the court, unless he should in the meantime pay the money. The Sheriff being a personal friend of Comstock, put off the arrest from time to time, until finally, on the 13th inst., he went to his office to execute the order of the court. In the meantime Comstock, who had been drinking freely, told several persons that he would not go to prison, and hinted that he would commit suicide before he would permit the Sheriff to incarcerate him. The Sheriff told him that he could not postpone the affair any longer, and asked Comstock to "come on," at the same time walking toward the door of the office, expecting that his captive would follow. On reaching the outer door of the office, he turned and saw Comstock standing in a tragic attitude with a pistol pointed at his head. The Sheriff did not seem to think the position at all extraordinary, and coolly told him to put up the pistol. Comstock however, hissed out that he "would see sooner die than go to jail." The Sheriff temporized, and said he would give him until 10 the next morning to arrange the matter. Comstock then put the weapon in his pocket and the Sheriff instantly pounced upon him, secured and disarmed him, and lodged him in jail. The next morning Comstock pleaded total ignorance of the occurrence, and attributed it to his unfortunate habit. After being lodged in jail he refused the courtesy of Warden Buckley, and preferred to herd with the common prisoners rather than occupy the apartments provided for his accommodation. On being put with the other inmates of the prison he fraternized with them, mounted an impromptu rostrum, and addressed the motley crowd in such an uproarious manner that the officer had to interfere and suppress the tumult. Chief Superintendent Graw, of the Paterson Police, speaks highly of Comstock. He is generally considered sane, but his unfortunate passion would be the leading man in his profession in Paterson. Comstock's friends do not seem inclined to furnish bail for him. They rather desire that the contempt proceedings should be carried through, and hope that the severe lesson will wean him from his unfortunate habit.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire at Sharon, Mercer County, Penn., on Wednesday night destroyed James Westerman's building; loss, $500; no insurance; S. F. Dunn's stock of drugs; loss, $3,000; insured; Stewart & Yoder, grocers, building and stock; loss, $3,500; insured; George Westerman's building, $1,300; no insurance; George Smith, liquors; loss, $1,000; insured; Lippert Amber Applegate's building and Dickson's stock of notions.

The ferry-house and large hotel at the mouth of the Saco River, near Biddeford, Me., were burned Thursday evening. The buildings were owned and occupied by the heirs of the late Col. Thomas K. Lane. Loss not stated. Insured for $3,000. The fire was caused by a defective chimney.

The goods in the window of Hiram Cohen's women's clothing store, No. 516 Third-avenue, were set on fire by a gas jet at 6:50 last evening, and the building was injured to the extent of $150 before the flames were extinguished.

R. Breck & Son's dry goods store, in Springfield, Mass., was partially burned last night, as is supposed, by an incendiary. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $10,000.

A later estimate places the loss by the burning of the Boston and Albany Railroad shops at Springfield, Mass., at from $250,000 to $300,000.

TROTTING AT BEACON PARK.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 14.—The following are summaries of the races at Beacon Park to-day:

FOR 2:24 CLASS.—Purse, $1,000; divided.

Dick Swiveller	1	1	1
Honest Harry	2	2	2
Tom Keeler	3	4	3
Alley	4	3	4

Time—2:23; 2:23¾; 2:23¾.

FOR 2:38 CLASS.—Purse $1,000; divided:

Schuyler	1	1	1
Kitty	2	2	2
Little Gem	3	3	3
Morris	dis.		
Dio	dis.		

Time—2:26; 2:28¾; 2:28¾.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A SOUTHERNER.

William H. Hall, aged 59, was found dead on Thursday night on the

LAW REPORTS.

ARGUING FOR GESNER.

THE QUESTION PRESENTED WHETHER THE POLICE JUSTICE'S EXAMINATION SHOULD GO ON AFTER THE INDICTMENT—DECISION RESERVED BY JUDGE WESTBROOK.

Before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, C. Bainbridge Smith continued his arguments in favor of Nelson A. Gesner, the alleged forger. He said the prosecution would contend that the indictment superseded the proceedings before the Police magistrate. This he contended was not the case. The right of a prisoner to an examination before a Police magistrate was given by a statute which was co-ordinate with the one permitting the indictment. The rule of law in such a case is that the statutes should be so construed that both shall, if possible, stand. Where there is a doubt such doubt should be construed in favor of the prisoner. But the point, said the counsel, has been expressly adjudicated on by this court. Mr. Smith then cited the case of the People against Drury, which came before Judge Edmonds, in Supreme Court, Chambers, in the latter part of 1849. Drury was accused of sending an "infernal machine" to the house of one Thomas Warner, in Chambers-street. The machine was inclosed in a mahogany box which was filled with explosives. The box was delivered by some unknown person, and when it was opened, a terrific explosion occurred, but happily no serious injury was done. The Drurys, father and son, were arrested, and while their examination before the Police magistrate was pending they were indicted. Judge Edmonds, before whom the matter came on habeas corpus, quashed the indictment, holding that an indictment could not be found while an examination into the subject-matter of the indictment was pending before a Police magistrate, and he directed the examination to proceed. In the present case there was, Mr. Smith contended, no testimony of any consequence against Gesner. The only affidavit implicating Gesner was from one Joseph A. Thompson, who pretends that Gesner told him he had "fixed" the forged check and had obtained his share of the proceeds. Thompson does not state when or where Gesner is supposed to have "fixed" it. There is nothing, the counsel urged, to show that any crime whatever was committed in this State. It was not even stated by Thompson where the alleged conversation took place. Mr. Smith argued further in the same vein until interrupted by Judge Westbrook, who said he desired to hear what the prosecution had to say. He desired the Assistant District Attorney particularly to show how the examination before the Police magistrate could be put an end to by the finding of the indictment. The statute, said Judge Westbrook, directs in plain terms exactly what proceedings shall be taken when a complaint is made before a Police magistrate, and the language of the statute is mandatory. Again, said the Judge, the People have the right to proceed at their election either by complaint before a Police magistrate or by a bill of indictment. Can they, inquired he, after choosing one form of procedure abandon it and choose another?

Mr. Herring said that it was very evident that a great deal of foreign matter had been introduced into the case. Among other things the references to Weston and to his alleged incarceration and the reference to threats alleged to have been used against him were not germane to the subject of inquiry before the court. There were two questions in the case, and these questions were necessarily involved in each other. The first question was, was the indictment against Gesner sufficient; the second was, was it regular.

Judge Westbrook, interrupting, said he believed he had no power to quash the indictment, inasmuch as a motion for that purpose must be made to the Court of General Sessions. The only question that really was for him to decide was whether or not Gesner should be released from the commitment of the General Sessions, under which he is at present held, and be remanded to the commitment of the Police magistrate.

Mr. Herring said that Gesner is held under both commitments. He would waive that question, however, and would go up the issue suggested by the court in regard to the proceedings necessary under the statute in complaints made to a Police Justice. The examination before a Police magistrate results in one of two things: either the prisoner is discharged, or else he is held to await the action of the Grand Jury. In either event the Grand Jury can afterward indict the accused. What reason, he argued, is there in having the examination in such a case at this proceeded with after an indictment has been found? The examinations before Police magistrates are simply intended to relieve the Grand Jury of a great deal of work. If the examination in this case had been finished, and the court had discharged the prisoner, no one questions the right which the Grand Jury would have to indict afterward. If therefore, ultimately the accused may be indicted by the Grand Jury, why, he asked Mr. Herring, has he been deprived by the stopping of the examination?

Judge Westbrook, again interrupting, said: "The Grand Jury having what witnesses are to testify against him and also what they know."

Mr. Herring said that if the matter could have been presented in the first instance to the Grand Jury and the prisoner indicted without having the names of the witnesses against him, or knowing to what they testified, as was conceded, the prisoner had certainly been deprived of no right. Again, outside of the Drury case, which is nowhere reported, there was no case to support the application. The great deal had been said, continued Mr. Herring, derogatory to the action of the District Attorney. The fact of the matter was, however, that it is the duty of the District Attorney to bring notice of all crime to the Grand Jury, no matter what proceeding is going on before any minor tribunals. The prisoner was not put in any worse position than he would have been had he been ultimately held by the Police Justice. Mr. Herring cited a case in which the Supreme Court, General Term, at Buffalo held that a person could be indicted even while an examination in his case for the same subject-matter was pending before a Police magistrate. Another case to a similar purport was also cited.

Judge Westbrook then asked whether, conceding that an indictment can be found while the examination before the committing magistrate is pending, it was not necessary that the examination itself should be proceeded with according to statute.

Mr. Herring admitted that there was no provision of law directly prohibiting the examination from being proceeded with, but he argued that the proceeding with the examination was repealed by implication, which he sought to show, being interrupted at several times, by Mr. Graham, who insisted on interjecting facetious and other remarks, until Judge Westbrook, by a motion of the hand, induced him to desist.

A discussion followed as to the right of Judge Westbrook, in case he decided in favor of Gesner, to admit the latter to bail. Mr. Graham contended that Judge Westbrook has such right, while Mr. Herring argued in opposition, claiming that the bail would have to be fixed by the Police Justice. Mr. Graham also put in a plea that the bail should be made small—not over $3,000 or $5,000. In his address Mr. Graham spoke in a rather didactic manner, and Mr. Herring answered somewhat in the same vein. It was that the Police Justices would be edified by Mr. Graham reading them a lecture as to their duties. "Yes," interrupted Mr. Graham, "with a crowbar." Mr. Herring also called attention to the fact that there was a conflict between the opinion of bail Gesner's counsel had, for the first time in the whole of the proceedings, made even a suggestion as to the innocence of Gesner.

Judge Westbrook said he would reserve his decision on the question before him, which was really as to whether the prisoner had been deprived of a substantial right or not.

DR. HELMBOLD'S RIGHT TO USE HIS NAME.

Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday rendered a decision on the motion for an injunction sought by Albert L. Helmbold to restrain the H. T. Helmbold Manufacturing Company from using Dr. H. T. Helmbold's name and labels for the preparation known as "Helmbold's Buchu." The plaintiff insisted that the trade-mark of the preparation passed to Dr. Helmbold's Assignee in bankruptcy that the labels and wrappers used by the defendants are an infringement on those used by the plaintiff, and that Dr. Helmbold had been adjudged a lunatic in Pennsylvania, and therefore had no estate in court. In opposition it was argued that the trade-mark did not pass from Dr. Helmbold when he became bankrupt; that there was no infringement by the defendants of any trade-mark, the articles manufactured by the plaintiff being spurious; and that the decree in lunacy had in Pennsylvania was not controlling in the courts of this State. In point of fact, it was insisted Dr. Helmbold was not insane, but that the Pennsylvania decree was the result of a conspiracy to destroy him, the plaintiff having been a party to such conspiracy. Judge Westbrook denied the plaintiff's motion, with costs, holding that the plaintiff's labels contain an untruth, and that Dr. Helmbold's trade-mark did not pass from him. Ira D. Warren appeared for the plaintiff, and George M. Curtis, Meredith L. Jones, and R. T. Gardiner represented the defendants.

THE SMUGGLED CLERICAL VESTMENTS.

Victor Allien, the man charged with having acted in complicity with L. Fuentes in smuggling into this port, on the City of Chester, a number of clerical vestments, voluntarily surrendered himself yesterday before Commissioner Deuel, and was committed for examination in default of $10,000 bail. Fuentes, who brought the goods to this country, and who has been arrested previous to his disappearance, has not and interested Allien with money sufficient to pay duty on the vestments, and supposed he had done so. It is thought that Fuentes will be arrested to-day, and that the facts will then be brought out in reference to Allien's connection with the transaction.

A CLERK STEALING SILK.

While going through the Bowery yesterday afternoon Inspector Murray saw James Thornton acting in a suspicious manner. He arrested him, and found in his possession a roll of black silk valued at $200. Thornton said he received the silk from his employer-to-day. Samuel Rosenbaum, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Bernberg, Hill & Co., No. 472 Broadway, complained that on Wednesday night the Inspector visited the warerooms of the firm, and accused Rosenbaum of the theft of the goods. He admitted the truth of the accusation, and further admitted that he had, during the past four months, stolen several other pieces, amounting in all to $150 in value, which he had disposed of to Hyman Nelson, of No. 185 Grand-street. The receiver was subsequently arrested. At the Tombs Police Court, Justice Flammer committed Rosenbaum in default of $500 and Thornton in default of $300. Nelson furnished $1,000 bail.

SENT TO STATE PRISON.

FIVE PRISONERS FOUND GUILTY IN THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS AND SENT TO SING SING.

The following cases were disposed of in the Court of General Sessions yesterday: As Anton Adam, of No. 135 West Fifty-seventh-street, was walking along Fifty-seventh-street with his wife, he was attacked by a young ruffian who struck him a violent blow on the mouth, knocking out two of his teeth. While Mr. Adam was suffering from the effects of the blow, his assailant snatched his watch and ran off, but was subsequently captured. On being taken to the station-house the prisoner gave the name of John Eakin, and said he lived at No. 158 West Fifty-seventh-street. When the case was called by Assistant District-Attorney Rollins, Eakin pleaded guilty to the minor offense of larceny from the person. Judge Sutherland sentenced him to three years in State Prison.

On the 21st of August, Edward Halloran, of No. 18 New-street, went on a church excursion to Cold Spring Grove. On the voyage he patronized the bar pretty freely, and becoming drowsy under the influence of his potations, lay down to sleep on the deck of the steam-boat Wells. On awaking he found that he had been robbed of his gold watch, chain, locket, gold collar button, and $8 in money. He suspected Daniel J. Mullen, of No. 125 Greenwich-street, who had lain down beside him to sleep, and on arriving in New-York communicated his suspicions to officer Fennell, of the Fifth District. The officer arrested Mullen, and took him before a magistrate, by whom he was held in $1,000 bail for grand larceny. When Assistant District Attorney Rollins called the case yesterday, the prisoner pleaded guilty. Judge Sutherland sent him to State Prison for two years.

A pickpocket named Bernard Kinney, living at No. 518 West Twenty-eighth-street, piled his calling on Broadway on Aug. 27, and emptied the pocket of Miss Maggie Wolff, of No. 354 West Twenty-eighth-street. The only plunder the thief secured was a pocket-handkerchief, a little piece of lace, and about 50 cents in money. The lady caught him in the act and had him arrested. When called up for trial by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, Kinney pleaded guilty to the offense charged—larceny from the person. He was sent to State Prison for two years.

Albert Tausch, a youth of 18, formerly employed at Culbert's hardware and brass furnishing warehouse, No. 148 Baxter-street, was tried by Assistant District Attorney Rollins for an attempted burglary on the premises of his former employer. The jury found Tausch guilty, and Judge Sutherland sent him to State Prison for two years.

Anthony Goodman, a Cuban cigar-maker, who fired a loaded revolver at Patrick Harraher, of No. 14 Bleecker-street, pleaded guilty to assault with intent to injure. He was sent to State Prison for two years

COURT NOTES.

"Owney" Geoghegan, the well-known proprietor of a Bowery saloon, was held on his own recognizance yesterday by Commissioner Deuel to answer a charge of selling cigars without filing the bond required by the United States revenue laws.

A youth giving the name of Richard Wilson, of No. 192 Chatham-street, was committed at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on the charge of stealing $30 worth of clothing belonging to Arthur M. Cortis, of the White Star steam-ship office, No. 37 Broadway.

The house in Prospect-place at which Oscar Loewenthal was arrested on Wednesday is not the residence of the Italian Consul, as erroneously stated. The Consul's clerk lives there, but the Consul himself lives at No. 8 East Twentieth-street, and knew nothing about the arrest.

Bridget Hamilton, Timothy Byrne, Patrick Brennan, John Meyers, Patrick Buckley, and John Connell, liquor and cigar dealers at Haverstraw, Rockland County, N. Y., were held by Commissioner Deuel yesterday on charges of doing business without payment of special tax.

The will of Samuel G. Ogden, who died recently at the age of 72, after 36 years' service as Auditor in the Custom-house, was admitted to probate yesterday by Surrogate Calvin. The testator leaves an estate of about $50,000 to his widow, Louisa M., whom he makes his Executrix.

Thomas Lyons was arraigned before Justice Murray yesterday, in the Fifty-Seventh-Street Police Court, on a charge of petit larceny preferred against him by Henry T. Vesterhoff, No. 428 East Eighteenth-street. The complainant caught the prisoner in the act of ransacking his desk, and on examining it found a quantity of postal cards missing. Officer Muldoon, of the Eighteenth Precinct, arrested Lyons, and Justice Murray committed him in default of $300 bail.

Samuel Victor, who was committed by Police Justice Flammer on the 12th inst. on a charge of perjury "in having sworn falsely in an examination in relation to certain property which he claimed to own in giving bail" in the Court of General Sessions, applied to Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, and obtained a writ of habeas corpus, under which he is to be brought in court to-day. Victor claims that the affidavit of the complainant on which he was committed is defective in law and in fact.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Helmbold vs. Henry T. Helmbold Manufacturing Company.—Motion denied. Written opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, C. J.

Barnes vs. Bidwell.—Motion to vacate order of Aug. 9, 1877, granted.

Orders Granted.—Snow vs. Scott et al; Hobbs et al vs. Glass et al; McElroy vs. Lewis; Hewitt vs. Morris; Adams vs. Mulford, Schreyer vs. Dittinger et al, Diehl vs. Clark et al; Mollinson vs. Drake et al.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief-Justice C. P. Daly.

Schultz vs. Knickerbocker Ice Company.—Motion granted without costs to either party.

Trimble vs. Bartholomae.—Motion denied.

Edgar vs. Lemmie.—Argument on opinion.

Hyner vs. McDermott.—Same opinion.

Orders Granted.—Kelacher vs. Dorou; Weldon vs. Pearson.

By Judge Larremore.

Foster vs. Aberle.—Case settled.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sheridan.

Winter vs. Vose.—Motion for further bill of particulars granted.

Schofield vs. Levy.—Motion denied.

Maher vs. Klag.—Motion denied without costs.

Smith vs. Murphy.—Motion to discharge defendant dismissed, with leave to renew on payment of $10 costs.

Schleich vs. Loeb.—Jerome Buck, Esq., appointed Referee.

Rubenstein vs. Bock.—Proceedings dismissed, with $10 costs to defendant.

Motions Granted.—Cobb vs. Kane; Frank vs. Graffelman.

Orders Granted.—Terry vs. Greene; Harris vs. Harris; Stringfield vs. Timothy; In the matter of Beandet; Banks vs. Rath; Shenfald vs. Levy; Holley vs. Satterlin; Segal vs. Levy; Gage vs. Smith; Wm. Hawkins; Hawkinson vs. Carples; The Dover Rolling Mill Company vs. Reardon; Lewis vs. Solomon; Krajlicek vs. Fuite.

In the matter of Jones vs. W. Clarke.—Application denied.

In the matter of James Bennett McDevitt.—Granted.

A VERMONTER ELOPES WITH A CHILD.

The Rutland (Vt.) *Herald* of the 13th inst. says: "Tuesday two men presented themselves at the Town Clerk's office and attempted to procure a license for the marriage of Lee Gilman, of this place, to Minnie Smith, daughter of Willard Smith, a wealthy Shrewsbury farmer. They were unsuccessful, however, Miss Smith's tender age (she is only 14) making it necessary that the consent of her parents should first be obtained. Yesterday Gilman visited the Town Clerk again, and, presenting a bond purporting to be the written consent of Minnie's mother, obtained the license. He then drove to Shrewsbury, and, intercepting the little miss on her way home from school, brought her here, and they were married by Rev. Walter Mitchell, Rector of Trinity Church. Before night Mr. Smith, hearing what had been going on, came to Rutland, swore out a writ of habeas corpus, and sent Deputy Sheriff Stearns in search of the pair. They were found concealed in the cellar of the old Slocum building, on West-street, and were brought before Judge Ross, the hearing taking place in Col. Veazey's office, he appearing for the plaintiff and L. W. Redington for the defense. The latter asked for a continuance of the case till Monday and it was granted. Mrs. Gilman has come to take care of Mrs. Stearns. The last seen of the couple they were walking up Centre-street arm in arm, and the officer near by. It seems sad to break in upon their dream of bliss thus, but Gilman is a bad man, and we would have known better than to try to procure a mother-in-law by forgery. He is small in stature, while his wife, who seems wholly infatuated with him, is tall and slim."

A NOVEL HORSE SUIT.

Los Angeles, Cal., as we learn from the *Express*, has had a novel lawsuit. It came before a Justice's Court of that city, and was to this effect: A had a sick horse, which was in great suffering, and which he thought was sure to die. So he took the horse to B, a livery stable keeper, and said, "I will give you $5 to kill this horse for me." "All right," said B. So A paid the $5, left the horse in charge of B, and went away. B could not, however, summon sufficient nerve to kill the poor animal, so, in his turn B said to C, "If you will kill this horse for me I will give you $5." "All right," said C, and C took the horse away with him. C, however, did not kill the horse, but doctored him and restored him to health. A, much to his surprise, one day saw C driving a fine animal which A immediately recognized as his former sick horse. A demanded the horse from C, who refused to give it up, and A brought suit against C to recover possession of the horse. The jury decided that C was entitled to the horse. The *Express* understands that the case will be appealed to the County Court.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 14.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200	Del. & Hud.	48	300	Del., L. & West.	49
200	do.	48	300	do.	49⅛
300	do.	48⅛	500	do.	49⅛
200	do.	47⅞	500	do.	49⅛
1000	West. Union	81⅞	700	do.	49⅜
400	do.	81⅞	700	do.	49⅜
700	do.	82	1000	do.	49⅜
300	do.	81⅞	500	do.	49⅞
100	do.	81⅝	700	do.	49⅞
300	Pacific Mail	24	200	do.	49⅞
800	do.	23⅞	600	do.	49⅞
1300	N. Y. C. & H.	103½	200	do.	49⅞
200	Erie Railway	10⅝	400	do.	49⅞
400	do.	10⅝	200	do.	49⅞
800	do.	10⅝	800	do.	49⅞
400	do.	10⅝	700	do.	49⅞
500	do.	10⅝	400	do.	49⅞
400	Mich. Central	58½	600	do.	49⅞
1300	do.	58⅜	100	do.	49⅞
800	do.	58⅜	500	do.	49⅞
200	do.	58⅜	700	North-western	34⅛
100	do.	58⅜	400	do.	34⅛
3700	Lake Shore	82½	100	do.	34⅛
1000	do.	82⅞	100	do.	34⅛
500	do.	83	100	do.	34⅛
1000	do.	82⅞	100	North-west. pf.	62⅛
400	do.	82⅞	100	do.	62⅛
600	do.	82⅝	200	do.	62⅛
1900	do.	82⅝	400	do.	62⅛
1200	do.	82⅝	200	do.	62⅛
1100	do.	82⅝	300	do.	62⅛
200	do.	82⅝	400	do.	62⅛
300	do.	82⅝	400	do.	62⅛
1700	do.	82⅝	200	do.	62⅛
1000	do.	82⅝	200	do.	62⅛
1000	do.	82⅝	500	do.	62⅛
100	do.	82⅝	500	H. & St. J.	13
200	Pac. Mail	24	100	do.	13⅛
100	do.	23⅞	100	do.	13⅛
100	do.	23⅞	500	do.	13⅛
500	do.	23¼	200	do.	13⅛
200	do.	23¼	500	do.	13⅛
400	N. Y. C. & H.	103⅝	500	do.	13⅛
300	do.	103⅜	8	N. Y., N. H. & H.	153½
100	do.	103⅜	200	N. Y. Central	96⅛
800	do.	103⅜	400	D., L. & W.	49⅛
15	Panama	111	100	do.	49⅛
200	Ill. Cen.	86	100	do.	49⅛
200	C. R. I. & P.	101⅛	900	do.	49⅛
100	Mich. Cen.	58⅜	1500	do.	49⅛
200	do.	58⅜	1500	do.	49⅛
100	do.	58⅜	1000	do.	49⅛
400	do.	58⅝	400	do.	49⅛
700	do.	58⅛	900	do.	49⅛
500	do.	58⅜	200	do.	49⅛
1000	do.	58⅜	1600	do.	49⅛
400	L. S. & M. S.	62⅞	2900	do.	49
100	do.	62⅞	900	do.	48⅞
100	do.	63	1500	do.	48⅞
900	do.	63⅛	100	do.	48⅝
1400	do.	63	100	do.	48⅝
2100	do.	63	300	do.	48⅝
200	do.	62⅞	300	do.	48⅝
800	do.	62⅝	500	do.	48⅝
1300	do.	62⅝	100	do.	48⅝
1500	do.	62⅝	400	do.	48⅝
2000	do.	62⅝	200	do.	48⅝
2000	do.	62⅝	200	do.	48⅝
100	do.	62⅜	300	do.	48⅝
200	Un. Pacific	69	10	do.	48⅝
100	do.	69⅛	400	do.	48⅝
200	do.	68⅞	100	do.	48⅝
100	do.	68⅞	100	St. L., I. M. & S.	74
100	do.	68⅞	100	C. & N. W.	103
100	do.	68⅞	50	Ohio & M. pf.	87

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000	C., B. & Q. 7s, con.	114	100	North-western	34⅛
4,000	M. & E. 7s	71.100	400	do.	33¾
12,000	M. & E. 7s 1st mort. assented	55½	200	do.	34
1,000	do.	55⅝	400	Mich. Cent.	58⅜
11,000	H. & St. J. 8s, conv.	87	600	do.	58⅜
3,000	do.	87¼	100	Union Pacific	68⅝
4,000	do.	87¼	100	do.	68⅝
1,000	Alb. & Sus. 1st	109	50	do.	68⅝
100	Del. & Hud.	47⅞	400	St. Paul	32⅝
100	do.	48	200	do.	32⅝
200	do.	47⅞	100	do.	32⅝
100	do.	47⅞	100	do.	32⅝
105	do.	47⅞	600	do.	32⅝
200	do.	47⅞	200	do.	32⅝
100	West. Un.	81⅞	125	do.	68¾
300	Ont. Sil.	21⅜	200	do.	68¾
300	N. Y. C. & H.	103½	200	do.	69¼
100	Erie Railway	10⅝	300	do.	69¼
100	do.	10⅝	100	Morris & Es.	76
100	do.	10⅝	200	St. L. & K. G.	4
100	do.	10⅝	200	D., L. & W.	49¼
400	do.	10⅝	100	do.	49¼
700	Mich. Central	58⅜	400	do.	49¼
200	do.	58⅜	200	do.	49¼
200	do.	58⅜	1200	do.	49¼
100	do.	58⅜	700	do.	49¼
200	Lake Shore	83	100	do.	49¼
300	do.	83	200	do.	49¼
1800	do.	82⅞	400	do.	49¼
1000	do.	82⅞	200	D., L. & W.	49¼
800	do.	82⅞	300	do.	49¼
600	do.	82⅞	300	do.	49¼
500	do.	82⅞	100	do.	49¼
100	North-west. pf.	62¼	50	Han. & St. J.	13⅜
100	do.	62⅜	100	do.	13⅜
500	do.	62	50	do.	14
100	do.	61⅞	100	do.	13⅞
1000	do.	61½	200	do.	13⅞
100	do.	61⅝	100	do.	13⅞
100	do.	62⅛	100	do.	13⅞
200	do.	62¼	300	do.	13⅞
4700	Han. & St. J. pf.	30	100	do.	13⅞
100	do.	30½			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	109⅝	$5,000 U. S. 4s, 1907, R. 102½
6,000	U. S. Cur. 6s.	122¼	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$13,000	Tenn. 6s, old	44	300	Wab. Pac. Com.	
1,000	Mil. & St. P. L. & M. D.	91		Rec.	19
6,000	N. W. C. G.	91	200	D., L. & W.	49⅜
2,000	L. B. & W. 1st	15	100	do.	49⅜
6,000	Cent. Pac. 1st, S. F. Br.	88½	200	do.	49⅜
200	Del. & Hud.	48	2100	do.	49⅜
200	do.	48⅛	300	do.	49⅜
100	Adams Ex.	93	600	do.	49⅜
35	do.	93	100	do.	49⅜
50	do.	99	200	do.	49⅜
100	do.	100	900	do.	49⅜
100	Quicksilver	19	1000	do.	49⅜
500	West. Union.	81⅞	100	do.	49⅜
300	Mich. Cent.	58⅜	200	do.	49⅜
100	Pacific Mail	23⅞	700	do.	49⅜
300	do.	23⅞	300	do.	49⅜
200	do.	23⅞	400	do.	49⅜
1700	do.	24	100	do.	49⅜
1000	do.	24	200	do.	49⅜
100	do.	24	100	do.	49⅜
100	Erie Rail.	10⅛	200	Mor. & Es.	76⅛
100	do.	10⅜	200	Han. & St. Jo.	13⅞
200	do.	10⅜	100	do.	13⅞
1000	Quicksilver	19	1000	do.	14
500	West. Union.	81⅞	100	do.	14
300	Mich. Cent.	58⅜	200	do.	14
100	Pacific Mail	23⅞	100	do.	14
200	do.	23⅞	300	do.	14
300	do.	23⅞	400	do.	14
100	Erie Rail.	10⅛	200	do.	14
100	do.	10⅜	200	do.	14
400	do.	10⅜	200	Mor. & Es.	76⅛
200	do.	10⅜	200	Han. & St. Jo.	13⅞
100	L. S. & M. S.	63	100	do.	13⅞
1400	do.	63⅛	300	do.	14
1000	do.	63	800	do.	14
200	do.	63⅛	100	do.	14
500	do.	63	43	P., Ft. W. & Chi.	
1000	do.	63⅛		pf.	86
100	do.	63⅛	200	H. & St. J. pf.	30⅜
2100	do.	63	100	do.	31
100	C. & R. pf.	82⅜	300	do.	31⅜
100	Chi. & N. West. pf.	82½	300	do.	31⅜
100	do.	82½	200	do.	31⅜
100	do.	82½	100	do.	31⅜
100	do.	82½	100	St. L. & C.	24
100	C. of N. J.	17⅞	100	C. & N. W.	101
300	C. M. & St. P.	38	100	C., S. & Q.	101
100	Chi. Mil. & St. P. pf.	69¼	100	do.	101
75	do.	69¼	75	Alb. & Sus.	70
100	do.	69⅜	100	Union Pac.	68⅞

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$8,000	D. C. 3.65s	73¼	300	North-west.	34
5,000	H. & St. J. 8s, conv.	87½	300	North-west. pf.	62
100	Quicksilver	19¼	100	do.	61⅞
200	do.	19⅛	100	Toledo & Wabash	12½
100	Western Union	81⅞	100	St. Paul pf.	68⅜
400	do.	81⅞	200	do.	68⅜
300	M. V. C. & H.	103½	600	do.	68⅜
1100	do.	103½	100	do.	68⅜
100	do.	103⅜	100	do.	68⅜
500	Erie Railway	10⅜	100	do.	69
200	do.	10	100	Morris & Es.	76
30	do.	9⅞	200	St. L. & K. G.	4
100	do.	10⅛	200	D., L. & W.	49¼
400	do.	10⅛	100	do.	49¼
700	Mich. Central	58⅜	400	do.	49¼
100	do.	58⅜	200	do.	49¼
200	do.	58⅛	1200	do.	49¼
100	do.	58⅛	700	do.	49¼
200	Lake Shore	83	100	do.	49¼
300	do.	83	200	do.	49¼
1800	do.	82⅞	400	do.	49¼
1000	do.	82⅞	200	D., L. & W.	49¼
800	do.	82⅞	300	do.	49¼
600	do.	82⅞	300	do.	49¼
500	do.	82⅞	100	do.	49¼
100	North-west. pf.	62¼	50	Han. & St. J.	13⅜
100	do.	62⅜	20	do.	13⅜
500	do.	62	50	do.	14
100	do.	61⅞	100	do.	13⅞
1000	do.	61½	200	do.	13⅞
100	do.	61⅝	100	do.	13⅞
100	do.	62⅛	300	do.	13⅞
200	do.	62¼	100	do.	13⅞
4700	Han. & St. J. pf.	30	100	Ohio & M. pf.	87

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	109⅝	$5,000 U. S. 4s, 1907, R. 102½
6,000	U. S. Cur. 6s.	122¼	

A VERMONTER ELOPES WITH A CHILD.

The Rutland (Vt.) *Herald* of the 13th inst. says: "Tuesday two men presented themselves at the Town Clerk's office and attempted to procure a license for the marriage of Lee Gilman, of this place, to Minnie Smith, daughter of Willard Smith, a wealthy Shrewsbury farmer. They were unsuccessful, however, Miss Smith's tender age (she is only 14) making it necessary that the consent of her parents should first be obtained. Yesterday Gilman visited the Town Clerk again, and, presenting a bond purporting to be the written consent of Minnie's mother, obtained the license. He then drove to Shrewsbury, and, intercepting the little miss on her way home from school, brought her here, and they were married by Rev. Walter Mitchell, Rector of Trinity Church. Before night Mr. Smith, hearing what had been going on, came to Rutland, swore out a writ of habeas corpus, and sent Deputy Sheriff Stearns in search of the pair. They were found concealed in the cellar of the old Slocum building, on West-street, and were brought before Judge Ross, the hearing taking place in Col. Veazey's office, he appearing for the plaintiff and L. W. Redington for the defense. The latter asked for a continuance of the case till Monday and it was granted. Mrs. Gilman has come to take care of Mrs. Stearns. The last seen of the couple they were walking up Centre-street arm in arm, and the officer near by. It seems sad to break in upon their dream of bliss thus, but Gilman is a bad man, and we would have known better than to try to procure a mother-in-law by forgery. He is small in stature, while his wife, who seems wholly infatuated with him, is tall and slim."

A NOVEL HORSE SUIT.

Los Angeles, Cal., as we learn from the *Express*, has had a novel lawsuit. It came before a Justice's Court of that city, and was to this effect: A had a sick horse, which was in great suffering, and which he thought was sure to die. So he took the horse to B, a livery stable keeper, and said, "I will give you $5 to kill this horse for me." "All right," said B. So A paid the $5, left the horse in charge of B, and went away. B could not, however, summon sufficient nerve to kill the poor animal, so, in his turn B said to C, "If you will kill this horse for me I will give you $5." "All right," said C, and C took the horse away with him. C, however, did not kill the horse, but doctored him and restored him to health. A, much to his surprise, one day saw C driving a fine animal which A immediately recognized as his former sick horse. A demanded the horse from C, who refused to give it up, and A brought suit against C to recover possession of the horse. The jury decided that C was entitled to the horse. The *Express* understands that the case will be appealed to the County

1,000 W. & St. P. 2d. 70 | 100 H. & St. J. pf. 31
500 Del. & Hud. 48⅜ | 200 do. 30¼
100 do. 48⅜ | 100 do. 30¼
300 Pacific Mail. 24 | 200 do. 30¼

FRIDAY, Sept. 14—P. M.

The volume of business on the Stock Exchange to-day was quite large, and the dealings at times were attended with considerable animation. The market opened firm, and, under brisk purchases, prices recorded an advance ranging from ¼ to 1 ₱ cent., but a reaction subsequently took place in sympathy with a break of 1 @ 1½ ₱ cent. in the coal stocks, which were freely pressed for sale after the first call. Toward midday a firmer feeling set in, and the decline was recovered in nearly the entire list, while in the case of the Hannibal and St. Joseph shares there was an advance of 1½ ₱ cent. for the common and 3¾ ₱ cent. for the preferred. The market exhibited strength until shortly before the close, when the improvement was partially lost in some instances.

The total transactions reached 179,635 shares, which embraced 47,500 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 44,000 Lake Shore, 21,125 St. Paul, 11,130 Hannibal and St. Joseph 9,700 Western Union, 9,500 Northwestern,

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 15, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Pink Dominos—Mr. Charles F. Coghlan, Mr. C. Ae Stevenson, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Mrs. Agnes Booth, Miss Dietz. Matinée.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—La Fille de Madame Angot, (Opera Bouffe.)—Mme. Marie Aimée. Matinée—La Petite Mariée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Robinson Crusoe—Miss Lydia Thompson and Company. Matinée.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Dark City—Mr. F. Hardenberg, Mr. Charles Fisher Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée.

PARK THEATRE.—The Crushed Tragedian—Mr. E. A. Sothern. Matinee.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Under the Willows—Mr. E. F. Thorne, Mrs. Waller. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Wild Flowers of Mexico. Matinée.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—Burlesque, Minstrelsy, &c.—Messrs. Charles Backus. J. Robinson, Cool White, Dave Reed. Matinee.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, George Knight. Matinée.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities. Matinees.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Grand Concert and Strikes Night's Entertainment.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Fair and Exhibition of Products and Mechanism.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for to-day, for the Middle States and New-England, north-east to south-east winds, stationary pressure and temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather, with rains in the Middle Atlantic States, and fogs on the New-England coast.

It has been wisely resolved by the "Independent" Republican Executive Committee that it is "inexpedient at this time to send delegates to the Republican State Convention," but that should the nominations there made "prove unsatisfactory," they will nominate and run "such independent candidates as will meet the approval of all honest voters." This is a sensible and patriotic conclusion, and we imagine that the hint will not be lost on the State Convention. Whatever may be thought of the master spirits of the "Independents," they represent at least a certain element in the party which it would not be amiss to conciliate. We don't think that anybody at Rochester will be disposed to attempt the "rule or ruin" policy, and a fair consideration of all the sections of Republican opinion which need to be united in the coming contest can hardly fail to result in organizing victory. In any case, the Democrats must go into the struggle with one wing rather more anxious to discomfit the other than to secure the success of their ticket, and it is to be hoped that the Republicans will show tact and energy enough to profit by their divisions.

The Bankers' Convention has adjourned, leaving "many interesting papers" unread, and sundry other more important questions undecided. A few more "interesting papers" might have been spared if they could have been replaced by discussion on the practical issues with which the convention had to deal. It has adjourned without doing much more than furnishing another illustration of with how little wisdom the world is governed. It relegated to an Executive Committee work which ought to have been finished in full and open session, and it temporized with the silver lunacy in the following remarkable resolution: "In the opinion of this convention, silver money as a subsidiary currency is desired by the people, and that its free, but not enforced, use will greatly aid in restoring the value of our paper money." The people have already got a subsidiary silver coinage; do the bankers believe they should have more of it? if so, how much? Silver is already an "enforced" legal tender to the amount of five dollars. Do the bankers wish that amount increased, or do they wish silver to be entirely deprived of its legal-tender quality? If it was thought worth while to pass any resolution on the subject, it was surely worth while to be definite.

The journalistic "hirelings," as the Democratic editors delight to call each other, are having a lively time. The *Argus* "hireling," jealous of the compliments paid to the "superb English" of his brother of the *World*, has been moved to emulate him in his own field. He proceeds, accordingly, to inform an attentive public that the doctrines of the Democratic Party lead "inevitably to frugal government and low taxes," that the last Republican Administration of the State "surpassed in venality the imaginations of men," and that "to-day the Democracy stand before the country self-purified, and with a renovated Government as the trophy of their courage and conscience." The same noble party, it appears, "grappled with the evils both parties had combined to give gigantic growth, [*sic*,] tore them up by the roots, and cast them out," while "to-day the Democratic Party is impregnably fortified in the confidence of the people, because it has showed its faith by its works." It naturally follows from so clear and convincing a demonstration of Democratic principle that "the unparalleled success of Messrs. Robinson, Bigelow, Olcott, and Fairchild has been such as to stiffen many a backbone, tighten many a nerve, and harden many a muscle." We fear it also follows that the *World* man has correctly "showed," being somewhat older in apostasy than the *Argus* "hireling," that the person who writes this sort of stuff must do it with his tongue in his cheek.

To-day's news shows that the positions before Plevna, captured on Tuesday by the Russians, were partially recovered by the Turks on Wednesday. On Thursday Suleiman Pasha seems to have gained a substantial advantage over the defenders of the Schipka Pass, and the Russian position on the line of the Jantra has been "improved" by a forced retreat. These items of news, taken together with the neglect which leaves the new bridge across the Danube at Nikopolis unfinished for want of boats, bode no good to the prospects of the Russian campaign this year. A second campaign is more than ever certain, and the question to be decided this year is not so much the opening of the road to Adrianople as the possibility of maintaining a foothold in Bulgaria during the Winter.

According to the testimony of the Superintendent of Buildings, Hall's piano factory was constructed in strict accordance with law, and from the verdict of the Coroner's jury it appears that there is nobody to be censured save the owner, who failed to provide "adequate means for extinguishing fire." More precautions against fire and larger mains to supply water for its extinction exhaust the practical recommendations of the jury, which contained a fair proportion of experts. The public may fairly demand more than this. A Building law which permits the erection of a fire-trap like Hall's factory must either be radically defective or its execution must be in very incompetent hands. As no fault has been found with the application of the law, it seems to follow that the law itself requires amendment. We are inclined to think that the best possible law would be inadequate in the hands at present charged with its enforcement, but that is no reason why some such plan as that outlined by Alderman Morris should not be adopted to procure the amendment of the law. If the City is to continue to exist at all, it must, sooner or later, have a corps of local officials who are neither corrupt nor ridiculously inefficient. Meanwhile, it would be well to profit by disaster to make such progress as we may toward a more honest and able administration of our affairs.

A QUESTION OF MANAGEMENT.

Why do the free-traders perpetually insist upon an affirmation of their cherished dogma as the basis of a movement for the reform of the tariff and the negotiation of liberal commercial treaties with foreign powers? Sagacious men generally are content to forego titles and abstractions if they can secure the substance of the things they seek. The promoters of the Anti-Corn Law League did not in the first instance make much ado about free trade, so called, or even about the principles on which it rests. They singled out for attack a hideous monopoly—the monopoly which made a people's bread tributary to the enrichment of owners of the soil. They gave prominence to a class interest as distinguished from the public interest; and against the pretensions by which a class asserted its right to regulate the supply, and consequently the price of a nation's bread, they directed the batteries of public opinion. The assault was irresistible. The landlords who set up the claim, and the farmers who gave it their indorsement, found themselves the objects of a pressure which they could not withstand. The League excited itself, not to preach free trade as the economic gospel, but to beat down an arrogant interest—an interest at variance with the general welfare—by uniting against it the popular passions as well as the business intelligence and the moral convictions of the community. The first decisive victory over British monopolists was won without much parade of abstract principles.

Our American free-traders pursue a different course. In season and out of season, they talk of free trade as a policy which should be adopted on grounds set forth by Adam Smith and the weightiest of modern economists. The propositions submitted at conferences and meetings of all sorts are stereotyped and unattractive. They are generalities, and nothing more. True enough most of them are, undoubtedly, but they are read only to be forgotten. Those already converted to the free-trade faith nod approval; others pass over them as of no concern. The great body of business people regard them with indifference. The circumstance is anomalous, but not inexplicable. There may be in the United States no monopoly quite so odious as that with which the British Anti-Corn Law League warred successfully; but if half that our free traders allege is correct, we have at our doors outrageous monopolies, built up under the guise of protection to industry, but really operating ruinously to both labor and trade. We have class interests as selfish, as dictatorial, as unscrupulous as those once guarded jealously by the British landlords, and, like them, dependent for their existence upon a tariff. The mistake into which our free traders fall is that of dealing with the iniquities and absurdities of the tariff in the aggregate, instead of bringing into striking relief the more flagrant cases of disaster and wrong. They may talk in their present strain for an indefinite period, and after all they will not produce the effect which would be produced by a few well-directed blows at specific evils connected with our fiscal system. The iron trade, the lumber trade, the woolen trade, and others hardly less important, supply facts sufficient to prove that when protection expands into prohibition, or what is equivalent to it, the consequences are suicidal as well as oppressive to consumers. Monopolies are built up—not industries. The country suffers that small classes may be aggrandized. The system paraded as distinctively American turns out to be fatal to the growth and prosperity of American enterprise and commerce.

The complaint we prefer against those who in this country have assumed the guidance and management of the movement for reforming the tariff and navigation laws, and for enlarging our commercial relations with other nations, is, that they needlessly foster hostility on one side and indifference on another. They insist always upon making their appearance as free traders—so alienating that important class who, while opposed to the present tariff, are not enamored of free trade as a dogma. Thus, a gathering of persons to consider the abuses of the tariff and to inaugurate an agitation for its amendment, is announced as a conference of free traders. An association for the discussion of economic questions, and which, wisely conducted, might be made the nucleus of a power for influencing beneficially public opinion, must needs be dubbed a free trade club. If these things are the products of accident, all we can say is that the cause of revenue reform and of liberal commercial legislation has uniformly suffered at the hands of its professed friends. Their conduct conveys the idea that they are opinionated and dictatorial, and that they care less for the practical results of the movement than for the opportunities it affords for their self-glorification.

These considerations may be usefully pondered by the men who are not rendered enthusiastic by the ceaseless reiteration of free trade truisms, but who are nevertheless alive to the damage inflicted by the present system, and to the close connection that exists between tariff reform and the re-establishment of prosperity. Mr. Evarts, as quoted by Mr. Trenholm, of South Carolina, says truly that the masses are apathetic and ill-informed on this subject. We will hope that the Secretary of State did not stop at this point, and that he recognizes the obligation of statesmanship to educate and lead public opinion in matters that vitally affect the national welfare. His own department may properly inaugurate a new era in our foreign commerce, so far as it can be affected by treaties; and he has but to follow out courageously the vague hints he dropped at the dinner of the New-York Chamber of Commerce to identify the Administration with the application of common sense to the navigation laws. However this may be, Mr. Trenholm has probably discovered, during his visit to the North, that Mr. Evarts has not materially misapprehended public opinion so far as the political aspects of the free trade movement are concerned. And there is, unquestionably, a strong undercurrent of opinion against the existing tariff and the monopolies which it has fostered. How to utilize this opinion is the inquiry propounded by Mr. Trenholm, and which the free traders, pure and simple, have hitherto failed to answer. Incidentally it is answered by our visitor from South Carolina. The triumph of protection—which in this connection we take to be another name for monopoly—is due, not to a popular agitation in behalf of monopoly, but to the influence of men elected on other issues. He declares that "the strength of protection now lies in the power of the wealthy corporations and persons who enjoy the fruits of the monopolies" thus created; he might have added that the unwise tactics of the free traders aid the monopolists almost as effectually as their own money. We trust that neither the power of the monopolists nor the errors of free traders will retard much longer the changes that are sorely needed to give fair play to the skill and enterprise of our people, and to restore the prosperity which the stupidity of law-makers has helped to destroy.

THE AMERICAN VICTORY AT CREEDMOOR.

The splendid triumph won by our riflemen yesterday at Creedmoor shines the more brightly from the extraordinary skill of the marksmen whom they overcame. The British eight are, indeed, an exceptionally steady, brilliant, and formidable team, whose shooting both Thursday and yesterday, so far surpassed anything ever before achieved under like circumstances, either in this country or in their own, as to justify all the hopes that their friends had placed in them. The highest day's score ever previously made by any team in a like contest was that of Scotland last year at Creedmoor on the first day—1,586 points; and this the present British team surpassed on Thursday by 43 points, or an average of over five per man. But the unprecedented, and we may even say marvelous, shooting of our Americans eclipsed even that of the eight picked from the flower of the Wimbledon riflemen, and considering the week's unusually favorable weather, their total score of 3,334 for the two days will probably remain high-water mark in team-shooting for some time to come.

We must not be thought to imply, however, that America would find it difficult to raise a second eight worthy to contend in an international match. On the contrary, we all know that Messrs. Hepburn and Lamb, the reserves, barely failed of qualifying for the team, and in the practice matches fully equaled the team men; that three or four other famous Creedmoor riflemen were close upon their heels in the competition for places, and that a second eight from Creedmoor easily took the laurels from the skilled Canadian riflemen this Summer. We have not forgotten, also, the prowess of the American champions of former years—Fulton, Bodine, Gildersleeve, and the rest. Above all, we discern material for the future, cropping out, not only at Creedmoor, but at points as far distant as New-Orleans, which has sent us this year, in Mr. Selph, the winner of the Wimbledon cup, and California, whose team has made so excellent a first year's record in the military matches that we may soon look to her for reinforcements for the long-range marksmen.

Another very encouraging sign is the steadiness of the American riflemen. Of this valuable quality, indeed, we had a proof last year, when they won a losing match—both Scotland and Ireland led them. It will be remembered, on the first day's contest, but America pulled up on the second day, and won the match. So this year, the American shooting at 800 yards on Thursday was looked upon as something extraordinary; but when the same eight increased their score yesterday at 800 yards from 571 points to 575, and their score at 900 yards from 547 to 554, and their score at 1,000 yards from 540 to 550, their "staying" quality was put beyond doubt. The remarkable steadiness of the two days' scores, as thus compared, is creditable to both teams, and, next after the brilliancy of the totals achieved, forms the feature of the contest most worthy of note.

Again, we cannot fail to observe the unusual degree of equality between the members of the American team—a point in which it had been thought by some that the British would be found to excel them. The highest American individual score, Blydenburgh's, on the first day, was 213; the lowest, Dakin's, was 202—a difference of but 11 points. The British varied from Milner's 209 to Humphrey's 193—a difference of 16 points. When the two days' shooting was ended, the Americans were found generally clustering together in their scores, as the tables show. Once more, the Americans showed their equality not only in their totals, but in their slight variations of better or worse at different ranges. For example, Dakin, who was among the highest at 800 yards on the first day, fell off at 900 yards, while Jewell, who was among the lowest at 900 yards, came to the highest point at 1,000 yards. Again, on the second day, although not one American fell below the extraordinary mark of 70 at 800 yards, yet Allen, who was at that minimum, reached the maximum of 73 at 900 yards. A great many similar examples could easily be pointed out to show that, taken altogether, there was no weak spot in the American team; and while the total scores of such men as Blydenburgh, Bruce, Jewell, and Weber were extraordinary and wholly unprecedented, yet every score was exceedingly creditable.

With regard to the specific lessons of the match, so far as concerns the art of marksmanship, it seems to us that an unquestionable one is its vindication of the superiority of the "American position" in firing—namely, that of lying on the back. This is the safe position adopted—with individual choice as to the particular method of holding and resting the piece—by all the American team, and also by those of the British who, like Milner, for example, have made the highest scores; whereas it is noticeable that the two Fentons and Humphrey, who made, we believe, the three lowest scores on that side, fired from the prone position, or resting on the stomach. A second lesson from the contest is that of the full equality, to say the least, of the American guns and ammunition with the British. Into this subject we need not go at length; but we may safely point out, as a single detail, that the breech-loaders have quite vindicated themselves against the doubts expressed by the British, who all use muzzle-loaders. The Americans seem to have had no trouble from the clogging and fouling of which the British have always spoken; and if, as is true, they had to be more particular in cleaning the piece after each discharge, yet the labor was trifling, and did not prevent the Americans from firing almost two shots to every one of the British. For it is a very noteworthy point that our marksmen fired much the fastest as well as the truest.

The best individual scores will naturally form the subject of study—Blydenburgh's 213 and 216, making the unprecedented total of 429; Bruce's surprising 219 of yesterday, which, with the previous day's 206, gave him 425; Weber's 215 and 206, or total of 221, and Jewell's revival of his last year's long-range celebrity by his this year's score of 72 and 73 at 1,000 yards. Of the British side, the splendid shooting of Milner, Rigby, Evans, and others, is worthy of note. The fullness of victory was reached by our marksmen winning at every range, and by their gaining a little at each range on the second day—leading by 10 points, 10 points, and 6 points on the first day, and by 16 points, 18 points, and the closing 32 points on the second, making 92 in all. But that is no enormous margin in considerably upward of three thousand points. Our visitors, though they have been unsuccessful, may very proudly point not only to their brilliant individual scores, but to their remarkable team total of 3,242—never beaten save by the Americans this year. It is very noticeable also, that both teams far outdid their best practice on the days of the match.

THE IMPORTANCE OF SHUMLA.

The Russian Summer campaign has been from first to last a daring speculation upon the chance that the appearance of a hostile force south of the Balkans would paralyze alike the Turkish Cabinet and the Turkish Army, and repeat in all its fullness the master-stroke of 1829. The attempt has failed, as all attempts must necessarily fail which act upon the exception as though it were the rule. The inefficient commissariat and the discomfiture of Plevna have, no doubt, contributed to this result; but the real error of the invaders lies in ignoring, or attempting to ignore, the presence on their flank of a formidable and well-garrisoned position. Shumla alone, to say nothing of its three sister fortresses, is an obstacle which no prudent commander could afford to disregard. Stormed it cannot be; masked it can be only with overwhelming numbers; while to ignore it would be a rashness bordering upon insanity. In fact, Count Diebitsch's famous "march upon Adrianople" was one of those brilliant and unnatural portents which, occurring but once in the history of a nation, tempt to their ruin all succeeding Generals who have not the strength of mind to regard them as the *ignes fatui* that they are. The conditions under which it was achieved—the massacre of the whole Turkish standing Army by its own sovereign, the presence on the Bulgarian coast of a Russian fleet keeping step for step with the advancing columns, the masking of Shumla by a force inferior to its own garrison, the treacherous surrender of the strongly-fortified port of Varna—are hardly likely to recur; and yet all these combined barely sufficed to attain the desired result.

Before the Russian main Army can safely pass the Balkans Shumla must be either taken or rendered completely powerless, and the difficulties of this task are ten-fold greater than they were forty-eight years ago. Till deprived of its railroad communication with Varna on one side and Rustchuk on the other, the great fortress can be reinforced and revictualed at will; while its natural strength is such that, as Frederick the Great said of the somewhat similar position of Plauen, "half a dozen chimney-sweeps might hold it against an army." A few words will suffice to describe it. Thirty miles north of the main range of the Balkans there rises from the undulating plain a tableland from 600 to 800 feet in height, shaped like a huge pair of shears opened toward the east, and with the southernmost of the two blades broken off near the point. In the deep, horseshoe-like hollow between these two unequal promontories lies, or rather hangs, the town of Shumla, the houses clinging to the hillside, one above the other, as in the mountain villages of Syria and Anatolia. The numerous springs of the valley insure the place against any risk of being reduced by thirst; the surrounding precipices, passable only at two well-guarded points, are its warrant against a bombardment, while the innumerable gulleys that split up the encircling hills on every side forbid any concentric advance on the part of a besieging army. The heights behind the town are pronounced by Count Von Moltke, who must be allowed to have some experience of such matters, to be absolutely unassailable. "The plateau," says he, "is so densely wooded that a horseman can pass it only by the narrow lines of road, and even active sharp-shooters would find it hard work. These 'roads,' in fact, are really a network of defiles several miles in length, in which horse, foot, and artillery could neither deploy nor support each other."

A glance at the map will suffice to show how completely Shumla commands the whole length and breadth of Eastern Bulgaria. From it, as from a common centre, radiate the highways to Rustchuk and Silistria, and all the roads leading to the eastern passes of the Balkans. By all these roads the garrison might receive supplies and reinforcements, unless a cordon were actually drawn around the entire plateau, which has a circuit of more than twenty miles. As to a regular siege, the advanced works of the Turkish lines now extend far beyond the Russian circle of investment in 1828; and in these days of long-range artillery, the plateau beyond the Bulanik Hill would probably be the nearest position which a beleaguering army could safely hold. Even this ground, indeed, would not be wholly secure in the face of a well-equipped garrison of sixty thousand men, to whom the wooded and hilly nature of the surrounding country offers every facility for taking their assailants by surprise. In a word, Shumla is as truly the military centre of Turkey as Metz of northern France, or Smolensk of western Russia; but among its present assailants, we may look in vain for a Von Moltke or a Napoleon.

THE TRADE OF THE SOUTH.

For some years past, ever since the war, indeed, a certain class of people in the Southern States have taken a kind of melancholy pleasure in declaring that their section of the Union was poor almost to abject poverty; that the trade of the South was paralyzed beyond hope of recovery; that real estate was worth nothing, and that business men of all classes were either bankrupts or just on the verge of financial ruin. For these and a thousand and one other ills the Republican Party was alone held responsible. The class of Southerners to whom we refer could never be brought to acknowledge that the natural causes which tended to depress business all over the North and West affected their section also. They would listen neither to argument nor reason, and continued in season and out of season to abuse "carpet-baggers" and bewail the dark days that had fallen upon the once sunny South. The very persistency with which these complaints were made, the untiring energy with which a few restless spirits talked about what they were pleased to call "the wrongs of the South," led many good people in all parts of the country to the belief that there must be some truth in their declaration that all their troubles were to be attributed to political causes.

It is a somewhat remarkable fact that the complaints of hard times and business depression in the South are quite as numerous now as they were before the inauguration of that much-lauded reconciliation plan from which so much was expected. Chamberlain and Packard, the legally-elected chief magistrates of South Carolina and Louisiana, have been overthrown, and still the people of these States are not happy. What was called carpet-bag rule is now a thing of the past, and still there comes from the South the same old cry of hard times. Now, however, when the Republican Party of the South has been disbanded, and every Southern State is ruled by a full blooded native Democrat, the people have suddenly become conscious of the fact that the business depression of which they have complained is due to natural causes entirely remote from politics and over which politicians had no control. In a review of the trade of Charleston, S. C., for the past year, which has just been published by the leading Democratic organ of that city, it is clearly admitted that the dullness of trade in the South during the last twelvemonth has been chiefly caused by the continued low prices of the leading agricultural staples, which, it appears, were sold during most of the year at prices that left little or no profit for the producer. The truth of the matter is that while these depressed prices for cotton and the principal Southern staples have, to some extent, been brought about by the reaction from a period of unnaturally high rates and the unsettled state of European affairs, the chief cause of the decline has been the great increase in Southern production—an increase which has been altogether out of proportion to the capacity of the consuming markets. The system of cultivation in the South has also been to blame for much of the business depression referred to. Extravagant prices brought extravagant and wasteful habits, which were not abandoned when the period of low rates set in. A few years ago cotton was selling for twenty and thirty cents a pound and South Carolina rice for ten and twelve cents a pound. Now cotton can be bought for ten or twelve cents and rice for six or eight. When these figures are considered it needs no further argument to demonstrate the fact that a system of cultivation which would have yielded a fair margin of profit then would now result in actual loss.

Fortunately, however, new methods of cultivation and a more business-like management of their affairs are beginning to prevail among the farmers and planters of the South, and a healthier and more prosperous condition of the agricultural interests of that section may shortly be looked for. Indeed, according to the review referred to above, this improvement has already commenced in South Carolina. During the past year the trade of Charleston in the great staples has exhibited a marked increase, and one which cannot fail to be gratifying to all those who are interested in the general prosperity of the country. The receipts of cotton at the port named were the largest since the war, being 434,620 bales of upland, against 388,624 which came in the year before. The receipts of Sea Island increased from 8,188 bags to 11,057 bags. There were equally heavy increases in the receipts and shipments of rice, lumber, and crude and manufactured phosphate. In short, the Southern States have suffered in common with the rest of the country, and from the same causes. The removal of those causes and an increase of trade throughout the Union will bring them their full share of the common prosperity.

JUSTICE TO GULLIVER.

No fair-minded man can observe without indignation the injustice with which that eminent traveler, Capt. Lemuel Gulliver, has been treated. Notwithstanding the simple and unpretending character of his writings, he has been denounced as a bold and conscienceless impostor. The same incredulous persons who have affected to doubt the literal exactness of the narratives of such distinguished travelers as Mr. Du Chaillu and Mr. Bayard Taylor have openly asserted that *Gulliver's Travels* is even less worthy of credit. That Gulliver may occasionally have made mistakes and given, unintentionally, a false coloring to certain incidents, may be conceded; but no candid person can read the narrative of his voyage to Laputa without recognizing its substantial accuracy.

It will be remembered that Gulliver, after being set adrift in an open boat by Japanese pirates, discovered the Island of Laputa floating in the air. Those who lack the effrontery to deny that Japanese pirates and open boats exist, dispute the existence of any floating island, and assert that it is absurd to suppose that such an island is possible. But if a man can float unsupported in the atmosphere, a floating atmospheric island is certainly not impossible. Now, the Spiritualists firmly believe that Mr. Home and certain other eminent high priests of that peculiar faith can annul the law of gravitation so far as it affects them personally, and can float at will in the air. When we remember that the Spiritualists claim that their numbers are only five millions, when they might with equal ease say ten millions, they must be conceded to be people of great moderation, and hence presumably credible witnesses. If these five millions of people believe in the "levitation" of Mr. Home, why should not an equal number believe in Capt. Gulliver's floating island, and can we honestly call in question their intelligence and credibility?

While it is thus easy to demonstrate by a rigid train of reasoning that there is nothing intrinsically improbable in the story of an island floating in the air, there is a mass of direct evidence of the truth of Capt. Gulliver's description of the Laputans. Had Mr. Bayard Taylor, on his return from "Central Africa," given a description of the manners and customs of the people of Uganda, who were at that time totally unknown to Europeans; and had Capt. Speke, who subsequently visited Uganda, confirmed Mr. Taylor's description, we should have unhesitatingly decided that the latter had actually been there. Evidence closely analogous to this proves that Capt. Gulliver really visited Laputa and the capital city—Ladoga—of the kingdom of which Laputa is a part. In his account of the scientific persons of Ladoga he mentions several theories and facts which at the time were unknown in Europe. The same facts have since been discovered and the same theories formulated by European scientific persons. Now either Capt. Gulliver told the truth concerning the Ladogan philosophers or else he was gifted with the spirit of prophecy. Thus another rigid train of reasoning proves beyond question the credibility of this much-abused traveler.

Among the facts and theories just referred to, the following may be mentioned and put in evidence on behalf of Capt. Gulliver: The Ladogans believed that the earth is slowly approaching the sun, into which it will ultimately fall, and that the heat of the sun will in time—whether before or after its collision with the earth—become entirely exhausted. Prof. Proctor has recently demonstrated that the earth is annually drawing nearer to the sun, and has calculated the exact time when the two bodies will come in collision; while all astronomers agree that the extinction of the sun's heat is a mere question of time. Again, we are told that one of the Ladogan philosophers was, at the time of Gulliver's visit, perfecting a plan for the extraction of sunbeams from cucumbers, in order to utilize them for heating purposes. This is the first mention of the doctrine of the correlation of forces, now held by all scientific persons. The heat of the sunbeams which enter the cucumber is stored up in that able vegetable, and just so soon as a way of extracting it is devised, it can be utilized. It is noticeable that Capt. Gulliver does not say that the philosopher had actually succeeded in accomplishing his purpose. Had the traveler been simply an ingenious liar he would undoubtedly have asserted that he had seen quart bottles full of solar heat extracted from cucumbers, but, as it is, the moderation of his statement is strong evidence of its truth.

Passing over the significant fact that in their treatment of colic the Ladogan physicians anticipated Hahnemann's homeopathic teachings, the discovery of the Martial satellites by the Laputan astronomers ought alone to settle the question of Capt. Gulliver's veracity. He says, "they have likewise discovered two lesser stars, or satellites, which revolve about Mars, whereof the innermost is distant from the centre of the primary planet exactly three of his diameter, and the outermost five." Only the other day our astronomers discovered the existence of these very two satellites. We are thus forced to the conclusion that either Capt. Gulliver did visit Laputa and conversed with the Laputan astronomers, or that without the aid of any telescope or any knowledge of astronomy he secretly discovered the satellites of Mars in the year 1711. Is it not time that, in the face of such overwhelming evidence, we should acknowledge the substantial truth of his narrative, and rank him among the ablest and most conscientious of travelers?

THE CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY AND MR. FURBER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been an attentive reader of the careful and methodical reports furnished from time to time by your Hartford correspondent of the affairs of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company. He has now reached the point I have been looking for since the company was first declared insolvent by the Special Legislative Commission, viz.: The nature and amount of the additional capital said to have been put into the company by Furber when he acquired control of its stock and became its financial manager. I have been convinced from the beginning that he put nothing whatever into the company except a bad name. What he took out of it we hope to learn hereafter.

I once held a large policy in the Charter Oak Company. When I learned that Mr. Furber had gone into it I went out—that is, I disposed of my policy on the best terms possible, resolved to put no more money within his reach. I did this not because I knew Mr. Furber, or had ever seen him, (for I have not, even to this day,) but because in the town where I live he had the reputation of a rascal. The local agent to whom I made known my intentions of retiring from the shelter of the Charter Oak asked me to first write to the State Insurance Commissioner of Connecticut and get his opinion of the financial soundness of the company and the integrity of its managers, which I did. In due time I received an answer from that functionary saying that the company was solvent beyond all question as to policy-holders, and that he knew nothing to cause him to doubt the integrity of the managers. This letter strongly confirmed me in my previous intention to get rid of my policy on the best terms possible, so that now I take only a spectator's interest in the affairs of the company. Nevertheless, as I contributed a yearly quota to the sum which your correspondent says Mr. Furber retired with, I shall join in the endeavor to find out how large it was, and how it came to be given to him, and what responsibility attaches to the so-called "Chamber of Life Insurance," or its Secretary, for piloting Furber to his prey. It will be foolish for President Jewell to suppose that concealement of these facts will be advantageous to the re-organized company. What did Mr. Furber put in, and what did he take out, and why, and when? If we wait for Mr. Furber to sue Gov. Bross for libel, I fear we shall never get any authentic answer to these queries.

An Ex-Policy-holder

New-York, Thursday, Sept. 13, 1877.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Boston banks and the Clearing-house will be closed on Monday next. Everybody is supposed to want to see the parade and the unveiling of the monument.

Ex-Gov. Perham has been appointed to an Appraisership in the Portland (Me.) Custom-house, an office which it was supposed was superfluous and would be abolished.

The Chicago *Journal* says that Gov. Robinson refused to honor an extradition warrant from the Governor of Illinois because the papers were not made out to suit him.

A San Francisco paper headed its election returns thus: "Oo-ca-oo-ca-yoo! That means the crow of the Democratic rooster. Democracy scoops the State as clean as a fiddle."

The total vote of San Francisco on the 5th inst. was 33,666, a falling off of 7,998 from the Presidential election, but 8,013 more than were cast at the last municipal election.

The Albany *Argus* says that Courtney wishes to postpone his match with Riley on Owasco Lake until such time as will enable Wallace Ross, of Halifax, to be present and compete.

The Maine Historical Society is, doubtless, the most active and energetic organization of the kind in the country. The frequency with which it holds meetings and goes off for "field days" is bewildering.

According to the New-Orleans *Times*, reports from the upper river parishes in Louisiana are to the effect that wild game, including deer, bears, turkeys, and a smart sprinkling of panthers, is more abundant than for many years.

The New-Orleans *Democrat* informs Mr. Randall that no man not fully committed to the protection and development of the interests of the great Valley of the Mississippi can ever secure the South's support for anything.

Referring to a report that the friends of Hon. B. Platt Carpenter will present him to the Republican State Convention for a position on the State ticket, the Schenectady *Union* says: "His name would be a tower of strength in this end of the State."

It is asserted by Southern papers that the Mr. Keitt, of Newberry, S. C., who has been arrested on a charge of bigamy, is a colored man who assumed the name of the Carolina family, and who at one time represented the County of Newberry in the Legislature.

Col. William Jones was elected to the Legislature of California from El Dorado County, on the 5th inst., by 100 majority. That night he retired to bed apparently in good health. In the morning it was discovered that he had died from a paralytic stroke.

Gen. Joe Johnston is credited with the statement that both sides were greatly demoralized after the first Bull Run battle, and that he now believes it would have been better for the South if the North had won that battle, for in that event the war would have probably ended there.

For the first time in six years the Republicans of Sacramento County, Cal., have elected the whole of their Assembly ticket, and the whole of the county ticket with the exception of the Treasurer. The Democrats have elected their candidate for State Senator, through the aid of Republican voters.

Judge Abbott's withdrawal was sufficiently curt. It was addressed to a Boston newspaper, and read: "Having been named in connection with the nomination for Governor by the Democrats of this State, I take this opportunity of saying through your columns that I am not a candidate for that nomination."

The Ogdensburg *Journal* says that E. B. Pickup, of the Ogdensburg Rifle Club, on the 12th inst. shot a string of 15 shots over the 1,000-yard range and made 15 consecutive bull's-eyes. Mr. Pickup preceded his score with two sighting shots, the second of which was a bull's-eye, consequently he made 16 bull's-eyes in succession.

The Boston *Globe* gives currency to a rumor in what are represented to be well-informed circles in the Republican Party in that city that President Hayes has written a letter indorsing Gov. Rice, and commending him to the support of the party throughout the State of Massachusetts, the ground expressed or implied in the letter being that the re-election of Rice is essential to the success of the cause throughout the country.

The Hartford *Courant* says that the late Major Arthur H. Burnham, of Lowell, Mass., whose death was announced Thursday, was a gallant young engineer, and assisted Gen. Granger in the investment of Forts Gaines and Morgan, but no army operations on shore gave any aid to Farragut in passing the forts, although they assisted in preventing the escape of the rebels. It was in the subsequent campaign against the defenses of the City of Mobile that Lieut. Burnham won his first spurs, he and his associate, Allen, superintending a large share of the successful engineering operations against Spanish Fort and Batteries Huger and Tray-

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

ONEIDA COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

THE SENATORIAL CAUCUS AT ROME—SENATOR CONKLING'S CANDIDATE DEFEATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The peculiar fight which agitates the Republican Party in Oneida County this Fall had its first test in Rome to-day, where the caucuses were held. There were two candidates for the Republican Senatorial nomination: Ex-Assemblyman Sylvester Gridley, who is running as Mr. Conkling's direct representative, and is pledged to support him for re-election to the Senate whether he sustains the Administration or not, and Joseph R. Swan, Jr., a Utica lawyer, who asks for support as an Administration candidate, and refuses to pledge himself on the Senatorial question until time shall have developed the best man under all the circumstances. There is a close struggle progressing all over the county over these men, as the defeat of Gridley is regarded as fatal to Mr. Conkling's chance of renomination. On the other hand, those Republicans who believe in President Hayes insist that they must have a Senator who thinks with them, without reference to the attitude Mr. Conkling may see fit to assume toward him. These two elements tested their strength in Rome to-day, and Mr. Swan's delegates carried four of the five wards in the city. The result was a great surprise to Mr. Conkling's friends, who have regarded Rome as their stronghold, and called the caucuses early out there, giving only 12 hours' notice, with a view to a favorable influence on other parts of the county. Mr. Swan's friends are now confident of carrying the convention handsomely.

THE CIVIL SERVICE ORDER.

RESIGNATION OF VARIOUS OFFICE-HOLDERS IN CONNECTICUT FROM THE REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 14.—The President's order to office-holders has had its effect here. At a meeting, just held, of the Republican State Committee, Mr. H. T. Sperry, the Chairman, tendered his resignation, as he is the Government Inspector of the Envelope Works in this city, and Mr. Charles J. Cole, of Hartford, was elected in his place. Mr. Cole has not yet decided to accept. He is a capable man for the position, and would prove serviceable to the party. Three or four other members, who hold minor appointments under the Government, have also stepped out, but the vacancies have not been fully supplied, and nothing definite will be done till after the meeting of Republicans at Stoney Creek, next week. Last year an advisory committee, outside of the regular committee, was appointed, though the need of it has never been very apparent, and two of this committee, Mr. N. D. Sperry, Postmaster at New-Haven, and Bartlett Bent, Postmaster at Middletown, have resigned. It is probable that these vacancies will not be filled, and that this outside committee will be abolished altogether.

"PENSION ALL OR PENSION NONE."

WHAT IS EXPECTED OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY SHOULD IT EVER GET INTO POWER—VIEWS FROM THE REGION OF THE CHISOLM BUTCHERY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—While in Oregon recently directing the investigation into the manner of Gov. Grover's election to the United States Senate, Senator Morton made a public address in the course of which he said:

"If the Democratic Party get into power, do you think they will ever vote a dollar to pay the pensions unless you pay the pensions of their soldiers engaged in the rebellion? When they get into power it will be pension all or pension none."

The above paragraph and some others from the same speech have been extensively copied by the Southern newspapers and commented upon. The Meridian (Miss.) *Mercury*, which is published near the scene of the Chisolm butchery, and which paper warmly defended and applauded that atrocity, in commenting on the paragraph from Morton's speech above quoted, thus boldly advocates the placing of Confederate soldiers and soldiers' widows and orphans on the pension-rolls.

"Well, what objection can a fair man make to that? Don't the Southern tax-payer contribute his portion of the money to pay pensions to Northern soldiers and their widows and orphans, while the Confederate soldiers and their widows and orphans are neglected? Southern members of Congress believe affirmly in the justice of the Confederate cause as the Northern members believe in the justice of the Union, and they think their manhood and eat dirt when they vote appropriations to pension Federal soldiers and their widows and orphans to the exclusion of the Confederate. A magnanimous Government should pension all. They are all the victims of a civil war, and a pacified Government cannot consistently or safely discriminate between them in this matter where the party discriminated against bears an equal proportion of the burden. When they '—the Democrats—' get into power,' if they will do this wise and just thing, which Morton predicts, to wit: 'pension all or pension none,' it will do more to conquer the rebellious feeling of Southern people which he took pains to portray to the Oregonians than is in the power of the Federal guns he has so much faith in. A kind and just government can only remember its crippled soldiers, whether they wore the blue or the gray, and their widows and orphans alike; it is only a malignant government that repels fealty that can discriminate. It is the part of statesmanship to sooth, not irritate, the sores of the late war."

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $371,461 17, and from Customs, $654,558 24.

The Chase National Bank of New-York City, with a capital of $150,000, having deposited the necessary bonds in the Treasury, has been authorized by the Controller of the Currency to commence business.

It is stated at the Treasury that should the present bonded debt of the United States other than the Pacific Railroad bonds be reduced to 4 per cent. bonds, the aggregate interest paid by the United States annually would be reduced $24,244,487 50.

Philip Philippson was to-day appointed Revenue Storekeeper for the First District of Missouri; Daniel L. Davis, for the Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania, and Taylor Howard and Ferdinand Heiskel Gaugers for the Second District of Tennessee.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $12,636,533; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,265,412; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $52,540,000; coin, (including $39,502,900 in coin certificates,) $107,097,106; outstanding legal tenders, $357,976,164.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received a report from the Special Agent at Denver, Colorado, to the effect that he has cut between 70,000 and 100,000 railroad ties in the State of Colorado, and has discovered several saw-mills to be in operation on the public lands in that State. The Commissioner has instructed the Special Agent to have replevined all logs and lumber found at these saw-mills, which have been taken from the public lands of the United States.

Secretary Evarts will receive Washington to-morrow morning for Louisville, stopping at Grafton, West Va., where he will remain until the arrival of Secretary Schurz and Postmaster-General Key, who leave to-morrow evening. The Postmaster-General will accompany the Presidential party on their Southern tour. Secretary Schurz expects to leave the party at Louisville and return to this city, arriving on Wednesday, the 19th inst. Secretary Thompson will accompany the party as far as Chattanooga, from which place he will proceed to Pensacola, Fla., for the purpose of examining the Navy-yard at that point.

According to a report forwarded by the United States Consular Clerk at Rome to the Department of State, the number of emigrants who left Italy during the year 1876 was 19,783. Of this number 10,759 were males and 4,598 females over the age of 14, and 2,532 males and 1,889 females under 14; 13,476 went to South America, 2,559 to France, 824 came to the United States, and the remainder went to other countries. In addition to the foregoing, 89,024 persons left Italy during the same year who declared their intention to return inside of 12 months; of this number 31,994 went to France, 20,092 to Austria, 18,030 to Switzerland, 4,718 to South America, 600 came to the United States, and 13,590 went to other countries."

NARROW-GAUGING A RAILROAD.

ROSDOUT, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The Wallkill Valley Railroad will be narrow-gauged on Sunday, 16th inst., and trains run on that basis. This road has been run since it was built with Erie Railroad rolling stock. The change is expected to largely affect the freighting business of the valley of the Wallkill, which has heretofore largely gone to Newburg. The parties in interest now hope to bring it to this point.

FATAL AFFRAY AMONG POLITICIANS.

A DEMOCRATIC POLITICIAN IN BALTIMORE KICKED TO DEATH BY ANOTHER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 14.—Of late a murder has become almost an inseparable incident of primary meetings in connection with Democratic politics in Baltimore, and the campaign of this year is beginning to be marked by more than the average degree of bloodshed. The killing of John Barlage, on Monday, by his brother, and the attempted suicide of the fratricide, grew directly out of the intoxication of the latter on free whisky at the Sheriffalty primary elections that day, and now there is another tragedy to record. Yesterday the Democratic primaries for the nomination of candidates for the City Council were held. Liquor flowed freely at the candidates' expense, and there was great drunkenness and disorder. About noon to-day Patrick McDonald and Thomas Friese, two Democratic politicians, were drinking in a saloon near City Hall, when William Brackenbridge and Andrew Weidner entered. The two latter belonged to cliques opposed to the former, and Brackenbridge made an attack on McDonald. The latter had been a policeman, and a few years ago killed a negro, for which offense he was sentenced to imprisonment, but escaped serving out the term through a defect in the proceedings of the court. Brackenbridge had an old grudge against him which had been heightened by political feuds. The men clinched and fought their way out into the street. Weidner attempted to interfere to separate them, when Friese struck him and he ran across and fell on the City Hall pavement. Friese kicked him several times about the head as he lay prostrate, and then ran off through the crowd that had collected around. As the locality is the principal rendezvous of politicians, the throng was in a few moments very great, and much excitement prevailed. Weidner was picked up by the Police, but died in 15 minutes. Friese was shortly afterward arrested by detectives, and not knowing that Weidner was dead, admitted that he had struck and kicked him. The cause of Weidner's death was the breaking of a blood-vessel at the base of the brain. He was acting as peacemaker when he met his fate, but all the parties were more or less intoxicated, and involved in the political dispute which was at the bottom of the affair.

THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS BANK.

WHY THE DIVIDEND OF 10 PER CENT. IS NOT PAID BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Numerous complaints are being made because the Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bank do not declare a further dividend of 10 per cent., when they have on hand funds sufficient for such payment. The Commissioners themselves say they have enough to pay a 10 per cent dividend to depositors, but not enough to pay a dividend of 20 per cent. If they could pay a 20 per cent. dividend they would immediately declare it, but it is extremely doubtful if declaration of a 10 per cent. dividend would be judicious. This, they say, is well known to all except the smaller depositors. The bank had 5,000 depositors of less than $1, and 15,000 of less than $5, to whom a dividend of 10 per cent. would be comparatively nothing. Besides, to pay a dividend to that amount, the Commissioners say would scarcely pay the expenses of collecting by depositors at distant branches, and as the expenses of collecting a 10 per cent. dividend are nearly as much as those of collecting one of 20 per cent., a 10 per cent. dividend would be slightly injudicious. Notwithstanding this the Commissioners have under consideration, on account of the numerous demands, the subject as to whether they can within the law declare a 10 per cent. dividend. They also suggest to depositors the propriety of making some organized movement to induce Congress to purchase for the use of the Government the Freedmen's Bank Building. The Government is now renting a large portion of the building at a great rental for the use of the Department of Justice, and it is quite probable that Congress could be persuaded to purchase it. If such purchase should be made the Commissioners could declare a dividend of over 25 per cent.

A SAVINGS BANK CLOSED.

THE LONG ISLAND INSTITUTION INSOLVENT —REPORT OF THE BANK SUPERINTENDENT—APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The Long Island Savings Bank, of Brooklyn, was closed up to-day on the requisition of Bank Superintendent Henry L. Lamb, in pursuance of information received by him relative to its condition of insolvency. As early as July 30 he requested Mr. Reid to make an examination of it and report, and at that time he called the attention of the bank officials to the estimate in their report upon the value of their building placed at $230,000, when Mr. Reid had made it only $207,597. The report was rendered about Aug. 28, and the examination was made Aug. 23. The following is the report:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$447,416 10
Brooklyn bds., market value	$25,560 00	
Kings County bonds	6,120 00	
Kings County certificates of indebtedness	28,821 00,	
Kings County bonds, at 110	23,100 00	
Suffolk County bonds	3,000 00	
Queens County bonds	500 00	
Ulster County bonds	1,100 00	
New Lots bonds	1,000 00	
Flatlands bonds	8,240 00	
Wawarsing bonds	4,500 00	
Flatbush bonds	39,140 00	
Plattsburg bonds	21,000 00—	163,081 00
Call loans		14,810 00
Banking-house at cost		198,000 00
Real estate, East New-York, at cost	8,166 47	
Real estate, Bergen-street, Brooklyn, at cost	4,387 09—	12,553 56
Cash in vault	3,067 50	
Cash in Mechanics' Bank	17,918 34—	21,586 34
Insurance advance		131 50
Rent due and accrued	5,813 48	
Rent due and accrued	10,931 00	
Total resources		$374,372 98

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors	$358,609 00	
Due Mechanics' Bank	11,000 00—	369,609 00
Nominal surplus		$4,763 98
Interest due on deposits	5,500 00	
Deficiency		796 02

ANNUAL INCOME ON INVESTMENTS.

Bonds and mortgages	$31,222 62
City and county bonds	420 00
Other bonds	10,494 47
Call loans	1,036 70
Cash in bank	169 00
Rent	6,200 00— $49,633 79

CHARGES.

Interest to depositors	39,700 00
Interest on loans	686 00
Salaries	6,000 00
Internal revenue tax	800 00
Other taxes	3,240 00
All other charges	1,000 00— $51,400 00
Deficiency of income	1,766 21

Salaries—President, $1,000; Treasurer, $2,500; Secretary, $2,500. Printing, lights, fuel, attendance, legal attendance, &c., $1,000. The bonds of officers are in $10,000 each, and are in the custody of counsel. The number of open accounts was 4,160, only one of which exceeded $5,000, that one being for $33,700. The average deposit was $2209 04. The Examiner, Reid, says in his letter inclosing the report that the banking-house will not bring over $100,000, and that if certain amounts charged against it, and charged to profits and loss as long ago as 1868 and 1870, had then been deducted, it would be shown that the bank was insolvent since 1869. He is also informed by an architect that the building could have been put up for $55,000, which is all that it is now worth, the lot being worth $40,000. As interest on expenditures during the building of the banking-house $11,193 26 was paid, in itself conclusive evidence that the bank was not rich enough to pay its expenditures as they occurred. A list furnished by the bank, upon the demand of Superintendent Lamb, of the notices of withdrawal received by the bank under the 60-day rule shows the amount to be, up to Sept. 10, $263,668 48; deposits, $4,590 70, while the amounts withdrawn, even after the 60 days' notice, under the 15 per cent. rule was $13,215 20. Between Jan. 1 and Aug. 25, 1877, the deposits fell off $249,586. The following table shows the condition of the bank's deposits on Jan. 1 of each year since and including 1872:

Jan. 1, 1872	$1,496,709 60	Jan. 1, 1876	$1,340,952 18
Jan. 1, 1873	1,636,159 33	Jan. 1, 1877	1,107,115 27
Jan. 1, 1874	1,481,830 54	Aug. 25, '77	858,607 00
Jan. 1, 1875	1,323,334 65		

In his letter to the Attorney-General requesting that he institute proceedings to close the bank, Mr. Lamb says that there is no reason to hope for its recovery, and that he cannot consent that a portion of its depositors shall withdraw their money, leaving the others to bear an inevitable loss. The percentage to be paid hereafter may be as much as 80 per cent., if anything like that can be obtained for the assets.

ACTION TAKEN IN THE BROOKLYN COURTS.

Justice Pratt in Brooklyn yesterday appointed Mr. Mortimer A. Ogden Receiver of the bank, and granted an injunction restraining the officers from paying one cent any more. The Receiver was appointed and the injunction granted on application of counsel for William Stewart, one of the depositors of the bank, who claims that a misrepresentation, whether intentional or otherwise is not stated, was made by the bank authorities in their last report to the State Superintendent of Banks. Gen. Crooke, for the bank, said that it was decreed bankrupt on Aug. 16 by the newspapers. It had funds and could pay all it owed, but if it was relegated to legal adjustment it must be relieved from all responsibility. The only thing in dispute was the building, and it could not be turned into cash in 60 days. Gen. Tracy said that there was no allegation of any mismanagement or misappropriation of funds. All the securities were there, and everything had been honestly managed. The investment in the building was the only thing, and in these times of financial excitement it was undoubtedly true that they could not get enough for it to preserve their solvency. According to the last report of the bank to the State Superintendent it has $901,977 71 on deposit, and its assets are worth $931,425 66, but in this estimate the bank building is valued at $230,000, when in reality it is worth much less.

A NEW VIBERT AT SCHAUS'.

One of those large canvases which led the cockney Londoners visiting the Paris *Salon* to exclaim: "What a fine and prolific painter H. Concours must be!" is now to be seen at the gallery of Schaus, on Broadway near Eighth-street. Vibert is always *hors concours* when he sends a picture to the *Salon* because the judges know that he would not offer anything unworthy of his talents. His picture is, therefore, passed in without comparing it to the works of others who have not succeeded in earning the honorary initials of H. C., and takes its place with all the advantage that attaches to a work of art which it is quite safe for those to admire who are a little shaky in their belief of their own critical powers. "Le Nouveau Commis," which constituted one of the two paintings offered by Vibert to this year's *Salon*, attests at first seeing the right of the painter to the honorary title. The canvas is not very large, but is quite filled with careful work. There are three figures of persons and one of a bird. The scene is the interior of the private room, half shop, half laboratory, of a provincial apothecary of 50 years ago. A furnace or smelting apparatus is adjusted to the tiled chimney. Against the tiles of the fireplace hangs a green botanical box, and above the mantel-piece hangs a stuffed alligator, while over a door is painted an apothecary's effigy—the snake of Esculapius writhing about a mortar. The owner of the establishment, in a loose dress, sits near the chimney over his breakfast; his handsome and joyous-looking wife sits opposite him, but turned sidewise so as to examine critically the third person, a young apprentice, who stands bashful, but with a shy smile over his face, before the well-to-do couple. A tame magpie stands tiptoe in the foreground gazing up into the face of the applicant. The apothecary has been reading his letter of recommendation, and examines him with severity on a fat, good-natured face. He is in doubt, but his handsome wife is not. She strokes her double chin with a very peculiar expression of complacency that words cannot render, and expresses in every line of her face contentment with the new arrival. The bold and almost provoking expression on her face is in some sort answered by his bashful smile; his bashfulness is meant for the master and his smile for the mistress. His pose expresses, in a delightfull manner, the conflicting emotions of a youth who dreads the verdict of an employer and knows perfectly well a handsome woman when he sees her. In this picture Vibert has again displayed his talent for insinuating a whole volume of light comedy into the mere play of expression on the faces and in the figures of two or three persons. It may be lighter comedy than his water-color of "The Ant and the Grasshopper"—that snowy picture where we see a fat priest encasing himself from giving alms to a shivering wandering minstrel—the story in it may not be so dignified, but it is just as clever and subtle. As to the painting, that shows that Vibert is one of few among the men who paint brie-à-brac, odds and ends in china and furniture, and dresses of the old time, who goes so far beyond the articles he paints that they assume their legitimate place as accessories to the story. They are not intended to be mere studies, nor do they absorb the attention so as to rob the story of its edge, but merely fill up agreeably the after-moments of the spectator when, having fully enjoyed the situation depicted, he proceeds to examine details. There is the apron on the buxom wife, her high-heeled shoes, and the texture of her pleasure-loving face. There is the worn tiled floor and the shoes of the clerk, worn down a little on one side, his coarse grayish stockings and light green suit with yellow waistcoat. Everything is finished with almost the same truth, precision, and solidity as the work of Meissonier. But the chief beauty of the picture is the art by which Vibert has suggested the future. We are sure that this is the first scene in a little comedy suited to the French theatre-going taste, in which the young clerk is to receive lessons in many things besides the pounding of drugs.

There are other new pictures at Schaus' not far from the vein of this painter, notably two brilliant little pictures by Kaemmerer, one representing a young milliner, with bandbox on arm and dressed in the style of the Revolution, passing in front of a shop window full of bonnets. The style of the day in bonnets is evidently of the flaring "poke" variety, and brilliant are the changes of color played on these articles of woman's vanity. The movement of the figure is very good. The other contains two figures of women, gaudily dressed, but with respectable faces, who, from an observatory, are sweeping the sands of a watering-place with telescopes. In the line of cattle pictures there is a fine Van Marcke, with white and bay cows, water, pasture-land, and gray sky.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

A new candidate for public favor, Mlle. Berthe Mario by name, made her first appearance in this City at Booth's Theatre last evening. She sang *Mlle. Lange* in "La Fille de Mme. Angot," and, thanks to a voice of considerable freshness and *timbre*, especially in the upper tones, and to personal attractions of unquestionable potency, her performance was received with decided favor. When it is borne in mind that Mlle. Mario's local début was in reality her earliest effort on the stage, her success can indeed be regarded as extraordinary. No account need be taken of the *gaucherie* resulting from nervousness, when intelligence, culture, and good looks are as apparent as they were in the case of the new songstress. Her first song, "Les Soldats d'Augereau," was promptly redemanded, and the duet with the tenor and the semi-vocal, semi-terpsichorean finale of the second act were followed by loud applause. Mlle. Aimée was *Clairette*, and—as it is well-nigh superfluous to observe in writing of her interpretation of a rôle in which she has been listened to again and again, and which no artist now before the public, either here or abroad, could invest with more *finesse*—significance, and effect—all her numbers had to be repeated. M. Mollard was a competent *Auge Pitou*, M. Jouard an excellent *Larivaudière*, and M. Duplan a most amusing *Louchard*.

MR. BRINKERHOFF AND HIS BANK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As an act of justice as well as of courtesy, I doubt not you will allow me a word in reply to the editorial article which stands at the head of your columns to-day. I am very willing to be ranked as an obscure representative of "a petty Western savings bank," and certainly I am still more willing to be considered a "blatherskite," of the type of William S. Groesbeck, of Ohio, or even an "amiable lunatic," like Mr. Harris, of Catskill, but I am not willing that you should convey the impression that the Mansfield Savings Bank, whose executive officer I have the honor to be, is not a prosperous or reliable institution.

However, I have the charity to believe that what you say of that bank is a figure of speech to convey your estimate of the worthlessness of my utterances in the Bankers' Convention, rather than any intentional injustice to those I represent, and therefore, that you will allow me to say in your columns that, as a matter of fact, the Mansfield Savings Bank has been exceptionally prosperous from its organization in 1873 down to this present writing. It may be true, as you say, that it has not distributed large dividends to its stockholders, but nevertheless, it has carried to its surplus fund net earnings averaging not less than 15 per cent. per annum.

In this latter respect it has imitated the wise example of its New-York correspondent, the Chemical National Bank, and to the cashier of that bank, Mr. G. G. Williams, I refer you for any additional information as to our reliability and promptness in all business transactions. R. BRINKERHOFF,

Cashier Savings Bank, Mansfield, Ohio.

ASSOCIATION HALL, New-York, Friday, Sept. 14, 1877.

A TORPEDO IN A COAL VESSEL.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—As Thomas Keeley was at work to-day in the hold of the schooner West Dennis, which lies at Fitchburg Railroad freight wharf, his shovel struck a torpedo, which exploded, wounding him severely in three places. It is supposed that the torpedo was placed in the coal at the mines by a striker or Molly Maguire.

ST. THOMAS, SAN DOMINGO, AND HAYTI.

HAVANA, Sept. 14.—The French mail steamer has arrived here from St. Thomas, bringing dates to the 8th. The treaty of Berne has been in force since Sept. 1. The British Postal Agency has been withdrawn, and all mail matter now goes through the Danish Post Office. Advices from San Domingo are to Sept. 2. An uneasy feeling prevailed throughout the Republic. A proclamation had been issued by President Baez suspending the constitutional guarantees. Some prominent merchants had been imprisoned on mere suspicion. Baez himself was accused of outrageous mismanagement of the financial department. No salaries had been paid to Government employes, although the Custom-house yielded a large revenue. Revolutionary outbreaks were momentarily expected. In Hayti everything at last accounts was quiet. President Canal's health was entirely restored.

ROBERT BURNS.

A NOBLE MONUMENT WHICH SIR JOHN STEELL IS NOW AT WORK UPON—A DESCRIPTION OF A FUTURE ORNAMENT TO CENTRAL PARK.

It is probable that within the next year the group of statues at the lower end of the Mall in Central Park will receive a notable addition, namely, a companion to Steell's noble representation of Sir Walter Scott, in the shape of a colossal bronze figure by the same sculptor of Scotland's best-loved minstrel, Robert Burns. After the erection of the Scott statue, in 1873, a number of the Scottish residents of this City determined that the artist who had succeeded so admirably in making a memorial of the novelist should also make a monument of the poet. A committee was accordingly formed, of which Mr. John Paton, the banker, was chosen President, and Messrs. Walter Watson and Alexander Rhind were appointed Treasurer and Secretary respectively to negotiate with the sculptor, and also to procure, by subscriptions, a fund to pay for the work, its transportation to this City, and its erection in the Park. Although the St. Andrew's Society is largely represented upon this committee, that association as a body is not interested in the movement, and it is intended to have the honor of obtaining so fitting a monument to Burns rest with the Scottish people in New-York, and such other practical admirers of the singer as this City may have. During the latter part of May, 1873, a circular address was issued by the committee and scattered broadcast through the mails, setting forth the plans of the committee for procuring a becoming monument to Robert Burns, and asking for subscriptions to make up an amount not less than $20,000, which was signed with the names of the officers and all the members of the committee, including William Cullen Bryant, James Grant Wilson, James Brand, President of the St. Andrew's Society; Bryce Gray, E. S. Jaffray, Robert Dinwiddie, and many other prominent citizens of New-York. The Park Commissioners at the same time fenced off a place at the south-eastern extremity of the Mall, opposite the Scott statue, to be reserved for the Burns memorial, and the order for the work was sent to the sculptor.

Steell, the artist to whom the commission for this work was given, is Scotland's most famous sculptor. He was spoken of in the committee's circular as "Mr." Steell, but recently his excellent statue of the late Prince Consort, which occupies a prominent public position in Edinburgh, has increased its fame, and gained for him a knighthood from the Queen, so that he is now Sir John Steell. Traveling Americans, who visited Edinburgh last Summer, saw the incomplete figure in Sir John's studio, and they speak warmly of the nobility of the work. The sculptor has endeavored to emphasize the most prominent phase of the poet's genius, and he has accordingly represented him in homely attire, and seated out of doors. That Burns is supposed to be writing his tender verses, "To Mary in Heaven," is, perhaps, of less consequence; although the rapt and pensive expression of the face has been commented upon. Burns is best remembered, and properly so, as a singer of pathetic songs of domestic life; and the sculptor's conception of him is, therefore, a felicitous one. How Burns wrote the lines, "To Mary in Heaven," after a day's hard work in the harvest-field, is a well-known story. Steell has represented him seated upon the stump of an elm, the tree which Scott made one of the emblems of Caledonia. The face is upturned, and the eyes are supposed to be directed toward the evening star,

"Thou lingering star, with lessening ray,"

and the body is supported by the right arm, the elbow of which rests upon the elm stump, while the hand, drooping carelessly, holds lightly a quill pen. The lower limbs are carelessly and naturally disposed, the left foot being advanced, and the right withdrawn behind it. The left arm is extended to its full length, and the hand rests upon a projection on the stump. The sculptor has followed the Nay-smith portrait in the matter of costume, except that the graceful lines of the statue are increased by the introduction of a plaid, which is thrown carelessly over the poet's left shoulder. On the ground lie a plow coulter and a roll of manuscript, both characteristic of the subject.

Sir John Steell is advanced in years, and he says that this work will be his last and his best. A copy of it will be preserved in Dundee, in Scotland. The statue has, thus far, been only blocked out in the rough, but it is thought that it will be finished during next Summer. The members of the committee say that owing to the depression of business since 1873 the subscriptions have thus far been far smaller, both in number and amount, than they had reason to expect, but they think that as soon as the statute is ready for shipment the enthusiasm will revive and the necessary amount will be readily forthcoming.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

LONDON, Ontario, Sept 14.—The investigation of the murder of John Regan, a farmer, of Lucan, has terminated, and Mrs. Regan and her stepson, John Hogan, have been found guilty of willful murder. The deceased was aged 70. He was poisoned with strychnine.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 14.—During a discussion this afternoon among a number of ward politicians incident to the Democratic primary election yesterday, a fight occurred, in which Andrew Waldner, an active local politician of the Eleventh Ward, received blows from which he died almost instantly, his neck having been broken. Thomas Friese has been arrested, charged with inflicting the fatal blows. The parties to the affray were under the influence of liquor.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 14.—At Randolph, N. Y., yesterday morning, Henry Falconer and Asa Hogan were separated during a fight, the latter having the advantage. In the afternoon Falconer, finding Hogan asleep, crushed his skull with a beer bottle, making a ghastly wound which will probably result fatally.

A SAFE STAND-BY FOR THE FAMILY—during the season of Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaints, Cramps, Diarrhœa, and all Bowel Complaints—is DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM; of admitted efficacy, and if occasion should arrise, sure to prove useful.—*Advertisement.*

"The World" has become THE BRIGHTEST, SPRIGHTLIEST, MOST POPULAR, and SCHOLARLY Daily Journal in the metropolis. —*American Art Journal.*

—*Advertisement.*

A QUERY ANSWERED.

Children can take the gas and have their teeth extracted with the same happy results as adults. Parents who are in doubt often ask us this. We have given it to all ages—from 2½ to 85 years—with uniform success. CENTRAL DENTAL ASSOCIATION, No. 19 Cooper Institute. —*Advertisement.*

Head-quarters NEW-YORK STATE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF FISH AND GAME, SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 23, 1877.

To Colwell Lead Company, No 63 Centre-st., New-York:

GENTS: We have carefully examined your Shot here on exhibition, and have also received the unanimous report from all the clubs on the grounds of the State shoot in favor of your shot. We cheerfully pronounce it a very perfect article, and recommend it to the sportsmen generally all over the country.

GREENE SMITH, President.
JOHN A. NICHOLS, Vice-President.
CHARLES E. WRIGHT, Secretary.

The safe of Adrian, Iselin & Co., Wall-st., could not have been opened, even by an officer of the bank, had it been protected by HOLMES' CENTRAL OFFICE SYSTEM. With it burglary is impossible. Main office No. 518 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ask for GAFF, FLEISCHMANN & CO.'S COMPRESSED YEAST. The genuine article bears our trade-mark and signature, to which we invite special attention.

Home Again.—Housekeepers returning from the country should not neglect to secure a supply of DYLE'S justly celebrated O. K. SOAP. No other is so conducive to cleanliness and health.

Use Hyatt's "A B" Life Balsam, the old and most reliable family medicine, as a purifier.

Brain Food.—Botanical Extract. Positive remedy for weakened forces and nervous debility. Price $1. Circulars free. ALLEN'S PHARMACY, 18th-st. and 1st-av., New-York.

Brain Food is sold by Hudnut, Herald Building; CASWELL & MASSEY, 25th-st. and Broadway.

MARRIED.

ARCHIBALD—LEAYCRAFT.—At the Isle of Orleans, Quebec, on the 12th inst., EDWARD BERNTON ARCHIBALD, son of E. M. Archibald, Esq., C. B., British Consul-General at New-York, to CAROLINE ROBERTA MANN, daughter of Joseph Leaycraft, Esq., of Quebec.

BODLEY—GILLESPIE.—On Thursday, Sept. 13, 1877, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by Rev. G. H. Houghton, D. D., assisted by Rev. E. C. Houghton, HARRY J. BODLEY to ANNIE, daughter of the late James S. Gillespie, of this City.

CHATFIELD—PRIME.—On Thursday, Sept. 13, at the residence of the bride's parents, Huntington, Long Island, by Rev. Franklin Noble, Miss S. LOUISE PRIME to HORACE F. CHATFIELD.

CODDINGTON—MOSES.—In Metuchen, N. J., on the 13th inst., by Rev. Edward Lord, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Joseph C. Moses, Esq., ROBERT CODDINGTON, of Woodbridge, N. J., to Miss LIBBIE H. MOSES, daughter of Hon. Nehemiah Moses, of Portsmouth, N. H.

☞ Portsmouth papers please copy.

LLOYD—MONTGOMERY.—On Tuesday, Sept. 11, by Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D., Rector of Calvary Church, ISAAC FRANCIS LLOYD to WINA MONTGOMERY, daughter of the late James Tilghman, of Baltimore.

TONE—COLHOUN.—On Wednesday, the 12th inst., by his Eminence Cardinal McCloskey, assisted by Rev. P. F. Dealy, S. L., and Rev. John M. Farley, T. WOLFE TONE, of Rochester, N. Y., to ROSALIE, only daughter of the late Commodore John Calhoun, United States Navy.

DIED.

BROWN.—Suddenly, at Greenville, N. J., JANE, wife of Daniel A. Brown, of heart disease, aged 49 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the services at St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church, this day at 11 o'clock.

DYCKMAN.—At Yonkers, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1877, RAMSON DYCKMAN, in the 84th year of his age.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence on Sunday at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will be at Yonkers Depot on arrival of 1 P. M. train from 30th-st., New-York.

FIELD.—On the evening of Thursday, Sept. 13, THOMAS P. FIELD, in the 84th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 88 8th-av., near Flatbush-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday at 4 P. M.

GOODWIN.—On Sunday, Sept. 9, EBEN GOODWIN, of this City, aged 64 years.

Funeral from the residence of his sister, Mrs. H. A. Emery, No. 117 Cumberland-place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GREEN.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sept. 13, 1877, GERARD DIKEMAN, son of Nora Dikeman and Gerard Green.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 137 St. Felix-st., on Saturday, Sept. 15, at 2 o'clock.

HALLET.—Suddenly, Sept. 14, at No. 300 West 14th-st., AMELIA FLORENCE, wife of Frank G. Hallet.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock, from 430 Fourth-st.

HALSEY.—On the 13th inst., GERTRUDE S. HALSEY.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at the residence of her father, Dr. J. C. Halsey, No. 21 Concord-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock. No flowers expected.

HITCHCOCK.—At Upper Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., Rev. SOLOMON G. HITCHCOCK.

Funeral services at Christ Church, Piermont, at 9 A. M. Sept. 15. Interment at Sharon, Conn.

HUME.—Suddenly, Sept. 13, at No. 255 West 37th-st., ROBERT H. HUME, (of the firm of Hume & Elliott,) in the 59th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the above address on Sabbath, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MEGRATH.—At Queens, Long Island, Thursday, Sept. 13, CLARA, only child of George and Sarah G. Megrath, aged 13 years.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 30 West 19th-st., at 3 P. M. Saturday, 15th inst.

MOONEY.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Sept. 13, Rev. THOMAS J. MOONEY, late Pastor of St. Bridget's Church, corner Avenue D and 8th-st.

The reverend clergy, relatives, and friends are respectfully invited to attend the obsequies, at St. Bridget's Church, on Saturday, Sept. 15, at 10 A. M.

RAWDON.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday, Sept. 12, RALPH RAWDON, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 15th inst., at 1:30 P. M., from his late residence, No. 72 State-st., Brooklyn, Long Island.

WEISS.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, Sept. 13, MARGARET P., relict of the late Frederick William Weiss, of heart disease, in the 55th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 144 Second-st., Brooklyn, W. D., on Sunday, Sept. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Foreign Mails for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 15, 1877, will close at this office on Tuesday at 6 A. M. for Europe, by steam-ship Montana, via Queenstown, on Wednesday at 6 A. M. for Europe, by steam-ship Bothnia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed,) and at 6:30 A. M. for France direct by steam-ship Pereire, via Havre; on Thursday at 12 M. for Europe, by steam-ship Saxonia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday at 8 A. M. for Europe, by steam-ship City of Berlin, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany, Scotland, and Northern of Ireland to be forwarded by this

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Friday, Sept. 14, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls	9	Leather, sides	7,638
Beans, bbls	240	Spirits Turp., bbls	1,706
Bees-wax, pkls	4	Resin, bbls	3,103
Bullion, bars	215	Oil, bbls	153
Cotton, bales	32	Oil-cake, pkls	1,303
Cotton-seed-oil, bbls	200	Oil, Lard, bbls	30
Copper, bbls	74	Pea-nuts, bags	240
Copper cakes	61	Pork, pkls	48
Dried Fruit, pkls	775	Beef, pkls	117
Eggs, pkls	767	Cut-meats, pkls	2,586
Flour, bbls	14,384	Lard, tcs	601
Corn-meal, bbls	300	Butter, pkls	4,446
Wheat, bushels	116,888	Cheese, pkls	24,336
Corn, bushels	149,578	Dressed Hogs, No	123
Oats, bushels	33,950	Spelter, pcs	584
Rye, bushels	639	Skins, bales	9
Malt, bushels	4,012	Starch, pkls	1,095
Peas, bushels	120	Stearine, pkls	33
Oat-meal, bbls	150	Sumac, bags	280
Flax-seed, bags	5,389	Tallow, pkls	185
Grease, pkls	506	Tobacco, hhds	291
Grass-seed, bags	906	Tobacco, pkls	953
Hides, bales	40	Whisky, bbls	767
Hops, bales	80	Wool, bales	53
Lead, pigs	510		

ASHES—Are very dull, with Pots quoted, as for a long time past, at from $4 50@5, and Pearls at $6 75@7 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been inactive within the range of from 29c.@30c. ₱ lb. on ample offerings.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been actively sought after, and values have been generally well supported.

BRICKS—Have been moving rather more freely, with Pale quoted at $6 50@7 ₱ thousand. Sales 50,000 Croton Front, $8@10; Philadelphia Facing, $23@27 ₱ 1,000, and stock delivered from yard at the customary advance on these figures.

CANDLES—Have been in moderate request, with Adamantine quoted at 11¾c.@15¾c.; Paraffine, 19c.@20c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.; Stearic, 27c.@ 29c. ₱ lb.

COAL—The general movement is comparatively tame for this season of the year, and rates are without change. House Cannel quoted at $12@14; Liverpool Gas Cannel $9 50@11; Newcastle Gas, $4 75@5; Provincial Gas, $4 50@5; American Gas, $3 50@3 75; Cumberland and Clearfield, $4@4 50; and Anthracite, $3@4 for cargoes.

COCOA—Has been steady, though slow of sale.

COFFEE—Firm and in good request. Sales include 600 bags Rio, per Hipparchus, and 1,135 bags do. per Foreningen, on private terms; also, 4,800 bags at New-Orleans, Rangoon terms, and Laguayra terms, upon closing out the cargo, which has been sold within the range of 19¼c.@20c., gold, and some common at 18¼c.; also, 400 bags Maracaibo, on private terms.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been in more request, with values quoted as before.

CORN—Has been comparatively quiet and somewhat irregular as to price.

COTTON—Has been quoted firm for early delivery, on a fair inquiry, chiefly for options, closing weak to-day in it. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 945 bales, (of which 541 bales were on last evening,) all to spinners.....And for forward delivery business has been less active at rather lower prices.....Sales have been reported since our last of 27,400 bales, of which 6,900 bales were on last evening and 20,500 bales to-day, with 4,000 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, September closing at 11.16c.; October, 10.98c.@10.99c.; November, 10.84c.; December, 10.85c.; January, 10.94c.@10.95c.; February, 11.02c.@ 11.10c.; March, 11.24c.@11.25c.; April, 11.39c.@ 11.40c.; May, 11.52c.@11.54c., showing a decline of 12@14 points, closing steady. The receipts at this port to-day were 33 bales, and at the shipping ports 2,442 bales, against 1,573 bales same day last week, and for the whole week 13,113 bales, against 5,733 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1877, were 18,846 bales, against 61,989 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year.....Consolidated exports (six days) for Great Britain, from all the shipping ports, 1,873 bales; to the Continent, 3,900 bales; to Mexico, — bales; to the Channel, — bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 51,797 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 108,477 bales.....The week's exports have been 7,915 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton to New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 13-16	9 13-16	9 15-16	9 15-16
Strict Ordinary	10	3-16 10	3-16 10	5-16 10 5-16
Good Ordinary	10	5-16 10	7-16 10	9-16 10 9-16
Strict Good Ord	10	11-16 10	11-16 10	13-16 10 13-16
Low Middling	10⅞		10⅞	11
Strict Low Mid	11	1-16 11	1-16 11	3-16 11 3-16
Middling	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅜
Good Middling	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
Strict Good Mid	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
Middling Fair	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
Fair	12⅛	12⅛	13	13

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 7-16
Strict Good Ord	10⅛
Low Middling	10⅛
Middling	10⅜

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYE-WOODS—The inquiry for most kinds of Drugs and Dyes has been on a moderate scale, and prices have been generally quoted steady.....English Chemicals have been selling rather more freely, quoted about as before as to price.....Essential Oils have been inactive at about former figures.....Dyewoods have been comparatively dull within the previous range.....San Domingo Logwood quoted at $20@22½, gold; Jamaico do., $20@21, gold; Honduras do., $27 50@ 30, currency; Mexican Fustic, $20@22, gold; Maracaibo do., $20, gold; San Domingo do., $21@22, gold; Jamaico do., $17@18, gold; Bar Wood, $24, gold; Limo Wood, $30@35, currency; Sapan Wood, $35, currency; Camwood, $170, gold, ₱ ton.

FERTILIZERS—Have been moderately sought after, and generally quoted steady.

FISH—A fair demand has been noted for desirable lots of the leading kinds, prices of which have been quoted firm on restricted offerings.....We quote: Dry Cod, new, $4 50@5 25 ₱ 112 lbs.; Pickled Cod, in drums, $4 50@5; Mackerel quoted at $18@26 for No. 1, $12@15 for No. 2, and $8@10 50 for No. 3 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3 50@6; Smoked Herring at 22c.@25c. ₱ scaled box; Scaled Herring, for No. 1 ₱ box. Dutch Herring, $1 20@1 12½ ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour was more freely dealt in to-day, for shipment and home use, on a generally firm basis as to values, with lines of regular shipping Extras and desirable lots of old Spring Wheat Trade and Family Extras ruling somewhat stronger on restricted offerings. Winter Wheat Extras, available at from $4 25@5 75, were in unusually active request, in good part for export, and repeated sales at full prices are generally responded with promptness to the requirements of purchasers at the current figures. The better qualities of Superfine and No. 2 were quite scarce and quoted at very full rates, checking operations.....Sales have been reported since our last of 23,250 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very poor to choice, at $2@3 50, mostly unsound Extras at $4 75@5; Superfine Flour at $3 50@3 90, chiefly sour Extras at $3 75@3 85, inferior to fancy No. 2's at $3 50@3 90, mainly at $3 60@4 25 ₱ bbl. for ordinary to fancy choice Winter, and up to $4 50 for strictly fancy do.; inferior to strictly fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 40@3 90, mostly at $3 70@3 80 for good to choice, $3 50 for strictly fancy, and $5 for inferior, (of which 170 bbls. sold at $5;) poor to very good Extra State at $4 65@5 85, chiefly at $5 10@5 40 for good to choice, for prompt delivery at $5 85, 500 bbls. for September, 600 bbls. for October, and 1,000 bbls. for November, reported at $5 90

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ABERDONIAN...WED., Sept. 26 | CALIFORNIA...WED., Oct. 3
SCYTHIA...WED., Sept. 26 | ALGERIA...WED., Oct. 10

Steamers marked "do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $120, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These fine-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Sept. 20
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Oct. 4
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Oct. 11
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Oct. 18

First cabin, $60 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Sept. 19, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Sept. 22, 3 P. M.
CITY OF CENTRAL.....Sept. 26, 10 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Oct. 3, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Oct. 13, 10 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Arcadia, Sept. 15, 11 A. M. | California, Sept. 29, 10 A.M.
Bolivia....Sept. 22, 3 P. M. | Ethiopia....Oct. 6, 3 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $65 to $90, according to accommodations. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Utopia....Sept. 19, 2 P. M. | Alsatia....Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
Cabins, $55 to $70; Steerage, $23. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

ODER.....Sat., Sept. 15 | NECKAR.....Sat., Sept. 29
HERMANN.....Sat., Sept. 22 | WESER.....Sat., Oct. 6

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Erin.....Sept. 20, 3 P. M. | Holland...Sept. 27, 8 A. M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
TheQueen, Sep. 15, 10:30A.M | Italy, Sat., Sept. 29, 9 A. M.
Spain, Sat., Sept. 22, 3 P.M. | England, Sat., Oct. 6, 3 P.M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

LESSING.....Sept. 20 | HERODER.....Oct. 4
FRISIA.....Sept. 27 | POMMERANIA.....Oct. 11

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUHNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 2:30 P. M.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Sept. 25, 2 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Oct. 2, at 1:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $55, 65, or $75, according to state-room; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Wednesday, Sept. 19, 3 P. M.
CANADA, SAUVAGEAU.....Wednesday, Sept. 26, 4 P. M.
ST. LAURENT, LACHESNEZ.....Wednesday, Oct. 3, 2 P. M.

For freight and passage apply to

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 37 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 15
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 19

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

J. D. & C. M. QUINARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.

Or RELYEA, BALDWIN & CO., General Agents.

Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

Steamers will sail as advertised above, unless sooner loaded. Merchants and shippers are notified that extra steamers will be provided and dispatched as rapidly as the press of business warrants.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 15, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CREESMAN, TUESDAY, Sept. 18, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, Thursday, Sept. 20, Pier 18 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Plant steamers.

D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship COLON.....Saturday, Sept. 15

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship ALASKA.....Monday, Oct. 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Wednesday, Oct. 10

For information and tickets apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3

Accomodations unsurpassed. Freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MCKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Sept. 15
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DEANE.....Wednesday, Sept. 19
CITY OF NEW-YORK, TIMERMAN...Wed'sday, Sept. 26

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.

CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Sept. 13

Steamers leave New-Orleans Sept. 23 and Oct. 14, for Vera Cruz, and all the above ports.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R.

Commencing June 18, 1877, steamers leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector-st., connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for Long Branch, 6:30, 9:30, 10:40 A. M., 3:45, 5, and 6:15 P. M.

Ocean Grove, 9:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Asbury Park and Ocean Port, 9:30, 9:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; Sea-side Park, Barnegat, and Beach Haven, 6:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.; Vineland, Bridgeton, Atlantic City, and Cape May, 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Wyoming, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.

Leave Pier No. 1 North River, foot Liberty-st., at 6:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, reaching at 4:18 and 9 P. M. at Newport.

FREDERIC WALKER, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 6:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

L. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

18 Through Trains each way daily, 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30, limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 2:05, 6:50, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Sept. 10, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Saratoga, and Montreal; also to St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Special Saratoga Express. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day to the west; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Fast Express daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, 769 Broadway, 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SPECIAL TIME-TABLE FOR CREEDMOOR,

SEPT. 13, 14, 17, 18, 1877.

Fall meeting commencing Sept. 10. Sept. 13 and 14—

International Long-Range Match for the American

Centennial Trophy and Championship of the World.

Sept. 17—Inter-State Long-Range Match. Sept. 18—*Spirit of Times* Match for $1,000, gold.

Leave James-slip Ferry, N. Y.—7, 8:30, 8:50, 9:10, 9:30, 9:50, 10:30, 11, 11:30 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:30, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3:50, 4:30, 5:10, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

Leave East 34th-st. Ferry, N. Y.—7:30, 8:50, 9:05, 9:30, 9:45, 10:15, 10:45, 11:15, 11:45 A. M.; 12:15, 1, 1:20, 1:50, 2:20, 2:50, 4:10, 4:50, 5:30, 6, 6:10, 6:50 P. M.

Excursion tickets from New-York, 60 cents; including admission to range, $1 10.

From Brooklyn to Queens, 50 cents; including admission to range, $1.

Return tickets, Queens to Brooklyn, are also good from Creedmoor to Long Island City.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:55 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:00 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 11:55 A. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Waterbury Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

STEAM-BOATS.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.

The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with express trains for

SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACKS,
AND
WHITE MOUNTAINS,

and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West.

Free transfers to and from Brooklyn by steam-boat, leaving Jewell's Wharf (Fulton-st.) daily at 5:15 P. M.

FARE ONLY $1 50,

and price of state-rooms greatly reduced.

Messina's String Bands accompany each steamer.

C. H. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-st. Pier, N. R., at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central R. R. for the West, and with express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River R. R. are received on board for passage. FREE TRANSFER from and to BROOKLYN by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex. Leave Jewell's Wharf (Fulton-st.) at 8 A. M. Tickets over New-York Central and for Saratoga on the wharf.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. PARKER, FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 15th...10:00 A. M.	Saturday, 15th...2:00 P. M.
Sunday, 16th....9:00 A. M.	Sunday, 16th....3:00 P. M.
Monday, 17th....11:00 A. M.	Monday, 17th....3:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 18th...11:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 18th...3:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 19th.3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 20th...6:45 A. M.
Thursday, 20th...3:00 P. M.	Friday, 21st.....7:00 A. M.
Friday, 21st.....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 22d...7:00 A. M.

HELEN—CAPT. J. S. THROCKMORTON, FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 10th....2:30 P. M.	Monday, 10th....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 11th...2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 11th....7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 12th.2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 12th.7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 13th...2:30 P. M.	Thursday, 13th...7:00 A. M.
Friday, 14th.....2:30 P. M.	Friday, 14th.....7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 15th...2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 15th...7:00 A. M.
	Monday, 17th....7:00 A. M.

LLOYD'S OCEAN, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, JONES' DOCK, (Cold Spring,) Long Island.—The new and fast steamer IDLEWILD will leave Newtown Creek daily, (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. at 3:15 P. M.; foot of 33d-st., East River, at 3:30 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's, and for Huntington, at 6:00 P. M.

Tickets to all landings, 50 cents.
Excursion tickets, $1.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) for the above points, at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Through baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY and SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA, leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

BONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland, Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Ecopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY, Steamer AMERICUS leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37, North River, 2:45 P. M., and 324-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents.

Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

A.—MARY POWELL.—FOR WEST POINT, Cornwall, New-burgh, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, leaves Pier No. 39 North River, daily, at 3:30 P. M. Free transfer to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex, leaving Jewell's Wharf at 3:15 P. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

THE NEW PROVIDENCE LINE TO BOSTON, via Providence direct.

A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.
The two unsurpassed new steamers

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("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")

Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and connecting with no intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST, at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st. Free transfer for passengers via either line to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the *Brooklyn Annex*, leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:25 P. M.

THE GREAT FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

And all points East, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Leaving Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, at 5 P. M.

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LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M. (Sundays only 1 to Sept. 15, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
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FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer REGORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 P. M. For freight and passengers. Fare, $1. Berths free.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, COOPER INSTITUTE, SUNDAY, SEPT. 16, 3 P. M.—Rev. Father McNamara, so well known to our citizens for his great interest in the temperance cause, will address the meeting. A celebrated colored troupe (under the management of Miss Allen) and Prof. Geo. S. Weeks will furnish music for the multitude; also other interesting ceremonies. A collection of 5 cents will be taken at the doors from all who are able and willing to contribute.

J. B. CONKLIN, Corresponding Secretary.

AT CHICKERING HALL, 5TH-AV., CORner of 18th-st.—The interior decorations are finished. Reopening services of the Union Gospel Services

SUNDAY AT 3:30 P. M.

Rev. Samuel Colcord will preach. Singing by Charles L. Gunn and the great new choir of 200 voices. All seats free. Everybody welcome.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-ST., west of 6th-av.—Rev. E. Heber Newton, Rector. Morning prayer and sermon by Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., of Philadelphia, at 10:30 A. M. Evening prayer at 4:30 P. M.

AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of 46th-st.—Dr. Armitage, Pastor, preaches: morning, 10:30; subject: "The Native and Positive in Christ's Prayer;" evening, 7:30—"The Place which I Last." Sunday-school, 9 A. M.

AT TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 55TH-ST., between Lexington and 3d avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All cordially welcome. Ushers meet strangers at the door.

AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, WEST 53D-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Rev. A. J. Palmer will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M. All are cordially invited.

AT FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. J. Johns will preach at the usual hours. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. All welcome.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT ON SUNdays Mr. Trenor's new hall, Broadway, near 32d-st.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Services in this house will be resumed on Sunday, Sept. 16, commencing at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Pastor, Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D., has returned from Europe, and will preach at both services.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner Downing-st.—The Pastor, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, will preach this (Sunday) morning and evening at 10:45 and 7:45 o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend.

BRICK CHURCH, CORNER OF 37TH-AV. AND 37th-st.—The Pastor, Rev. Llewellyn D. Bevan will preach on Sunday, Sept. 16, at 11 o'clock A. M., and 8 o'clock P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV. AND 35TH-ST., Rev. Dr. McVickar, Rector. Morning service, sermon, and holy communion at 10:30 A. M. Evening service, 4:30 P. M. The Right Rev. Bishop Kip, of California, will officiate at morning service.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, (Sixth Universalist Society,) 57th-st., near 8th-av. James M. Pullman, Pastor, will preach this morning at 11. Subject—"Privileges of the Sanctuary."

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, 57TH-ST., BEtween Park and Lexington avs., Rev. Joseph F. Jowitt, Rector.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M. Sunday morning subject, "The Saviour's Reappearance."

COME AND HEAR HIM.—THE MESSENGER of the Coming One, S. S. Snow, will preach pure Bible truth in the Medical College, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., at 3 P. M. Subject—"The Parable of the Ten Virgins—When and How Fulfilled."

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D-ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. H. M. Sanders, of Yonkers, will preach Sunday, Morning at 10:30, evening 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited. Weekly meetings Monday and Friday.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH Church, 5th-av. and 29th-st.—Rev. Samuel M. Woodbridge, D. D., will preach on Sunday morning, 16th inst., at 10:30, and in the evening at 7:45 o'clock.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH Church, 5th-av. and 48th-st.—Rev. Wm. J. R. Taylor, D. D., will preach on Sunday morning, 16th inst., at 10:30, and in the evening at 7:45 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYterian,) corner Park-av. and 35th-st. Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor, will preach on Sunday, 16th inst. Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 40th-st. Rev. Dr. Howland, Rector. 11 A. M., 5 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 66th st., near Broadway.—Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. F. Randolph, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. Sabbath-school in the new chapel on 67th-st. at 2:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADison-av. and 35th-st., Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector.—Divine service at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

EIGHTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, West 18th-st., near 5th-av. Preaching by Rev. W. F. Hatfield, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject—"Christian Progress." Evening—To young men, subject, "Absalom." Young men are cordially invited.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, No. 223 West 23d-st.; to-morrow's services—Sunday-school 9:30 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon, 10:30; Sunday-school 2 P. M.; men's Bible-class, 3 P. M.; evening prayer and sermon, 7:30; Rev. A. Beach Carter, D. D., will preach. Welcome to strangers.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison-av. and 55th-st.—Sunday-school 9:30 A. M. Rev. William T. Sabine, Pastor, will preach morning 11, evening 7:45 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH-av. and 11th-st.—Rev. J. O. Murray, D. D., of Princeton, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

FOURTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of 2d-av.—The Pastor, Rev. F. H. Marling, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Sabbath-school reopens at 9:30 A. M.

FIFTH-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. —Services will be held in the chapel, (entrance on 55th-st.,) at 11 A. M. Rev. Cyrus Dickson, D. D., is expected to officiate.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, HARLEM.—Morning services at 10:30 A. M. Confirmation by Bishop Potter at 7:30 P. M.

JANE-STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—Rev. G. Irving, of Delaware, will preach Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All are cordially invited.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23D-ST. AND 6TH-AV.—D. P. Frothingham, Pastor of the Independent Liberal Church, will preach on Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject: "The Rising and the Setting Faith."

MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison-av. and 53d-st., Rev. Chas. S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Services in morning at 11 o'clock; evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M. Good-will Mission, 2:30 P. M.

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner of 57th-st.—Rev. William Lloyd, Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Subjects, morning—"Christ's Victory by Faith;" evening—"Those Sought and Saved." Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. All made welcome.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., east of Lexington-av. — Rev. George S. Chambers, Pastor, will preach on Sabbath. Services at 10:30 o'clock in the morning, and 7:45 in the evening.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, No. 111 FULTON-st. and No. 68 Ann-st., Rev. Gardiner Spring Plumley, Pastor.—Divine services Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. In this church the Fulton-street daily noon prayer-meeting is held.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th-av. and 31st-st.

THE BANKERS' CONVENTION.

ADDRESSES ON BANK TAXATION.

THE CLOSING WORK OF THE CONVENTION—PAPERS READ ON THE EXCESSIVE TAXATION OF BANKS AND BANK SHARES—THE ISSUE OF MUNICIPAL BONDS CONSIDERED—ABOLITION OF FEDERAL BANK TAXATION AND THE USE OF SILVER SUBSIDIARY COIN URGED.

The proceedings of the American Bankers' Convention were resumed yesterday forenoon, in Association Hall, and were concluded in a single session. The subjects before the convention were: "The Taxation of Banks" and "The Issue of Municipal Bonds," and on the latter subject there was a disposition on the part of a few members to prolong the discussion, but the general sense of the meeting was rather in favor of leaving matters in the hands of the Executive Council. At the time fixed for the opening of the session there were hardly more than 30 members present, but a little later the attendance was much larger, and during the day it was of fair dimensions.

The President called the convention to order, and explained that in consequence of a great many delegates being obliged to leave town it became desirable to conclude their business in that session. Resolutions, he said, were first in order.

Mr. Chauncey P. Williams, of Albany, thought that the convention had not expressed itself strongly enough in reference to co-operation with the Government in respect to the resumption of specie payment, and therefore he desired to propose the following resolution: "That this convention hereby pledges the banking interest of the country to earnest co-operation with the Government in its efforts to restore a specie basis."

Mr. John Hits, President of the German-American National Bank, of Washington, moved that in the opinion of the convention it would be desirable, in the interest of the public at large, that the Federal Government should exercise surveillance over savings banks, trust companies, and life, fire, and marine associations.

Both resolutions were referred to the Executive Council.

Mr. Chauncey P. Williams then proceeded with his paper on the, "Taxation of Banks," which he had begun to read toward the close of Thursday night's session. He called the attention of the convention, in the first instance, to the sensitiveness of capital; to the insecurity of the governmental arrangements in respect to it, and to the great danger of weighting the capital of any country by excessive taxation, and by insecurity as to its circulation. As one of the results of these things, and in view of the sacredness of individual rights, the public mind through two centuries, and particularly since the days of Adam Smith, had been led a great deal to consider the interests of the individual and of the community, and to the practice of Governments taxing everything without system. In France and England it had been long held that the high taxation of capital was in every way suicidal, and it was reserved for the United States to carry this undesirable system to an extreme limit. Many people were under the impression that in proportion to the taxation imposed upon banks the general public would be relieved, but the amount of ignorance which existed among ordinarily intelligent people on the subjects of banking and finance was quite amazing. After the free banking laws came into operation, such ignorance and prejudice helped to keep up a discriminating tax upon banks which had no foundation in equity or justice. Previous to the war the taxation was so light as to cause no resistance, although levied in defiance of economic law. But now the case was different, and the extra expenditure, born of a fictitious currency, and fostered by other causes, had so increased as to become a most aggravating burden. The effect would be the destruction of many interests, including the banking one, if the evils complained of could not be corrected. The bank for the management of which he was himself in part responsible was organized in 1838, and up to 1863 the average of its taxation was only 1.19 upon its capital. For the 10 years succeeding the war (not including the taxation of 1863-4-5, during the war,) the average of State taxation was 3.75, while the United States tax amounted to 2.95, giving a total of 6.7 on its capital. The average of taxation on all the banks in the City of Albany was, he was satisfied, five and a half times more than before the war. Not only, he said, were the banks suffering from this internal taxation, but the foreign policy of the Government was also inimical to them. Large duties were laid on foreign imports with the view of protecting home products, but in all other forms foreign capital was admitted, and was permitted to compete with the home banking institutions, the issue of circulating notes alone excepted, and this without any duty whatever. He did not wish to be understood as objecting to the introduction of foreign capital, but he made the statement of fact to show the absurdity of a part of the protective laws. The remedy for these things he held to be more boldness in resisting the wrong, more courage in defending their rights, more labor in informing the community as to the true nature and office of a bank, and more unity among the banking institutions of the country. All they asked for was equality of the burden with other interests—a fair and equitable distribution of it according to their capacity. They could not, if they would, meet from their incomes the heavy exactions which had been heretofore levied upon them. As to the taxation levied by the State of New-York (and he spoke of that State because he was most familiar with it, although he was satisfied that its condition was applicable to most, if not all, of the other States,) it was clear and inequitable in the extreme, and led him to the firm conviction that the taxation was assessed and collected without the authority of valid law. On this subject, the national banks, he said, were the instruments of the Federal Government, and could not be taxed by the State without the authority of Congress, and he cited numerous legislative enactments in support of his proposition. The subject of Congressional taxation he did not enter into largely, inasmuch as that was a matter which at present receiving the attention of the Executive Council. He asked if the law would afford no remedy for the gross wrong from which they suffered, and if the banking institutions should submit to be ground out of existence by such oppression.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Williams for his paper.

A paper on the taxation of banks prepared by Mr. R. H. Thurman, of Troy, was then read by Dr. Marsland, owing to the ill-health of the writer. In illustration of the injustice of the system of bank taxation, he mentioned the case of the City of Troy, submitting some remarks upon the taxation of banks as compared with taxation upon other property. He said that there were in the City of Troy 10 banks with an aggregate capital of $2,490,000. They had on June 22, 1877, a surplus of $791,707. The market value of the stock was $2,961,000. The City Assessors, by some mental process and mathematical calculation which must be peculiar to the brains of such officials, put upon this stock a valuation of $1,724,456. On seven of the banks the assessed valuation is 70 per centum of the market value, and on the other three an arbitrary valuation is made which is not their market value nor par value, but which can only be called an assessorial value. Of these 10 banks, the City, State, and county taxes in 1876 amounted to $111,926 80; the United States taxes to $51,686 88, and the total taxation to $163,613 68. This was at the rate of 5.95 per centum on the capital. The real estate of the city has been assessed for many years at one-third of its market value. The speaker had examined the rolls and noticed that those directed were valued at less than one-third of their cost, and that property sold at auction was valued at one-third of the price paid. Large and expensive buildings were assessed at less than a third of their market value, but vacant lots and cheap dwellings were assessed at nearly half their market value; but, as a general rule, all real estate was assessed at one-third of its value. In 1876 the whole valuation of the personal estate of the city was $3,743,666, and of this sum $2,750,000 was bank stock. This was rating the shares of bank stock in the city as equal to 73½ per cent. of all the personal estate in the city subject to taxation. Deducting the value of bank shares from the total value, there is left only $993,666 to represent all the personal cash estate in the city subject to taxation. The bank stock of the 10 Troy banks was owned in 1876 by 924 stockholders, of whom 314 were females. Of the more than 50,000 people residing in the city, less than 1,000, or less than 1 in 50, have invested a part of their personal estate in bank stock. It would be pretty moderate estimate of the personal property in the city if it were assumed that 3,000 other persons were possessed of as much personal estate as the shareholders in the banks. If he was right, not less than $7,000,000 in personal property liable to taxation escaped assessment and taxation. The rate of taxation, the speaker said, bears with great hardship upon the bondholders of banks in consequence of this inequality of assessment. The rate of city tax in 1871 was $3 44 on $100 of valuation, and the rate of county tax $1 74, the total being $5 18. He would assume for the sake of argument that the banks are assessed at two-thirds of their market value, but then bank shares are assessed twice as much as real estate, and the tax is twice as great. The rate of taxation is twice as great on the shareholder as on the owner of real estate, because the value of real estate is only half as much in proportion to its actual value, as the valuation of the bank shares. Where the owner of real estate pays $5 18 on property worth $100, the shareholder pays $10 36 on $100. Only once since 1838 had the valuation of personal property exceeded $5,500,000, and during the same time real estate had increased in value more than $3,000,000. The real estate of the city on a fair appraisal, as the law requires, would be valued at more than $30,000,000, and the speaker was convinced that the personal estate would not be less than half that sum. Could anything more completely exhibit the incompleteness and inequality of assessment and the injustice of the tax on the shares of banks? In addition to these State taxes the United States levied a tax of half of 1 per cent. on deposits, half of 1 per cent. on capital not invested in United States bonds, and 1 per cent. on circulation. The tax on deposits is especially unjust. A man comes into the bank in the morning and deposits $1,000, and before noon the next day has checked it all out. Fifty men call and do the same. The bank is then taxed by the United States for doing a business from which it has not received one cent of profit. The high and unequal assessment of bank shares in Troy is greater than that levied in any other State, city, or county, with two exceptions. The cost of running a national bank with a capital of $300,000 for 12 years may be stated as follows:

Expenses		$134,564 95
State, county and municipal taxes	$115,520 19	
United States taxes	67,594 57—	182,687 35
Total		$317,414 64
Losses		68,594 57
Total		$381,007 31
Dividends to shareholders		297,000 00
Total		$678,009 31

It cost the bank nearly 10 per cent. a year to pay its expenses and taxes; nearly 13 per cent. a year to pay its expenses, taxes, and losses, and it earned for its shareholders not quite 10 per cent. a year, and during three of the 12 years no tax was paid by the shareholders, so that at the present time, probably, the expenses and taxes will absorb not less than 12 per cent. annually of the earnings of the bank. In the first instance, the customers of the bank paid for this, but it eventually came upon all classes of tradesmen and manufacturers—all occupations. He did not ask for the bank's exemption from taxation, or that the shares of banks be assessed for less than their market value, but he did ask that the same rule of valuation should be applied in estimating the value of all property. When his neighbor has bought at auction a piece of real estate for $10,000 in cash, and the Assessor, within three months, estimates the same at $3,333, he wanted the power to compel him to assess the owner of $10,000 in bank shares at the same valuation of $3,333.

A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Thurman for his valuable paper, and a copy was requested for publication.

Mr. Deshler, of Ohio, wished to know if in New-York State individuals paid taxes on moneys on hand in banks. As the banks also pay one tax, that is a direct double tax. It was the same, he was sorry to say, in the State of Ohio.

Mr. Rhawm, of Philadelphia, read a short paper on the "Taxation of Banks," which had been prepared, at the request of the Secretary of the Association, by Mr. E. M. Lewis, of the Farmers' and Traders' National Bank of that city. At the close of the paper he submitted some resolutions on the subject, which were referred to the council.

Mr. Williams asked if the council were ready to report resolutions in regard to bank taxation. The Secretary said that the council had considered the resolutions of Messrs. Deshler and Williams, and desired to report as follows:

Resolved, As the sense of this convention, that the business of the country demands that the banking interests of the United States be relieved from all taxation by the General Government, except an annual tax on their circulation, to cover the expenses of the Currency Bureau; and that taxation of bank shares by the States and localities be in the same manner only, and to the same extent, and subject to the same privileges and immunities, as other personal property.

The resolution was adopted. The council then submitted the following, which was also adopted:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this convention, silver money as a subsidiary currency is desired by the people, and that its free, but not enforced use will greatly aid in restoring the value of our paper money.

Mr. J. D. Hayes, of Detroit, said he wished to support that resolution in a speech, which was not very long. He then said, "And all the drinking vessels of King Solomon were of gold, and all the vessels of the house of the forest of Lebanon were of pure gold; none were of silver; it was not anything accounted of in the days of Solomon." He said that Solomon was considered a wise man. "There are now men who are wise, and there are some who are otherwise." [Laughter and applause.]

The resolution was adopted.

The Secretary then reported that the Executive Council, by authority conferred upon it under the amended constitution, had increased the number of its members by the addition of the following gentlemen: William G. Deshler, President National Exchange Bank, Columbus, Ohio; E. D. Judson, President First National Bank, Syracuse, N. Y.; Hon. Samuel Merrill, President Citizens' National Bank, Des Moines, Iowa; M. Kopperl, President National Bank, Galveston, Texas; Charles Parsons, President State Savings Bank, St. Louis, Mo.; H. H. Camp, Cashier First National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.; Jens Christensen, Cashier Bank of Nevada, San Francisco, Cal.; O. L. Baldwin, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank, Newark, N. J.; L. C. Murray, Louisville, Ky.; John C. New, President First National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. B. McMillan, Cashier Mobile Savings Bank, Mobile, Ala.; H. D. Moss, First National Bank, Sandusky, Ohio.

The report of the council was adopted. A request for a committee on savings banks was not considered, as it was deemed inexpedient to create a committee for any one class of banks, as the business of the association was to watch the interests of all classes of banks, and there was now no special committee. It was announced that many interesting papers had been received which could not be read, owing to lack of time, and they were referred to the Executive Council with full power.

Mr. James Buell, Secretary of the convention, said that it was the intention of Mr. Robert H. Pruyn to have prepared an address on the subject of the issue of municipal bonds, but not having the time at his disposal he [Mr. Buell] had put together some remarks which he would present to this convention. There were two points on which he desired to speak. The first was as to the necessity for immediate action. As had been admirably shown by the reports of the Commissioners appointed by the State of New-York to investigate the subject, an immense aggregate of municipal bonds would mature in three or four years, and unless some vigorous policy was adopted to support the credit of this class of securities, it would be absolutely impossible to renew them on acceptable terms or to procure a public outcry against repudiation. As had been well said in the case of the State of New-York, the facts connected with the issue of municipal bonds showed in many instances a great abuse in the exercise of the power of creating local indebtedness and a recklessness in the creation of obligations, mortgaging the future earnings of many generations of men. According to the best information possible, it could be proven, the aggregate of municipal bonds outstanding in the country fell very little short of $1,100,000,000. At an average rate of 7 per cent. the interest on the securities, if it were all punctually met, would require an annual outlay of $77,000,000; or the outlay of what alone was more than the whole expenditure of the Government of the United States for some years after the gold discoveries of 1850 had begun to introduce its extravagance and its loud and administrative prodigality. In this enormous debt he saw reasons for grave alarm, especially as its increase had been so rapid for some years past. It was worthy, too, of more attention than had yet been given to the investigation, that the reckless extravagance of municipalities in the issue of bonds and the creation of this species of debt did not begin at the commencement of our paper money inflation. The second point which Mr. Buell wished to present to the convention was, he said, that not only was it necessary that something should be done and done quickly, but it was of the highest importance that what they did should be judicious, and if possible general and uniform in its operation throughout the United States. Every State in the Union was vitally interested in the adoption of a wise, safe, and harmonious policy in regard to the imposing of limits upon the increase of our municipal debts. He concurred on the whole with the admirable suggestions of Mr. Evarts' Commission, though at some future time he would explain what he considered to be their weakest points and attempt to suggest a means of correcting them. Any other scheme that he had examined enabled the taxpayer to control so completely the expenditure, debt, and taxation of large cities.

Mr. Pruyn desired to correct a portion of Mr. Buell's address in which he described as abortive the labors of a commission appointed in reference to the subject during the administration of Gov. Hoffman. The names he mentioned, Mr. Pruyn said, were only those of a sub-committee of four, appointed from a commission of 32. The labors of the commission, he added, were quite successful, and their recommendations were in every instance adopted. It was stated in the report that "commission" was a typographical error, and should have been "commission," but the general tenor of the address, as pointed out by Mr. Pruyn, did not bear out that assumption.

It was strongly urged by some members of the convention that the subject should not be allowed to drop, and especially that Mr. Pruyn should state his views in respect to it. Ultimately, however, it was decided that Mr. Pruyn would aid Mr. Buell in preparing the address for publication in the pamphlet recording the proceedings of the convention.

A resolution was then offered by Mr. Pierce, of Chicago, and referred to the Executive Council, to the effect that the Vice-Presidents of the association should convene the bank officers of their respective States to take such action as might seem proper to procure a mitigation of the excessive taxation now imposed upon the banking system.

Mr. Murray, of Louisville, Ky., then moved a vote of thanks to the President and Secretary of the convention for their arduous labors. The motion was carried by acclamation.

The President returned thanks. He said that, no doubt their work would be criticised and commented upon throughout the country. He thanked them for meeting personally for its good-will toward him and its flattering appreciation of his services; he wished the delegates a safe return to their homes, and declared the convention adjourned.

The members of the Executive Council and a few of their friends dined privately at the Windsor Hotel at 4 o'clock, and spent three or four hours after dinner in a familiar discussion of financial questions.

DROUGHT IN ULSTER COUNTY.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The weather in this section has been excessively dry for a long while. For about five weeks there have been only occasional showers, which have scarcely laid the dust, and as a consequence the earth is parched. The buckwheat crop throughout the county will be slim, and the meadows are fairly burned, so that the prospect of pasture is very poor. Wells and cisterns are about exhausted, and the streams are very low. One result is much sickness in the outside towns, and considerable in this city. The prevailing type is malarial fever, and along the Wallkill a great deal of fever and ague. The heat has been enervating to a high degree. Such showers as have fallen have dropped their welcome rain in a remarkably fitful manner. In small areas, only, being visited, while the surrounding country had not a drop.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE DEATH OF GEORGE ROBINSON.

WAS HE CLUBBED BY A POLICEMAN?—HIS ANTE-MORTEM STATEMENT—WHAT OFFICER SCHROFF SAYS.

George Robinson, aged 60 years, died at Bellevue Hospital on Thursday night of injuries received on the night of Sept. 3. The injuries are said to have been inflicted by a policeman. Early on the night mentioned Robinson was turned out of his boarding-house because he was impoverished, having for a long time been unable to procure employment at his trade, that of a carpenter. At midnight he was taken into the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house by officers Schroff, of that precinct, and Roland, of the Twenty-first. Schroff charged him with intoxication and he was locked up. No attention was paid to the fact that he was suffering great pain, and appeared to have been brutally treated. The rest of the tale is best told by Robinson's ante-mortem statement, which was taken by Coroner Woltman at 2 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 10, when the injured man was thought to be dying. He said:

On Monday, Sept. 3, I went to No. 411 East Twenty-ninth-street, where I had been living up to Sunday, Sept. 2, for the purpose of getting a bed, or rather to sleep there over the stove. I was informed by Mrs. Lyons that she could not accommodate me, and I started to go to Eleventh-street. This was about 10 o'clock P. M. I stood still for a while, when a police officer came and ordered me to move on. I told him I would if he would leave me alone. He took hold of me and shoved me. I asked him what he shoved me for, but he continued and struck me several times with his club and took me to the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house. The next morning the officer came into the cell and ordered me to arise, and when I did not obey the order, being unable to do so, repeatedly struck me. I cried for help. The Captain came to the door and asked me what was the matter. I was unable to get up. A doctor was sent for and ordered my removal to Bellevue. At the time the officer first spoke to me I was intoxicated and talked back to him. The blows struck me were on my arms and back. I do not know the officer and am not able to identify him.

Capt. Clinchy, of the Eighteenth Precinct, appeared in the Coroners' office yesterday morning, having in custody Officer Charles F. Schroff, who arrested Robinson and who is suspected of being the person who maltreated him. Officer Schroff made the following statement to Coroner Woltman: I am a police officer attached to the Eighteenth Precinct. On Monday, Sept. 3, I was on patrol, from 6 P. M. to 12 M., on First-avenue, from Twentieth to Twenty-seventh streets. While standing on the corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Avenue A, about 11:45 P. M., I heard groans proceeding from some place beneath me. I lit a candle and handed it to a boy to hold for me. I gave a call rap, and two officers from the Twenty-first Precinct answered the call and came to me; I was in the areaway of the house No. 461 First-avenue, and there I found a man lying. He was unable to move or help himself. On asking him what he was doing there he replied, "I don't know." He answered not to let him remain there. I, in company with some citizens, raised him and handed him to the two officers above me, and he was placed on the sidewalk. There I found he was unable to move or walk. I, with the assistance of the citizens, carried him to the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house, where I arrived at about 12 o'clock. The man was intoxicated. I made a charge of intoxication against him, and reported how and in what place I had found him. He was placed in the back room to wait for a doctor to see him. Officer Lawson had seen him, and he was placed in a cell, and at 6 o'clock, or somewhat earlier, I helped to remove him, in company with the doorman, to an ambulance, which took him to Bellevue Hospital. I did not use my club, nor did any one else. There was no occasion for it, for the man was entirely helpless, and in no way disorderly.

Coroner Woltman committed Schroff to the custody of Capt. Clinchy, with orders that he should bring him to the Coroners' office at 11 o'clock this morning, when the inquest into the cause of Robinson's death will be held.

THE PIANO FACTORY FIRE.

CONCLUSION OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST—THE OWNER OF THE BUILDING CENSURED IN THE VERDICT OF THE JURY.

Coroner Woltman yesterday concluded the inquest in the case of the workmen who lost their lives by the fire at Hale's piano factory. Mr. George H. Sheldon, the Fire Marshal, testified that he had made an investigation, from which it appeared that the fire originated in a small room on the westerly side of the fourth floor of the main building; the east side of the room was an ordinary wood partition; there was no protection to the floor other than the brick platform on which the stove stood; a fire had been made in the stove outside the drying-room four or five times that morning with shavings for the purpose of heating glue; there was one hydrant on each floor, but no water above the second floor; the pressure of water was so light that when the water was drawn on the first floor no water could be obtained on the second floor; the condition of the building during working hours was such as to facilitate the spread of flames, there being an elevator on each side; he considered that the drying-room and the surroundings were very dangerous, and could not learn that there were any means for extinguishing fires in the building; in his opinion there should have been a large tank on the roof constantly full of water, and large pipes passing down from it with a pump and fire hose on each floor, and extinguishers in every part of the building; he judged, from the circumstances surrounding the origin of the fire, that one extinguisher near the drying-room, promptly used, would have put out the fire; three of the fire-escapes were near where the flames broke out, but the only means of escape on the east side were cut off from the beginning of the fire; he considered the factory a very unsafe building; he was present at the fire; the wind was high and changeable; it would be difficult to state the precise cause of the fire; soot taking fire in the smoke-stack or pipe, overheating the pipe by a fire made of shavings, or a back draft, the joints of the pipe not being put together securely, might be some of the causes; the loss and outlay of what alone was more than the whole expenditure of the Government of the United States for some years after the gold discoveries of 1850 had begun to introduce its extravagance and its loud and administrative prodigality. In this enormous debt he saw reasons for grave alarm, especially as its increase had been so rapid for some years past. It was worthy, too, of more attention than had yet been given to the investigation, that the reckless extravagance of municipalities in the issue of bonds and the creation of this species of debt did not begin at the commencement of our paper money inflation. The second point which Mr. Buell wished to present to the convention was, he said, that not only was it necessary that something should be done and done quickly, but it was of the highest importance that what they did should be judicious, and if possible general and uniform in its operation throughout the United States. Every State in the Union was vitally interested in the adoption of a wise, safe, and harmonious policy in regard to the imposing of limits upon the increase of our municipal debts. He concurred on the whole with the admirable suggestions of Mr. Evarts' Commission, though at some future time he would explain what he considered to be their weakest points and attempt to suggest a means of correcting them. Any other scheme that he had examined enabled the taxpayer to control so completely the expenditure, debt, and taxation of large cities.

Mr. Pruyn desired to correct a portion of Mr. Buell's address in which he described as abortive the labors of a commission appointed in reference to the subject during the administration of Gov. Hoffman. The names he mentioned, Mr. Pruyn said, were only those of a sub-committee of four, appointed from a commission of 32. The labors of the commission, he added, were quite successful, and their recommendations were in every instance adopted. It was stated in the report that "commission" was a typographical error, and should have been "commission," but the general tenor of the address, as pointed out by Mr. Pruyn, did not bear out that assumption.

It was strongly urged by some members of the convention that the subject should not be allowed to drop, and especially that Mr. Pruyn should state his views in respect to it. Ultimately, however, it was decided that Mr. Pruyn would aid Mr. Buell in preparing the address for publication in the pamphlet recording the proceedings of the convention.

A resolution was then offered by Mr. Pierce, of Chicago, and referred to the Executive Council, to the effect that the Vice-Presidents of the association should convene the bank officers of their respective States to take such action as might seem proper to procure a mitigation of the excessive taxation now imposed upon the banking system.

Mr. Murray, of Louisville, Ky., then moved a vote of thanks to the President and Secretary of the convention for their arduous labors. The motion was carried by acclamation.

The President returned thanks. He said that, no doubt their work would be criticised and commented upon throughout the country. He thanked them for meeting personally for its good-will toward him and its flattering appreciation of his services; he wished the delegates a safe return to their homes, and declared the convention adjourned.

The members of the Executive Council and a few of their friends dined privately at the Windsor Hotel at 4 o'clock, and spent three or four hours after dinner in a familiar discussion of financial questions.

DROUGHT IN ULSTER COUNTY.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The weather in this section has been excessively dry for a long while. For about five weeks there have been only occasional showers, which have scarcely laid the dust, and as a consequence the earth is parched. The buckwheat crop throughout the county will be slim, and the meadows are fairly burned, so that the prospect of pasture is very poor. Wells and cisterns are about exhausted, and the streams are very low. One result is much sickness in the outside towns, and considerable in this city. The prevailing type is malarial fever, and along the Wallkill a great deal of fever and ague. The heat has been enervating to a high degree. Such showers as have fallen have dropped their welcome rain in a remarkably fitful manner. In small areas, only, being visited, while the surrounding country had not a drop.

THE MEXICAN WAR VETERANS.

THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CAPTURE OF THE CITY OF MEXICO—A PROCESSION, ADDRESSES, AND A DANCE.

The thirtieth anniversary of the capture of the City of Mexico was commemorated yesterday by the New-York Association of Veterans of the Mexican War by a procession in the afternoon, and an anniversary entertainment in the evening at the Lexington-Avenue Opera-house. The procession was formed shortly after 1 o'clock P. M. at the Worth Monument, and marched down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, and thence down Broadway to the City Hall. The members of the association, some 100 in number, marched under the command of Col. Jamison, Col. W. Tidball, and Capt. W. Collgan, accompanied by four standard-bearers, carrying the seared and tattered banners that are treasured as mementoes of the battles through which the veterans passed. The men were escorted by Companies E and K, of the Seventy-first Regiment, commanded by Capt. Orser; a delegation from the New-Jersey Association of Mexican Veterans, and by a company of 15 of the old Kawkins Zouaves, commanded by Lieut. Best. The latter company also carried their tattered flags that had been shot to shreds in battle. Rear-Admiral Walke, Gen. Love, of Indiana; Gen. Veall, of Indiana; Col. James M. Turner, Edward Carr, and Col. J. Kleman rode in carriages at the rear of the ranks as the guests of the Veterans' association. Reaching the City Hall the companies were reviewed by Mayor Ely and Mayor Schroeder, of Brooklyn, the ceremony being witnessed and applauded by many hundreds of spectators. Immediately after the review the procession disbanded.

Quite a large audience assembled at the Lexington-avenue Opera-House in the evening to witness the anniversary exercises and to participate in the Summer-night's festival. The exercises were begun with a brief address by Gen. Tidball, reviewing prominent events connected with the capture of the City of Mexico by Gen. Winfield Scott, and explaining at some length the design of the surviving veterans to erect a monument at Battle Hill, in Greenwood Cemetery, to the memory of their comrades who fell on the battle-fields of Mexico. In concluding he introduced Col. T. B. Thorpe, who repeated, by request, his address on the character and services of Gen. Worth, delivered on last Decoration Day during the memorial services at the Worth monument. At the conclusion of the address, Rodman M. Price, Ex-Gov of New-Jersey, made a few remarks on the results of Mexican war, sayin, in closing, that he hoped the present year would not pass without the Government taking some steps toward the proper recognition of the warriors whose labors had done so much to benefit and enrich their country, and toward providing suitable pensions for those veterans who were now growing old and infirm. After the speaker had concluded the stage was cleared and the Hawkin's Zouaves gave an exhibition drill, going through the manual both by vocal orders and drum-tap. Their execution of the latter difficult feat being greeted with much applause. During their manœuvres the room was cleared for dancing, and after having been concluded the brilliantly lighted room was suddenly filled with gayly-attired couples. The festivities did not conclude until a late hour, and were carried out amid general enjoyment. The proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted to the fund for the erection of Green Wood Cemetery Monument.

ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT.

CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF HIS BIRTH AND OF THEIR OWN BY THE LIBERAL CLUB—THE SPEAKERS AND THEIR SPEECHES.

Yesterday was the one hundred and eighth anniversary of the birth of Alexander Von Humboldt and the eighth anniversary of the birth of the Liberal Club of this City; the former event, according to the biographers, occurring in Berlin, the latter, as was remarked a number of times at a meeting of the club last evening, taking place in a humble room over a lager-beer shop at No. 23 Third-avenue, in this City, with the assistance of a few young men who had been out to Central Park to see the unveiling of the Humboldt statue. The members of the club are very proud of it and of the influence which they say it has had upon the social institutions of this City. Last evening's meeting was held in the lecture-room of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, on the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street. At 8 o'clock 60 persons were gathered in the place, a dozen of them being members of the Liberal Club, the others, including six or seven women and girls, being seated on the semi-circular terrace of the auditorium. Exactly at that hour, also, Mr. Simon Sterne arose and remarked that as the moment had come for calling the meeting to order, he would proceed to do so; whereupon Mr. J. K. H. Willcox made a motion that, as the Recording Secretary was absent, somebody else should act as Recording Secretary, and that the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting should be postponed, and both of the motions were carried. The business of the club having been thus satisfactorily disposed of, Mr. Sterne attacked the first feature on the programme for the evening—an address by the President. The President, he remarked, was a vehicle for the dissemination of thought, and was unique—the public press being organized by special private interests, and consequently not to be thought of as that sort of a vehicle. The City was full of churches, he went on to say, but doubters had no fine buildings to express their views in. The Liberal Club was an asylum for such people, "to drag out, if you please, their crippled existence." Hence it was a sort of lying-in asylum for new opinions; and 415 lectures had been delivered under its auspices. These lectures had covered the whole field of knowledge, and the club had performed a vast educational work for New-York. Mr. Sterne continued to speak for some time, comparing the club's lectures to those of the Royal Academy in London; remarking that liberal views were not necessarily antagonistic to all accepted opinions on social and religious matters, and asserting that the club had not incurred religious antipathy. Finally he stopped, and introduced Dr. Van Der Weyde as a scientist of great merit." The Doctor, a gentleman with a prominent forehead and long white beard, the fluency of whose speech was somewhat marred by a foreign accent, read a comprehensive biographical sketch of Alexander Von Humboldt. He was followed by Mr. Willcox, who took occasion to frequently mention "our late lamented member, John Stuart Mill," who, it appears, accepted an honorary membership of the club, and advised its members how to give their attention to the trade. The extensive liberality of belief which Mr. Willcox notices in New-York nowadays he attributes to the influence of the Liberal Club. Then another gentleman gave an account of the labors of Humboldt, certain "Tom" Gardner, who the speaker said, was "Secrety" of the club, and was in the habit of displaying "enthusiasm." Mr. Willcox then arose to remark that he had intended, at this stage of the proceedings, to call upon Gen. Sigel for an address, but was debarred from so doing because Gen. Sigel was not present. A few ex-Presidents of the club were also conspicuous by their absence. The audience was composed of persons of all ages, quite a number of beardless boys being in attendance.

THE LATE FATHER MOONEY.

The body of Rev. Father Mooney was placed in an iced coffin in his late residence, corner of Avenue B and Eight-street, yesterday morning. The coffin was sealed, and at its head, between the windows, stood a large crucifix. A few flowers of the many sent lay on the coffin. The immediate relatives were there, and a number of the young men of the parish acted as masters of ceremonies. A large crowd gathered about the house, discussed the many virtues of the dead priest, and offered prayers for the repose of his soul. This morning at 10 o'clock a requiem will be said, Father McLean, of the Church of the Transfiguration, acting as celebrant; Father Rigney, of St. Mary's, as deacon; Father O'Neil, of St. Gabriel's, as sub-deacon, and Father Kearney, of the Cathedral, as master of ceremonies. Mr. Berge will preside at the organ. It is expected that the Cardinal will preach the sermon. Tickets of admission to the church have been issued. This morning the open casket, containing the body clad in purple vestments, will be placed in the head of the centre aisle. At the close of the services a procession will be formed. The funeral will be in charge of Fathers Lynch and McCabe.

THE FLEEING MURDERER OF ST. ELMO.

A telegram from Terre Haute, Ind., 12th inst., to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, says: "All through yesterday, last night, and this morning armed bands of men have scoured the country in pursuit of the tramp who shot John Scales and Messrs. Burns and Wiseman, at St. Elmo. Yesterday afternoon a party of horsemen, 23 in number, overtook a man on the road five miles south-east of that place who answered the description, but the desperate character of the man caused them to keep them at a distance, and before they could definitely arrange a plan of attack he leaped a fence, and running through the dense undergrowth with which the woods were grown up, made his escape. Men on horses could not follow in track, and though the party was armed with rifles and shot-guns, to say nothing of pistols, no one of them was willing to run the risk of getting killed by exposing himself to the fire of a desperate character who was known to be a sure shot. The search was then abandoned in a measure."

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN RONDOUT.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Sept. 14.—A jubilee meeting was held by the temperance people to-day to celebrate the success of the Murphy movement. Notwithstanding the great heat and dust thousands of persons gathered at the Centennial grounds, where interesting exercises were held. Speeches were made by Mayor Lindsley, J. C. Schright, Rev. Dr. Duffy, Pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, and others. Fine music was also provided. Nearly 7,000 persons have signed the pledge in this city.

MONTREAL, Canada, Sept. 14.—The Canada Medical Association has elected Dr. Workman, of Toronto, President for the ensuing year. The next meeting will be held at Hamilton, Ontario.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The first reunion of the Forty-Seventh New-York Veterans will take place to-morrow at 11 A. M. at the Howard House, East New-York.

Ann Gavan, 80 years of age, living at No. 359 West Twenty-fifth-street, was found sick and destitute on the street by the Police of the Sixteenth Precinct last evening. She was sent to the Charity Hospital.

Thomas J. Kelighan, aged 16, a telegraph messenger, residing at No. 61 Charlton-street, was overcome by the heat in the City-Hall Park yesterday morning. He was taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

The Tweed examination will be resumed today. It is said that some of the persons against whom Tweed has testified are ready to appear before the special Aldermanic committee and give evidence showing that his statements are false.

James Kennedy, aged 12, of No. 33 Washington-street, fell into the cellar of the new building at the north-east corner of New-street and Exchange-place last evening. He received a severe scalp wound, and was sent to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

Applications for the free night classes in art were received at the Cooper Union last evening. Over 650 applicants have been admitted to these classes. Applications for the free night classes in science will be received on and after next Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

The Board of Apportionment yesterday authorized the issue of $13,000 of assessment bonds to pay for work on Riverside-avenue, and referred an application from the Women's Hospital for $7,000 from the Excise fund, being a per capita allowance, to the Controller for consideration.

William E. McCredy yesterday afternoon won a gold medal and the championship of the New-York Athletic Club for pedestrianism, in a match, over a one-mile course, at Mott Haven, with John Fraser. McCredy's time was 7 minutes 44½ seconds. He distanced Fraser by about seven yards.

Edward Scheanick, of No. 104 Bowery, was testing the spring of the trigger of a loaded pistol yesterday morning, when the weapon was discharged, and a bullet struck Edward Burke, aged 16, of No. 108 Bowery, in the left thigh. Burke was taken to the Chambers-street Hospital, and Scheanick was locked up in the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house.

James C. Layard, of No. 165 Canal-street, yesterday morning, in a weak and staggering condition, approached an officer of the Tenth Precinct, and asked for assistance. He said he was accustomed to taking morphine; had a short time before taken a dose, but felt that he had taken too much, and unless assisted he would drop down in the street. He was sent to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

The body of an unknown woman was found in the water at Pier No. 10 North River yesterday morning. She was about 28 years of age, five feet two inches in height, slim, with dark complexion and dark brown hair. The body was attired in a dress of light-colored material, with a dark stripe, and without sleeves. There were no shoes or stockings upon the feet. Under the left eye was an extensive bruise.

Frank Baker, the rowdy policeman who made such a nuisance of himself on the home trip from the Creedmoor rifle match Thursday evening, is likely to have justice done him. Capt. Clinchy, of the Eighteenth Precinct, to which Baker belongs, yesterday afternoon preferred formal charges against Baker and Superintendent Walling for having intoxicated when he reported at the station-house after Thursday's shooting.

Samuel Dydney, residing at the corner of One Hundred and Ninth-street and First-avenue, last evening found the dead body of an unknown man at the upper end of Ward's Island. The body was sent to the Morgue and the Coroner notified. The deceased was about 40 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches tall, had brown hair and eyes, smooth face, and was bald on the top of his head. He was dressed in a gray undershirt, gray overalls, and gaiters.

Last evening Superintendent Walling received a note from Detective John Scanlon from J. M. Toucey, Superintendent of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, asking for the arrest of Isaac Levy. The Sheriff of Putnam County, this State, wants Levy for receiving stolen goods. He had been convicted of the offense, and had escaped. The case was given to Detective Woolsey, of the Central Office, who succeeded in capturing Levy last night at No. 168 Leonard-street, and lodging him in the Central Station.

BROOKLYN.

The Board of Elections appointed Registers and Inspectors of Election in 13 wards yesterday. The board having a Democratic majority, two Democrats and one Republican were appointed in each district.

Henry Fisher, an employe in a hat factory at No. 43 Fulton-street, fell dead yesterday while at work. Death is supposed to have resulted from disease of the heart. Coroner Simms has ordered a post-mortem examination to be made.

Timothy Doherty, aged 52

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 8115. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1877.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

AN UGLY OUTLOOK FOR THE CZAR.

THE LOSSES IN FRONT OF PLEVNA—STUBBORN RESISTANCE OF THE TURKS—THE ARMY IN ASIA—COMPLICATIONS ARISING IN AUSTRIA—THE SITUATION IN ENGLAND.

Special Dispatch by Cable to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A week of bloodier work than even that terrible one when Suleiman Pasha encountered such heavy losses in the Schipka Pass, closes with 10,000 dead and wounded Russian and Roumanian soldiers lying around Plevna. The sacrifice of life has been immense in the efforts made to dislodge the troops of Osman Pasha, but the Turkish flag still floats victorious and defiant over as brave an Army as ever defended an intrenched position. American rifles, Krupp guns, and that stubborn resistance and endurance so characteristic of the Ottoman soldier has completely frustrated the supreme effort of the Muscovites. In the Schipka Pass the struggle between a small band of Russians and an overwhelming force of Turkish troops has been renewed, and great activity is being shown in this fighting ground. The Sultan's Army is determined to dislodge the invaders, while the Russians seem equally determined to defend the position to the bitter end. In the meantime, Mehemet Ali, the Turkish General-in-Chief, is slowly but surely moving from Rasgrad in the direction of Plevna to the support of Osman Pasha. The Russians are still between Mehemet Ali and the defenders of Plevna, but it is doubtful if they can long withstand the onslaughts on their left flank. Their situation is belived to be a most critical one.

Nor is the outlook in Asia any better for the Russian Army. Here as well as in Europe the Muscovites continue to melt away before the desperate and repeated attacks of the Turks. The struggle has been a bloody one. The Ottomans now occupy Ardahan, and the Russians are being pursued across the frontier. Only another month of weather fit for fighting remains, and the army of invasion is further off than ever from their attempted conquest of Turkey.

Russia's allies in this struggle are suffering the penalty of their devotion to a doubtful cause. The Roumanian Army is being dashed to death against the walls of Plevna, in return for which that Principality is to be rewarded with her independence in case the Czar is successful. Servia now appears upon the scene as an armed ally of the Defender so called of the Christian faith. She makes most arrogant demands in return for proffered aid, and meanwhile poses as the champion of the Slavonic race.

Under the circumstances the situation in Austria is watched with deepest interest. Francis Joseph, in the face of the Magyar agitation, declares now that he did not toast the Czar as an "ally," but only as a "friend." The Magyar press warns the Austrian Government that there is a limit even to Magyar loyalty. They say that an open alliance between Austria and Russia will lead to immediate revolution, and add: "Tell Prince Bismarck we will not obey the Kaiser William." Count Andrassy and Prince Bismarck are soon to have a meeting at Salzburg.

The feeling in England is much more settled than it has been in some time past. Attention is chiefly turned on France, where serious disturbances are feared. The Gambetta prosecution is generally looked upon as a most fatal blunder on the part of the French Ministry.

THE ARMY OF INVASION CHECKED.

OPERATIONS ABOUT PLEVNA—THE RUSSIAN TROOPS REPEATEDLY REPULSED—REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE TURKISH ARMY—MEHEMET ALI'S MOVEMENTS—SULEIMAN PASHA'S POSITION.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—There is hardly room for doubt that the week's operations about Plevna did not result as favorably for the Russo-Roumanian Army as was expected in view of the reports from Russian sources. The brief Turkish bulletin about affairs at Plevna reads: "Since Friday the Russians have made continuous assaults, but have been repulsed. We have recaptured the two redoubts on the Lovatz road which recently fell into the enemy's hands." This coincides with the only detailed narratives yet received, and with the late Russian bulletins. Friends of Russia have reason to fear, therefore, that the capture of the Grivica redoubt is of less significance than was at first represented. If so, Osman Pasha may await his reinforcements without fear of further immediate molestation. These reinforcements are, according to a Vienna dispatch, already on the way from Sophia, whence most of the reserves have been sent across the Balkans to Orebanie.

Report says that the Czarewitch's forces have been so weakened to reinforce the Plevna Army that they are no match for Mehemet Ali, and this seems to be corroborated by the Russians steadily retrograding. On the whole, whatever may be the fate of Plevna, the time is rapidly slipping away in which the Russians might retrieve the fortunes of the European campaign, now as seriously compromised as the Asiatic one.

A special edition of the *Daily News* contains the following dispatch from Bucharest dated Friday night, Sept. 14: "I left the battlefield before Plevna at noon yesterday. The two redoubts taken by Gen. Skobeleff on Tuesday evening were held 24 hours. On Wednesday the Turks made six attacks, and finally about 6 o'clock in the evening drove him out. He lost three cannon which he had placed in the redoubts. He asked for reinforcements several times, but Gen. Levitsky refused them, thinking Gen. Skobeleff had enough men to hold the redoubts. Finally, Gen. Krilloff, on his own responsibility, sent the remnant of a regiment which had attacked the lower redoubt near Plevna, and whose effective strength was reduced to 1,000 men utterly unfit to go into battle. Even this regiment arrived a few minutes too late, and another regiment sent from the head-quarters of the staff to reinforce him arrived when Gen. Skobeleff already had retreated. The loss of these redoubts is disastrous for the Russian attack, as it seems that the Russians in possession of these redoubts, which was under a continual heavy fire from the Turks. This redoubt was visited by Col. Wellesley, who says it is heaped full of dead Russians and Roumanians."

A dispatch from Shumla to the *Telegraph*, dated Friday, says: "Osman Pasha has attacked the Russians in great force at Dubnik, (on the road from Plevna to Sofia) where they had fortified themselves in order to prevent him from receiving support. The Russians were badly beaten, and have lost several thousand men besides nine guns."

A dispatch from Constantinople says Mahamat Ali telegraphs, under date of Thursday, that the Eleventh Russian Army Corps had evacuated Tirnova, and proceeded in the direction of Biela to reinforce the Twelfth and Thirteenth Corps. Suleiman Pasha, telegraphing from Schipka yesterday, claims that his Circassians penetrated to Elena on Thursday, where they defeated a body of 500 Russians, killing 52. Several more Russian cannon in the Pass were dismounted on Friday.

The following description of Suleiman Pasha's position, written 10 days ago, is probably still correct in the main: "Suleiman Pasha's Army, including the reinforcements just received, keeps up its original number of 42,000 men, with ample field artillery and mountain guns. Upon his right and left he has established 16 guns, which give the Russians no rest night or day. Although he cannot sufficiently command the road from Gabrova into the Russian fortifications to prevent their receiving supplies, he can and does make them have anything but an easy time within their intrenchments, which are exposed to his murderous flanking fire that entails very heavy losses. Gen. Radetzky cannot break through the force before him and descend into the plain any more than Suleiman Pasha can drive him out of his position and make a swoop upon Gabrova and the country beyond. So matters will in all probability remain until some important change occurs in the vicinity of Shumla and Plevna."

AFFAIRS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE WAR FEELING IN THE TURKISH CAPITAL—HOW THE CHRISTIAN POPULATION BECAME TERRIFIED — SUMMER LIFE AMONG THE GREEK MERCHANTS—THE CITY SAID TO BE QUIET AND THE PEOPLE WELL BEHAVED.

From our Own Correspondent.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, Aug. 24, 1877.

A month ago, when it was popularly supposed that the Muscovite hordes had set the Balkans and the laws of nature at defiance, and were rushing like a tempest on the city of the Sultan, Constantinople wore an air of sadness. Nameless horrors were in every mouth. The Turks took the news of their enemy's advance gloomily, and the Christians were much affected by the Moslems' gloom, for they said, "What may not our fate be if the Osmanli is driven to desperation?" I do not speak the language of exaggeration. Educated men believed and whispered to each other that the Sultan had made a vow that should the Muscovite Army advance near enough to threaten the proud Imperial City, the place should be given over to petroleum and pillage to the Circassians, the Bashi-Bazouks, and the Xebeques, and finally blown up or blown down with dynamite. Men may smile at such ideas, but the fact remains that these notions were quite recently entertained, and that seriously, by men most intimately acquainted not only with the surface aspect but also with the undercurrents of life in Constantinople. Many feared that the end had come, and that hell would be let loose on a scale of unprecedented magnificence—of magnificence unprecedented even during the Paris Commune.

But as the Doctor exclaims in the French play, "*Nous avons changé tout 'cela.*" We are just now in a peculiarly heroic and hopeful humor. The Turkish arms have been victorious. The native Osmanlis, slow to show outwardly either elation or depression, are still stimulated to renewed exertions by the fact that, although standing single-handed against the great Colossus of the North, they have hitherto been successful, and the Christian races in Constantinople, so far as I can observe, share this elation to the full. I happened to spend last Sunday night at Prinkipo, one of the Princes' Islands, in the Sea of Marmora, and the earthly paradise of the Greeks. Here, if anywhere, one might expect to find anti-Turkish feeling. The island is full of the Summer residences of the most successful Greek merchants and other leading Christians of Constantinople. Till near midnight gay crowds, which Saratoga or Scarborough would find it difficult to equal—for the Greeks dress well, and they have a *distingué* air for which one may search in vain among northerners—promenaded to the sound of music by the pellucid waters of the Marmora Sea. And what was the chief excitement? a representation of an attack made on certain Russian forts by Turkish monitors, and when—reversing it may be the facts of actual life—the monitors were successful, the plaudits of the dark-haired Hellenes were as cordial as the silvery accents of their swan-necked sisters. It may be quite true that the Greeks of Constantinople have no great affection for the Turks; but if they grumble at the Osmanli, they detest the Russian. One of the chief things which dissatisfies the mercantile—which is almost synonymous with saying the Christian—races here and in other large towns of Turkey is that they miss the great impulse to business which was imparted when the French and the English took part in the Crimean war. Those were palmy days for many a mercantile man, for the Westerns spent their gold as freely as their blood. Of the gold the Turks got little advantage. The precious metal was chiefly swallowed up by the children of the cross, or by the sons of the circumcision. But to me it seems that at this present time the Turks are playing a part, if possible, more heroic than they played in the times of the Crimean war. It is true that then, and quite unaided—save by half a dozen boy officers—the Turks drove the Muscovites across the Danube, and compelled them to raise the siege of Silistria, but still they felt that they had two at least of the great powers of Europe at their back. Now, friendless and forsaken, they are fighting for dear life, and yet they do not seem to "bate one jot of heart or hope." Their proud city is not quite so gay as at ordinary times. There are fewer fine equipages in the streets, and the Friday fêtes at the Sweet Waters of Europe and the Sweet Waters of Asia are not so well attended as in other seasons. In the bazaars you may buy the most beautiful gold and seed pearl ornaments; the gold at a fraction above its worth in bullion, and the pearls at an almost nominal figure. With these things the people must part. But they make the sacrifice cheerfully, and meantime order is well preserved.

I wish to insist a little on this point, for in English and other papers which I have recently happened to see, while sojourning in out-of-the-way parts, I have observed allusions to the "lawlessness" prevalent in Constantinople. Of such lawlessness, or even of ordinary unruliness, as understood in English and American towns, I find in Constantinople very few symptoms indeed. A man may walk unarmed through the streets at all hours of the day or the night without fear of molestation. At Galata the other night—it was about 1 o'clock in the morning—I desired as I walked home to buy a few grapes. The keeper of the stall, which was worthy of Washington Market proper, was soundly asleep in the midst of his wares. They were open to all the world, but he had no fear of Xebeques or other unruly passers by. The strange dress and uncouth air of these mountaineers does more to frighten people who do not know them than any overt acts of which they have as yet been proved guilty. At the same time I have always recognized the fact that according to the rules of Christian warfare it was a great mistake to employ Bashi-Bazouks, Cossacks, Xebeques, Bulgarian vengeurs, and other such cattle. As showing the peaceful condition of this city, and as proving that the Turk is by no means so superstitious as we Westerners in our pride are apt to suppose, I may mention that during the eclipse of the moon last night not a single shot was fired. The Turks, as is well known, have a popular myth as well founded and of as much real influence on their ideas as a hundred of our own superstitions, that eclipses are occasioned by the fierce attempts of the devil (Sheitan) to eat up the moon, so that small boys and others on occasion of an eclipse gratify their proverbial love of using gunpowder by firing shots to frighten Sheitan away. In respectable English papers last Spring it was gravely represented that this was an article of faith on the part of the Turks. But several days ago the Government gave notice that no shots must be fired on pain of a fine not less than a lira. So old Sheitan was left to do his worst to the poor moon, Turkish fanaticism notwithstanding. What a wonderfully docile people the Turks are thus to give up an "article of faith"—an article as firmly held as is the schoolboy's right of setting off crackers on the Fourth of July. The eclipse, by the way, was a splendid spectacle, though the brightness of the stars in these latitudes and at this season of the year robbed it of the weird magnificence which such events sometimes assume in other parts of the world.

I have spoken of the quiet readiness of all classes of the community here to make sacrifices on behalf of the country. Of this feature of life in Turkey I may give another illustration, which is as yet, I believe, among the things not generally known. All travellers on the Bosphorus know the Cherkat Haire line of steamers—splendid fast boats for the conveyance of passengers. The shareholders of the company are men of all nationalities, but at the request of the Porte two of the best steamers, Nos. 17 and 18, have been given over to the Turkish Government and altered for war purposes—or at least to serve as dispatch boats. To-day one of them is having her compasses adjusted and her guns tried at the island of Halki. It is believed that her mission is to run the gauntlet of the Russian batteries and carry the torpedo boats now lying at Varna up the Danube. I received a kind of invitation to join the little party, but a telegram I received this morning put the expedition out of the question.

Happening to meet Senator Philip Christich, the Servian agent here, at Therapia the other day, we had a little conversation about old times. Mr. Christich is a man of peace, and would gladly see his country secured as Belgium is from foreign intrigues, and left to pursue a policy of peaceful development. This is also the feeling—since their experience of Russia last year—of a great portion of his countrymen. But it may easily happen that Russia may yet force Servia into the struggle.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue today were $316,525 29, and from Customs, $387,674 51.

Hugh Caperton, a prominent citizen of Georgetown, and brother of the late Senator Allan Caperton, of West Virginia, died suddenly last night, of paralysis, in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

It is understood here that the next Commissioner of Indian Affairs will be Mr. Ezra A. Hoyt, of New-York, who is at present a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

The Secretary of the Treasury received to-day from New-York from an unknown person $7 551 35 for an error in income returns for the years 1865 and 1866, and an omission in the year 1870, and has placed the same to the credit of the "conscience fund."

The following announcement of the discovery of a comet is furnished by Prof. Henry, Director of the Smithsonian Institute: "Faint comet discovered by Coggin at Marseilles Sept. 14, right ascension, 8 hours, 32 minutes, declination north 48°, 14'. Daily motion minus 45" and south 18'."

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows; Currency, $12,875,179; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,265,412; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $52,740,000; coin, including $39,527,400 in coin certificates, $107,324,095; outstanding legal tenders, $357,976,164.

Postmaster-General Key, Secretary Schurz, and Mr. H. L. Gosling, of Tennessee, left on a special car over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for Louisville to-night. They will be joined at Grafton to-morrow morning by Secretary Evarts and his son and two daughters, who left Washington this morning. At Cincinnati they will join the President to-morrow night, and all will proceed together to Louisville.

For the last week or two considerable apprehension has been manifested in regard to the safety of the G. R. Bechler division of Prof. Hayden's geological survey. A dispatch just received from Mr. Bechler himself, dated at Camp Stambaugh, announces the arrival of the party at that place, and that they are now beyond all possible danger, and will arrive at Rawlins Springs, on the Union Pacific Railroad, by the 15th of this month.

The annual cost of the postal service in operation up to and including Aug. 31 is as follows: Railroads, $9,019,858 41; star service, $5,448,512 00; steam-boats, $638,041 81; mail messengers, $649,847 51. The above is an increase since the 1st of July of $53,090 87. New service amounting to about $150,000 went into operation under an advertisement of April 10, 1877, on the 1st of September, and is not included in the above.

The Treasury now holds $337,514,650 in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $15,224,000 to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day, $669,400; United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending to-day, $460,400. National bank notes outstanding—currency notes, $315,338,576; gold notes, $1,432,120. National bank notes received to-day for redemption, $767,000. Receipts of national bank notes for redemption during the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding period of last year:

	1876.	1877.
New-York	$851,000	$1,059,000
Boston	967,000	1,723,000
Philadelphia	530,000	265,000
Miscellaneous	2,020,000	993,000
Total	$4,448,000	$4,040,000

Within the last 12 years the Government has accumulated a large amount of real estate in various parts of the country, and particularly in the South, by reason of violations by the owners of the internal revenue laws, and it now appears that the accumulation of this class of Government property makes a very valuable aggregate. Attention has not been given to the matter, however, to the extent that the interests of the Government require, and some time ago the Commissioner of Internal Revenue appointed two agents to make personal examination of the subject to ascertain the character and capabilities of such real estate, the condition of the titles thereto, the value, &c., and to solicit purchasers. Mr. E. D. Webster, one of the agents of the department to prosecute this business, is now in Washington, and had a consultation to-day with Secretary Sherman and Commissioner Raum. No formal reports on the subject have yet been received from either of the agents.

Capt. Thomas S. Phelps is ordered to the command of the receiving-ship Independence, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.; Cadet Midshipmen William F. Fullam, William G. David, Augustus F. Fechteler, Valentine S. Nelson, N. J. L. T. Halpine, George W. Denfield, Francis W. Tappan, Frank B. Heath, and Horace W. Harrison to the European station, per steamer Canada from New-York on the 26th inst. Capt. William E. Hopkins is detached from the command of the receiving-ship Independence, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and ordered to proceed to Washington by the 10th of October next for examination for promotion; Lieut.-Commander Charles O'Neil detached from command of the Supply and ordered to the training-ship Minnesota, at New-York, as executive officer; Lieut. Robert E. Carmody from the Supply and ordered to command the torpedo steamer Intrepid, at New-York; Lieut. Charles Seymour from the command of the torpedo steamer Intrepid and placed on waiting orders, not help doing it, but because it was wise and right to do it. [Applause.] I believe with President Lincoln, and indeed I look to these coming days as a fulfillment of his aspirations. In his first inaugural he said: "The mystic chords of memory stretching over every battle-field and patriot grave to every loving heart, and every hearthstone throughout this broad land would yet swell the chorus of the Union, touched, as it will be, by the better angels of our nature."

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE PRESIDENT'S WESTERN TOUR.

HIS RIDE THROUGH OHIO—SPEECHES DELIVERED AT KENTON—ARRIVAL OF THE PARTY AT CINCINNATI—SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT.

KENTON, Ohio, Sept. 15.—The special train bearing President Hayes and party arrived here at 2:15 P. M. Several hundred people, with a band of music, were in waiting at the depot, and as the train came in greeted it with music and cheers. President Hayes, from the platform of the car, said: I was told when I was up in New-England by a very well-informed gentleman that it was the duty of a President to preside, and it has given me very great relief to undertake that duty. Whenever I have been called upon to make my acknowledgements for compliments like the present, instead of making a speech, it enables me to make the acquaintance of all who honor me with their attention. Since I have been in Ohio my time has been altogether taken up, so far as it was given to the public, with attending the soldiers' gatherings at Marietta, at Dayton, and yesterday at Fremont, and the soldiers soon learn this first great duty of an officer—always put off on somebody else work you are required to do. I will now introduce to you a former citizen of Ohio, a native of Ohio, who has been successful in establishing a reputation for patriotism and bravery—Gen. W. S. Rosecrans. [Cheers.]

Gen. Rosecrans said: I return my thanks to you for this greeting from the citizens of the State where I was born. I now propose to demonstrate that the soldier will put off on to others what he ought to do himself, by giving way to Mr. McCrary, the Secretary of War.

Mr. McCrary said: Fellow-citizens of Ohio, I have only the right to occupy a moment in telling you how glad I am to be in your midst, to see you and your beautiful State. The President has told me that this grand valley through which we have been passing is the finest in the world, and if it were not for the valley of my own beautiful State I would be compelled to agree with him. Certainly, it is a grand and glorious State, and this must be the richest and most beautiful part of it. I see no reason why any man should be in want of labor in a country like this. [Applause.]

The President then introduced Senator Matthews, who said: I stated yesterday at the reunion of the Twenty-third Regiment that I achieved distinction by leaving it, by which action I made room for Col. Hayes. My present distinction and title to it is, that I am the only citizen of Ohio that now holds office, it being well understood that there are very few from Ohio occupying public positions; and I desire to make it the distinction of my public life that I shall help every other man in Ohio to get an office. [Laughter.]

One peculiarity of the President's journey to Cincinnati is that his train is making the best time on record in the State, running the distance from Clyde to Bellefontaine, 81 miles, in 101 minutes. H. S. Brooks, the engineer, a stanch Democrat, says he is in favor of the President's policy, and proposes to help him through with it.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 15.—Although the President had expressed a desire that he might have no formal reception to-night, it was deemed improper that no recognition should be taken of his presence in the city, or that his arrival should only be greeted by his personal friends. From dark until after the procession had disbanded the streets along the line of march were densely packed by a good-natured multitude, who moved slowly along, viewing the many beautiful decorations and illuminations thickly distributed along the route and adjacent streets. The train bearing President Hayes and party arrived at the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Depot at 8 P. M., and the procession moved from there to the lower end of Fourth-street, up Fourth to Walnut, halting at the Gibson House, where President Hayes was welcomed, on behalf of the people of Cincinnati, by Rev. Dr. Lillienthal, in a brief and happy address, to which the President responded as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: These enthusiastic greetings and this very generous welcome by my old friends and neighbors of Cincinnati are indeed very gratifying to me. I do not take them as a mere personal compliment. I understand that largely they mean that you are attached to the principles of the Government of the United States. [Applause.] I trust, also, that I may accept this demonstration as in part due to the fact that the people of Cincinnati approve the general course of the Administration in regard to great and difficult questions of how to bring about complete and permanent pacification in this country. [Cheers.] The whole country, all sections, all States, all people, all races, and all classes, are deeply interested in the permanent pacification of the country. [Cheers.] But, my friends, no part of the people of the United States are more deeply interested in restoring harmony between the North and the South than the people of Cincinnati. [Cheers.] During the greater part of the period of my residence in Cincinnati this city was a border city; it was, like Baltimore and Louisville, a border city. On the other side of the line was a population by circumstances beyond our control, in some degree alienated and estranged from us; but, my friends, the great object of desire with the gentlemen associated with me in the Government, the great object of desire with me is to change all that. I wish to see Cincinnati occupy the position which her geographical location entitles her to occupy. I wish Cincinnati to be one of the great central cities of the best country on the globe. [Cheers.] I believe, my friends, that the day is coming—nay, I believe the day has come—when the great conflict that raged between us for more than 50 years is to be closed; [cheers;] and how deeply we are interested in it! Four years since was the great crisis in monetary and business affairs, and yet the depression has not entirely passed away. Four months ago, in New-York, in the presence of a large assemblage of merchants of that City, I thought proper to say that in my judgment we might look for an early, encouraging, and decisive indication of a restoration of business prosperity throughout the country. To-day, my friends, I think I may say that in the opinions of wise and prudent observers these indications which I predicted have come to pass. Look at it. They are not perhaps as decided as we could wish, but I was informed to-day that the railroads of the North-west, beginning to carry to market the great crops, are already earning more than at any previous similar period of the year since the crash of 1873. In our own State I am told the Lake Shore Road is doing a larger business than ever before and that the wholesale merchants of the great cities are beginning to have a trade greater than at any time since the panic. Collections are more easily made than at any time since the panic, and we all know that the true basis of all prosperity is agricultural prosperity, which this year is assured. We do not claim for any Administration the advantages that come to the country from good crops, but my friends, it seems to me that we may ask some approval from our fellow-citizens if we have placed a large part of our country in a condition to give their full attention to the raising of crops. [Cheers.] As long as discontent with the Government and with their fellow-citizens of the North existed in the Southern States, we all know that politics would receive more attention than business. But now I think I am authorized to say to you that the whole Southern country begins again to think more of industry, of improvements, of business, than politics. [Applause.] No part of our country can lack prosperity without affecting the prosperity of the whole country, and the prosperity of our section is the prosperity of all sections. It is with ideas like these that we enter upon the work of pacification. It has been my good fortune during the last 10 days to be present at three great soldiers' reunions—soldiers of the North—and passing among them and gathering their opinions, I found that, one and all, they are ready to come again to the ancient friendship and harmony with the South upon the sole basis of a cordial recognition of and obedience to the Constitution as it now is, with all its recent amendments. [Cheers.] But I have detained you too long. [Cries of "No," "No," "Go on," &c.] I feel upon this subject that I am treading in the pathway marked out by the fathers as they stood shoulder to shoulder and side by side—men of the North and men of the South, and I wish to see the day within the next three or four years when again all causes of dissension will, like slavery, be removed forever, and when more than the ancient concord and friendship will be restored. [Loud and prolonged cheering.] This is my hope, this is my ambition—to do something to promote and advance this great purpose. When you approve of that, my fellow-citizens, you approve what I am trying to do.

And now I will detain you no longer. I simply wish to say that what has been done has not been done merely because we could

THE DEFAULTING BANK PRESIDENT.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—It cannot yet be ascertained whether D. D. Spencer, the absconding President of the State Savings Bank of Chicago, has been arrested. The American Legation and the Scotland Yard authorities refuse to say anything about the matter. There is reason to believe, however, that the case was only committed to the Police to-day, and if so Spencer's arrest is improbable, as the steamer Circassian, on which he is believed to have taken passage at Quebec, reached Liverpool on Tuesday. The fugitive was certainly not arrested at Moville, where the Circassian first touched.

The steamer Circassian's arrival at Liverpool was watched by London and Liverpool detectives, but nothing is known at the Liverpool Police Head-quarters of any discovery of Mr. Spencer, the absconding bank President. It is believed at the head-quarters that he was not on the Circassian.

QUEBEC, Sept. 15.—City detectives have ascertained that the defaulting bank President, Spencer, of Chicago, purchased £5,000 worth of Bank of England notes here. The brok er who sold "Williams" the notes id entifies him by Spencer's photograph, as well as the authorities of the hotel where he stopped.

THE COAL-MINING REGION.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 15.—The resident coal operators and Superintendents of the Lehigh region held a meeting here yesterday, for the purpose of securing uniformity of action and to agree upon the wages to be paid for September. The demand of the men who struck was for the restoration of the wages paid last May and a percentage on any advance in the price of coal above $3 25 at tide-water, which demand was allowed and the strike ended. The May wages will be paid this month to outside hands, while inside hands are to have an increase of 5 per cent. additional. This makes the wages and prices uniform throughout the Lehigh region, including the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Companies' mines in the Nesquehoning and Summit Hill. The advance on inside work of 5 per cent. is more than the men were entitled to, as the price of coal is but a trifle above $3 50 at tide-water, and will undoubtedly be received with satisfaction by the men, and do much to promote harmony and good feeling between employers and employes.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 15.—W. W. Hutchison, of Baltimore, and W. P. Funk, supposed to be from Altoona, counterfeiters, were arrested at Tyrone, Penn., to-day. Hutchison was shot dead while endeavoring to make his escape. Their counterfeit coin consisted of quarters, halves, and trade dollars.

THE COTTON CROP.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The Statistician of the Department of Agriculture reports the condition of cotton during the first week of September as averaging for the whole cotton belt the same as in September of last year. Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee, make higher averages than in 1876. The Carolinas, Georgia, and Texas, report less favorably, the greatest reduction being in Texas. As compared with last month, Florida, Arkansas, and Tennessee only report improvement. The percentages of condition are as follows: North Carolina, 83; South Carolina, 85; Georgia, 77; Florida, 94; Alabama, 91; Mississippi, 88; Louisiana, 92; Texas, 70; Arkansas, 99; Tennessee, 100. The caterpillar is present in all of the Gulf States and in South Carolina, but has done little damage as yet, except in Texas. In several parishes in Louisiana the loss is considerable from this cause. Where it has made a late appearance it will benefit rather than injure the crop. In the Atlantic States there is much complaint of rust, mainly resulting from drought, but in some counties from injury by beating storms. In this section the growth is late, and the effects of frost in shortening the harvest is feared.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 15.—A special dispatch to-night to the *Sun and Press* says: "There were two deaths from yellow fever last night at Fernandina, and also an unfounded report of two more. Among the sick is one of the doctors. There are probably 70 or 80 cases all told. Dr. McFarland says the fever yields much more rapidly to treatment than in Savannah last year. He has sent for two physicians, a druggist, and eight nurses. The hospital is nearly ready for patients. Demands for food and nurses are increasing, and the Mayor has established a commissary to supply the colored people and the poor generally. There have been 28 deaths since Aug. 20, of which 20 were from yellow fever. All who can do so are leaving the city in extra trains. Quantities of fumigatives and disinfectants have been requested from Savannah and Charleston.

"Later.—Thirty new cases are reported this evening. Nearly every one is sick. In some cases whole families are down. The train to-night is crowded with fugitives. The atmosphere is humid and unfavorable, and the fever spreads rapidly. A gloomy aspect has settled over the city."

CRICKET AT PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 15.—The St. George Club, of New-York, concluded their third game of the series here to-day, when they met a defeat at the hands of the Germantown Club. The day was warm and cloudy, which made playing disagreeable. About 3 o'clock a heavy rain-shower began, and continued until 6 o'clock, rendering the grounds unfit for use. The Germantowns took their inning first, and scored 227 before the last wicket went down, the bowling of Soutter, Moeran, Giles, and Cross proving quite ineffective. John Hargreaves scored 104 points before he retired. Caldwell was next with 51, Tom Hargreaves followed with 33, and Sartoris with 15. The batting of the Germantowns was excellent. The St. Georges commenced their inning, and five wickets fell for 18 points, when the game was stopped. The St. George score was as follows: Wood, 0; Giles, 11; Whetham, 1; Cross, 0; Soutter, 6. The visitors played well, but the Germantowns proved decidedly too much for them.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The American schooner Louie A. Sweet, Capt. Burgess, from Dix Cove, for ——, was abandoned on the 10th of August. The master and crew have landed at Liverpool.

MONTREAL, Sept. 15.—The steamer Lake Megantic, of the Beaver Line, left here this morning at daylight during a dense fog. On arriving a short distance below Hochelaga she ran upon a point of land called Batnor Rouge, where she remains with her bow high and dry, and her stern in deep water. She has a large, valuable cargo, including a number of sheep and cattle for the English market. It is believed the vessel is leaking, and the cargo will have to be removed to get her off.

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE CASE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 15.—At Schenectady yesterday, Judge Landon, on petition of the Directors and stockholders, and with the consent of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, adjourned all proceedings in the Universal Life Insurance case for 60 days, the existing injunction to stand meantime.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 15.—Edward C. Dyer, a Pittsburg cattle-dealer, yesterday drew $2,000 from a bank in this city, and left for Grovesport, in this county, to purchase cattle. This morning a pocket-book, containing a few dollars and other property, which has been identified as Dyer's, was found on the river bank, six miles below this city. Close to the place where they were found there is every evidence of a severe struggle having taken place, and as nothing can be learned of the whereabouts of Dyer, it is surmised that he has been robbed and murdered. A farmer's wife living in the neighborhood reports that last night she heard screams in the direction of the spot where the articles were found.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen in the lower lake region, and risen in the North-west. Elsewhere it has remained nearly stationary. Rain has fallen, except in the East Gulf States and New-England. The winds are southerly, except in the Upper Mississippi Valley and upper lake region, where they are westerly. The temperature has fallen in the north-west, the upper lake region, and West Gulf States. Elsewhere it has risen. The Missouri, Mississippi, and Ohio rivers have remained nearly stationary, with a slight fall in the last two.

INDICATIONS.

For the New-England and Middle Atlantic States nearly stationary temperature and pressure, southerly winds, and partly cloudy weather and rain areas.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, nearly stationary pressure and temperature, light winds, mostly from the south, partly cloudy weather, and in the Gulf States rain areas.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, stationary pressure, warm southerly winds, partly cloudy weather and rain areas, followed by rising barometer and colder westerly winds.

For the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and upper lake region, higher pressure, winds veering to colder north-west, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas.

For the lower lake region stationary followed by rising barometer, partly cloudy and rainy weather, and warm southerly, veering to colder westerly winds.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	63°	70°	3:30 P. M.	80°	82°
6 A. M.	63°	70°	6 P. M.	73°	76°
9 A. M.	65°	70°	9 P. M.	68°	74°
12 M.	71°	80°	12 P. M.	63°	72°

Average temperature yesterday.....74½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....68°
Weekly average.....65° 71 2-7°

AFFAIRS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 15.—The steamer Oceanic, from Hong-Kong via Yokohama, arrived today. She brought advices from Hong-Kong to Aug. 22, and from Shanghai to Aug. 21. The famine-stricken provinces of North China are now further afflicted with a plague of locusts. G. Wiley Wells, the newly appointed Consul-General at Shanghai, will arrive at his post by the next mail steamer. Important negotiations are going on between the Foreign Minister and Tsung-Li-Yemen on the subject of the Lekin duties and extra taxes levied on imports, especially in the interior ports. The Chinese are expected to yield their claims. The Oceanic also brought advices from Yokohama to Aug. 30. The final battles of the Satsuma rebellion were fought on Aug. 14 and 15, near Nobuska, in the Province of Hiuga. The insurgents were totally defeated. Saigo, with 350 men, broke through the imperial lines, and they are now fugitive. The remainder of the insurgent force, numbering several thousand, surrendered in a body. Saigo is now hiding in the mountains. The National Industrial Exposition was opened at Tokio, Aug. 21, by the Mikado in person. The Empress, with the Court officials and the members of the Government and the Diplomatic Corps, were present. The display is pronounced a brilliant success.

Consul-General Van Buren returns to America by this mail to investigate the charges brought against him. Admiral Reynolds having gone home on sick leave, the command of the United States squadron now devolves upon Capt. Young, of the Tennessee.

There is considerable confusion in the foreign settlement of Kobe, owing to a quarrel between the United States Consul and other members of the Consular Board. Consul Newitter claims that no legal municipal authority exists and orders his countrymen to abstain from paying rents. An appeal has been taken to the United States Minister, whose decision is looked for with great interest. Cholera, but not of a serious type, has appeared in the southern provinces. The imperfections of Consular jurisdiction have been newly illustrated by recent decisions in United States and British courts in the identical case of an American and an English subject sued for rent in Tokio by the Japanese Government. Every feature of either suit was precisely similar, yet the decision of the United States court was adverse to the Japanese authorities, while that of the English court was wholly in their favor.

THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 15.—A press dispatch from San Diego states that a special to the *Union* to-day from Tucson says: "Reliable advices received yesterday from Camp Bowdie and Clifton report that the Warm Spring Indians who left San Carlos have killed at least 14 men and wounded 8. They captured a freight train, killed the teamsters, and destroyed the goods; took seven horses from Ralston, and the station is abandoned. There has been no mail from Silver City for a week. The Longfellow Copper Mining Company, at Clifton, lost 30 teams of mules by the Indians, and have stopped operations. Three detachments of Arizona troops and all the available ones in New-Mexico are after the Indians.

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 15.—The National Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen closed their session this evening. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Grand Master, F. B. Allen, Louisville; Vice Grand Master, W. T. Gundie, Philadelphia; Grand Secretary and Treasurer, W. N. Sayre, Indianapolis; Grand Warden, John Savage, Lynn, Mass.; Grand Conductor, Charles Pope, Toronto; Grand Inner Guard, C. G. Swan, Buffalo; Grand Outer Guard, W. Cowles, Camden, N. J.; Grand Chaplain, M. Barphi, Indianapolis; Grand Marshal, E. V. Debs, Terre

hands of his brother-in-law, a clerk in the Warren-street office; they were paid off to him in full or assigned on sale to other parties; I think some of them were paid to Benjamin Wood and John Morrissey by O'Brien, in payment of his indebtedness to them; Mr. Dewey and William E. King, although exceedingly friendly to Senator O'Brien and Bixby, will corroborate me to the fullest extent in all I have said about the matter; both of them were familiar at the time with all the transactions, as they both had those confidential relations with me; it was urged upon Mayor Hall to appoint F. M. Bixby as my successor as Commissioner of Public Works; this was particularly urged upon Mayor Hall to oblige Mr. W. E. King and S. F. Dewey, but Mayor Hall declined to name him.

The assignment of Dewey to Tweed is as follows:

Know all men by these presents that I, S. Foster Dewey, of the Hoffman House, in the City of New-York, for and in consideration, have sold and by these presents do grant, assign, and convey unto William M. Tweed all my right, title, and interest in the one-half of any and all claims, demands, debts, and sums of money now due and owing to James O'Brien, by the City and County of New-York, which claims, demands, debts, and sums of money were assigned to me under a written agreement of James O'Brien, duly sealed and witnessed by Joseph A. Moshelmer on the 20th day of October, 1871, it being understood that said assignment so made to me originally by said O'Brien, in order that Mr. Tweed's name should not appear in the paper, but that he was the real party to whom such assignment was made.

To have and to hold the same unto the said William M. Tweed, his heirs, Executors, Administrators, and assigns forever, to and for the use of the said William M. Tweed, hereby constituting and appointing said William M. Tweed my true and lawful attorney, irrevocable in my name, place, and stead for the purposes aforesaid to ask, demand, sue for, attach, levy, collect, and receive the said debts or sums of money which now are or may become due, owing, and payable for or on account of all or any of the accounts, dues, debts, and demands above assigned to him, giving and granting unto the said attorney full power to prosecute in his name for the use aforesaid and every act and thing whatsoever requisite and necessary, as fully, to all intents and purposes, as I might or could do if personally present, with full power of substitution and revocation, hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said attorney or his substitute shall lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

In witness hereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this — day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

S. FOSTER DEWEY.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of John D. Townsend. No. 353 West Thirty-fourth-street.

Q.—Now look at this paper. Are you familiar with the handwriting of James O'Brien? A.—I am, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever see him write his name? A.—I have seen him write a thousand times—a number of times.

Q.—Is that his signature? A.—I have no doubt that it is.

The signature to the assignment was here proved to be that of James O'Brien by Patrick H. Maguire and Joel O. Stevens, O'Brien's Deputy when he was Sheriff.

Tweed's examination was resumed.

Q.—With regard to what is known as general supplies, was it a part of the duty of the Supervisors to furnish general supplies to the different departments?

A.—To the Commissioners, yes, Sir.

Q.—What Departments? A.—The offices of Sheriff, County Clerk, the various branches of the Judiciary and the Register's and Surrogate's offices.

Q.—What was the nature of these supplies? A.—Everything they required, such as pens, ink, stationery, &c.

Q.—Did the item of supplies form a very considerable portion of the expenses which the Supervisors authorized? A.—A large part, Sir.

Q.—Was that Watson Coleman? Would you recognize from as a rule?

A.—Generally from those names mentioned in the statement I read the other day.

Q.—Mention some of the names? A.—Ed. Jones & Co., Kennard & Hay, Seymour & Co., Barnard, Keyser, Ingersoll, Watson & Co.

THE PASSAGE OF THE CHARTER OF 1870.

Q.—Mr. Tweed do you know anything about the passage of the charter of 1870 in the Legislature?

A.—Yes; Sir.

Q.—Were you a member of the Legislature at that time? A.—I was.

Q.—You were a Senator, were you not? A.—I was.

Q.—I would like you, if you please, to state the origin of that charter as far as you know—who prepared it, how it was passed, and by what means? A.—It is a long history.

Q.—Condense it as much as you can, but give it to us; who prepared it? A.—It was prepared partially by Mr. Hall, partially by Mr. Sweeny, Mr. Connolly, Corsan, and Mr. Alexander Frear; I had a little to do with it myself; Mr. Hitchman had something to do with it, and most of the members of Tammany had something to do with it, either directly or by their suggestions.

Q.—Was that charter passed through the Legislature fairly or was money used to procure its passage? A.—Money was used.

Q.—Do you mean to say that members of the Legislature were bribed to vote for it? A.—I mean to say they were paid to vote for it in the Assembly; they were paid to vote for it in the upper house—Senators were paid to control the Republican caucus and support it.

Q.—Do you know personally of any member of the Assembly being paid for his vote in reference to this charter? A.—I don't think I do, of the Assembly.

Q.—Do you know personally of any member of the Senate having been paid for his vote in that regard? A.—I do.

Q.—Was it by this charter that the Board of Supervisors ceased to exist? A.—No, Sir; that was a special law, as my memory serves me.

Q.—It was in the tax levy, was it not? A.—No, Sir; that was a special law, if I recollect right, but I am so utterly confident that my memory is to be put back my recollection that I am at the mercy of my memory, which is pretty correct, but it may not be altogether correct. At the last meeting of this committee I stated, I think, that we appointed as a Surrogate in this place Judge Tucker instead of Tucker. I have since had a communication, and I now know it to be true that after the death of Mr. Webb no person was appointed, but the Presiding Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Daly, according to law acted as Surrogate up to December. On the November election Mr. Tucker was elected, and on the certificate of the Board of County Canvassers took his office in December. Therefore the only appointment of a County officer made by the Board of Supervisors was that of Recorder, and I think that was made in March, 1866.

Q.—And it was by the Daly act that was passed whereby the old Board of Supervisors ceased to exist, and then what was done?

A.—Then the power was placed in the hands of what was called the Board of Audits, and the charter was passed, then the abrogation of the Board of Supervisors, and then the tax levy, if my memory serves me right.

Q.—Now, who composed the Board of Audits?

A.—If you can give me the session laws of 1870 I will tell you exactly what it was; it is in chapter 383, Laws of 1870, section 4, page 891 of the printed copy.

Q.—And it provides? A.—And it provides that in the County tax levy for that year all liabilities against the County shall be audited by the Mayor, the Controller, and the present President of the Board of Public Works.

Q.—Who was Mayor? A.—A. Oakey Hall.

Q.—Who was Controller? A.—Richard B. Connolly.

Q.—And you were the present President of the Public Works? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who prepared those clauses in the tax levies of 1870 which gave the control to these three men?

A.—The first time I ever saw it, I think was in one of the ante-rooms of Sweeny in the Delavan House; there were present Sweeny, Hall, Connolly, and myself; that is the first time I recollect seeing it, and I believe it was prepared by Mr. Hall.

Q.—Was the matter talked over at that meeting, and the powers they gave?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At that meeting was there anything said that the powers given the Controller, the Mayor, and the present President of the Department of Public Works would enable them to raise money to reimburse themselves?

A.—I don't know that there was so much said in reference to making money, but it was to reimburse them and those who had advanced money to secure its passage; of itself that act would not do any great harm, but its subsequent acts gave the control of the City Government into the hands of these parties.

Q.—The object, as I understand you, was to enable you thereby to raise money to reimburse yourselves and others for money expended in the passage of the charter? A.—That was one of the reasons talked of.

Q.—Who had furnished the money to be used in procuring the passage of the charter? A.—Various tradesmen and ourselves.

Q.—By ourselves whom do you mean? A.—I mean Connolly, myself, Hugh Smith, who represented at that time Sweeny, and at times Mr. Hall, and the various tradesmen, Ingersoll some, Garvey some, &c.

Q.—The tradesmen whose names you mentioned in the other matter? A.—Yes.

Q.—Will you be good enough to mention the names of the tradesmen who furnished money, so far as you can recollect, for the purpose of bribing the Legislature of 1870 to pass the charter of that year? A.—James H. Ingersoll, Keyser & Co., E. A. Woodward, James A. Watson, and Edward Boyle; I can't recollect all the other names, but most of those who had any dealings with us at the time contributed.

Q.—Can you recollect any other name? A.—I can't recollect any other at the present time.

Q.—Is there any way that you can refresh your memory so that you can recollect more of those?

A.—I don't know that there is. I have those books I desired to see would be of service to me in this connection: I think Charles H. Jacobus paid something toward it; I think Kennard and Hay paid something to it through Henry Smith; Henry Smith raised considerable toward it also; he was then Police Commissioner; I may have mentioned here names of people who did not contribute, and I do so because they paid the 15 per cent. or whatever was demanded of them; the Erie Railway I know contributed something toward it.

Q.—Through whom? A.—Through Jay Gould or Fisk, or both; when I say Gould, I mean Fisk and Gould, for they were really the same; when we got into a conversation with the two of them in a room we generally finished it with one; the other generally managed to leave; I think that money was handed in through Peter B. Sweeny, although I am not positive; don't know that I can mention any other names; Henry Smith raised a good deal of it.

Q.—Didn't you get money from the heads of the various departments? A.—Not in connection with that; we did in connection with the tax levy and with other matters.

Q.—They contributed for certain other matters?

A.—They contributed nothing in the tax levy, although I believe they did help me a little in that.

WHAT TWEED PAID R. D. RAYMOUR.

Q.—How was that money raised to buy the passage of the charter of 1870? A.—A large part of it was raised by friends jointly of Connolly and Smith, made payable to my order, or Connolly and myself, made payable to Smith, or Smith and myself, made payable to Connolly, as the case may be, in the manner I stated before; Elwood—I think I gave him money for that; I gave him money for some other purpose; William Brand, I gave money to, I think $5,000; Woodin I gave money to, as I explained, through Winslow.

Q.—Did you give it to Woodin personally? A.—No, but through Mr. Winslow, as I stated before; I asked him afterward if that matter was all right, and he said it was all right; Abraham Harpenny and Theodore L. Minier I gave money to each of them in the same way; George Bowen I also gave money to; Minier, Bowen, and Wood were three of the men I gave money to; James Wood is the same; that is all, I believe.

Q.—Are those the members of the Senate that you recollect? A.—I think that is all I had dealings with with regard to this charter, and I am not sure about Elwood in reference to this charter; I had them to sustain our charter in their caucus, and not to vote for it unless it came up for passage.

Q.—I want you to be more precise about this thing because you are dealing with men's reputations. You have testified that you had a conversation with Mr. Winslow, in which you made an agreement with him to pay him money, and you did pay him money into his hand?

A.—Yes, Sir, I did pay him money into his hand.

Q.—Did you have a conversation with Woodin?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And did you agree with Woodin that you would give him money for his vote and support? A.—Yes; and the amount agreed upon was to be $40,000.

Q.—Did you in words say to Mr. Woodin to the effect that you would pay him money through Mr. Winslow if he would vote for the charter, and did he agree upon these conditions to vote for the charter?

A.—I said to Woodin I had four votes already ready at a certain price, and the money for each of them was to be paid by Winslow; he asked me if it was not to be $50,000 for each, and I said no, it was to be only $40,000—that I could not afford to pay any more; this was to sustain the charter in caucus, and not in the Senate Chamber.

Q.—State what transpired between you and Senator Woodin personally? A.—We had a number of conversations in relation to the passage of this charter; I explained to him what I desired, that if the Republicans in caucus should agree to stand by this charter and vote for it, I should agree to pay them $40,000 a piece—to Woodin, Bowen, Minier, and Wood.

Q.—You agreed to pay them $40,000 apiece to be paid through Winslow? A.—Yes, and I wanted him to help me by voting for this charter; my understanding was as clear and direct as it possibly could be without being positive and in plain language; that $40,000 was to be paid him through Winslow if he was to sustain the charter.

Q.—What was the language that conveyed that expression? A.—Do the same with me through Winslow as you do with the others, and I will be with them.

Q.—Is that after you had informed him that the amount agreed upon was $40,000? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you pay $40,000 to Winslow for Woodin?

A.—I paid him $200,000 to be distributed between the five men I have named, he being one of them.

Q.—In money? A.—In money.

Q.—Did you have any conversation subsequently with Woodin in respect to this matter? A.—Yes, Sir, I had.

Q.—What was it? A.—I asked him if that matter was settled all right, and he said it was all right.

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation with Winslow afterward? A.—Never.

Q.—How did you get that money? A.—It was taken up there by different parties in money.

Q.—Name the parties that took it up there to you?

A.—Garvey's brother; John Garvey brought me up a hundred and odd thousand dollars; a messenger in the Board of Supervisors got me several twelve hundred in the Tenth National Bank, and it was brought up to me; other parties brought me some; I think I took some up myself; Watson gave me some, and Connolly gave me some.

Q.—Was that money drawn from the bank in New-York by check? A.—It was given to me in money, but some of it was raised by notes, as I said before.

Q.—Are these notes in existence? A.—Some of them are; a gentleman who got himself into my confidence has some of them.

Q.—What gentleman is that? A.—Carolan O'Brien Bryant; he said he could do me some service with men who could serve me, and got these papers from me.

Q.—Do you say he failed to return certain of these papers? A.—Yes Sir, he failed to return them.

Mr. Cole—I will ask you subsequently to give me a description of all th papers so retained by Bryant.

Q.—Now, in regard to Senator Minier, did you ever have any conversation with him? A.—Yes, Sir; I did.

Q.—The talk with him was positive, and direct and the understanding was that I was very anxious to pass this bill; he said that he was but a poor farmer, and, continuing, said: "You are very rich down in New-York," and he said "You ought to stand well to people who stand by you." I told him I would stand well by him, and suggested $5,000; he said that would not do; I then said $10,000, and he said that would not do; I said $20,000, and he said how about $25,000, and he also said I will see you again; It increased the next time until it came to $50,000, and we finally settled at $40,000.

Q.—Did you in words say to Mr. Woodin to the effect that you would pay him money through Mr. Winslow if he would vote for the charter, and did he agree upon these conditions to vote for the charter?

A.—My conversation with James Wood was of the same nature; and with George Bowen also of the same nature; these conversations generally took place in my room or in the hall of the Senate Chamber.

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation with Senator Bowen? A.—I had the same conversation.

Q.—As near as you can state it, what was the conversation. A.—He said he understood I wanted him and Minier to sustain my charter; I said I was very anxious to have the charter passed, and should try and have it done; In the course of conversation we began to talk about amounts, but did not come to any conclusion on the first day.

Q.—What do you mean by amounts? A.—Ten thousand dollars or $25,000 for his support.

Q.—Was that all he did not agree upon then?

A.—The amount was not agreed upon then; he came to see me the next day, and in the course of conversation he mentioned $50,000 as payment for his vote; Woodin one day, the liberal man of the Senate Chamber; I said to him: "You are not going against me in this matter; this is a personal fight against me, and if they succeed they will remove me from my position as Commissioner;" I felt that it was a personal fight against me, and I was bound to win if I could; he said no, that he did not want to fight against me, but that Norton was a very clever gentleman, who had frequently helped him, and he would like to help him; I said, "Wouldn't you like to help me out? It is a personal fight against me and I would rather lose my life than lose the fight;" he said, "you have been a Democrat, and I did that I never felt so earnestly in my life, and that I would do anything that man could do to prevent myself from being beaten; he then spoke to me about the loss of revenue; I said to him I would pay him what great deal to me to retain it, and I said I would be willing to pay anything to secure my object; I know that money came up in the course of the conversation, by whom it was first mentioned I would not be positive; that was the purport of the conversation; I talked around him to get a proposition of some kind from him; I reported that interview to Winslow and Hastings, and both of them said, "I guess you can get the old man;" the next day I talked to him again, and he came to my room that night; I told him I had talked with other Republican Senators on the subject; that I had talked with Minier, who told me that they thought it better the money should be placed in one man's hands; I said, "I have got this thing all right, and I am sure to win anyhow, but would prefer to have the Republicans on my side to cover up all possible deficiencies;" I suggested that the Republicans in caucus should resolve to support me; I told him what they did in caucus nobody should know anything about, and if that was the result they could say it was all right, because they were governed by the action of their party in caucus; I told him also that any relations he had with me would be secret, and if he did anything in the matter that would be the end of it; he said: "I know you are all right, and I ain't afraid to trust you;" he said to me "What other Republicans have you got?" I said "if I cannot get you I will not tell you the others;" spoke to him about Mr. Winslow; the next day I had another interview with him, and I said the same thing to him; I said I was going to pay them $40,000 each, and he asked if I could not make it $50,000.

Q.—Who asked that? A.—Woodin; I said no, that I did not propose, and could not afford, to give more than $40,000, and he said he would go with the others; I said: "Shall I hand you the $40,000 yourself?" and he said: "No; I will do with you as the rest:" I said: "I will hand it to Winslow;" he said: "Do the same with me as you will with the others;" I short time after findings that if two Republican caucus; he gave me advice and suggested what I should do.

Q.—Did you tell him that you were trying to influence people with money? A.—I don't know about this charter, but in other matters.

Q.—In regard to this charter? A.—I think he must have known it.

Q.—Did you paid him $20,000? A.—Yes, Sir, for his labor in reference to this charter.

Q.—How did you pay it to him? A.—He called upon me after the Legislature adjourned; it was the time I generally paid for work of this kind done for me; he stated he wanted some money, and I wanted to give him a smaller amount; finally we agreed upon $20,000, and I gave him a check for that amount.

Q.—Where is that check? A.—Phave it in my possession; I think it was made payable and indorsed by him.

Q.—Are you certain his name is on it? A.—I am certain.

Q.—Have you got that check? A.—I have.

Q.—Have you got it with you? A.—No, sir.

Mr. Cole—We will want it at the next meeting.

Witness—I will produce it at the next meeting.

Mr. Cole put in evidence the complaint in the suit of Monheimer against the Mayor, the purport of which is contained in the above report, and the committee adjourned.

WHAT EX-SENATOR BIXBY SAYS.

Ex-Senator Francis M. Bixby, when asked last evening whether he had anything to say in reference to Tweed's testimony, smiled, and said he did not think the statements of such a man should be given any weight, and he was surprised that they should excite any serious attention. Tweed had testified yesterday afternoon that he had in 1870 given $40,000 each to Senators Wood, Woodin, Winslow, Minier, and Bowen, and yet, as the Senate documents of 1870 would show, in reference to the investigation of Senator Wood at that time, Tweed testified then that he had not paid a cent to any of these Senators, and E. D. Barbour had corroborated this testimony. Either Tweed told the truth then, or he told the truth yesterday afternoon. In either event he was a perjured man, and every one knows that he was a convicted thief, and it was absurd to pay attention to questions and answers prepared beforehand for Tweed to play a part in public in order to strike down every Democrat and every Republican whom John Kelly feared in the ensuing election. When they got through with the farce that they were now performing in the Aldermen's Chamber [Senator Bixby] would take occasion to reply to any statements made to him. He was not conscious of having done anything offensive to public or private morals, and would give a "Roland for an Oliver" as certain as the men lived who had initiated this farce, and the public might rely on that. The transaction between O'Brien and Tweed was of an entirely legitimate character, just as much as the selling or trading of an ox for two cows would be. In 1870 O'Brien could not get the same as Sheriff to which he claimed to be legitimately entitled, for Tweed had the power to prevent him, and did prevent him, because he was with the Young Democracy. All there was to it was the simple fact that O'Brien could not get this money and Tweed could. It was a valid assignment of a claim against the City, being in no way peculiar or different in principle from numerous assignments of this character frequently taking place, except that the amount was large. If the claim was a good one, the County was bound to pay it, no matter who held it. If it was not valid it ought not to be paid. It made no difference to the county who held the claim, and it was nonsense to make so much fuss about it. The idea that Tweed was induced to pay the claim by promises of immunity, as testified to by him, was absurd. The simple fact was that O'Brien had a claim to sell, and sold it through him [Senator Bixby] acting as his attorney, and that was all there was to it. Tweed's motives for buying it, then, and was his business. O'Brien would have been foolish not to have sold it when he had a chance. The fact was that Kelly was exercising all his ingenuity to torture every transaction of his political enemies into a crime in order to prejudice the community against them, but he would find when he got through that he and those acting with him would be "hoist with their own petard," and the more industriously they worked to bury their political opponents the deeper they were digging their own graves.

GULLIBILITY OF AMERICANS.

AN ENGLISH SWINDLER IN THE UNITED STATES — LAND SURVEYING AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES — INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS IN A LONDON POLICE COURT.

At the London Bow-Street Police Court on Sept. 1-Edwin Murray was placed on the witness-stand to testify against certain Scotland-yard detectives, charged with having conspired together to defeat the ends of justice, &c. He was cross-examined by Mr. Lewis as follows:

What was the next office?—I don't remember any other. I went to America, and started as a land surveyor there.

A what?—A land surveyor. [Laughter.]

But you went to Scotland?—Yes; I was asked by Walters and Murray to go and get some offices there. While I was away Walters joined with Kurr, and I being at enmity with Kurr at that time, they started a society at Gresham-street—the Montague firm.

You then went to America?—I did.

By what name did you pass there?—James Henry or Harvey.

How long were you there?—I have been there three times.

But on that particular visit?—From July to December. I started with Walters, who appeared as an English gentleman supplying capital to American companies for the purchase of lands. [Laughter.] I was a land surveyor. I used to go and survey their land to see if it was proper security for the "English gentleman," as Walters was called, to lend his money upon. [Laughter.] At the same time I used to give to the Americans to understand that, if my hand was properly weighted, (with money,) I could send in a proper report to him. [Laughter.] I led them to understand that I was perfectly open to bribery. [Laughter.]

What was he called?—He was Mr. Heywood, an English money lender, and I had a plate on my door with "Land Surveyor and Insurance Agent" on it. [Laughter.]

Did you find the Americans pliable?—Yes; they were pretty good. [Laughter.] I found as a rule they were people who would have victimized the "poor English gentleman" if they could. I always find that people are most easily duped when they are laying themselves open to dupe others, such as those people who were prepared to victimize English gentlemen. If I saw a piece of mud with a stick only in the middle of it I would represent it as a fine piece of property, and my report satisfied the Americans. [Laughter.] You know—

How much money did you make by that?—Well, we found it a very easy and lucrative business. We used to make about $400, or £80 a day. It did not, however, last long. After I had done with the clients I passed them on to Walters, and as a second security he used to get them to insure their lives. [Laughter.]

They used to come to you to pay the premiums, I suppose?—Yes; I had an arrangement with one of the best societies in New-York. The office, however, would not let me put them their policies without having a reference, so I used to give them my card in order that the business might be done expeditiously; then they used to hand in their money.

What did you do with the policies when passed on to him?—He used to tell them that the report received from Mr. Henry was perfectly satisfactory. [Laughter.] But as an additional security he, too, wished them to insure their lives; he would say that in the event of accidents he had found that people to whom he had lent his money had died, and their creditors had to sell off their property, leaving their families destitute; he being a kind-hearted individual—[laughter]—wished them to insure their lives, so that, if anything happened, all they had to do was to take their insurance policy down to the office and receive the money. [Laughter.]

Then you made a considerable commission from the insurance company?—Oh, yes, for sending the people down.

When they had bribed you and insured their lives did they ever manage to get out of their debts?—They were required to find two friends to deposit a certain amount at a bank, [laughter,] and if they did not do so the thing fell to the ground.

How long did that continue?—About a month.

What was the next three months?—We got into a mess. [Laughter.] We were arrested for smuggling. Walters got in with a Judge or two—[laughter]—in Jersey City, and they got drinking and playing cards together. Before long Walters tells him how he had been done out of a diamond ring, and the Judge did not approve of it, and would write out a warrant for the——if he wished. He did so, and advised Walters to leave and not to have anything to do with it, but a warrant was issued and a man was arrested. The man held a decent position, and he got up a charge against Walters of smuggling into the country.

Was Walters arrested?—Yes, and I was arrested, too; but we were bailed out in about a fortnight.

What became of the charge?—We were tried for two days, and the grand jury threw out the bill.

You were acquitted?—Yes; without a stain upon our characters. [Laughter.]

I suppose the trial was all regular?—We did not know anybody there to do anything wrong. We had to stand [Laughter.]

What did you do after that?—I think I started a pocket-book firm. I represented that I had bought a million of such books for the purpose of selling them to the Americans as a dollar apiece, and I told them they would have part of the dollar in a sort of lottery. [Laughter.]

What became of that?—It was stopped by the Post Office because of the lottery.

Did you make money out of it?—No; but the Post Office did.

Then you returned to England?—I did.

THE LITTLE BROWN JUGS.

The Baltimore *Sun* of Saturday says: "The festival and supper was held last evening at Patterson Methodist Episcopal Church, Chester-street, near Orleans-street, to which was added the unusual feature of the breaking of jugs, in which men, women, and children had collected money to be expended in church improvements. One hundred little brown jugs, each about the size of a pint cup, and each having a slit in the top to admit money, were distributed to members of the congregation three weeks ago. Money was collected in these, and last evening after the supper the jugs were returned rattling with coins. When all were in the jugs were broken one by one, and their precious contents counted. Prizes of Bibles were awarded to those who had been the most successful in their collections. Two hundred dollars and 50 cents were realized in this novel way. The church improvements consist in the addition of two class-rooms, each 18 by 14 feet, and an addition to the main audience-room 24 by 32 feet. The improvements will cost $2,000, and the church will seat 500 people. Pending the improvements a tent adjoining the church has been used for worship."

FORCED TO REFUND.

The following is from the Lockville Centre (*Long Island*) *Observer* of Friday last: "J. D. S. O'Brien presented a coal bill of $6 25 to Detective Payn on Saturday. The latter handed him a $10 bill, but O'Brien could not make correct change. They went into Horton's, who gave Payn two fives. He took some other money from his pocket and gave O'Brien the amount of his bill. After the latter had gone Payn discovered that he had paid a two and $3 instead of a bill. He followed O'Brien and informed him of the error. The coal-dealer couldn't see it, and refused to refund, declaring that he had only received the correct amount. Whereupon Payn arrested the man for his arrest, and O'Brien was taken before Justice Losee. There were no witnesses. Payn swore that he gave O'Brien a five for a one, and O'Brien swore that he didn't. The Justice decided that O'Brien should refund $4, and pay costs, amounting to $7 50."

A KENTUCKY VIEW OF IT.

The Cynthiana (Ky.) *News* thus expresses itself: "The South did not err in defending itself, and Key uttered a malignant falsehood when he said it. The South never asked or demanded anything but her constitutional rights, and in her people defended themselves against Northern hordes, who made war upon them unconstitutionally, ostensibly for the integrity of the Union, but in reality for robbery and plunder. The Republican party never have indorsed the Constitution of the United States, but openly and boldly denounced it as 'a league with hell,' asserting that they would rather see the Republic destroyed than continued as it was. When her people were concluded that party found itself in open opposition and at war with the Constitution of the country, and, to make themselves loyal to that palladium of our liberties they were compelled to get up three new amendments, and then ram them down the throats of the people with bayonets."

SPORTS OUT OF DOORS.

THE FALL PRIZE MEETING.

CLOSE OF THE COMPETITION BY THE SHORT-RANGE TEAMS — AWARD OF SPECIAL PRIZES—MOVEMENTS OF THE BRITISH TEAM.

The range at Creedmoor presented a desolate appearance yesterday. The paraphernalia used in the great matches of the two previous days had not been removed, and benches, camp-stools, and rubbish littered the field from the entrance to the 200-yard firing point. The shooting was confined to the completion of the "Short-range Team" match, which was begun on Wednesday last. The weather was not as favorable for fine marksmanship as it was on Wednesday. On that day, although the heat was intense, there was no wind stirring, and good scores were made. Yesterday the wind blew stiffly from the rear of the firing point down the range toward the targets, and occasional patches of clouds obscured the sun, leaving a shadow on the range. Nine teams entered yesterday, which, with the entries made on Wednesday, made the total number of entries in the match 20. The conditions and scores were as follows, the first three teams being winners of prizes, and the highest possible team score being 350 points:

Open to teams of five from any club in the United States; distances, 200 and 300 yards: two sighting and seven scoring shots at each range; position, standing.

MASSACHUSETTS RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

	Yards.						Total.
N. W. Arnold	200—	4	4	4	5	5	5—30
	300—	4	5	3	4	5	3—28—58
H. T. Bookwell	200—	4	4	4	4	4	4—28
	300—	4	4	4	4	4	4—28—56
G. L. Winship	200—	4	4	5	5	4	5—31
	300—	4	3	4	4	3	3—24—55
William Gerrish	200—	5	4	3	4	4	4—24
	300—	2	5	4	4	2	4—24—53
W. H. Jackson	200—	4	3	3	4	4	5—27
	300—	4	3	3	3	3	4—23—50
Total							272

COMPANY K, SECOND REGIMENT, CONN.

	Yards.						Total.
G. R. Nichols	200—	4	3	4	4	4	5—28
	300—	5	3	2	4	5	4—27—55
E. A. Folsom	200—	4	4	4	4	4	4—28
	300—	4	4	4	3	4	4—27—55
James Tinkey	200—	4	4	5	5	4	4—30
	300—	3	4	5	3	3	3—24—54
Samuel Kennedy	200—	4	4	4	4	5	4—29
	300—	5	3	3	4	4	4—23—52
James Jorey	200—	5	4	3	5	3	4—27
	300—	5	4	3	5	3	3—23—50
Total							266

STAMFORD RIFLE CLUB.

	Yards.						Total.
Lieut.-Col. E. H. Sanford	200—	4	5	3	4	5	4—30
	300—	4	4	3	4	3	4—26—56
W. H. Sanford	200—	3	4	4	3	5	4—27—53
	300—	3	4	4	3	5	4—27
J. P. M. Richards	200—	4	4	4	4	3	4—27
	300—	4	4	3	4	3	3—25—52
R. H. Keene	200—	5	3	4	4	3	5—28
	300—	3	2	3	4	4	4—24—52
T. F. Smith	200—	3	4	5	3	4	4—23
	300—	2	4	5	0	4	2—21—50
Total							263

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total
Rahway Rifle Club	144	119	263
Remington Club, Oswego	133	127	260
Flushing Rifle Association	138	120	258
Crescent City Club, New-Orleans	141	115	256
Bergen Point Rifle Association	140	114	254
Company E, First Regiment, Col	127	126	253
Irish-American Rifle Club	136	112	248
Seventh Regiment Club	128	119	247
Zettler Rifle Club	135	107	242
United States Engineers	113	128	241
California Rifle Association	121	120	241
Company C, United States Engineers	130	108	238
Company A, Fourteenth Regiment	128	105	233
Jamaica Red and Blue Club, Chicago	129	101	230
Company G, Twenty-third Regiment	126	99	225
Company K, Second Connecticut	122	100	222
Company G, Thirty-second Regiment	117	76	193

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES AT THE STATE ARSENAL—SIR HENRY HALFORD PRESENTS THE "WIMBLEDON CUP" TO MR. DUDLEY SELPH.

The winners of trophies in the late Fall prize meeting at Creedmoor received their awards at the State Arsenal last evening. Although the ceremony was free for all to witness, there were less than 500 persons present, and many of the prize-winners were absent, while no representatives answered to their names. Gen. Wylie had adorned the hall very prettily for the occasion, and a stage had been erected on one side of the room for the accommodation of the officers of the association and specially invited guests. Among the latter present were Sir Henry Halford, Major Waller, Capt. Bowlby, and Messrs. Piggott and Fraser, of the British team; Col. Glynn, Mr. Renaud, Mr. Dudley Selph, and Mr. E. D. Manning, of the New-Orleans team; Gen. McComb, Captain of the California team, and many ex-officers of the association. The winning teams present represented the California, Seventy-first, Fourteenth, Ninth, and Twenty-third Regiments and Washington Grey Cavalry. The Seventh, Second Connecticut, and Thirteenth Regiment teams, although among the prize-winners, were not represented on the stage. The Eighth Regiment team sent Capt. Barker, the regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice, in citizen's dress. Col. Houghton, of the Forty-eighth Regiment, Oswego, was the solitary representative of his team. Judge Stanton, President of the National Rifle Association, delivered the opening address, in which compliments were paid to the prize-winners, and a short review of the progress of rifle-shooting was made. The prizes were presented by different officers of the association. Inspector-General Woodward, on behalf of the State, presented the Governor's prize to the California team. The latter comprises a fine body of soldiers, and was greeted with a storm of applause as it marched to the front to receive the bronze statue representing the "Soldier of Marathon." Gen. Woodward said he was pleased to see a team coming from so great a distance attain the object, but he warned them that, now that the match was robbed of its local interest and had assumed a national complexion, the New-York National Guard would endeavor to place a team in the field which would wrest the trophy from its captors of the Pacific slope.

Gen. Shaler presented the First Division prizes, and analyzed the shooting of the several teams who came among the winners this year. Sir Henry Halford presented the Wimbledon Cup to Mr. Dudley Selph, of the New-Orleans team, who was the winner this year, and in doing so explained how the trophy came to be presented to the National Rifle Association of America. He went back to the time the American team had visited Wimbledon, in 1875, when there was considerable feeling manifested on this side of the water because the American team was not permitted to shoot in the Elcho Shield competition. Sir Henry said he was opposed to the proposition because he believed that in a purely national match, like that for the Elcho Shield, it was not wise to allow foreign teams to compete. He ridiculed the impression which prevailed at the time that the British were afraid to shoot against the American team and produced as evidence the cup which had been won by an American. On the contrary, he said, the British were anxious to shoot a match with the Americans at that time, upon precisely similar terms as those governing the Elcho Shield match. Sir Henry said that he considered that an individual shooting at long range upon his own responsibility, who became a successful competitor, was a far better shot than one who was in a team where he was "coached" and passed to each good score, and in presenting the trophy to Mr. Selph he styled him "the greatest shot in the world." In conclusion, Sir Henry said he hoped the occasion would not be the last in which he should meet his audience in this country.

Mr. Selph, in response, said he was pleased to be allowed to take the trophy to the South, and when it was returned at the expiration of a year he proposed to come with it.

Sir Henry apparently took a great interest in the young man, and cried "Hear, hear," as Mr. Selph proceeded in his address.

At the close of the presentation, the British, New-Orleans, and California teams dined with the National Rifle Association at the Sturtevant House.

NOTES.

To-morrow the "Inter-State Long Range" match for a trophy to be held by the winning team for one year, will take place at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; 15 shots at each range.

The "Stewards" aggregate prizes, which were received from London yesterday, were awarded as follows: Corp. John Henwood, Fourteenth Regiment, won the field-glass offered to the maker of the highest aggregate score in competitions 5, 6, and 9, upon the score of 111 points. Mr. Frank Hyde, of the American team, took the "Lord Bury" telescope upon the aggregate score of 290, made in competitions 2, 3, and 13.

Col. Peel, Adjutant of the British team, visited the range yesterday and superintended the shipment of the shooting apparatus belonging to his team. The British team will be present at Gilmore's Garden on Tuesday evening, to witness the presentation of the "Centennial Trophy" to the American team, after which it will disband. Major Waller, and two members of the party, have accepted an invitation from the proprietor of the yacht Vesta, to go on a cruise on the 20th inst. Sir Henry Halford will go to Chicago on Wednesday, and Col. Peel will sail for Europe next Saturday. The plans of the other members are not yet completed.

POLO AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 15.—The interest in polo continues. This afternoon a large number of spectators assembled on the polo ground, and, notwithstanding a fog which prevailed, remained and witnessed 10 games played. The players were as follows: Messrs. George R. Fearing, Lloyd S. Brice, Carroll Brice, Fairman Brooks, and J. W. Brooks. Sides were repeatedly changed. The Reds won seven games and the Blues three.

THE LEXINGTON MEETING.

The fall meeting of the Kentucky Association commences to-morrow at Lexington, and three races are to be decided. The first is the Phœnix Hotel Stakes, for 2-year olds, mile heats, for which Knight Endower, Typhoon, Early Light, and McWhirter will start. It seems to be a certainty for the latter colt. The second affair will be the Filly Stakes, for 2-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, for which there will be a large field of starters, including McKee's Watercolor, Spangle's Ella B, Eagle's Fairy Queen, Beardon's Enquirer filly, Hopkins' Nettie, Harper's Sallie M, Bowen & Co.'s Grapple, and the entries of Grinstead, Swigert, Thomas, Megibben, McGrath, and Reynolds. The third race is a

CURRENT LITERATURE.

MEDITATIONS OF A HINDOO, PRINCE AND SKEPTIC.

I.

All the world over I wonder, in lands that I never have trod,
Are the people eternally seeking for the signs and steps of a God?
Westward across the ocean, and northward ayont the snow,
Do they all stand gazing, as ever, and what do the wisest know?

II.

Here, in this mystical India, the deities hover and swarm
Like the wild bees heard in the tree-tops, or the gusts of a gathering storm;
In the air men hear their voices, their feet on the rocks are seen,
Yet we all say, "Whence is the message, and what may the wonders mean?"

III.

A million shrines stand open, and ever the censer swings,
As they bow to a mystic symbol or the figures of ancient kings;
And the incense rises ever, and rises the endless cry
Of those who are heavy laden, and of cowards, loth to die.

IV.

For the Destiny drives us together, like deer in a pass of the hills.
Above is the sky, and around us, the sound and the shot that kills;
Pushed by a Power we see not, and struck by a hand unknown,
We pray to the trees for shelter, and press our lips to a stone.

V.

The trees wave a shadowy answer, and the rock frowns hollow and grim,
And the form and the nod of the demon are caught in the twilight dim;
And very look of the sunlight falling afar on the mountain crest,
Is there never a path runs upward to a refuge there and a rest?

VI.

The path, ah! who has shown it, and which is the faithful guide?
The heaven, ah! who has known it? for steep is the mountain side.
For ever the shot strikes surely, and ever the wasted breath
Of the praying multitude rises, whose answer is only death.

VII.

Here are the tombs of my kinsfolk, the first of an ancient name,
Chiefs who were slain on the war-field, and women who died in flame;
They are gods, these kings of the foretime, they are spirits who guard our race—
Ever I watch and worship; they sit with a marble face.

VIII.

And the myriad idols around me, and the legion of muttering priests,
The revels and rites unholy, the dark unspeakable feasts!
What have they wrung from the silence? Hath even a whisper come
Of the secret—whence and whither? Alas! for the gods are dumb.

IX.

Shall I list to the word of the English, who come from the uttermost sea?
"The Secret, hath it been told you, and what is your message to me?"
It is naught but the wide-world story how the earth and the heavens began,
How the gods are glad and angry, and a Deity once was man.

X.

I had thought, "Perchance in the cities where the rulers of India dwell,
Whose orders flash from the far land, who girdle the earth with a spell,
They have fathomed the depths we float on, or measured the unknown main"—
Sadly they turn from the venture, and say that the quest is vain.

XI.

Is life, then, a dream and delusion, and where shall Is the world seen like shadows on water, and what if the mirror break?
Shall it pass as a camp that is struck, as a tent that is gathered and gone
From the sands that were lamp-lit at eve, and at morning are level and lone?

XII.

Is their naught in the heaven above, whence the hail and the levin are hurled,
But the wind that is swept around us by the rush of the rolling world?
The wind that shall scatter my ashes, and bear me to silence and sleep
With the dirge, and the sounds of lamenting, and voices of women who weep.

—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

BESIDE THE RILLE.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "PATTY."

CHAPTER I.

A FENCING MATCH.

Mademoiselle Louise Courbon has a very thoughtful look on her fair freckled face, and her round green eyes have a sadness in them that is quite unusual; for Mademoiselle, although no longer young, is as merry as ever she was, and her little plump, round, well-dressed figure and smiling face are always to be found when amusement is going on in Pont-Audemer. Her round very green eyes are puzzlers; sometimes they are full of innocent open wonder, and then they give through the half-shut yellow eye-lashes long glances which can only be called furtive. She is an orphan, but her parents left her that little half-timbered tumbledown house beside the Rille, with its gable atop and washing-place below. This last is a source of revenue, for the river washes the basements of the multiform picturesque dwellings beside it, and Louise lets out the washing-shed to about 20 laundresses, a set of merry hard-working souls, as diligent at blackening their neighbors' characters as they are at soaping their linen.

Louise ekes out her slender income by dress-making; that is to say, she will make dresses, and bonnets and caps also, for a chosen few in Pont-Audemer. Madame C., the wife of that citizen who celebrated his retirement from the office of Mayor by building on the top of the steep green hill which closes in one end of the town the staring white house which "swears"—as the natives say—against everything else in Pont-Audemer. Louise has also worked for Madame Trajon, the wife of the lawyer and town clerk; and for old friendship's sake she now and then makes a gown for the handsomest girl in Pont-Audemer, Françoise Gérard. But this is a condescension; she considers Françoise her equal; and it is not for the girl's sake that she makes the gowns, but for that of Louis Perreyve, a young soldier far away now, whom Louise loves as though he were her young brother.

Louise Courbon is in a hurry to-day, and so, instead of lingering beside the lovely Rille, merry with its shelfuls of its chattering, laughing washer-women, noisy with the whirr of the bark-mills, which mingle beside the stream with the quaint, half-timbered red-brick houses, backed by lofty poplar trees, the green hill behind them, we must go on with her along the quay—for Louise has crossed the bridge, and there is a stone-bordered quay on this side the water, with little flights of broken steps at intervals, up which girls come slowly, with tall, well-shaped brown pitchers poised on their heads.

Half-way along the quay Louise turns on the right into a small narrow street, and crosses the bridge in the middle of it. On each side of the canal—for this is one of the many branches of the ever hard-working river Rille—old tumbledown wooden houses go down to the water's edge, reflecting their grim and scarred old faces in the stream, with here and there bright-flowered nasturtium wreaths clinging to the old gray boards or moss-grown tiles.

The water is low to-day, for a dark line and a growth of tiny creeping plants on the foundations of the old houses show that it is sometimes a foot or so higher, and at such high tides the white-capped woman who is now kneeling on a flat stone, and beating the red shirt under her hand so vehemently with her wooden bat, would surely be under water if she tried to wash in the river as it flows by her house. At the back window of one of the houses on the left Louise sees a face she knows, and begins to nod. Then, instead of following the street to its end on the market-place, she takes a narrow turning on the left, parallel with the street in which she lives, and also with the Grande Place below.

She looks yet more serious, and then stops at a door, and then, after knocking, enters.

"Go into the front parlor, Mademoiselle," a welcoming voice says from a room at the back; "be kind enough to wait, and I am with you directly."

The welcoming voice has a fat, wheezy sound, and Mademoiselle Louise's face is yet graver.

"Wicked old hypocrite," she says, her freckled face growing white with anger—a greenish white, which does not beautify Mademoiselle—"giving herself such airs, too," and then she looks round the room with a sigh of envy, for small as it is there is no room like it in Pont-Audemer.

The floor is very dark and highly polished, so that even well-practiced Mademoiselle Louise walks thereon with caution. The paneled walls, painted a bluish white, and the white lace curtains are like the walls and curtains of many another house in Pont-Audemer; but where else will you see such a richly-carved oak beam across the ceiling, or such a fine sculptured mantelshelf, or such carved oak chests and cabinets of different shape and size, but all manifestly genuine antiques and in good preservation? The truth is that their owner is a dealer in such works. That in the corner, of Louis Treize period, with a "Last Supper" carved thereon, any connoisseur must long to possess, and in one of the others, a tall narrow bit of rich carving shaped like a whatnot, are three exquisite tall Venice glasses with flower-shaped bells and slender twisted stems. There is a wealth of color in these old glasses, blue and gold, green and opal, full of all hues and softening all. A Persian rug in front of the fire-place, glowing with rich color, makes the faded blue curtains which screen the hearth yet more faint in hue, for though it is Autumn, the weather is still warm at Pont-Audemer.

On a small oak table in the middle of the room are some admirable photographs in standing frames, and in the centre of these is a glass-ful of myrtle and jessamine.

"It must be the miller who gives these flowers," says Louise, with a very sour look on her usually good natured mouth. "He has come to gifts, then, already? I am not a day too soon if I want to help Françoise. I'll see if I cannot be one too many for Mother Thérèse."

There is a gasping noise in the passage, but no sound of footsteps.

"She creeps about like a mouse, sly old toad," says the irate dress-maker; "I know her ways; she shall not catch me tripping."

And she plants herself at the door, her eyes round with innocent wonder.

"Be welcome, then, my good friend," the fat, waddling dame says, as she appears, and her florid brick-dust colored face is creased with a smile, which somehow always has the effect of a grin in the small, black, twinkling eyes of Madame Gérard. She is fat and round and smiling, but she is not genial looking, her small keen eyes are set too near, and look across one another, her lips are thin and colorless, and as she has lost her front teeth her tongue shows in a disfiguring manner when she laughs. She wears a black silk dress, and a cap trimmed with lace and purple ribbon, and her hands are small and soft, in spite of their wrinkles. "You are just the person I need. I have a nice dress, Mademoiselle, and it will be charming if you will only consent to make it up for me."

Louise's round eyes change in an instant to green slits, but she forces a smile to her lips.

"Oh, but you ask an impossibility, Mme. Gérard. What can I do? I refuse the wife of Simon the butcher. I refuse Madame Fouquier, of the Grande Rue. I have indeed refused Madame Mousseline herself at the Pot d'Acier. What can I do? I offend all the rest of my neighbors if I work for one and refuse the others."

While her visitor spoke Madame Gérard has waddled to the old yellow sofa, and she pats the wide seat with her little brown hand as an invitation to Mademoiselle Louise to sit beside her.

"Bah"—for the dress-maker has stopped for breath—"who are all these people? You will not surely confound me—the widow of a distinguished artist—with the wives of the butcher and grocer, or with Madame Mousseline of the Pot d'Acier. I should think not, indeed!" She rubs her hands together, and there is malice in her little black eyes.

Up go Louise's shoulders in a shrug that brings them near her ears. She feels spiteful, and a red spot glows in each cheek. "An artist?" she says to herself. "An artist, indeed! Gérard was not an artist; he made photographs and bought old furniture." Then, to Madame Gérard: "It is all the same, Madame; these ladies consider you their equal. You see we do not always estimate ourselves rightly. However, at present I am busier than I care to be," she adds with dignity. Then, in a tone of forced carelessness, "Is Françoise at home?"

Madame Gérard's face does not change, but her small eyes are full of war.

"Yes, yes! the dear child is at home, but she is busy. I will give her any message, Mademoiselle Louise."

Instead of answering, Mademoiselle Courbon, who has remained standing, runs out of the room to the foot of the stairs, crying, "Françoise, Françoise, where are you?"

Madame Gérard waddles along the passage as fast as she can go, but Louise is already half-way up the old-fashioned staircase.

On the landing she pauses, half-strangled, for a young girl has sprung down the upper flight and flung both arms around her friend's neck.

"Come down," she says, why should you have the trouble of climbing, Louise?"

"Yes, yes, come down," in a gasping shriek from below, for Madame Gérard has reached the foot of the stairs.

"Françoise"—Louise looks up at her tall elegant friend with angry eyes—"I want to talk to you alone; let us go up."

But tall, strong Françoise has put both hands on her little friend's shoulders, and she pushes her toward the lower flight.

"No, not to-day," she smiles; "how can I disobey my mother, Louise?"

At this Louise's eyes contract, and she gives a green gleam at the handsome willful creature who has so suddenly remembered her obedience. She keeps silence, however, till they are all three in the parlor again.

"Is it true, Françoise, this that I hear," she says impetuously, "that you are letting yourself be courted by Emile Constant?"

The dark-eyed, dark-browed girl bends her head and twists her long fingers together. Her mother's eyes twinkle keenly.

"Good Louise, you doubt no one, you believe all you hear. What sweet innocence at your age?"

Louise turns her back on Madame Gérard's smiles. "I wait an answer from you, Françoise," she says.

Françoise has handsome features, of brilliant eyes, and an abundance of dark hair; but she has a pale sallow skin, and now this is suffused with red, and she looks abject and ready to cry.

"Monsieur Constant," she says fretfully, "yes, he comes to see us. Mother, you said there was no harm in his visits; why don't you tell Louise so?"

The little dress-maker takes firm hold of the twining fingers, and fixes her eyes on the confused face. She sees the struggle in it, but she cannot be sure what it means; she fears by a word even to injure the cause she has come to plead, and yet she must speak.

"Would Louis Perreyve like to hear of Monsieur Constant's visits?" she says in a low voice.

It is unfortunate that Louise is so short, for Françoise sees over her the shakes of the head and the expressive frowns of that wonderfully placid-faced mother; it is very curious that out of such a flat, shapeless lump of flesh such rapid flashes of intelligence can emanate. Those little restless eyes do it all, though, perhaps, the lipless wide mouth gives force and a kind of cruelty to the sharp glances.

Françoise tosses her head.

"Louis is not a tyrant, and he would say I was impertinent if I objected to my mother's visitors."

Louise squeezes the girl's fingers till she hurts them. Madame Gérard tries to put in her word, but the little woman will not be stopped.

"Listen"—she turns suddenly and stands sideways between mother and daughter as Françoise pulls her hands away. "I'll do nothing underhand in this matter, Madame Gérard, you let your girl promise herself to Louis Perreyve in my presence, and but for old Eustache you would have let her marry him too. Well then, because Eustache Perreyve has lost his money and Louis will be a poor man, is he to be cast off for a rich new-comer like Emile Constant? Shame on you, Thérèse Gérard!"

Madame Gérard snaps her fingers in Louise's face.

"Shame on you, you meddler. What call have you to be keeping guard over a fine girl like Françoise, with a mother to protect her? But single women are all alike; they think every chance a girl gets is no much taken from themselves. I suppose you have an eye to Monsieur Constant."

Louise keeps her eyes fixed on Françoise's face. She smiles scornfully at the last words.

"Well, Madame, I have done my part; but if Monsieur Constant comes to see you again I shall tell him all I know; and he is not one to be content with another man's leavings, I fancy."

CHAPTER II.

A FOUROLLE.

Pont-Audemer is a small town. It has a large, grand old church, St. Ouen, and a large market-place; besides this there is one long street, the Grande Rue, with the country rising up in a green hill at each end; the street in which Louise lives, on each side the Rille; running through it a narrower, parallel street, and the little, narrow turnings which connect the two wide streets and traverse the canals which work the tan-mills. On this account, as every one sees every one else at church or in the market, news spreads quickly in Pont-Audemer.

Louise Courbon knows this well, for she says to herself as she walks home:

"If Emile Constant did not live all by himself at Montfort, he would have known long ago that Françoise is promised to Louis Perreyve.

But to-morrow is market morning, and it is quite possible for Louise to walk beside the river on the way to Montfort, and meet Monsieur Constant as he comes to market.

"I will tell him Françoise is promised, and I will tell him something else—something you do not quite count on, Mother Thérèse."

Next morning is full of drizzling rain, the river looks a dull gray as she walks beside it, and the leaves of the poplar trees hang down heavily—they are so wet that they scarcely tremble on their slender stems.

Almost as she leaves her house, some one comes limping along and takes off his cap to Louise—a tall stiff-looking man in a blouse and canvas trousers. He does not wear a beard, but his long gray moustaches give him a military aspect, and he is truly an old soldier of the First Napoleon, but his lameness disqualified him early, and he earns a peaceful living as a gardener at Pont-Audemer.

"Good morning, Monsieur Perreyve," Louise nods and smiles, "is there any news of Louis?"

"Good day, Louise; there is no news of my boy, and I hear he is going to the frontier, so there is no hope of seeing him perhaps for months; but where are you off to so early, my beauty?"

He shuts one eye and laughs silly; he has no idea of making fun of Louise—to him she is always the young fresh girl of 17 who grew old and staid all in one night when the news came that Gaspard Perreyve, Louis' eldest brother, had fallen in Algeria, fighting bravely. The news killed Mme. Perreyve, and Louise set aside her own grief to comfort Eustache and his son Louis, then a boy 10 years old.

Louise looks round sharply, and a tinge of color spreads over her freckled face.

"You should take care, Monsieur Perreyve; it is better to pay a compliment in-doors."

"Ah, mon Dieu, how not original?"—he bursts into a peal of laughter, and at last he pulls off his cap and takes out of it a yellow and blue handkerchief, with which he wipes his eyes. "A compliment?" he murmurs amid his laughter. "Ma foi, but she is original."

Louise has something more to say, and she gets impatient as he breaks into fresh laughter, and puts her hand rather firmly on his arm.

"But, Monsieur, do listen: I say it is a pity Louis does not come home to look after Françoise."

"*Mille tonnerres!*"—he leaves off laughing and looks as blustering as if he still wore a uniform; but Louise knows him too well to mind him further—he has no discretion, this simple old gardener, and he would be capable of walking up to Emile Constant on the Grande Place and boxing his ears, if he were told that the miller had dared to visit his son's betrothed.

"Good-day," he nods and smiles, and hurries on at a pace which she knows poor limping Eustache cannot attempt.

The river takes a bend, and she is soon out of sight of the houses. It is a lovely walk, spite of the drizzling rain, but Louise is absorbed in looking out for the rich miller of Montfort.

Here he comes at last on a tall gray horse, which he sits so as to resemble one of his own corn-sacks.

Louise has never spoken to him, but that does not stand in her way. She knows him well enough by sight—has she not lately watched him come out four times from the house of Mother Thérèse? Louise drops a curtsey as he comes up to her.

On nearer inspection Monsieur Constant looks rather like a pudding with a dumpling atop—or perhaps like a home-baked loaf; his face is pale and round, he wears a large round straw hat and a brown holland blouse; he has staring, dull blue eyes, and a small round mouth, and these features opened widely when Mademoiselle Courbon curtseys. He takes off his hat, but his curiosity will not suffer him to pass on.

"Your servant, Mademoiselle. You are doubtless an inhabitant of Pont-Audemer whose acquaintance I have yet the pleasure to make."

"The pleasure is not certain, Monsieur"—Louise speaks carelessly; as a short woman, she has a natural contempt for this stout pigmy on the tall gray horse; "but I have to make you, Monsieur, acquainted with some matters, and as they are private it seems to me you had better get down and hear them."

Where the miller's eyebrows should be, thick red semicircles rise toward the roots of his scanty hair, his eyes glance mournfully toward his little gaitered legs, and the corners of his mouth droop as much as is possible.

"Mademoiselle," he says, puffing out each word as if blowing soap bubbles, "I am enchanted to receive your confidences, but—but it is difficult for me to descend without assistance—and—I might injure my legs."

Louise sneers till her nose turns up more than ever.

"Don't be afraid," she says; "I'll hold your horse, and you can lean on my shoulder."

"Ah—you—are very kind—Mademoiselle," he puts more than ever, but he sits still in his saddle.

"Mademoiselle"—he looks slowly round, and then settles himself comfortably—"I see no one but the ducks in the river. If you will have the complaisance to stand close beside me, I will bend down as much as possible"—he propels out each word—"and I will thus receive your information. Ahem."

"Little fool," Louise thinks; but she is too anxious to lose more time, and seeing that Constant has grown purple in the effort to bend down toward her, she draws close beside the horse.

"Monsieur," she says, gravely, "are you not courting Mademoiselle Françoise Gérard?"

Monsieur sits suddenly upright.

"I—I—I—by what right, Mademoiselle, do you ask me such a question?"

"Right?"—Louise is puzzled for a moment. "Well, Monsieur, if I saw a man robbing you of of your handkerchief, I should cry out, and you would thank me, instead of asking for my right; but I forget; in this case it is you who are the thief, Françoise is the handkerchief, and Louis Perreyve is the miller of Montfort."

"Louis Perreyve a miller?"—in his puzzle he forgets to puff—"you mistake, Mademoiselle. I have been told that Monsieur Parreyve is in the Army of the North."

"Listen to me"—she speaks sharply. "Before Louis went away he was betrothed to Françoise Gérard in my presence—do you hear—in my presence"—she calls this loudly, for Monsieur Constant has turned his face away from her observant eyes.

"I hear, Mademoiselle—mon Dieu! I hear," and Louise softens when she sees that tears are rolling over his round cheeks; "but—but I have been cruelly treated"—there is a sob in his voice. "Should not Madame Gérard have told me this? I—I am attached to Mademoiselle Françoise"—he puts his hand on his heart.

"And you knew nothing about Louis?"

"Mademoiselle"—he raises his head and puffs more than ever—"for what do you take me? I am an honest man, I tell you, and Madame Gérard has not behaved like an honest woman."

"No, she does not know the way; she is not honest, Monsieur. Do you not know—I am afraid to say it aloud; it is too terrible; stoop down again—she is"—in a loud whisper—"a *fourolle*?"*

She crosses herself as the word is uttered, and Constant turns as white as ashes.

"How do you know—can it be proved?" he whispers back.

"It could soon be proved. I myself have seen her go out at night when she thought all the world was in bed, for when I was younger I learned my trade in a house opposite hers. No one knows her story, but you know it is sin that makes women *fourolles*, Monsieur Constant"—she crossed herself again—"and when she has served her seven years to the devil she will be free, unless some one puts out her light. Ciel! I would do it cheerfully if I could only meet her."

Constant gets paler still, and draws himself further from the excited dress-maker.

"Mademoiselle," he puffs, "I wish you good-day. You must pardon me, but a man cannot be cheerful who in a few moments has had the happiness of his life destroyed. Oh!"—he burst into a yell of despair, shook the reins of his horse, and went off almost at a gallop.

CHAPTER III.

THE EX-CORPORAL MEETS HIS MATCH.

"Madame Le Gros, come here, if you please. I have a commission for you."

Eustache has stood looking after Louise, his cap in one hand and his yellow handkerchief in the other, for nearly ten minutes. He is not quick at comprehension, but the dress-maker's words have stirred him strongly, and he casts about for the explanation of her warning. If she knows that Françoise wants looking after, others may know it too. "*Mille tonnerres!* I must do my duty to Louis, poor boy. Ah! why did he die himself up so young?"

He remembers the bundle under his arm, and he comes down to the entrance of the washing-shed and calls for Madame Le Gros.

A tall, thin woman, her face hidden by the large pink kerchief tied over her cap, comes up from the water, rubbing her sinewy arms with her apron.

"Your servant, Mr. Corporal; what do you want of me?" Among the women with whom he is a favorite Eustache is still Monsieur le Caporal.

As Madame Le Gros speaks, an idea comes into his head.

"Ma foi!" he says, "it is wonderful that I should have come here; it is the very place; among such a party of gossips some one must know why Françoise wants to be taken care of."

But it is one thing to get an idea and quite another to be able to use it, and all Eustache does is to gaze earnestly in the face of the tall, skinny washerwoman and hand her his bundle.

"Thank you, Monsieur, is that all I can do—tenez!—What ails Monsieur this morning?"

Her sharp wits are puzzled by the Corporal's grave face, for Eustache has always a smile and a joke for a woman.

"Hold!" he says, for she looks over her shoulder as if meditating a return to her soaping; "yes, yes, I have it; Madame, my good neighbor, have you lately seen the young girl named Françoise Gérard?"

"Dame—I should think so. Françoise is not one of those who shut themselves up within four walls."

"She is not ill, then?"—it has occurred to him that Louise's words may point to this meaning.

"Ill? no. Why should she be ill?" Madame Le Gros looks mocking and inquisitive.

"I do not know." Eustache feels foiled, and stares at the washerwoman till she laughs in his face.

"Well"—he speaks angrily—"a girl frets after a lover sometimes when he is away."

Madame Le Gros sets both her arms akimbo, and shakes her head.

"Ta—ta—ta, Françoise is not that sort—one goes, another comes. She'll never marry Louis, Monsieur le Caporal; ma foi, no."

Eustache frowns fiercely, and as she turns back to her washing he grasps her arm.

"Say what you mean—I'm tired of the hints you women fling at one another. What do you mean? Who has Françoise put in my son's place?"

He roars like a bull, and his face is very red; and first one and then another of the capped and kerchiefed washers look over their shoulders as they kneel beside the Rille—then they gabble fast to one another; and then as Madame Le Gros answers, a buzzing chorus echoes her words—

"Monsieur Emile Constant, of the mill at Montfort."

"Constant! I don't know him. What is he like?" says the ex-Corporal, showing his teeth, twirling his gray mustaches and looking fierce as a wolf.

They all laugh—not at him, but at his question.

"He is a pudding"—"a ball"—"he is like one of his own flour-sacks"—"he is more like a pair of wheezy bellows," Madame Le Gros screams till her voice tops the rest.

"He will be in town to-day for the market," says Eustache, and the women think he looks bloodthirsty.

"Well, Monsieur"—Le Gros pats him on the shoulder—"don't be too hard on the poor little man; he can't help being rich, and a rich man to Thérèse Gérard is like treacle to a wasp."

"Bah!" Eustache breaks away from her—he burns to meet this rival, this traitor, who steals another man's betrothed in his absence. His plan is to await him in the market-place, where he is sure to be pointed out to him by the bystanders.

"Mother Thérèse?" he says, "What does it matter about Mother Thérèse—the man knows what he is about."

It is early yet, and there are few buyers on the Place. The sellers are still busy putting up their booths, the corn-market is at one end under shelter, and although there seems to be an array of sacks, but few of the owners of them have arrived.

Eustache looks about him uneasily—a hand touches his arm, and he hears the gasping voice of Madame Gérard. She usually avoids him, today she greets him with a sweet smile.

"Ah," he say, without answering her greeting, "you will do as well as any one; look among those men yonder"—he points to the corn-market—"and tell me if one of them is Emile Constant, the miller of Montfort."

Thérèse gives a little start, for she sees how fiercely he glares at her, but she answers quietly—

"No, he is not there—at least I think not, for in truth I know little of him; but Monsieur Perreyve, what business can you have with the miller of Montfort?"

Her look of simple surprise puzzles him.

"Well, Madame"—he takes off his cap and wipes his hot face with his handkerchief—"you know better than I do perhaps. I have a reckoning to settle with this miller, and if you like you can stay and hear me call him to account for trying to come between my son and your daughter."

He holds his head angrily erect, and towers like a storm-cloud over the round, fat, waddling woman.

Her face beams placidly, but the little bead like eyes are very restless. She does not answer directly—she has not dreamed that Louise will carry out her threat so soon.

At last she says pleasantly—

"Come, come, Monsieur Perreyve, why should we quarrel? Monsieur Constant will not be here for an hour. Come home with me and I will explain to you all I know of the matter, and you can talk to Françoise; believe me I am on your side."

Eustache believes in women—he always, when he can choose between the sexes, prefers to blame a man, and now as he has time to spare, he thinks he will go with Madame Gérard, her house being near the corn-market, and hear what she has to say.

She opens her house-door, waddles to the stair-foot, and calls for Françoise. No answer comes.

"I am sorry, Monsieur Perreyve," she says politely. "Françoise must have gone out in my absence; but if you will take the trouble to sit down I can, I believe, tell you the state of the case." She sits down and gasps, but Eustache stands sullenly upright. "Monsieur Emile Constant," she wheezes, "has eyes in his head, and he sees how handsome the child is. I suppose neighbors see him look at her—doubtless they see him pay me visits—how can I help that? But, Monsieur, when I say to Françoise, 'Thou must not encourage Monsieur Constant,' she answers—for the child is quite innocent of harm—'Why, not, mother? Thou dost not think Louis would be jealous of a silly little ball of a man like the miller. Louis would laugh at him.'"

Eustache frowns.

"I will wait and see Françoise, Madame; you call it innocence, I call it coquetry, for a girl to trifle with one man when she belongs to another—especially when the new man is rich."

"Oh, Monsieur!"—Thérèse smiles and pats his arm—"remember a handsome girl is like a flower, she takes all the sunshine and gives none back. You need not fear Françoise; make yourself quite easy and listen to me."

But while she smiles up at him there is such an evil look in her eyes that Eustache, spite of himself, doubts more than ever.

"No," he says impetuously; "that's just what I can't do. I can't feel easy till I've told that confounded miller to keep his eyes to himself. So by your leave, Madame, I'll go back to the market and wait for him."

"Imprudent fool, he brings it on himself;" her eyes gleamed fiercely; then she says aloud, carelessly, "Well, Monsieur, do as you please; but Françoise will grieve to have missed you. She was talking of you this morning; she says she will be so proud of her tall, handsome father, the finest man of his age in Pont-Audemer."

Eustache leaves off frowning.

"Did she say so, little rogue?" and he strokes his mustache complacently. "Well, Madame, you may say to her that she might sometimes come and see me—she is always welcome."

"Ah, Monsieur, the poor child; how could she be sure of that when you are so determined that the marriage shall be put off? But your message will make my Françoise quite gay. Come, Monsieur, before you go let us drink a glass to the success of our son Louis in the Army of the North."

Eustache has two weaknesses—his own good looks and cognac—and Mother Thérèse knows them both. She has only one bottle and a few glasses inside the tall oak cabinet with the Venetian goblets at top, but she fumbles as if she were choosing from a store as her head disappears behind the carved open door.

She emerges presently with a small round black bottle and two glasses; she pours the liquor into these on the top of the cabinet, and then offers one to Eustache and puts her lips to the other.

The ex-Corporal smack his lips. "*Mille tonnerres*, Madame, but this is good, good, good." His eyes stray to the bottle as he sets down his empty glass.

"Ma foi, Monsieur"—her restless eyes might have warned Eustache of mischief if his eyes had not been fixed on the bottle—"we are a clever pair. Between us we have forgotten to drink the health of our son Louis. Permit me."

She sets his glass on the cabinet and bends over it while she fills it.

"To the health of our son—our dear son Louis." She closes her eyes, and again she just tastes the brandy.

Eustache tosses his off, then he looks at her with a dazed, foolish expression. He makes a step forward, and tries to speak, but only mumbles, and catches at the sofa to save himself from falling.

"Take my arm," says Madame Gérard; "there is no time to lose, my friend. We will go and find Monsieur Constant."

Eustache takes her arm, but he puts out his other hand and reels against the wall of the passage.

"Gently, gently—take care," Madame gasps, but her eyes are keen as a knife till she has guided him safely out of the house and across the empty street into an archway a little further down, where there is a heap of empty wine-barrels. She goes behind these.

He does not speak; he follows her guidance blindly, and, indeed, his eyes are half closed, and he leans on her so heavily that she can hardly walk beneath his weight. As soon as she gets behind the barrel she stops.

"Lie there, meddling fool," and she pushes him with all her strength.

He makes a clutching grasp, and missing her, falls heavily on the round paving-stones of the yard.

CHAPTER IV.

THE FOUROLLE MAKES ANOTHER CONQUEST.

Thérèse's flat round face peeps out of the archway; the street is empty, and she goes back to her house. In her hurry, for she knows the power of the dose she has given, and had feared lest Eustache should fall in the room, she had left the glasses on the table, and though she is hurrying to see Monsieur Constant, she goes in to remove these witnesses of her interview with the ex-Corporal.

She opens the door and goes in. Standing at the entrance to the parlor, looking into the room, is Louise Courbon.

She turns quickly, and Thérèse sees how pale her face is.

"You are out early this morning, Madame," says the dress-maker; "have you seen Monsieur Constant?"—for the thought that comes to Louise, as her quick eye lights on the wine-glasses, is that the matter is already settled, and that Françoise has been that morning betrothed to the miller of Montfort.

Thérèse's eyes work strangely, and she, too, turns pale.

"Why should I see Monsieur Constant?" she says. "What does the girl mean?"

"I mean this, Madame. I told you I would do nothing sly, and to-day I have told Monsieur Emile that your daughter is promised to Louis Perreyve."

Through her half-closed lids she looks keenly at the old woman, but Thérèse's face is more impassive than it was before.

"Magpies must chatter; it is their nature," she says calmly. "I should not dream of telling my private affairs to a stranger."

"Though you give a drop to a stranger at this time of day," says the freckled woman with stinging emphasis. "Good day, Mother Thérèse; I may chatter, but I am not a will-o'-the-wisp."

Thérèse reddens, but she wants to be rid of her visitor, and so lets her depart unanswered; then she hastily puts away the wine-glasses into the cabinet, and takes her way to the market.

The Place is thronged, but scarcely any one greets Thérèse. The Curé of St. Ouen as he passes avoids the chance of speaking to her.

"Did you see?" says old Nanon, the potato seller, to Julie, the vendor of red cabbage and carrots, close by, "Monsieur le Curé passes Thérèse Gérard without a word."

"*Mon Dieu!*" and gossiping red-haired Julie clasps her hands in horror, and repeats to her next neighbor that old Nanon saw Monsieur le Curé sign himself as he passed Mother Thérèse, because she is a *fourolle*.

"She ought to be burned or drowned," says the next neighbor, and she goes home and tells her husband that Monsieur le Curé of St. Ouen says Thérèse Gérard ought to be burned or drowned for being a will-o'-the-wisp.

Monsieur Constant is busy among the corn merchants at the further end of the market, but he sees Thérèse on her way toward him.

He too turns his back on her, and screws his round, flat face into a listening expression as he plucks the sleeve of the slowest speaker in Pont-Audemer, Monsieur Ricanot, the tailor, and asks him the news of the day.

But Thérèse sees this manœuvre and understands it. She can be as patient as a camel when she has a point to gain. So she hovers round the unhappy little fat man, like the *fourolle* people say she is, till at last the corn-merchants drop away one by one and he is left alone.

Then, as if she just perceived him, she darts on him with the sudden descent of a hawk.

"Ah, good day, my friend, and you are coming to us, are you not, as you promised?"

She turns as if to walk beside him to her house, but Emile retreats.

His round face has become a very greasy yellow, and his eyes stare duller than ever.

"Madame must excuse me," he stammers. "I have to return home early, and I must forego the honor of the visit."

Thérèse laughs till the tongue shows in her empty mouth.

"What a pity," she says, "when Françoise has staid in all the morning to have the chance of thanking you for the charming flowers. Well, then, you must give me a pretty message for my daughter, she expects it;" she nods her head triumphantly, though she is wondering how to get this fat idiot—as she calls him—home to her house to settle this matter irrevocably.

Constant's lower jaw drops, and he looks ready to faint with terror. Thérèse gazes at him with such astonished glances that he is forced to speak. "Madame—I have been told news—Madame—why did you not tell me that your daughter was not free, that she is promised to Louis Perreyve?"

He clenches both fists in the despairing energy of his demand, for at the remembrance of the deception practiced on him he thinks only of losing Françoise, and forgets his fear of the fourolle.

"Louis Perreyve?" Thérèse opens her little eyes as widely as possible. "Ma foi! is there then no end to the gossip of Pont Audemer? Now, Monsieur," she says, with an offended air, "I will wager that the teller of that news was a little freckled, green-eyed chatterbox called Louise Courbon, with a face like a toad and a tongue like a magpie. Tell me it was she and you set my heart at rest."

Constant's dull, wondering eyes stare at Madame Gérard.

"It was undoubtedly such a person, Madame; I was about to make other inquiries, but somehow I was prevented."

He had nearly said: "If I could have got out of your sight for a moment, assuring I should have asked further questions, but now— But Madame," he goes on, "I cannot see why this person should have come out to seek me and tell me what is not true."

Thérèse smiles till her brick-dust face is full of creases; her eyes are less restless as she sees his manifest fright and anger.

"How good you are!" she gasps; "how unsuspecting! Why Monsieur, the last time I saw Louise Courbon she told me that a rich man had taken the mill at Montfort, and that she would be his wife before the year was out, even if she had to ask him herself. I made no guess none but she could have made up such a story about my poor slandered child."

She rubs her hard, dry little eyes with the back of her hand, pretending not to see the rapid changes that pass over Constant's round, stupid face.

"Good-day, Monsieur," she goes on; "I will tell Françoise that you care so little for her good name that you listen and give credit to the first tale-bearer you meet with. What right," she says fiercely, "had you to win my beautiful child's heart and then deceive her?"

Constant stretches out both hands imploringly. "Her heart did you say, Madame?" he puffed out. "Ah, mon Dieu! if I could hope—listen, Madame"—for Thérèse has turned her back on him and is departing. "I am not handsome, but I have a heart, and I am honest; if this story is false, then I ask your pardon a thousand times, and I entreat you not to betray me to your charming daughter. Madame, I have shown my admiration for that young lady—but," he lays his fat hand on his heart, "My love is unspeakable—it is here—here!"—he slaps his chest several times—"and it consumes me." Thérèse has turned round, and is looking at him steadily, but he is too much excited to notice it. "Madame"—he raves on—"Madame, if I am not handsome, but deception I cannot forgive."

Again Thérèse's eyes grow restless.

"Well, Monsieur, I forgive you, and if you will promise not to listen to any more idle gossip I will let you see Françoise, and bring matters to a conclusion, for it seems to me that is what you want."

"Madame, you are too good," he says. "I left home with this intention, and if I had not met that freckled mischief-maker I should this morning have asked for the hand of your daughter."

Thérèse waves her hand impatiently. "Do not speak of that girl Louise. She shall never make another gown for me—never. Since you wish it, let us go and find Françoise."

"What is the old witch doing with the foolish-faced miller?" says red-haired Julie to old Nanon.

"She has cast a spell on him," says that withered old dame; "and he will fade like a Summer flower."

CHAPTER V.

THE MILLER SPEAKS HIS MIND.

Evening draws on, and the lull which has come over the little town since the bustle of the market departed is broken now by the sound of the fife and drum, and the steady tramp, tramp of a body of soldiers as they pass through the town on their way to Honfleur. They may only halt for half an hour or so, but two or three privates whose homes are in the town have leave to stay and greet their friends, and join the regiment at Havre.

As they pass her door, Mother Thérèse looks out in the dusk. She can only see soldiers marching at a quick pace.

"Curse the red-coated fools," she says, and she closes the door, rejoicing that Françoise stays within.

Soon after a tall man staggers out of the archway and comes into the street; he goes a little way down it, and then, feeling giddy, he seats himself on a doorstep, nearly opposite Thérèse's house and falls asleep.

The street seems to have gone to rest, when all at once hurried steps come from the end near the little bridge. A tall young soldier walks at a fast pace, and behind him lags the watchman of Pont-Audemer with his huge horn lantern.

"Pouf!" says this worthy, "I can't keep up with your long legs, Louis—we have been to every drinking shop in the town—go home to bed, your father will turn up safe and sound in the morning."

But the young soldier has seen the sleeping man and stops beside him, and as the lantern is turned on his face they both recognise the Corporal.

"Ciel!" exclaims Louis, "what has happened? It is my father; he is not drunk, he is ill—what do I know, dying? help me, my friend."

They raise Eustache, but they do not take him to his home; instead Louis stops at the door of Louise Courbon's house, and knocks loudly.

"I have found him," he says to the dress-maker; "but something terrible has happened—see how his head has been bleeding."

They get the doctor, and they watch beside him all night; but Eustache does not regain consciousness.

At last, as morning steals into the room, he opens his eyes.

"Louis"—he does not seem

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fleecy clouds, was in itself a picture. Not one of the least pleasant features in the landscape was the reflection of the bright blue sky and white clouds in the surrounding dykes, lighting up the landscape as mirrors do a room. The sun, too, sparkled upon the water like so many jewels, bright and dazzling. Here a white patch upon the emerald grass announced a brood of ducks, a picture of calm repose after a midday meal.—*The Argosy.*

IN HARVEST-TIME.

From the reddening forest
Drop the yellow leaves:
Sturdy reapers merrily
Are binding up the sheaves.

Yonder goes the laden train,
Rumbling on its way,
Shaking like a jovial host
That makes his toll a play.

Strings of birds are winging
Their way across the sky;
And on the unland spaces
The colors glow and die.

The mists are on the distance;
But like a polished shield,
Hit by a thousand lances,
Lies one unsickled field.

—*Good Words.*

MODERN ATHEISM.—In former times, when atheism was vague and stammering, in complete and unorganized, it was condemned and suppressed with horror, anger, and indignation. Its apostles were execrated as monsters doomed to eternal torments. The world cast them out, and the Church burned them. But now that atheism is complete and organized, without concealment and without shame, its name is not even a term of mild reproach. On the contrary, its most notorious professors are honored and looked up to by the world in general, and are listened to with a respectful patience by even their professed opponents. Deans avow friendship for men compared with whom Voltaire is orthodox, and Cardinals with such men gravely discuss beliefs which Voltaire would have thought it horrible to have questioned. The reason of this is obvious. atheism has come forward under changed conditions. It is based upon new foundations; it is animated with a new temper. For the first time it rests itself not on the private speculations of a rebellious intellect, not on the ravings of a vile Parisian populace drunk with the wine of politics and suffering from political delirium tremens, but on the deep and broad foundations of research, experiment, and proof. It has thus lost all that insolence of private passion and of private judgment which used to make it as offensive to men's practical instincts as it was hostile to their theoretical convictions. Our modern atheists in profession, and to a great measure in fact, are entirely free of the old pride of intellect, and have no teach with authority, because they have been content to learn with humility. For they, too, have their church, their infallible teacher, to whom they profess an implicit and devout obedience. And this teacher is undoubtedly an august one. It is none other than nature herself, as our powerful science compels her answers from her—nature, in the widest sense of the word, including the history of the universe and the history of the human race, and the laws in obedience to which this history has developed itself. Here, we are told, is our one source of knowledge; here we learn the truth, and the whole truth. Nature bears witness about every conceivable subject; there is no rational question which, if we do but ask it properly, she will not answer. She will require no faith from us; she will ask us to take nothing on trust. Everything that she teaches us she will prove and verify; and there is no variableness in her, nor any shadow of turning. "Come, then"—this is the appeal that our modern atheists make to us—"and let us learn of nature: let us listen to the voice of truth!" And what does truth tell us? Among many things truth tells us two, which are of prime importance, and which are universally intelligible to the human race. There is no God, and there is no future life. The first of these lies first is unnecessary, and that of the second is ridiculous. In the name of truth, then, let us cast these lies away from us, however painfully for the moment we may feel their loss, however closely they may be bound up for us with memories of the past. But we are not left with this exhortation only. Something more is added to stand and stimulate us. The truth, we are told, if we will but look them boldly in the face, instead of blinking at them out of deference to their supposed divinity, we shall see to be not lies only, but profoundly immoral lies. It is, therefore, in the name not of selfish indulgence, not of license and free-living, but of sacred truth and all the severest principles, that we are invited to accept the creed of atheism and to cast out religion. Thus the atheism of to-day, though theoretically destructive, is practically conservative. It no longer assails society as it is, or any of those rules that sustain it, or the chastened affections that are supposed to make it worth sustaining. It is associated no longer with any dissolute wit, with any cruel and brilliant cynicism, or with the fascinations of lawless love. On the contrary, it is on the whole somewhat dull; and, to say the least of it, it is eminently respectable. It is the atheism of the staid, not of the orgy; and it comes forward when developed is solemn, almost puritanical. Study the language, the conduct, even the faces of its most eminent exponents, and signs will be apparent everywhere of gravity and severe earnestness. These are men, we see in a glance, who hold life a serious thing—a thing not to be trifled with in frivolous pleasure or harmless, or in licentious self-indulgence, however refined or graceful. What is really of value in life, what men should really strive for, are things to be reached only by self-denial and labor and a vigilant rigor in the guidance and control of our passions. Those who pay no heed to the stern part, the hard work, who lounge, who smile, who sneer through life, are condemned by the atheists even more grimly than by the believers.—*The Nineteenth Century.*

THE CONSCRIPTION IN SPAIN.—I was standing with a crowd of work-worn mothers, and girls whose eyes were red with tears, outside the drawing-room for conscripts, while the lots were being drawn; four or five of the poor bronze-faced mothers were counting their beads and praying to the God who, they thought, had well-nigh forsaken them; as many of the poor girls threw themselves on their knees in the dusty, straw-littered street, crying out "Dios mio! Dios mio!" and throwing dust and the *paja*, or chopped straw that littered the street, into the rich folds of their magnificent hair. Their bronzed, brown, dirty faces; their bloodshot eyes, the dust mingling with the tears that flowed down their quivering cheeks, their passionate cry, with their eyes upturned to heaven, "My God! my God! Ah! Ah! Ah!" all these formed a scene that may well be added to a chapter on the sorrows of the poor. Sturdy, reckless young fellows, the lads drawn care but little; as with the higher, so with the lower classes in Spain, all the love, truth, steadfastness, and purity is to be found among the women, to which they add a passionateness of affection—oftentimes for the objects least worthy of it—which can only be called sublime, which is really divine, and a fit witness to and a likeness or shadow of the love of Him who is "kind to the unthankful even, and the evil." I have mixed with Spanish women of all classes, and can only say that the stories about their looseness of morals when married are mere inventions of travelers who know neither the heart nor the honor of the women of Spain. The men are very corrupt, I grant, whether married or single, whether high or low, but no married woman ever goes wrong unless her husband first is unfaithful to her. The code of honor is a strange one, but one tacitly acknowledged. They say, "If he is not true to me, I am free from any obligation to be true to him!" And as to a married woman flirting, or a girl proving a heartless jilt, it is a thing unknown among the women of Spain. They leave those silly but pernicious foibles to their sisters in frivolous France or (so-called) religious England. Yet once more. A few weeks since I was witness, at two wayside railway stations on the line from Madrid to Cordova, to two of the most characteristic scenes it has been my lot to witness in Spain, in connection with the conscription. At the one station—it rends my heart to recall the scene—the young lover of a Castilian lassie was being taken away, with a batch of eight or nine others, by the Civil Guard, to serve in the Army. A sorrowing crowd of women, wringing their hands, crying aloud, shrieking with mental suffering that could not be suppressed, or as if their hearts would burst, came with the lads, and gave them their last burning kiss, made more dear, surely, to God and man, by the scalding tears that chased over its imprint. I say "imprint," for the passionate violence with which a Spanish girl gives you her last kiss (or what may be her last) leaves quite a little dent even upon a man's hard, bronzed face, and you cannot forget it easily or think of it lightly. Often it is all they have, poor girls, to give, still well and fervently is it given. One poor girl threw herself on the platform, tore out her hair by handfuls, rolled her head on the ground until the blood actually started and trickled from many a scratch over her dirt-smeared cheeks. Her cries were so piteous as her friends held her back, that even stout soldiers in the carriage with me, after turning their backs, lighting their cigarettes, and leaning out of the opposite windows, "—it, I wish the train would go on." I tried to make the poor girl take a few dollars to repair her soiled and tattered dress, (she was but a *Gitana*, used to labor in the field!) But no, she flung the money on the ground, and her screams of agony as the train moved off were heartrending. The women, in my third-class carriage, were in tears; and only an utterly heartless and inhuman man could have sat still unmoved. Yet one more scene. At a wayside station, near Andujar (so well known to those who buy and sell the generous water-jars that alone can keep the "*Agua fresca, fria, pura,*" during the tropic heats of Summer in Andalusia,) I saw, from the window of the carriage in which I sat, a poor, barefooted, or sandal-footed girl run for full a quarter of a mile, in a baking June sun, alongside of the train in which her lover, or it may have been her husband, (possibly, too, her seducer,) was being carried away as a conscript to his duties. The girl's heaving brown breast, and beating warm heart failed her at last, and she fell, exhausted, face foremost, by the side of the line, and I saw her no more. "Once in the clutches of the Government, whether as prisoner or soldier," so say the Spanish poor, and so say they truly, "our *mozos* (i. e. lads) are of no more value than dogs: their lives are counted as dogs' lives!" But the sound of woman's wild wailing soon dies away, and woman's tears are soon forgotten.—*Temple Bar.*

RAOUL LAFAGETTE, THE POET, AND THEOPHILE GAUTIER.—The counter-tendencies which a young poet meets in Paris of the Revolution which contains within it the Paris of "art for art," are amusingly illustrated in a recent prose confession of esthetic faith by M. Raoul Lafagette. The young poet arrived from the provinces bearing letters of introduction to some great persons, among others to Eugène Felletan and Théophile Gautier. On hearing of manuscript verses, the democratic Deputy favored his visitor with a *résumé* of his views on human progress, which reads like a chapter from the *Profession de Foi du XIXe Siècle.* "Why do you write in verse? No one cares for it now. It is little read, and not at all sold. It is a hieratic form destined to disappear. In the childhood of humanity verse had its *raison d'être.* * * * The first songs are hymns, outbursts of terror or of enthusiasm. * * * But in our age of skeptical maturity and republican independence verse is a superannuated form. We prefer prose, which by its elasticity, its freedom, its movement seconds more truly with the instincts of democracy." Whereupon followed a demonstration of the same principles from the spectacle of external nature, in which the crystal is type of the strophe, and "the masterpiece which dominates this hierarchy"—woman—with her undulating grace is the analogue of prose. M. Lafagette, enlightened but unconvinced, did not tear up his manuscripts, but carried them a few days afterward, with a letter of introduction from George Sand, to the house of Gautier. The exquisite jeweler of the *Emaux et Camées* received the young man with almost paternal kindness, but, when he had read the two pieces of verse submitted to him by the latter, spoke as follows: "Your verses are 40 years older than yourself. They are too old, therefore—that is to say, too young. Poets sang in this manner in 1830. Nowadays we desire a more compressed, more concrete kind of poetry. Lamartine is a sublime bard, but his vague effusions are no longer our taste. Musset is a great poet, but an exceedingly bad model. Read Hugo much, who is the true master. Read Leconte de Lisle and Théodore de Banville." "And Théophile Gautier?" timidly murmured the visitor. "And me, too, a little, if you please to do so," replied Gautier, smiling. "You see," he went on, "the arithmetic is the existence; we have not to invent it, we have only to learn it. One must learn to be at home in fugue and counterpoint, and render one's talent supple and limber by the gymnastic of words. Words have an individual and a relative value. They should be chosen before being placed in position. This word is a mere pebble, that a fine pearl or an amethyst. Do not hesitate, I repeat, to hunt in the most fruitful and interesting of books. In art the handicraft is almost everything. Inspiration—yes, inspiration is a very pretty thing, but a little *banale*, it is so universal. Every bourgeois is more or less affected by a sunrise or sunset. He has a certain measure of inspiration. The absolute distinction of the artist is not so much his capacity to feel nature as his power of rendering it. This power is a gift, but also a conquest. In genius there is as much of science as of instinct. Your verses are full of imagination and sentiment, but they are deficient in composition. You are a poet, and must not abandon poetry. Duly I advise you to make three or four thousand verses, and before you publish anything burn them."—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

A GERMAN EXPOSITION OF POLICY.—We have, after centuries of growing disruption, reconstructed our country, and fixed once for all its boundaries. We possess all that a laborious and economical nation can require of varied soil, of mineral wealth, of seaboard, of navigable rivers. Never-ending work is before us to unite in wise laws, in municipal and provincial self-government, in temperate administration, in popular and parliamentary institutions, the various branches and classes of our people. Among the constituted nations of Europe and America a specific calling is ours. It is exclusively European. It may be humbler than that of others, yet it is none the less solemn to us; viz, to preserve to the heart and centre of the continent of Europe a healthful and undisturbed vital action. No campaign, however successful, could add a desirable acre of land to our territory—north or south, east or west. No campaign can be imagined which would not leave us less able to carry out the various purposes of national existence, less alert for the fearless enfranchising of the individual or for the highest labors of science and research, less wealthy, and with a lessened chance of permanent tranquillity on our frontiers. Alsace, which will speedily amalgamate with us, and the fragments of Poland and of Lorraine, which will perhaps not amalgamate with us, are more than enough already to task our administrative skill and our patience. Those who credit us with an intention—or shall I say with the "manifest destiny"—of conquest in the direction of Denmark, or of Bohemia, or of Holland, seem to forget that our political future, whatever its vicissitudes, must be parliamentary, or at least that, if you cannot avoid having a hostile brigade within your Parliament, it should be small. Three sanguinary wars have decimated Germany and swallowed up her hard-earned and abstemiously hoarded floating capital. Let no one speak of the five milliards. What are £200,000,000 to the diversion of labor—upward of a million men!—from productive into unproductive channels, or the absolute stoppage of a long seaboard and such ports as Hamburg during three-quarters of a year! The smiles of victory have made us not less military but certainly less warlike than we ever were. We must and we do pray for European peace—and pay for it, too, in the silencing of just apprehensions and antipathies that crowd our minds when we look eastward.—*George von Bunsen in Nineteenth Century.*

THE SIBYLLINE BOOKS.—The most curious circumstance in history is the seemingly implicit acceptance of the Sibylline prophecies as authentic by the Christian apologists and polemical writers throughout the second century. Tatian, Athenagoras, and still more Justin Martyr, rely on them as indisputable, or at least undisputed authority. Theophilus cites them with equal show of confidence, and it is to him that we are indebted for the preservation of a most interesting and important fragment of that portion of the present collection which is at once the most ancient and the most closely related to the genuine Sibylline oracles of the Gentile world. Nor can their appeal to the oracles be explained as a mere *argumentum ad hominem* addressed to Gentile believers. No doubt this consideration enters somewhat into the confidence with which the appeal is made; but there can be no doubt that the argument of the apologists goes much further and ascribes to the Sibylline predictions an independent authority—if not divine, certainly supernatural. Justin speaks of them as "approaching to the teaching of the prophets." Clement of Alexandria does not scruple to call the Sibyl a "prophetess," and her oracle "a saving canticle;" and he places her testimony to the faith of the unity of God first in the rank of divinely-inspired prophecies. Among the Latins, Tertullian, although sparing in the number of his appeals to the best, but the systematic rearing of silkworms dates from a period more recent than that which saw the great city commonwealths flourishing in their free splendor. As the steadiness of the demand called into being fresh sources of supply, and as France grew larger and more powerful, the once imperial town of Lyons began to claim a silken precedence. From the earliest dawn of the Renaissance the silk manufacture had been with French Kings a petted industry. Shrewd, sordid Louis XI. tried to make Tours rival Pisa. Superb Francis I. desired that the Gallic shuttle, as well as the Gallic spear, should conquer the foreign competitor. And free trade being as undreamed of as the steam horse and the electric wire, the manufactures of silk were very heavily handicapped by protective duties, while France learned to dress no longer in the Spanish or the Italian, but distinctively in the French style.—*All the Year Round.*

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE IN LONDON.—The arrival in London of Cleopatra's Needle is an event of a sufficiently near future to involve the necessity of settling where it is to be put up. The decision rests with the First Commissioner of Works, who may be trusted under due advice, to come to a judicious decision, while his liberty of choice is limited by the physical impossibility of manœuvring the huge monolith about the streets. If some suitable spot cannot be found upon the Thames bank, the obelisk might as well have stopped in Egypt. In mere bulk, if we view it as a structure and not as a stone, it is not so vast, and in particular it really can stand of itself upon a very small square patch of ground. But it is just the material ease with which it may be reared upon almost any London site not involving a long land transit that makes the decision more delicate and difficult. Artistically, the process is one of turning an adjective into a substantive. Obelisks, in their natural homes at Memphis, Thebes, or Heliopolis, were only one, and not the biggest, out of many elements which combined in the most gigantic architectural conceptions which the world has ever seen. No one thought of their size, for they were co-ordinated with the whole artificial world round them. But an obelisk torn away from old Egypt, and set up to be looked at for its own sake, like a Colorado beetle in a bottle, is a very different affair, particularly as, apart from associations, the obelisk form is not one of extreme beauty. The Romans, indeed, were exceptionally lucky in the use to which they could put such acquisitions as the spina of a circus, while we can only use them as central ornaments in public places. Of course, any appropriateness in the surroundings is out of the question, nor will it be easy to evolve a piquant contrast. Still, contrast is what must be aimed at, with the general intention of so suiting the monolith to the adjacent buildings that in future neither seem very big nor very little—neither an overgrown stone, nor a puny spire. The question of pedestal is hardly less important than that of position. Some people take for granted that because the obelisk is Egyptian and sternly plain in design, the pedestal must correspond. We are unable to bow to this dictum, which is refuted by the still erect companion Cleopatra's Needle at Alexandria, of which the pedestal has just been cleared, with the discovery that the Roman architect raised the monolith upon four metal rests. The most complete treatment would be a gracefully proportioned pedestal of bronze, with historical groups—Egypt, England, Nile, Thames, and so on—at the corners, out of which the naked shaft would shoot up. But these groups must be truly artistic, or they had better not intrude themselves upon the scene. A good artistic pedestal will be best of all; a square mass big enough to tilt the obelisk up to its right height will be second best. A bad artistic pedestal worst of all.—*The Saturday Review.*

THE STORY OF AN ENGLISH RACE-HORSE.—Once upon a time, a certain race-horse of rising fame was purchased by a small syndicate of book-makers in order that he might be prepared to win the Derby. The nominal owner was a gentleman of position in society, but that the animal was a book-makers' horse to all intents and purposes soon came to be received as a fact in turf circles. As to the horse itself, it was of good breeding, and that it was a superior animal had been demonstrated by its winning an important two-year-old race. A large sum of money was given for it, £8,000 being named as the price which was paid. It was generally understood among the initiated that The Pelican (so we will call the horse) was being "worked" with a view to winning the blue ribbon of the turf, and as a consequence it was quoted at a long price for another important race in which it was engaged, and which fell to be run previous to the Derby. For *that* race an ostentatiously public trial of the horse was made, when it finished a long way behind another animal trained in the same stable. But in spite of all that was said to have been done to prevent success, the horse won the race it was not intended to win, much, doubtless, to the chagrin of those interested, who had been quietly backing it very largely at the best odds obtainable for the Derby; and if it had not won the other race, long odds would have been got about it for the Derby. That classic race it did not win, but it won another stake, of nearly equal importance, at a later period of the year. In the meantime, at one of the most fashionable meetings of the season, it displayed what may be called its paces some awfully "out and in" running. First of all, it won a stake of the value of nearly £3,000, starting with odds of two to one *against* it; then it lost a stake worth about £700, when it started with odds of six to one *on* it; then it lost another stake at the same meeting, being easily beaten on both occasions by far worse horses than it had previously vanquished! In the newspapers of the day the racing of The Pelican was much commented upon, as was also the appearance of the animal. When it ran on the second occasion it was asserted that it was in great pain, and that it had suddenly been taken ill. As a matter of course, ill-natured people insinuated foul play, but no proof was given, while curiously enough some very heavy bets were gained by one or two book-makers on the second and third occasions of its running, a large coal and ironmaster, it is said, having backed The Pelican to win him £10,000, which went into the hands of the book-makers. That gentleman, we believe, never makes a bet now till he sees the horse which he intends to back at the starting-post! We give these details for what they are worth. That they occurred "once upon a time" is certain; whether all the circumstances which were drawn from the state in which the horse appeared on the second and third occasions were true, who can tell but those interested? Had The Pelican belonged to an owner of integrity, one of those sportsmen who race for honor or the pure love of sport, an effort would undoubtedly have been made to secure by its aid the blue ribbon of the turf. The animal, however, was not allowed to win the Derby, but was set aside for future gambling purposes. From the prowess which The Pelican had already manifested on the race-course, its real proprietors would not have obtained, had it gone on winning, a chance to back it for a sufficient "pot of money," except by allowing it to run in the Derby, and making certain to lose the race. By doing that, the ability of The Pelican came to be depreciated in the minds of backers, and consequently the horse to be quoted at a remunerative price for its next important engagement. For that engagement, its nominal as well as its real proprietors are reputed to have backed it heavily, and—allowed it to win in consequence of their having done so. Such are some of the ways of the turf, and while wondering at these ways, many ventured to think, if they had not the courage to say, that the Jockey Club ought to have instituted some inquiry into the "out and in" running of The Pelican. What a pity it is that a good name should be mentioned in connection with such questionable doings—that is, if they were really questionable.—*The Contemporary Review.*

MARSHAL MACMAHON'S FIRST DECORATION.—It was in 1830 when we commenced the occupation of Algiers. At the outset all military advances into the interior were necessarily carried on with the utmost precaution. There was a division under the command of Gen. Achard. The General had for aide-de-camp a handsome-looking young officer, a fine cavalier, who went among his comrades under the name of *le petit blond.* This was Lieut. MacMahon. One fine day the General determined to occupy an exceedingly ugly pass, called the defile of Mouzaïa. Several companies of the Thirty-seventh Regiment of the Line, under the orders of Lieut. D'Hugues, were ordered to assault this defile. The approaches were entirely unmasked, and as the assailing party were not in very large numbers, our soldiers were lying flat on the ground, anxiously awaiting a support. Lieut. MacMahon had been sent to Lieut. D'Hugues with instructions not to expect any reinforcements, but to carry Mouzaïa the best way he could. "All right," answered Lieut. D'Hugues, and off he started on the full run, cheering on his men. Ascending the heights, D'Hugues happening to look back, noticed MacMahon, who was following at his heels. Then the officer in charge said quite hotly: "But, Sir, this is not your place; why don't you go back and tell the General that I shall do my best to carry out his instructions?" "Because," replied MacMahon, "the General can see for himself how well you are doing your work—and I want to have the honor of having you for a leader." A minute after, the forces were engaged, and after a short but bloody fight the position was carried. Next day both D'Hugues and MacMahon received the decoration of the Legion of Honor. Just 10 years after that the Duke of Orleans, when in command, had to pass through this same defile. The Duke inquiring for some one who was familiar with the ground, Capt. MacMahon was designated as "the engineer," replied MacMahon, "you have an officer here who knows Mouzaïa much better than I do, because he carried the position in 1830. Pray send for Capt. D'Hugues."—*Figaro.*

ENGLISH POLICEMEN.—However, our Bye-moor Police are a fine body of men, and never, so far as I am able to testify, unbuckle their belts or lay aside their morions. They are simple, staid, and a little grim in their demeanor, displaying none of that romantic gallantry, either in appearance or action, that distinguishes our own Broadway Squad; though I will not assert that the sight of an area-door or a nursery window may not sometimes go near to awaken their social instincts. But their sense of discipline is most profound and praiseworthy, and seems, indeed, to be stronger than is the case with any other official class in England. For the English, though fond of imposing discipline on other people, do not take kindly to it themselves, and still less display a ravenous appetite for it, like the Germans. The Police, however, have really the air of being disciplined to the backbone. But their English nature appears in this, that discipline only stiffens and constrains them—they cannot assimilate it, and make it their second and easier nature, as the Continentals do. Discipline's captives they may be, but not her creatures. The English policeman has received categorical instruction as to what he is to do and what to forbear doing, and he obeys the instructions categorically, without in the least entering into the spirit of them, or understanding, save in the dimmest manner, their general scope. Consequently there is often a great deal of levity in his behavior. I have met him on his lonely beat along a country road, remote from the haunts of men, and unaware of my presence. Yet he stalked along, solemn and prim as if on parade, with measured tread, and stiff-swinging arms and head erect. At every hundred yards or so he would turn himself majestically about and deliberately survey the uninhabited region through which he had come—as if to assure himself that Mother Nature was not making faces at him behind his back; and had he detected anything disorderly in the aspect of the landscape he would unquestionably have endeavored to take it into custody. I should like to know, by the way, what an English policeman thinks "custody" means. With the typical magnificance of the phrase he is, of course, familiar; but when he has occasion to utter the word he rolls it under his tongue in a manner irreconcilable with the idea that he could give an etymological definition of it. It sounds well, it is associated in his mind with the exercise of power, and there is usually time for imposing about it. The absence of the sense of humor in this worthy official is so marked that it becomes a positive quality, and, paradoxical as it may seem to say so, a humorous one. Anything like earnest and complete absorption in one's calling is apt to be regarded, more rarely than not, as ludicrous than otherwise. And I have observed that the undisciplined British public, which has a coarse perception of the humorous, is quite awake to this ludicrous aspect of their civil guardians. They have pet names for them—such as "Bobbie" and "Beak"—and treat them in a half bantering, half friendly way that is pleasant to see. Withal, they are not to be overawed by them, and seldom venture to lift a hand against them, so that a recent murder of two policemen near London stirred the resentment of the whole community to an unusual degree. In short, the populace regards its solemn and conscientious defenders with a mixture of compassion, affection, and respect, and, though it may express an occasional grin at them, would always be ready to take their part in a row. For my part I fully concur in the popular sentiment on this head, and, lest I should seem to have sketched my policeman in too harsh and monotonous colors, I must make some allusion to him in his unofficial light. I saw one Sunday afternoon when he was off duty, and was taking a stroll through the outskirts of the town with his wife and his two children. It was a warm Summer day; his belt was off, his rigid coat unbuttoned, his air domestic and gentle. His children had each grasped a hand—those hands interested, who had been quietly looking in very largely at the best odds obtainable for the Derby; and if it had not won the other race, long odds would have been got about it for the Derby. That classic race it did *not* win, but it won another stake, of nearly equal importance, at a later period of the year. In the meantime, at one of the most fashionable meetings of the season, it displayed what may be called its paces some awfully "out and in" running. 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At every hundred yards or so he would turn himself majestically about and deliberately survey the uninhabited region through which he had come—as if to assure himself that Mother Nature was not making faces at him behind his back; and had he detected anything disorderly in the aspect of the landscape he would unquestionably have endeavored to take it into custody. I should like to know, by the way, what an English policeman thinks "custody" means. With the typical magnificance of the phrase he is, of course, familiar; but when he has occasion to utter the word he rolls it under his tongue in a manner irreconcilable with the idea that he could give an etymological definition of it. It sounds well, it is associated in his mind with the exercise of power, and there is usually time for imposing about it. The absence of the sense of humor in this worthy official is so marked that it becomes a positive quality, and, paradoxical as it may seem to say so, a humorous one. Anything like earnest and complete absorption in one's calling is apt to be regarded, more rarely than not, as ludicrous than otherwise. And I have observed that the undisciplined British public, which has a coarse perception of the humorous, is quite awake to this ludicrous aspect of their civil guardians. They have pet names for them—such as "Bobbie" and "Beak"—and treat them in a half bantering, half friendly way that is pleasant to see. Withal, they are not to be overawed by them, and seldom venture to lift a hand against them, so that a recent murder of two policemen near London stirred the resentment of the whole community to an unusual degree. In short, the populace regards its solemn and conscientious defenders with a mixture of compassion, affection, and respect, and, though it may express an occasional grin at them, would always be ready to take their part in a row. For my part I fully concur in the popular sentiment on this head, and, lest I should seem to have sketched my policeman in too harsh and monotonous colors, I must make some allusion to him in his unofficial light. I saw one Sunday afternoon when he was off duty, and was taking a stroll through the outskirts of the town with his wife and his two children. It was a warm Summer day; his belt was off, his rigid coat unbuttoned, his air domestic and gentle. His children had each grasped a hand—those hands interested, who had been quietly looking in very largely at the best odds obtainable for the Derby; and if it had not won the other race, long odds would have been got about it for the Derby. That classic race it did *not* win, but it won another stake, of nearly equal importance, at a later period of the year. In the meantime, at one of the most fashionable meetings of the season, it displayed what may be called its paces some awfully "out and in" running. First of all, it won a stake of the value of nearly £3,000, starting with odds of two to one *against* it; then it lost a stake worth about £700, when it started with odds of six to one *on* it; then it lost another stake at the same meeting, being easily beaten on both occasions by far worse horses than it had previously vanquished! In the newspapers of the day the racing of The Pelican was much commented upon, as was also the appearance of the animal. When it ran on the second occasion it was asserted that it was in great pain, and that it had suddenly been taken ill. As a matter of course, ill-natured people insinuated foul play, but no proof was given, while curiously enough some very heavy bets were gained by one or two book-makers on the second and third occasions of its running, a large coal and ironmaster, it is said, having backed The Pelican to win him £10,000, which went into the hands of the book-makers. 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EVERY-DAY ENGLISH.

HOW ENGLISH HAS NO GRAMMAR.

BY RICHARD GRANT WHITE.

I have several letters which show that some, at least, of the readers of THE TIMES have suddenly awakened to the fact that English grammar is a dead body to which they have long been bound, but who also seem to lack the courage to cut themselves loose from it. This is not surprising. Men often hug their fetters; they almost always do so when they are those of habit or of dogma assumed in early youth. Ere long, however, I am sure that English grammar-books, with their rules and observations and exceptions, will pass out of all favor, and be in as general badeau-dor as our Consul at London is since ex-President Grant's visit to that city.

Three of these letters ask if I intend to take the position that grammar is the same as inflection, or, in the words of one of them, "entirely synonymous" with it. I do not; and the question surprises me. It asks if the cause, or rather the condition, of a thing is identical or "synonymous" with the thing itself. Inflections are not grammar, but grammar is chiefly the consequence of inflections. And here I must remind the reader of the sense in which I use "grammar," which is the common, generally accepted sense, as to which I must refer to former explanations. This difficulty as to the definition of terms is a great obstacle to discussion. I know some very able and mentally well-equipped men who decline discussion altogether because they say that the first condition of it, exact agreement as to the meaning of essential terms, does not exist, and cannot be brought about without a preliminary discussion, which would postpone the main argument to the Greek Kalends. For a slight example of the different meanings which important words may convey to different people, take the word "condition," which I have just used twice. I have necessarily used it in the sense of, that which must be that something may be. The condition of a thing is in logic that which the thing requires for its existence. But to much the greater number of my present readers I am sure that "the condition of a thing" means the state in which the thing is; as on certain occasions, which need not be described, a man is said to come home (from a dinner, possibly,) "in such a condition!" I endeavor to avoid in these articles the use of terms or of words in senses which are not familiar to the reader of general intelligence; but sometimes I am unable to do so. To return to our subject. Grammar in any other sense than that which deals with the relations of words, or, in the phrase of one of my grammarian correspondents, "the correct form and correlation of words," we here have nothing to do with. But without inflection, of what constructional importance can the form of words be? and how can words which have but one form have correlation? The obvious answer to both these questions seems to me to be—none. Therefore it is that in English there can be no grammar, or none to all intents and purposes, there being in our language only a few remnants of inflection, and consequently of correlation of words. [The distinction between words and the thoughts or the things which the words express must be carefully kept in mind.] For in English, notwithstanding what our grammar-books teach us, verbs rarely have any formal agreement with their nominatives; nor do active verbs govern any case; neither do prepositions do the like, pronouns being the only exception; nor is there any governing of one verb by another in the infinitive mood; nor is the infinitive a mood at all, nor is it governed by anything; nor need conjunctions connect the same moods and tenses of verbs; nor, finally, is there any agreement as to gender. If all this be true—my readers who do not already see that it is so, will see it, I think, ere long—how can English have grammar, such grammar as we have been discussing, such as Lindley Murray and Goold Brown and their imitators have taught?

As to gender, which is one of the most important elements of this formal grammar, there is not a vestige of it in the English language. English has no gender. There is not an English noun or adjective that has gender. There are, indeed, English words which express distinctions of sex; but sex has nothing to do with grammatical gender. Miss Squeers, I think it was, but am not sure, said on a certain occasion that she "blushed for her gender," meaning that she blushed for her sex. But Miss Squeers is not an authority upon this point, and the ridiculous character of her phrase is due to the felt but unexpressed distinction between sex and gender. Sex is something that pertains to and distinguishes living things; gender, grammatical gender, belongs to words; not to the things which the words mean, but to the words themselves. Thus in French, *table* is feminine; not that a table is regarded by the French people as having sex; not even that it is personified, as the moon is when we apply "she" to her, but that the word, the combination of letters *t-a-b-l-e*, is in French of the feminine gender, so that *la*, a combination of letters meaning "the" which is also feminine, must be used with it, and to say *le table, le* also meaning "the," just as *la* does, is bad grammar. Now in English we say "the man" as well as "the woman," using the same article in both instances, because our words have no gender, even when they express distinctions of sex. To illustrate further: In Latin, *penna*, a feather, (whence our word pen) is feminine. Now in Latin there is no article, and consequently no such agreement as has just been pointed out in French; but the adjective has gender, and the adjective must agree with the noun. To say *magnus penna*, a large feather, would be bad Latin, because the word *magnus*, meaning large, is masculine, (and yet, what plainer than that large or largeness is entirely sexless?); we must say *magna penna*, because the word *magna*, although it means simply large, just as *magnus* does, is feminine. And in a Latin sentence every word directly connected with another must be thus adapted to it in form; sometimes of gender, at others of case and person. This is the essential part of grammar, and it is the attempt to transfer the rules and the phrases which pertain to this grammar to our simply formed, but therefore none the less rich and strong, mother tongue that has produced that monstrous hybrid, English grammar. As to gender in English, it is an error to suppose that such words as man and woman, he and she, hart and doe, bull and cow have gender or that their expression of sex makes them either masculine or feminine. We have words which are the names of female things to the exclusion of the male; but that has nothing to do with gender. We do not call a bull a cow, or a hart a doe, just as we do not call a house a ship, although you may live in either a house or a ship; or a horse a donkey, although you may ride on either a donkey or a horse. Our words which are usually called masculine and feminine are merely the names of male and female creatures. That there is no government of gender in regard to them is obvious from the fact that we use the same articles and adjectives, the same in form as well as in meaning, for all of them: "a good man," and "a good woman." Now, in languages in which there is government and agreement, such as is talked about in our grammar-books, it is not at all so. The article and the adjective must be masculine or feminine; as *un bon homme*, a good man, but *une bonne femme*, a good woman; *la grande table*, the large table, but *le bon dîner*, the good dinner. This distinction of gender in words, mere words, *is* inexplicable; it is monstrous, ridiculous, a remnant of barbarism. French and German, and almost all languages except English, are infested with it. There is no fact connected with real grammar, *i. e.*, the forms and correlations of words, which more than this of the gender of words, their gender form, and consequent correlation, supports my assertion that grammar is at war with reason.

The English words quoted above are not even masculine and feminine forms of each other; "woman" is not a feminine form of "man," "cow" of "bull," or "doe" of "hart;" but you shall find them given in grammar-books as masculine and feminine to each other, just as if the words had gender, and one was formed by inflecting the other. True, we have words which are called feminine, and which are formed by a suffix to the masculine, *e. g.*, lion, lioness; but here again, notwithstanding the formation of the latter word, it is the mere name of a she animal, and is no example of grammatical gender. As to the so-called neuter gender in English, which includes all words not the names of male and female creatures, it is merely no gender, and it includes the bulk of the nouns in the language. In languages that have gender, the neuter words are in no such excess, even if they equal the others; as to which I do not know; and adjectives have neuter forms to correspond or "agree" with them. *Bonus*, meaning good, is masculine; *bona*, meaning also good, is feminine; and *bonum*, meaning also good, good of no other sort, is neuter. That sex has nothing to do with gender is illustrated by the fact that the Latin word most expressive of the female sex is of the masculine gender.

In the verb English is almost entirely void, as Sir Philip Sidney said, of moods and tenses, and almost of number and person. We say, for example, I, you, we, they *love*—only for the third person singular do we make any difference in the verb; he, she, or it *loves*. So I, you, we, they *have*; he, she, or it *has*. A like simplicity of structure and sameness of form runs through moods and tenses. The subjunctive mood, which differs a very little from the indicative, is passing rapidly out of use. There is no imperative mood; it is the same as the indicative. *Go* is indicative and imperative. It is the connection in which it is used, the tone in which it is spoken, that gives it an indicative or an imperative meaning. In English there is no passive voice. We express passivity, of course, but we do it by making a little sentence. In Latin, which has a passive voice, *amo* the active, means I love, and *amor* is the passive, which we express by the sentence, I am loved.

It is needless to follow this line of examination further. I did it in detail 10 years ago and more, and those who care to do so will find two chapters about it in *Words and Their Uses*. It is sufficiently clear to the reader, I hope, that the English sentence is not constructed upon the forms of words and their correlation. Its construction is purely logical; that is, according to the succession of thought, there being in it, however, a few vestiges of grammar, the usefulness of which is fully proved by the fact of their retention.

During the past week I have carefully read Prof. Whitney's recently published *Essentials of English Grammar*, at which I had only glanced before. So far as the soundness of its teachings goes, it seems to me in almost every particular an excellent book. (I will say, by the way, that I should not presume to speak in such a tone of approval of anything to be Prof. Whitney had written in the higher philology.) I do not wonder that Prof. Child, of Harvard, than whom there is no more accomplished or sagacious English scholar in the country, says of it, "I do not know that I ever before saw an English grammar which I would permit my children to look into, so great the chance has been that they would learn nothing or be taught something false." Prof. Whitney's book does teach, and it teaches nothing false, at least of any importance; but what a reproach is Prof. Child's commendation upon that system of grammar in favor of which there went up such outcries when I wrote *The Grammarians Dono*. But Prof. Whitney's book is not a grammar; and he himself plainly does not believe in English grammar, such as we have considered it, or in teaching it as it has been taught, or that learning it is necessary to good English speech or writing. As to which read this passage from his preface, in which I have emphasized some points:

"That the leading object of the study of English grammar is to teach the correct use of English is, in my view, an error, and one which is gradually becoming removed, giving way to the sounder opinion that grammar is the reflective study of language, for a variety of purposes, of which correctness in writing is only one, and a secondary or subordinate one—by no means unimportant, but *best attained when sought indirectly*. It should be a pervading element in the whole course of home training of the young to make them use their own tongue with accuracy and force; and, along with any special drilling directed to this end, some of the rudimentary distinctions and rules of grammar are conveniently taught; but *that is not the study of grammar*, and it will not bear the intrusion of much formal grammar *without being spoiled for its own ends*. It is constant use and practice, under never-failing watch and correction, that make good writers and speakers; the application of direct authority is the more efficient corrective. Grammar has its part to contribute, but rather in the higher than in the lower stages of the work. One must be a somewhat reflective user of language to amend even here and there a point by grammatical reasons; and *no one ever changed from a bad speaker to a good one by applying the rules of grammar to what he said.*"

This gives up the whole question. The reflective study of language, which does not concern itself with rudimentary distinctions or with rules, and which does not change a bad speaker to a good one, may be a very valuable and interesting study, which it is, but it is not what the school-teacher or the schoolboy means by learning grammar. The reflective study of language, too, is an exercise of the mind than which there is none which more requires natural ability and the high training which comes of discipline. It is a study far beyond the capacity of the pupils at our public schools and academies, into whose hands even Prof. Whitney's *Essentials* might better not be put.

As to gender and verb forms he has on the next page the following remarks, which present briefly but substantially the same views of the subject which I have already given:

"The ordinary method with gender in nouns, for example, which was really an imposition upon English of a system of distinctions long since forgotten, has been abandoned in favor of one that is both truer and far simpler. The sharp distinction, again, of the verb-phrases or compound forms of the real verb-forms seems to me a matter of no small importance, if the study of the construction of sentences is to be made a reality."

Here I think we may take our leave of English grammar according to Lindley Murray or any of his disciples, and give our attention to some other parts of our subject.

One of my correspondents this week whose conscience appears in his signature, *Audax*, has made a discovery. He asks as to the question, "Why is it thusly?" in my last article. "If this is not *slang*, what is it?" His perspicacity is astonishing. "Thusly" is slang. He should, in honor of that discovery, have assumed his proper prenomen, and signed himself *Felicitor Audax*. If he cannot see that there are times and occasions when slang may well be used, I cannot help him to see it. If he cannot discover the reason, and a good reason, why I used the word in question when and where I did, I fear that I must be content to remain under the ban of his displeasure.

He also winds up his discourse, which is divided into 10 heads, with numbers to mark them withal, by asking, "Does the author of *Shakespeare's Scholar* really think that Desdemona was guilty (or so represented) of the indelicacy of saying to the Moor, "She wished that heaven had made [for] her such a man." If my correspondent had read the book which he uses to feather his shaft, he would know that the construction of the passage at which he scoffs was therein elaborately set forth as the only one admissible; and the manner of his presenting the subject will excuse my saying that since then (1854) this view of the passage has been generally, if not universally, taken, not only in England and in France, but in Germany. Gerohius says: "With this hint the maiden proffered herself to him." (Edition of 1862.) I find nothing else in my correspondent's communication which calls for other notice than it will receive in the course of what I say hereafter.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

PROSECUTIONS BY THE MINISTRY.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS NO LONGER TOLERATED — M. GAMBETTA'S OFFENSE AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT—THE RIVALRY OF POLITICS—ACTIVITY OF THE BONAPARTISTS—LETTER FROM ONE OF THE DISMISSED MAYORS.

From our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 31, 1877.

It was with astonishment that we heard of the intended prosecution of M. Gambetta, and up to yesterday very few really believed that the Government would carry out the threat made in the semi-official journals. It was difficult to believe that M. De Broglie would dare to bring the leader of the Opposition before the courts upon a charge that would not be noticed in any free country, and up to the last we thought that this was a mere menace for political effect. But day before yesterday a *huissier* served the following document upon M. Gambetta:

We, the undersigned, Ragou, Judge of Instruction to the lower courts of the Department of the Seine, summon and order all the *huissiers* and public agents, upon this requisition, to cite to appear before us, in our office, at the Palace of Justice, at Paris, on Friday, the 31st of August, 1877, at 2 o'clock, the Sieur Léon Gambetta, former Deputy, living at No. 53 Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, in order to be questioned and heard upon charges made against him, and to declare to him that, in default of his appearance, an order of arrest will be issued against him, to which effect we have given the present under our sign and seal. Done at the Palais de Justice, Paris, the 29th of August, 1877. RAGOU.

At the same time M. Murat, *gérant* of the *République Française*, received a notification of like import, ordering him to appear before M. Ragou on the same day, to be questioned about the publication of an article in the journal he directs, or for which he is responsible. M. Gambetta is probably before the Juge d'Instruction at the moment I write, but only for the purpose of submitting to the interrogatory. He will be asked his name, age, and profession, and also whether or not he recognizes himself as the director of the *République Française*, and the author of the speech delivered at Lille which was lately published in its volumes. If he replies in the affirmative, the Judge takes down his statement and requests him to sign the interrogatory or the *procès-verbal*. Then, upon this, the writ in due form is made out. From the above it will be inferred that M. Gambetta is prosecuted as a journalist, and not as an orator. Such is the case. The Government cannot get any direct hold upon him, and hence he is prosecuted as an accomplice in the crime committed by the *gérant* of his journal. If M. Murat, the business man and *gérant* of the *République Française*, is condemned for the publication of the Lille speech, M. Gambetta can also be condemned as editor-in-chief or political director of that journal. But there is no way for getting at him directly, since the speech delivered was at a private gathering, and not at a public meeting. The authorities cannot prove that there was a single man present not invited by the master of the house, and under such circumstances all that was said was private. But a journal can be prosecuted for repeating publicly what is said at a private meeting. If a man abuses the Marshal in his own house at a strictly private gathering of friends, he cannot be prosecuted for it although the words are repeated; but if a journal publishes them it can be prosecuted, and he also as an accomplice. This gives the position with sufficient clearness, I imagine, and at the same time it presents one of the curious phases of French law.

I have been strongly of opinion that the Government would retire before an act of such gravity, and up to the last moment thought that M. De Fourtou himself would feel ashamed of the act of using the power temporarily placed in his hands for the purpose of injuring a political rival. Of course this must be the intention, but the results will be exactly the reverse. Never did Gambetta have so many friends as at this moment, and he will have even more if this unfortunate suit is continued. There are thousands who regard him as a grotesque personage, who sympathize with him at this time because his enemies are evidently in the wrong, and because all feel that the latter are striking a blow, not simply at Gambetta, but at the public liberties as well. Two journals are picked out to shoulder the responsibility, the paper of M. Gambetta and the *Progrès du Nord*. But why those two more than any others? The *Débats* gave large extracts from the speech, and confesses that it would have gladly given the whole of this remarkable discourse if it could have found space. The Legitimist *Gazette de France* also gave the speech—for the purpose of attacking it, to be sure; and what is the more singular is that the *Progrès du Nord* copied it from the *Gazette de France*, and not from the *République Francaise*. Why should one journal be picked out from a lot, in this arbitrary way? The answer is that the Government cannot prosecute the whole number guilty, but makes an example by taking one journal at Paris, and one at Lille where the offense was committed. It will be interesting to watch this astounding affair.

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NOT A GREENBACK MAN.

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Hon. S. L. Pierce, who was nominated for Attorney-General of Minnesota by the late Greenback State Convention, has written a letter in which he expresses his unequivocal dissent from the greenback clause in the platform. He says: "While there are many commendable measures announced in this platform, that relative to the continuation of the greenback as a permanent currency and legal tender is in antagonism with what I regard as the best interests of all classes of our people. Ever since the war the country has been undergoing the pains of slow contraction from that great inflation which grew out of the war measure of substituting Treasury notes or greenbacks as a legal tender in the place of gold. With a currency that continually fluctuated in purchasing power, as gold went up or down on Wall-street, sound business was impossible. It is to perpetuate such a currency the advocates of the greenback are working, however unconsciously. It seems to me little less than business suicide to now abandon a policy which has through this day, the 31st of August, 1877, at 2 o'clock, the Sieur Léon Gambetta, former Deputy, living at No. 53 Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, in order to be questioned and heard upon charges made against him, and to declare to him that, in default of his appearance, an order of arrest will be issued against him, to which effect we have given the present under our sign and seal. Done at the Palais de Justice, Paris, the 29th of August, 1877. RAGOU.

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MRS. GAINES MAKES A NEW PROPOSAL.

The indefatigable Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines has addressed a communication to the city authorities of New-Orleans in which she says: "The city of New-Orleans realized from the sales made of the property on the Blanc tract. Now, the party purchaser will as a matter of right call upon the city to reimburse and pay back the amount, with interest, as also the amount paid out by them for improvements, filling up of lots, &c. This will involve the city in a further indebtedness of at least $600,000 or $700,000. The last figure will be the nearest. If forced to use, the city will, as warrantor, be condemned, and there will be costs of court and attorneys' fees to be added, which will amount to not less than $100,000 eventually. Now, to save the city, and to do all I can in my power to relieve the parties against whom I have obtained judgments, I propose to the city that she pay me the amount of $2,400,000, the amount to be paid within 10 years, in yearly installments, without interest. The city, I am aware, is at this moment unable to pay; but it can be met by applying to the Legislature to allow them (the Council,) to levy a special tax sufficient to meet the yearly amounts to be paid. The Legislature will, no doubt, pass such act, when they know the purpose for which the money is to be applied. The city cannot be blind to the fact that the portion by me recovered is one of great value and withal one of the healthiest of the city. Owing to a long and protracted litigation, improvements have not gone forward as in less favored portions. Holders of property very properly would not build; consequently there is much unimproved land. Now let the city have the title quieted by my releasing my claims, and in all the large cities the improvements will certainly take place, and in a very few years the taxes realized by such improvements will repay the city the amount paid me. In fact, I know of wealthy persons who will build and reside there. I am one of those who believe in the future greatness of New-Orleans. As a large property-holder it is my interest to do all I can to aid it. I am fully satisfied that the proposition by me would meet with little or no opposition when the results to be derived are taken into consideration."

THE MEANING OF MAINE.

The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* says: "The result of our election is, first of all, an expression of entire satisfaction with the prudent, faithful, progressive and wise manner in which the affairs of this State have been managed by the Republican Party during the past 21 years, and full confidence that good government is more likely to be secured in the future through the same party. Secondly, the result is an expression of the popular conviction that the faithful and successful manner in which the National Republican Party met the perils of such a rebellion as no nation ever before witnessed, and the persistent and steadfast manner in which they labored to restore the public credit, and to bring the Southern whites up to the point of accepting the platform of 'equal rights,' entitles that party to the confidence of the nation in the future. The earnest and well-nigh successful efforts of the National Administration to make the greenback dollar as much as the gold dollar, the efficient administration of the national finances, by which the credit of the nation has been so far restored as to secure the refunding of the national debt at 4 per cent, and a consequent saving of more than $30,000 a year, and the reduction of officials and public expenditures through the honest and earnest efforts of President Hayes to give the people the most economical and efficient administration possible—all have tended to make our victory more decisive. In spite of some temporary weakening influences, which are to be overcome by the progress of events, and the sober second thought of the masses, it is probable that the Republican Party in Maine was never more strongly intrenched in the confidence of a majority of the people than it is to-day."

FATAL RATTLESNAKE'S BITE.

The "Asheville (N. C.) *Pioneer* says: "On Thursday of last week, while a number of colored persons, both male and female, were digging for medical roots in the Bee Tree range of Craggy Mountain, one of their number, named Elvira Seneca, better known as Vira Lytle, was struck by a rattlesnake upon her right leg, just below the knee. Her screams brought several persons to her side, who killed the snake, and then rendered the unfortunate woman all aid in their power. With the view of keeping the poison from communicating with her body, a cord was tied tightly around the wounded limb, just above the knee. They then started for the nearest settlement, about three miles off, the woman walking. When about half way she became exhausted, and had to be carried. When they arrived at the nearest house some whisky was procured, and about a pint and a pint and a half imbibed, but without beneficial effect. In a short time the poison penetrated her entire system, and she was a frightful object to behold; her body was swollen to twice its natural size, and her legs and arms were puffed to double their ordinary proportions. In this condition the woman survived 24 hours, during which time she suffered the most terrible agony."

TRAPEZE PERFORMER KILLED.

The San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* of the 10th inst. says: "Another terrible warning of the dangers of the trapeze was given Saturday night at the Maroms, the Mexican circus on Laredo-street. Abram Zerrats, a young man about 21 years of age, one of the gymnasts at the circus, was going through with the last act of his trapeze performance, and, kneeling on his knees on the treacherous bar, attempted to rise to his feet without the assistance of his hands, when, suddenly losing his balance, he fell to the ground, and struck with such force as to break his neck. The unfortunate man lingered until yesterday noon, when death ended his sufferings. An inquest was held by Justice Ostrom this morning, and a verdict of death from accidental falling from the trapeze was rendered by the jury."

WHOLESALE ARRESTS.

A telegram from Mansfield, Ohio, dated 13th inst., to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "Quite a sensation was produced in this town this afternoon by the arrest of a gang of 22 suspicious characters, supposed to be professional burglars. They were discovered this forenoon in the lower part of the city suspiciously wandering around. Some of them were offering for sale coats and shoes, watches, fine cutlery, silks, and dry goods generally. Marshal Lemon and the entire Police force, together with several special Police, made a descent upon the entire party. Some of the leaders made some resistance, one of them receiving a severe wound in the face. They were all safely lodged in the station-house."

A ROMANCE OF ARIZONA.

THE YAEN A FRONTIERSMAN TELLS.

A TALE OF PRINCIPLES AND A PONY VS. BEAUTY AND GOLD UNTOLD—HOW MOUNTAIN JOE BOUGHT THE BEAST AND WON THE BEAUTY.

Correspondence of the Pittsburg Telegraph.

TUCSON, Arizona, Aug. 28.

I am just up from the City of Mexico, and, as I promised you a letter from here, I must resume specie payments. There are plenty of things to write about, but one don't know what to give the preference. Everything is on a magnificent scale, from the spiders that spin webs to the frontiersman who spins yarns; and, speaking of yarns, I guess I had better tell you a little story that has just been related to me. It will give you a faint idea of what kind of story-tellers, or Indian fighters, I am not certain which, they raise out here.

"There comes 'Mountain Joe' on his pony," said my friend, Col. Fleance Fits Roy, to-day, as we were seated in the shade of a spreading mulberry, in the Grand Plaza. The person referred to was a handsome-looking young man of perhaps 35, something above the medium height, of graceful carriage, and agile appearance. He was armed with a half-carbine, half-navy revolver, that hung in a belt by his left side, and was clad in a buckskin suit.

"'Mountain Joe,' as you call him, Colonel, seems to be rather a fine specimen of this frontiersman, but I don't see anything remarkable about his pony, to which you particularly refer."

"Thereby hangs a tale, which I will unfold if you feel like listening to it."

"Go on; tell it by all means."

"Mountain Joe, as he is called, was born somewhere in the Eastern States, and, infatuated with the Indian stories he had read, ran away from his parents and came to the South-west. But he has had some hard knocks since, and the hardest were received in them, without changing, he devoted his energies to saving the Union he had so long revered and supported—dying before the end had come. He was very often in the office, and we learned to regard him as the leading spirit of the party, as indeed he was. In the Presidential struggle of 1844, I think, party feeling ran high, and personal abuse was fearfully malignant. Mr. Hallett, of course, came in for a large share of this. He had written a sharp article for the *Post*—his style always betrayed his authorship—and the *Atlas* the next day came out with what Mr. Micawber might term 'a floorer,' calling him by name, but mutilating it, and denying him even the dignity of a capital letter—simply 'ben *hallet*,' in italics. I was comparatively verdant then, and believed this was all in earnest—real fighting talk. I had about made up my mind that a duel or some fearful result would occur, when, just as I was reaching this conclusion, as I pondered the subject at my ease, the door opened and the pleasant face of the editor of the *Atlas* appeared. I felt my brow contract into a frown as I looked upon him, and, as he neared the editorial door, I wondered whether the Colonel would kill him outright or serve him as he did the trate setor. To my utter bewilderment, he was cordially received, and, crowding into the little editorial box, he seated himself familiarly on a pile of the Colonel's new exchanges, and both laughed in chorus, perhaps about the offensive article itself. In a few minutes the door opened again, and—*mirabile visu!*—Mr. Hallett himself walked in, his features beaming with good nature and glowing with the flush of healthful exercise. Now, I thought, the catastrophe must come. The bust of Gen. Jackson over the door became to my heated fancy a sort of umpire to decide between the athletes when they met. The air seemed close, as if some terror were impending. He neared the door and looked in. Then a sudden shout arose of laughter, and, throwing himself into a theatrical attitude, he cried: 'Now, I can say with Cato, my bane and my antidote are both before me.' After shaking hands all around, a general conversation ensued very pleasantly, and the bloom was brushed from my credulity forever. I never believed in politicians again. Even when my fellow-citizens nominated me for Representative I doubted myself, as my constituents did, who honored me with a vote about 1,700 short of enough to elect me. There have been occasions since, however, where I thought I might triumphantly run, but it was inconvenient on crutches, and so I curbed my ambition."

PENNIES IN THE SOUTH.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* makes this suggestion to its Southern readers: "An old woman went to the Post Office a few days ago to mail a letter. She wanted to purchase a 3 cent stamped envelope. The price was 4 cents. She gave a nickel and was handed a 1-cent stamp in change. She looked at it and said, 'This is no use to me.' Then she was given a penny. She again said, 'I can make no use of this.' Nor could she. So the poor woman lost 1 cent. This looks like a trivial matter. But it is not. It amounted to 25 per cent. on her investment. Any merchant will tell you what that is. It is a fortune to the dealer when made, it is ruin when lost. This trifling incident suggested several reflections, all tending to the inquiry why it is that one-cent pieces are not used in this community? They are used in all the large cities. And they are useful too. There are many articles which are needed, and which would cost less than a nickel, the smallest coin we use, or the multiples of a nickel, and for which, for want of this coin, one is compelled to pay more than its value, or purchase more than he needs. For example, a pound of crushed sugar is wor

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 16, 1877.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for to-day, for New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, nearly stationary temperature and pressure, southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

According to the statement of weekly averages, the surplus reserve of the banks was diminished last week $808,675—rather less than was anticipated. Specie remains practically stationary, being $19,913,000, while legal tenders have decreased $1,258,000. The demand for the latter has not yet stiffened materially, and money is still comparatively easy. The "bulls" continue to hold control of the stock market, and are aided materially by the decidedly favorable reports of general business from all parts of the country. Gold closed yesterday at 103⅛, making $100 in legal-tender notes worth $96 97 in gold.

The reckless prosecution of M. GAMBETTA is not the only proof of the desperate policy adopted by the De Fourtou Cabinet. Our readers will remember that the cable announced some time since that an editor in Savoy had been punished for an insult to Gen. GRANT. It now turns out, by the French papers, that the offense was not against Gen. GRANT, but against that extremely sensitive and precious person, the Marshal President. The unfortunate editor had commented on Gen. GRANT'S visit to Europe, and had compared him with M. THIERS and M. MACMAHON, to the disadvantage of the latter, remarking that Gen. GRANT resigned his office at the proper time, and had nothing to say about clinging to it "to the end." For this very distant reflection on the Marshal, the Court of Correctional Police fined, and, we believe, imprisoned, the editor. At another point, a man who was partly deaf was deprived of his political rights for five years for swearing that he did not overhear certain remarks injurious to the Marshal made in his presence, the court refusing to believe that his deafness was a sufficient excuse for not being a good witness for the prosecution. It seems that liberty of speech or of action is being narrowed in France to very contracted limits, and the Government is aiming to make a Republic impossible by doing away with the absolute condition precedent to a Republic.

TWEED unfolded before the Aldermanic Committee yesterday another chapter of the "confession" which the Attorney-General refused to receive as the price of TWEED'S freedom. Perhaps the chief purpose of the so-called investigation now in progress is to demonstrate that the "confession" possesses a value as legal evidence which Mr. FAIRCHILD declined to accord it. So far, nothing has been brought forward to impugn the correctness of the Attorney-General's judgment. The assignment of O'BRIEN'S claim against the City, whether a genuine document or not, was hardly needed to paralyze the Monheimer suit, which has for years made no progress in the courts. The assertions about HALL and SWEENY having shared in the division of Ring plunder are, though intrinsically probable, unsupported by a particle of evidence which would be received in a court of law. Even HALL and SWEENY could hardly be convicted on the bare assertion of TWEED. It is still more emphatically true that Senator WOODIN cannot be reached by the accusations of a person who is either lying now or committed perjury in regard to this very subject six years ago. The entire story about WINSLOW and the $200,000 has been thoroughly investigated by a committee of Senators who were certainly not remarkable for friendship to Mr. WOODIN, and their verdict was one of unanimous acquittal. The reiteration of these charges now simply displays the animus of the men who are directing this investigation as a means of blackening the character of those who stand in their way.

A curious incident in the history of the State of Minnesota is recorded in our columns this morning. A delegation of clergymen called last week on the Governor, and their spokesman is reported as follows:

"He alluded to the grasshopper scourge which only a few months ago threatened to devastate the State, and to arrest which a day of humiliation had been set apart by the Governor, who has called the people together to pray for a special interposition of GOD. This prayer, he said, had been answered in so remarkable and unexpected a manner that they [the petitioners] thought a day of thanksgiving should be as special as the day of prayer."

The Governor declined the suggestion not, apparently, on account of any doubt that the day of humiliation was to be credited with the harvests, but because the harvests were not yet gathered, and, we suppose, he did not think it worth while to stop work and offer thanks for blessings not yet absolutely in hand. During the interview with the clergy, neither the Governor nor his visitors made any allusion to the plague of dishonesty with which Minnesota was visited this Summer, and which led to an act of repudiation likely to be more injurious in the long run than a return of the grasshoppers. A day of humiliation over this misfortune to the State will now be in order, and if it proves as effective as the one which excluded the grasshoppers, the whole country will give thanks.

The appointment of a Receiver for the Long Island Savings Bank of Brooklyn will necessarily cause the winding up of the business of the bank. The Receiver, it is announced, finds negotiable assets on hand sufficient to pay a dividend by the 1st of October of 25 per cent. The remainder of the assets, outside of the building, will be disposed of as soon as possible, and are expected to yield another dividend of 50 per cent. in a short time. It is expected that the assets will ultimately pay the depositors in full. The embarrassment of the bank appears to have come from investing too much money in its bank building, its other investments being careful and sound. The building when constructed was doubtless a promising investment, but has depreciated with all real estate, and the effects of the error were felt when it was too late to remedy it. It is to be hoped that the anticipations of the bank officers will be realized.

It is recommended to the Democrats of Mississippi by the Vicksburg *Herald* to levy a poll tax in that State. For this there are many specious and some sound arguments. Doubtless, if the Democrats of Mississippi intended to let the blacks vote at all, unless they voted the white man's ticket, it might not be an undesirable arrangement to lay a poll tax and devote the proceeds to general education. We suspect that such a law, honestly enforced, would not tend to the spread of Democracy in Mississippi, and would, by ten years from now, work a considerable change in the political morality of the State. But there is no evidence that the present Government of Mississippi would fairly apply the law, or would use the proceeds of the tax with decent fidelity. The law, in their hands, would be simply a means of riveting their own power, already absolute.

THE LABOR QUESTION IN POLITICS.

Of the various incidents in connection with the recent labor movement in politics, the working men's convention in Pennsylvania has been the most significant. The party which put a ticket in the field for State officers at Pittsburg on Monday last may not be a very strong one, but it is sufficiently so to attract considerable attention from the Democrats, and it is of some importance as having its origin in the heart of the district where the railroad strike was most extensive and most violent. A working men's organization met on the spot where the deepest wrong ever offered to the cause of labor was suffered at the hands of a mob of thieves and incendiaries, ought to have something to say worth listening to on the subject of the relations of capital and labor. The Pittsburg meeting took what was, on the whole, a sensible view of this particular question. It condemned "strikes as equally disastrous to capital and labor," and proposed that disputes between employers and employes should be settled by courts of arbitration, one member to be appointed by each party and a third member by the court of the district. This is practical, and, if both parties can be got to consent to such courts, might bring about a considerable alleviation of the bitterness which often prevails. But it would be foolish to ignore the fact that legislation can do very little toward enforcing such a system. The courts can be set up, their jurisdiction can be defined and their procedure arranged, and their decisions can be made binding, within certain limits, on those who resort to them. But no law could compel either party to a dispute as to wages to submit his case to any court. The final disposition of such cases is in the hands of the parties immediately involved. If the employer decides that he cannot pay beyond a certain rate, and the employes decide that they will not take that rate, no law can compel them to call in an arbitrator, or can enforce the arbitrator's decision, (if one be called in,) without the consent of the disputants. The idea of arbitration is a good one, and everything should be done by the State to encourage its application and to make it easy to resort to it; but it will be unfortunate if the working men attach too much importance to the part the Legislature can take in the matter, and too little to the part which must be taken by the parties to the dispute.

The Pittsburg convention contented itself with "recommending the principles of co-operation, distributive and productive, as eminently calculated to improve the condition of the people." It is very much to be desired that this recommendation shall bear fruit. No one among the workmen could do a greater service at present than to organize in any group of working people careful co-operative societies for distribution. The time is not very favorable for productive co-operation, because there are risks in such undertakings at the present moment which might suddenly swallow up any investment made by working men, to their great distress. But there is no reason why distributive co-operation should not be extensively adopted. We recently gave an account, from the pen of a working man's wife, of the daily expenses of her household, and it was evident that she was in the habit of paying two or three times as much for many articles of necessity as would be asked for them in any wholesale cash store. There is no doubt that this is true of a great part of the working classes, and whether we attribute it to stupidity and recklessness or to the necessities of their situation, it is a very serious evil. It would be practically removed by a rational system of distributive co-operation. Of course, there would be risks and failures in this, as in the ordinary manner of doing the same business, but, with prudence and care, a great saving might be made which no amount of care or prudence would bring about in the several individual households. This, again, is, of course, not a matter for legislation or for political agitation, but it is natural that the working men, when they come together for any purpose, should turn to these subjects, and it is encouraging to see them display so much moderation and good sense as did the Pittsburg meeting.

On subjects which may properly be called political the working men at Pittsburg were about as wild as they could be. They adopted a long preamble, in which they described the condition of the American people as worse in oppression and injustice than that of the Colonies before the Revolution, and in which also they proclaimed a revolt against excessive taxation and usurious interest. Then they passed a series of resolutions, the first of which calls for the abolition of the national banks, the repeal of the Resumption act, and the issue of "a currency by the Government based upon the wealth of the whole nation." It would be difficult to imagine any three measures more fatal to working men than these, either as against excessive taxation or usurious interest. The national banks are the best means yet devised for bringing into active and fertile use the reserved funds of capitalists, and their abolition would be a blow at the security of capital and consequently would advance rates of interest. A Government currency, on the other hand, would be to the last degree provocative of extravagance and consequent taxation. In addition to these financial recommendations, the working men call for "permanent and wholesome tariff laws for the encouragement and protection of American industries against ruinous competition with foreign labor and capital." But so far from needing protection against competition, American industries at present only require to be admitted untrammeled to the fullest competition. Instead of tariff laws to shut foreigners out of our glutted market, we need access to foreign markets, where, with a fair field and no favor, we could hold our own. The working men's childish confidence in protection is little better than that of the man in the nursery rhyme, who, having scratched his eyes out in a bramble bush, was ready to—

"Jump into the self-same bush
To scratch them in again."

There are other recommendations in the resolutions, but none of essential importance, or likely to affect the course of legislation should the Labor Party grow—of which there is not at present any very clear indication.

WORK AT CREEDMOOR.

Taken altogether, the first week of the Fall meeting at Creedmoor has been the most successful in the history of the range, not only on account of its extraordinary exhibitions of skill by the international teams, but also on account of the excellent records of the military matches and the light that has been thrown on some mooted points in the art of marksmanship.

The military matches disclosed great progress in the instruction of the Militia, not only in New-York but in other States, such as Connecticut and California. The Gatling match, cavalry match, New-York National Guard match, *Army and Navy Journal* match, First Division match, Second Division match, and inter-State military match were the seven contests which particularly illustrated this improvement. In the last-named competition the California twelve, from MCCOMB'S brigade, made 995 points, and secured a record never before equaled in a military match. The weapons in the foregoing contests were military rifles, the required position at the 200-yard range was the standing one, and at longer ranges positions quasi-military were in most cases exacted, so that the public value of these demonstrations of efficiency cannot be doubted.

While our New-York military team was beaten in the inter-State match by those from California and Connecticut, yet the scores of that team, and of our regimental teams, showed a decided gain over their previous records, thus attesting the value of their armory drills in aiming and in position, and of their regular practice at Creedmoor. It is also a good sign that new National Guard competitors came to the front this year, in several instances taking the laurels from old winners. New-York may be proud of the fact, not only that seven of the eight international champions are her citizens, but that, as in previous years, her National Guard furnished a clear majority of the international champion teams, so this year it supplied two of the team in Gen. DAKIN, commanding the Second Division, and Major JEWELL, Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice in the same division. The National Guard also includes among its members many other well-known riflemen, such as Col. WINGATE, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, Col. BODINE, Rifle Inspector of the Fifth Division and Col. FARWELL, Rifle Inspector of the First Division, thus suggesting how intimately Creedmoor is connected with practical Militia efficiency.

Turning to the weapons that have been used, it seems to us that the most salient fact under this head is that the California military team, which achieved the unprecedented score of over 82 per cent. in the inter-State match, used the United States Springfield rifle, thus placing the regulation arm on a full equality with many of the target and sporting rifles. Connecticut, which followed closely with 81 per cent., used the Peabody rifle, while the New-York team shot with the Remington military rifle. This fact is one in which the Army and the nation are interested, because it suggests the character of the weapon with which our regular troops are armed. The comparative work done by the Remington rifle, which, we believe, was used by five of the American international team, and the Sharpe, used by the other three, is also a matter of great interest, and will, of course, be fully set forth by the rival gun-makers; it is enough for us to say that both these American rifles may safely be compared with the Rigby and the Metford, of which the former, we believe, were used by the Irish members of the British team, and the latter by the remaining members. We have already called attention to the conclusive vindication of the American breech-loaders in the only point, that of supposed liability to fouling, made against them by the British. It may be added that if, as has been reported, Sir HENRY HALFORD once missed the target through forgetting to put a bullet into his rifle, that excellent marksman owes a cipher to the muzzle-loading system, which he doubtless would not have had with a breech-loader.

The careful coaching of the Americans during the progress of the match showed its fruits in the grounding of their shots, and the success with which they usually held on to the bull's-eye when the right elevation and wind allowance had been reached. The English, however, were also carefully coached, Sir HENRY HALFORD being understood to strongly favor the American practice in this respect, which proved so successful last year and the year before. The American shooting also seems to show that a good degree of rapidity is not fatal to accuracy, and that when once the marksman has fully mastered and allowed for the conditions affecting his shot, it is time for him to fire, without waiting for conditions possibly a little more favorable. On the American side the individual honors were very agreeably divided among the members of the team, Mr. BLYDENBURGH taking them for the total score and the 800 yards, Mr. BRUCE for the highest single day's score and for the 900 yards, Mr. JEWELL for the 1,000 yards, and so on. On the British side, Sir HENRY HALFORD'S score was unquestionably the best, for his splendid 412 contained more points at 1,000 yards than the 412 of Mr. EVANS, independently of that vexatious miss of which we have already spoken. As to the composition of the team, the two highest scores and the two lowest are to be credited to the English riflemen, and the four central ones to the Irish and Scotch. Mr. HUMPHREY, though lowest on the total score, yet takes the honors of his team at 900 yards—a point worth observing. Mr. RIGBY has the honors at 800 yards, and Lieut. G. FENTON at 1,000 yards, with his fine two days' score of 139. Mr. MILNER made the best single day's score. Thus in this team, as in the other, the individual honors are well divided.

THE WEEK'S SUMMARY OF THE WAR.

The main interest of the war during the past week has concentrated almost exclusively upon Plevna, the fall of which, prematurely announced by the English press six days ago, is still in the future. Nevertheless, the assailants have undoubtedly made considerable progress, though slowly and with enormous loss. At a cost of 7,000 men to the Russian and 2,000 to the Roumanian Army, they have captured the works commanding the rear of the Turkish position, as well as the formidable Grivica redoubt, which, representing as it does the keystone of the great arch formed by the line of defense, is a serious loss to the garrison. That the latter recognize it as such is amply shown by their desperate and persistent attempts to recapture the work on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning—attempts which, after a fearful slaughter on both sides, ended in failure. On the Russian left, however, the Turks appear to have been more successful. The gallant Gen. SKOBELEFF, whose white horse and bold, manly face have been foremost in every fight of this week of battles, has at length, after repulsing five furious assaults in succession, been driven from two of the three redoubts facing toward the Lovatz highroad, which he carried by storm on Tuesday afternoon, leaving behind him, according to one report, three pieces of cannon. The fact that these works command the only remaining line of retreat may account for the desperation with which they have been contested by the defenders.

The preparations for another assault, described by several correspondents, show that the Russians have recognized the futility of their proposed attempt to blockade a position containing several well-stored villages, as well as a number of rich maize fields, over and above the "two months' provisions" said to be laid up in Plevna itself. Indeed, bloody as the *coup de main* method may be, it can hardly exceed the more gradual but as sure destruction wrought by the slow torture of a prolonged siege; and for the Russians at the present crisis time is not only money, but life as well. One thing is certain, that the resistance which they are about to encounter will be as stubborn as dogged valor and unquenchable hatred can make it. Already a terrific cannonade from batteries advanced to within easy range of the nearest houses, has wrought havoc in Plevna itself; but, with the town burning over their heads, and ammunition exploding all around them, the defenders still fight sternly on. In truth, the resistance of this fourth-rate town bids fair to become the central point of the whole campaign, Servia's expected declaration of war being now announced as "postponed till the 18th, pending the result of the operations before Plevna."

As to "the hero of Montenegro"—SULEIMAN Pasha—he appears to have fulfilled, in the most literal sense, a General's proverbial duty of "being everywhere at once." One report locates him and his whole army to the north of the Balkans, on their way to join MEHEMET ALI on the Black Lom; another asserts that he is once more attacking the obstinate Schipka Pass, and silencing the Russian batteries by a furious cannonade; a third describes him as creeping around the rear of the garrison by way of the Trevna defile, and occupying a village on the road to Gabrova; while a fourth maintains that he is still reorganizing his troops in the Kasanlik Valley, and that the Schipka Pass is perfectly quiet. The one point in which these conflicting rumors seem to agree is that he has lately received such an accession of strength as fully to cover his recent losses—a fact which evidently implies a speedy resumption of the offensive on his part.

The expected collision along the line of the Jantra has not yet taken place, and what little news there is from Eastern Bulgaria has no immediate importance. MEHEMET ALI'S main body is still encamped on the ground won by its last victory, at Kazelevo, in a bend of the Black Lom, while the Commander-in-chief himself is said to be at Eski-Djuma, probably drawing fresh troops from Shumla and Rasgrad in aid of his impending advance upoh the Russian lines. The notorious Col. VALENTINE BAKER, alias BAKER Pasha, erroneously reported as killed at Karasan, has just given unmistakable proof of his existence by fighting a severe skirmish with a Russian detachment near Karagatch, in which the Russians, at first partially successful, were ultimately compelled to retire by the coming up of strong reinforcements. The Czarevitch's army, according to the latest accounts, has fallen back altogether behind the Jantra, and the force detailed to watch Rustchuk, having executed a similar retrograde movement, is now occupying a strong defensive position on the left bank of the Lom. As to the campaign in Armenia, it seems to be completely in abeyance for the present, the only intelligence from that quarter being the confirmation, by an official telegram from MUKHTAR Pasha, of the now hackneyed tidings of the evacuation and dismantling of Ardahan by the Russians.

From Montenegro there is no further news since the fall of Niesics, and it is still uncertain in what way the victors propose to turn their success to account. Flying rumors hint at a proposed co-operation of the Servian Army with Prince NICHOLAS' victorious troops, and a movement upon the Turkish flank and rear, by way of the Timok Valley and Sophia, according to the plan suggested by the Russian Commander-in-chief three months ago; but any project depending upon the activity of Servia rests on a very frail basis. Indeed, at this late stage of the campaign, it is doubtful whether any efforts on the part of these eleventh-hour auxiliaries could have much effect upon the final event. Two days of incessant rain, the unmistakable forerunners of the "rainy season," have already begun to churn into mire the light clayey soil of Bulgaria; and long before the leaden-footed troops of Prince MILAN can begin their southward march the Valley of the Timok will be a swollen torrent, and the slopes of the great Table-land of Sophia wet and slippery as those of a Scottish mountain. Plevna is now the hinge upon which the great drama must turn; and the energy with which the Russians have been intrenching themselves, for four days past, in such of the captured positions as are still left to them, shows how fully they appreciate the gravity of the situation.

EDUCATIONAL HERESY.

September is the month which annually brings to every parent of young children that most perplexing problem—their education. If it were only a question of learning the three R's the children might, without serious injury to them, be left to study their first lessons at almost any school and under almost any teacher, even though it should cost them tears worthy of more serious griefs, and labor from which, proportionate ability being considered, an adult might well shrink. But far more than the attainment of rudimentary learning is involved. Those parents are very careless or hard-hearted, and we may say are very few, who are not desirous of sparing their children all unnecessary troubles, among which bad teaching is surely not the least. And there are, possibly, even fewer parents who have not learned by hard experience that the struggle of middle life is largely the result of the blunders of youth, and may easily be avoided, at least avoided in a large degree, by suitable training while the character is still in a formative period so delicate that it may be directed with almost equal ease toward either good or ill, and so retentive that it seldom entirely loses the impressions which it then receives. Add to this anxiety for their children's welfare the parents' natural and creditably selfish wish that their old age may not be made regretful and companionless by ill-bred children, and the ever-fresh solicitude as to the selection of a school is sufficiently accounted for.

There is an old saw that "there is no royal road to learning." If that is taken to mean that there is no way by which a stupid child can be taught as easily, quickly, and pleasantly as a bright child can be, the saying is as commonplace as all axioms are. But if the meaning is that all methods of teaching are equally good—or bad—the saying is as false as are many other proverbs. One method, the old one, made the relations between teacher and pupil scarcely less antagonistic than open warfare, and the successful teacher was quite sure to need, as he does now in some country districts, a sound body as well as a sound mind. The teacher used to be, too often, merely a laborious pedant, so jealous of his little learning that he made study mysterious and difficult; or, at best, he strove to drive his pupils rather than to lead them, as though all dullness was willful, and even childish ignorance a crime. That surely was not a royal road to learning. But now all this is changed. Children's schools now are "gardens," and teachers encourage their pupils to something as near companionship as possible. Frequent recesses and music make school-rooms really pleasant, and the text-books are so clear that study is made as light a burden as possible. Even out of the school-room the child can scarcely fail to make his pleasure profitable; for in his own peculiar magazine he finds tolerably abstruse astronomical problems sandwiched between two fairy stories. Indeed, it would appear that the science of teaching had almost become exact as well as learning pleasant, for our advertising columns have long contained a standing offer from a teacher that he will make his fee contingent on teaching his pupil to read within a month, a task which usually occupies twice as many years, and which, in view of the abilities of the childish intellect, has been called the hardest single task that most minds are called upon to master.

We have no personal knowledge of the merits of this system, but it is founded upon an idea which every mother and nurse has learned to be sound by experience. That idea is that untrained minds can be incomparably easier taught *how* than *why*. In other words, young children can easily and completely master many operations of the reasons and theory of which they are completely unable to form any conception. For instance, a child who understands multiplication of fractions will learn division of fractions—that is to say, will learn how to divide by a fraction—very readily and with entire accuracy when he is told merely to invert the terms of the divisor, and that, too, long before he can understand why the inversion is made. And so in grammar, a child will readily learn as a fact that he should not say "I isn't," and he will make the application of the lesson to other similar cases very easily, and much before he can understand what a verb is and what it should agree with. We are quite aware that this is a species of educational heresy, and that the educational hobby which has lately been as hardly ridden as any other, is that a child should not take a second step before it "understood" the first. Our present purpose is not to combat this position but to point out some of its limitations.

Of intellects somewhat mature it is indeed wholly true that all sound progress is slow and is based on accurate conceptions. But it must be remembered that the human mind is not born complete any more than is the human body. Indeed, of the two, the mind develops more slowly and painfully. And as the body is strengthened by use and exercise, so the mind, which at first can grasp only the concrete, in time becomes, by the discipline of use, able to grasp the abstract, and to reason, rather than to act from imitation or instinct. Therefore, many experienced teachers are asking themselves whether it is not needlessly clogging a child's progress to forbid his advancing from one concrete idea to another, until he has learned the abstract reason, or principle, or theory, of the first. And perhaps one reason of the question is their ill success in an honest endeavor to follow the opposite course. We are afraid to hazard a guess at the number of hours which are spent in teaching children forms of words which they call "reasons" for operations which they can perform but cannot understand. That is why, for example, children can define verbs before they can pick them out, and why they demonstrate geometrical problems by rote, and are utterly disconcerted if the figure should be numbered instead of lettered. Nothing can be more false than such learning as that, and in comparison with it a mechanical performance of an operation, for no other reason than that the pupil is so taught by superior knowledge, seems to us, though not desirable in itself, yet far preferable and more honest. Of course, we are not understood to say that pupils should be taught merely how to do a thing, but only that the method may be taught first, and the principle as soon afterward as the pupil can appreciate it.

DESPOTISM OF FRENCH COOKS.

A French cook is always a luxury, especially in this country, as those of our citizens who have had experience in the matter have learned at no little tax on their income. To afford a French cook on his own or on any European soil is within the means of men moderately well off; but to import one into what seems, from the point of the Paris boulevards, the wilds of America, presupposes large fortune. As a rule, no Frenchman, whatever his grade or calling, will leave his capital permanently, or indeed for any length of time, unless some extraordinary inducement be offered. Cooks, and excellent ones, are abundant in Paris, and may be had, the best of them, at 4,000 to 5,000 francs a year, (they are not cheap even at home;) but if you want them to cross the Atlantic you must pay them four or five times as much. And then they will accept their extravagant salary as if it were a condescension, and make you feel all the while that they are doing you an inestimable favor.

When you have fairly secured them, and placed them in charge of your kitchen, you will find their salary the smallest part of your expense. Economical to a degree at home, turning trifles to account, wasting nothing, exhibiting positive genius for thrift, they are the reverse of all this abroad, especially in the United States. Whether it be that they count it a duty they owe the Republic to despise frugality, or whether they seek financial revenge for their expatriation, cannot be determined. But certain it is that crossing the sea changes their habit, if not their mind. Here they become as lavish as they had been saving; they delight to waste; they appear to think that the more they spend the more they add to their dignity and importance. They literally make the money fly, and when they are asked to approve the bills they have incurred they smile complacently at the length and the enormous aggregate, as if they enjoyed vicarious prodigality.

Nor is expense the only disadvantage of the French cook. Amiable and plastic as he seems on the other side, he is on this side extremely irritable, stubborn, dogmatic, dictatorial—a very despot, in short, with whom it is vain to reason and useless to remonstrate. Once installed in the kitchen, his iron rule permeates the whole house; he grows to be an awful presence, a sombre substantiality, an irremovable obstacle to freedom and enjoyment on the part of any and every member of the family. He does not claim to lord it over any other department than his own; but his tyrannic and baleful influence extends to the remotest nook and corner of the dwelling. He is a sort of Old Man of the Sea, whom it is exhausting to carry and impossible to throw off. The kitchen becomes a nucleus of shadows which the glowing fire of the range cannot disperse. They gather and deepen there, and gradually disseminate themselves through every apartment until the natural sunshine appears to be absorbed by them.

Touching the kitchen, that is as a hostile fortification under your own roof. You cannot enter it; you can hardly approach it unchallenged; you have no power to regulate it or control it, although you are unpleasantly conscious that it draws its supplies from you, that it exists wholly on your bounty. You may not have any cause to complain of the kitchen merely as to its proper functions. Your breakfast may be delicious, your luncheon ideal, your dinner unexceptionable. But still you are in doubt sometimes if an excellent table be the only thing in life; if it may not be had at too great a cost, and whether independence and all mental serenity be not too heavy a price to pay for it.

The mental condition and material limitations here described as resulting from the engagement of a French cook have been almost precisely those of a gentleman in one of the Western cities who, having made a fortune and gone abroad, employed in Paris a distinguished *chef* to preside over the kitchen of the magnificent establishment he had set up in his native land. Persons who have had overbearing and refractory Gauls to deal with in the capacity of culinary artists have doubtless shared some of the annoyances and wrongs already narrated; but our Western friend appears to have suffered from his cook as few men have, and suffered, too, with a marvelous degree of patience. The complications and trials of the unhappy household which the gentleman was presumed to control finally culminated in the forcible ejection of the cook and his suit to recover wages, which, he claims, had been unjustly withheld. And to this public presentation of the peculiar relations between master and servant, (the cook in this case appearing to be master,) we are indebted for facts seldom revealed.

The Westerner never had a moment's peace, he says after the Frenchman had crossed his threshold. Not only did he take absolute possession of the kitchen, but virtually of the whole house. He found fault with the building, its arrangement, its furniture, all its petty details. He even intimated to his employer that he did not know how to live; that the Americans as a people were barbarians; that they had a great deal of money, but no taste, and never would have any. He attempted to remodel and refurnish the house, but here he was basely frustrated. Finally, driven back to his own department, he there made a desperate stand. He would allow no member of the family to invade it, to offer advice or even a suggestion respecting its management. He would not permit his employer to have any article of food he wanted. The latter was very fond of native dishes; but the cook refused to prepare them. One day the gentleman invited a number of his friends to a breakfast of lake fish, and was amazed and mortified to find game and potatoes in eight different forms presented instead. His culinary impudence declared that it was no time to eat fish, and fish he would not have. The gentleman liked tea, and had canisters of the very best; but these were emptied, and the contents thrown away, because the autocrat of the kitchen pronounced tea unfit for any Christian to drink.

Outrages of this sort multiplied, and yet they were brooked. Finally, the gentleman ordered an old-fashioned tea to be served in his garden at 6 o'clock on a Sunday evening. Half a dozen persons were bidden, and when they came tea was not ready, because the cook did not believe in such a meal at such an hour. Then the master's temper was stirred; he seized my lord the cook by the shoulders, propelled him to the door, kicked him into the street, and swore he would commit homicide should he ever attempt to return. We incline to believe that the servant was rightly punished. There are French cooks who try humanity beyond its capacity to endure. The gentleman needs a cook, but it may not be impertinent to say that no Frenchman need apply.

GENERAL NOTES.

Garfield and Pendleton are to stump Ohio together.

The Superior Court at Indianapolis has 35 divorce suits pending.

Miss Susan B. Anthony is speaking daily in Colorado in behalf of woman's suffrage.

A Democratic paper in Wisconsin wants James R. Doolittle nominated for Governor.

The Mobile *Register's* poet asserts that "a rebel" is "a man who dares to lead the foremost truth."

A resident on Orange Mountain, N. J., has sent over 8,000 bouquets this season to the Flower Mission.

The Des Moines *Register* asserts that Henry Clay Dean is an enthusiastic supporter of the Southern policy.

Judge William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, talks about "the relentless financial policy" of the Government.

Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, is accused of being lavish and unwise in the exercise of the pardoning power.

Gen. Rufus Barringer, an ex-Confederate Republican of North Carolina, warmly favors the President's Southern policy.

The Rochester *Union* says that no Democrat can vote for Samuel J. Randall for Speaker without declaring himself in favor of subsidies and approving back pay.

The walls of the Southern Hotel in St. Louis, which have remained standing since the fire, have been ordered down by the authorities as dangerous to life and property.

The Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Arkansas Legislature says that the "honest debt" of that State is but $2,751,155. It has been whittled down greatly, but not by paying it.

Gen. George B. McClellan, of ——, has, according to the Orange *Journal*, a beautiful home on the top of the Orange Mountain, and "is claimed" as a citizen of West Orange, Essex County, N. J.

According to the latest information of the Albany *Argus*, James H. Riley and Charles E. Courtney will certainly row their match on Owasco Lake on the 27th inst. Riley says that if Ross after that date wishes to row a match against him he will be ready to meet him.

A Democratic paper in Kentucky, the Maysville *Gazette*, says that mobs rule the day in that State: that they neither respect the law nor the officers of the law, and, quite likely, after they have violated the laws, some of their number are nominated for office by Democratic conventions.

Unless the Raleigh (N. C.) *Register* is misinformed, Gov. Holden, Col. Keogh, Thomas Powers, Col. Young, Dr. Mott, and other office-holders in that State, appointed by Gen. Grant, heartily sustain the President in the measures which he has put into execution for the purpose of bringing about peace, reconciliation, and reform.

The Democratic candidate for County Treasurer in Ashland County, Ohio, condemned the railroad strikers in strong language, and said: "Ninety cents a day is enough for them. It's all they earn." But that was before he was nominated; now, like all the rest of the Democrats, he professes to be the working men's friend and especial champion. Of course he deceives nobody.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says that the discussions of caucus and convention showed that the strong men of the Democratic Party of that State were against ex-Gov. Gaston, and that he will go into the campaign with two or three essential weaknesses, such as the belief that he hasn't the stomach of a reformer, that he is especially supported by the Fitchburg Railroad and its tunnel ambitions and allies, and that he is altogether too easy-going for the heroic work needed at the State-house now.

OBITUARY.

ADMIRAL CANARIS.

Constantine Canaris, Prime Minister of Greece and Vice-Admiral in the Greek Navy, died in Athens yesterday of apoplexy. He was a native of the Island of Ipsara, where he was born in 1790, and he was trained from his early boyhood for a sailor's life. He lived a whole generation before he distinguished himself as a man above his fellows, for he was 32 years of age, and Captain of a trading vessel, during the Greek revolution, when he succeeded in blowing up a Turkish war vessel near the island of Scio. In November, 1822, five months after his first exploit, he performed a similar one in the harbor of Tenedos, attaching a fire-ship to a Turkish man-of-war, and saving the Greek fleet, which was in great danger. He also saved the Island of Samos by another exploit of the same sort, near the promontory of Mycale, on the 17th of August, 1824, and in the following August he attempted to burn the entire Turkish fleet in the harbor of Alexandria, and thus destroy the legions of Mahemet Ali; but he was baffled by a change in the wind. Canaris was made an officer in the Greek Navy, and was placed in command of the Hellas, a frigate sent from the United States. In 1827 he was elected to the Greek Congress at Oastri as a representative from Ipsara, and during the following year he was made Commander of Monemvasia, and afterward of a naval squadron. He retired to Syra in 1831, after the assassination of Capo d'Istria; but he afterward re-entered the Navy with the rank of Captain. From 1846 until 1855, during the reign of King Otho, he served successively as Admiral in the Navy, Senator, and as President of the Council and Minister of Marine; he then resigned, and three years later he expressed his disgust with the Government by returning all his orders and commissions, and declaring himself a private citizen. He refused a pension amounting to $2,500 a year in 1861, and declined the rank of Vice-Admiral, which was also offered to him at that time; but in 1862 he returned to public life, and was made Prime Minister. Canaris was prominently concerned in the provisional Government, and was a member of the delegation which, in 1863, went to Copenhagen to offer the throne to Prince George. He has since been in the Cabinet as Minister of Marine and President of the Council.

1877

RURAL LIFE IN ENGLAND.

PARTRIDGES AND CHOIR FESTIVALS.

HUNTING GAME IN SEPTEMBER—A PICTURE OF PEACE AND PLEASURE—THE THREE CATHEDRAL CHOIRS—HONORING GEN. GRANT IN SCOTLAND—WHY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS DID NOT ATTEND THE ANTWERP FETES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1877.

How quick, one after another, the great wars come round. A man of 40 finds his memory clogged with the horrors of the Crimean campaign, the Indian mutiny, the war of North and South, and the invasion of France by the Germans, to say nothing of the battles which have been fought in Schleswig-Holstein, in Italy, and in Austria. Since the nations celebrated the great Festival of Peace in Hyde Park six and twenty years ago the whole world has echoed the clang of war, and history has been written in blood. Seven years ago this month the Franco-German war leaped to its highest dramatic pitch. It was on a September day just like the days which many a sportsman will enjoy in the present month, for we are now at the beginning of the partridge season—the happiest time of the Autumn for all who love rural life. I recur to the picture because it is thoroughly English in all its lights and shades, and more particularly do I revive the scene for the reason that hundreds of ardent sportsmen are at this moment enjoying the sylvan beauties of the country while they hunt the September game. A hedge-row filled with apple-trees; a meadow dotted with sheep; the blue outlines of hills in the far-off distance; beneath an ancient elm a group of sportsmen at luncheon. This Autumn picture is repeated in every parish of the English country districts. Close at hand runs the highway to the little railway depot in the valley. A neighboring Squire, who has never got over the hankering for news which he imbibed during 20 years of city life, pulls up at a gate two fields off; he sends a messenger to his neighbors with a telegram, "The Emperor has surrendered to the King of Prussia. MacMahon's Army is cut to pieces." That is just seven years ago this month, and was as difficult to realize, lunching under the old elm-tree in the Worcestershire meadows, as it is to-day to appreciate the horrors of this new war which is but the sequel to the successful invasion of France. The shadows go on marching over the grass just the same as if peace was universal; a squirrel swings from the branch of an apple-tree, the swallows dip their wings in the river, the sun shines calmly upon the brown stubble, and luncheon is consumed as gaily as if the very faintest echoes of the shrieks of massacre had not reached these happy shores. It is sad to reflect how tamely for the moment the most tremendous news will come to you when you are hunting or shooting. War, bloodshed, massacred prisoners, the fall of empires, the roar of murderous artillery, burning towns and villages given over to fire and sword. Where? You only see in these English meadows the blue line of the distant hills, the umbrageous shadows on the broad leaves of the mangle-wurzel, the hedge-rows tinged with crimson berries, the snug farm homesteads with their newly gathered stacks of wheat. Peace could not be idealized more perfectly in a fancy picture, and still they are fighting out yonder for the Schipka Pass; still Turk and Russian are at each other's throats, giving nor taking quarter; and the fair valleys of Bulgaria are reeking with the blood of Christian and Ottomite, who the other day sat at their cottage doors and looked upon scenes of beauty and of peace.

Away from the bustle of London life, September is welcome for another festival besides that which Douglas Jerrold christened "The Feast of St. Partridge." For a century and a half the three choirs of the cathedral cities of Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester have held in turn a triennial musical meeting. There was a break three years ago at Worcester when the Dean and Chapter abolished the festival there, as out of keeping with the purely religious purposes of the cathedral. They were brought to this conclusion by the Earl of Dudley, who bribed them to indorse his views by giving them an enormous money contribution toward the restoration of their splendid church. Lord Dudley is a wealthy and eccentric nobleman. He is the owner of her Majesty's Theatre, but he objects to artists who sing in opera being engaged to assist cathedral choirs in the performance of oratorio. Their presence in the choir is a desecration. Associated with secular art, their voices raised beneath the cathedral roof in the glorious music of the "Messiah" is an offense to the Deity! Instrumentalists who accompany "Norma" at the opera mock the Creator when they sit in a cathedral and join the organ accompaniment to "Elijah." These are Lord Dudley's views, in spite of 154 years of custom sanctioned by all the great dignitaries of the church who have supported the festivals because they are held for charitable purposes, and at the same time promote the study and practice of compositions in which music seeks to illustrate Bible history and strengthen the Christian faith. But Lord Dudley is worth $5,000 a day, and he lavished his wealth upon the dearest object of a Dean's heart, the restoration and beautifying of his cathedral; and so Worcester was cut out of the triennial arrangement when the festival came to her turn. The citizens burned Lord Dudley and the Dean in effigy, the corporation thundered anathemas against them in their civic halls, but the ecclesiastics were firm. Last year, however, when September brought all the great singers and instrumentalists once more to the City of Hereford, Worcester and Gloucester demonstrated against the Dean and Chapter, who had been won over to Lord Dudley; they had processions, they made speeches, they crowded the city of the cider country; and next week at Gloucester such pressure will be brought upon the authorities of Worcester that there is a hope of the festival there being revived in all its former magnificence.

Meanwhile, the meeting of the three choirs at Gloucester is to take place on Tuesday next. The arrangements are on an imposing scale. The Duke of Beaufort is the President, The Lords, Lieutenants, and the Bishops of the three Sees are set on the Vice Chair. The expenses are secured by the guarantees of a hundred leading noblemen and gentlemen of the Counties of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford, who act as stewards. As a rule the meetings result in many thousands of dollars being subscribed for certain local and special charities. No money is taken at the doors, but collections are made by the stewards as people pass out. They stand at the various exits with plates in their hands, just as the church wardens do in old village churches when there are Sunday collections,) and receive donations from the people as they pass out. The solo singers on this occasion are Mlle. Albani, Mme. Sophie Löwe, Misses Adela Vernon and Bertha Griffiths, Mme. Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. E. Cummings, Mr. Maybrick, and Mr. Santley. Mlle. Titiens has no equal in oratorio, and her name is down on the list of vocalists, but she still lies dangerously ill, and intimation has been sent to the stewards that she cannot sing this year. Mr. Sims Reeves is not engaged, I suspect because his terms, when coupled with the uncertainty which attends his movements, are so high that the committee think them hardly in keeping with the charitable object of the society. Nevertheless Mr. Reeve's voice and execution of the tenor solos in the great works of Handel, Hayden, and Mendelssohn are as far ahead of any other singer as Patti is above Rose Hersee. The Festival will be inaugurated, as usual, by a special service in the Cathedral, and the weak is then given up to a feast of sacred music which is never heard in its fullness and beauty without the surroundings and accessories of a fine old church, with its oriel windows, its frested roof, its softened lights and shadows, its echoing aisle, its monuments of a long dead past, and its solemn atmosphere tinted with the light that steals in through painted stories of martyred saints and the Apostles of our Lord. All the sermons that were ever preached are not half so touching as the pathos of the "Messiah;" while "The Hymn of Praise" stimulates a sense of devotion in the most callous mind. All traveled Americans have visited Westminster Abbey. Let them imagine to themselves the effect of "The Hallelujah Chorus," sung and played under the western windows by the greatest singers and instrumentalists in the world, and that will give them an idea of the Festivals of the Three Choirs held in the cathedrals of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford.

I wonder if the time will ever come when America, in alliance with England and all English-speaking peoples, will dictate to European courts and guarantee to Christendom universal peace. That is my notion of the millennium. It is sufficiently Utopian, no doubt, to be dismissed as highly poetic and sentimental by most men. Nevertheless it is one of the dreams of political philosophers. They think the time will come when the United States, having entered fully on the era of manhood, will desire power in Europe; that, with a thorough cultivation of the arts, which will come with accumulated wealth and years, will arise a national pride that will stretch out longing arms for possessions beyond the seas, for rivalry with European courts, for imposing recognition abroad of the greatness that is stored up for the American people. All this she can get by an alliance with England; for America and England united would be masters of the world. This dream of the enthusiastic student of men and nations will possibly find encouragement in the continued tributes of the English people to their brethren on the other side of the Atlantic through ex-President Grant. Yesterday the freedom of the City of Edinburgh ("the Modern Athens," as the Scotch, with a just pride, call the most picturesque city of Europe,) was presented to Gen. Grant, who has for several days been the guest of the Lord Provost, Sir James Falshaw, Baronet. The ceremony was as impressive in its way as that of Guildhall. It took place in the Free Church Assembly Hall, every corner of which was crowded with distinguished citizens. The Lord Provost presided over the ceremonial, and the magistrates and Councilors attended in their civic robes. Gen. Grant and Col. Badeau sat on the right of the Provost. On the left Mr. Jesse Grant had a place, and close by sat Mrs. Grant, Lady Falshaw, and a party of ladies. The Town Clerk read the minutes of the council constituting Gen. Grant a burgess of Edinburgh. It was illuminated on parchment and inclosed in a silver casket, adorned with appropriate devices. The burgess' ticket set forth that the freedom of the city was conferred upon Gen. Grant in testimony of the respect entertained for him both as a soldier and a statesman, and in appreciation of the line of policy pursued by him to establish friendly relations between the United States of America and Great Britain. The ex-President stood while the document was recited by the Town Clerk, and over his head hung the banners of the United States and Great Britain in pacific union, a combination which it must be confessed is full of suggestive thought, symbolizing that united power for which the philosopher, away from the din and strife of the present, looks beyond the ages into a glorious, if ideal, future. Gen. Grant, in that quiet, modest, and utterly unpretentious style which has won him respect and esteem in this country, replied in the following words:

I am so filled with emotion that I scarcely know how to thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me by making me a burgess of this ancient city of Edinburgh. I feel it as a very great compliment paid to myself and to my country. Had I the proper eloquence I might dwell somewhat upon the history of the great men whom your country has produced; of the numerous citizens of this country and of Scotland who have gone to America, and of the fame they have made for themselves and their Scottish homes. [Applause.] We are proud of Scotchmen as citizens of America; they make good citizens of our country, and they find it profitable to themselves. [Laughter.] I will only say that I thank you sincerely for the honor you have this day conferred upon me.

A Councillor then called for three cheers in honor of the youngest burgess of Edinburgh. They were given with national heartiness. "Thank you, ladies and gentlemen," said the General; "please join me now in giving three cheers for the Lord Provost." The response was prompt and genial, and, having got into the cheering vein, similar honors were conferred upon Mrs. Grant and other guests of distinction. Then the vast crowd pressed round Gen. Grant and shook hands with him, many of them sending through him friendly messages and wishes of "good luck" to the United States.

Another famous citizen of America, Dr. Schliemann, will shortly return to this country. He has offered to present his Trojan curiosities to the South Kensington Museum. He would have given them to the French three years ago, but his offer was not accepted within the time stipulated by the great discoverer, in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs in Paris. Of course, the authorities of South Kensington will accept the generous gift. The objects belong to the prehistoric, or Hellenic, period, and consist of reliefs found at the sites of the five cities on the Plateau of Hissarlik. The collection is unique, the only other existing memorials of that heroic period being two goblets found in the tomb of the Kings of Mycenæ. Dr. Schliemann is at Boulogne, to which city his English publishers are sending the proof-sheets of his book, which is looked for with the greatest possible interest. During the present month the Doctor will spend a short time at Athens, after which he will come to London for the Autumn, and possibly the Winter months.

The Jews are indeed ubiquitous. They are everywhere. Their jeweled fingers are in everything. The Russians cannot feed their troops without them. The Turks borrow of them to clothe their armies. No great event of any kind occurs unless they assist in it, both as principals and accessories. Antwerp, as all the world knows, has just held a splendid fête in honor of the great painter Rubens. The decorations and illuminations for the occasion cost $300,000. Most of the money came to London; for the same enterprising Jew who is not above erecting a single gas burner for the door of a Regent-street tradesman, has by dint of skill and money constituted himself the decorative artist of all Europe. Defries, who became known to all the municipalities at the peace rejoicings after the fall of Lucknow, wreathed Antwerp, the other day, with flags, decorated it with devices in the day-time, and at night made it a blaze of lamps, gas-jets, transparencies, and crystal glories, that eclipsed anything in the Arabian Nights. Three hundred thousand dollars transformed the dull city into fairyland. Many people wondered why the King of the Belgians was absent from the fêtes. Here is the reason. The Municipality of Antwerp, when they invited the King to come, intimated to his Majesty that if he would dispense with the attendance of the Ministers, who invariably attended him on his regal tour, they would be very much obliged to him. The King replied that as a constitutional monarch he required upon all State occasions the attendance of his Ministers, and that their form of invitation constrained him to decline the hospitality of the ancient Municipality of Antwerp. The Dutch sages tried to induce King Leopold to change his mind, but without avail. "The Rubens Tercentenary Festival" was a great success nevertheless.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S MOTHER.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: "The story concerning the old woman near Martinsville, Ind., who claims to be the mother of Brigham Young, is flatly contradicted by a gentleman in this city who claims an acquaintance with the history of the family. Dr. J. P. Barnum says that himself and Brigham Young were raised in the same county, near Lansing, N. Y., though the Doctor was not born when Brigham left that country and went West. He says that Mrs. Young died when Brigham was about 15 years of age, and that he has often seen her grave, which is situated on Ben Wagger's farm near Lansing. She was only a few from his old home. From the old people in the neighborhood Dr. Barnum says he gathered a great deal of information of the boy Brigham and his mother. Having left the country soon after the death of his mother, he became a wanderer and adventurer; but during his mother's life he was remembered as a very studious, industrious boy, and very much devoted to his mother. The family being very poor, he devoted most of his time to hunting and fishing for their support. One of his chief characteristics was his great taciturnity. He held himself aloof from the boys of his own age, and seemed to care for nothing but study and to work for his mother."

A STABBING AFFRAY.

James Gleason, of No. 40 Spring-street, became very drunk last night. In a delirium he seized a large knife and ran into the street. Mortimer Sullivan, who resides in the same house with Gleason, attempted to take the weapon from him, and was badly cut on the hands. Gleason afterward ran down the street, and, meeting Patrick Barrow, of No. 60 Spring-street, stabbed him also in the hand, inflicting a very painful wound. Gleason was finally arrested, and was locked up in the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house.

FIELD SPORTS IN FRANCE.

OPENING OF THE HUNTING SEASON.

THE PLEASURES OF THE CHASE—PARTRIDGE AND RABBIT SHOOTING—HOW THE SPORT IS MADE TO PAY A HANDSOME REVENUE—SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF GAME—NOTES FROM PARIS.

From our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 3, 1877.

Yesterday the shooting season commenced in the departments of the north, and the opening of this sport has become one of the greatest things of the year in France. Every year thousands of permits to shoot are delivered by the different prefectures, yet the number of men who actually shoot is extremely limited. And of this class only about a tenth has any chance of getting any game. The rest go about in the commune without any definite purpose, running across a rabbit now and then, but generally going home without a thing to show for the day's work. But each one of these persons has a good bag of game of all sorts to take home, and a few braces of partridges to present to friends. I need scarcely say that the game is engaged in advance, of some dealer, the sportsman finding his bag ready for him on his return. At least he has had the credit of doing the "opening day," and has had a healthy tramp in the open air, which compensates to a certain extent for his failures. But this year I fear that hundreds of the sportsmen (I mean those who go out with a gun only one day in the year) were doomed to disappointment and perhaps to chagrin. Of late years we have had an active society for the protection of game, it having been found that nearly two-thirds in the market came from the poachers. The Comte de Nicolaï, the President of this society, has gradually gained authority to act, and this year he has had things very much his own way. Accompanied by a Police agent he has a right to enter any licensed public house and confiscate the game he knows to be there before the opening day. And he has procured police regulations forbidding the entry of game into the City of Paris before the hour of opening the season, that is at sunrise, this year, of Sept. 2. This may be a good thing for the protection of game, but it is hard upon the restaurateurs and the dealers, as an incident will show. There are different days for the opening in the different sections of France—the destruction of game having begun in the south five days ago. The game killed on these five days cannot enter Paris. Last year a large quantity of game was ordered from England and Sweden by a large dealer, and two car-loads arrived at the Franco-Belgian frontier at midnight. The train was to arrive at 8 o'clock in the morning at Paris. The Custom-house officers at the frontier refused to pass the cars, on the ground that the law forbade the entry of game into the Department of the Seine before 7 o'clock in the morning. The pleadings of the dealer were of no avail, and instead of getting his game early on the opening morning, when it would command a good price, he received it at 1 o'clock the next morning when the market was half supplied.

M. Nicolaï has been as active as Mr. Bergh during the past few weeks, and has kept game out of the market in spite of the restaurant keepers. As the season opened in the south five days ago the dealers of the *midi* had to keep their game until yesterday, and it was only last night, when about 100 hours old, that it was allowed to enter the city. The fancy sportsmen who filled their bags on their return yesterday were very apt to take home birds that smelled as strongly as those kept hanging for some days. The strictness of the Society for the Protection of Game has gained something, evidently, when it has prevented the poachers from finding a market. But it is not alone the poachers that are deprived. In various parts of France there are forests belonging to the State, and the expense of keeping them up is considerable. The revenues come from the wood that is cut off annually, and from the game. Each preserve is rented to individuals, who pay the State so much per annum. For example, Baron Hirsch pays 40,000 francs a year for the exclusive right of shooting in the forest of Saint Germain. Besides this, he has to pay a certain sum to the guards that are employed by the State, the whole costing him some $10,000 per annum. But this outlay is largely recompensed by the sale of the game. Yesterday the Baron was ill, but his son went out with a party of friends, and during the day some 2,000 francs' worth was killed. Another day another party of friends goes out, and after each has taken the few birds he requires personally, there remains one or two thousand francs' worth for the market. This is the case with all the great proprietors. Take M. de Rothschild, at Ferrieres, as another example. He gives a shooting party to his friends, and after sending a certain number of birds to the hospitals and friends, there remains some 2,000 francs' worth to be sold in the market by the Baron's agent. It was the same with the imperial preserves at Compeigne. The day that I had the honor of shooting there the party killed 3,200 pieces of game of all sorts. When dinner was over the game was spread out near the château, and the sportsmen were asked to designate what they desired personally. A guard took down the number and the address, and the game was sent in. There remained a large quantity. Her Majesty the Empress claimed 100 birds for her hospital, the Emperor sent a lot to one of the regiments, (each had a turn,) and the rest were sent to market for sale. The men who hire preserves in the south of France generally get all their money back, for their game is killed and ready for the opening morning in Paris, when everything commands double prices. But, as any one can see, this offered considerable latitude to the poachers, and so Count Nicolaï arranged to stop any game from coming into Paris before the hour it could honestly be brought in from the shootings in the departments adjoining. This has caused a howl from all the small proprietor of lessees and proprietors of preserves, but it has struck a severe blow to *braconage*, or poaching.

Some such measure as this was necessary, for game has decreased at a fearful rate in all parts of France. The great proprietors have been obliged to buy pheasants from the Jardin d'Acclimation or from abroad, in order to keep up the stock, and several hundreds are turned loose every Spring. In spite of all these precautions, poaching has assumed vast proportions in all parts of the country, and although Count Nicolaï has done something toward its suppression, a great deal remains to be done. I found game dearer this year than I have ever seen it before, and returned home last night with a comparatively insignificant bag. I killed but three pheasants, for example, when I generally get six or eight. Hare are very scarce, but rabbits are numerous. I got as many as I wanted in two hours' time, and afterward disdained to waste a cartridge upon them. Partridges are also very scarce, and they will be uncommonly dear in the market during the present season. But the opening was fully enjoyed by those licensed to carry a gun, the day being all that heart could wish for following a dog through wood and field. Before closing let me give an idea of what the first game of the season brings in the Paris market. Here is a note of the sale made at the Halles Centrales after the first arrival: Two hare, 35 francs; one lot 10 partridges, 100 francs; one lot 15 partridges, 135 francs; 10 quails, 50 francs; one lot of small birds, 35 francs. It will be seen that the first hare brought $3 18 each, and the first lot of partridges, $2 each, which may be regarded, I think, as an extremely good price.

This morning a number of the journals are after the *Figaro* on account of its extraordinary pretensions. The other day it announced in a very pompous way that it had at last succeeded in getting a special telegraph wire, like the London *Times*, and henceforth its bureaux were in direct communication with the whole world. Let me give its own language:

"To-day, Saturday, 1st of September, at 9 o'clock in the morning, the office of the *Figaro* will be in direct electric communication, with the whole world by a special wire furnished and kept in order by the Administration of the Telegraphs. A simple pressure of the hand of one of our employes suffices to put us, in an instant after, in conversation with London, Rome, or St. Petersburg. An hour or two later we can transmit to New-York, to the Indias, to Japan, an idea or a piece of news, and the reply demanded will arrive to us directly."

Upon this theme the *Figaro* enlarges to an unusual extent, and tries to prove, to the detriment of the other journals, that its enterprise is something hitherto unknown in France. But it seemed strange to the rest that all telegraphic dispatches should pass through the hands of an agent of the Government, and those of the *Figaro* remain uncontrolled. On inquiry it was found that the special wire in question only ran from the *Figaro* office to the Central Telegraph Bureau. The saving in time may be some 10 minutes in many cases—the time it would take a messenger to cross the river—but this at an expense 50 times greater than one generally pays for carrying out dispatches for delivery. The journal of Emil de Girardin treats the matter as follows:

"*Figaro* declares that henceforth it is upon the same footing as the *Times* and other English journals. *Figaro* know very well, however, that this is not the case. M. De Blowitz, of the *Times*, corresponds directly from Paris to London. M. de Villemessant corresponds directly from his office to the Rue Grenelle Saint-Germain, and that is all. Its private wire simply does the duty of a telegraph messenger. On reaching the Central Telecraph Bureau its dispatch has to take its turn like that of the first shop-keeper who comes, and if any eccentric individual chooses to telegraph a chapter of the Bible, or a romance of Ponson du Ferrail, (to retain the wires,) *Figaro* will have to await its turn as patiently as anyone else."

Telegraphing in France is a Government monopoly, and all dispatches have to be *visé* by the Government. For example, my own telegrams to you; or take the case of some of my readers who have sent dispatches from the Grand Hotel. They do not go directly, but are sent by a pneumatic tube to the Rue Grenelle Saint-Germain. There an agent of the Government takes them out, reads them, has an interpreter read them if in a foreign language, suppresses them if he does not like them, puts his stamp upon the harmless ones, and they are then sent off. The *Figaro* has to follow this routine like the rest of us.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS AFFAIRS.

Messrs. Harrigan and Hart perform nightly at the Theatre Comique.

"The Wild Flower of Mexico" will be performed at Niblo's until further notice.

"Blind Tom" is to give concerts at the Masonic Temple throughout the present week.

Miss Augusta Dargon will fulfill an engagement, we are glad to hear, at the Broadway Theatre during the current season.

Mr. Boucicault's new comedy is now called "Marriage." It will be the opening play of the regular season at Wallack's.

Miss Lydia Thompson and her company disport themselves at Wallack's Theatre, in "Robinson Crusoe," until further notice.

Mr. Sothern repeats his performance of *Fitzallamont* in "The Crushed Tragedian," at the Park Theatre, every evening this week.

The San Francisco Minstrels have added to their répertoire of burlettas a new work entitled "Dantes; or the Heart of Sarah."

M. Vénlat, the *jeune premier* of M. Durand's new French dramatic troupe, reached this port Wednesday, and his fellow-artists are expected here on Tuesday next.

Mr. John T. Raymond's "creation" of *Pembrook*, in "Risks," is spoken of in terms of the warmest commendation by the St. Louis and Cleveland newspapers.

Special musical programmes will be interpreted at the New-York Aquarium, this afternoon and evening, when the wonders of the place may be inspected as usual.

"Pink Dominos" was represented for the last time at the Union Square Theatre, yesterday evening. To-morrow Mr. and Mrs. Williamson will appear there in "Struck Oil."

A complete change of programme will be effected at Bryant's Opera-house to-morrow evening. The first week's transactions of the new troupe appear to have had eminently satisfactory results.

The last performance of "The Dark City" occurred at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre yesterday evening. As mentioned in another column, Mr. Jefferson will fulfill his engagement with Mr. Daly at Booth's Theatre.

Miss Elizabeth Von Stammwitz, a German actress, well known throughout the West, will this season tread the English stage. She will first appear in Washington, in October, and may, subsequently, have a hearing in this City.

"Under the Willows" is announced for nightly representation at the Lyceum Theatre. The admirers of melodrama—and of an impressive performance thereof—will do well to witness the piece and the labors of Mrs. Waller, and of Messrs. Thorne and Waller.

The usual Sunday-programme of choice music will be interpreted to-night at Gilmore's Garden. On Tuesday next, the rifle teams are to visit the place, and the Centennial Trophy and other prizes will be publicly bestowed upon the victors in the recent contest.

Miss Fanny Davenport opens the regular season at Mrs. Morrison's Opera-house, Toronto, to-morrow, under the patronage of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. She will act *Mabel*, in "Pique." This will be Miss Davenport's first appearance since her father's death.

"La Jolie Parfumeuse," which presents Mlle Aimée in one of her most successful performances, will be sung at Booth's Theatre, to-morrow evening. The operas have been placed upon the stage with unusual completeness of scenic costume, this season, thanks to the personal efforts and supervision, and the time-tried experience of M. Charles Darcy, the *administrateur* of the company.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Mr. Carl Rosa will this season tenant the Adelphi Theatre, in London.

The remains of Virginie Déjazet have at last been laid in their final resting-place, in Père La Chaise Cemetery.

Two more Paris theatres have been reopened for the season, the Renaissance, with Mlle. Zulma Bouffar in "Kosiki," and the Bouffes-Parisiens, with Mme. Théo in "Madame l'Archiduc."

The adaptation of Mrs. Burnett's "Lass o' Lowrie's," by Messrs. Hatton and Matthison, has been produced with success at the Opera Comique Theatre, in London, under the title of "Lia."

The play by Lord Lytton and Mr. Coghlan, which, it is expected, will be produced almost simultaneously in New-York and at the Court Theatre in London, will retain its title, "The House of Darnley."

The *Theatre* (newspaper) of Aug. 21 says: "Last week Mr. Irving concluded his engagement at the Theatre Royal, Manchester. The grotesque violence with which he was assailed by the press of the city on his reappearance there has had the effect we anticipated. It induced a stronger feeling in his favor, and his representation of 'The Last of the Plantagenets' was witnessed every night by a large audience."

The Prince of Wales, as Chairman of the British section, has appointed Sir Julius Benedict and Mr. Charles Hallé to represent England on the Musical Committee for the Paris Exhibition of 1878. Austria will, it is said, probably select the Abbé Liszt; Russia, M. Anton Rubinstein; Belgium, M. Gevaert; and Italy, Signor Verdi. Germany, the great musical centre, will, thanks to international prejudices, not be represented at all.

There is to be produced during the coming season at the Vienna Stadt Theater a new play which cannot fail to excite much interest, and attract a great deal of attention. It is the joint work of a Frenchman and a German. The Frenchman is the celebrated novelist, M. Alphonse Daudet, whose *Frromont jeune et Risler aîné* has spread his fame far beyond the limits of France, and whose dramatic version of his above-named work, in which he had the assistance of the experienced playwright, M. Belot, was one of the great successes of the Paris Vaudeville last year. The German writer is Herr A. Zolling, well known in Vienna under the *nom de plume* of Gottlieb Ritter. As far as we know, this will be his first contribution to the stage.

VIRGINIA LIQUOR REGISTERS.

The Richmond (Va.) *State* says: "The liquor registering machines were placed in most of the liquor establishments in Richmond on Wednesday, and of course excited great attention, giving rise to no little discussion. The plan adopted by the liquor sellers to lay the tax on the consumer seems to be uniform as to alcoholic compounds—in every case that came to our notice the price per drink being raised from 10 cents to 15 cents, or 25 cents for two drinks. This arrangement pays the 2½ cents to the State and leaves a margin to the bar-room to pay for a register clerk, if one shall be needed, in time of crowd and hurry. As to beer and malt beverages generally, two plans seem now to be tried, some lager sellers increasing the price of a glass of beer to 8 cents, and others, wiser and more farseeing, reducing the size of the glass. It begins to be understood already that the register is also a check on dishonest bartenders, thus cutting off a margin of loss; also, that the informer clause of the law protects the honest dealer from the knavish; also, that the credit system and all its vast loss is abolished."

SENATOR KERNAN'S DECLINATION.

The Troy *Times* prints the following brief letter from Senator Kernan:

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1877.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 11th is received. I shall not be able to attend the centennial celebration of the battle of Stillwater on the 19th inst. Hence I will make no address there. Yours, respectfully,

FRANCIS KERNAN.

Messrs. Francis and Tucker.

THE CONEY ISLAND BEACH.

SATURDAY ON THE SEA-SHORE.

A SEAFARING MAN NOTES SOME REMARKABLE CHANGES IN THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE ISLAND—EIGHT THOUSAND VISITORS YESTERDAY, BUT FEW BATHERS—PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS FOR NEXT YEAR—THE PRESENT SEASON TO CLOSE OCT. 15.

On the piazza of the Manhattan Beach Hotel, at Coney Island, yesterday afternoon, sat a weather-bronzed seaman, in the veins of whose face and the end of whose nose unnumbered rum punches had left their unerring marks. One hand unflinchingly grasped a glass of beer, and the other kept steady grip on a partly opened pocket telescope. The trips of the beer glass to the old seaman's mouth, and of the telescope to his eye, were as nearly equal in number as possible.

"Yes, that's her," he said to another sailor-looking man who sat beside him, with more emphasis than good grammar; "that's her, and she's coming in early;" and, from the conversation that followed, a TIMES reporter, who sat by the same table, learned that a tiny sail, just visible over against the Highlands, belonged to a schooner making her way into the harbor, and that the schooner in turn belonged to the weather-beaten salt who watched her through the glass.

"She's come in early," the old salt continued, "and I'll just get to the City about in time to meet her. She's loaded with melons from May's Landing, and I came up by the cars to do a little business before she got here. So I thought I'd just come down and see Coney Island again, I'd heard so much about the way it's fixed up. It's—let me see—yes, it must be nigh onto 30 year since I was here before—I don't know but longer. Any way, there wasn't nothing here but two or three shanties. I wouldn't know the place now; no, of course not. Why, when I was here before, all along the beach was a string of sand-hills, some of them most as high as a house, and others just little mounds, like ant-hills. The swallows used to make nests in 'em. (Two more beers here, waiter.) They'd scoop out a little hole, and fill it half full of grass and stuff. But the sand-hills are all gone now. I haven't seen one along the whole beach. And then there was deep holes; but they say they're all gone now, too. Why, when I was a boy I come as near drowning in one of them holes as could be. I couldn't swim, and first thing I knowed I stepped off into a hole. The water was 60 or 80 feet deep, they said, and I had all I could do to scramble out. But they say it's all level now. I'm afraid, though, all this fixin' up's going to be for nothing. Why? Because the island's washing away. It is, Sir, as sure as fate. When I was here before, Sir, the beach was four times as wide as it is now. It was quite a walk from the hill to the water when the tide was out; but see where it is now, and it's low water, too. Now there's a place, if I can make a good guess, with all these changes, where I've anchored my schooner many and many a time. Yes, that's the place, sure. It looks shallow there, but that's the very place."

The old seaman pointed to the little pond beyond the hotel, toward Cable's, which is cut off from the sea by the dyke recently built along the water front. This was such an innocent looking little lake that it seemed impossible for a vessel ever to have anchored there, and, believing that the telescope and the beer together had rather unhooked the weather-beaten Captain's imagination, the reporter took pains to inquire whether the water then really was deep enough to float a schooner. The proprietors of the hotel confirmed the Captain's story. The pond, they said, was indeed the old anchoring ground, and the water in it was deep enough to float the bravest vessel that crossed the ocean. Even now, after the building of the dyke, and the consequent dumping of many loads of sand in the vicinity, the water is more than 40 feet deep. The pond looks just like many others that are made by every heavy rain, and it is a daily occurrence for little children to take off their shoes and stockings and wade along its edges. That some of them have not before this made breakfasts and dinners for the hungry fishes that dwell therein is much to be wondered at. But the same Divinity that lets men bathe after filling themselves up with clam chowder and lager beer without instant death has watched over the little ones.

Notwithstanding the lateness of the season, the rush to Coney Island still continues. The boats yesterday, although not crowded, were all comfortably filled, and there were no seats to spare in the cars. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Manhattan Beach Railway had landed 3,000 persons at that end of the island, and every newly arriving train was full. At the same hour and place 500 bathing suits had been rented, showing a proportion of one bather to every six visitors—a remarkably large percentage, considering the stiff, chilling wind that was blowing, the cloudy day, and the late season. At the other end of the island business was not lagging. Lager beer, that cooled everybody so deliciously in those terribly hot August days, was unsparingly used to warm people up now the weather had grown cooler, and with very happy effect. Clam chowder, well warmed up with red pepper, was in strong demand; and the raw oyster business, which heretofore had been very dull, flourished like a Bowery peanut stand. The movements of the bathers on these cool days are well worth watching. On the warm days they delight in strolling down to the water in the dripping stripes in their handsome if ungraceful suits, enjoying the sun's warm rays, and the admiration involuntarily given to a handsome, manly figure. Now, however, they avoid the beach and stick closely to business in the water. Stepping from the comparatively warm surf into the chilling wind yesterday was much like one of the unexpected changes in a Turkish bath; and when a bather stuck more than his eyes and nose above the surface, there was some good reason for it. There was no standing complacently on the beach to let the salty drops trickle out of curly heads; it was a grand rush for the bath-house and the towel as soon as the bath was over; and in most cases the bath was over about as soon as proper self-respect would permit. And wretched and forlorn was he who, in the excitement of the moment, forgot the number of his bath-house, or chose a tattered nook, where the wind was shut off and the sun shone down warm and bright, heating the white sand almost uncomfortably, groups of wet bathers might be seen all the afternoon making up in the sun for the sport they could not enjoy in the water. The number of bathers at any one time in the water was very few, and it may reasonably be supposed that whoever in the future visits Coney Island does it for bare and unbowder purposes, and not for a dip in the briny deep.

Should all the improvements be made this Fall and next Spring at Coney Island that are proposed, next season will be the most attractive and best appointed watering-places on the Atlantic coast. A few months' work last Spring showed what could be done with a sandy waste toward transforming it into a blooming garden. As many or more improvements are contemplated for the coming season. The proprietors of the Manhattan Beach Hotel say that they have not yet determined whether they will put up a new building, to be nearly twice the size of the present hotel, and to be situated near the wind-mill, or whether they will build a large addition to the hotel now in operation. One or the other will be done before Winter sets in, and the grounds are to be so prepared for the next Spring that they will present a dazzling green, dotted with oases of fragrant flowers. From this point a railroad will probably be built to the lower end of the island; and the low ground to be reached will be flooded with fresh water, changing them into shallow lakes. At the other extreme of the island Norton & Murray contemplate a large and well-appointed hotel on the bluff at the end of the Narrows. McPherson, of the Point Comfort House, and Knox, of the Lothian and Knickerbocker Cottage, both propose to build new places of entertainment. The handsome depot of the New-York and Sea Beach Railroad is to be finished by the beginning of the Summer. This is the largest building on the sea coast in this country, having been used formerly to hold the Government exhibits at the Centennial, and it is rumored that Delmonico is to conduct the restaurant in it. The new railroad company propose to build a large hotel a little to the past of Engeman's, and, with the thousands of other smaller improvements that are contemplated, Coney Island promises soon to become at least as fancy stock as ever was furnished by California or Nevada.

The Coney Island season is by no means over yet. Putting yesterday's number of visitors at 8,000 is a very moderate estimate; and the number is always greater on Sundays. The afternoon and evening concerts are to be continued until the 15th of October, and the cars and boats will run till that date. The most enjoyable part of the season is when the sun's glare is least upon the sand, and when the crowds are smallest on the boats and cars. The gates are still open; it is not yet too late to buffet the waves.

NOT THE "INDEPENDENT" PART.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your reference to the action of the Executive Committee of the "Independents" in this morning's TIMES is likely to mislead the public and do an injustice to the large number of Republicans who have been recently organizing a new Republican General Committee in this City. The district Republican associations recently enrolled will choose delegates to the Rochester Convention on Friday evening, 21st inst., who will go to the State Convention and demand such action as shall be of substantial benefit to the party. Our committee has made no demand for the removal of Federal officers, nor has it made any threats of running independent candidates in the coming election. H. C. ROBINSON,

Chairman Republican General Committee.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1877.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

ITS CLOSE LAST EVENING—A SMALL AUDIENCE—THE LEASE CANCELLED—MR. DALY'S CARD—HE EXPLAINS HIS REASONS AND HIS FUTURE PLANS.

The Fifth-Avenue Theatre closed its doors last evening. The audience present during its moribund moments was not a large one. Bills of "The Dark City," announcing the production of that piece and the opening of the ninth regular season, were distributed through the house, but there was no allusion to the premature closing of the theatre. The piece was acted with the customary cast and in the customary way, and the applause was liberal. When the curtain went down on the last act the audience was leaving the theatre in a body, but its attention was arrested by calls for Mr. Daly proceeding from the family circle. Mr. Daly did not, however, pronounce a valedictory, and a very perceptible diminution of the gaslight hinted to the loiterers that they were wasting their time. They took the hint and left promptly. Mr. Daly publishes the following card:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 15.

Mr. Daly begs to inform the public that he has cancelled his lease of the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, and, in compliance with the announcements published on Wednesday last, desires to explain briefly his reasons for this step and his plans for the future.

During the last four years Mr. Daly has been compelled to conduct his extensive theatrical business upon a basis of expenses fixed by leases and contracts made prior to the general commercial disaster of 1873. The fact that he has carried that business through four such years, upon such

SEPT 16 1877

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CHARLES E. WHITE,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
NO. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
Entire Charge and Management taken of Property.
Special attention given to collecting rents, paying taxes, insurance, assessments, repairs, &c.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1876.
CHARLES E. WHITE, Esq., No. 33 Pine-st., City:
DEAR SIR: It gives me pleasure to acknowledge the efficient manner in which you have furthered my instructions, while acting as my agent, during the time of my ownership of the ——st. property. Very truly yours,
J. H. BUTTER.

NORWALK, Conn., June 20, 1877.
CHARLES E. WHITE, Esq., No. 33 Pine-st., City:
DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in recommending you as a Real Estate Agent, honest, upright, trustworthy, and capable, well deserving the confidence and attention of real estate owners. I have always been fully satisfied with your management of my property in your care. Wishing you all success in your business, I remain, yours truly, CHARLES E. ST. JOHN.

No. 150 CHAMBERS-st., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1877.
CHARLES E. WHITE, Esq., No. 33 Pine-st.:
DEAR SIR: Your note in relation to recommendation received. I cheerfully comply with your request, and am pleased to be able to testify to your honesty and ability in the care of real estate. I have always found you prompt, honest, and reliable in making returns, and sincerely commend you to real estate owners requiring the services of an honest, reliable, skilful agent. With my best wishes for your success in business, I am, yours respectfully, FRANK CHARLTON.

FOR SALE—MAGNIFICENT DOUBLE HOUSE built by day's work for owner's occupancy, replete with every modern convenience; cabinet work by Marcotte; perfect order, newly decorated; immediate possession; on 100-foot street, below the Park, and close to to 52d-av.; price $125,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ATTENTION OF BUYERS IS SPECIALLY called to the new houses on West 40th-st., opposite Reservoir Park, built by day's work under the supervision of Jardine Brothers, architects. Position, drainage, ventilation, and interior finish perfect. Always open. ROBERT IRWIN.

FOR SALE—EXTRA FINE HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, No. 34 West 52d-st., near 5th-av., 17x 101, with extension on two floors; hard wood and cabinet finish on three floors; in first-class order for immediate possession; house open without permit. Inquire of owner at Earle's Hotel.

FOR SALE—ON 87TH-AV., NEAR 54TH-ST., A four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65, and a three-story extension, 13x23; lot 100; also a vacant lot connecting with the above, having a front on 53d street; price low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

GREAT BARGAIN.—NEW BEAUTIFUL HOUSES of Nos. 25 and 25 West 58th-st., and Nos. 16, 40, and 101 East 57th-st., Nos. 9 East and 61 West 54th-st.; Nos. 22 and 40 West 40th-st.; also, Nos. 345, 547, 791, and 907 Madison-av.; No. 64 Park-av.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS MADE TO measure, the very best, 6 for $9. No obligation to take any shirts unless perfectly satisfied.
No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. | No. 323 Sixth-av., No. 623 Broadway, New-York.

A PRIME THREE-STORY MEDIUM-SIZE high stoop stone residence, frescoed, mirrors, &c.; 62d-st., near Park-av.; $16,500.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
Offices, 4 Pine, 33 East 17th sts., and 661 5th-av.

A NORTH CORNER ON MADISON-AV., Murray Hill, for sale at a low price; house in perfect order; 25x58x100 feet; Price $44,000.
F. G. & C. S. Brown, No. 90 Broadway.

A FULL-SIZE FOUR-STORY HOUSE ON 54th-st., near 5th-av., $52,500; a first-class, superior built house, same location, $45,000. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

SUPERB EXTRA-WIDE DWELLING, NORTH-west corner Irving-place and 17th-st., including adjacent stable, only $23,000. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., offices, 4 Pine, 33 East 17th sts., and 661 5th-av.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP STONE-front house, No. 152 East 34th-st.; just been thoroughly overhauled. Apply on the premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, a three-story house in good order, at No. 41 Tompkins-place; 14 rooms; locality desirable; rent low. For particulars apply to D. & M. CHAUNCEY, No. 207 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, FRIDAY, SEPT. 21, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
No. 127 Crosby-st., corner of Jersey-st., and Nos. 2 and 3 Jersey-st., Store and Tenement Property.
SALE ABSOLUTE—A RARE CHANCE.
Hon. PETER CANTINE, Referee. Sangerties, N. Y. Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THURSDAY, SEPT. 20, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
No. 212 Fulton-st. and Nos. 76 and 78 Norfolk-st., valuable Business and Tenement Property.
ELLIOT SANDFORD, Esq., Referee, No. 59 Nassau-st. Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

CHOICE FLATS TO RENT
On the Eastern Boulevard, (Avenue A.) between 58th and 59th sts. Splendid situation, on high ground, overlooking the East River, Blackwell's Island, and Long Island. Each floor complete with every convenience.
For small respectable families of moderate means these flats are among the most desirable in the City. Rent, $20 to $35 per month.
Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-st.,
or to JOHN D. CRIMMINS, No. 1,037 3d-av.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., NEAR PARK-AV.—A very good high-stoop 20-foot house to rent; unfurnished.
Lexington-av., near 46th-st., to rent, furnished, a desirable, moderate-sized house.
No. 42 West 37th-st., to rent, furnished, at a low rate, a four-story English basement house, in good order.
Twentieth-st., between 5th and 6th avs., a four-story high-stoop house, well furnished, to rent.
F. G. & C. S. Brown, No. 90 Broadway.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR.'S, LARGE LIST OF low-priced desirable furnished and unfurnished dwellings, issued Monday at 8 A. M. from all three offices, 4 Pine, 33 East 17th sts., and 661 5th av.; great bargains.

ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF APARTMENTS.—Eight rooms, heated by steam; cabinet finish; ventilation and plumbing perfect; elevator; healthiest location in the City. Apply at the Rockingham House, Broadway, corner of 50th-st.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—TO LET—Choice flats in this new fire-proof building, with every convenience; suitable for private families and others; undoubted references required. Apply to JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

APARTMENT BUILDING NOS. 126-130 EAST 24TH-ST.—Large unfurnished suites with every convenience for families desiring first-class accommodations for housekeeping, and careful attendance. Owner resident. Inquire of Janitor.

TO LET, 5TH-AV.—A VERY HANDSOMELY furnished house, with private stable attached, to let on 5th-av., opposite the Park, to a private family only. Apply in person or by letter to JOSEPH BELL, District Attorney's Office, No. 32 Chambers-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZE FOUR-story brown-stone house on 54th-st., near Dr. Hall's and St. Thomas' churches; this house is in complete order. Full particulars of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine-st.

KEEP'S UMBRELLAS.
Best quality gingham.....$1 each.
Best quality silk.....3 each.
No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. | No. 323 Sixth-av., No. 623 Broadway, New-York.

A VERY DESIRABLE APARTMENT AT moderate rent; new building; Madison-av., near 28th-st.; every improvement; elevators, servants' staircase, &c.; nine rooms. Apply at once. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

A LARGE HOUSE TO RENT UNFURNISHED, Irving-place, near 18th-st., four-story brown-stone, 25 feet wide; good order; also, others, both furnished and unfurnished. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

A COMPLETE LIST OF FURNISHED HOUSES to rent for the Winter or year issued daily, and can be had on application or will be mailed regularly to any address. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE.—41ST-ST., near 5th-av.; four stories and basement high-stoop; private family only; very moderate rent.
OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, ON 50TH-st., both sides open to Park-av., three full-sized extension houses; never before offered to rent.
LAMSON & SON, No. 170 Broadway.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET (STUYVESANT-SQUARE).—Flats just completed, with the latest conveniences; rents $40 to $65.
D. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

$600.—A NEW THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone, 18.6x50; all improvements; neighborhood unsurpassed; 105th-st., near 10th-av. D. H. KNAPP.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZED FOUR-story brown-stone house, No. 306 2d-av., near 17th-st. Rent low. Apply to
BENJ. RICHARDS, Jr., No. 65 Wall-st.

TO RENT—A NICE PARLOR FLOOR AND BASE-ment, 10 rooms, bhovels, hydrants, all latest improvements in good order; good neighborhood. Apply at No. 239 West 49th-st.

TO LET—LOWER PART OF HOUSE PARTLY furnished or unfurnished; three floors; only responsible parties need apply. No. 229 East 32d-st. Rent low.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED—NO. 167 EAST 82D-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.; three-story brown-stone high stoop; all improvements; rent, $700. Open to view, or inquire at No. 168, opposite.

APARTMENTS IN THE SARATOGA AND NEWPORT.—First class; elevator; $75 to $100; furnished or unfurnished; houses at all prices. S. G. STAATS, Under Sarato Building, Broadway, near 52d.

TWO VERY DESIRABLE FLATS TO RENT in No. 275 West 11th-st.; all improvements. Inquire on premises.

A MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE, EAST SIDE, below 50th-st. west of 3d-av. Address, giving rent, J. G. Post Office Box No. 1,819.

SEVERAL DESIRABLE ENGLISH BASEment houses on 36th and 38th sts., near 5th-av., to rent, furnished. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—PARLOR FLAT OF NO. 64 CLINTON-place, eight rooms, opposite the Brevoort House; rent, $75 per month.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house No. 151 West 123d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Apply to R. RICHARDS, Jr., No. 65 Wall-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO RENT—ON NORTH BROADWAY, YONKERS, five minutes from depot, a house to a party of adults; rent taken in board for two persons, or part of the house rented low. Address N. R. T., Box No. 2,304 New-York Post Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A REFINED FAMILY OF ADULTS WANT four or six rooms for housekeeping; must be neatly furnished, with closets, hot and cold water, bath-room, &c., unexceptionably located, not above 54th-st.; if desirable and reasonable will be permanent; unexceptionable references given and required. Address, giving all particulars, PEN, Box No. 159 Times Office.

A PERFECTLY RESPONSIBLE PARTY (small family) wish to get a medium-sized, furnished house near Madison or 5th avs., where the responsibility and standing of the family would be more an object than the rent, which must be reasonable. J. R. A., Box No. 466 Post Office.

ROOMS WANTED FOR HOUSEKEEPING in a pleasant neighborhood; rent not to exceed $15 per month. Call or address A. B. C., No. 453 9th-av., over the store.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—HOUSES TO rent, furnished and unfurnished, of all classes and locations, to meet the wants of applicants daily at my office. JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

A DESIRABLE FACTORY TO LET—FIVE stories and cellar, 25x40, with steam power; low rent. Apply at No. 37 Desbrosses-st., near West-st.

FINANCIAL.

CONNECTICUT 5s,
1897;
GREENE COUNTY 7s,
1891 and 1892;
JERSEY CITY 6s,
1907;
ELIZABETH 7s.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.

6 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
City of Auburn,
(DUE 1892)
STATE OF NEW-YORK.
PRINCIPAL & INTEREST PAID IN NEW-YORK CITY
FOR SALE BY
GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York.
Population, 18,500.
Bonded Debt, $506,000.
Assessed Valuation, $9,383,000, on a basis of 60 per cent. of real value.

NEW-YORK CITY 7s,
JERSEY CITY 7s, DUE IN 1900.
BUFFALO CITY 6s, DUE IN 1890.
ELIZABETH CITY (N. J.) 7s, DUE IN 1891.
OSWEGO CITY 7s, DUE IN 1896.
DUE IN 1888.

FOR A SECURE INVESTMENT THERE ARE NO BETTER BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
DANIEL A. MORAN,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF THE BENNINGTON AND RUTLAND RAILWAY COMPANY, BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 28, 1877.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CORporation with the name of the "Bennington and Rutland Railway Company" has been formed by the persons holding a majority in amount of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage upon the Bennington and Rutland Railroad, and that the "articles of association" of said corporation were filed in the office of the Secretary of State on the 9th day of August, A. D. 1877, and a copy thereof was filed and recorded in the offices of the Clerks of each of the counties through which the said railway passes, to wit, the Counties of Rutland and Bennington, on the 10th day of the same August. A. P. GARDNER, President.
G. W. HARMAN, Clerk.

No. 23 WALL-ST., CORNER OF BROAD-ST. NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1877.
DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.
BONDS OF 1877.
We are prepared to purchase any of the above Bonds at par and accrued interest, or to exchange the same for similar bonds, secured by the same mortgage, maturing in 1891. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS and BONDS,
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS and BONDS, and
CITY and COUNTY BONDS.
Bought and sold by us for 26 years.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.
No. 43 PINE-ST., N. Y.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK, AND ERIE RAILROAD First mortgage renewal per cent. bonds, due 1916, coupon or registered, interest payable June and December in New-York. For sale by
PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, FOST & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

KEEP'S UMBRELLAS.
Best quality gingham.....$1 each.
Best quality silk.....3 each.
No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. | No. 323 Sixth-av., No. 623 Broadway, New-York.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE and Endowment Insurance Policies and Mortgages; same bought; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies.
J. J. HABRICH & CO., 119 Broadway.

KUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 12 Wall-st., New-York, issue LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, available for travelers in all parts of the world.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
A Dividend of 2 per cent. on the capital stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be paid on and after Oct. 1 to stockholders of record at the close of business, Sept. 20, 1877. New-York stockholders will be paid at office of Union Trust Company. No. 73 Broadway, and Boston stockholders at the office of the company, Boston.
Stock books will be closed Sept. 20 and reopened Oct. 2.
HENRY MCFARLAND, Treasurer.
BOSTON, Sept. 15, 1877.

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY will pay their regular semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on demand, at their office, No. 111 Broadway.
WM. B. FLOWERY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1877.

MARBLE MANTELS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.
The largest manufacturers of low and half-down grates for either hard or soft coal or wood, with our celebrated dumping and shaking attachments. Old grates altered to low or half-low down. Andirons, gas logs, screens, shovels, tongs, &c., in large variety. Wholesale and retail. Send for catalogue and price list. Liberal discount to the trade.
J. S. CONOVER & CO., 368 Canal-st., New-York.

ICE CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM
Is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and is not only the richest but most reliable and only STANDARD ICE CREAM in market. Try it and you will use no other. Churches, festivals, restaurants, and the trade supplied at 25 cents per quart; to families, by the gallon, 30 cents per quart. Nos. 926 4th-av., 1,364 Broadway, and 75 Chatham-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GOOD SOLICITORS FOR AN OLD and well-established business; a liberal compensation will be given to successful men; only those of unquestioned habits, character, and ability need address J. K. W., Box No. 119 Times Office.

WANTED—A MAN OF EXPERIENCE (COLORED preferred) in taking care of an invalid; must be strong and well recommended. Address T. E. N., Box 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in an American family of four; must be a good cook and laundress and have good City references. Apply between 10 and 11 A. M. or 2 and 4 P. M. at No. 126 East 17th-st.

DRY GOODS.

FALL GOODS.
A FULL LINE OF BLACK GOODS,
INCLUDING SOME EXTRAORDINARY
BARGAINS IN CASHMERES,
SILK VELVETS,
AND BLACK SILKS.
JACKSON'S,
NO. 777 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE STEWART'S.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
BLACK SILKS.
WE WILL DISPLAY ON MONDAY 500 PIECES OF GUINET'S BEST CASHMERE, AND 250 PIECES OF TAFISSERIE'S HAND-WOVEN BLACK SILKS, FROM $1 50 TO $4 PER YARD.
THESE ARE POSITIVELY CHEAPER THAN HAVE EVER BEEN SHOWN AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19.
GRAND FALL OPENING.
James McCreery & Co.,
Broadway and 11th-st.

PDE PERCEVAL.—CLOSING OUT SALE.—The entire stock of ladies' and children's underwear and garments, fancy articles, &c. No. 924 Broadway.

KEEP'S UMBRELLAS.
Best quality gingham.....$1 each.
Best quality silk.....3 each.
No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. | No. 323 Sixth-av., No. 623 Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

Stern Brothers,
SIXTH-AVENUE AND 23D-ST.
WILL BE PREPARED TO DISPLAY
TUESDAY MORNING
AND
During the Week,
COMPLETE LINES OF
New and Desirable Goods
IN ALL THEIR
NUMEROUS DEPARTMENTS,
MANY THEIR OWN
EXCLUSIVE IMPORTATIONS.
TO WHICH THEY DIRECT THE ATTENTION OF THEIR FRIENDS AND PATRONS.
PRICES
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS WILL BE FOUND GREATLY REDUCED, AND THEY ARE IN POSITION TO OFFER
THIS FALL AND WINTER
GREATER INDUCEMENTS THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THE CITY.
LUPIN'S KID GLOVES,
at the following reduced prices:
TWO BUTTONS, $1 00, THREE BUTTONS, $1 15.
FOUR BUTTONS, $1 38, SIX BUTTONS, $1 62.
MISSES', 75 CENTS.
MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT,
ALL SHADES AND SIZES.
SPECIAL ATTENTION is DIRECTED to THEIR NEW
French Contille and Satteen Corsets,
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY, INCLUDING MANY NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
STERN BROTHERS,
SIXTH-AVENUE AND 23D-ST.

FALL OPENING.
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.
WE WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 17, NOVELTIES AND EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS IN
DRAP BOURRETTE,
PIQUE DE LYON,
NEIGEUSE GRATTE,
DRAP OTTOMAN,
CASHMERE DES INDES,
DRAP VELOURS,
BEIGE MOSAIQUE,
DRAP SULTANE,
IN ALL THE NEWEST SHADES, FORMING THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK EVER SUBMITTED TO THE PUBLIC.
SAMPLES OF GOODS AND CATALOGUES OF LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.
ORDERS FOR GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CAREFULLY FILLED WITHOUT CHARGE, AND GOODS PACKED AND FORWARDED TO ANY DESTINATION.
LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH-STREET.

CLAIR DE LA LUNE FRINGES
And Trimmings.
BRETON EMBROIDERIES,
BRAIDS, ORNAMENTS, BUTTONS, &c.
EXQUISITELY-PAINTED SETS,
(Ear-rings and Brooch,)
ALL COLORS.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE LATEST NOVELTY.
MILLER & GRANT,
NO. 879 BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,
On Tuesday, Sept. 18,
WILL MAKE THEIR
GRAND OPENING
In their New Cloak-room,
OF
PARIS-MADE
CLOAKS,
Mantles, Wraps, Capes, &c.,
EMBRACING THE MOST ELEGANT STYLES OF RICHLY-EMBROIDERED, BEADED, AND FUR-TRIMMED GARMENTS
FOR 1877.
ALSO,
Seal-skin Sacques, Fur-lined Cloaks, and Furs
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
THE PUBLIC IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO EXAMINE.
B. ALTMAN & CO.
WILL ALSO OPEN
On Tuesday, Sept. 18,
NEW FALL STYLES
OF
WORSTED WALKING SUITS
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
RANGING FROM $25, $28, $30, $33, $38, AND UPWARD.
ALSO, ALL THE LATEST STYLES AND NOVELTIES IN
DRESS GOODS.
WILL BE OPEN ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 18.
B. ALTMAN & CO.,
Corner 19th-st. and 6th-av.
STORE WILL BE CLOSED ON MONDAY, SEPT. 17.

KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS MADE TO measure, the very best, 6 for $9. No obligation to take any shirts unless perfectly satisfactory.
No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. | No. 323 Sixth-av., No. 623 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM-BOATS.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence direct.
A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")
Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.
THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST, at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st. *Free transfer* for passengers via either line to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the *Brooklyn Annex*, leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:25 P. M.

THE GREAT
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,
And all points East, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
The mammoth palace steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M. (Sundays July 1 to Sept. 16, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-st. Pier, N. R., at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central R. R. for the West, and with express trains for Saratoga, Montreal, and other points north. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River R. R. are received on board for passage. FREE TRANSFER from and to BROOKLYN by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex. Leaves Jewell's Wharf (Fulton-st.) at 8 A. M. Tickets over New-York Central and for Saratoga on the wharf.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, JONES' DOCK, (Cold Spring,) Long Island.—The new and fast steamer IDLEWILD will leave NewYork daily, (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. at 3:15 P. M.; foot of 32d-st., East River, at 3:30 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington.
Tickets to all landings, 60 cents.
Excursion tickets, $1.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, AND WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 20 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st., E. R., at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

ALBANY AND TROY.—SUNDAY EVENING Boat, Citizen's Line, new palace steamer SARATOGA, leaves pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., every SUNDAY EVENING at 6 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central, Hudson and Saratoga, and Troy and Boston Railroads and connections. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points. Hudson River Railroad tickets taken for passage.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.—Steamer AMERICUS leaves Brooklyn (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M., Pier No. 37, East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Round trip, 35 cents.
Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

A. MARY POWELL—FOR WEST POINT, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, leaves Pier No. 39 North River, daily, at 3:30 P. M. Free transfer to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex, leaving Jewell's Wharf at 2:55 P. M.

KEEP'S CANTON FLANNEL DRAWERS, very best quality, 75c. per pair.
No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. | No. 323 Sixth-av., No. 623 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CATSKILL STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 P. M. For freight and passengers. Fare, $1. Berths free.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad, Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

AT NO. 139 WEST 23TH-ST., YOU CAN FIND always on hand first-class waiters, cooks, stewards, &c. No charge.

DRY GOODS.

James McCreery & Co.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.
THE LATEST PARIS FASHIONS
HAVING INDICATED A STRONG PREFERENCE FOR
Rare and Curious Novelties
For Carriage,
Promenade,
Dinner, and
Evening Wear,
WE ARE PREPARED TO SHOW OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC A STOCK OF
Novelty and Staple
Dress Goods,
Silks,
Satins,
Velvets,
&c., &c., &c.
EXCLUSIVE IN COLOR AND DISPOSITION, AND UNEQUALED IN ANY COUNTRY FOR
Variety, Magnitude,
and Cheapness.

James McCreery & Co.,
Broadway and 11th-st.
GRAND FALL OPENING
OF
Imported Costumes,
ON
Wednesday, Sept. 19.
SOME OF THE CHOICEST AND MOST ELEGANT DESIGNS FROM LEADING PARIS HOUSES WILL BE SHOWN, COMPRISING
RICH SILK SUITS,
FOR FULL EVENING DRESS.
Bridal, Carriage, and
Walking Dresses.
EXTRA CHOICE NOVELTIES
IN
CLOAKS AND WRAPS,
FROM PARIS AND BERLIN.
French Pattern Bonnets and
Fine Millinery Goods.
FURS.
SILK AND SICILIENNE FUR-LINED GARMENTS IN A GREAT VARIETY OF SHAPES.
SEALSKIN SACQUES,
Muffs, Boas, Trimming Furs, &c., &c.
SHAWLS.
ON MONDAY NEXT, SEPT. 17, WE WILL SHOW OUR NEW DESIGNS IN
CAMEL'S HAIR AND VALLEY CASHMERE SHAWLS,
CHUDDAS, DECCAS, STELLAS, DELHI STRIPES, LONG AND SQUARE.
WE HAVE SECURED LARGE QUANTITIES OF UNUSUAL EXCELLENCE AND CHOICE COLORINGS, SURPASSING ALL FORMER SELECTIONS. OUR LONG AND LARGE EXPERIENCE ENABLING US TO ANTICIPATE THE WANTS AND TASTES OF OUR CUSTOMERS, AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED TO THEM.
WE WILL ALSO SHOW FULL AND ELEGANT LINES OF NEW PATTERNS AND DESIGNS, FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND SCOTCH SQUARE AND LONG SHAWLS AT VERY POPULAR PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

OPENING DAY,
Wednesday, Sept. 19.
James McCreery & Co.,
Broadway and 11th-st.

KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS MADE TO measure, the very best, 6 for $9. No obligation to take any shirts unless perfectly satisfactory.
No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. | No. 323 Sixth-av., No. 623 Broadway, New-York.

BLACK SILKS.—A LARGE LOT OF A SUperior quality, slightly damaged, from auction, for sale at very low prices. WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Cathrine-st.

MILITARY.

AT E. MATHERS
& CO., NO. 801
BROADWAY, NEAR 19TH-ST.,
Will have their OPENING of a choice selection of FRENCH BONNETS and ENGLISH PROMANADE HATS on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Sept. 19 and 20.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES MARTIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Charles Martin, of the City of New-York, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said District, which has been adjudged on the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, in said district, on the ninth day of October, A. D. 1877, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
LOUIS F. PAYN, Marshal.—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 14th day of September, A. D. 1877, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES W. WEST, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City, County, State of New-York, before Mr. John W. Little, Register, on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M.
LOUIS F. PAYN,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

RAILROADS.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.
Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE VANLEW, Superintendent.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

HINTS IN REGARD TO MARKETING.

A great deal of the meat, vegetables, and fruit offered for sale just now is of poor quality. There were many articles yesterday in the markets that were unfit to eat, and the sale of them should have been prevented by the health authorities. The larger portion of this unwholesome food was sold by the sidewalk hucksters stationed outside of the limits of the market-house. Buyers should exercise caution and not be tempted into purchasing poor meat and other market supplies on account of their cheapness. It is better to buy the plainest description of food than to buy articles that are harmless luxuries when pure and fresh, but deleterious to health when impure and stale. Good beef is not plentiful and can be bought only from honest butchers. There is a large quantity of Texan beef offered for sale that is very inferior. Much of it is tough and scraggy and some of it is actually diseased. Porterhouse steaks cut from these Texan animals are sold at 15 cents per pound. It is impossible to buy a really good porterhouse steak for less than 23 cents per pound, and that price is regarded by honest butchers as low. The venders of Texan beef can also well afford to sell roasting and other pieces of beef at lower prices than those who sell good meat. Meat cut from grass-fed calves is also in large supply, and in most instances should be avoided. Good veal must be milk-fed. The mutton in supply, although some of it is coarse, is generally good. It is only necessary to be certain that it is freshly killed. Lamb is also generally good, and pretty low priced, and those who like fresh pork need not go far to find what is nice and appetizing. Butter of good to very choice quality is still selling at 30 cents to 35 cents per pound. Cheese is a little higher, owing to the good demand for it in England, and eggs are selling at about the same rates as last week. Poultry is in good supply and lower, and most of the game arriving—principally woodcock, grouse, and partridge—is poor, spoiling in transit, and sells at whatever it will bring. There is a large variety of good fish in the fish markets, and prices are unchanged. Potatoes and other vegetables are plentiful and cheap. Pears and plums are in liberal supply, and grapes were never more abundant or cheaper. Really choice apples are scarce, though not dear, and the supply of peaches, though much lighter than last week, is ample for the present demand, and prices are pretty low for the finest. Watermelons, cantaloupes, oranges, and bananas are all in good supply and cheap. Much of the vegetables and fruit exposed for sale by the hucksters should be destroyed, as it is utterly unfit for the table. Among the frauds practiced on buyers is the laying of good vegetables and fruit upon the top of poor in baskets and measures.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

TOMATO SOUP.—Make a broth of chicken, beef, or lamb; have it very rich, i. e., boil the meat two or three hours, three pounds in four quarts of water; boil it down nearly one-half; strain it; pare and cut up one quart of tomatoes, boil them in the broth half an hour; strain again; season with a tablespoonful of butter, a little salt, and parsley if desired.—MOLLIE.

SCOTCH COFFEE.—Get two pounds of round of steak, chopped fine; put in a frying-pan a lump of butter half the size of an egg; melt, dredge in a little flour, brown, and then put a cupful of water or more; stir so make a gravy; chop up an onion, put it in; then in beefsteak; stir often, and cook 20 minutes.—NIP.

MOLASSES LEMON PIE.—One cupful sugar, one cupful molasses, one cupful water, one and a half tablespoonfuls flour, two lemons and one egg. This makes one pie.—BROOKLYN COOK.

WHEAT GRIDDLE-CAKES.—One quart of sour milk, two even teaspoonfuls of soda, one even teaspoonful of salt, flour enough to make a good batter; stir until the lumps are broken; fry at once.—MOLLIE.

FLANNEL CAKES.—One quart of sweet milk three tablespoonfuls of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, flour enough to make a good batter; mix it the night before; in the morning add two well-beaten eggs and one tablespoonful of melted butter.—MOLLIE.

DESICCATED COCOANUT.—When it is not convenient to use fresh cocoanut, the desiccated makes a good substitute. These seem to be in different states in the packages—it is sometimes a little rancid, and occasionally equal to the fresh.—MOLLIE.

OAT-MEAL MUSH.—Have the water in your saucepan boiling hot; sprinkle in the meal very slowly, to prevent lumps; stir constantly; when it has become added sufficient meal, set the pan on the back of the range to simmer slowly; stop stirring in the meal when it is not quite as thick as you would like—it swells when cooking; let it simmer for half or 10 minutes; stir occasionally; add a little butter and salt to taste. Serve with cream and sugar.—MOLLIE.

SAND TARTS.—One pound of flour, the same of sugar, half a pound of butter, one whole egg and the yolk of another; make a stiff paste, roll out thin and cut with a biscuit-cutter; wash the whites of the beaten white of the egg, and strew over them some powdered sugar and cinnamon, and lay a few blanched almonds on top.—JUNIUS.

RENNET CUSTARD.—Buy a bottle of prepared rennet at the druggist's and follow the directions. Be sure to make the milk only tepid; flavor and sweeten to taste; pour in a glass dish, and put on ice.—NIP.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

TO KEEP FRESH MEAT AND MILK IN THE SOUTH.—To keep the meat sweet, sprinkle or rub on plenty of pulverized borax, like salt; rinse before cooking. To keep milk sweet, add to each quart of milk as much pulverized borax as can be taken up on the point of a penknife, or half of a salt spoonful.—MOLLIE.

CHOW CHOW.—Two quarts of small onions, four of small cucumbers, and three cauliflowers; cut the small cucumbers and cucumbers into small pieces and soak in strong salt water over night; then rinse well and boil in vinegar until quite tender; mix one pound of the best ground mustard and two ounces of the best salad oil with enough vinegar to mix it well; then stir in while boiling; just before taking from the fire add three ounces of fine red pepper; it is then ready to bottle.—JUNIUS.

PICKLED APPLES.—Take one peck of sweet apples and pare them; boil until tender in a syrup made of four pounds of sugar and a quart of vinegar; then remove them from what is left of the syrup, and make a new one of five pounds of sugar, a quart of vinegar, half an ounce each of the different kinds of spices, and three large lemons boiled and sliced; boil this syrup half an hour and pour hot over the fruit. The first syrup can be used for making sauces.—JUNIUS.

PICKLED PEACHES AND PLUMS.—To seven pounds fruit, three pounds sugar, one quart vinegar, one ounce cloves, one ounce cinnamon. Scald vinegar and sugar three mornings in succession, and pour on the fruit. The third morning scald all together.—H. M. H.

PICKLED PEACHES.—Rub them with a coarse towel; stick four cloves in each peach; three pounds of sugar to 14 pounds of fruit and one quart of vinegar; boil peaches in the sugar and vinegar one layer as time.—BROOKLYN COOK.

PICKLED PEACHES, II.—Two pounds of sugar, five of peaches, one pint of vinegar, one ounce of mixed spices; steam the peaches until you can put a straw through them; boil the syrup until thick, then scald the peaches in it for three mornings in succession; boil the syrup down if it becomes thin from the peaches standing in it.—JUNIUS.

PICKLED PEACHES, III.—Pare seven pounds of peaches; use four pounds of white sugar; place the sugar and peaches in your kettle alternately; heat slowly as a boil; then add one pint strong vinegar, a little cinnamon, and plenty of whole cloves; boil five minutes; skim out the peaches, spread them on flat dishes to cool. Boil the syrup until it is thick; pack the fruit in glass jars that have been just rolled in hot water; pour on the scalding syrup, seal up when cool; examine occasionally during the first month; at the first signs of fermenting reboil. Pears are pickled in the same way.—MOLLIE.

SWEET PICKLED PEARS.—To seven and a half pounds fruit three and a half pounds sugar, one and a half pints vinegar, one ounce cloves and cinnamon each. If the pears are hard, boil till nearly done in water; add the sugar and vinegar then and cook till done; but if they are the sleekel or any ripe pear, boil in syrup till a silver fork penetrates them easily. Take out and boil the syrup half an hour, or less if it gets too thick. Pour over pears while hot. When cold tie up.—H. M. H.

SWEET PICKLED TOMATOES.—One peck ripe tomatoes, peeled; four pounds brown sugar, one quart cider vinegar, one ounce stick cinnamon, one-half ounce cloves; tie in Swiss muslin bags; boil together until thick; cook a few tomatoes in a colander, keeping them as whole as possible; boil the juice slowly three or four hours until thick; put the tomatoes back; boil up once, with the spice out of the bags; put in jars, and when cold tie up.—H. M. H.

SWEET PICKLED CANTALOUPES.—Take ripe cantaloupes or musk-melons—those that are too tasteless for eating are quite as good; cut in the gores lengthwise; peel and lay in a stone jar; cover with good cider vinegar, and let stand 24 hours; then take out; measure the vinegar, less three pints or two quarts—all of it makes too much syrup; to every quart of vinegar, three pounds of brown sugar, half an ounce each of cloves, cinnamon, and mace, whole; boil all together till the melon is clear and easily penetrated with a silver fork; take out and lay in your jar; boil the syrup 15 minutes longer, and pour over melon while hot.—H. M. H.

BRANDY PEACHES.—Peel the peaches; to every pound of fruit add half a pound of sugar; to every pound of sugar add one gill of water for the syrup; let it come to a boil; put in one layer of fruit at a time; boil five minutes, then boil the syrup 15 or 20 minutes; drain off the reddish liquor that comes from them, and add to the boiling syrup. Put in glass jars that have been heated with hot water. Take two cupfuls hot syrup and one cupful white brandy and mix; pour this over the peaches, and seal at once. Use same recipe for egg plums.—BROOKLYN COOK.

CHILI SAUCE.—Eighteen large ripe tomatoes; six onions; six red peppers; 10 tablespoonfuls sugar; three tablespoonfuls salt; five cupfuls vinegar. Chop fine and cook one hour.

PRESERVED CITRON MELONS.—Pear, core, and cut the melon into slices, weigh them, and to every six pounds of melon allow six pounds of white sugar and the juice and yellow rind, pared off very thin, of four large, juicy lemons; also, half a pound of race ginger; put the slices into a preserving kettle, cover with water and a layer of peach leaves; boil about half an hour, or until clear and a broom twisk will pierce them; drain them; spread them in a pan of cold water and let them stand over night; next morning tie the ginger in a cloth and boil it in three pints of water till the water is highly flavored; take out the ginger; dissolve the sugar in the ginger water; put in the lemon peel; boil and skim till no more scum rises; take out the lemon peel; put in the slices of citron and juice of the lemons; boil in the syrup until the slices are transparent and a straw will pierce them; put the citron while warm into jars, and pour the syrup on slowly; cover tightly; the ginger may be left out.—O. H.

VINEGAR.—As good vinegar as any one could wish may be made by mixing one part good New-Orleans molasses with four or five times its measure of water, and to commence it put in a little good yeast; set it in a warm place; cover it with a gauze or muslin to keep out the flies and give it the air; stir it often, the oftener the better, as it will acidify the more rapidly, and in a few weeks it will be sharp. It is nice for pickles. When it is once started it is very little trouble or expense to add to and keep a supply. Have used it for years.—BOWERS.

THE USE OF BORAX, I.—"Physician" has perverted the meaning of my receipt in regard to meats. I would call attention to the item in THE TIMES of Aug. 26. I said the use of borax would prevent decay in meat, not, as "Physician" states, arrest it. If meat has already decayed I presume any good housewife would do as I should, "throw it in the refuse."—MOLLIE.

THE USE OF BORAX, II.—Does "Physician" know that table salt taken in small quantities is necessary for health, but that in large quantities, although harmless, it produces nausea? Borax acts in precisely the same manner; the effect of a reasonable amount is excellent, and it is not intended that any one should take an overdose, which, however, would not injure them in the least. I am positive that in slightly sprinkling meat the portion that one person would receive could not possibly make him in the slightest degree uncomfortable. Borax is not intended to restore meat after it has once become tainted, but to serve as a preventive in warm weather. In tropical climates, where it is difficult to procure ice, this discovery will be specially acceptable.—HOUSEKEEPER.

TO POLISH NICKEL PLATE.—Scour with pulverized borax; use hot water and very little soap; rinse in hot water, and rub dry with a clean cloth.—MOLLIE.

TO REMOVE STAINS FROM TABLE-LINEN.—Use borax when washing; do not boil, but bleach out the stains in the sun; wet the spots occasionally with a weak solution of borax.—MOLLIE.

FLOWERING MAPLE.—Sponge the bark occasionally with a weak solution of borax-water—one teaspoonful of pulverized borax in a quart of tepid water. It will drive off the slugs.—MOLLIE.

LEAVES ON AN OLD IVY STOCK.—To make an ivy leave out between the pot and the end of the vine, pinch off the leaves at the end of the vine, and give liquid manure fortnightly.—AUNT ADDIE.

THE CARE OF GERANIUMS, I.—The geraniums which have lost their foliage most probably need repotting. Shake off all the earth from the roots, and set them in soil which you have prepared; press the fresh earth around the plants, and give them a little water, keeping them in the shade for a week. Cut them back if they are well grown. They do not require to be kept very warm, only so that they will not freeze. The flowering maple must be taken out of its pot, and the pots washed. Scrub the pot, and fill it with new earth, in which reset the plant. Wash slugs off with whale-oil soap, and if this does not prove effectual, smoke the plant with tobacco, by putting tobacco in a saucer, with a live coal on it, and holding the plant over the fumes.—AUNT ADDIE.

THE CARE OF GERANIUMS, II.—If your geraniums are unhealthy, change the earth; good soil should be used; mix it on top with stable manure and a little charcoal, pulverized; place the pots in a good, sunny place; water every other day; once a week dig up the soil, so that it will not become hard or baked.—MOLLIE.

INFORMATION WANTED.

The correct way of making puff pastry; also to make cream cakes.

A receipt for the best mode of putting down pork; how to put side-meat, shoulders, and hams down so as to keep free from bugs or worms, and to keep until late the following year.

A receipt for canning Bartlett pears.

A receipt for boiled crust, with length of time to boil.

A receipt for making grape wine—not a very expensive one.

How to make chow-chow, without onions, so that it will keep through the Winter.

A receipt to clarify sweet oil so that it will not exhibit that yellowish appearance when placed on the table.

A receipt for curing fever and ague.

M. D. is asked by a correspondent what the best treatment for scrofula is in the case of a young man who has had it all his life.

A receipt for making common flannel water-proof; also the proportion of ox-gall washing fluid to water for the purpose of washing a figured rep wrapper.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME BURNED.

A BUILDING CONTAINING 230 CHILDREN DISCOVERED TO BE ON FIRE AT NIGHT—FORTUNATE RESCUE OF THEM ALL.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel, Sept. 10.

News was received in the city yesterday that the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Knightstown, one of the State's noblest charities, had been destroyed by fire. A little after 11 o'clock Saturday night one of the little girls sleeping in the attic discovered a fire under the roof of the north-east corner of the building, and aroused some of the boys sleeping on the same floor. A boy about 11 years of age aroused Chaplain Brewington, who slept on the third floor. The teachers and governesses were at once called, and the work of awakening the children began. Each governess saw that the children of her charge were up and on the way down stairs. When Acting Superintendent Brewington went to the attic wards he observed the roof and ceilings all on fire, and his only thought was to save every child first, then look to the saving of property. The children were so sound asleep that many of them had to be shaken and rubbed before they could be awakened—and then, with their clothing in hand, they made their way down stairs, perfectly calm, and obeying orders to keep going until they were out of the building and at a safe distance. The children were not all out of the attic when the roof began to fall to the floor. In these wards the danger was most imminent. It was thought all were out, when Miss Ida Wishard was so fearful that some were left that she pushed her way through fire and smoke, and, as she said, it seemed that the good Lord directed her, for she found two little boys fast asleep in their bed, and carried them out in safety. Chaplain Brewington made the rounds of the house after 10 o'clock and discovered no signs of fire, and in less than three-quarters of an hour the roof was all on fire. A great many of the children had to be carried out, and one little boy wandered into a room and hid, but was discovered and saved. The children lost all of their bedding and some of their clothing, and were it not for the fact that each child's clothing is put at their beds and each one was told to take his clothes in hand and march, none would have been saved. The loss will amount to $75,000; insured for $20,000—$5,000 each in the Amazon, Niagara, Royal Canadian, Canada, and Reading, of Reading, Pa. The household losses are considerable, Chaplain Brewington losing, in addition to his furniture, his valuable library. The institution contained 230 pupils and 30 attaches. The building destroyed was three stories in height, brick, with one Corinthian and stone trimmings, and was 60 feet wide by 100 feet deep. It was elegant in appearance, and faced the winding road as one approached the springs. It contained the hospital, laundry, kitchen, sleeping-rooms, dining-rooms, &c. The building cost about $55,000.

A JUDGE ASSERTS HIMSELF.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of the 8th inst. says: "A man by the name of Royal was defendant in two cases recently tried in Sonoma County, Elijah Hann and J. Tyler Campbell being his attorneys. During the trial a motion was made for a change of venue on the ground that the Judge of the County Court, Hon. J. G. Pressley, before whom the cases were to be tried, was prejudiced against the defendant, Royal. Affidavits to that effect were filed by Royal, Hann, Campbell, and others. Either in the manner of presenting them, or in the affidavits themselves, was something with the Judge thought disrespectful, and he gave the two attorneys the alternative of paying each a fine of $50 or being imprisoned for 50 days. They declined to pay and went to jail, and immediately applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that both the fine and imprisonment were illegal. Justice Niles issued the writ, which is returnable in this city Sept. 21, and ordered that the defendants be admitted to bail in the sum of $100 each."

VIGILANTS BROUGHT TO BOOK.

The New-Orleans *Times* says that the vigilants of Lafayette La., lately warned a colored man named Jean Baptiste Celestin to leave the parish. He made an affidavit declaring that he was in fear of death or great bodily harm from certain parties named, by reason of said parties going to attiant's house on the 25th of August, 1877, which they unlawfully searched for the purpose of arresting him; and further, that he was ordered by said parties to leave the Parish of Lafayette within five days from that day and to remain away for 20 years. The names of the party threatening him were given, and 13 of them were arraigned and put under $500 bonds to appear before the Parish Court, and further, to keep the peace for one year.

INDIAN RELICS.

A communication to the Keene (N. H.) *Sentinel*, speaking of Indian bones found in that State, says: "There was a perforation in the numerus where it receives the crazy bone, or, as the learned would say, there was a supra trochleor foramen. This hole in the elbow joint, so common in the dog and other canidæ, monkey, and the ancient men who built the Western mounds, is quite rare in recent man, while the flattened tibia has gone entirely out of date. Man begin to trace their pedigree downward, instead of upward to the skies, and to be able to crook the elbow a little backward is taken to be a mark of low degree."

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Private Thomas S. Timpson, Company I, Seventy-first Regiment, has been transferred to Company G, Seventh Regiment.

Gatling Battery, Brooklyn, Capt. John A. Edwards commanding, was paid for its riot duty at its armory last Thursday night.

The members of the Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. John Rueger commanding, received their pay last Tuesday for riot duty performed in July last.

Company E, "Obernier Guard," Twenty-eighth Regiment, Brooklyn, Capt. Charles M. Hartman commanding, went on its annual excursion, to Atlantic-Avenue Park, last Monday.

The Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. R. G. Ward commanding, assembled at its armory last Monday evening to receive payment for riot duty. The sum of $3,871 was added to its exchequer.

Company A, Fifteenth Battalion, Brooklyn, Capt. Peter Alsgood commanding, celebrated the fourth anniversary of its organization last Tuesday at Schuetzen Park, Third-avenue, Brooklyn. After a long, hot march through the several thoroughfares leading to the park it was still able to participate in the dance. The field and staff and many of the line officers were present. Company C, Capt. F. F. Millen commanding, will have rifle practice and a ball at Atlantic-Avenue Park next Tuesday evening.

The members of the Thirteenth Regiment in the first and second classes, Col. D. E. Austen commanding, will go to Creedmoor for rifle practice on Wednesday, the 26th inst. Pursuant to special orders from Division Head-quarters, all officers and enlisted men who failed to obtain their pay for riot duty on the 5th inst. are directed to assemble in dress uniform, at the armory of the Fifteenth Battalion, tomorrow at 7 P. M., when their accounts will be settled. Capt. J. Frank Dillont, of Company F, has been detailed to command the detachment.

Battery B, Artillery, First Division, Major John Keim commanding, is under orders to assemble in fatigue dress, with side arms and caps, at its armory, corner of Elm and White streets, next Monday, from whence it will go to Prospect Park Parade Ground, Brooklyn, for field practice. Quartermaster Sergt. Henry Bauer has been directed to deliver a day's rations to each man on the grounds. Drivers and duty Sergeants have been directed to report to Lieut. William Muhlenberg at 8 A. M. Roll will be called half an hour afterward.

Col. David E. Austen, commanding the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, has found it necessary to place Capts. Hempstead, of Company D; Dean, of Company K, and Cochen, of Company I, in his command, under arrest, for disobedience of orders; and Lieuts. Navlod, Gear, and Gravin have been ordered to assume command of those companies, respectively. This is a bad beginning for Col. Austen, for, evidently, these delinquent officers have some object in view in thus setting his orders at defiance. But Col. Austen is not the man to allow any insubordination in his command, and the fate of these three officers is not problematical.

At the last regular monthly meeting of Company B, Twelfth Regiment, Capt. Charles S. Broms commanding, Second Lieut. Charles M. Williams was promoted First Lieutenant, vice Hejsman, resigned. Private James Ross, late a Captain in the Eighty-second Regiment New-York Volunteers, was elected First Sergeant, vice Waller, dropped; Private A. B. Van Heusen, late Lieutenant of Tenth New-York Volunteers, and Private John Sinclair were chosen Sergeants. Private Charles Nehan, of the same company, proved himself to be an expert shot with a military rifle during the late prize-meeting at Creedmoor.

A court-martial has been ordered in the Fifth Regiment, Col. Charles S. Spencer commanding, to convene at the regimental armory on Saturday evening, Oct. 1, at 8 P. M. Capt. Louis Gerner will constitute the court. This command is under orders to assemble fully uniformed, armed, and equipped, without knapsacks, at the armory on Tuesday next, for parade, field practice, and review. Company rolls will be called at 9:15 A. M., and 15 minutes later line will be formed on Twenty-third-street, the right resting on First-avenue, Private Oscar Haase, of Company G, having been expelled for disrespect to his company commandant.

Company B, Ninth Regiment, held a meeting last Thursday night, at St. Julien Hall, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, for the purpose of organizing a branch of that company. Capt. Kirkland, Lieuts. Springer and Marsh were present, besides Col. Hitchcock and Lieut.-Col. Montgomery. Capt. Kirkland, after a short speech, proceeded to muster 26 men, after which, at the invitation of the officers, the new recruits went in a body to Denyse's Hotel, where a repast was awaiting them. Capt. Kirkland and Denyse and Jones deserve great credit for the success of the new organization, as they have labored hard during the past year to accomplish this end.

The members of the Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, are agitating the subject of having their armory accommodations enlarged. The building is apparently large enough, but the most available portion of it—the ground floor—is occupied by the janitor of the place as his residence. The Board of Supervisors is to be petitioned to remove the janitor to other quarters and fit up the ground floor for a drill-room. The following non-commissioned officers in this command have been granted warrants: Corp. George Klingelhoefer, Company B; Sergts. William Hand, Company H, and Louis Leonhardt, Company I; William Tisdeman and George Arzberger, Company D.

The regular meeting of the Twenty-second Regiment Veteran Corps will be held at the regimental armory, in Fourteenth-street, to-morrow at 8 P. M. Col. Porter, commanding the active regiment, has published in orders the appointment of ex-Capt. William J. Harding as Adjutant, and takes occasion to congratulate the members of his command upon the resumption of his former duties by that sterling officer. First Lieut. Robert Hopper has been relieved from duty as acting Adjutant, with the thanks of the Colonel for the efficient manner in which he has discharged his obligations. The Board of Officers of this command held its regular monthly meeting at the armory last Friday evening. An order has been issued countermanding previous orders which directed the members of the regiment in the third class to go to Creedmoor for duty on the 17th inst.

Company drills in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. James Cavanagh commanding, will be resumed on Monday, the 29th inst., and will be continued until further orders, as follows: Companies C and E on Mondays; D and I on Tuesdays; A and B on Wednesdays; G and H on Thursdays, and F and K on Fridays. Saturday nights will be allotted to the field music for rehearsal. In order to insure a uniform system of instruction in the "school of the soldier and the school of the company," attention of company officers is directed to paragraphs 25 to 52; 53 to 71; 72 to 91, and 92 to 117 of *Upton's Regimental Tactics*, in the "School of the Soldier," and 174 to 250, "School of the Company." In order to avoid confusion in giving and explaining the commands, one company each night will drill in the "School of the Soldier" and the other in the "School of the Company," as follows: Companies E, I, B, G, and F during the first week of the drill, in the "School of the Soldier," and Companies C, D, A, H, and K the first week in the "School of the Company." The following command has been ordered to Creedmoor to finish its rifle practice for the season on Thursday, the 27th inst.

Col. Frederick Unbekant, commanding the Eleventh Regiment, has issued orders directing his command to proceed to Creedmoor for rifle practice on Monday the 24th inst. Members of the drum and fife corps now in the second class of marksmanship are directed in orders to report to the Drum-Major at the same time and place. The several companies are directed to assemble for drill and instruction, preparatory to the annual inspection and muster, as follows: Companies A and C, to morrow evening; Companies D and B, Tuesday; F and K, Wednesday; G and H, Thursday, and E and I, Friday. Roll will be called at 7:50 o'clock, and the senior officer present on each occasion will command the detachments. The officers and non-commissioned officers will assemble in fatigue uniform for theoretical instruction and drill on Tuesday, Sept. 25, and Friday, Sept. 28, at 7:50 P. M. Commandants of companies are directed to order all recruits to report to the armory for instruction every Monday at 8 P. M. during the drill season, which commences to-morrow night. Recruits will not be permitted to join their companies until they are certified to as being competent by Capt. Mathias Rieser, who has been appointed Regimental Instructor.

Company G, Seventh Regiment, Capt. James C. Abrams commanding, will assemble for the first regular drill of the season on Monday, Oct. 1, at 8 P. M. The recruit class will consist of Privates J. B. Black, F. A. Fiston, W. A. Hume, W. M. Harlan, George Washington Irving, W. O. Knight, W. F. Loss, and B. T. Rogers, Jr., who have been directed in orders to report in fatigue uniform to the commandant at the armory, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Corp. H. P. Gardner has been detailed to the squad during the present, and next month. An election for non-commissioned officers will be held at the armory on Friday evening, Oct. 12, to fill the vacancies caused by the honorable discharge of Sergts. Arthur T. Timpson and Edmund B. Horton, Jr. Private Frank Thayer, of Company H, has been transferred to Company G. Capt. Abrams congratulates his command, in orders, upon its success in recruiting. This, he says, "is to us now the most important subject for consideration. Many have been elected within the past few months, and many more are spoken of as candidates, and it is to be hoped that the same spirit will be continued until we have secured the maximum number of 100 members. The annual inspection will take place, on or about the 23d of October. Let us make a great effort to have every member present, and to accomplish this business or other engagements should be regulated accordingly." Corp. Charles T. Scovill has been chosen Sergeant, vice Haight promoted; and Private Henry B. Lockwood succeeds Snevily as Corporal. Privates Charles G. S.-Philipsen and George W. Cunningham have been expelled from the company for continued neglect of duty and non-payment of fines and dues.

A PLUCKY SERVANT GIRL.

HER DESPERATE ENCOUNTER WITH A BURGLAR IN A CANADIAN TOWN.

From the London (Ontario) Free Press.

At 2:30 on Tuesday morning the house of Mr. H. F. Cumming, Victoria-avenue, Chatham, was entered by a burglar, who made a desperate attack on the house-maid, Miss Lovina Malott. He secured an entrance by breaking a pane of glass in the kitchen window, and cutting the sash away. Once inside he opened another window, to afford a speedy means of exit if necessary; and, after securing a huge carving knife from the pantry, he entered the girl's bedroom and succeeded in getting on the bed before awakening her. He seized her by the throat, pressing his hands firmly down to prevent her from giving the alarm, and demanded to know where Mr. Cumming kept his money. She replied that Mr. Cumming did not keep money in the house; He then asked if she had any money, or if there were no valuables in the house. She said she had no money, and knew nothing of any valuables. During the scuffle which was going on during this time, the scoundrel had a rope tied in a noose, and the carving-knife in his hand, but when he was attempting to get the rope over her head the girl caught the knife and threw it beyond his reach. Finding he could get no information from her, he threatened to ravish her, and a desperate struggle ensued. Miss Malott fought with the energy of desperation—so bravely and vigorously, indeed, that the scoundrel was foiled in his inhuman designs. She thinks the struggle must have continued fully a quarter of an hour, and it is hard to say what might have been the result, as her strength must soon have failed in such a struggle, had the wretch not been alarmed by some noise outside, when he jumped up, pounding the poor girl severely about the face and breast before making his exit through the window. Once free she ran up stairs and awoke Mr. Cumming, and the alarm was given, but no steps were taken to trace the villain, and he was doubtless far away before the Police were notified. During the struggle the girl tore off some buttons from the fellow's coat, and a piece of the coat as well. The nerve displayed by Miss Malott was remarkable. Several times during the struggle the scoundrel threatened to kill her, and declared he had assistance outside. She bears many marks of violence about her face, neck, and breast, but it is not thought any of the injuries are of a serious character. The burglar was barefooted, the foot-marks being plainly visible about the yard and on the verandas.

CALIFORNIA'S PETRIFIED FOREST.

AN ENTHUSIAST'S DESCRIPTION—GREAT AGE OF THE TREES—HINTS OF A PREHISTORIC MAN.

Correspondence of the San Francisco Post.

SANTA ROSA, Cal., Aug. 27, 1877.

We started out, a merry party of 25 or 26 one day last week to visit that wonderful relic of a bygone age, the petrified forest near Calistoga. The site of the petrified forest is about 1,000 feet above sea level, and lies in the same trend with the Geysers, Mount St. Helens, and the thermal springs of Calistoga. Geologically, it is one vast tufa bed, in which the trees lie as they were thrown, probably thousands of years ago, by some vast convulsion of nature. This tufa, I will say, for the benefit of the uninitiate in scientific lore, is a volcanic ash or cinder; it is lava thrown upward in a fiery mass and descending with rain. It is gray in color and granular in structure. Sometimes it is found imbedded in the form of little globes or bombs. Ammonites, found in the strata, fix the event in the cretaceous period; the Professor inclines to the opinion that it was pregacial. The trees lie at five or six different levels—on the lower almost north and south; at the highest, north-east and south-west. At the latter level the trees must have been buried under 80 or 100 feet of lava; at the lowest, 500 feet. Their dip conforms to the dip of the tufa, and is at an angle of from 30° to 45°. They are in fragments, many of which have been converted into charcoal, others into lignite, and others into beautiful specimens of jet. Where the heart of a tree had decayed the cavity is filled with opal—a form of lustrous, uncrystallized silica, containing water. Chalcedony, another form of silica, but clear and limpid, is found in other cavities. No logs have been petrified, and only three are over a rood. Many have been charred by fire. Some were broken after petrifaction had taken place, as there is no mark of splintering or bruising. What must have been the giant force that followed their first destruction—for the trees are redwood, some few the madrona, and the limb of an oak has also been found. One of the first named is 11 feet in diameter, and the part is repairing awaiting them. It is 68 feet in length. Denyse and Jones deserve great credit for the success of the new organization, as they have labored hard during the past year to accomplish this end.

The members of the Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, are agitating the subject of having their armory accommodations enlarged. The building is apparently large enough, but the most available portion of it—the ground floor—is occupied by the janitor of the place as his residence. The Board of Supervisors is to be petitioned to remove the janitor to other quarters and fit up the ground floor for a drill-room. The following non-commissioned officers in this command have been granted warrants: Corp. George Klingelhoefer, Company B; Sergts. William Hand, Company H, and Louis Leonhardt, Company I; William Tisdeman and George Arzberger, Company D.

The regular meeting of the Twenty-second Regiment Veteran Corps will be held at the regimental armory, in Fourteenth-street, to-morrow at 8 P. M. Col. Porter, commanding the active regiment, has published in orders the appointment of ex-Capt. William J. Harding as Adjutant, and takes occasion to congratulate the members of his command upon the resumption of his former duties by that sterling officer. First Lieut. Robert Hopper has been relieved from duty as acting Adjutant, with the thanks of the Colonel for the efficient manner in which he has discharged his obligations. The Board of Officers of this command held its regular monthly meeting at the armory last Friday evening. An order has been issued countermanding previous orders which directed the members of the regiment in the third class to go to Creedmoor for duty on the 17th inst.

Company drills in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. James Cavanagh commanding, will be resumed on Monday, the 29th inst., and will be continued until further orders, as follows: Companies C and E on Mondays; D and I on Tuesdays; A and B on Wednesdays; G and H on Thursdays, and F and K on Fridays. Saturday nights will be allotted to the field music for rehearsal. In order to insure a uniform system of instruction in the "school of the soldier and the school of the company," attention of company officers is directed to paragraphs 25 to 52; 53 to 71; 72 to 91, and 92 to 117 of *Upton's Regimental Tactics*, in the "School of the Soldier," and 174 to 250, "School of the Company." In order to avoid confusion in giving and explaining the commands, one company each night will drill in the "School of the Soldier" and the other in the "School of the Company," as follows: Companies E, I, B, G, and F during the first week of the drill, in the "School of the Soldier," and Companies C, D, A, H, and K the first week in the "School of the Company." The following command has been ordered to Creedmoor to finish its rifle practice for the season on Thursday, the 27th inst.

Col. Frederick Unbekant, commanding the Eleventh Regiment, has issued orders directing his command to proceed to Creedmoor for rifle practice on Monday the 24th inst. Members of the drum and fife corps now in the second class of marksmanship are directed in orders to report to the Drum-Major at the same time and place. The several companies are directed to assemble for drill and instruction, preparatory to the annual inspection and muster, as follows: Companies A and C, to morrow evening; Companies D and B, Tuesday; F and K, Wednesday; G and H, Thursday, and E and I, Friday. Roll will be called at 7:50 o'clock, and the senior officer present on each occasion will command the detachments. The officers and non-commissioned officers will assemble in fatigue uniform for theoretical instruction and drill on Tuesday, Sept. 25, and Friday, Sept. 28, at 7:50 P. M. Commandants of companies are directed to order all recruits to report to the armory for instruction every Monday at 8 P. M. during the drill season, which commences to-morrow night. Recruits will not be permitted to join their companies until they are certified to as being competent by Capt. Mathias Rieser, who has been appointed Regimental Instructor.

Company G, Seventh Regiment, Capt. James C. Abrams commanding, will assemble for the first regular drill of the season on Monday, Oct. 1, at 8 P. M. The recruit class will consist of Privates J. B. Black, F. A. Fiston, W. A. Hume, W. M. Harlan, George Washington Irving, W. O. Knight, W. F. Loss, and B. T. Rogers, Jr., who have been directed in orders to report in fatigue uniform to the commandant at the armory, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Corp. H. P. Gardner has been detailed to the squad during the present, and next month. An election for non-commissioned officers will be held at the armory on Friday evening, Oct. 12, to fill the vacancies caused by the honorable discharge of Sergts. Arthur T. Timpson and Edmund B. Horton, Jr. Private Frank Thayer, of Company H, has been transferred to Company G. Capt. Abrams congratulates his command, in orders, upon its success in recruiting. This, he says, "is to us now the most important subject for consideration. Many have been elected within the past few months, and many more are spoken of as candidates, and it is to be hoped that the same spirit will be continued until we have secured the maximum number of 100 members. The annual inspection will take place, on or about the 23d of October. Let us make a great effort to have every member present, and to accomplish this business or other engagements should be regulated accordingly." Corp. Charles T. Scovill has been chosen Sergeant, vice Haight promoted; and Private Henry B. Lockwood succeeds Snevily as Corporal. Privates Charles G. S.-Philipsen and George W. Cunningham have been expelled from the company for continued neglect of duty and non-payment of fines and dues.

A PLUCKY SERVANT GIRL.

HER DESPERATE ENCOUNTER WITH A BURGLAR IN A CANADIAN TOWN.

From the London (Ontario) Free Press.

At 2:30 on Tuesday morning the house of Mr. H. F. Cumming, Victoria-avenue, Chatham, was entered by a burglar, who made a desperate attack on the house-maid, Miss Lovina Malott. He secured an entrance by breaking a pane of glass in the kitchen window, and cutting the sash away. Once inside he opened another window, to afford a speedy means of exit if necessary; and, after securing a huge carving knife from the pantry, he entered the girl's bedroom and succeeded in getting on the bed before awakening her. He seized her by the throat, pressing his hands firmly down to prevent her from giving the alarm, and demanded to know where Mr. Cumming kept his money. She replied that Mr. Cumming did not keep money in the house; He then asked if she had any money, or if there were no valuables in the house. She said she had no money, and knew nothing of any valuables. During the scuffle which was going on during this time, the scoundrel had a rope tied in a noose, and the carving-knife in his hand, but when he was attempting to get the rope over her head the girl caught the knife and threw it beyond his reach. Finding he could get no information from her, he threatened to ravish her, and a desperate struggle ensued. Miss Malott fought with the energy of desperation—so bravely and vigorously, indeed, that the scoundrel was foiled in his inhuman designs. She thinks the struggle must have continued fully a quarter of an hour, and it is hard to say what might have been the result, as her strength must soon have failed in such a struggle, had the wretch not been alarmed by some noise outside, when he jumped up, pounding the poor girl severely about the face and breast before making his exit through the window. Once free she ran up stairs and awoke Mr. Cumming, and the alarm was given, but no steps were taken to trace the villain, and he was doubtless far away before the Police were notified. During the struggle the girl tore off some buttons from the fellow's coat, and a piece of the coat as well. The nerve displayed by Miss Malott was remarkable. Several times during the struggle the scoundrel threatened to kill her, and declared he had assistance outside. She bears many marks of violence about her face, neck, and breast, but it

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MICHELET'S MUSINGS ABOUT THE MYTHOLOGIES.

THE BIBLE OF HUMANITY. By JULES MICHELET. Translated from the French by VINCENZO CALZA. With new and complete index. New-York: J. W. BOUTON. London: QUARITCH.

Michelet says somewhere that "French is the language of prose." This, like a great many of his other sayings, carries some incorrectness along with it, for the prose of France has a tendency to be poetical in a very remarkable degree when employed by lively thinkers, and to be full of figures, fancies, sibylline brevities and flights of all sorts. There is, indeed, something of the same kind of poetry in our author's own prose, though he might not have been aware of it, any more than the *Bourgeois Gentilhomme* of Moliere is aware that he has been in the habit of speaking prose all his life.

The *Bible of Humanity* is an animated critical rhapsody on the old mythologies—Aryan, classic, and Semitic—and the author wanders and expatiates in the midst of those venerable superstitions, as if he enjoyed them, without any apparent sense of bewilderment or difficulty. He speaks with a familiar sort of eloquent confidence, and calls on others to share that inspiring sentiment. "Come, youths and maidens!" he says, "come and receive boldly the Bibles of light"—omitting to add that they really contain as much darkness as light. He begins with the wildest of those revelations—the theogony of the Aryans as set forth within the last hundred years by Halhed, Jones, Bournouf, Bopp, Schlegel, Oppert, Max Müller, and so many others. He writes from the freshness of his feelings, after a first perusal of the *Ramayana*, which was published in translation in 1863, as he informs us, and he subsequently read the *Mahabharata* and the *Rig-Veda*. These enlarged the circle of his literary horizon. "Everything is narrow in the West," he exclaims. "Let me glance toward High Asia, toward the profound Orient. There I have my immense poem, vast as the Indian Ocean, beautified and adorned by the sun; a book of divine harmony, in which nothing is discordant. * * * I have found that which I had been seeking—a Bible of goodness. Receive me, O, great poem! Let me plunge into thee, thou sea of milk!" And he enters on his great theme accordingly. He accepts all the fanciful and somewhat flimsy superstitions of the East after the manner of most Orientalists, and notably of their latest expounder, Prof. Max Müller, of Oxford, who has always treated them with a priestly and oracular respect. But they scarcely deserve that respect, and Michelet speaks without sufficient knowledge when he says that "in those ancient origins there is no artifice of a sacerdotal caste, no complicated symbolism—but the free action of good sense and nature." It will yet be discovered that there is very little good sense in any of the superstitions. They have been everywhere devised and built up from the various double and triple meanings of simple words in the earliest dialects, and were used by the mythologists as a means of smothering and slurring over the gross ideas and customs of the barbarian races respecting truths which (no doubt) should not always be palpable and present to the minds of men. The intellectual class of the Aryans labored to that end. The Ushas, Indras, Agnis, Devas, Ramas, Varounas, Sitas, and the rest, were originally words signifying the same thing. Agni—to give one instance briefly for all—is nothing but the vagana or vagina of some of the Western dialects—a little fact which our Orientalists should have recognized long since. They told and tell us that agni means fire, following in the track of the Bryants, Vallanceys, and others whose notions of "fire-worship" and "fire-towers" were so popular 60 or 70 years ago. Michelet adopts that somewhat exploded idea. Having alluded to some other myths, he adds: "The gamut of fire is no less rich, beginning with the reformed Cabiri, proceeding to the Cyclops, then to the craftsman Vulcan, and culminating in Prometheus." But fire-worship never existed anywhere in the world outside the legends of the learned and priestly classes. The "plain people," as Mr. Lincoln loved to call them, knew or cared nothing about it. They knew the real meaning of the old word which the reformers translated "fire." In subsequent ages these reformers gave it the further meaning of "knowledge" and a "book." It is, in fact, found in the word *ramayana*; and this has the meaning of *carmen-a*, however spelled or pronounced—that is, a history, a poem, a book—in every old language. Thus, *rama* was latterly made to carry the idea of a "book," and previously of a "god," neither of which was the meaning of the original word, *rama*, which may be found in the Hebrew dictionary. We must spell our mythologies backward if we would understand them. A better knowledge of Oriental speech will yet indicate the truth of those things which are now exhausting the faculties of the Sanskrit scholars and the patience of their readers; and the Dawn, the Wind, the Sun, the Dew, the Clouds, the Rain, and all the other particles of that imposing jargon will resolve themselves into so many cunningly devised puns, "worthy of laughter and of tears," as an old Greek writer expresses it.

Along with mere fancies, Michelet offers some striking suggestions at times. He mentions that Vicramitra, ancestor of King Rama, married several *Dasyas*, or women of the lowest class, and concludes that caste could not have been respected in those early days; thus sustaining the argument of some of our best Orientalists. Other facts are offered to the same effect. When Rama marches to rescue Sita, who has been carried off to Lanka by Ravan the Ravisher, a ramping crowd of animals accompany him as volunteers, headed by Hanuman, King of the monkeys, and the latter shows such a humane gallantry in the rescue of the lady that Rama embraces him and puts a diadem on his head. The writer of that legend would not have told such a story if caste had been one of the ancient institutions of India, a country, for the rest, in which the animals have always been held in the most considerate respect. From the Aryans our author passes to the Greeks, and his mythological subject is that of Mr. Gladstone's recent book, *Juventus Mundi*. Of course, the essays of these two men present some very notable differences. One has a rapid, peremptory, transfiguring manner, while the other is equable, patient and scholarly, treating his theme with a loving gravity, and carefully quoting his authorities for everything he asserts. Both take us into the clouds, for they discuss Olympus and its inhabitants; and we grow giddy at times in breathing the "difficult air" which seems the native element of the brilliant Frenchman. But with the late Prime Minister, we feel as if we moved on solid ground, the ground of a sedate and cautious criticism. His criticism, however, when it comes to the origin of the divinities, is as much astray as Michelet's. Gladstone thinks the classic Olympus was for the most part a degradation of the Hebrew system of supernaturalism—a very old-fashioned hypothesis which has been generally discarded, and not without reason. Michelet, as has been observed, maintains, with the Aryans, that the sun and the elements furnished the origin of the mythologies. He says Ceres (Keres) was named from the earth. She was the Hindoo *Anaka*, the Pelasgian *Eros*, and her name had simply the meaning of *Sita*, *Agni*, *Soma*, and the rest who were called the "producers of things." He is rather severe on Alexander of Macedon, not allowing for the haze of distance which has made the biography of that King nearly as much of a romance as King Arthur's. And yet it is an interesting romance which shows us the grand recoil of Europe against the ethnic law of human progress—the progress from the East to the West. The incursion of those Greeks has left a thousand traces on the eastern ground, in Bactria, Parthia, and elsewhere; though Michelet can only see in it the parallel of the wild march made by Sebaxius, or Bacchus, into the same region. Coming to the Hebrews, he gives the race the epithet of "servant," and chiefly regards them as a nation of peddlers, brokers, and bankers. No doubt numbers of the Jews were in the habit of going about, along with their neighbors, the Phœnicians, and doing many clever strokes of business as far as Gades and, perhaps, Bantry Bay. But they were something more than mere "servants" and "traders." They lived on a small and barren stretch of ridgy ground, and yet they made it as renowned as Greece. They made a literature that takes rank with the first in the world. Then, they were a race of warriors, always ready "to smite hip and thigh." They were forever fighting the tribes about them, and, under the heroic Maccabees, they behaved as nobly against the Greeks as the other more Western Greeks did against the Persians. At last, when the nation fell, it fell sword in hand against the Flavian Emperors in the most desperate attitude of defensive war. The fall of the Jews was, in fact, as glorious as their literature, and, everything considered, the race cannot be judged fairly in any flippant or epigrammatic way.

Michelet winds up with "Woman"—a subject to which he was always attracted, as well by his nature as his philosophy. His biographer says of him: "The mannerism of Michelet has, in his last works, undergone a new transformation. A decided feminine influence is felt in it. Having failed to find in his first marriage all the happiness of which his tender soul dreamed, he some years afterward formed a purely intellectual connection with a young French school-teacher, Miss Mialaret, who was engaged in the remotest part of Poland as governess. Having become a widower he married her, and after this second marriage the books of the historian seem to have been written under the influence of an uninterrupted honeymoon."

This work, containing 370 pages of the royal octavo dimensions, presents a biography of the author, and that best accompaniment of a book of the kind—a satisfactory index.

GERARD'S MARRIAGE. A Novel. From the French of ANDRÉ THEURIET. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1877.

Almost all French books of fiction lose a good deal in translation, but a novel such as Theuriet writes is particularly open to the inevitable loss that occurs in turning it over into English. This does not mean necessarily that the book is of extraordinary power, for the most powerful of all French novelists, Balzac, is probably the author whose work will suffer least in the transposition into another tongue. It means that writers like Theuriet have a special charm in their style, and know how to manage their language so as to develop extraordinary beauties quite apart from the thought conveyed. Theuriet, for example, a year or so ago, dedicated one of his shorter stories to the English novelist, Rhoda Broughton, and asserted that the idea of the plot was taken from one of her novels. He had so clothed his plagiarism, if plagiarism there was, that no one would have suspected that the idea was not original with him, while the text was handled with so much art that the work of the English authoress was coarseness itself in comparison with his happy sentences and the delicate pictures he drew. This quality of his work is necessarily lost in translation, and although *Gérard's Marriage* has been well enough rendered into English, yet the result does not bear out the popularity which this author has very justly won in France. Indeed, the English dress affords a kind of test which brings into strong relief the weaker points of the story.

Gérard is the son of one of the old country *noblesse*, who sticks to the old ideas of rank and decorum with the obstinacy and a good deal of the grotesqueness of Don Quixote. He rides a steed not unlike Rozinante, and on one occasion comes to grief on the highway very much after the pattern set by that famous knight-errant. The Chevalier de Seigneulles is a type of the poor *noblesse* of small towns in the interior of France, who are probably filled with more pride for less reason than any other class of men in the world. Of course, Gérard falls in love with a girl considered much below him in rank, a fascinating blonde named Helène Laheyrard, whose father is a physician, her brother a noisy student of the Quartier Latin, full of progressive ideas and the poetry of the future, while the girl herself has talent and success as an amateur painter and aspires to public fame. Gérard is betrothed to a young girl of appropriate fortune and position when he discovers that he is in love with Helène. Fortunately, by that time he is acquainted with her brother Marius, who assists him out of various scrapes, and in the end does him the great service of making love to his betrothed. Gérard's indiscretions and Helène's thoughtlessness rouse the gossips of the little town, and presently scandal is playing sad work with the young lady's reputation. Gérard has broken with his betrothed when the Chevalier discovers the condition of affairs. The Castilian honor which men of his type are supposed to possess, and very frequently do possess, instigates him to follow the injured Helène to Paris and demand her hand for his son as a reparation for the injury the young man has done her good name. His high-handed treatment of Gérard does not allow that unhappy youth an occasion for explanation, and when, after various mishaps, the Chevalier discovers the whereabouts of Helène he supposes that he has before him a young woman who has really been wronged by his son. The son remains outside while the father goes in to see the compromised young woman:

"'I am going to explain myself more clearly,' replied the Chevalier, irritated by Mlle. Laheyrard's want of discernment, and, as he did not possess the art of softening his meaning, he added in a grumbling tone:

"'My son has done you a great injury, and we owe you a reparation.'

"'A reparation!' murmured Helène, looking at him in speechless astonishment. 'Yes,' he went on, 'however great the sacrifice, we are in the habit of paying our debts without hesitation.'

"This time the girl fancied she understood his meaning only too plainly. She thought that M. De Seigneulles had taken it into his head to offer her a pecuniary compensation as the price of her departure from Juvigny.

* * * * * * *

"'Pardon me,' he resumed, in a more gentle tone,' for dwelling upon this delicate subject; but I came here to speak frankly. The worst possible stories are circulated and believed in Juvigny about you and my son, and it is also said that you were obliged to leave the city.'

"Helène's eyes seemed to increase in size as he went on with his story. She blushed at first, then suddenly became very pale; her heart was oppressed, and her pale lips uttered a faint groan. Unable to articulate a word, she made a sign to to the Chevalier to stop; then she sat down by the table, her countenance full of trouble, and her glance fixed.

"'They say, this about me—about me!' she murmured."

Minor characters in the story are a coquettish milliner and a hunchback, who is the clerk of a notary and aspires to Helène's hand. Also, the severe mother of Georgette Grandfield, Gérard's betrothed. Marius Laheyrard draws the contrast between modern Parisian life and the musty *noblesse* of a provincial town still more sharply. This is the way he talks to the young De Seigneulles as they walk home from a dance of towne-people into which the latter has timidly ventured:

"'Yes,' replied his companion, caressing his beard complacently, 'Marius Laheyrard, student of [illegible] and author of the *Amours Rustes*, a paper of the new school. You may have often read verses from my pen in it.'

"'I beg your pardon,' said Gérard politely, 'I must own that I have never seen this journal, but I will certainly procure it.'

"'My signature is Mario,' pursued M. Laheyrard, 'out of regard for the old man.—'

"'What old man?' asked Gérard, who could not imagine whom he meant.

"'Old Laheyrard—my father' added the poet, carelessly. 'He has a horror of verses, and wished to prevent me from writing, under the pretext that my bacchanalian verses compromised his academic dignity; but I clinched his argument.'

* * * * * * *

"'Lamartine—an old jackass!' exclaimed Marius. * * * 'See here,' he cried, 'we want no more of that inspiration that makes poems spring forth in a night like mushrooms; for us who chisel our words, as the sculptor his marble, the nitrinphs oil, unheard-of efforts, and unrivaled combat, mark the road that leads to fame!'"

Marius is not unlike the jovial adventurous young man in George Sand's *Tour de Percemont*. But he also serves as a butt in attacking the modern French school of poetry of which Hugo, Banville, and Gautier are shining lights.

DANTE. By Mrs. OLIPHANT. Foreign Classics for English Readers. Edited by Mrs. OLIPHANT. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1877.

The publishers of the series entitled "Ancient Classics for English Readers" have been emboldened by the success of their venture to begin another list of small handy volumes which should do the same service in respect to famous works of modern foreign languages. Rev. W. Lucas Collins, who made digests of several of the Latin and Greek classics for the former series, will furnish one on Montaigne for the present venture. Rev. Principal Tulloch contributes another volume on Pascal, and Col. E. B. Hanley will write about Voltaire. Goethe will be reviewed by A. Hayward, Q. C., Petrarch by H. Reeve. C. B. The editor, Mrs. Oliphant, reserves for herself Cervantes and the subject of the present volume—*Dante*.

A short introduction puts the reader in possession of the main facts in the life of the greatest of Italian poets, and the second chapter reviews and discusses the "Vita Nuova." Extracts are given to show the wonderfully simple manner of Dante in his system of sonnets, alternating with prose explanations of the meaning of the sonnets. Several translations attempt to render still more clearly the beauty of the originals, and among the pieces given are several by Mrs. Oliphant herself. Here is the sonnet written after the death of Beatrice, when Dante happens to see a band of pilgrims marching through the streets of Florence. It suddenly occurred to him that these strangers had perhaps never heard his lady's name, and did not know what a bereaved city this was through which they were passing. No doubt their thoughts were of other matters, perhaps of their own distant friends, who were equally unknown to the Florentine. "But could I have speech with them," the poet said to himself, "of a surety I would make them weep before they left this city." The translation is by Rossetti:

"Ye pilgrim-folk advancing pensively,
As if in thought of distant things, I pray,
Is your own land indeed so far away—
As by your aspect it would seem to be—
That this our heavy sorrow leaves you free,
Though passing through the mournful town midway.
Like unto men that understand to-day
Nothing at all of her great misery?
Yet if ye will but stay whom I accost,
And listen to my words a little space,
At going ye shall mourn with a loud voice,
It is her Beatrice whom she hath lost,
Of whom the least word spoken holds such grace
That men weep hearing it, and have no choice."

The chapter on the "Vita Nuova" is told with warmth and a delicate appreciation of the beauties of Dante's early work. Chapter third takes up the "Inferno," chapter four the "Purgatory," and chapter five the "Paradise." A shorter sixth chapter alludes to Dante's prose works. "Could Italy with all its glories," says Mrs. Oliphant, "be swept away, as the Middle Ages have passed away with all their struggles and splendor, Dante would remain as great as ever, notwithstanding that he is an Italian and mediæval in every feature of his genius; and so long as human nature remains the thing it is, steadily triumphant in character and emotion over all the preaching of developments, no antiquity will make the great poet old. The 'Divine Comedy' is for all time; it is crammed full of the minutest local allusions, and crowded with names and incidents which have ceased, except as mentioned there, to interest any living creature; but nevertheless it is as living, as powerful, as comprehensible, as when it was written—a record of human existence, passion, sorrow, pity, and love, which no destruction now could tear out of the memory of men—a portion of our universal inheritance."

MOORE'S FORGE. By the author of the "Win and Wear" Series. New-York: ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS. 1877.

This book is of that special character where a good strong moral is imparted. The story is one which has been often told. Moore's Forge is an ungodly mining village in the Adirondack region, where rum and riot rule. California is not singular in having a "Roaring Camp." Very unfortunately we have ample proof that just such local hives of viciousness are to be found both in New-York and Pennsylvania. Innumerable overseers have been sent to Moore's Forge, but workmen and miners have been so hard to manage that former bosses have been only too glad to beat a hasty retreat. Edward Crehore, who has been given the unpleasant position of overseer to Moore's Forge, takes with him his bride Faith, and man and wife plunge into the wilderness. The husband has doubts as to his success, but his gentle wife, Faith by name, has faith by nature. These two young people are honest Christians without cant, who, though believing in the efficacy of prayer, back up their exhortations with good practical actions. In time, by means of gradual advances, undaunted by numerous checks, good influence is felt. Moore's Forge is redeemed, and the man who were drunken savages become average Christians. Books of this kind, where religion and temperance are the main topics, rarely have much literary merit. *Moore's Forge* we are only too glad to state is a notable exception. Certain wild scenes in John Brown's tract, are ably described, and numerous characters are sketched with masculine distinctness. Nix, Jim, Jed, and Mrs. Storms are cleverly conceived. The story has, too, the merit of a certain freshness, and the interest is fully sustained. It has been our good or bad fortune to read many a work of fiction, adorned by names well known to fame, which had not a tithe of the intrinsic merit of *Moore's Forge*.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The title of Thomas Starr King's forthcoming volume of sermons is, *Christianity and Humanity*.

—Col. Richard Realf, John Brown's Secretary of State, has a volume of poetry nearly ready for the press.

—Mme. Gréville, a novelist, who has made a mark in France by her descriptions of Russian life, is also the author of *The Expiation of Lesbi*, which will shortly be issued in English dress by Charles F. Roper, of New-York.

—The "three witty things said in Boston," according to Dr. O. W. Holmes, are Mr. Motley's saying—"Give me the luxuries of life, and I can do without the necessaries." Mr. Appleton's—"Good Bostonians, when they die, go to Paris," and ——'s remark—"After all, the feeling that she is well dressed brings a peace of mind to a woman which religion cannot give."

—*That Husband of Mine* has reached a circulation of 100,000 copies, and the demand for it continues unabated. It is not probable that the demand will stop short of 150,000 copies. Lee & Shepherd also announce *That Wife of Mine*, by the same author. The success of this new venture in fiction has stirred other publishers, and Lockwood, Brooks & Co. already announce *My Mother-in-Law*, which will be the joint production of two authors.

THE FASHIONS.

DICTATES OF THE MODE.

POPULARITY OF DARK SHADES—GENERAL USE OF LACE—LONG AND WIDE GARMENTS IN VOGUE—SUITS AND ARTICLES OF ADORNMENT.

As already stated, dark shades are to be generally used for Fall suits. The shades of brown and bronze are so dark that they can scarcely be distinguished from black. Very dark plum color has replaced purple. Many of these sombre dresses will be trimmed with white faille. There is a change in the way of arranging the skirt trimming; while it has hitherto been upon the train, it is now on the side of the skirt. The fronts of dress-skirts are mostly embroidered. Half-season materials are armure, bourrettes, and woolen and silk neigeuses, which are combined with faille.

There are not nearly as many aprons to be seen, the princess dresses being trimmed up the front with barrettes, insertions, lace, puffings, and gathers. Polonaises are trimmed up the front on the same principle. They generally open over a very richly trimmed vest. Princess dresses will be very elaborately trimmed this coming Winter.

Laces will, if possible, be also more employed than ever. Black, white, and colored, real and imitation, will all be used. The lace is generally placed on the garments either perfectly plain, or in shell shape. There are laces for all kinds of goods. The lace used for undergarments is generally of one kind, whether it is called Clovis, Mirecourt, or Torchon. Plissés-balayeuses are also trimmed with this lace. This deep flounce is now considered as indispensable, and is worn under all dresses. Misses' and childrens' suits are also trimmed with the above-named lace. The wide kind is often used, in which case it forms the whole trimming, and the narrow is used to border the flounces. The latter way is by far the best. Lace is most appropriate for all these purposes, and as long as it is not used for trimming silk there can be no fault found with the style. Foulard, which is not considered as a dressy material, is trimmed with this lace. The black, red, and blue foulard matinées so much worn at present are all trimmed with plaitings of the same goods, and with Clovis lace. It is now generally understood that a matinée consists of a train skirt and large paletot.

Among the most elegant trimmings is embroidery in two shades, either on drap de soie, cachemire de l'Inde, armure, or grenadine. This is used for evening and day toilets. A very good effect is produced by this embroidery in two shades being combined with "clair de lune" or jet beads.

A new material just brought out, which promises to meet with considerable favor, is a kind of vigogne with a pile. It comes in plain colors, such as brown and all neutral shades. This material is peculiar and rather pretty. It is very suitable for princess dresses, and requires no trimming. A suit of this goods is generally completed by a long paletot of the same article.

From present indications long and wide garments will be the style this Winter. They will be of silk, armure, and woolen matelassé. These very long garments are principally for carriage wear, as they cannot be worn for walking purposes in muddy weather. In consequence, these garments will not become common, and will, on this account, retain their stylishness. A confection of this description is a long full black velvet garment, cut visite shape, and forming down the front a paletot. The sleeves are also visite style, with the difference that they are broad and lined with red plush. The whole confection is bordered on the inside with red plush. On the outside is a broad band of cock's feathers, forming a fringe. This same trimming is around the neck.

Although rather early to touch upon the subject of furs, some sample articles having been prepared for exportation, show that linings and capes will be made of the handsomest and most expensive furs, and that borderings will be narrow.

Jet ornaments are fast gaining favor. A very rich half-mourning toilet just finished is a grenadine with the usual gauzine stripes. Over the latter are jet daisies with long petals. The square low-neck waist is trimmed with black lace plaitings and plain pieces alternating between the plaits. Upon each plain piece is a jet daisy. The tunique is trimmed with the same plaiting, and with daisies. It opens in the back, and is slightly draped. The faille skirt is trimmed with silk and grenadine plaitings. Purple is completely out of date for half mourning. It is, however, sometimes combined for this purpose with silver gray.

A suit composed of faille and sicilienne has a faille skirt, puffed up the front crosswise. A length-wise shirring, with a ruched heading, is on either side. The lower part of the skirt is trimmed with a knife-plaited flounce, surrounded by a gathered one, with a rich fringe in the same color falling partly over it. The Louis XVL sicilienne habit forms in the back one piece with the skirt. The long faille vest is formed of the front pieces of the habit, the lining of this being cut exactly like an ordinary waist. On the lower part of the back seams are two small revers, joined in the middle by a bow with ends. The habit falls from this point in a large train, which is drawn in about the centre of the skirt under a faille scarf. This scarf then falls in two large loops. The faille sleeves are trimmed with a sicilienne cuff surrounded by white lace. Around the shawl-shaped opening in the neck is a double row of the same kind of lace, which extends to the lower part of the vest, forming a frill. On the side is a small pocket trimmed with the same lace. The baby canote worn with this suit has a soft shirred crown. Around the brim is a diadem of the new stiff cock feathers called "papillotes."

A visiting dress may be made in the following manner: The waist forms a vest buttoning down the front with very small buttons. Over this is a plaited crêpe de chine fichu crossed over the breast. It is trimmed with lace. Down the front of the skirt are bows. The sides are plaited and the plaiting, comes a wide piece of lace which falls over the front of the skirt meeting the bows on either side. The train is mounted in flat plaits and trimmed with two moderately-wide plaited flounces. Down the side of the train are buttons. The sleeves are finished at the wrist with a plaited ruffle, surmounted by a bias band. This dress can be of plain faille and damassé. The vest, front of the skirt, side plaitings, and flounces on the train are of faille, and the sleeves and train of damassé.

A ball dress may be of taffetas and straw-colored faille. The taffetas train skirt is trimmed around with a plaited tarletan flounce, surmounted by two puffings of the same and a ruched heading. Over the sewing of this heading are two silk pipings. The back of the skirt is covered with a tarletan tunique, forming three large scollops which fall over the train. Around the tunique is white English blonde. This blonde also forms a trimming in between each puffing. These puffs are fastened separately to the train, each under a large rose with leaves. The waist is cut in peplum style, fastening down the back by means of hooks, which are so arranged as not to show. It is of taffeta and tarletan. Down the middle of the back are two long length-wise taffetas revers, surrounded by blonde. The sides form large points, trimmed with blonde. These points are fastened to the skirt under bunches of roses. The upper part of the waist is trimmed, front and back, with two small taffetas revers with the borders bound, and is trimmed with lace. A crêpe lisse modeste is worn on the inside of the waist. Upon each shoulder is a small rose with leaves. The hair is dressed very high, with curls in the back. A long spray of roses falls down the back. Showing from the front is a yellowish aigrette.

White bonnets appear to be much worn still in Paris. Small Marie Stuart and other shaped capotes are covered with white crêpe lisse, tulle, or lace, and trimmed with white satin ribbon made in rosettes or bows. These bows are fastened on the top of the bonnet, over the stems of the feathers. These generally consist of three ostrich feathers or of a willow feather. Capotes, covered with white feathers, are still worn by the most fashionable ladies. This style is most beautiful for a visiting bonnet for a bride. The toquet Henri III., composed wholly of African blackbird's feathers, is another style in wear. It is very elegant when the feathers are seal color and enlivened with an aigrette. The felt hats are also covered with feathers. Some are surrounded by a tophopnee, with the bird's head on one side. Others have pheasant's feathers in different colors, with a wing of the same color in the back. The trimmings for the present consist of plush, velvet, gauze worked with chenille, and satin, combined with Autumn leaves, fruit, and grasses of various kinds.

The latest fashion for handkerchief is to have them made to match the collar and cuffs worn. If these are of plain linen and hemstitched, then the batiste handkerchief is also hemstitched; if the parure is trimmed with embroidery or lace, the handkerchief has the same trimming.

CALIFORNIA'S BIRTHDAY.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF ITS ADMISSION AS A STATE

From the San Francisco Alta, Sept. 8.

The nativity of the State will be celebrated to-day, and to-morrow will be the twenty-seventh anniversary of the day on which California was admitted into the Union, though the Constitution had been adopted nearly a year before, and the State Government had been organized and a comprehensive code of laws enacted in the previous Winter and Spring. This is the only State that had been admitted into the Union—except those settled before the Revolution—without going through the Territorial condition. The country did not belong to the United States, under the principles of international law, until the ratification of the treaty with Mexico in July, 1848, and before Congress had time to provide for the establishment of a Territorial government, in accordance with the usual routine, there were already enough citizens to demand a State Government, and measures had been taken by them to frame a Constitution. The Administration favored this method of procedure, because the contest over the claims of the slaveholders to carry their system of bondage into the Federal domain had already become angry, and if the people of California would decide the matter so far as their jurisdiction extended, so much would be done to take the matter away from Congress, and thus remove a source of great trouble.

Acting in accordance with the wishes of the people, as well as with the advice given him in letters from Washington, Gen. Riley, Military Governor—though the law had neither created the title nor conferred any civil powers upon him—on the 3d of June, 1848, issued his proclamation calling an election on the 1st of August, 1849, for a Constitutional Convention. The body met on the 1st of September; the Constitution was adopted on the 12th of October; it was accepted by the people on the 13th of November, and, at the same time, they elected State officers, a Legislature, and two Congressmen; and on the 20th of December Gen. Riley issued a proclamation announcing that he resigned his powers as Governor of California to the Governor chosen by the people.

The important work now seemed to be done, and it was supposed that the State would be admitted without objection; but when the Representatives made their appearance at Washington they soon found that most strenuous objection was made by the Southern delegations, which complained that it was a gross outrage upon the rights of the South to forbid slavery in any part of the American territory south of 36° 30′, which was mentioned in the Missouri Compromise as the line north of which no slavery should be permitted. There was no promise that everything on the other side should be dedicated to slavery, but it was assumed that this was implied, and the assumption was the main point in the objection to the admission of California. This was as much as to say that slavery must be adopted by the State, or the Territory from Monterey southward must be opened to slavery before there could be any admission.

Month after month passed away and no progress was made, and meantime the Californians became very uneasy. The Southerners in Congress declared that the Constitutional Convention was a fraud; that its work was void: that the Government organized under it had no legal existence; that the judgments of the courts were not worth the paper upon which they were written; that there was neither law nor court to protect life or property; and that if California should remain in a condition of confusion and anarchy for several years the blame must rest upon the citizens, and the result would be, no more than a proper punishment for their presumption and attempt to usurp power.

Such talk, backed by the refusal of Congress to take action, and the opinion of many prominent officials that the objectors could prevent final action for several years, if they should not succeed in obtaining a direct rejection of the Constitution, caused much uneasiness among the Californians, and as steamer after steamer arrived in the Winter, and Spring and Summer and early Fall of 1850—for the session of that year, instead of closing in March, continued into the Autumn—they grew more and more despondent, and on the last days, the 12th of October, the Panama steamer was observed coming into the harbor with all her flags flying, in accordance with the signal previously agreed upon in case she should bring the good and long-expected news, there was a perfect outburst of popular rejoicing, such as never welcomed the admission of any other State.

The recollection of the feelings of that day, and of the long disappointment that preceded the way for them, have combined with the peculiar history of the State, the wonderful rapidity of its growth, the startling succession of great sensations that filled the early days, the remarkable development of remarkable resources, and the richness of the State in varied attractions, to give motives for devoting one day in the year for the revival of the associations and commemorating the adventures of pioneer times. The anniversary has been observed in recent ages, but to those who went through the events of 1849 and 1850—who saw San Francisco when most of its inhabitants lived in tents, and when nearly everything south of Pine-street and west of Stockton was chaparral and a succession of sand hills and hollow; when California was a vast mining camp and human nature was turned loose, and in many respects appeared to most creditable advantage—the day awakens feelings based on keen memories that can never be equaled by impressions made on the imagination of younger generations.

LIBERAL GIFTS.

The Fishkill *Standard* says: "A rumor being afloat that Rev. Edgar Brett had fallen in luck, we learn that it is a true report. Mr. Brett, his brothers, Harvey and Charles, and the widow of his deceased brother, William, have lately each received, as a gift, 50 shares of Hudson River Railroad stock, valued at par at $5,000. As they bring 8 per cent. dividends, their real value is considerably higher. These gifts come from the widow of the late Mr. Danforth, proprietor of the Danforth Locomotive Works. Danforth, N. Y., she being a sister to the Brett family, and her husband having left her in his will the munificent sum of $700,000 to distribute in such manner as she thought best. Mr. Danforth died worth $1,000,000. In his will, we learn, he also left $10,000 to Mr. Robert Willett, of Matteawan. Mr. Danforth began life a poor man. He invented some article of machinery, the patent of which he sold in England for $100,000. With this money he returned to this country, and established the works which bear his name, and rapidly accumulated a fortune, a large share of which has already gone in deeds of kindness and charity."

A LONG ROW IN A WHERRY.

The Portland (Me.) *Argus* of Friday, 14th inst., says: "Mr. William Tryon, of Brooklyn, N. Y., arrived at Bar Harbor last Saturday in a lap streak wherry, which he had rowed over a course of 700 miles. The voyage commenced at Yonkers, on the Hudson, Monday, July 30, and safely ended at Bar Harbor at 4:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The above distance was accomplished in a round-bottomed boat, only 27 inches wide, and drawing but three inches of water. The craft weighs 100 pounds when not loaded, and something under 300 pounds with the owner and all his effects on board. The 'Flash' has an addition unusual to rowing-boats, in the shape of a centre-board, which, while it does not perceptibly better the equilibrium, has proved of great value by providing a straight course against the wind. This boat carries a light, a couple of poles fore and aft for its colors, and has a miniature marine clock, compass, marine-glass, water-tight locker for clothes and other necessaries. When all these things are stowed away there is but little room to spare, and the solitary rower just fits into his place and no more."

A FAITHLESS ADMINISTRATOR.

The Rutland (Vt.) *Herald* of the 14th inst. says: "During his lifetime Mr. Londsey Round, of Clarendon, was the Administrator of a number of estates, and was considered a man of the highest integrity and honor. He died several months ago, and Mr. Horace Dyer was made the Administrator of his estate, which involved other unsettled estates. Before the Judge of Probate this week Mr. Dyer showed that there was a deficiency of $300 in the settlement of Emily Matherson's estate, of which Mr. Round had been Administrator. Mr. George W. Chaplin was the bondsman held responsible in the case. A short time since a deficiency of nearly $2,000 was found in Mr. Round's settlement of the Alpha B. Post estate, and Mr. Smith F. Kelley was the unfortunate bondsman. Other cases involving still greater deficiencies in the deceased man's accounts are soon to come before the court, in which Mr. Kelley is also a heavy loser, we understand."

HAYES AND HAMPTON.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* of the 13th inst. says: "President Hayes and party will visit Louisville, Ky., on the 17th inst., where extensive preparations are being made for his reception and entertainment. Gov. Hampton, we learn, has accepted an invitation to be present. At the suggestion of several South Carolinians in Louisville a handsome palmetto flag was sent yesterday by President Tupper, of the Chamber of Commerce, to the Mayor of Louisville, to add to the decorations on the occasion. The flag is a large one, measuring 8 by 10 feet, and was made gratuitously by Capt. G. F. Trescot, of this city. The field is of blue bunting, with white palmetto and crescent."

A BIG SKULL FOUND IN IOWA.

A telegram from Des Moines, Iowa, 12th inst., to the Chicago *Tribune* says: "On Friday last, while working the gravel-pit at Van Meter, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Road, but a few rods from Coon River, and 15 miles from this city, the workmen exhumed what they supposed was a stone. After digging it out of its bed, and breaking it in two pieces, they turned it aside. Road-master Preston got hold of it, cleaned it of earth, and disclosed nearly one-half of a monster skull of some unknown animal. In prying it from its bed the middle of the skull, in which were two or three teeth, and the eye-sockets were broken out. One tooth remains solid and perfect. It is 10 inches across the face length-wise, the jaw 6 inches broad, and 7½ inches deep in the jaw. There were evidently four teeth in the jaw. The length of the skull from the base to the nose is about 4½ feet. At the base is a projecting bone, having a concave end, evidently where it joined the vertebræ. The tooth remaining is the back tooth, and immediately behind it is the cavity of the thorax. At the lower point the nasal cavity is perfectly formed. The skull-bone is very thick, and there is no brain cavity. The weight of the whole is 35 pounds. The bone is as perfect and solid as though but recently denuded of flesh. It was found 22 feet below the surface. Above it was a stratum of coarse gravel, clay, and the usual prairie alluvial drift. The form of the skull shows the head of the animal to which it belonged to be similar to the tapir. Further research will be made, to discover, if possible, more of the remains. That found is the upper right half of the skull and jaw. The face of the tooth is flat, with small ribs running across its narrowest face. What the skull belonged to is an interesting question for scientists to solve. Certain it is, its masticating apparatus was enormous in size and tremendous in power."

PARDONED IN A WELL.

HOW AN ECCENTRIC GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI MANIFESTED HIS GRATITUDE TO A CONVICTED MURDERER WHO HAD SERVED HIM.

From the St. Louis Times, Sept 9.

Probably the oddest genius who ever occupied a public position in Missouri was the late Robert M. Stewart. He was gifted with rare powers of oratory, and exerted a strong influence wherever his talent was known. In debate he was invincible, while as a political manager he was very influential. He lived in St. Joseph, where he rose in political power, and where, indeed, he may be said to have fallen. The first President of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, he was called its father; not unjustly, either, for he lent his whole energy to secure its success, risking his fortune and devoting his time to the great work. He was elected Governor in 1857, succeeding Trusten Polk, who was elected in 1856, and was sent to the United States Senate. In the campaign for the Governorship Stewart displayed most conspicuously his powers as a debater on the hustings.

But it is not as a politician or public man that "Bob Stewart," as he was familiarly known, is to be considered in this sketch, which is printed to portray one characteristic of the man which will give a better idea of his private character than any anecdote that has ever been related of him. Rude in speech, uncouth in deportment, and, in many respects unprepossessing, he had yet a kindly heart, whose impulses responded to the noblest demands of natural affection.

When Doniphan's expedition was organized to go through New Mexico and co-operate with the main United States Army in its march upon the Halls of the Montezumas, in 1847, Bob Stewart was a member of a company raised in Buchanan County, and was elected to some subordinate office. When four days out on the plains march he met with an accident. While in camp, in taking a gun from a wagon, the weapon was discharged, the contents entering one of Stewart's legs, shattering a bone, and rendering him utterly unfit to go on with the expedition. One of the company, named William Grover, was detailed to remain with the wounded volunteer and attend him safely back to his home. Grover watched over his friend with the care of a brother. The wound was a very serious one, and, without medical aid, the utmost watchfulness was necessary to get the patient safely through. This was done, and Grover endeared himself to Stewart most effectively. Bob never forgot it. He used to say, "Bill, never mind, old fellow! I'll pay you back some day! The time will come!"

The future Governor of Missouri little dreamed of the fatal circumstances that would bring around his chance to serve his friend. But the chance came at last. All Missourians whose memories run back 20 years will remember the excitement incident to the settlement of Kansas. During those stirring times a man accused of being an abolitionist was whipped to death on Prospect Hill,

1877

TIMES

INSTRUCTION.

THE N. Y. INDEPENDENT

In its issue of Sept. 13 says editorially:

"To visit the school of T. D. KELLOGG, of No. 709 6th-av., this City, is time well spent. He takes children who cannot read, and in six weeks agrees to teach them to read (the common print) as well as children who have been to school two years. This is done by the phonetic method. A system of letters, each indicating a positive sound, has been arranged by Mr. Kellogg, and is will certainly prove a most wonderful invention. From PERSONAL OBSERVATION, we can say that Mr. Kellogg teaches his children WHAT HE REPRESENTS in his circulars and advertisements."

The subscriber has TWO classes or grades, conducted both on the same principle and by similar methods—the JUNIOR class, for boys 10 to 14 years of age, and the PRIMARY, for boys 6 to 9 years of age.

A FIVE WEEKS' CLASS, which is quite independent of my regular YEARLY classes, is now in session daily, 9:30 to 12, and open to visitors.

CURRICULUM.

JUNIOR.—Pupils will receive instruction in Arithmetic, Geography, Orthography, Penmanship; Grammar, including the principles and structure of the English Language, meaning and derivation of words; Composition, and Elocution; Phonetic Representation, including the structure and philosophy of the operation of the vocal apparatus, the Phonetic Law; Complete Alphabet of Sounds and corresponding printed characters, the principles of Phonetic Combination, and the laws of Phonetic Development and changes, as affecting the structure of spoken and written language; Anatomy, Physiology, Dietetics and Hygiene; Natural Philosophy, Sciences of Common Things, French, and Latin.

The pupils will be instructed upon precisely the same principles and by steps analogous to those pursued in the primary course. The hours of study and recitation are so arranged as to bring all the pupils under Mr. Kellogg's personal instruction, (except in Latin, by Mr. C. L. P. Bridge, tutor, who has been selected on account of his peculiar qualifications, and French, by a native master, both under my supervision.)

PRIMARY.—FIRST HALF YEAR—Reading, Writing, Spelling, Arithmetic. SECOND HALF YEAR—Arithmetic continued, Geography, Language, (English,) Writing, and Composition.

YEARLY CLASS FOR BOYS (PRIMARY)—6 to 9 years—open September 17. Pupils from a distance, where desired, visited to and from school.

YEARLY CLASS FOR BOYS (JUNIOR)—10 to 14 years—opens September 24.

T. D. KELLOGG,
No. 709 6th-av., opposite Reservoir-square.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Nos. 333 and 335 4TH-AV., between 24th and 25th sts.

114TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 17.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
{ R. J. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars at the school and at Putnam's.

COLLEGIATE TRAINING SCHOOL (9th Year)

No. 182 5th-av., (over Putnam's.)

J. L. N. HUNT, M. A., Principal, will begin its yearly session Sept. 19. Its classical and English instruction is THOROUGH, COMPLETE, PROGRESSIVE. Prepares for Freshman or Sophomore of best colleges or for business. Send for circular or call upon the Principal.

NEW-YORK LATIN SCHOOL.

Rev. Dr. MAURT'S SCHOOL (late Churchill & Maury's) has removed to No. 22 East 43d-st. The school of I. S. HAYS, M. D., has removed to the same place. The two united will be known as the NEW-YORK LATIN SCHOOL. Boys prepared for college, scientific schools, or business. Gymnasium and play-ground. Terms moderate. No extras. Opens Sept. 12, 1877.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Calisthenics, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. A separate class for boys under thoroughly competent teachers. Lectures by Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins and Dr. Labberton.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SCHOOL,

NO. 448 MADISON-AV.

Preparation for College, Scientific Schools, or Business.

Hours of session, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Hour for study only, (optional,) 8:30 to 9:30 A. M.
Term begins Tuesday, Sept. 25.

THE FIFTH-AV. SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

Nos. 539, 541, and 543 5TH-AV., (25th-st.)

This approved School for Boys

of all ages will reopen as S'A'E, MONDAY, Sept. 17. Callers received after Sept. 1, from 9 till 11 A. M. and from 3 to 4:30 P. M. E. A. GIBBENS, (Harvard.)
D. BEACH, Jr., (Yale.)

WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES,

AURORA, CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y.

Full collegiate course; location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness; village is distinguished for refinement; the college is a home where parents may repose entire confidence intrust their daughters; term commences Sept. 12, 1877. Send for catalogue.

Rev. EDWARD S. FRISBEE, President.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 13. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. WM. L. ADAMS, Director.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN., opens September 12; location healthful; grounds ample; buildings commodious; thorough instruction in CIVIL ENGINEERING, the CLASSICS, and ENGLISH; careful supervision of cadets. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 1 Nassau-st., N. Y., or Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MISS AYRES'

English, French, and German BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 19, 1877. BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED TO 10. For circulars address the Principal, No. 15 West 42d-st., New-York City.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—For both sexes; college preparatory; institute, classical, and scientific courses; building brick; modern improvements; climate mild; very healthy; instruction thorough; begins Sept. 5. Send for catalogue.

H. E. TRASK, Principal.

HEIDENFELD INSTITUTE,

No. 822 LEXINGTON-AV.,

North-east corner of 53d-st.

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.

New term begins Sept. 19.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall term of this Day and Boarding School for young ladies will open Sept. 19.

CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

No. 128 MONTAGUE-ST., Brooklyn.

THE JEROME HOPKINS

ORPHEON SYSTEM OF FREE VOCAL SCHOOLS, (seventeenth year.) Regular opening concert and address, STEINWAY HALL, THURSDAY evening, Oct. 4, at 8 o'clock. Admission free. Office, 25 Union-square.

MRS. RIGBYE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, Richmond Terrace, New-Brighton, Staten Island, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application for circular, &c., may be made after Sept. 1, at the above address.

FRENCH FOR LITTLE FOLKS AND KINDERGARTEN.—No books; short lessons; new method by a lady having 10 years' experience with little children. Special arrangements for schools. Address PATIENCE, Post Office Box No. 2,450, New-York.

A. DODWORTH'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING,

NO. 681 5TH-AVENUE,

WILL REOPEN OCT. 1.

Private lessons during the Summer.

MISS EDMONDS' BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children will reopen Sept. 21, 1877. Judicious teaching and motherly care the aim of this school. No. 37 East 29th-st., New-York.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S BOARDING SCHOOL will reopen Sept. 11; preparation of boys for colleges a specialty; see the *Nation*, Aug. 9. For circulars address PRINCIPAL, at Newburg, N. Y.

MISS S. L. CHAPMAN, SUCCESSOR TO the late Mrs. J. T. Benedict, will reopen the English, French, and German boarding and day school, No. 7 East 42d-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 27.

MURRAY-HILL INSTITUTE, NO. 1,379 Broadway, entrance No. 109 West 34th-st., an English and Classical School for boys, opens its 14th year, Sept. 17; terms reduced. JOSEPH D. HULL.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND a private instruction reopens Sept. 24. Apply to THOMAS S. ASH, No. 103 West 40th-st., after Sept. 17, from 10 to 12.

MISS M. A. CLARK'S

English and French school for young ladies and little girls will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at 110 East 35th-st. For circulars, references, &c., address as above.

MR. YOUNG'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School for boys, established in 1854, and pleasantly located in Clinton hill, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened Sept. 10.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 121 West 45th-st., reopens Sept. 10. Thorough course of classical, scientific, and commercial instruction. German a specialty.

MRS. M. F. WALTON, A GRADUATE OF MRS. Kinsan-Boelte, will open a Kindergarten and Primary School at No. 63 East 52d-st., Oct. 1.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NEWTON, SUSSEX COUNTY, N. J.—Healthy; safe discipline; extensive course; thorough; $200 a year. S. S. STEVENS.

MISSES BEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding-School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 19, 1877, at 56 Washington-st., Norwich, Conn.

MISS J. F. MOORE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children reopens Sept. 26. No. 213 West 46th-st.

THE MISSES ARNOLD'S SCHOOL WILL reopen, at their residence, No. 144 West 16th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. For circulars apply as above.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 30th-st., will reopen Sept. 17.

FELIZADIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen; day and boarding scholars; twelfth year. No. 37 West 33d-st.

MRS. M. S. PARKS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and little girls, reopens Sept. 19. New-Brunswick, N. J.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Fall term begins Sept. 12. JARED REID, Jr., A. M.
J. VAUCHER, A. M.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, water color, and oil painting, 67 University-place, between 12th and 13th sts. N. Y. Society Library Building.

DR. A. CALLISEN'S DAY SCHOOL for boys, 131 West 45d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

ALEXANDER INSTITUTE.—Military Boarding School, White Plains, N. Y. Prin. O. E. Wilds, Ph. D.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS REopens Sept. 17, Lyzie Hall, opposite Reservoir Park.

LAWRENCEVILLE (N. J.) INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.

INSTRUCTION.

Charlier Institute,

ON CENTRAL PARK.

A PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.

Prepares them for College, West Point, Naval Academy, Scientific Schools, and Business.

French, German, and Spanish thoroughly taught and spoken with native teachers.

New Building, unsurpassed for location, ventilation, and interior arrangements.

Twenty-third Year begins Sept. 18. Prospectus sent on application.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

STEVENS HIGH SCHOOL,

RIVER-ST.

Between 5th and 6th sts.,

HOBOKEN, N. J.

French, German, and drawing taught in all the classes. Instruction given in the elements of natural history, of chemistry, and of physics, both by lectures and by text-books. Pupils fitted for college and for business.

FREE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Four free scholarships in the Stevens Institute of Technology open to the competition of the graduates of the Stevens High School.

TERMS REDUCED.

For first and second classes, $100 per annum; for third and fourth classes, $150 per annum. Tuition per term in proportion.

Fall term begins Oct. 3.

For circular or catalogue apply to the Principal.

Prof. EDWARD WALL.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park, reopens Sept. 19. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered."

Refers to the following patrons: Rev. Howard Crosby, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, Rev. Thomas GaLaudet, Rev. Charles P. Bush, Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. E. N. White, Rev. Prof. Geo. L. Prentiss, Rev. T. Ralston Smith.

RONAY COLLEGE,

No. 1,503 Broadway, between 43d and 44th sts., A select Catholic and Franco-American boarding and day school for young men. Classes resume on the 17th of September. ALFRED M. COTTE, President, Vice-President for seven years of the late St. Louis College.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S

French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 39th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Boule. Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Thursday, Sept. 27. Apply by letter until Sept. 6, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON
and
MISS AGNES L. JONES

will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children at No. 13 East 31st-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 27.

CLAVERACK (N. Y.) COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—24th year, opens Sept. 10. 90 instructors, 11 departments. College preparatory, English and business courses for gentlemen. For ladies, college course, with baccalaureate degree. Primary department. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., President.

MISS JAUDON'S

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN,

No. 32 East 31st-st.,

Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Young ladies prepared for the Harvard examinations.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA HAVING REmoved her French and English Boarding-school for young ladies from Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, to Morristown, N. J., will reopen at that place on Wednesday, Sept. 19. Terms for board and tuition in English, French, and Latin, $360 per annum.

KIND CARE—THOROUGH TEACHING; TWENty-sixth year; charges moderate. BENJAMIN MASON'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Fits for College or Business.

Send for circular. Yonkers, N. Y.

MOELLER INSTITUTE, NO. 336 WEST 29TH-ST.—German-American Day and Boarding School; prepares for business and college; connected with this Institute is a Kindergarten and Conservatory of Music.

P. W. MOELLER, Principal.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPEtent masters, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for boys under 15, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 26 W. 39TH-ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Increased accommodations and advantages secured to the preparatory department.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL has removed to No. 1,431 Broadway, near 42d-st. The forty-first year begins Sept. 17. Primary, commercial, classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, W. L. AKIN, A. M., Principals.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, No. 1,267 Broadway.—Sixth year begins Sept. 24. Special advantages for candidates for scientific schools or technical professions. A. COLIN, Late Engineer Corps U. S. N. and Prof. at Naval Academy.

ROCKY DELL INSTITUTE—A BOARDING School for boys, Lime Rock, Conn., reopens Sept. 12. J. H. HURLBURT, Principal, late E. M. HURLBURT'S at H. K. & F. B. Thurber's, West Broadway and Reade-st.

RUTGERS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—One hundred and eighth year begins Sept. 12; sends 30 boys a year to college; prepares for college, scientific school, or business; 20 boarders. Rev. D. T. REILEY, Rector.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH-ST.

Miss ANNA C. BRACKETT & Miss L. M. ELIOT'S School for Girls from 6 to 21, will reopen Tuesday, Oct. 2; prepares for any college or university if desired. For circulars and full information apply as above.

A LADY HAVING MUCH EXPERIENCE IN teaching, would like to receive a few pupils into her home and school; good advantages; home care and comfort; moderate charges. Address PRIVATE SCHOOL, Lodi, Bergen County, N. J.

MR. CORNWALL'S

SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL REOPEN MONDAY, Sept. 24, at the new rooms, No. 210 West 42d-st.; primary department for young boys.

MRS. M. RODGERS GRIFFITTS, NO. 23 West 48th-st., will reopen her English, French, and German Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—THOROUGH preparation given for colleges, scientific schools or business. For circulars apply to B. T. HARRINGTON, M. A., Throg's Neck, Westchester County, N. Y.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO The Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies and children, at No. 1 9th-av., first house from Washington-square, on Wednesday, the 26th September.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 24; thorough preparation for Harvard, Yale, Columbia, &c. Circulars at Putnam's book store, No. 182 5th-av.

THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 49 West 17th-st., New-York,

Will open on the first Monday of September.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-School for Young ladies and misses, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19, 1877.

N. B.—DONT ORDER WRITING-BOOKS UNTIL you have seen the ELLSWORTH REVERSIBLE SERIES, now ready. THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, Trade Agents.

GREENWICH, CONN.—GREENWICH INSTITUTE—English and Classical, for boys under 14 years of age. No day scholars. For circulars, address HARRY PECK, Principal.

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—MISS S. O. HOFFMAN will reopen her school for young ladies and children, Sept. 19, 1877; a limited number of boarders received. For circulars, &c., address as above.

MRS. KITTIE BRODHEAD ROEBBELEN'S Home and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 69 East 61st-st.; primary class for boys; English, French, and German. Reopens Sept. 24.

MISS MARY E. GAYLORD WILL OPEN A School for boys at No. 100½ West 44th-st., Sept. 26. Address for circular until Sept. 10, Post Office Box No. 312, Catskill, N. Y.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER, NO. 148 Madison-av., will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies and little girls on MONDAY, Sept. 24.

KEEP'S SUPERFINE ENGLISH HALF-HOSE, full super-fashioned, $3 dozen, 25c. pair.

No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.	No. 323 Sixth-av., No. 623 Broadway, New-York.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 4 West 47th-st. 20th year opens Sept. 27, 1877. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

"A GUIDE TO GOOD SCHOOLS," FOR parents—free, personally—mailed for stamp. SCHERMERHORN, No. Thirty East Fourteenth.

CONSULTATION INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass. Founded 1848. Address Prof. H. R. GREENE, at Jamestown, R. I., until Sept. 8.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th-st., reopens Sept. 19.

PHONIC SHORT-HAND.—THOROUGH IN struction by Mrs. E. R. BURNS, at Dolbear's College, No. 1,193 Broadway, 28th-st.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, AND A GOOD home with a mother's care, for a few boys.

GEORGE FILLOW, Wilton, Conn.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS

Reopens her day school for young ladies and children Oct. 2, at No. 47 East 21st-st.

MRS. J. W. GREEN, ASSISTED BY MISS Sarah Conn, will reopen her home and day-school for girls on Wednesday, Sept. 26, at No. 91 Park-av.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

SCHOOL FOR MISSES AND SMALL BOYS, No. 409 West 19TH-ST.—The Misses VAN TINE will reopen their school for misses and small boys on MONDAY, Sept. 17, 1877.

MILITARY INSTITUTE,

POST CHESTER, N. Y.

Limited to 25. O. WINTHROP STABB, A. M.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Classical, Commercial, Military; in each best. See prospectus.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOL, NO. 12 East 47th-st. and No. 39 West 16th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Kindergarten, Oct. 2.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL COMMENCE HER 19th school year on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 13 East 47th-st.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys; 30 miles from N. Y. Rev. S. M. Howell, A. M.

GOTHIC HALL YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, Stamford, Conn. Apply to MISS AIKEN, Principal.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN Sept. 17, Lexington-av., south-east corner of 37th-st.

A SCHOOL for a limited number of Young Boys, 9 to 12 years of age, will reopen at 133 East 45th-st., 4th door, on Sept. 24.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college, and opens its thirty-fifth year Sept. 17. Catalogues at Putnam's, Randolph's, Burnton's, and at the Institute.

READING IN 5 WEEKS, or NO PAY CLASS Now in session daily from 9:30 to 12—two and a half hours. Open to visitors.

YEARLY CLASS FOR BOYS—PRIMARY—6 to 9 years—opens Sept. 17. Pupils from a distance waited on to and from school.

YEARLY CLASS FOR BOYS—JUNIOR—10 to 14 years—opens Sept. 24.

'Tis is obvious on its face that it will yield results many fold ordinary methods.—Rev. E. H. Chapin, D.D., Rev. C. F. Deems, D.D., and others.

Send for circular, and see what is said by highest authority in United States. Also by parents—responsible parties—as to "3 years in 15 weeks by methods "easy" and "delightful," or visit the school and see for yourself. T. D. KELLOGG,

No. 709 6th-av., opposite Reservoir-square.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

The examination of candidates for admission will be held at the College Building, Madison-av. and 49th-st., beginning on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26, at 9:30 A. M., at which time all candidates are requested to present themselves.

The first session of the college year will begin on MONDAY, Oct. 1, at 9:30 A. M.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

SCHOOL OF MINES.

Candidates for admission to any one of the five courses—viz.: Civil Engineering, Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology and Natural History, Analytical and Applied Chemistry, will be examined at the School Building, 4th-av. and 49th-st., on FRIDAY, Sept. 28, at 9:30 A. M.

The first session of the school year will begin on MONDAY, Oct. 1, at 9:30 A. M.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., President.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 10 Gramercy Park, New-York. Boys' Class and Kindergarten, Oct. 1.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY, A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, At Sing Sing-on-Hudson, N. Y.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thorough Military Department, Military Riding School, with well-trained horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

FOURTEENTH-STREET SEMINARY,

NO. 138 WEST 14TH-ST.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN

Will open Sept. 18.

Successful Kindergarten attached.

Mrs. E. F. MARTIN, Principal.

FRANCIS F. WILSON, A. M., AND JOHN M. KELLOGG, A. M., heads of the Classical and Mathematical Departments of the

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL

during the last 12 years, have withdrawn, and will open a school for the thorough and careful preparation of boys and young men for college, business, or scientific schools, Sept. 17, corner 39th-st. and 6th-av.

MISS COMSTOCK,

Nos. 22 and 24 WEST 40TH-ST., FACING RESERVOIR PARK.—Boarders limited to sixteen.—Resident French and German teachers.—English and German Kindergarten in charge of Miss LOUISE HOWES, assisted by German graduate of Froebel.—Private class for boys.—Classes organized on 26th, 27th, and 28th Sept.—The regular work of the school, including Dr. LABBERTON'S and Mr. CLARENCE COOKE'S classes, will begin Oct. 3. Punctual attendance requested.

NEW UP-TOWN SCHOOL.

Mme. A. Rech, (late of Vassar College,) No. 128 East 57th-st. First-class school for young ladies opens Sept. 24. Same advantages as abroad. Refers to Rev. W. F. Morgan, Rector of St. Thomas; Rev. Howard Crosby, Chancellor New-York University, &c., &c.

MME. C. MEARS,

assisted by

Mlle. LOUISE REE,

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 223 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26, 1877.

BINGHAMTON COLLEGE AND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC for young ladies; $200 to $300; doubled its number last year; department of Bible study and Bible work free. Rev. R. A. PATERSON, A. M., President, Binghamton, N. Y. The President at Grand Central Hotel, New-York.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC,

No. 5 West 14th-st., west of 5th-av.

Special school to learn the correct and pure singing. Signor Albites and Mme. Gazzaniga instructors; Signor Morosini for the piano department.

DR. HUSEN'S COLLEGE OF MODERN LANguages, No. 48 East 20th-st., near Broadway. German, French, Spanish, and English taught by effective teachers. Day and evening classes for ladies and gentlemen. Moderate terms.

MRS. H. SMITHSON'S FRENCH AND ENglish boarding-school for young ladies and children will be resumed Sept. 24, at No. 68 West 46th-st. Boarding pupils limited to 10.

KEEP'S PURE LINEN CAMBRIC HANDkerchiefs, full size, $1 50 half dozen. 25c. each.

No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.	No. 323 Sixth-av., No. 623 Broadway, New-York.

LIKE HOME.—PARENTS WHO DESIRE THE almost perfect care and esthetic surroundings will find them at LOUTEEL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Broadway and 41st-st.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY; up-town College removed to No. 907 Broadway; all commercial and English branches; writing lessons $3 monthly; ladies taught bookkeeping and accounts.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door north of 30th-st., school year begins Sept. 17; residence No. 54 East 31st-st.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO. 30 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 19.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE—FALL TERM opens Sept. 26. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D., Pres't.

DABNEY UNIVERSITY SCHOOL.—PREPAration for college, No. 25 East 29th-st.

HARVARD and OTHER UNIVERSITIES.—Class of Mr. NEWELL, 115 E. 26th-st.; 10 pupils; best refer's

READY GOOD BOYS' SCHOOL; Two Vacancies. Send for circular. A. S. Vaughan, Kennett-square, Pa.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The twentieth annual term of this institution commences Wednesday, 3d proximo, and continues Wednesday, Oct. 3, and continues until May 16, 1878. The course of instruction embraces two years. For catalogues, &c., address, at No. 8 Great Jones-st.

THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor, &c.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE WHO HAS HAD great success in teaching, desires a position as daily governess or teacher in a school; she has resided for many years abroad, and is fully competent to undertake a thorough course of instruction in all the English branches, with French, Spanish, music and drawing; best of references. Address F. C. M., Post Office Box No. 478, New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER LIVing in one of the most beautiful and healthy places in Pennsylvania, desires to have some children placed under her care. She is perfectly competent to instruct them in all branches, and can give the best of references. Address AGNES LIST, care of Mr. E. Leibert, Nazareth Hall, Northampton County, Penn.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY COMPETENT TO teach Latin, French, German, vocal and instrumental music in the English branches. Address Professor, governess, pupil of Pennsylvania State Normal School and Swarthmore College; country preferred; moderate salary. Address Box No. 175 Red Bank, N. J.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POSITION as a school or as visiting governess to teach English branches; moderate salary; best reference. Address Miss A. B., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN WISHES A ROOM or room and breakfast in exchange for lessons in the French language; daily lessons (if required) in grammar and conversation; references. Address F., Box No. 168 Times Office.

A COMPETENT TEACHER WANTED TO instruct a boy 12 years old, one hour a day, at his home. Address, with terms and references, PARENT, Post Office Box No. 1,317, New-York.

A PARISIAN LADY DIPLOMEE, GIVES lessons in French and music, private or in schools; systeme sauveur; references. Mme. PELLIER, No. 269 West 22d-st.

MISS CROLIUS' ASSOCIATION OF PIANO TEACHERS, NO. 334 WEST 22D-ST. Terms—Miss Crolius, $50; directions for practice, $10; teachers at pupil's residence, $10 to $40.

SPANISH LANGUAGE FREE.—EVENING High School, 13th-st., near 6th-av., opens for register Sept. 17; private lessons. Prof. DE TORNOS; No. 924 6th-av.

TEACHER, NORMAL GRADUATE; EXPERIenced, successful; wishes pupils or school engagement; English, French, Music; would instruct two hours for board; references. Miss SCHUYLER, Station D.

WANTED—POSITION AS VISITING GOVERness; English branches; rudiments of French, German, music. Address, by letter only, Governess, West Side Advertisement Office, No. 308 West 23d-st.

SEWING-MACHINES.

A LARGE STOCK OF SEWING-MACHINES will be sold this week regardless of cost; Wheeler & Wilson, Willcox & Gibbs, Domestic, Singer, Howe, Secor, and others; these machines are nearly new; unexpired lease, 1st-av. and 65th-st. 68th year; open Sept. 21.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily; Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 6 P. M.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WILL LET A third-story front room or floor to a single gentleman, who would be the only lodger; will give breakfast, or full board if desired; good location, near Broadway and cars required and given. Address, Box 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, on West 45th-st., to gentlemen or family; house occupied by owner; parties desiring first-class accommodations will find this an opportunity rarely offered. Address M. S., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

YEARLY CLASS FOR BOYS—JUNIOR—10 to 14 years—opens Sept. 24.

It is obvious on its face that it will yield results many fold ordinary methods.—Rev. E. H. Chapin, D.D., Rev. C. F. Deems, D.D., and others.

Send for circular, and see what is said by highest authority in United States. Also by parents—responsible parties—as to "3 years in 15 weeks by methods "easy" and "delightful," or visit the school and see for yourself. T. D. KELLOGG,

No. 709 6th-av., opposite Reservoir-square.

MRS. CHAS. A. ALLEN, NO. 257 WEST 38th-st., west of Broadway, offers extra nice furnished rooms on first and second floors, with first-class table; families or single gentlemen; terms moderate; reference.

FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., in private family of four adults, a choice suite of rooms on second floor; superior accommodations; with board for two, $25 to $30. Address R. N., Box 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—A strictly private family will let an elegant parlor and large bed-room connecting, with first-class board. Address I. X. T., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 30TH-ST.—PRIVATE family will rent second floor; also, parlor and bedroom on third floor, handsomely furnished, with first-class board; references exchanged. Address M. B., Box No. 2,468 Post Office.

FIFTH-AV., NOS. 509 AND 511.—LARGE magnificently-furnished apartments, with private table or French table d'hôte as preferred; buildings and garden cover 100 feet frontage on 5th-av.; also private stable to let on 43d-st.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 210 WEST.—Two suites of handsomely-furnished rooms with private bath; suitable for families; also single rooms for gentlemen, with excellent board, at reasonable prices; location first-class; references.

NO. 13 EAST 32D-ST.—PARTIES WANTING a first-class board, with good rooms, all improvements, also single rooms for gentlemen, apply as above; references.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 607, NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—Large, commodious, and elegant suite of apartments, richly furnished; with or without private table.

NO. 21 WEST 36TH-ST.—APARTMENTS, EN suite or separately; private table, if desired; appointments first-class; French and German spoken; references exchanged.

THIRTY-SIXTH-ST., NO. 51, WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms to families or gentlemen, with board; private table if preferred; references exchanged.

TWO NICELY-FURNISHED LARGE ROOMS suitable for married gentlemen or young gentlemen wishing to room together, with board. Apply at No. 21 Fort Green-place, Brooklyn.

NO. 2 EAST 34TH-ST., FIRST DOOR from 5TH-AV.—Pleasant rooms, with or without board, for gentlemen or families; terms moderate; references.

NO. 106 WEST 44TH-ST.—FINELY FURnished entire first floor, en suite or separately; central location; every convenience; first-class board; moderate terms; references.

NO. 13 BANK-ST., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Pleasant rooms on second and third floors to let, with board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; references exchanged; also table board.

ONE PARLOR FLOOR—SECOND STORY, EN suite or singly, with excellent board; terms reasonable to permanent parties; neighborhood good; references. No. 232 West 11th-st.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-SQUARE.—Elegantly furnished, entire parlor and second floor; private table if desired; pleasant rooms for gentlemen; house and table strictly first-class.

KEEP'S NIGHT SHIRTS, EXTRA LENGTH, best quality, 6 for $6; $1 each.

No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.	No. 323 Sixth-av., No. 623 Broadway, New-York.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH a first-class board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, one or two rooms; terms moderate. No. 102 West 45th-st.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 56 WEST, between 5th and 6th avs.—Elegant rooms, with board; also rooms for single gentlemen; reference given and required.

NO. 6 EAST 32D-ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS, second floor; four light rooms, second floor; private table if desired; other rooms for families or gentlemen; references.

NO. 108 WEST 43D-ST.—A PRIVATE FAMily will let, with good board, large second and third story front and hall room; home comforts; moderate terms; references.

NO. 21 WEST 18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with board; table first-class; references.

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR TO RENT, with or without private table; unexceptionable references given and required. No. 29 West 17th-st.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., EAST, NO. 104.—Desirable rooms, with board, for gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; references.

NO. 297 5TH-AV.—ELEGANT SUITES OF apartments, with private table; unexceptionable reference.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ENTIRE SECond floor in private family with board for a family wishing quietude and home comforts. 334 West 30th-st.

NO. 3 WEST 46TH-ST., NEAR WINDSOR Hotel.—Choice rooms, with excellent board; private table if required.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, or private table. No. 13 West 29th-st.

NO. 280 MADISON-AV., COR

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

A WHALE OFF FOR EUROPE.

THE RECENT OCCUPANT OF THE COREY ISLAND AQUARIUM ON HIS TRAVELS—HOW HE WAS SHIPPED—BRIGHTON OR WESTMINSTER HIS DESTINATION.

Within a day or two there have been two strange arrivals and departures by the North German Lloyd steamers. The Oder left yesterday for Bremen, and carried among its illustrious passengers something that was "very like a whale." Nor was it mere seeming either, for it was in truth a veritable whale and an old friend as well. The whale tank on Coney Island is now deserted, and its late tenant is off for fresh waters and for a new aquarium. The Coney Island whale, as is pretty generally known, is quite a youngster, not more than eight feet long, and is of the white species. His shipment yesterday was a very matter of fact affair, and he was put on board with as little ceremony as if he were an ordinary bale of merchandise. There was more trouble, however, in removing him from his Coney Island home. He objected, like *Falstaff*, to compulsion, and being a sturdy fellow, stuck to his quarters with as much persistancy as an Irish tenant to his cabin in the good old days when the King's writ didn't run in Connaught, and when process-servers were made to digest their parchments. But if he might not be removed by force he could be circumvented by stratagem. Accordingly, the water in the tank was reduced by about three feet, a large piece of canvass was carried along the bottom, and at the proper time this was raised suddenly by means of pulleys and all other available contrivances. Once out of his element, the whale was powerless, and was readily deposited in a box, with a soft bed of sea-weed on the bottom. Then the canvass was cut and pulled gently from under him, and he was ready for transportation. All this was done in the early morning, and was accomplished in about an hour and a half. He was carried to Brooklyn, thence by the South Ferry to New-York, and then across to Hoboken. Getting him on board the vessel was a matter of no moment. His box was hooked on to the ordinary tackle carried up the sliding gangway, and placed on the forward deck, where the pitch of the vessel is most felt. And here arises the possibility of a whale being sea-sick, a matter, perhaps, not heretofore contemplated by the students of natural history. Two or three attendants accompany him, whose functions are to pour water over him at short intervals, and see that he is kept moist. Otherwise his life will not be that of a Sybarite. He will eat of the chameleon's dish during the entire voyage, or, at the best, subsist on his own blubber. His voyaging on the Oder, if he lives, (and the matter is a good deal problematical,) will be as far as Southampton. Mr. Barnum will then become his owner, and he will be transferred, most probably, to either the Westminster or the Brighton Aquarium. Mr. Reiche, of the New-York Aquarium, who is the well-known wholesale dealer in whales, sharks, lions, tigers, elephants, hyenas, and all such gentle and domestic animals as fishes, ships him entirely at the risk of that institution. That he will live through the voyage is, of course, doubtful; if he does, that he will be much reduced from the sleek and rotund condition in which he is at present is pretty certain. But still, a whale is a whale, whether fat or lean, and a real, live one on the other side is sure to pay more than his passage money.

By the Hansa, which arrived on Friday, there was a consignment of pets to Mr. Reiche from some emporium of his in Central Africa. It consisted of elephants and giraffes—four of the former and two of the latter. It appears that they had a neat little march across the great Nubian Desert, struck Trieste in some way or other, had a playful scamper through Germany, a pleasant voyage across the Atlantic, and are now comfortably domiciled at Hoboken.

FATHER MOONEY'S FUNERAL.

IMPRESSIVE SERVICES IN ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCH — A TOUCHING ADDRESS BY FATHER O'FARRELL—THE BODY VIEWED BY THOUSANDS.

The funeral of the late Rev. Father Mooney, of St. Bridget's Roman Catholic Church, took place yesterday morning. Hours before the time for the services people gathered in throngs about the church and in Tompkins Park, and when, at about 9:30 the gates were opened, the rush was tremendous. A force of 95 policemen from the First and Second Inspection Districts, under Inspector Murray and Sergt. Ahern, of the Eleventh Precinct, were present, but for a time they seemed to be utterly powerless to control the crowds.

The interior of the church was heavily draped with black. A great number of lighted candles were upon the altar. The casket containing the remains of Father Mooney was of rosewood, with silver mountings and heavy silver-bar handles extending its entire length. The lining was of white satin. The body was clad in purple vestments; a black cap was upon the head. The casket stood upon a black velvet catafalque, draped with smilax, and the body was so placed that the face could be seen from all parts of the church. The features wore a natural, peaceful expression. The floral tributes were very rich. About 250 of the clergy and 75 Sisters of Charity were present. Among the more prominent of the clergy were: Vicar-Generals Quinn and Preston, of New-York, and Doane, of New-Jersey; Bishops Loughlin of Brooklyn, McNierny of Albany, Ryan of Buffalo, Corrigan of Newark, Hendriken of Providence, and Gaffney of Hartford, and Monseignor Chatard, President of the American College in Rome. Mayor Ely, Mr. Thurlow Weed, Judges Duffy and Murray, Congressman Willis and wife, Congressman S. S. Cox, Sheriff Reilly, Judges Brady and Campbell, Hon. Luke F. Cozans, and Commissioners Brennan and Murphy, Aldermen Keenan and Sauer, Coroner Woltman, Assemblyman Holahan, and Gen. Fitzgibbon were also present.

The services began at 10 o'clock with Chopin's "Funeral March." Then the Gregorian service for the burial of a priest was chanted. Cherubini's "Requiem Mass" was sung. Father McGean, of the Church of the Transfiguration, acted as celebrant. The service closed with Beethoven's "Funeral March." It was expected that Cardinal McCloskey would address the people, but he was unable to be present, and his place was supplied by Father O'Farrell, of St. Peter's Church, who spoke in tender terms of Father Mooney, of his faithfulness as a minister and a citizen, of his large-heartedness, and the great work which he had accomplished for the cause of the church and of Catholic education in the 24 years of his pastorate in the parish of St. Bridget. When he spoke of the familiar voice which had been forever hushed, and of the loved face soon to be shut out from the sight of his people, loud sobs filled the church, and the speaker's words could hardly be heard. The loss, he said, was not yet fully felt, but would grow from day to day. At the conclusion of the address the officiating clergy passed down beside the casket, and prayers were said for the repose of the soul of the dead priest. The casket remained in the church for an hour after the services, and thousands of people passed by it to look at the familiar features. The body was buried in Calvary Cemetery.

THE FAST OF THE ATONEMENT.

OBSERVATION OF THE SOLEMN DAY BY ORTHODOX AND PROGRESSIVE ISRAELITES—THE PRINCIPAL SERVICES THIS EVENING AND TO-MORROW.

The Jewish fast known as Yom Kippur, or Day of Atonement, commences at sundown this evening, and continues for twenty-four hours. The authority for this solemn fast is found in Leviticus, xvi., 29. 30, 31: "And this shall be a statute forever unto you; that in the seventh month, on the tenth day of the month, ye shall afflict your souls and do no work at all, whether it be one of your own country or a stranger that sojourneth among you. For on that day shall the priest make an atonement for you to cleanse you, that ye may be clean from all your sins before the Lord. It shall be a Sabbath of rest unto you, and ye shall afflict your souls by a statute forever." The command "Ye shall afflict your souls" was explained by Rabbinical authority to mean the complete abstention from the use of food or drink during the day, and this ordinance is still maintained with much strictness by the orthodox Jews throughout the world. The reformed Jews, however, have discarded the Rabbinical interpretation of the scriptural injunction, and devote the day to religious exercises and prayer without fasting. By both sects the Day of Atonement is strictly observed as a day of rest from all secular work, and instances are very rare where Jews, no matter how lightly they treat the observances enjoined upon them by the Mosaic law throughout the year, fail to pay proper respect to this solemn occasion. Orthodox synagogues and reform temples will alike be thronged with devout worshipers this evening and to-morrow, and the services will be marked with impressive ceremonies appropriate to the solemnity of the holiest day in the Jewish calendar. The places of worship of the ultra-orthodox Israelites, which are attended chiefly by Russo-Polish Jews and their immediate descendants, remain closed from sundown this evening until nightfall to-morrow, and the services are continuous. The Orthodox synagogues will be open at sundown this evening, and the celebration of the vesper service will last from two to three hours. To-morrow the services commence early in the morning, and will be continued without intermission until the appearance of the evening star announces to the devout Israelite that the season of deprivation is over, and the one long blast of the "shophar" tells him that he may return to his home and break his long-continued fast. In the reform temples there will be services this evening, and a morning and afternoon service to-morrow. Rev. Dr. Gotthelf will preach at the Temple Emanu El this evening and at the morning service to-morrow, and Dr. Huebsch will discourse at the temple corner of Fifty-fifth-street and Lexington-avenue. Sermons will be delivered to-morrow by Rev. H. P. Mendes at the Nineteenth-Street Synagogue, by Rev. Henry S. Jacobs at the Thirty-fourth-Street Synagogue, and Rev. De Sola Mendes at the Forty-fourth-Street Synagogue.

AN EXPRESS THIEF'S ARRAIGNMENT.

HOW MERCHANTS WERE SYSTEMATICALLY ROBBED OF EXPRESS MATTER—THE THIEF AND THE RECEIVER OF THE STOLEN GOODS HELD FOR TRIAL.

The exploits of the express robbers who were arrested on Thursday last were related in THE TIMES on Friday. It will be remembered that a man named Williams had organized a gang of thieves, who had adopted a system of calling for goods where placards were displayed, when they would receipt for them, take them away, and dispose of them for their own benefit. So many merchants of this City had lost goods in this way that at last complaint was made at the Central Police Office. The matter was placed in charge of Detectives Dilks and Handy, who last Thursday night arrested James Williams, at No. 140 Mott-street. Friday night they also arrested Isaac Rosenbaum, a traveling agent, and Heyman Wein, a Pole, of No. 305 East Forty-second-street, who keeps a fancy-goods store at No. 6 Walker-street. At Wein's store Dilks and Handy found $4,000 worth of goods, which were identified as some of those stolen by Williams. Yesterday afternoon Williams, Rosenbaum, and Wein were arraigned before Justice Morgan, in Jefferson Market Police Court, Williams for various grand larcenies, and the other two for receiving stolen goods. Rosenbaum was discharged, there being no evidence against him. Dilks and Handy had information of 100 victims who had been swindled by Williams, and had 25 complainants ready to appear. Herman Schwarzschild, of the firm of I. & A. Blumenthall, No. 377 Broadway, appeared and testified that on Aug. 21 Williams answered their placard's call for a New-York and Boston Dispatch Company's Express, procured a package of gilt chains and horn buttons worth $101 05, and made away with them; he also testified that the same goods were found and identified by him in Wein's place on Walker-street. Frederick Schmidt, the porter at the house of Adolph Schmidt & Co., Nos. 168 and 170 Church-street, testified that Williams procured from that house, in the same way in which he victimized the Blumenthals, 107 bundles of violin strings, worth $234. Simon W. Clapp, of the house of Clapp & Co., No. 7 Mercer-street, testified that on Sept. 14 Williams obtained from that house 24 boxes of machine sewing-silk, worth $127, which property was found and identified in Wein's store. A similar complaint was made against Williams by Simon Schloss, for procuring from him a roll of cloth worth $55. Justice Morgan committed Williams for trial, in default of $7,000 bail, and put Wein under $2,000 for appearance at court, for receiving stolen goods.

A TAILOR'S DELIBERATE SUICIDE.

HE BLOWS HIS BRAINS OUT WITH A PISTOL—HOPELESS ILL-HEALTH THE CAUSE FOR THE ACT.

For a year and a half past an elderly German, named Ignatz Keller, has occupied a room on the third floor of the tenement at the rear of No. 205 Avenue A. He was a widower, and had a daughter about 20 years old, who did not live with him. When he took possession of his apartment in April, 1876, he worked as a tailor for Elfelt, Levy & Co., of No. 74 Thomas-street, but for a year past had not had regular employment. Keller it is said, was a pleasant old man, but his mind was filled with socialistic vagaries. He was last seen alive by his daughter at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Laubenschlaeger, who occupies a room adjoining Keller's, then met him at a hydrant in the yard, and spoke to him. He appeared moody, and did not respond to her salutation. Between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon Mrs. Laubenschlaeger was at work in her apartment, she heard a loud noise in Keller's room, but did not try to learn its cause. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning a Mrs. Grenner, a friend of the house, went to Keller's room to borrow a newspaper in accordance with her daily custom. The door was locked on the inside, but her repeated knocks procured no answer. Mrs. Laubenschlaeger then went to learn what was the matter with Keller. She kneeled down and looked into the room through a space between the door and its sill. On the floor she saw a pool of blood. She and Mrs. Friede then gave an alarm, and an officer being called in the door of the room was burst open. Keller was found lying dead upon the floor. The right side of his head was blown completely off, and his brains were spattered the ceiling and wall. In his right hand the dead man clutched an old-fashioned double-barrelled pistol, one barrel of which was still loaded to the muzzle. Keller had evidently been dead for several hours, and it is believed that the noises heard by Mrs. Laubenschlaeger on Friday afternoon, were the report of the pistol and the shock of his fall to the floor. Upon a bureau in the room of the suicide were found two letters. The first was as follows:

Mr. Fuerndorf, No. 238 Avenue A:

When you receive these lines I will be no more among the living. Please provide a decent funeral.

I. KELLER.

The second letter was directed to Mr. Schroeder, the landlord of the tenement, and ran:

Mr. Schroeder:

The reason of my suicide is continued sickness and the conviction that I will never improve. It is needless to look for another course, as there is none.

I. KELLER.

P. S.—In my pocket-book you will find $2 for the baker, and in my pocket a gold watch for my daughter.

Coroner Woltman took possession of Keller's property, and will hold an inquest.

AN OFFICER WRONGLY ACCUSED.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Woltman into the cause of the death of George Robinson, the aged carpenter, who in his ante-mortem statement said he had been brutally beaten by a Police officer, both in the street and in the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house. Officer Charles T. Schroff, who arrested Robinson for intoxication on the night of Sept. 3, and who was suspected of having beaten the deceased, was present in the custody of Capt. Clinchy. Bernard Burns and Matthew Corbit testified that they were present on the night of Sept. 3 when Officer Schroff found Robinson lying in a basement area at the corner of First-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street. They assisted Schroff and Officer Boland, of the Twenty-first Precinct, to carry Robinson to the station-house. They were positive that the deceased was not clubbed, nor was violence of any kind offered to him. Several other citizens corroborated this testimony. Police Surgeon Fluhrer testified that on the morning of Sept. 4 he found Robinson in a cell of the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house. He was under the influence of liquor, and very weak, and witness thought there were indications of a probable injury to his spine, so he had him sent to Bellevue Hospital, where he died on the night of Thursday last. Dr. Joseph Cushman, Deputy Coroner, testified that he made a post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased and found no marks of violence. In his opinion, Robinson's death was caused by œdema of the lungs and diseases of the heart and kidneys. Officer Schroff was honorably discharged from custody.

THE BANKERS' RESUMPTION PLAN.

The members of the Executive Council of the Bankers' Convention, in discussing the work of the convention at the Windsor Hotel on Friday evening, again discussed the plan suggested by Mr. George S. Coe, President of the American Exchange National Bank, for assisting the Government in the resumption of specie payments. Mr. Coe's plan contemplates the accumulation of a coin reserve with the banks, where it can be employed in loans and discounts, instead of a withdrawal of the coin into the United Treasury, where it would be of no use until resumption is accomplished. The substitution of transactions on a gold basis for those on a currency basis will thus gradually take place without doing violence to any business interests or in any way checking them. The plan had, before it was explained to the convention, received the assent of officers of banks representing $50,000,000 of capital. At the previous meeting of bankers in this City to present the plan to Congress a committee was appointed, and on Friday evening the Executive Council appointed the following committee to confer with the earlier committee for the purpose of urging the matter upon the Secretary of the Treasury: William G. Deshler, Ohio; J. D. Hayes, Detroit; Mr. Tyler, Boston; Morton McMichael, Philadelphia; Charles Parsons, St. Louis, and George S. Coe, A. A. Low, Levi Parmelee, Vermilye, C. M. Fry, Charles Jenkins, P. C. Calhoun, and F. O. French. The plan can, it is said, be put in operation without legislation, and the committee will make an effort to secure the practical testing of it at once.

THE WORKING MEN'S PARTY.

A joint meeting of the English, German, and Bohemian speaking sections of the Working Men's Social Democratic Party was held last evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 291 Bowery, to ratify the platform for the Fall elections. About 100 persons were present. Mr. Bartholomai was elected Chairman, Louis Huck English Secretary, and Paul Kaiser German Secretary. Mr. Tindall, Vice-Chairman, read the proposed platform, containing 19 "General Principles," and nine "Demands." The "Principles" embrace the railroad, telegraph, and banking questions—all of which should be in the hands of the Government; abolition of all conspiracy laws against the rights of the working men; eight hour law under penalty for transgressors; no prison labor for private employers; sanitary inspection of factories, dwellings, &c.; a labor bureau; employers responsible for accidents to employes through lack of precautionary measures; equal pay to women as men; elective officers and legislators removable by vote of two-thirds of the electors; all laws to be submitted to the people for ratification; municipal government by a self-governing association of the world, ation; gratuitous administration of justice; compulsory education; free boarding-schools for poor children; abolition of savings banks; abolition of all laws restraining personal liberty compatible with the interests of society; and retrenchment of salaries —none to exceed $5,000 a year. The "Demands" are of a local character, and comprise the abolition of the contract system for public works; regular payment of wages by the Municipality, rate to be not less than $2 a day; no professional tenement-house industry; removal of all noxious factories, &c.; right of free assemblage in public halls, &c.; rapid transit; and the public chastities to be dispensed by the Municipality. The platform was read in English and German, and the Chairman put the question of its adoption to the meeting, when a man named John Martin interrupted the proceedings and emphatically objected to the title of the party. He asserted that the name Social Democracy would not have the sanction of the working men of New-York—the name and the organization savored too much of communism. Here a storm of dissent in English and German assailed the speaker, who was ultimately forced to leave the room, after which the platform was adopted.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Louis C. Bods assigned his property for the benefit of creditors to George F. Bode yesterday.

Charles S. Fairchild, Robert Swinton, and William R. Hill, composing the firm of Fairchild, Hill & Co., made an assignment to William E. Masterton.

Register Dayton has received a warrant in bankruptcy against Charles Martin, a Wall-street broker, who has been adjudicated a bankrupt on the petition of nine creditors, whose claims amount to $8,000.

The creditors of John D. Demarest, carpenter, at No. 328 West Fortieth-street, who failed recently, owing $37,000, met yesterday at Register Dayton's and elected Robert A. B. Dayton Assignee in Bankruptcy.

A meeting of the creditors of Charles G. Martin, broker, of No. 234 Broadway, who failed last month, owing $80,000, was held yesterday at Register Clinch's, and John H. Platt was appointed Assignee in Bankruptcy.

Richard Kolb, restaurant, at No. 120 Pearl-street, has, through his attorney, Mr. W. Harlock, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. He owes $25,000, and has assets valued at $4,500. He recently offered to settle at 15 cents on the dollar, which was accepted by the creditors.

The creditors of Porter & Bainbridge, card manufacturers, at No. 33 Beekman-street, met yesterday at Register Dayton's to receive a proposition for a composition. The firm assigned its offer of 50 cents on the dollar, and agreed to pay 75 cents on the dollar in notes at 5, 10, and 15 months, which the creditors accepted. Their total liabilities are $32,000.

Charles Hesse & Co., laces, at No. 503 Broadway, have failed. They were involved to the extent of $12,000 with C. Dohlman & Co., of San Francisco, who failed recently, and their suspension followed. The total liabilities are about $40,000, including the notes indorsed for Dohlman & Co. The firm has assigned to Salomon Moses for the benefit of their creditors.

The failure of Paul C. Coffin & Co., hardware merchants, at No. 197 West-street, is announced, and the trade reports have the liabilities at from $50,000 to $75,000. The assets consist chiefly of stock, about $40,000, and assets $23,000. These liabilities include those of the firm of Pettibone & Co., of Plainfield, N. J., who are identified with Coffin & Co. An effort is being made to compromise at 33 1-3 cents, in 5, 8, and 12 months.

An effort is being made by six creditors of Lewis Roberts, flour dealer, of No. 17 South-street, who failed last month with liabilities amounting to $250,000, to force him into bankruptcy, and they have united in a petition for that purpose. Their claims amount to $49,860, as follows: George H. Roberts, $42,109; Hoyt & Hollister, $2,124; Roberts & Collin, $4,181; Breckinridge & Jenkins, $497; J. M. Requa & Co., $252; John L. Requa, $500.

Franklin Allen, grandson of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, applied for his discharge from bankruptcy before Register Little, and opposition was made by William Irving, Jr., in whose office whose claim is for $15,892. Yesterday counsel for Mr. Irving examined Mr. Allen at length, principally in relation to the claim of his father, Daniel H. Allen, for $23,000, in advances to enable Mr. Franklin to settle up his old debts and to pay traveling expenses. Eleven creditors have proved debts for over $77,000.

A MAN WHO WAS MISSED FOR 30 YEARS.

Bernard Grenner, a sailor, recently returned to his home in Williamsburg, with a story which, but for the man's well-known veracity, might be readily mistaken for a "yarn." Last Spring he was at the Sandwich Islands and there met a half-demented, gray-haired man, whom he recognized, after some difficulty, as an old friend. About 30 years ago one Thomas O'Grady kept a large grocery store on Whitestreet, this City. One morning he started for market with $400 in his pocket and did not return. His wife endeavored to continue the business but her grief over his loss was excessive, and she died within a few months, leaving the property to the care of a son aged 15 years. He sold out the store, stock, and other property and went to Alabama, where he undertook to learn farming. After a few years he bought a place for himself, and is now reputed to be wealthy. It was Thomas O'Grady that Grenner met at the Sandwich Islands. In answer to Grenner's interrogatories, O'Grady said that he did not know how he came there but that he was comfortable and had enough to live on. His talk showed him to be somewhat wild and incoherent, as though the powers of concentration and memory had forsaken him. He remembered nothing about home, save his own name, and referred to the former associates to refresh him. Grenner tried to induce him to return, but the old man said he knew no other place than that in which he lived, and should not leave it. Grenner has written to the son in Alabama respecting the matter.

POCKET-PICKING AT A FUNERAL.

While Susan Nelson, of No. 123 Graham-street, Brooklyn, was standing in front of St. Bridget's Church, in Avenue B, during the celebration yesterday of the funeral services of the late Father Mooney, she felt a hand in her pocket. Feeling in the pocket herself a moment later she discovered that her pocket-book, containing $8 70, had been stolen, and she caused the arrest of August Schnitzlein, of No. 51 First-avenue, who was standing near her at the time. At the Essex Market Police Court the prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail. Detective Corcoran, an officer of the First Inspection District, who was on duty at St. Bridget's Church during Father Mooney's funeral yesterday, brought to the Essex Market Police Court a boy named Patrick Hunt, whom he swore he had detected in the act of placing his hand in the pocket of an unknown woman's dress. On being arrested the boy pleaded with the officer to be taken to one of the Catholic priests erected on the spot, as witness thought there the latter would give him a "good character." While the prisoner was thus striving to clear himself, Officer Cosgrove states that one of the boy's companions was trying to get to the priests named for a reference. The prisoner pleaded not guilty to the charge, and was committed for trial.

FIFTH DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

The Mooney section of the Fifth Assembly District Republican Association, held a primary election last evening to fill vacancies caused by the deposition of Austin Leake, from the Presidency, and the resignation of the second Vice-President, Treasurer, and delegates to the Central Committee. Messrs. Freeman Earle, Joseph Murphy, and Charles Lynch acted as Inspectors of Election. There was no opposition. Eighty-three votes were cast, and the following ticket was unanimously elected: President, John H. Brady; Second Vice-President, Silas H. Cowell; Treasurer, John J. Jones; Delegates to Central Committee, Eugene Ward, Frank Wood, and Alexander McQueen.

A BUSINESS CHANGE.

On the 1st of last June the well-known firm of jewelers, Starr & Marcus, was dissolved, and Mr. Marcus, the junior partner in that house, has now become a co-partner with Mr. Tiffany, in the firm of Tiffany & Co. Mr. Marcus has exercised a strong and healthy influence on his trade during his long connection with it, and he has done much in the development of public taste. The display of jewels which he prepared for the Philadelphia Exhibition is well remembered.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Hon. George Brown, of Toronto, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator William A. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, is at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. R. H. Jackson, United States Army, and Paymaster D. B. Batlone, United States Navy, are at the Sturtevant House.

Gen. J. A. Williamson, of Washington, and Alfred Gaither, of Cincinnati, are at the Gilsey House.

Rev. R. J. Wilson, of Leeds; Rev. W. A. Spooner, of Oxford, and Rev. C. Tait, of London, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Senator James G. Blaine, of Maine; Sir Henry St. John Halford, of London; Gen. George B. Williams, of Japan; Joshua Lippincott, of Philadelphia, and Alanson S. Page, of Oswego, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

THE LONG ISLAND SAVINGS BANK.

Gen. Crooke, counsel to the Long Island Savings Bank, for which a Receiver was appointed on Friday, said yesterday that the intention and expectation is to pay 25 per cent. out of the immediate realizations on the assets on the 1st of October; and from that time on, as fast as the mortgages and other assets can be realized on, there will be enough to pay 50 per cent. more between the 1st of October and the next four months. If the Receiver is allowed by the anxious depositors and the court of the world, after paying his 75 per cent., to manage the building leisurely, the depositors will get every dollar. The General explained that he meant by "managing the building" allowing it to be rented until it can be sold at a reasonable price. Mr. Crooke said, also, that this was the first instance where a bank that had failed was able to pay 25 per cent. within a fortnight and 75 per cent. within the year. It is said that nearly all the funds of the county towns, including the revenues derived by Gravesend from Coney Island, are deposited in the bank.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The steamers City of Berlin, Anchoria, Colon, Oder, City of Merida, and Cleopatra took out yesterday 50,403 letters, 593 registered letters, and 118 bags of newspapers.

Eight Mecklenburg stallions arrived at this port yesterday by the William A. Scholten, of the Antwerp and Rotterdam Line, consigned to a farmer in New-Jersey.

The Union Gospel services will be resumed today, in Chickering Hall, at 3:30. The hall will then be used for the first time since the interior decorations were completed.

Preparations having been completed for dropping the time ball on the Western Union Telegraph building daily at 12 o'clock, by signal direct from the National Observatory, Washington, the ball will be dropped for the first time at noon on Monday.

A verdict of death from traumatic tetanus was rendered yesterday by a Coroner's jury in the case of John Crowley, a boy who was accidentally run over by car No. 107 of the Fourth-Avenue Line, in Park-row, on Aug. 28. Crowley died on Sept. 7 in the New-York Hospital.

"A Veteran" suggests that, in order to make the presentation of the Centennial trophy to the victorious team as brilliant an affair as possible, the members of the National Guard, rank and file, who visit Gilmore's Garden next Tuesday evening should appear in full dress uniform.

The Corporation Counsel has furnished an opinion to Mayor Ely, in which he states that the line of cabs running between the Forty-second-Street Depot of the Elevated Railroad and the Grand Central Depot, is not to be considered as an omnibus or stage route, and is only subject to the laws governing the licensing of cabs.

Some little excitement was caused in the Post Office yesterday morning by the partial giving way of the hydraulic column supporting the elevator in the north-west corner of the building, but the passengers were landed safely, and means were taken to secure the elevator so as to prevent its descent while the column was put in process of repair.

A pile of lumber fell yesterday afternoon in a yard at the corner of West Eleventh and West streets, and crushed Peter Delaney, aged 49, of Seventeenth-street and Eighth-avenue, and John Barrett, aged 28, of Twenty-seventh-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. Delaney's right leg was fractured, and Barrett received a severe scalp wound. Both were taken to the New-York Hospital.

An unknown man was found lying unconscious in the City Hall Park yesterday morning, and was taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital. He is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches in height, has black hair, a sandy colored mustache, and blue eyes. He wore dark cloth coat, vest, and pantaloons, cloth, check pantaloons, and a calico shirt. In one of his pockets was a pawn-ticket with the name of Bowers.

In regard to the delay of the committees appointed by the two leading telegraph companies to draw up the contract to govern the pooling of their earnings, it was yesterday said by the officers of the companies that, notwithstanding reports that proceedings were to stop, the committees were still at work; that there had been no opposition on the part of the conference committee, and that there would be no meeting of that committee until the contract was finished.

A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday in the case of Henry Switzer, of No. 144 Greenwich-street, who died on Wednesday, Sept. 7. Evidence was given that deceased had been thrown into an ash-box on Monday, Sept. 3, when several of his ribs were fractured. His widow said Switzer told her that one Frederick Fritz threw him into the ash-box. The jury decided that Switzer died from pleurisy resulting from his injuries, and from Bright's disease of the kidneys, the result of chronic alcoholism. They could not decide how his ribs were fractured.

The Republican Association of the Twentieth Assembly District, at a meeting held on Friday evening, on motion of Mr. Charles J. Taylor, adopted resolutions recalling with pride the work which has been accomplished by members who had been or were office-holders, by which a Democratic stronghold had been converted into a leading Republican district tendering heartfelt thanks to outgoing members and Republican office-holders North and South, inclosing a national ax encircled by a fasces, but declaring that they could never forget the tried and true men who fought with arms for Republican principles, and gavet heir whole influence and best endeavors to spread and maintain those principles.

BROOKLYN.

Rev. Archibald McCullagh, of the Second Presbyterian Church, Germantown, Philadelphia, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Ross-Street Presbyterian Church in this city.

Frances Tierney, aged 24, late a domestic in the employ of Mr. Nicholas Rapelyea, of New-Lots, has been arrested on suspicion of being a party to a burglary recently committed in Mr. Rapelyea's house.

Sergt. Johnson, who is in command of the Mounted Squad, had his right leg broken in two places below the knee at the corner of Broadway and Palmetto street. The horse slipped and fell on his rider's leg.

Surrogate Dailey decided yesterday to admit to probate the will of Thomas Ebbs, giving nearly all his property—about $10,000—to his two daughters. One of the sons, Charles Ebbs, who received but $50, contested the will.

Owen Farran, who died at No. 33 Prospect-street on Friday morning, is said by his relatives to have been 116 years 4 months and 8 days old. He came to this country from Ireland 34 years ago. His funeral will take place to-day from the Church of the Assumption.

The Rip Van Winkle Association—otherwise known as the Twelfth Ward Tilden and Hendricks Club—woke up on Friday evening, assembled at No. 481 Court-street, hung out a banner, and resolved to go right along as a Tilden and Hendricks Campaign Club until again overcome by somnolency.

The Police Commissioners have dismissed the charge made by Thomas F. Donohue, of Hoyt-street, against Officer Dricland, of the Third Precinct. Donohue charged that Dricland hit him with a club and broke his arm. The Commissioners are of opinion, from the testimony, that Donohue received his injuries by falling.

The County Treasurer opened bids yesterday for $175,000 worth of county bonds bearing interest at 5 per cent., and payable in January, 1878. Only one bid, for $5,500 worth of the bonds at par, was received. A bid was received from a person who offered to take all the bonds if the county would pay 6 per cent. It was rejected, the Treasurer not having power to pay that rate of interest.

Edward Valentine, better known as "Chow Chow, the king of the three-card monte men," is said to be dying at Mount Sinai Hospital. Valentine amassed a competency in the pickle business in this city, but having lost it by gambling, he became himself a professional gambler. He was discharged from the Kings County Penitentiary last Winter, after serving a year, for gambling on Coney Island beach.

LONG ISLAND.

The Presbytery of Long Island will meet at Setauket on the 25th inst., and that of Nassau, which includes the whole of Queens County and the towns of Huntington and Babylon, in Suffolk County, on the 2d of October, at Babylon Village.

The Cathedral schools at Garden City will be formally opened on Wednesday morning next, the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock. Bishop Littlejohn and a number of the clergy will be present. The schools are: St. Paul's School for Boys, of which Rev. John C. Middleton, M. A., is Warden, with Mr. Henry C. Johnson, M. A., as Master, and St. Mary's School for Girls, under charge of the Deaconesses of the diocese.

Some days ago a party of thieves made a raid among the shipping in Port Jefferson Harbor. They stole a boat belonging to Mr. Charles S. Brewster, and broke open the cabins of a number of vessels, from which they stole various articles of value, which they carried away in the boat. Pursuit was made the next morning, but no trace of the thieves could then be found. A boat was afterward advertised in a Bridgeport paper as having been found at Fairfield, Conn., and Mr. Brewster went at once and identified it as his. It had been abandoned on the beach.

Intelligence has reached Bay Shore that Capt. Gibson, of that place, commanding the schooner H. D. Brewster, was washed overboard and drowned on the 8th inst., off Little Egg Harbor, N. J. The crew consisted of the Captain, mate and one man. Capt. Gibson was at the wheel; the wind was blowing very hard from the east, and the sea was running high. The men were endeavoring to reef, when a heavy sea washed completely over the stern, carrying with it the Captain. The remaining men cruised back and forth in the vicinity some time, but the Captain was not seen after he went over.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mrs. Sophie Aveling fell down the stairs of her home, on Grand-street, Hoboken, Friday night, and was instantly killed.

Rose Deaney, aged 30, has been missing from her home, No. 13 Wickliffe-street, Newark, since Thursday. She is slightly deranged.

The annual convention of the Universalist Church of New-Jersey will be held at the Church of the Redeemer, Newark, on Wednesday and Thursday next.

The Newark dog-pound was closed yesterday. The season's record is as follows: Impounded, 1,489; redeemed, 76; killed, 1,340; undisposed of, 73. The fate of the latter will be decided to-morrow.

Essex County has contracted for the erection of a new lunatic asylum, to be located on Fairmount-avenue, Newark. The main building will have a frontage of 115 feet with two wings 26x51. The cost will be about $10,000.

The removal of the New-Jersey Pension Agency to Washington has led to great delay in the payment of pensions, and much hardship and suffering is the consequence among the pensioners.

The claim against Alfred Comstock, the Paterson lawyer, arrested for misappropriating $284 collected on a mortgage for a client, was paid yesterday by his brothers, and he was released from custody.

Owing to a misplaced signal the 5:45 A. M. train from Paterson on the Midland Railroad ran off the track at the junction of the road with the Pennsylvania Road yesterday. The tracks were torn up, but no person was injured.

Matthew Armstrong, Postmaster of Greenville, is also President of the Greenville Republican Club. At a meeting of the club, held Friday evening, a resolution was adopted asking Mr. Armstrong to continue to hold his position in the club, notwithstanding President Hayes' civil service order.

A tomb-stone from a New-Brunswick marble-yard was found yesterday concealed in the room of a student at Rutgers College. A party of students had carried the stone away for a "lark," intending to return it the night after, but as the stone proved to be a valuable one, and the theft made so much of a stir that they were afraid of being detected.

Richard O'Neill, aged 16, of No. 54 Union-street, lay down on the Newark and New-York Railroad bridge, at Union-street, Jersey City, Friday night, with his feet across the track and went to sleep. The midnight train for New-York ran over him, mangling both feet terribly, and tearing one knee open nearly off. He was taken to St. Michael's Hospital, where both legs were taken off below the knee. O'Neill was very weak yesterday afternoon and but slight hopes were entertained of his recovery.

The Hudson County Democratic General Committee yesterday passed resolutions recommending the nomination of Hon. Leon Abbett for Governor. The Essex County delegation to the State Convention, elected Friday evening, stands evenly divided between McGregor and Righter. McGregor and Abbett are pulling together. Either failing to receive the nomination himself is to hand his delegation over to the other. Righter represents the elements of the party antagonistic to Abbett's nomination. Judge Tecse, one of the Newark candidates, withdrew from the canvass yesterday.

The nineteenth annual regatta of the Atlantic Boat Club took place yesterday at Pleasant Valley, N. J. The races commenced with the junior single-sculling match, which was contested by Edward Hofferman, J. McCord, and M. Daff. McCord won easily, pulling the three miles in 24m. 50¾s. The senior single-sculling match was won by D. McQueen, who rowed Emmerich. Time—23m. 59½s. The pair-oared gig race was won by the Edith, manned by George Ploppenburg, bow; John Mahlman, stroke, and Edward Hofferman, coxswain. Time—25m. 50½s. The four-oared shell race there were two contestants, the Dupignac and the Russell. The victory was won by the former boat. Time—19m. 53¾s.

THE MOONS OF MARS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reading your editorial in to-day's TIMES, in regard to the rapidly-increasing family of Mars, I noticed an allusion to what is supposed to be a fact of recent discovery—that the satellites of the planets can be seen in a mirror when they are invisible to the naked eye. Perhaps this allusion will be considered a sufficient reason for giving you the result of some "observations" which have led me to doubt whether the supposed fact is really a fact. A number of friends and myself were investigating, the other evening, the planet Mars, with whose name Prof. Hall, of Washington, has just linked his own name in such enviably immortality. We had a little hand-mirror, and I took the first look. Surely enough, there was, to all appearance, one of the new-found consorts of the planet a very short distance beneath the latter. I certainly believed that I had seen the satellite. But a friend took the glass into her hand and looked into it and asserted that she saw two satellites. Another made an observation and thought she saw three! It was very peculiar, for a greater revelation of the private affairs of the planet seemed to be given to the others than myself.

It was then suggested that we had been holding the glass in different positions. I therefore observed the planet in the glass held in different positions, and the puzzle was solved. In holding the glass successively with the handle to the right and the left of the eye and perpendicularly, the appearance of one, two, and three satellites was repeated before the same eye.

The New-York Times.

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THE INVASION OF TURKEY.

BATTLES NORTH OF THE BALKANS.

REPORTS OF FIGHTING AT PLEVNA ON SATURDAY AND REPULSE OF THE RUSSIANS—REVERSES TO THEIR ARMS AT OTHER POINTS—THE RUSSIAN LOSSES AT PLEVNA ABOUT 13,000.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, dated Constantinople, 1:30 P. M. to-day, contains the following: "The Grand Vizier has informed Minister Layard that Osman Pasha defeated the Russians on Saturday, killing and wounding 8,000, and capturing several guns. The fighting before Plevna is still going on."

In connection with the foregoing, the *Observer's* Constantinople special repeats reports current there last night that the whole Russian Army had attacked the Plevna lines, and were repulsed after desperate fighting, losing over 5,000 men. They then abandoned their positions, retreating upon Sistova and Tirnova. Meantime the Roumanian corps on the northeast of Plevna were completely routed, with heavy loss, leaving nine guns and a large quantity of arms and ammunition on the field. [It is possible that delay in telegraphic communication with Osman Pasha may have caused a confusion of dates at Constantinople, and that the Grand Vizier's communication may refer to the attack on Gen. Skobeleff on Wednesday. The rumors in the *Observer* special telegram would be valuable only if corroborative of other reports.]

Mehemet Ali Pasha telegraphs that 18 battalions of Turks on Friday repulsed an attack by the Russian Twelfth Army Corps on Sinano. The Russian loss was heavy.

The Grand Duke Nicholas telegraphs to St. Petersburg, under date of Poredin, Saturday, as follows: "On Friday evening the Turks assaulted Grivica, (or Grivitza,) but, with the assistance of the Russian and Roumanian reserves, were repulsed. Today we continue shelling the enemy's fortifications, and the town is burning. According to reports received up to Friday, 239 wounded officers and 9,482 men have passed through the hospitals since Sept. 7. The number of killed is about 3,000. The total loss is about 300 officers and 12,500 men. Up to the morning of Sept. 14 the Roumanians had lost about 60 officers and 3,000 men killed and wounded. The spirit prevailing among the Russians and Roumanians is excellent."

It is noticeable that the Grand Duke Nicholas in this telegram makes no mention of any further battle on Saturday. It seems probable that the Grand Vizier's announcement to Mr. Layard was merely a recapitulation of the general result of the operations before Plevna, particularly as the Porte has since published a telegram from Osman Pasha dated the 14th, and giving the Russian loss throughout the operations at 7,000 to 8,000.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The *Daily News'* correspondent, telegraphing from before Plevna, recounts a visit to the Gravitza redoubt, showing that it is almost untenable, the approaches to it being swept by the Turkish fire from a redoubt only 250 yards distant. On Wednesday the interior of the Gravitza redoubt was still piled with dead and wounded in a ghastly, indistinguishable mass, the fire of the Turks having prevented the approach of surgeons and litter-bearers. On the return of the *News'* correspondent from the redoubt the *Scotsman's* correspondent, who accompanied him, was slightly wounded.

The *Daily News'* Vienna correspondent says Turkey being unable to supply additional troops to act against Montenegro orders have been sent to the General commanding to keep more on the defensive. It is announced that the Montenegrins intend to march on Trebinje and Spuz.

The *Times'* Bucharest correspondent telegraphs as follows, under date of Sunday: "A dispatch reached here this morning from the Imperial head-quarters, stating that the Turks had made desperate efforts to recapture the Gravitza redoubt, making seven ineffectual assaults and losing 10,000 men."

The *Times'* correspondent with the Montenegrin Army says: "Presjeka surrendered to us after 24 hours' bombardment. It is reported that the garrison of Bilek desires to surrender."

ANARCHY SOUTH OF THE BALKANS.

TWO MANCHESTER MERCHANTS TO BE HANGED—SHOCKING CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY—THE UNBURIED DEAD POISONING THE AIR.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A correspondent of the *Times* with the Turkish Army of Roumelia, sends the following: "The Gerhoffs, Manchester merchants at Philippopolis, are to be hanged on Sunday. Cecil Buckland, of the American Legation, has gone to intercede for them. The English Vice-Consul is instructed not to interfere. There is a reign of terror from Adrianople to the Balkans. All respectable male Bulgarians are hunted down by order or connivance of the authorities. Fever has broken out in Suleiman Pasha's camp. Every house in Kazanlik is a hospital. The place reeks with fever stench; all the country from Schipka to Yeni-Saghra can only be ridden over with camphor in one's mouth. Dead bodies are lying on the roadsides and in the fields and gardens from 400 to 600 bodies are in Yeni-Saghra, and have been there ever since the battle some weeks ago.

POSITIONS OF NEUTRAL NATIONS.

THE GREEKS AND GREAT BRITAIN—INDEPENDENCE OF GREECE—REMONSTRANCE AGAINST TURKISH FORTIFICATIONS ON THE GULF OF ARTA.

ATHENS, Sept. 15.—The reply of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the British remonstrance against Greek armaments, wherein Lord Derby asked the Greek Government to authorize England to assure Turkey that Greece will not make war on her, declares that Greece has actually given assurances to the British Minister at Athens that she does not intend to declare war against Turkey. This is all the Porte, or another power acting in behalf of Turkey, is justified in asking. Greece cannot renounce her freedom of action without prejudicing Hellenic interests. As to the armaments of Greece, the Minister points to the recognized independence of his country, and the rights which result from that independence.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople states that Greece has protested to the Porte against the construction of fortifications on the Gulf of Arta and the dispatch of reinforcements thither as contrary to treaty stipulations.

ROUMANIA LED TO THE SLAUGHTER.

FIFTY THOUSAND SUFFERING SOLDIERS—MURDEROUS COSSACKS—DESCRIPTION OF SINGULAR TROOPS—PRINCE CHARLES AND HIS ARMY—HOW THEY ARE TREATED BY THEIR RUSSIAN FRIENDS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TURNU-MAGURELLI, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1877.

A dreary stretch of plain, broken with low sand hills, here and there marshes and ponds and pools of stagnant water, a few wretched villages, inhabited by squalid beings scarcely meriting the name of human, extends from the mouth of the Jantra to that of the Iskar—that is, from Sistova to Nikopolis. A tolerable road skirts the banks of the Danube, a few trees give what may be called by courtesy shade, a little stunted vegetation relieves the eye from the painful glare of the sand-banks, and here the Russians have established their field hospitals. The officials tell you that these long lines of tents are occupied by their newly arrived reserves, but suppress the fact that these reserves will only be available after they shall have recovered from their present illness, or from their wounds, for this huge encampment is nothing but a vast sanitary establishment, where between 40,000 and 50,000 soldiers lie groaning on their beds of pain. Few of them will ever leave the shores of Bulgaria, where they are dying, like sheep with the murrain, exposed to heat and thirst and the poisonous emanations from the unburied carcases which lie around the camp, whose only scavengers are flocks of carrion crows and troops of famished dogs, from whose depredations not even the military cemeteries are secure, for during the night these foul creatures can be heard snarling and fighting over the bodies of dead soldiers which they have scratched up from their shallow graves. None except Russians and Bulgarians could long breathe this pestilential atmosphere, and their haggard looks and wan features begin to show that even the Slav and the Yugrian are not proof against the consequences of Muscovite carelessness of the most elementary considerations of common decency. Ablutions are a part of the Russian soldier's daily duty, but of what avail are baths when the seeds of disease and death exist close to their tents in the shape of filth of which none but an eye-witness can form an idea, and which no pen will dare to describe in all its revolting details?

Could I ride over to Nikopolis to see the landing of the Roumanian Army? "Certainly not along the right bank of the Danube, but there was a road on the other side and the bridge would take me to Simnitza, whence to Turnu-Magurelli and Corabia the distance was not great. We are always delighted to furnish every facility to you gentlemen of the press, particularly when, as in your case, we know that their sympathy is with our 'holy cause,' but the orders are positive to prevent all circulation on this line, as the slightest indiscretion, even unintentional"—and here the official showed his teeth in a ghastly smile intended to be significant of cordiality—"the most apparently insignificant remark might defeat our plans or reveal them to the enemy;" then he bowed me out of his office and I felt an almost irresistible inclination to bet him a "fiver" that he knew that he had not spoken one word of truth during the last half hour. To do the Russians full justice, I must admit that they have always been most courteous to me, but one never can quit their society without the conviction that they are the most mendacious people upon earth on every question of official business. In their every-day relations of social life and intercourse none are so charming and affable in their manners and conversation, but with intimacy this thin varnish of civilization wears off, and the refined gentleman becomes the barbaric Tartar. Veracity is not with them a virtue, and in moments of excitement there is little to choose on the score of humanity between the Moslem Bashi-Bazouk and the Christian Cossack, be the latter a decorated officer or a simple *plastounne*. There was an example of the urbanity of these latter heroes a day or two ago which will illustrate their character even more than did the late murderous attack made upon the agent of the Havas Company. Retributive justice accorded in each instance a short shrift to the offenders, but the crimes had been committed, and the possibility of the recurrence of similar outrages has caused grave apprehension that in their future safety should the inhabitants of Wallachia be exposed to the swarm of marauders which would be let loose among them if the Russian Army be driven across the Danube. At present the iron bands of discipline keep down the lustful appetites of the barbarians, but God help the Wallachians if these restraints are ever removed. It was near Jassy, not many days ago; the weather was hot, and clouds of fine chalky dust rolled up along the passage of a regiment of the Imperial Guard. The stragglers could be counted by scores, for not even among our own young volunteers, when far from the enemy—to do them justice, they always kept well together if there was a prospect of a fight—was straggling so universal as it is among these veterans. Men and horses were as white as the perruke of a London footman on the way to a levee at the Palace, and everybody was thirsty. There was plenty of water in the *norias* along the road-side, but it is a well-known fact that water rather adds to than quenches thirst, and that wine is a more agreeable beverage. Such, at least, was the opinion of two Cossacks, who, not being able to resist any longer their craving, dropped in rear of the column, and, allowing their comrades to march on to glory, went in for drink at the nearest *crauma*. Bumper succeeded bumper with frightful rapidity, and, like the daughters of the horse-leech and Oliver Twist, they continued to call for more, until at last the landlord, fearful that the "quarter of an hour of Rabelais" might be a long affair to him, refused to listen to their demands. One of the Cossacks, already some what refreshed at a former station, became indignant and obstreperous, and drawing his sabre threatened to put to death every one in the establishment. Flight of the landlord, followed, some minutes afterward, by the arrival of a *cutagel*—policeman of the Mayor's office in the rural districts—who instead of pacifying endeavored to arrest the drunken soldier, and received for his pains a sabre-cut which stretched him lifeless on the floor. A second and a third *vatayei* shared the same fate, and then the Mayor in person came to the rescue with a dozen of peasants armed with staves, by whom the Cossack was soon beaten to a jelly and, bound hand and foot, was thrown into an outhouse until a cart could be got ready to convey him to the Russian camp. Meanwhile his companion looked on in silence, neither interrupting in favor of the landlord nor seeking to protect his inebriated fellow-countryman against the just reprisals of the village authorities. He sat gazing at the performance in stupid apathy, his horse's bridle in his hand, humming to himself one of those strange wild songs of the Ourai, which, chanted in chorus by these Eastern warriors, take the place of regimental bands. He wanted to see the finale, but he meant to take no part in the performance, and, as he was blameless, except in so far that he had neglected to pay his bill, was very indignant when the *posse comitatus* advanced to take him too into custody. He said very little, it seems, but his gestures were more eloquent than words, and, although no one could understand his jargon, the sight of a cocked six-shooter was persuasive, and after a hurried consultation among the notables, he was bidden, by signs, to go his way in peace, which he did incontinently did, to the great relief of the villagers. What was his fate no one ever cared to inquire, but his comrade was punctually shot, on the same evening, by the sentence of court-martial always in permanent session for the judgment of similar offences. And upon this episode the subject of Cossacks, I will venture upon a description of these singular troops whose exploits have formed the theme of so many legends. There are ten different sorts; the Cossacks of the Don, recruited from among the populations of the provinces watered by the Lower Don, whose every male is subject to military service between the ages of 18 and 42 years. They furnish two regiments of Cossacks of the guard, with one horse battery of 12 pieces, besides 64 regiments of cavalry of the line, 16 sotnias of irregulars, and 18 batteries of eight pieces each. The war effective of each of the guard regiments is 61 officers, 106 non-commissioned officers, 25 buglers, and 960 privates. The battery of the guard has 10 officers, 35 non-commissioned officers, 6 buglers, and 409 men. Each of the other Don regiments has 21 officers, 56 sergeants and corporals, 19 buglers, and 798 privates; in their batteries there are 7 officers, 20 non-commissioned officers, 6 buglers, and 170 privates. Their war total is then of 59,504 horsemen and 3,183 artillerymen, with 116 cannons. These numbers may be increased in case of necessity; during the Crimean war there were 84 regiments of Don Cossacks, and during the last Polish insurrection 88. The Kuban Cossacks, raised along the banks of the river of that name, furnish 27 regiments of cavalry, 14 battalions of infantry, and five foot batteries. Their cavalry and artillery are organized like those of the Don Cossacks; each of their battalions of infantry is composed of 16 officers, 82 non-commissioned officers, 18 musicians, and 920 privates. Total from the Kubans, 24,132 cavalry; 13,468 infantry; 1,050 artillery, with 40 pieces.

The Astrakhan Cossacks consist of a single regiment, 890 strong, always on duty on the Khirghiss Steppes, and serving as escorts in the district of Kisliar.

The Terek Cossacks are organized into 10 cavalry regiments each of 45 sotnias, with 2 foot batteries, forming a total of 8,710 mounted men and 420 artillery, with 16 guns.

The Orembourg Cossacks, with 15 regiments of cavalry, 9 battalions of infantry, and 24 cannons, in all 23,249 men, keep up the Russian domination in the mountains of Turkestan and the province of Perm.

The Oural Cossacks have 9 cavalry regiments, numbering 9,046 men.

The Siberian Cossacks, 7,498 men and 16 guns, organized into 8 regiments of cavalry and 2 foot batteries.

The Semiretian Cossacks have 2 mounted regiments, in all 1,764 men, always on duty in Turkestan.

The Amour Cossacks, echelonned along the course of the Amour and Ussuri Rivers, have 2 regiments of cavalry and 2 battalions of infantry, each of 5 companies. Numerical strength, 3,136.

The Transbaikarian Cossacks guard the Chinese frontier against the incursions of the nomadic tribes, and number in all 16,842 men, divided among 6 regiments of cavalry, 12 battalions of infantry, and 2 batteries.

The grand total of all the Cossacks of the Empire, therefore, consists of 146,117 cavalry, 35,900 infantry, and 6,133 artillery, with 216 cannons of various calibres.

The Emperor's escort is composed almost exclusively of Cossacks chosen from the élite of the trans-Caucasian contingents, and numbers 20 officers and 771 men. The Cossack infantry is employed exclusively on the interior service of the empire, is not regularly drilled, and is unfit to be brought into the field in any European war. The Semiretian, Siberian, Amour, and Transbaikarian levies are too far removed to be of use under any circumstances, and those from the Kuban, the Oural, and the Terek cannot be brought into line, except in the event of a war lasting over a twelvemonth, until their provinces shall be brought into railway communication with the western portion of the empire. The Don Cossacks, except the feeble detachment of the Imperial escort above mentioned, are consequently the only specimens of these hordes whose prowess has so long been made the bugbear of Europe by the complaisant pens of ignorant or interested romancers. As soldiers they are fitted only for a war of partisans, although even in this they have been greatly overrated, and are much inferior to the Arab irregulars when these are well led. They are bold, certainly, and will attack a convoy or an unarmed village, or pick up stragglers from a defeated army as well nearly as will the spahis. But they will never stand a charge; they have no idea of a serious attack in line, and against infantry will turn tail at the first volley. They have been called "the eyes of the Russian Army," and have rendered much service by their daring excursions in quest of information, but it is a question whether this is not one of the main causes of Russian failures, and will not eventually be the ruin of the staff corps which is gradually taking up the habit of trusting too implicitly to the results of their reconnoissances, whose audacity will not compensate for the want of accuracy of the reports furnished by brave but uneducated barbarians.

As the Russians would not give me the option of another route, I was obliged to cross back to Simnitza and thence ride over to Turnu-Magurelli and Corabia, a distance of only a few hours. When I arrived at the latter place the Roumanian troops were preparing for their passage, which is still going on regularly but slowly under the supervision of Prince Charles and of the President of the Ministerial Council, and general factotum, Mr. Bratiano, who improved the shining hour by making a highly "bunkum" speech, to which the troops responded by enthusiastic cries of "*Viva Roumania! Vive l'independencie!*" whereat the sovereign was moved to tears and swore to do or die for the sacred cause. The bands played the national anthem and the men looked and marched well, but their chiefs did not seem half to like the excursion, and the Prince himself looked careworn and depressed. That he should be so there is indeed cause enough. His army has been obliged to take the field without any clear understanding of the terms on which it is to stand with the imperial commanders, and every day affords fresh proof of the arrogance of the pretensions of the Russian staff. Col. Angulescu, the commandant of the division at Corabia, is at feud and with him all the Roumanian officers are treated with scarcely common courtesy, and although rigidly kept down to the strictest observance of all orders, are never, in any instance, consulted or even informed of the details or object of the operations in which they are to take a part. It is said that among the rank and file; hitherto the Roumanian soldiers had been used to the mild discipline of their native officers, quite sufficient to this people, whose dominant characteristics are obedience and respect for authority. But all this has changed; the Russian regards his allies with undisguised contempt, and deals to march on to glory, went in for drink at the nearest *crauma*. 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year round, that the Winter is the finest, most favorable season for invalids, especially for those suffering from throat and lung diseases. There is less dust than in the Summer, not clouds enough to obscure the strong sunlight, and not snow enough to dampen the pure, light, electrical air.

Colorado Springs, (a town misnamed, by the way, it being only the nearest station to the Springs, full five miles away,) has grown wonderfully, considering the times, during the last three years. It is a fine, well-shaded, well-built town, and has every sign of business energy and prosperity. Standing out from the mountains, it is thought by some to be a better point for invalids, because dryer, and retaining the sunshine longer than Manitou. But this place has the advantage of being sheltered from the winds, which sometimes blow great guns over there. It is a far quieter, cozier spot. It does not yet support a doctor, and has but one drug store.

This has been a remarkable season for travel in Colorado. The completion of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Road to Pueblo, and that of the Denver and Rio Grande to Gariand, are doing wonders for this country. The latter road by its great work in crossing the Sangre de Christo Mountains, by the Veta Pass, has opened connection with the San Juan country—land of unimagined riches, of boundless store of treasure. Ah, the wild, unkempt youngest daughter in the proud family of States will not be dowerless after all. She has a fairy godmother—Dame Fortuna—who carries a witch-hazel wand, and divines where "pockets" of silver and lumps of gold are hidden away for her darling in the dark of earth and the mystery of ages.

The big rain-storm shut down on our gayeties like the drop-curtain on a holiday pantomime. Now, "the Winter is past, the rain is over and gone," but the gay dancers and wild riders are seen no longer—the jingle of the ranchman's spurs and the laughter of fair maidens ring no more on hotel piazzas, and the sound of the fiddle is heard no more in the hall. There is something melancholy in the gossipy and flirtatious air there is about the empty Summer chairs, grouped together, or standing apart in pairs, on the silent verandas and balconies. Our last divertisement was dramatic. It consisted of an entertainment given by a "Grand Californis Combination Burlesque Company," at the head of which were the "Allen Sissers"—four little girls—not half of the original family troupe, by the way, as Mrs. Allen, rivaling in fame her of the wonderful Hair Restorative, is the mother of 11 children, all on the stage—a good stage load. They do things on a grand scale in California. The agent of the company came over from the station on Tuesday to see what could be done here for our delectation. He said they had only been playing Denver, Pueblo and Colorado Springs, to see the grand scenery of this region. Scenery was a great educator, and the children all delighted in nature. But the people of Colorado Springs, having heard of the company's triumph in Denver, so entreated and implored them that they had consented to give one entertainment in their town, which, considering that "beggars must not be choosers," had fixed on Thursday night, thus leaving Wednesday night unoccupied. This he offered to us. We were not importunate, but we were complaisant. The photographs of the four little girls in their various characters and costumes were pretty, and excited us a degree of amicable interest and mild expectation. We have no opera-house as yet, but we have the school-house aforementioned, in which we have a pride in proportion to our large "special tax." It is quite an ambitious-looking stone building, standing high, and with a cupola, which waits the bell of the future. It is used for religious services, Catholic and Protestant; town meetings are held in it; and there are intimations on its walls of at least an intermittent Sunday-school. As a temple of learning, there is as yet. I grieve to say, little use for it. It awaits the generations to come. The resident juvenile population of Manitou is very small, and much addicted to out-of-doors sports. In fact they are, the boys at least, a particularly idle, unregenerate, unpromising set of *gamins*. One of the chief among them is a little wretch who goes about with a small black henchman, seeking mischief on the highway. One of his playful little tricks is to lie in ambush under the cherry-trees, pelting the dirty water from an india-rubber ball on smaller and better-dressed children going by. Seeing him one day thus maltreating a poor little girl arrayed in her best Summer print, I gently remonstrated with him, for "a cowardly little beast," telling him I had a mind to hire a porter to thrash soundly. He was a "mean boy," "little vulgar boy," hatless, shoeless, and dirty, broken out with an eruption of soiled linen, but he stood proudly on his dignity as a male Manitou citizen, and defended his right to squirt dirty water on whomsoever he pleased. I prophesy a bad end for that boy. In my mind's eye I see him far from the pleasant haunts of his youth, seated in a dingy newspaper office, writing "personals" for a high-toned Boston or Philadelphia daily.

Well we had the show in the school-house built for him and his kind. At one end of the academic hall a stage was roped off, and at each side of that dressing-rooms were constructed of large shawls. The footlights were four or five tallow dips set on blocks of wood. The orchestra was composed of an ancient violin, whose strings were much given to snapping in this dry air, and a wheezy melodeon. It really seemed as though the devil of asthma, cast out of some poor sufferer by St. Colorado, had entered into the thing. The nice little Allen sisters were prettily dressed, and danced and posed well, but had been badly taught in singing and acting. They were principally assisted by two clog dancers and acrobats—a very agile young man, and an astonishing young woman—dressed in a way to dazzle and demoralize even young Manitou, and under the work of half a year of Sunday-schools. Then there was a vocalist, a pensive and sandy-haired lady in black alpaca, who sang the pathetic song "Don't go out to-night, Joe," in a way which no husband, however dissolutely inclined, could resist. We seemed to see Joseph pulling his hat over his eyes, and dashing out into the darkness, resolved not to go home till morning, or till he could be master of himself.

The objective point of this grand California Burlesque Combination is New-York, and it behooves the Aimés and Lydia Thompson troupes to look to their laurels. I do not believe that a French brunette or an English blonde among them all can equal that fair clog-dancer and acrobat, in "the gift of continuance," and I am sure that only a Washington Republican official of this reformatory and conciliatory time would rival her in a back-handed somersault.

GRACE GREENWOOD.

MEDDLING WITH UNEXPLODED SHELLS.

A war correspondent, writing of the siege of Kars, says: "Since the cessation of the siege many melancholy accidents have occurred. Undeterred by oft-recurring catastrophes, the townspeople will insist upon meddling with unexploded shells, covetous of the chance and the external lead coating. Not a day passes that a thundering report or two is not heard through the town as a 15-centimetre shell explodes in the hands of the unfortunate meddlers. It was only yesterday, as I stood upon the terrace of the house I inhabit, that a loud explosion was heard. I thought it a signal gun from one of the forts, announcing the approach of a Cossack patrol. It was only next day I learned the real cause. A party of several men, including five Sergeants, proceeded to bake bread in a by street. When in the act of withdrawing their cakes a frightful explosion took place, severely wounding the five Sergeants and four privates. They had kindled their fire on the spot where a shell of the largest size lay embedded in the earth, and at the last moment it exploded. Next day I visited the sufferers in the hospital. One man had both hands blown off. It was he who removed the bread; his face was scorched black by the flame. Another had his leg shattered, and a third had the right lower jaw completely carried away. The others are all seriously wounded, but I had not an opportunity of verifying their injuries. It seems horrible that the local authorities do not issue some proclamation about these unexploded shells, which one meets with at almost every street corner."

THE VALUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

The London *Times* says: "We understand on good authority that one of the Middlesex magistrates the other day was offered, but refused to accept, £900 for his collection of foreign postage stamps; and also that an extensive collection, of 17,000 varieties, including many unique specimens, changed hands through Messrs. Palmer, of Adelphi House, for £800; it is believed that this is the highest price which such a collection has ever reached in England. In France, however, the same has occasionally been a higher pitch, for we are told that one of the most complete collections ever brought together was sold privately for no less than £3,000!"

THE DEATH OF M. THIERS.

PARIS DEEPLY MOVED.

REMINISCENCES OF THE DEAD STATESMAN AND HISTORIAN—THE LOSS WHICH FRANCE HAS EXPERIENCED—HIS LAST DAYS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1877.

The City of Paris was deeply moved yesterday morning by the news of the death of M. Thiers, for, despite the great age of the eminent statesman and historian, no one thought his end so near. He carried the weight of years so well that we all thought him good for several seasons, and ever since the electoral campaign began we have regarded him as a certain candidate for the Presidency. Here there is no limit as to age. When Gambetta put into the Republican programme the sentiment expressed at Lille, that Marshal De MacMahon must "submit or resign," the question of the candidature of M. Thiers was clearly stated. The Marshal could have no other rival. And since the probabilities have pointed to a success of the Republicans throughout the country we came to think that M. Thiers would again find himself the President of the French Republic. But death has suddenly destroyed these hopes. In him France has lost one of her most eminent citizens, and the Republican Party has been deprived of its wisest counselor. There is no man to take his place—no one with sufficient authority to control Gambetta, who, though moderate enough himself, is constantly being led into excesses by his party. M. Grévy is left to give advice, but he cannot take the place of Thiers as a leader, for he has rivals to contest his right to place and power, while M. Thiers was without a rival. Since the death of M. Guisot his superiority in political matters has been conceded.

You have already given a biographical notice of this distinguished man, and I need not dwell upon the details of his long career. His origin was very humble, and there is something concerning it which cannot be told in print. His mother was a Chenier, and it was owing to his relationship with the unfortunate poet André Chenier that her son obtained a scholarship in the Lycée of Marseilles. He remained there until he entered the law school at Aix. In all our large schools there are scholarships and prizes to be gained by writing theses, and one year Thiers competed, sending in his "*Eloge de Vauvenargues.*" He was already noted as a Jacobin, and the Professors threw out his thesis, finding it full of advanced opinions. The probability is that is was not read, for on the following year Thiers sent in the same thesis from Paris, under an anonymous name, and a new one signed by himself. The thesis refused the year before took the prize, and it remains to-day in French literature generally considered as one of the best of criticisms upon the philosophy and literature of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. When this ruse was known in Paris it created a great sensation in the schools of Paris, the students repeating it as a good joke, and the name of Thiers became known. This was the first step of the future statesman upon the ladder of fame.

When Thiers arrived in Paris to seek his fortune, in September, 1821, he was utterly without resources, and called upon his townsman Mannel for aid and protection. The latter found two places for him, one as private secretary to a Prince, the other as a writer upon the *Constitutionnel*. He chose the latter, and in a very short time made himself famous as a journalist. His judgments were sound, and his mode of giving expression to them so forcible that he soon obtained a sort of ascendency over his colleagues. For a time he wrote mainly upon literature and art, then upon political and economical questions, finally getting the leading columns into his hands. It was then that he wrote his famous article upon the "French Monarchy," which created so great a sensation in its time because it contained the political programme adopted in 1830. It dissipated the hopes of the partisans of the ancient régime, and showed the necessity of preserving all that was good in the Revolution. Among the men who were attracted by this article was Felix Bodin. Who ever heard of Felix Bodin? Probably very few in America, yet he was the author of a history of France, and was looked upon as a future historian. He proposed to Thiers to write a history of the Revolution. The offer was accepted, but Thiers went at the work with so much activity that Bodin could not stand it, and retired after the first few chapters were written. Thiers completed the work alone, and it will remain forever a gigantic monument to his genius. When it was completed Thiers was about to take a long sea voyage, and the Government offered him the place of historian of an expedition about starting out, but just before the day of sailing the Martignac Ministry fell, and the De Polignac Ministry tried to impose upon the nation the menacing pretentions of the ancient régime. It was then that Thiers threw himself into the political arena, and he joined the group of writers and philosophers who are now known as "the men of 1830." Among them were Guisot, Royer-Collard, Armand Carrel, Dufaure, De Broglie, De Rémusat, Mignet, and many more, among whom Thiers assumed a prominent place, and it was this small group that invented the Constitutional Monarchy, and the candidature of the Duc d'Orleans. When the latter was made King, Thiers was naturally marked out for a place in the Government, and his course during the next 20 years is fully recounted in history. His subsequent career, both as a literary man and as a statesman, is familiar to the world, and generally given at length in all the biographical dictionaries of the time.

Of late M. Thiers had been looking as if suffering from fatigue, but his health appeared good. I saw him not long ago, and saw no symptoms of disease. He walked briskly, and talked with animation. It was his intention to pass the season at Dieppe, but he feared the effect of the sea air in the first place, and, secondly, he did not want to be far away from Paris during the electoral campaign, since his advice might be demanded at any moment. Hence, he decided to spend a short time at Saint-Germain, and took rooms at the Pavillon Henri IV. He arrived with Mme. Thiers and Mlle. Dosne, taking along his private secretary, his valet, and the maître-d'hôtel. He took his own bed, as he always did when traveling, a small folding iron bedstead with a mattress which suited him—and a small table and chair for writing. Being smaller than the general run of men, M. Thiers could not always find such things in the hotels adapted to his size. His bed looks like that placed in a family bedroom for the use of a child. As at Paris, M. Thiers rose every morning at 5 o'clock, and after making a bowl of beef-tea, began his work. He wrote, without stopping, up to 10 o'clock, when he went out for a walk upon the terrace, leaning upon the arm of his valet, and generally accompanied by Mme. Thiers, or by some friends. At 11:30 he entered regularly for breakfast, which consisted of eggs, a small quantity of meat, one vegetable, and a plate of fruit. After this repast M. Thiers went out again for another walk, remaining upon the terrace for an hour, after which he entered the hotel to take his siesta, sleeping about two hours. He then worked up to the hour for dinner, after which he went out for another walk, returning to receive the visits of friends. At 10 o'clock he sought his bed, and was always asleep half an hour later. On Sunday M. Thiers had worked harder than usual, for he had promised to be in Paris the next day, and wanted to get through with the chapter upon which he was engaged. He rose at 4 o'clock in the morning, instead of 5, and up to 10 o'clock was shut up with M. Aude, his secretary, than he went out for his walk upon the terrace, and showed himself in excellent spirits. A little girl came running up to say "*Bon jour*, M. Thiers," and he took her in his arms, gave her a kiss, and asked after her sports. In the evening of Sunday he was unusually gay, and took great interest in the reports the visitors made of the Fête des Loges now going on, saying that it reminded him of a fête given by his friend the banker Lafitte many years ago. He passed the night well, and on Monday morning began his work as usual, continuing up to 7 o'clock, when he went out for a walk. Before leaving the yard he went into the stable to caress his horses. He came back from his walk in less than an hour, and then worked up to the hour for breakfast.

For some days before it had been a question of drawing up a manifesto of the Republican Party, and M. Thiers had told his political friends that he would be in town on Monday, as he had a few out of his notes and some thicker clothes than he had taken with him, and wanted to do this himself. He then charged Barthelemy Saint-Hilaire to make the appointment for 2 o'clock in the Place Saint-George. The Republican leaders were all assembled there at the hour named, and presently a dispatch was received from Dosne, saying that Thiers is suffering a little to-day, and we shall not be able to go to Paris. Will you say this to the persons who had an engagement with him." Meanwhile great events had transpired at Saint-Germain. M. Thiers was in good spirits when he got down to breakfast, and ate with good appetite. He talked with animation, as usual, but towards the close of the repast he began to stammer, and Mme. Thiers saw that his face was suffused with blood. She sprang to his side, but before she reached him his eyes closed, and he seemed unconscious. He was carried to his bed, but was in a comatose condition when the doctors arrived. Dr. Barthe was summoned from Paris, but all human efforts were in vain, and at 6:10 in the evening M. Thiers expired. It is impossible to describe the grief of Mme. Thiers. Ever since their marriage she has been a mother to him as well as a wife, and she and her sister, Mlle. Dosne, have watched over him as carefully as if he were an invalid boy. She was a widow with a large fortune when she married M. Thiers, and it was this money which enabled him to take at once a high position in the political world. But for that he might have labored for years without attaining the advantages he gained by this marriage.

LOVE FOR ANIMALS BUT NOT FOR CHILDREN.

A Paris correspondent writing of the late ex-President of the French Republic says: "In his dear gazelles M. Thiers was happier than Moore's Hinda. The pair sent him by the Egyptian Pasha in 1840 lived to an old age, and founded a dynasty. M. Thiers used to be irresistibly drawn into the garden of his Ministerial residence to caress them. He taught the doe to lie at his feet with her head against him when he was working at budgets and writing those dispatches which so agitated our Court in 1840. His love of horses amounted to a passion. He cultivated 'horsey' men to talk with him about thoroughbreds, and though he did not bet regularly attended Longchamps and Chantilly. He had thought of writing a history of the horse, to obtain materials for which he overcame his aversion to the Duc de Morny, one of the leading turfists of the Empire. He used to speculate on the eloquent things the horse would utter if it could but speak. That is conveyed through its eyes and nostrils filled him with admiration. Ibrahim, the steed he rode about Paris in our Princess Royal's babyhood, was a rival of the gazelles. On days when he could not go out, he used to feed for his friends the crows, and have him led round to the window of a ground floor sitting-room, where he talked to him and pulled his ears. It is surprising that a man so alive to natural beauty, to the charms of the country, and who was himself so spontaneous, should have cared so little for children. A child hardly ever crossed his door after Mlle. Dosne grew up. No heir-adoptive was seen or talked of. It was whispered that he begueathed to the Louvre his art collection after the death of Mme. Thiers and her sister. These ladies devoted themselves, with an abnegation for which it would be hard to find a parallel, to M. Thiers. Both rich, handsome, and accomplished, the youngest of the sisters preferred remaining unmarried to disturbing his arrangements. She was co-heiress of the house in the Place St. George, in which she reserved for her private use a drawing-room and bedroom on the first floor. Mme. Thiers, a little girl when Mme. Dosne became acquainted with M. Thiers, and conceived the idea of securing to him by a marriage her daughter's large fortune. She brought both her children up to regard him with filial love, and to shrink from no sacrifice his greatness and well-being might demand. During 30 years and upward she was his political Egeria, and presided over his salon. The prominence she thus attained exposed her to the intense malignity of party spirit.

"PROTESTANT."

From the London News.

Mr. William Grant, of Peckham, has written to the Bishop of Rochester with reference to his Lordship's late sermon at Hatcham, in which he stated that, "If the Church of England was not a Protestant Reformed Church, she was a shameful schism and ought not to have an existence." Mr. Grant says that as an English Churchman he has been required all his life to profess his faith in "the Catholic Church," but has never been required to profess himself a "Protestant," nor to acknowledge himself a member of a "Protestant Church." He asks the Bishop to give him some authority for his being, as an English Churchman, a Protestant, and "that the Church of England in any official church document calls herself a 'Protestant Reformed Church.'" The Bishop writes in reply: "My dear Sir, I much regret to have pained you by the use of the word 'Protestant' in my sermon on Sunday morning, but I must tell you that I used it with perfect deliberateness, and that I perfectly abide by it still. It may be perfectly true that the word Protestant does not occur in our authorized formularies, but it is equally true that the word Trinity does not occur in Holy Scripture. You never heard of an English Churchman objecting on that account to the doctrine it implies and declares. That the English Church is a reformed Church is simply a matter of history, and if you differ from me in thinking so, I fear there is but little advantage in our continuing the argument. That she is 'Protestant' in the attitude she assumes toward the Roman Church is, I conceive, indisputable, and I have never before been conscious that I could not still protest against the doctrinal errors of that church, her existence as a separate communion is an inexplicable and gratuitous schism. But I say she does, and her articles are an evidence of it. The 39 articles no less than 17 are directly or indirectly in controversy with Roman error; and so long as the clergy and the laity of the Church of England accept the substance of our articles, just so long do they protest against the errors they expose." Mr. Grant in reply, agrees that the Church of England is a Reformed Church, but adds that since the Council of Trent the Catholic and Roman Church may also be so termed. The English Church, he also admits, protests against the errors of Rome, but not more than against Anabaptists; but he says the Protestantism of the Lutherans protested against the sacramental system of the Church, baptismal regeneration, the Divine gift of the Holy Ghost in confirmation, the real presence in the sacrament of the altar, the apostolical succession, the physical descent from the apostles, and the power of absolution to forgive sins. Every one of these Catholic dogmas, he says, the Church of England holds as most necessary truths. The Bishop, in reply to this second letter, says he has no time to discuss the matter further.

AN EDICT AGAINST OPIUM.

The London *Friend of China* says: "The Chinese Government has lost no time in responding to the memorial of the Chinese Envoys in London. It was April when our deputation waited upon Kuo Ta-jen, and early in August we hold in our hands a copy of the imperial edict condemning opium-smoking, forwarded to us from Canton, which runs as follows: 'On the 6th day of the 5th of the 3d year of Kwang Sü a dispatch sent by express from the Board of War was received containing a communication from the Ministers of the Imperial Cabinet, stating that on the 2d day of the 4th month they had received his Majesty's commands to the effect that Kuo Sung-tao and others had sent in a memorial (pointing out) that opium is injurious to China, and requesting that a plan may be devised for its suppression. The stringent regulations which forbid magistrates, scholars, soldiers, and others to smoke opium have lately been regarded as only meant for show. The smokers daily increase in number, and the evil gets worse. The Vice-President, &c., propose to fix three years as a limit in making regulations for prohibition. Let all the Manchu Generals, Mayors of Shun-t'ien-foo and Fung-tin-foo, and all the Viceroys and Governors of the provinces and the Manchu garrisons stationed at all the provinces. Let the Viceroy Ts'ungch'ee with the Governor and the Generals in deliberating how to deal with this matter. A copy of the original memorial is inclosed for perusal. Let this edict be made known everywhere, that this,' &c. This is rather opposite vague, and our correspondent had not succeeded in obtaining a copy of the inclosure. But perhaps the edict should be regarded as the Chinese analogue to our Permissive bill legislation. The Central Government records its condemnation of opium, and sanctions all efforts of the provincial authorities to suppress its use. Such local efforts are being made. Our latest news from China informs us that 'it is understood among the natives that the Government intends imitating the Viceroy of Nankin, in trying to root out opium-smoking. This he hopes to do by shutting all shops except on the main thoroughfares, restricting those to dozens three feet high, forbidding the use of beds, and compelling smokers to lie on the floor. He fears an uprising, it is said, were he to shut up all the shops at once. But by thus making opium-smoking disreputable from the surroundings he hopes to deter all who have any regard for respectability."

WHAT THE MAILS BRING.

AERONAUT KILLED.

HIS BALLOON EXPLODES 300 FEET IN THE AIR.

From the Abingdon (Va.) Standard.

Glade Springs, in this county, was on Monday thronged from all parts of the surrounding country to witness the balloon ascension. According to announcement, the traveling show of Prof. H. Hoffman made its appearance and prepared for exhibition. Their large iron furnace was put to work, and the balloon hoisted over it by means of two poles on either side, 40 feet high. The balloon was inflatedby means of wood and kerosene oil, with a small quantity of gasoline added. When it was filled as usual, Mr. Hainur, the aeronaut, was informed, but he said "I want more gas this time." Two pints more of oil were put in, and when exhausted, the damper to the furnace was shut down, then he jumped into his position, and like an arrow the great air-ship shot upward, carrying its human freight dangling at its end. It had ascended some 300 feet, and while the actor was performing on a horizontal bar, hanging by his feet with his head down, waving a handkerchief to the nervous audience below, the patched and dilapidated rag-bag split from bottom to top with a report that was heard miles away. No sooner had the gas escaped than the balloon collapsed and came shooting down as swiftly as it had darted up. The aeronaut saw his situation, and quick as lightning turned himself up and regained his handhold, and commenced a manœuvre to dodge a telegraph wire and pass toward which he was falling. This he succeeded in doing, striking the ground with terrible force, which bounced him up, to be caught and pressed down by the balloon. All of this was the work of a moment. The crowd was literally paralyzed, women sickening and fainting, and quite unable, in their horror, to move. The companions of the unfortunate man stood riveted to the ground, and not until some citizens undertook to move the canvas, did they stir. The man was found to be alive and conscious, but dreadfully bruised and mangled. He was through it all calm and cool, and described his feelings, as, descending, he saw and felt death staring him in the face. He was taken to the hotel, where both Mr. and Mrs. Thompson did all in their power to relieve his sufferings. With all the aid nothing could be accomplished, and at 11:30 o'clock P. M. he paid the penalty of death for his recklessness. His name is Frank Hainur, from Warren, Ohio. His father, we learn, has been for years a book-keeper for Packard & Barnum, hardware merchants, at that place.

WAR UPON EMPLOYERS OF CHINESE.

The San Francisco *Alta* of the 9th inst. says: "The Internationalists, having been driven out of San Francisco, have now turned their attention to the interior. Their first appearance was near Centerville, on the 1st of August. Five tramps trudged along, inquiring of every one they met what farmers in the neighborhood had ever employed Chinese. These fellows informed an old peddler that they were 'spotting them chaps' for future purposes. About that time Mr. John Lowrie, a farmer, living near Centerville, on the Alvarado road, was approached by a man in Oakland to join an anti-Chinese club, to drive Chinese out. Mr. Lowrie had employed Chinese harvesters, and leased land to them. He declined to assimilate. On Friday, Sept. 7, some bales of straw near his house were discovered on fire. The neighbors rallied, and with difficulty prevented the destruction of 100 bales. This fire was supposed to be accidental, but soon another was discovered half a mile away, in standing wheat. By a scratch 500 sacks of wheat were saved from this danger. A search revealed proof of the hand of the incendiary. Rags containing phosphorous were found on the stacks. In each instance the package was yet wet, the sun not having reached the spot. Mr. Lowrie's loss is $700. As soon as this discovery was made the greatest consternation prevailed, and the news spread like wildfire. Application was made to Chief Ellis, and Detective Noyes was sent over to look after the affair. The excitement was intensified when, at 1 o'clock the same day, a $500 stack, belonging to William Tyson, near Centerville, was destroyed by the same diabolical agent. In the evening a demonstration was made on the premises of Don Boin in the same vicinity. The horses were found removed the next morning, and an attempt had been made to fire the barn belonging to Mr. Dean, President of the Narrow Gauge Railroad, who has employed Chinese.

A Committee of Safety was formed on Friday at Centreville, and consists now of 100 members. Farmers throughout the State should be warned against this new and appalling danger."

ARMS FOR THE CUBANS.

The New-Orleans *Times* of the 13th inst. says: "It has been some time since we have had any demonstration here in favor of free Cuba, but from information received by a *Times* reporter from reliable sources, the friends of the insurrection are not inactive, even in our very midst. It appears that the James Wightman, a small but staunch schooner, cleared from this port for Kingston, Jamaica, on the fourth of last July. She sailed from the Old Basin, where she had been rebuilt and everything about her been made new, seaworthy, and strong. She had on board 1,000 Enfield rifles and cartridges, each, 500 stand of arms, the whole covered with 2,000 feet of lumber as a disguise. Lumber is constantly shipped from this coast to the West Indies, and a load of that kind was a plausible pretext for the voyage. Capt. Laurent, an old and experienced navigator, commanded the little craft. It is said that information of her departure was promptly transmitted to the Spanish embassy at Washington, and was forwarded from there to Cuba, but probably reached the island too late. It is known that on her return trip she was overhauled by a Spanish gunboat cruising off Cuba, in the vicinity of Cape St. Antonio, and was found to be empty. She would have been detained had the gunboat been informed of the circumstances under which she left this port. It is believed that the Spanish authorities are on the alert for small expeditions of this character, and consider the interesting developments are not impossible. In this connection we are told that Senor M. Martinez Aguelar, the attaché of the Spanish legation who returned to the city of New-Orleans from Washington, was on duty here at Spanish consulate when the Wightman departed. He is an active and vigilant official, thoroughly informed in New-Orleans affairs, and it is possible that his return here is significant that some new move is being watched."

PROSPERITY OF WISCONSIN.

Gov. Ludington made a brief speech to the farmers and others assembled at the Wisconsin State Fair, in Janesville, on the 13th inst., and in the course of it said: "The crops of grain which you have just harvested are the largest that the soil of the State has ever yielded to reward the labors of the farmers, and for all this there is a promise of a market at fair prices. If any evidence were needed that agriculture is the basis of all our prosperity, it might be found in the fact that the abundant harvest which you have just completed has already given activity to every department of trade and industry. To show that its influence extends even further than this, I am tempted to repeat a remark that an old clergyman once made to a few boys and me. He said that he had never during any single month in his life married so many couples as during the past four weeks. When I addressed you one year ago, after a harvest that exceeded in value for the farmer's faithful labor, I urged that you should profit by the lesson of adversity by practicing habits of strict economy. Let me urge that now, under more prosperous circumstances, you do not abandon those habits, but bear in mind that no state of things can justify extravagance. I trust, too, that the result of this year's harvest will not deceive you into devoting yourselves too largely to raising of grain. The experience of many years has shown that this is unwise, and that those farmers succeed best who diversify their products, and especially those who raise stock of the improved breeds. Fellow-citizens, I hope you will excuse a brief remark of a personal nature. At the close of the present year I retire from public life, and this may be the last occasion in which I shall appear in an official capacity. I am grateful for the honor which my fellow-citizens bestowed upon me, and I leave my public acts to their charitable judgment. It has been my misfortune to displease some persons of the class called politicians, but I shall scarcely regret it if the mass of the people credit me with an honest purpose to promote their interests."

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Referring to the contest for the Speakership of the House, the Washington correspondent of the New-Orleans *Democrat* writes under date of Sept. 6: "I doubt if there has been for 20 years such a fair prospect for a free fight over this important place as there is now. To begin with, it is by no means certain, albeit most probable, that the Democratic caucus will name the man. I say this by way of a proviso for contingencies. There is more feeling and sharper acrimony in the contest than I have ever seen before, and I am certain that there are some men who will be in the Democratic caucus who will not vote for Randall on the ballot in the House. I know the fact, because I know them; have heard them say so, and never knew them to say one thing and do another. They may fool me this time and vote for Randall, but if they do it will be the first time they ever went back on their word. However, I only know to an absolute certainty of four men who at this point I think the four will not break the majority, but six would, and the four whom I have heard express themselves claim that they will not be without associates when the trying comes. This fact, that I have just stated, has been kept quiet by the friends of Mr. Randall, but they have been aware of it all the time, and they know who the malcontents are as well as I do. This fact, moreover, has been the most serious stumbling block in the way of Randall's chances of success, and has been the chief embarrassment to his canvass."

KILLED BY CHLOROFORM.

The Troy *Press* of Saturday evening says: "Miss Emily Waters, aged about 24, daughter of Michael Waters, was found dead in her bed yesterday morning in East Greenbush. Miss Waters, it is said, had been subject to severe attacks of toothache, for the relief of which she had frequently used chloroform. She retired the night before suffering with toothache, but being unable to obtain rest she arose, and, as stated by a younger sister whom she awoke and requested a bottle containing chloroform, which she took to her room. Nothing further was heard from her during the night, and it was not until she was called yesterday morning that the sad circumstances of her death were discovered. It is supposed that, owing to the severe pain with which she was afflicted, she unknowingly used a larger quantity of the drug than was intended, and thus found relief from her pain only in death."

WOMEN CONVICTS.

COMPLETION OF A REFORMATORY PRISON IN MASSACHUSETTS FOR THEIR SAFE-KEEPING.

From the Boston Transcript, Sept. 15.

The reformatory prison for women convicts, erected at South Frothingham under an act of the Legislature, approved June 30, 1874, has been completed agreeably to the provisions of the act, and is ready to receive, safely keep and employ the convicts committed to the same. The site of the prison embraces about 30 acres of land, in the centre of which is an elevation upon which the building stands. The prison is so situated as to admit sunshine into every room except two at some hour of the day. The walls are of brick and the interior is finished in a plain and unpretending style, in keeping with the economic policy of the Commissioners. The prison is divided into three sections, separated from each other by brick walls and iron doors. These are classified as the strong prison for the worst convicts, the intermediate and the reformatory wings.

It is designed to utilize the labor of the prisoners, and to this end an extensive laundry has been fitted up, one section of which will be devoted to the requirements of the institution, while the other will be devoted to the patronage of the public. The cells in the strong prison are provided with iron doors, much like the doors of cells in prisons for men, while the sleeping apartments in the intermediate wing are of oak, and secured by a patent arrangement, which locks and unlocks all the doors at once. The doors in the reformatory wing have each separate locks, and the rooms have as little the appearance of restraint as is possible. In the upper story of one of the wings is a large and pleasant chapel.

Women sent to the institution having children under 18 months old will be allowed to retain them, and a section of the prison is set apart for their accommodation. There are four dining-rooms in all, two of which are in the reformatory wing. The bakery and kitchen are in the second story of the intermediate wing, and are models in their way. A class of prisoners who are unfitted to associate with other prisoners will be compelled to work alone, and 20 small rooms have been provided for these convicts.

The officers of the prison will consist of a Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, Steward and Treasurer, chaplain, physician, one clerk, one schoolmistress, four matrons, four deputy matrons, (not exceeding four,) four assistant matrons, and as many assistant matrons (not exceeding four) as the Superintendent and Commissioners of Prisons may judge necessary. The following appointments have been made: Superintendent, Mrs. C. E. Atkinson, who has been for several years connected with the school of Gen. Armstrong at Hampton, Va.; Steward and Treasurer, Col. J. C. Whiton, formerly connected with institutions at Deer Island, and the physician, Dr. E. M. Mosher, a lady who graduated at the Michigan University, and has had an extensive private practice in Poughkeepsie—all of whom are well qualified for the positions to which they have been called.

HONEST TALK BY A VIRGINIAN.

Hon. James A. Walker, the Conservative candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, addressed a large meeting in Wytheville on the 10th inst. The Norfolk *Virginian* thus reports the portion of his speech referring to the State debt: "He told the people how much the debt was, both the unfunded and funded portion. He proved that it was all honestly contracted, and had been expended in building our various works of internal improvement, and quoted from the records to show where every dollar was expended, item by item. He stated that as a member of the Legislature he had voted for the repeal of the Funding bill, and had used his best efforts to secure the repeal of what he thought was a bad bargain for the State. He recounted the history of the litigation in our courts on the subject, and showed that the Court of Appeals had declared the bill repealing the Funding bill to be unconstitutional and void. To this opinion of the court he surrendered, as did Gen. Lee at Appomattox. He now proceeded to show that this decision could not be gotten rid of except by revolution and red republicanism of the worst sort, which he hoped would never be attempted in Virginia. He then showed that the unfunded debt was equally as sacred and as honestly contracted as the funded part, and should be put upon the same footing. He showed that the debt in the interest account against the State was yearly accumulating, so that in a few years it would be beyond the reach of our capacity to pay it. It must not be allowed to pile up, but must be met promptly. He was in favor of any readjustment of the debt which was acceptable to the creditors and honorable to the State. He spoke of repudiation, which he denounced and reiterated the sentiment of his speech at the convention: 'Repudiation is larceny, and forcible adjustment is highway robbery.' He pictured the ruin and disgrace that would follow repudiation, and denounced forcible adjustment as a relic of antiquity. He proceeded to show how the debt could be paid by economy in the management of State affairs. He claimed that the last sessions of the Legislature, the Moffett-punch bill, and the reduction of our criminal expenses would make up the deficit in the payment of the annual interest on the State debt. If these reforms did not secure the payment of the interest on the debt, then an increase of taxation of 10 or 20 cents on the $100 worth of property should be made. He went into a strong argument to show that this increase, if made, would not strike the people so hard that they could much better bear that increase than suffer the ills of repudiation. He then quoted from the census reports to show that Virginia paid a smaller tax than any of the States of the Union except Delaware and Texas."

THE DOMICILE LAW IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Boston *Journal* of Saturday says: "The right of a citizen to select his residence has again been tested at the sitting of the Superior Court in Essex County, Judge Colburn presiding. Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Manton brought suits against the City of Boston to recover taxes. It appears that Mrs. Manton owned a house on Boylston-street, in Boston, and also a house in Swampscott, in the County of Essex; that in the year 1872 the plaintiffs decided that they would make Swampscott their home, and so notified the Assessors of Boston, and until the year 1876 were not taxed in Boston. On the 1st of May, 1876, being found living in their house on Boylston-street, the Assessors undertook to and did assess them for income on their personal property the sums sued for, claiming that the plaintiffs were inhabitants of Boston and liable to be taxed there. On the other hand the plaintiffs proved that they were taxed for their income in Swampscott, that Mr. Manton voted there, and that it was the intent of the plaintiffs to make Swampscott their home. On the part of the plaintiffs it was contended that it was purely a question of intent; that the plaintiffs had the right to select their place of residence, having a dwelling in each place, and that having elected to live in Swampscott the tax in Boston was illegal; that the question as to where they were on the 1st of May was not important. Judge Colburn gave judgment for the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed, with interest from the day the tax was paid."

A KENTUCKY MONSTER.

A letter from Warren County, Ky., to the Franklin *Patriot* says: "This child, a girl, was 4 years of age on the 20th day of last March. She weighs 100 pounds, measures 18 inches across the chest, and is four feet eight and one-half inches high. There is a thick growth of hair covering her entire body, while her face is covered with whisker, including a mustache. Up to about 18 months ago she was a healthy girl. At about that time her body became very hot and was covered with a heavy perspiration, lasting for several days. The odor occasioned by the perspiration was very offensive, and within 15 minutes after being closely dressed her body and clothes would become wet, as if by some black-colored liquid. When the perspiration ceased the hair began growing, only leaving the soles of her feet and the palms of her hands bare. Her voice attained a remarkable depth, resembling as though it came from the inside of a barrel. Her strength is astonishing. She can carry her 10-year old sister under her arm with apparent ease, and her mother states that the child actually grows heavier every day she weighs. The statements herein made are strictly true, and, if necessary, the testimony of the child's parents and many people living in the neighborhood can be produced for corroboration."

HYDROPHOBIA IN PROVIDENCE.

The Providence *Press* of Saturday says: "James Gould, engineer at the Elm-Street Mill, while coming home from his work one evening three years ago, was severely bitten in the hand by a Newfoundland dog which he was trying to pet. The wound healed up in a few days, and nothing more was thought of it. Mr. Gould has been in excellent health until last Thursday, when he began to suffer severe pains in the hand which had been bitten. The pains increased, extending up to and across the chest, and Dr. Wallace Potter was summoned, and pronounced it a severe case of hydrophobia. The patient in the meantime grew worse, and his efforts to breathe were painful to witness. He foamed violently at the mouth, and the services of two stalwart men have been required ever since to keep him from doing injury to himself and others. Drs. Ferry, Capron, and Potter have attended him, but he can only survive a few days more at the most. Mr. Gould is 23 years old, lives at No. 12 Ford-street, and has a wife and two little girls."

A GOOD CITIZEN.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *News* says: "George B. Walker, of Robbinsville, Graham County, N. C., a correspondent of the State Agricultural Department, writes Col

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MORMONISM UNVEILED; OR, THE LIFE AND CONFESSIONS OF THE LATE MORMON BISHOP, JOHN D. LEE. Written by himself. St. Louis, Mo.: BRYAN, BRAND & CO. 1877.

No book has yet appeared which, in certain respects, furnishes more instructive data for the examination of the Mormon problem than this. It is hastily put together, and has every mark of being the work of an uncultivated mind, but its very roughness only adds to the credibility of what it vouches for. John D. Lee was executed for crimes against the United States, and considered, with good reason, that the judgment rendered against him could never have been carried out had not the Mormon Church determined to leave him to his fate. It was obvious that the United States officers could hardly have arrested him, much less that the actual execution should have taken place, had it not suited the plans of Brigham Young that he should die. To this desertion of a Mormon of the Mormons, one who had served Joseph Smith and Brigham Young for many years, and had been the instrument through which the latter accomplished the hideous massacre at Mountain Meadows, do we owe enlightenment as to the inner working of the Mormon Church during its earlier days of hardship. If we can accept the statement of the convicted—and the artlessness of his statements inspires belief in his truth as to main facts—the Mormon leaders have always used his energy and business talents for their own profit, without any further reward than promises of happiness and glory in a future state. Lee appears to be a kind of type of what Mormons in general must be, only that he was exceptionally active and enterprising and unusually superstitious. He was born in the Mississippi Valley, brought up as a Catholic, and had an unhappy early life, besides having to work very hard. It was not till he was married, had stocked a good farm, and was the father of a child that he joined the Mormon Church, and in his autobiography we find no evidence of superstition until that time. Then it appears in a belief that the Mormon settlement at Far West, Mo., was destined to share the fate of that at Kirkland, Ohio, and in Jackson County, because the liberty-pole in the town was struck by lightning. During the ensuing troubles, when Militia and Regulators from Missouri are marching against the Church settlements, Lee is out on an expedition for wild honey, when cavalry is descried. Danger to his farm is told him by a mysterious blackbird which comes back three times, hovers about his horses as if in distress, and flies each time in the direction of his farm. After the battles in Missouri, which resulted in the surrender of the Mormons, he makes his way back to Illinois and turns traveling preacher. In this rôle his superstitious faculty becomes well developed and his success in getting members into the flock seems to bear him out in his visions. It is plain that the principles of the Mormon Church, as expounded to novices, were simply those of pure and primitive Christianity, using the New and Old Testaments as the groundwork of all belief. The Book of Mormon was originally nothing more than a modern New Testament, a supplement to the New Testament, which did not infringe on the authority of the Christian Bible, but added a captivating novelty to the Jewish inspired writings. It appealed to patriotism and love of birthplace by localizing the Garden of Eden in the Mississippi Valley, and with great forethought, as it afterward turned out, knit together the Indians and whites in one brotherhood by claiming that the red man was descended from the lost tribes of Israel. Hence the astounding success of illiterate enthusiasts like John D. Lee, and hence the victories of such men in their frequent wordy battles with rural parsons of other denominations. Hence also the cheap and easy management of the Indians, and their availability as instruments of attack against the "Gentiles." The polygamous and theocratical side of Mormonism was kept in the background, or was not appreciated by the rude farmers. Yet from this autobiography it appears to be a mistake to say that polygamy was an after-invention of Brigham Young. Both sealing of wives and assassination for hindering or opposing the fiats of the Prophet took place under Joseph Smith before the exodus. In Utah both of these crimes could be exercised unchecked, owing to the isolation of the country and the continually increasing power of the central priesthood. John D. Lee was selected by Brigham Young, after the death of Joseph, to undertake a long and very hazardous trip through the Indian country; and here again we have a series of dreams and omens which protect him from the redskins, tell him where to find fresh stock, and lead him safely to the Mormon settlements. The murder of Joseph Smith by the mob at Carthage is made known to him by a vision while absent on an electioneering tour for the benefit of the murdered man. For Joseph Smith not only began secretly the practice of "sealing in marriage," not only instituted "blood atoners," and continually preached to his flock that they should govern and own the whole continent in a few years, but he aspired to the Presidency, and sent delegates into the different States to convince the people that he, and not Van Buren or Harrison, was the proper candidate.

The charges made by the neighbors of Mormons in regard to their dishonesty find corroboration in this book. Without going out of his way, Lee adverts again and again to the fact, of robberies of all degrees committed by Mormons, and even accuses Brigham Young of sharing in the proceeds of burglaries committed by his friends while the colony still remained at Nauvoo. In 1845 Lee took his second wife, and, in accordance with what appears to be the common practice, other wives followed in rapid succession after the ice was once broken. Her name was Nancy Bean, appropriately named as the daughter of a farmer. It seems that she stayed three months in his family, "grew in favor," and was sealed to him. His third wife, Louisa, is now the wife of D. H. Wells. This promiscuousness of wives is mentioned more than once as a mere statement of no particular importance, and, indeed, throughout all these crude and almost brutal reminiscences there is continual evidence that the immorality charged against the Mormons became quite as open as the thefts. Joseph Smith did not dare avow openly polygamy, and his secret teachings were opposed by his brother and several of the most influential Mormons, but under the existing form of Church government, and especially after the persecutions set in, it was impossible to stop the advance of looseness. The crafty leaders introduced spiritual and plural marriages for themselves, and enacted the most frightful laws against irregularities of the same kind among the other members when unsanctioned by the heads of the Church.

The growth of all these tenets was very slow, and took place as the result of a vast amount of squabbling, gossip, rough play, and crimes of the most revolting character. Brigham Young took Joseph's place as a regent until the Prophet's son should be old enough to govern, but, of course, went to work to consolidate his own authority. The priesthood was so bound together by spiritual brotherhoods and adoptions, by oaths and vows, that it hardly needed a community of temporal interests to keep them together. Others who were not leaders, but persons of influence, took similar but subordinate positions, so that the Mormon Church failed to ridiculous affinities as nearly as possible. In other words, the leaders seem to have understood the powerful welding influence of the clan system, in which each member is more or less closely related to the chief and to each other. As polygamy is universally considered a crime among Western nations, the leaders could not divest themselves of a feeling of criminality, no matter how much they appealed to the patriarchs of the Old Testament. For that reason they insisted on implicating all the chief men in the same system, in order to bind them still more to the Church. Nor was polygamy the only crime they used to cement the bonds—murder and (according to Lee) mutilation of obnoxious people were used for the same purpose. The Mormon Bishop tells a tragic story, with details that cannot be repeated, of a young man who refused to resign his betrothed to the aged Bishop Snow. The recalcitrant was so mutilated that he lost his reason, and is said to be living now, while his betrothed was forced to join the seraglio of the Bishop.

John D. Lee claims to belong to the family of Robert E. Lee, of Virginia. He was executed for participation in the murder of about 120 men, women, and children by Mormons and Indians in the Mountain Meadows in 1857. The main features of his confession appeared in the papers at the time. The most atrocious feature of this massacre was the treachery that preceded it. Lee went into the fortified camp of the emigrants and promised them protection from the Indians if they would surrender their arms and march out in single file, the women and children in front. On doing so, the Indians dispatched the women and children, the Mormons shot the men. Only babies that could not talk were preserved. Lee claimed that he acted under authority, directly from a Mormon official, and indirectly from Brigham Young. He insists that he did it under compulsion, and that the Mormon leaders were actuated partly by revenge and partly by fear of the future. The band came from Missouri, where the saints had been badly handled; it contained many rough customers, who threatened the Mormons; and it was on its way to California, where the miners were ready to attack the Mormon settlements under leaders who knew the country. Lee met his fate like a brave man, and undoubtedly was a brave man. There is every reason to believe the bulk of his statements, and little doubt that his list of participants in the disgusting crimes is in the main correct. Unfortunately, the man most responsible for this and a thousand other crimes is dead. We shall never have the satisfaction of knowing that Brigham Young perished by the halter, but there are many more of less iniquity whose fate ought to be as brief as that of John D. Lee.

It will hardly do to dismiss this extraordinary book without noticing an anecdote of ex-President Grant told by the Mormon Bishop. His authority is John L. Dickerson, who lived near Galena in 1830. Ulysses S. Grant was then about 17 years old. It appears that Dickerson had a horse he wanted very much to own, and he persuaded his father to buy it for him. The senior Grant gave him $60, the price demanded, and instructed him to offer $50, then $55, and finally $60. Dickerson said to the young man: "Tell me just what your father said about trading with me." Grant thought a few minutes, and said: "Mr. Dickerson, I expect it is best to tell the truth," and told him how it was. Dickerson was so pleased that he let Grant have the horse for $55, deducting $5 to reward the youth for his honesty.

LITERARY NOTES.

—A new French journal bears the significant name *L'Antichrist*.

—It is now definitely settled that Mr. Leopold Kastner is to be the biographer of George Sand.

—*The Life of John Kitto, D. D.*, written by Dr. John Eadie, has just appeared in Edinburgh.

—Hurd & Houghton have in press the second part of Judge Shea's *Alexander Hamilton; a Historical Study*.

—Dr. Dreher, the author of a work on *Darwin's System*, has just completed a great work on *The Theory of Existence*.

—Williams & Norgate, London, have just issued a small work entitled *Driven to Rome*, by an ex-Anglican clergyman.

—Hackländer, who made the fortunes of three publishers, leaves nothing to his family but one small house in Stuttgart.

—*Brigadier Frederic*, the story of an Alsatian exile, by MM. Erckmann-Chatrian, has been admirably translated into English.

—*Ten of Them; or, The Children of Dansehurst*, is the title of a new book by Mrs. R. M. Bray, which is intended for the holidays.

—Mrs. Comyns Carr is collecting into a volume the series of sketches of Italian life which she recently contributed the *London Examiner*.

—A very pleasant addition to literature and to one of the best of the arts will be found in the forthcoming *Dictionary of Music*, by Mr. George Grove.

—The *American Naturalist* for September contains Prof. Joseph Leconte's remarkable paper on "The Critical Periods in the History of the Earth, and Their Relation to Evolution."

—John Richard Green may truly claim the honor of educating the present generation in English history. His *Short History of the English People* has reached the forty-ninth thousand.

—Bishop Colenso is still alive, and looks forward confidently to the not distant time when conclusions like his own will be accepted like the conclusions of modern astronomy and geology.

—Rev. Canon Dixon, of Carlisle, is engaged in writing the *History of the Church of England from the Abolition of the Roman Jurisdiction*, and Smith, Elder & Co. will soon issue the first volume.

—Dr. George Ebers, the well-known Egyptologist, and the author of *Nardu*, which is now in a fifth edition, is drawing upon his Old-World lore for the materials for another story of the same kind.

—The question now is, who is to write the biography of Thomas Carlyle. It was first Frederick Martin, then James Anthony Froude; now it is Mr. Martin again; but one thing is certain—Mr. Carlyle's life is to be written.

—The experiment of "A Modern Symposium" is repeated in the September number of the *Nineteenth Century*, the subject being "The Soul and Future Life," and the interlocutors are R. H. Hutton, Prof. Huxley, Lord Blachford, and Hon. Roden Noel.

—M. Ernest Renan is preparing a translation of Ecclesiastes to appear next Winter. The work will form a companion volume to the author's translations of Job and the Song of Songs, and, like them, will probably be prefaced by an introductory essay.

—It is almost too good news to be true to hear that Mr. Evelyn Jerrold is engaged upon a life of Honoré de Balzac. In tracing the history of Balzac's works, Mr. Jerrold will attempt a complete identification of the characters of the *Comédie Humaine*.

—The last installment of William Black's *Green Pastures and Piccadilly* describes his passage through the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence River with colors different from, but no less brilliant, than those with which he has painted Highland scenery.

—To *Nicholas Minturn*, which has just appeared in book form, Dr. Holland has added a slip in which he makes a short study of the tramp and pauper question, which has just had so large a share of attention during the sessions of the Conference of Charities at Saratoga.

—Pott, Young & Co., New-York, have ready for immediate publication cheap editions of those beautiful biographies of Mrs. Sidney L. Lear: *A Dominican Artist, Bossuet, Fénelon, St. Francis de Sales, Madame Louise de France, Henri Perreyve, Hippolyte Flandrin, Charles de Condren*.

—Hurd & Houghton announce the publication of a biographical series made up from such writers as Carlyle, Macaulay, Brougham, Gibbon, Michelet, Dr. Arnold, Lamartine, and Trollope, probably the reissue of a series which was published some 15 years ago in this City.

—G. P. Putnam's Sons have brought out an American edition of Leslie Stephen's *Free Thinking and Plain Speaking*. They also have in press Hon. David A. Wells' papers recently published in the *North American Review* on the question, *How shall the Nation Regain Prosperity*.

—*Mediæval, Papal, and Ritual Principles Contrasted* is the title of a new book by Rev. J. H. Hobart, D. D., containing the papers on present movements in the Episcopal Church which were originally published in the *Church Journal*. It will be published by Thomas Whittaker, of this City.

—Messrs. Rivington & Co., of London, have just ready, *Twenty-one Years in St. George's Mission: an Account of Its Origin, Progress, and Works of Charity*, by Rev. C. F. Lowder. This is a description of the work done at the famous Ritualistic church at the east end of London—St. Peter's, London Docks.

—Harper & Brothers will issue at once Mrs. Oliphant's *Carita, Marjorie Bruce's Lovers*, by Mary Patrick. *In Silk Attire*, by William Black, and two new volumes in their popular "Half Hour Series," *The Jews and Their Persecutors*, by Eugene Lawrence, and *Virginia*, a Roman sketch, which has won much commendation from the English press.

—Still another volume of Dowdan's delightful letters, dating from 1860, is promised. The new collection will include an article on "The Revolutions of Taste." The letters have attracted more attention than any recent and purely literary correspondence, and are remarkable for their delicacy, freshness, and the union of fine culture with an almost artless simplicity.

—The second volume in the series of "Foreign Classics for English Readers," Col. E. B. Hawley's *Voltaire*, will be issued in this country by J. B. Lippincott & Co. The same house announces as in press a new volume by the unfortunate William Leighton, Jr., whose *Sons of Godwin* appeared last year simultaneously with Tennyson's *Harold*. His forthcoming drama is entitled *At the Court of King Edwin*.

—Sir Garnet Wolseley's novel, *Marley Castle*, is not favorably reviewed by the English critics. Though the hero of the Ashantee war is treated with that courtesy due to a G. C. M. G. and K. C. B., Sir Garnet's novel is declared to be commonplace and tawdry. This dashing officer writes about "a gun and all the appurtenances thereof," which is on a par with Miss Braddon's famous description of "a gun and all its paraphernalia."

—Bishop Perry's *Hand-book of the General Convention* is the only authentic and popular history of the Episcopal Church in the United States, and when issued in 1874 two editions were quickly sold. It has now been revised and brought down to date, and will be found indispensable for the proper understanding of the organization and character of the General Convention which meets in Boston Oct. 3. Mr. T. Whittaker is the publisher of the new edition.

—J. B. Lippincott & Co. have just issued *Reason and Religion*, with other sermons for the times, preached in the Protestant Episcopal Church at Florence by Rev. Pierce Connelly. Their new issues for children are edited by "Uncle Herbert," whose forthcoming work for the same is called *The Budget*, and is intended to outdo *The Prattler*, of last year. They have also nearly ready *The Physician's Visiting List and Vade-Mecum*, edited by Dr. H. C. Wood, and Judge Smith's *Elements of the Laws*.

—Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, of London, have just issued a *Revised English Bible*, arranged in paragraphs and sections, with supplementary notes, references to parallel and illustrative passages, chronological tables, and maps. This publication is the completion of a work which was commenced 16 years ago. The editors are, for the Old Testament, Rev. F. W. Gotch, and Rev. B. Davies, translator of Rödiger's *Hebrew Grammar*; for the New Testament, Rev. G. A. Jacob and Rev. T. G. Green, author of a *Hand-book of the Grammar of the Greek Testament*. The American agents are Pott, Young & Co., New-York.

—The death of Henry Rogers, well known as the author of the *Eclipse of Faith*, a book which made much noise some 20 years ago as a defense of non-conformist Christianity against the skepticism brought in by Strauss and others, in his seventy-first year, deprives the literary world of the services of a vigorous and learned religious essayist. The *Eclipse of Faith* went through at least 14 editions, and a reply to Prof. F. W. Newman's criticisms upon it went through three editions. Mr. Rogers was a frequent contributor to the *Edinburgh Review*, and one of his essays, that on "The Vanity and Glory of Literature," was regarded as hardly less distinctive of a new power in the literary world than Macaulay's essay on "Milton."

—W. Heine, a German, who served during the late war in the Army of the Shenandoah, and obtained a Brevet Brigadier-Generalcy, has published a large folio work on Japan, to which country he went while connected with a Government expedition. The publication is by installments of five full-page photographs, representing scenes in Japan which relate to the country itself, the history of the people, religion, natural history, and the ethnological characteristics of the Japanese. Paul Bette, of Berlin, is the publisher, and the work is intended as an addition to our knowledge of Japan and its inhabitants. German text accompanies the photographs, some of which are from sketches by Japanese artists.

—Arizona Territory has an ardent admirer in Hiram C. Hodge, for whom the Messrs. Hurd & Houghton have published a book giving full details of all its natural attractions. *Arizona as it Is; or, The Coming Country*, is the ambitious title of a work compiled from notes of travel during the years 1874, 1875, and 1876. The author was led naturally to the task from having written notices of the Territory and its various features for the press of the United States. He describes the climate, mines, rivers, forests, and agricultural districts of the Territory, and reports on the present condition of society and trade. Military posts and Indians, ancient ruins, and the fauna of the country receive appropriate notice. He objects strongly to the reservation system for Indians, since it encourages them in laziness and vice, and advocates their dispersion, and treatment on the same footing with white citizens.

—*Scribner's Monthly* for 1878, shows an appreciation of the merits of some of our best current writers. It has secured a series of papers from John Burroughs, who has Charles Lamb's humor and Thoreau's love of nature, a series of political reminiscences by the late Robert Dale Owen, four illustrated articles on bird's-nests by Dr. Thomas M. Brewer, some old letters sent by Sir William Hamilton, Mrs. Browning, Disraeli, Wordsworth, and Southey to Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie, illustrated critical articles on the Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Michael Angelo, and other literary portraits by R. H. Stoddard; some papers on "The Saddle Horse," by Col. George E. Waring, and a serial story by Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, whose Norse stories are already popular. Edward Eggleston's "Roxy" will begin in the November number. It will be noticed that in this list the subjects are chiefly American or treated by native or naturalized writers. *Scribner's* has specially won the position of bringing out what is distinctively American in our current literature, and its "finds" have not been limited to the author of *That Lass o' Lowrie's*.

—D. Lothrop & Co. have recently published two volumes of *Vacation Stories* for boys and girls, and have just ready *At Eventide*, a volume of discourses by the venerable Dr. Nehemiah Adams, the friend and Pastor of the late Rufus Choate, and called in England, for his delightful style, the Washington Irving of the American pulpit. Their September issues are very numerous. They include *The Unerring Guide*, by Rev. Dr. H. N. Dexter; *The Pastor's Manual for Scripture Readings and Special Offices*, *Words of Truth*, by eminent authors; *The Voyage of the Steadfast*, by W. H. G. Kingston; *Songs of the Spirit*, edited by Right Rev. W. H. Odenheimer; *Sugar Plums*, a book of "sweets" for children. *A Noble Life—Hints for Living*, by Rev. O. A. Kingsbury, the literary editor of the *Illustrated Christian Weekly*; *Little People in Picture Story*, by Pansy; *Little Truths for Little Folks*, by Laura Loring; another book by Pansy, entitled *Our Darlings*; *What They Think, Say, and Do*; two delightful English stories for girls, entitled *Little Blind Mary* and *Jane Hudson*; *The Life and Habits of Wild Animals*, illustrated, by Joseph Wolf; *Life Scenes*, by popular authors; *Light at Evening Time—Jewels from God's Word*, by Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler. John Bunyan's *Holy War*, with 68 illustrations; *Classics for Babyland* by Mrs Clara Doty Bates, and several trifles for the children. It may be doubted if any publishing house in the country will put more books than those here named upon the market in a single month.

ANTHRACITE COAL MINING.

ITS ORIGIN AND EARLY PROGRESS.

HOW "STONE COAL" CAME TO BE DISCOVERED—DIFFICULTIES ATTENDING ITS INTRODUCTION AS AN ARTICLE OF CONSUMPTION—THE FIRST MINE AND THE FIRST SHIPMENTS OF ANTHRACITE—WHO FOUNDED THE TRADE IN COAL.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

CARBONDALE, Penn., Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1877.

The mine—or what 25 years afterward became the mine—from which the first anthracite coal was shipped direct to New-York was discovered in 1804, where this city now stands, by Samuel Preston, son of a former Mayor of Philadelphia. Mr. Preston was a Quaker, and had emigrated to Wayne County, Penn. He was a surveyor, and was running an "exploration line" from the north-east corner of the State to Meshoppen. He did not attempt to make any capital out of the discovery, for all efforts that had been made to introduce "stone coal" up to that time had resulted disastrously. Ten years afterward, however, Maurice Wurts having secured possession of the land on which the discovery had been made, Mr. Preston told him that the coal was there. At the time of Mr. Preston's discovery the excitement about "stone coal" and its future was just making itself apparent. General ignorance prevailed regarding its qualities, however, and as the forests afforded abundant material for fuel, and for making charcoal for the use of blacksmiths and other artisans, the people did not have any inclination to investigate the stories about the unknown "stone coal."

The first use of anthracite coal as a generater of heat known to have been made was by a blacksmith named Obadiah Gore, in his forge at the Wyoming settlement, in 1769. Tradition says that in 1750 a party of Indians desiring a gunsmith, who lived at Nazareth, to repair their guns, and he telling them that he was out of charcoal, and they would be compelled to wait several weeks until he burned some, they borrowed a bag from him and disappeared in the forest. In a few hours they returned with the bag filled with "black stones," which they, to the smith's great surprise, "caused to ignite in the forge, and created so intense a fire that he was able to repair the guns with great quickness." The Indians refused to tell whence they procured the mysterious fuel. The few natives who remained in the Wyoming Valley when the white settlers came into it knew where there were deposits of this fuel, and Obadiah Gore, "making good friends with them, worked their secret unto himself, and learned whereabouts these black stones did lay," and after many fruitless efforts succeeded in utilizing them in his forge. He taught other smiths the manner of its use, and news of the fact gradually extended into the more remote settlements and to the City of Philadelphia. In 1775 the Proprietary Government sent two Durham boats—boats used in transporting goods on the Delaware River, and named from the place where they were made—up the Susquehanna River to obtain coal for use in the forges where Government fire-arms were made. The boats were loaded below where Pittston now stands, and were run to Harris' Ferry—since Harrisburg—where the coal was transferred to wagons and carted to Carlisle. This was the first shipment of anthracite coal. The successful use that was made of it and the great benefit it had been to the local artisans of the Wyoming region it would seem would at once have made its value apparent to the manufacturing interests of the country, as well as to the public at large, but it required the outlay of vast sums of money, and a bitter struggle of nearly half a century with prejudice, ignorance and ridicule, before the claims of anthracite coal were recognised and it came forward to cause the greatest commercial and industrial revolution the world ever knew.

Among the early believers in the future of anthracite was Col. Jacob Weiss, who in 1791 lived at Fort Allen, Penn., subsequently called Weissport, now in Carbon County. One cold, sleety day late in the Autumn of the above year, Philip Ginther, hunter and trapper, was roaming the Mauch Chunk Mountains. He lived with his family in the mountains in a rude log hut. That fall game was singularly scarce, and as the only support of his family was in the success of his gun, dogs, and traps, they were actually suffering for the necessities of life. He was on his way home, through the mud and sleet, hungry, weak, and disheartened. As he was slouching along through the leafless forest he struck one of his feet against some object the unyielding nature of which caused him to fall at length upon the ground. He arose, swearing a "Low Dutch" oath, and glancing back at what had caused his fall saw that it was a large stone, but, strange enough, it was as black as a crow, and glistened as if it were varnished. With the current traditions of "stone coal" in his mind, Philip Ginther had no doubt that he had stumbled upon a piece of this mysterious fuel. A tree had been torn out by the roots by some high wind at the spot, and in the cavity thus made Ginther discovered the "black stones" in abundance. Ginther gathered up a number of the stones, and next day hastened with them to Fort Allen, about 12 miles distant. He showed the stones to Col. Jacob Weiss. This gentleman was confident that they were stone coal, and took them to Philadelphia. Michael Hillegas, John Nicholson, and Dr. Cist, all enthusiasts like Col. Weiss, took the specimens, ascertained beyond doubt that they were coal, and directed Col. Weiss to reward Ginther upon condition that he make known the spot where the specimens were found. Ginther demanded a patent from the State entitling him to a small tract of land he named, on which was a mill-site, in return for the information. The patent was obtained for him, and the deposit of coal was pointed out to Col. Weiss. This subsequently became the famous Summit Hill Coal Mine. Following the discovery of this mine, Messer, Weiss, Hillegas, Cist, and others, in 1792, formed what they called the Lehigh Coal Mine Company. They had no charter. They purchased the land where the coal had been discovered, and hauling a few bushels to the Lehigh River sent it to Philadelphia in "dugouts." No one would buy it, and it was difficult to give it away. Col. Weiss then tried to introduce it among the blacksmiths of Allentown, Easton, Bethlehem, and other places, but they did not know how to use it, and finally refused to be bothered with it, and coal-mining operations in the Lehigh were suspended for several years. In 1805 a Philadelphia capitalist named William Turnbull, having purchased a large quantity of land in Carbon and Luzerne Counties, floated 300 bushels of coal to Philadelphia in arks, but it met with no better success.

The inaction that followed the attempts of Turnbull to interest the people of Philadelphia in the importance of stone coal was broken in 1808 by an event that marked a new era in the history of anthracite. This was the success of an experiment made by a blacksmith named Jesse Fell, of Wilkesbarre, in burning the coal in a grate. He built up a jamb of brick-work in an old fire-place in his house, upon which he placed several bars of iron, setting up others in front to keep the coal from falling out. For fear his neighbors would ridicule him, he chose a late hour at night for the experiment. Kindling a scanty fire of wood fire, he piled a quantity of coal on top of it, and then, afraid to await the result, went off to bed. After tumbling about uneasily for an hour, unable to sleep, he returned to the room where he had made the fire. It was filled with a genial warmth, and lighted cheerily by the glow of the first coal fire ever built in a grate. Mr. Fell—afterward Judge Fell—was so overjoyed with his success, that he hastened to several neighbors and compelled them to go to his house and see for themselves what the long-despised and ridiculed "stone coal" was capable of. Mr. Fell was Secretary of the Masonic Lodge of Wilkesbarre, and he made the following record on the books of the lodge:

Feb. 11, of Masonry 5808. Made the experiment of burning the common stone-coal of the valley, in a grate in a common fire-place in my house, and find it will answer the purpose of fire, making a clearer and better fire, at less expense, than burning wood in the common way.

Feb. 11, 1808. JESSE FELL.

The believers in the value of stone-coal now deemed its future assured. Charles Miner, who had for years advocated the cause of anthracite in his paper at Wilkesbarre, the *Luzerne Federalist*, and Jacob Cist, leased the Ginther mine at Summit Hill, and in 1814 sent an ark-load of coal to Philadelphia at much peril and expense, but the people still refused to believe in it, and they ceased their operations and no further attempt was made to develop the Lehigh region until 1817.

Previous to the war of 1812, the bituminous coal-fields of England and Virginia had supplied the demand of this country for fuel of this kind. This supply being cut off by the war, the attention of consumers was forced to other channels, a circumstance that more than any one thing hastened the introduction of anthracite into general use. From 1812 to 1814, William and Maurice Wurts roamed up and down the Lackawanna Valley prospecting for coal lands. Their idea was to get possession of tracts near the upper waters of the Delaware River, so that the stream might be used as a highway to transport the product of the mines to market—Philadelphia being the objective point of all the early coal speculators. The deposits of coal did not extend beyond the Lackawanna Valley, however, and the Messrs. Wurts turned their attention to localities as near as possible to waters running into the Delaware. The valuable lands now owned by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, from Carbondale to Providence, were secured by Wurts in the following manner. the cost being from 50 cents to $3 an acre: Maurice Wurts was one day prospecting on what was known as Ragged Island, near the site of Carbondale. Suddenly he came upon a man who was hiding in a thicket. The man seemed to be a hermit. He carried a gun, and his clothing was tattered and torn by contact with the brush. Wurts soon learned that his name was David Nobles, and that he had been hiding on the island a long time to escape imprisonment for debt, which was then common in Pennsylvania. By some chance "stone coal" was mentioned in their conversation, and Nobles told Wurts that he owned a lot with "black stones" on it, and knew where there was plenty of the "stuff." Wurts at once took Nobles with him, paid his debt, amounting to a few pounds, the consideration for the act being the lot in question, which was the one where Preston had discovered coal in 1804. In addition, Nobles agreed to point out to Wurts the location of other coal lands. Vast tracts, now worth thousands of dollars per acre, were found. To ward off the suspicion of the owner that there must be something of more value than the land to induce the dignified city-bred Quakers to penetrate the wilderness for its purchase, Nobles was put forward as the negotiator. Wurts accompanied him to Sunbury, where the proprietor of the tracts, an Englishman named Russell, resided. Nobles gained an interview with him, and, representing himself as one of three brothers who desired to go to farming on a large scale somewhere on the frontier where extended tracts could be purchased for a small sum, asked the terms for Russell's wild land. A price being named and agreed upon, Mr. Nobles called in "his friend, Mr. Wurts," who advanced the purchase money, and had the deed made out in his name. All the coal lands between Ragged Island and the upper part of Providence were obtained in this way except the Nobles lot and one called the Anderson farm. On this farm, in 1814, Maurice Wurts opened a seven and a nine foot vein of coal, which he obtained specimens from to exhibit in Philadelphia.

In 1815 the Messrs. Wurts made their first attempt to run a load of coal to Philadelphia. They loaded two sleds with coal taken from the veins on the land in Providence. Nine miles from that spot was the head of Jones' Creek, a tributary of the Wallenpaupack River, which in turn empties into the Lackawaxen River twenty miles eastward, at what is now Hawley, whence the latter stream flows to the Delaware at Lackawaxen, 16 miles further on. David Nobles had been at work all Summer clearing the channel of Jones' Creek from obstructions. The sleds of coal were taken in safety to the banks of the creek and loaded on a raft of pine. The stream was swollen by recent rains, and before the raft had proceeded a mile it was dashed to pieces on a hidden rock, and its precious cargo was swallowed up in the flood. Nobles, who was piloting the raft, narrowly escaped drowning. This failure led the Messrs. Wurts to adopt a new plan of getting their coal to market. They left the Providence "Mine" and took out several sled-loads of coal from the Nobles lot at Ragged Island. This they carted with oxen to the nearest point on the Wallenpaupack, 20 miles distant, over a road cut for this purpose through the forest. The cargo was loaded on pine rafts, and floated to the falls of the Wallenpaupack, a mile and a half from its confluence with the Lackawaxen. There it was unloaded, carted to the river and reloaded into arks. One of these arks reached Philadelphia after a perilous voyage; the other was wrecked on "Golden Rock," three miles below its starting point, in the Lackawaxen. The expense attending the transportation of coal in this way was so great that the Messrs. Wurts changed their mode of mining, and no coal was "shipped" again until 1823. In the meantime, they had erected rude mining apparatus on the west bank of the Lackawanna, on the Nobles lot. A road 20 miles long had been constructed from the mines to the Lackawaxen River, a mile below where Honesdale now stands, over which the intention was to cart 1,000 tons of coal as soon as snow fell in sufficient quantities. In 1824, however, there was no snow, and of the 1,000 tons mined only 100 could be carried to the river. This was run safely to Philadelphia, and as anthracite was now recognized as valuable by manufacturers and others, the 100 tons were sold at $12 a ton. The cost of navigation in the river could be made secure, guaranteed a remunerative profit to the Lackawanna miners, and in 1823 Maurice Wurts was authorized by the Legislature of Pennsylvania to better the navigation of the Lackawaxen River by slack-water improvements.

But the efforts of the Messrs. Wurts to develop the Lackawanna Valley had aroused the energies of those who were interested in the Lehigh region. Schuylkill County, too, had proved to be rich in stone-coal, and Philadelphia was the one great mart that was sought by all. In 1817 Josiah White, Erskine Hazard, and George W. A. Bantz adopted a plan to make the navigation of the Lehigh feasible by means of slack-water. In 1818 they were incorporated by the Legislature as the Lehigh Navigation Company, and they were granted power to improve the navigation of the river. Dams were constructed along the river to collect the water in sufficient quantities, and then sluice-gates were opened, allowing the water out, and carrying the arks of coal along with it to the next dam, and so on. In 1818 100 tons of coal were sent to market in this way. Capitalists in Philadelphia became interested in the valley, and large sums of money were invested in the improvement of the river. In 1820 the Lehigh Coal Mine Company and the Lehigh Navigation Company were consolidated as the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and from that event is dated the actual beginning of the anthracite coal business. The 365 tons that were shipped in the above year is recorded as the "first regular shipment of anthracite." The slack-water navigation gradually improved in character, but the dams and locks were at all times at the mercy of floods, and, by their giving way, held the valley in constant peril. The great freshet of 1862, by which 800 persons were drowned along the Lehigh by the breaking away of the company's dams, led the way to the abandonment of the system, and the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railway was constructed to take its place.

The success of the Mauch Chunk operators in opening up a market for their coal in Philadelphia destroyed the hopes of the Messrs. Wurts in that quarter, as they could not bring their distant mines in successful competition with the ones so easy of access. So they turned their attention to New-York as the market for their coal. Maurice Wurts conceived the idea of uniting the Delaware with the Hudson by means of a canal, and in 1824 William Wurts made a personal exploration for a route for such a canal. Legislation was obtained from the States of New-York and Pennsylvania. The work was commenced in 1825, and in Oct. 1828, the first train of cars left the Nobles Mine laden with coal for New-York City, and the anthracite coal trade was commenced in earnest. The Messrs. Wurts lived to see their wildest dreams more than realized, and deserve to be remembered as the fathers of the anthracite coal trade.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅝c.; net receipts, none; gross, none; stock, corrected, 11,416 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 15.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Low Middling, 10⅜c.@10½c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 537 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 4,769 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 15.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10⅜c.; Low Middling, 10c.; Good Ordinary nominal; net receipts, 175 bales; exports, coastwise, 81 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 2,895 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 15.—Cotton firm; Middling, 10⅝c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 659 bales; exports, coastwise, 252 bales; sales, 472 bales; stock, 5,009 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 15.—Cotton easier; nominally unchanged; Middling, 10 9-16c.; Low Middling, 10⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 871 bales; gross, 910 bales; sales, 397 bales; stock, 6,581 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 15.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅛c.; net receipts, 62 bales; gross, 205 bales; exports, Great Britain, 838 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 18,426 bales.

THE PRINTING CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 15.—Printing Cloths closed steady, with improving demand at 3⅜c. cash, for standard and extra 64x64s, spots and futures; 3⅜c. cash, for 56x56s. The sales of the week foot up 48,300 pieces.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 15.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$7,000 Mi. & St. P.		700	St. Paul pf.	.83	89⅛
	c. & f.	98⅝	600	do.	89⅛
2,000 Un. P. & f.		94⅜	200	do.	89⅜
3,000 N. W. C. C.	6.	91½	200	do.	89⅝
100 At. & Pac. T.		21	1100	Wab. R. Ext.	13⅜
100 Del. & Hudson		80	100	do.	12⅞
200	do.	49⅜	100	D., L. & W.	51⅜
300	do.	49⅞	100	do.	51¼
600	do.	50	200	do.	51⅜
100	do.	50⅛	400	do.	51⅜
400	do.	50	500	do.	51⅞
100	Pacific Mail	23½	200	do.	52
300	Mich. Central	89	400	do.	52⅛
400	do.	89½	500	do.	52⅜
900	do.	89	200	do.	52⅝
200	do.	84⅞	200	do.	52¾
100	do.	89	1000	do.	52⅝
200	do.	89	1300	do.	52⅞
24	Pittsburg	82½	900	do.	52¾
100	North-west.	84½	400	do.	53⅛
400	do.	84¾	100	do.	52⅝
1300	Lake Shore	63⅜	200	do.	52⅝
800	do.	63⅛	100	do.	53
800	do.	63⅜	100	do.	52¾
100	do.	63⅛	100	do.	53
100	do.	63⅜	100	do.	52⅞
600

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 17, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE. (Opera Bouffe.)—Mlle. Marie Aimée, Mlle. Bertho Marlo.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—STRUCK OIL.—Miss Maggie Moore, Mr. J. C. Williamson.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROBINSON CRUSOE.—Miss Lydia Thompson and Company.

PARK THEATRE.—THE CRUSHED TRAGEDIAN.—Mr. E. A. Sothern.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—UNDER THE WILLOWS.—Mr. E. F. Thorne, Mrs. Waller.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—WILD FLOWERS OF MEXICO.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—BURLESQUE, MINSTRELSY, &c.—Messrs. Charles Backus, J. Robinson, Cool White, Dave Reed.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—BURLESQUE AND NEGRO COMICALITIES.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, George Knight.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—GRAND CONCERT AND SUMMER NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—FAIR AND EXHIBITION OF PRODUCTS AND MECHANISM.

FREE TABERNACLE, (8th-av., near 34th-st.)—GRAND CONCERT—Prof. D. M. Levett, Signor J. Vitale.

MASONIC TEMPLE.—PIANO CONCERT—Blind Tom.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for to-day, in the Middle and New-England States, nearly stationary or lower pressure and temperature, southerly winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

There is no doubt that a strong feeling of opposition to Speaker RANDALL'S re-election exists in the South, and the press of that section contains frequent threats that, even if the caucus should give him the nomination, he will not be supported by some of the Southern members. The cause of the ill feeling is Mr. RANDALL'S recent attempts to eat his words on the subsidy question. During the Summer, reporters for Southern papers held periodical interviews with the ex-Speaker at which they were supplied with Delphic utterances as to subsidies, and were encouraged to interpret these to their Southern readers as showing that RANDALL was sound on that matter. But since the Democratic conventions, with nearly one accord, have been declaring against subsidies, Mr. RANDALL'S friends, if not he himself, would like it understood that all previous outgivings of the oracle are purely Pickwickian. Thus the quandary and the quarrel stand. But we may be sure of one thing—the disposition of the Southern vote, as far as it is controlled by the subsidy question, will be made by a lobby which will not accept any vague intimations from its candidate, but will insist on a definite understanding. If Mr. RANDALL gets the Southern vote solid in the caucus, he will have to pay dear for it.

Reports of yellow fever at Fernandina, Fla., have been circulated for several days, and are now confirmed. Obtaining a foothold in some unexplained way, the disease has been aggravated by bad sanitary conditions and exceedingly unfavorable weather, and has spread rapidly. The people of Savannah, with the prompt generosity which invariably marks Southern communities when appealed to for such purposes, have already sent nurses and physicians to the afflicted town. Some idea of the terror which "Yellow Jack" still inspires may be gathered from the extreme caution shown in quarantining Jacksonville, Fla. That city is guarded night and day to keep out refugees from Fernandina. Jacksonville, however, is now exceptionally healthy, and is generally a very well managed and carefully policed town, so that there seems no reason to fear the spread of the disease in any dangerous form to that place.

The dispatches relating to the war this morning are very indefinite. Two from Constantinople report another Russian defeat at Plevna. The first, from Reuter's Agency, asserts the loss of 8,000 men and several guns, but admits that the fighting is still going on. The second is a special to the London *Observer*, and is also from Turkish sources, and reports a general attack by the whole Russian Army, a defeat, and a retreat on Sistova and Tirnova. It is probable that the first dispatch contains the greatest amount of truth, and it may be that the fighting of Saturday was unfavorable to the Russians; but the Grand Duke NICHOLAS contradicts this, and reports a Turkish attack and repulse. It is certain that the Russians find the task of taking Plevna an exceedingly difficult one—though perhaps not more so than their Generals had anticipated. Both armies have shown the utmost steadiness and courage, and it is difficult to refuse admiration to the unflinching fidelity with which both have done the desperate work of alternating attack and defense allotted to them.

We have frequently had occasion to call attention to proofs which have been offered from time to time, that, bad as is the general tendency of Western public opinion on the currency, there is a strong counter tendency. The latest illustration of this fact is the refusal of Hon. S. L. PIERCE, of Minnesota, to accept a nomination for Attorney-General on the Greenback ticket. His reasons, which we published yesterday morning, were so sound and so clearly expressed that we are at a loss to understand how the Greenback men could have nominated him. One truth he points out, the importance of which cannot be exaggerated. Referring to the plea that inflation will give employment to labor, he declares that labor cannot prosper unless it is paid for in real money, and that he is the truest friend of the laboring man who undeceives him in the matter of a greenback currency. There is no more stupid or vicious kind of demagogism than that which proclaims inflation and repudiation as measures in the interest of labor. The laborer is only prosperous when there is a steady and natural flow of exchange, effected by means of real money. This cannot be had with a swollen paper currency, which, as our own has done, first forces the demand for labor to unhealthy extremes, and then checks it suddenly and disastrously.

There is a vigorous and well-directed agitation being carried on by the American *Architect and Building News*, of Boston, with reference to the reform of our building laws. That journal is the organ of the American Institute of Architects—by which we do not mean that the institute is responsible for all the views of the paper, but that the paper is the usual medium of communication between the institute and its members, or the public—and it ought to command attention for the pertinent and convincing arguments which it brings forward with great perseverance and earnestness. It is too late now to argue the question whether the Governments of cities or of States ought to regulate building. As a matter of fact they do regulate it, and the only question is whether the regulation shall be intelligent, thorough, and discreet, and be practically enforced, or whether it shall be slipshod in execution and faulty in legal provision. The *Architect* very properly holds that there is no hope of practical reform in this direction except from the labors of architects. Any moderate plan on which they, as a body, could agree for the regulation of building could sooner or later be adopted. But while they are either indifferent or divided, nothing substantial can be done.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SOUTH.

At the risk of seeming to be ungracious, we must say that the daily record of Presidential "trips" grows somewhat wearisome. It is always the same old story,—adulation, bordering upon servility, on one hand; a confiding, hopeful amiability, which sometimes looks like weakness, on the other. We are not of those who would assail the chief Executive for occasional absences from the Capital; and certainly if he may with propriety leave his post for any purpose, or any place, a visit to his home and an exchange of pleasant words with men with whom he shared the griefs and glories of the war might be supposed to be in order. But these "trips" of President HAYES are in some respects peculiar. They are shared by we know not how many members of his Cabinet. A captious critic might declare that the Administration is on exhibition rather than on its trial, and that the members thereof have constituted themselves into a mutual admiration society, whose reciprocal titillations are expected to please and instruct the public. The allegation would be plausible though unjust. The President is proud of his confidential advisers, and they in turn are grateful and complimentary. The posturing resembles a little too closely some of the pictorial versions of the Happy Family, but he must indeed be sour-natured who likens the affair to a show, or impugns the motives of the distinguished statesmen who figure in it conspicuously. Only the thing does grow rather tiresome because it has had no obvious significance and has not risen above the dull level of commonplace.

Both the tone and matter of the speeches thus far delivered jar upon the sensibilities of many thoughtful people because they take for granted what remains to be proved. No one arraigns the motives of the President. No one doubts that he honestly cherishes the sanguine anticipations he expresses. Moreover, there is an all but universal feeling that the Southern question, in its ancient aspects, is removed from the partisan arena and neither can be nor ought to be restored. And yet there is a feeling that the generous policy applied by the President depends for its justification not upon the estimate formed of it by its administrator, but by its results. Admitting that the question itself is beyond the possibility of resurrection, the time has not come when we may be properly asked to applaud unreservedly the manner in which it was disposed of. Events alone can decide whether the magnanimity was misplaced, and whether the sacrifice of the Republican Party in Southern States is compensated for by the amended tone and tactics of the Southern Democracy. The President may go on preaching the gospel of good-will, and assembled crowds may accept his interpretation of the future consequences of his achievements. Persons who think before they shout, and who discriminate between accomplished facts and the benevolent imaginings of fiction, naturally suggest that the South should be heard from in some explicit way if the misgivings now entertained are to be effectually removed. Until now all the "gush" has been on one side, and that not the side where it would have the most significance. It is a libel upon the North to assume that it needed to be converted to generous ideas respecting the Southern people. At no period has it been unwilling to cultivate cordial relations between the two sections, and if these were not re-established the blame certainly does not attach to the Republican Party. Hence the inclination to keep cool in spite of the President's oratory and the attendant demonstrations. "Let us wait awhile for developments" is the cautious maxim that finds the greatest favor at the North.

The tone of the exhortations addressed to their brethren by Southern editors is not calculated to remove the feeling. The stream of Southern sentiment does not flow all in one direction, and the aim of the editors is to prevent awkward manifestations of temper. Their method is characteristic. They urge that the President be welcomed solely on the ground that, although "fraudulently" installed in office by Republicans he has adopted the Democratic policy! Southern grumblers have uniformly assigned as a reason for repressing professions of gratitude that "a President should not be thanked simply because he has done his duty," and that the abandonment of South Carolina and Louisiana was an act of duty and nothing more. In a similar vein the Southern journals which blow the loudest blasts in the President's honor carefully explain that whatever liking they have for him is based upon his desertion of the Republican Party and his espousal of Democratic principles and plans. These are equivocal compliments so far as the President is concerned, and they are not improved by the recurring allusions to the alleged invalidity of his title. Inasmuch as the President has fortunately a faculty for seeing things as he desires to see them, and for discovering harmony where less favored souls hear only discord, he may not be troubled by the fact that the scanty praises accorded him at the South avowedly imply an imputation of bad faith toward the party that elected him. Remarks that have fallen from him casually during his travels indicate that upon this point he is incredulous. Like other great men, he has little respect for newspapers, and he relies upon the geniality of his presence and the graces of his speech to call forth a feeling on the part of the South that shall confound its journalists and bring grumbling Republicans to their senses. We trust that he will not be disappointed.

With this object in view, we beg permission to offer the South a suggestion. The President visits it brimful of a simple, honest, generous faith in the purity and unselfishness of its devotion to the Union. He stakes the hopes and credit of his Administration upon the fidelity of the South, not to the doctrine of subsidies nor the future of claims, but to the principles of justice and humanity, which according to the Republican policy underlie the reconstructed States. He believes that the South is vilified, and that notwithstanding Democratic boasting, his policy has silently and almost miraculously converted it to Republicanism. The President is too sensible to say all this in so many words, but the spirit of his speeches proves that these are the conceptions and expectations which have reconciled him to the trials and temptations of the journey. Now, then, is the opportunity for the South to vindicate itself from the aspersions of its enemies and to gladden the hearts of those who have dared to be its friends. It may still call itself Democratic, since it is insensible to the odium that attaches to the title, but at least let it make the nation understand that it intends hereafter to allow white Republicans to live within its boundaries, and even to recognize the rights of enfranchised blacks. Let it abjure the theory and practice of repudiation. Let it abandon sinister designs upon the Treasury. Let it leave Col. SCOTT to his devices and the Texas-Pacific to its fate. And, finally, let it make known its purpose to judge of the Administration on its merits, and not to put a malignant and unscrupulous partisan into the Speakership. A response so full and magnificent as this will compel the North to confess that it has belied the South, and will enable the President to return to Washington happy and proud in the consciousness of the triumph he has achieved.

THE SUBMARINE CABLE SYSTEM.

The recent attempt of the Direct and Anglo-American Cable Companies to amalgamate their lines, and the prompt notification of the Secretary of State to the former that this arrangement must be discontinued or the United States Government would not permit the company to use its coast as a terminus, has served to direct public attention to the subject of submarine telegraph communications. Few people, however, are aware of their vast extent and distribution throughout the globe. A late number of the official organ of that aggregate of Government and private telegraph systems which supports the Bureau International at Berne, Switzerland, furnishes us with some interesting statistics on this subject. Telegraph cables, even more than land telegraphs, are divided into private and Government enterprises. When a Government provides a telegraph system for the use of its people, any insular or outlying or distant possession must be joined to the parent country by a cable if the *réseau* is to be complete. Cables of this character are generally of short length, although one or two are in existence the extent of which is measured by hundreds of miles. On the other hand, the great cables of the world are those the construction of which has been undertaken as a commercial enterprise, and, as a rule, deserve the title of international. The difference between the two classes is well shown in the total distances in nautical miles, as follows: Private companies — Number of cables, 149; miles of cable, 59,547; miles of wire 65,535. Government telegraphs—Number of cables, 420; miles of cable, 4,442; miles of wire, 5,725. Totals, 569; 63,989; 71,262. The last total shows the extent of active wire as distinguished from the mileage of cable, some of them bearing as many as seven conductors. These figures give an average length of 112 miles for each cable, the average of the Governments being under 11 and that of the private corporations close upon 400 miles. Thus it is shown that while the first are the more numerous, they are in extent and importance far eclipsed by those maintained as commercial enterprises by private associations.

The Director of the Bureau International in his enumeration of the cables of the world has included all wires laid in bays, gulfs, or estuaries on the coasts of the various countries, but has excluded any laid across interior lakes or water-courses. The most remarkable existing groups of cables are found in the north of Europe, where the Government system of Norway embraces no fewer than 193 cables, each carrying one wire and only making up an aggregate of 233 nautical miles in length. In Sweden, besides the joint possession with Germany and Denmark of submarine cables joining the Scandinavian Peninsula with the European systems, the Government has four cables of an aggregate length of 221_2 nautical miles. Denmark has in its system 29 different cables with a total length of 101 nautical miles. Holland possesses in all 18 submarine cables, with an aggregate of 36 nautical miles, the longest being 16 miles. Although Russia possesses a telegraph second only in point of extent, in Europe, to that of the United Kingdom, the geographical formation of that vast Empire is such that it only possesses 3 submarine cables, of 62 miles in all, besides its one-half share in the Crimea and Caucasus line. The cables of Germany in the North Sea and Baltic, and of Austria, in the Adriatic, are 46 in number, and 2351_2 nautical miles in extent. Turkey and Greece possess 13 cables, of 147 miles in extent. Italy has 12 cables in all, one of them being 118 miles long. Spain has 6, extending to 283 miles. The 26 cables of France are mostly short, though one of them—that from Marseilles to Algeria, 500 miles—is one of the longest in any national system. Great Britain, with Ireland, has 49 cables, with a total length of 5003_4 nautical miles, in addition to being owner of 3 cables to the Continent from the Norfolk coast, embracing 460 miles additional. Portugal is the only European nation which possesses no Government submarine telegraph.

We now come to the statistics of cables laid down by private enterprise. The compiler whom we are quoting informs us that in most instances the task of construction and working has been carried on by British capital and enterprise, and that in nearly every case London is the seat of administration; but he is kind enough to add that "two small systems have their administration in New-York and Buenos Ayres." The Anglo-American Company is owner of the longest submarine cable in the world, (Brest to St. Pierre, $2,585l_2$ nautical miles,) and a group of five Atlantic cables in all; yet the total length of its cables is exceeded by the organization of the Eastern Telegraph Company. The 17 cables of the former company extend in all to 12,315 nautical miles, the longest of the subsidiary lines used to join those from Europe at the insular shore ends on this side being that from St. Pierre to Duxbury, Mass., with a length of 749 miles. The Eastern Company has, including the Eastern Extension, a total of 21,883 nautical miles, being about one-third of the whole existing in the world. The original enterprise presented a total of 39 cables and $14,502_34$ nautical miles, and the Extension 9 cables and 7,381 miles. Next in point of extent are the systems of the West Indian and the Brazilian Companies, the former having 19 cables with a total of 3,970 miles, and the latter 3 cables and 3,866 miles. If the landings at Madeira and Cape Verde Islands are left out of view, the line from Portugal to Brazil may be looked on as the longest cable in the world. These two systems—the West Indian and Brazilian—are united by the lines of the Western and Brazilian Company with 9 cables of a total length of 3,750 nautical miles. Next to the French-Atlantic cable the longest unbroken line of submarine wire is the cable of the Direct United States Company, from Ballinskelig's Bay, County Kerry, Ireland, to Tor Bay, in Nova Scotia, which is 2,420 nautical miles in length. In China alone are telegraph wires unwelcome. To the people of that country the telegraph has always been a *bête noir*, and it was only in July last that the pioneer line was erected in that ancient Empire.

ILLICIT COMMISSIONS.

Commercial delinquencies in England are very likely to have a more thorough ventilation than in this country. Whether acts of Parliament directed toward the punishment of such commercial offenses are effective, we are not prepared to state. Attention is, however, more directly drawn to such evils, and the strength of English public opinion is often quite as powerful as any legislative action. It has been roundly stated by the London *Times*, and these charges have been substantiated by a prominent review, that illicit commissions at the present moment are sapping the life-blood of English business. The proper definition of commission is something rather intricate to express and allowing of considerable expansion. Between wage and commission there is, however, this obvious distinction, that whereas in wage or salary a certain fixed remuneration can be limited by time of service, in commission the amount to be paid for service varies with the goods sold, the difficulties or importance of the transaction, and may be indefinite as to time. Such are the complications of modern business that many classes of goods sent for sale to a commission-house are really not sold by the commission-house. Brokers intervene, who, working off the merchandise, more conversant with the wants of buyers than the house who holds the goods, are rightfully entitled to commissions. To legitimate charges of this kind there can be no possible objection; but in many cases, both in England and America, there is a corrupting influence—that of taking secret or illicit commissions—which is contrary to that fiduciary service on which all sound trading should be based. There may be a tendency on the part of the agent rather to accommodate the purchaser than the seller. Such accommodation may be either indirectly to the disadvantage of the seller by forcing him to receive a lower price or by giving the purchaser certain favors as to the method of payment. Delinquencies of this character are too palpable to be concealed, and loss of business to such dishonest agents brings its own punishment. It is, however, rather with trusts of a higher character in regard to which English authorities are indignant. Complaints directed toward the legal profession are the most prominent. An estate is to be disposed of. An attorney has to employ an agent for the sale of property. Instead of securing the services of a competent person—a first-class auctioneer—a second or third class man closes out the estate. The heirs or Executors, when the property is wound up, are charged with a commission fully as large as if a leading house had effected the sales, when really the second-class auctioneer has charged but half commissions, the legal representative having divided the larger commission charged. Call this as it may, it is nothing less than a theft.

Of the lesser evils of illicit commissions, nothing is more common than their introduction to the household. The housekeeper thinks that the grocer or butcher is charging too much for his meat or groceries. A change is made. With evident ill-humor the cook consents to make her purchases somewhere else. Then come complaints of flour which will not rise, of sugar which will not sweeten, or of beef which no amount of cooking will render tender. The servants have received in most cases their illicit commission from the first tradesman, and are smarting under the loss of certain perquisites. A gentleman wants a pair of horses, or one of his animals wants renewing. Let the horse merchant beware how he sends the best of animals to a private stable without having greased the palm of the coachman. Without a *douceur* the soundest horse is likely to be declared unfit for a gentleman's carriage. In New-York this illicit commission is well known to exist. In England a *douceur*, it is stated, is exacted whenever a new carriage, a set of harness, or even a livery is purchased. When mechanical improvements or alterations are made, as on steam-ships, in order to insure the adoption of a new apparatus, a great deal of the success on a trial is due to *the oil* provided by the patentee, and even firemen require coal money, otherwise shafts are ground out from overfriction, or fuel will not make steam. In New-York many new steam engines are there in factories, where to secure good running the foreman is the recipient of illicit commission. It is the moneyed offices in England, so states the *Westminster Review*, where two attorneys—one representing the borrower, the other the lender—endeavor to exact a commission. Of course, in all such cases it is the principals who suffer. If our own legal profession is comparatively free from the vices of false commissions, the experience of the last few years at home in railroad management has pretty conclusively shown that illicit commissions have in innumerable cases wrecked many a fair enterprise.

THE DEATH RATE AMONG SOUTHERN NEGROES.

Just after the war, when the freedom of the negroes of the South was fully established, they began to flock into the cities and large settlements from all parts of the surrounding country. That they could leave the plantations without fear of arrest or imprisonment, and forsake the cotton, rice, and sugar fields at will, seemed to their simple minds the very best evidence of their liberation from the condition of slavery in which their lives past had been spent. Many of the colored people who drifted into the towns in this way settled in them, earning a precarious living by doing odd jobs for their former owners, by waiting in hotels and restaurants, or working about the cotton presses and warehouses. The men and women who were thus suddenly thrown upon their own resources knew absolutely nothing respecting even the simplest laws of health. From their earliest childhood they had been regarded as so many animals, and they were fed, housed, and doctored very much as if they were valuable horses or cows. They represented so much money, and they were cared for accordingly. After the war all this was changed. The white land-owners had no further property-interest in the blacks, and consequently had no further regard for their well-being. The negroes in this way left to themselves naturally fell into modes of life which were disastrous both to their physical and moral condition. During the flush times shortly after the rebellion, when cotton was selling at fabulous prices, they of course shared in the general prosperity, and earning money easily, they fell into extravagant, vicious, and dissolute habits, which still cling to them, and which are rapidly undermining their existence as a race.

The rate of mortality among the colored people of some of the cities of the South is indeed startling, and well worthy the attention of all thoughtful men. In Richmond, for instance, the average of deaths among the negroes is fully twice as great as among the whites. During the week ending Aug. 28, fourteen white persons died there and twenty-five colored. For the corresponding week last year the official report shows that the total number of deaths among the whites was only eleven, while of the colored population twenty-eight persons died. Week after week the mortuary reports of Charleston, New-Orleans, Memphis, Savannah, Augusta, Atlanta, and Mobile tell the same startling story. The average of deaths among the blacks is three or four times as great as among the whites. In a recent interesting communication on this subject, which was published in one of the Memphis papers, it appears that the official mortuary reports of that city show that during the year 1876 there were 652 deaths among the white population and 601 among the negroes. In other words, considering the proportion of white and colored inhabitants, the death rate among the negroes was nearly four times as great as among the whites. During the months of July and August of this year the official reports show that 128 whites died and 148 negroes, or, considering the proportion of the population, more than five negroes to one white. The case of the City of Memphis is not an isolated one. As we have already stated, reports similar to the above come from all parts of the South. The causes which lead to this terrible death rate among the colored people need not long be sought after. They are only too apparent to those who are conversant with the modes of life of the negroes of the cotton States. They neglect or starve their offspring, abandon the sick to their own resources, indulge every animal passion to excess, and when they have money spend their nights in the most disgusting and debilitating debauches. All these facts naturally lead to the question, are the negroes going the way of the Indian, are they being "civilized from off the face of the earth"?

The colored people of North Carolina have just called a State convention to meet on the 18th of October at Raleigh. The object of the meeting, as set forth in the call, is to consider the educational, material, and moral condition of the race, and to devise some plan or plans for its advancement. There seems to be no doubt that the convention will be made up of the most intelligent colored men in the State—men who really have the interest of their people at heart. Such being the case, it is to be hoped that the delegates will give early attention to the facts and figures published above. For the time, at least, they should eschew politics. Just now there is nothing to be gained by political discussion. Politics can wait, but the harvest of death is continually going on. If the approaching convention will consider these facts and devise some means to decrease the death rate among the colored people of the South, it will indeed earn the thanks not only of the negro race, but of all men of all parties.

MARITAL AFFECTION.

There can be no doubt that death produces a great change in husbands. Their love plainly survives the tomb, for they never trouble their widows by revisiting the glimpses of the stove-lid. Superficial persons might look upon this discreet conduct as an evidence of indifference rather than affection, but it is certainly unfair to term the most delicate unobtrusiveness mere indifference. That this delicacy of conduct is characteristic of all dead husbands is shown by the calm confidence with which the hopeful widow orders a flat tombstone for the departed husband, and subsequently sits upon it with his destined successor on those calm midsummer Sunday afternoons, when all nature seems to call upon marriageable people of different sexes to come out and eat confidential pea-nuts together. If the dead husband could not be trusted, and was liable to rise up and order his widow and her marriageable companion to get off that tombstone and look smart about it, flat tombstones would be almost unknown, and the husband, like the bachelor, would be furnished with a neat memorial shaft upon which no one would dream of trying to sit. There have even been deceased husbands who have abstained from "materializing" themselves in order to protest against the conversion of their abandoned sleeve-buttons into testimonials of the affection which their widows bear toward weak-eyed and irresolute young clergymen. To call self-restraint in circumstances like these nothing but indifference is a gross mistake. No man can feel indifferent when his widow strolls in his particular cemetery with another and probably objectionable man, and calmly suggests that marble makes a peculiarly pleasant seat in hot weather; or, when she brightens his sleeve-buttons and timidly informs the young clergyman to whom she gives them that she "ventured to buy this little trifle to show that at least one person remembered her dear Pastor's birthday." If any further proof were needed that dead husbands are capable of self-denying affection of the purest type, the conduct of the late Mr. MILLER, of Merrittsville, Mo., would be absolutely conclusive.

Mr. MILLER departed this life in connection with a little "difficulty" between two railway trains that met on the same track, some eighteen months ago, leaving a beautiful and inconsolable widow and two vigorous though infantile twins. It was the possession of these two children which prolonged the inconsolable condition of the widow. Many an eligible man who looked longingly upon the fair Mrs. MILLER remembered the twins and paused while he had yet a clear title to his own hair. It was not until nearly eighteen months had passed that she finally found a man bold enough to console her. This man was a cool, clear-headed philosopher. He frankly admitted that he did not like ready-made children, but that Mrs. MILLER'S two children were nearly equal to the best custom work, and that as long as they and the widow were to be disposed of in the same lot he did not mind taking them. Mrs. MILLER was naturally delighted at this noble resolution, and on the very evening when the brave man finally committed himself she went to her room after his departure, and singing blithely as a bird, got out her colored dresses and spent a happy hour in deciding how to have them made over. When she laid her head upon her pillow that night the tears came into her beautiful eyes as she thought of the noble man who had consented to be a father to her children, and she mentally resolved that if they troubled their new parent she would soon show them that the rolling-pin, around which so many sacred memories of her first husband clustered, could be made an efficient instrument of juvenile education.

It was about midnight when Mrs. MILLER was awakened by a bright light shining in her room, and illuminating the faces of the twins who slept in that choice piece of furniture, a trundle-bed. While she was making up her mind that the house was on fire and wishing that she had put on the one with point-lace trimming on the sleeves, the late Mr. MILLER suddenly appeared before her, clad all in white, at least so far as he was clad at all. Strange to say she was not in the least frightened, but she hurriedly let down her back hair, and in a winning voice said, "JAMES, what does this mean?" JAMES looked at her for a moment in solemn silence, while the air from the open window fluttered his noiseless garment, and then asked in a sepulchral tone: "Are you going to be married?" Mrs. MILLER felt that in the presence of a ghost a lie would be a wicked thing, very certain to be found out, and to involve the teller thereof in difficulty, wherefore she gently answered, "I am," and added, "but JAMES, he has promised to take such care of the children that I felt it was my duty to marry him." At this point JAMES grimly remarked, "You may marry him if you want to, but not with those children. I'll take them with me;" and lifting the two sleeping infants from their bed, Mr. MILLER walked softly toward the door as though he were still alive and engaged in a midnight effort to outwalk the cholera infantum. Perhaps Mrs. MILLER was rash and thoughtless, but at the moment she felt a strong objection to having her children carried away by a ghost. She sprang from the bed, seized a heavy broom, and with loud shrieks banged the ghost over the head and rescued her children. This done, she had just strength enough left to regain her bed and to notice that the ghost had disappeared, when she fainted away.

It was plainly Mr. MILLER'S desire to rid his widow of all embarrassment that led him to attempt to assume charge of her children. When we reflect that in the unknown region in which that gentleman now resides condensed milk is unknown, and bottles—if they exist—are too unsubstantial to hold material milk, the unselfish heroism of his conduct becomes manifest. He saw that his widow would be happier in her new matrimonial venture were she unincumbered with children, and he, therefore, undertook, at whatever cost to himself, to smooth her pathway. Affection like this that reaches back from another world to carry off superfluous infants challenges our admiration, and almost compels our tears.

GENERAL NOTES.

To-day is the anniversary of the settlement of Boston.

Fifteen years ago to-day the battle of Antietam was fought.

Wisconsin Democrats are talking of running Gabe Bouck, of Oshkosh, for Governor.

Kalamazoologists is what the Chicago *Times* calls the unhappy dwellers of Kalamazoo.

Ex-Senator Cragin's father is still living, and has just celebrated his eighty-first birthday.

A half-dozen families are about to remove from Berks County, Penn., to TEXAS, to engage in farming and gardening.

The Fall River (Mass.) *News* says that manufacturers are talking of short time, but nothing definite has yet been fixed upon.

The Boston *Post* gives up the Democratic fight in Massachusetts in advance. It says: "Majorities inaugurate as well as elect here."

A woman and two of her children have lately died in New-Orleans, it is said, from the poisonous effects of drinking water drawn from lead pipes.

It is claimed by the Pottsville *Journal* that Mr. John A. M. Passmore, the Republican candidate for Auditor of Pennsylvania, was for seven years a miner.

According to a Boston paper, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop is not a Republican, and the Democrats do not claim him. But he approves the President's policy.

A piece of a mastodon's jaw-bone, about two feet long, and containing several teeth, was found recently in the bed of a creek near Bardstown Junction, Bullitt County, Ky.

Gen. Butler refused to be interviewed in Chicago. He said he expects to have something to say in Congress when it meets, and does not care to commence the infliction at this time.

Mr. Cyrus Gould, a Providence machinist, who was bitten by a Newfoundland dog about three years ago, was seized on Friday last with symptoms of disease resembling hydrophobia.

Assemblyman D. C. Peck, of Oswego County, has been renominated by a vote of 40 to 23. Senatorial delegates in favor of the renomination of Mr. Doolittle were chosen by a vote of 35 to 28.

Certain residents of Peabody, Mass., have instituted suit against the proprietors of the steamer Plymouth Rock for carrying more passengers than the law allows, and have retained counsel to prosecute it.

A young man who claimed to be a relative of the Secretary of Navy applied for work at the Charlestown Navy-yard last week, and, being refused, threatened to write to Washington to "see who is boss."

Georgia papers of Democratic proclivities are urging Hon. Herschel V. Johnson for the Supreme Court Bench, and say that his appointment would be the strongest possible, so far as the South is concerned.

Ex-Senator Zach. Chandler, when in Washington last week, said that he intends living outside of politics for a while, and is prepared to talk about nothing except social matters, farming, stock-raising, and the like.

An inquisitive Chicago person, who opened a letter addressed to a lady and was sent to jail in default of paying $10 and costs therefor, has been released under the poor debtor's law after a confinement of 30 days.

According to the Northampton (Mass.) *Gazette* an insurance adjuster gave the opinion that a fire in that town was caused by friction—"the friction that is the result of rubbing a thousand-dollar policy on a six-hundred-dollar house."

The Infantry Group was placed in position on the National Lincoln Monument at Springfield, Ill., on Wednesday afternoon last. It is of bronze, and weighs nearly four tons. Preparations were at once begun for the elevation of the Naval Group.

Rev. T. P. C. Shellman, of Clark County, Ky., has a remarkable horse known as Billy, which is now 35 years old, and can still trot his eight or ten miles per hour with ease. He has traveled all over that part of the State embraced in the Kentucky Conference, excepting the mountains, and shows no sign of failing.

Whatever may be true respecting the influence of the Democratic paper in Bangor, Me., it is the fact that the Democratic candidate for Governor, whom it earnestly opposed, received only 172 votes in the city at the late election. In 1876 the Democrats cast over 1,700 votes for their candidate, and in 1875 over 1,800.

The political conventions of the week are these: On Wednesday—Massachusetts, Republican, in Worcester; New-Jersey, Democratic and Greenback, in Trenton; Pennsylvania, Greenback, in Williamsport, and Kansas, Greenback, in Wyandotte. On Thursday—New-York, Greenback, in Buffalo, and Maryland, Republican, in Baltimore. To these is to be added the independent conference of Connecticut Republicans at Stoney Brook on Thursday

STATE POLITICS.

The delegates from Orleans County to the Republican State Convention are Dan H. Cole, John Berry, John Remele, J. Blood.

The delegates from the Second District of Cayuga County to the Republican State Convention were chosen Saturday, and are John N. Knapp, John G. Hosmer, A. W. Baker, W. B. Schoby. Even after 17 ballots had been taken for a candidate for Assembly no choice had been made.

The Greenbackers of the Twenty-fifth District (Cayuga and Wayne) have nominated William J Moses, of Auburn, for the State Senate.

The delegates from the First District of Oswego County to the Republican Senatorial Convention were instructed to cast their votes for the nomination of Benjamin Doolittle for re-election as State Senator.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 16.—A special dispatch to the *Sun and Press* says: "Three deaths occurred at Fernandina last night. The fever is spreading to the old town about a mile distant. Some of the cases are among colored people. Physicians and nurses arrived from Savannah. Two of the resident physicians are sick. The hospital is completed. A call for aid in money, medicines and nourishment has been made."

Jacksonville is enforcing the strictest quarantine against Fernandina, and the city is guarded by volunteers night and day to prevent refugees from Fernandina entering by land or water. This city is unusually healthy, only five deaths having occurred in the past week, two of which were non-residents, from pulmonary consumption, and three children under 2 years of age, from diseases peculiar to infants.

LORD DUFFERIN IN MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, Sept. 16.—The vice-regal party visited the Icelandic Colony at Gimli on Friday and returned to this city yesterday afternoon. Lord Dufferin starts for the western settlements on Monday, returning at the end of the week. It is expected he will finally leave Manitoba on the 29th inst.

DEATH OF LEVI COFFIN.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 16.—Levi Coffin, well known in ante-bellum days as President of the underground railroad, always a prominent anti-slavery man, died at his residence in Avondale, near this city, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. His age was about 75 years.

GRAND LODGE OF ODD-FELLOWS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 16.—The Grand Lodge of the United States of the I. O. O. F. will meet in this city to-morrow. A large number of delegates arrived last night and to-day.

OBITUARY NOTE.

Hon. James C. Loomis, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Bridgeport, Conn., died yesterday morning at South Egremont, Mass.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

NEGLECTING THE PUBLIC GROUNDS.

CONTRAST BETWEEN THE PRESENT AND PAST—GOV. CASEY'S ATTENTION DEVOTED WHOLLY TO THE GROUNDS ABOUT THE WHITE HOUSE, TO THE DAMAGE OF THE OTHER PUBLIC PLACES—WEEDS SMOTHERING OUT THE FLOWERS AND GRASS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The failure of the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds to properly attend to the duties assigned him is painfully apparent to those familiar with the excellent condition in which the parks, reservations, circles, and other Government property were maintained during the years Gen. Babcock was charged with their care. Large sums have been annually expended in beautifying and adorning these public places, and the care and taste hitherto displayed in their management arrested the attention and challenged the admiration of visitors and residents. Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the general conduct of Gen. Babcock in connection with his Washington service, all agree that his care of the public buildings and grounds was deserving of the highest praise. Under his management all the parks and reservations were maintained in the best possible order. The walks were clean and well graded; the grass cut as often as cutting was required; flower beds were laid out and flowers carefully nursed; shrubs and dwarf trees, exotic and indigenous, were planted; and there was generally such watchful care and intelligent discrimination shown in the management that they were a prominent and interesting feature of the national capital.

Col. Thomas L. Casey, who succeeded Gen. Babcock, has done nothing to maintain the Summer glory of these garden spots, and seems to have exhausted all his efforts in this direction on the grounds surrounding the White House. In all the parks, circles, and reservations, instead of well-trimmed lawns and luxuriant foliage, tall rank weeds have overrun the grass, choked the flowers out of existence, and now wave on high their triumphant heads, and scatter their prolific seeds over the very tops of shrubs and trees. Except in the early Spring, when some grading was done and the grass once cut, no attention whatever has been given to these places, and the evidence of official neglect presented by them is a constant reproach to the department charged with their care. With ample means at his disposal to maintain the grounds in good condition, and while thousands of men are appealing for work, it is criminal in Col. Casey to permit these places to run to waste, and an evidence of official dereliction or incapacity to allow the public money already expended on these parks to be sunk out of sight without an effort to save it. There are good reasons for attending to the grounds of the people as for attending to those about the Executive Mansion. The lawn in front and rear of the White House is kept well trimmed, while noxious weeds overrun the very sidewalks bordering some of the circles in which have been erected equestrian statues of some of our military heroes. This neglect of public property is simply inexcusable, and will result in the destruction of much of the ornamental vegetation with which the public parks were so abundantly stocked, and at such heavy expense.

THE POSTAL STAMP SALES SWINDLE.

DEPRESSING EFFECT OF THE ACT OF JUNE, 1874—A LARGE RAILROAD COMPANY BUYING ITS STAMPS AT A DISCOUNT FROM A SMALL COUNTRY OFFICE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Numerous instances illustrating the defects of the act of June, 1874, establishing a basis for determining the compensation of fourth-class Postmasters, have been recently published in THE TIMES' Washington dispatches. These illustrations of the defects of the law and the inducements offered by it for Postmasters to increase their compensation at the expense of the postal revenues are more effective than argument, because they exhibit the actual working of the law, and cannot fail to convince every intelligent person that it should be repealed. The Post Office authorities are in constant receipt of intelligence furnishing additional illustrations of its depressing effect upon the postal revenues. The Postmasters at New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other large cities say they sell comparatively few postage stamps to wholesale merchants, because, as they believe, such merchants can obtain all the stamps they use from country Postmasters at a large discount, or they can obtain them in exchange for merchandise. A patent medicine man at Buffalo, N. Y., who is an extensive advertiser and who keeps a number of people constantly employed in folding and mailing to all sections of the country his circulars, almanacs, &c., buys no stamps from the Buffalo office. In explanation he unreservedly acknowledges that he can obtain all the stamps he can use at a large discount, and that he is in almost daily receipt of letters containing offers to sell postage stamps of any denomination at a large discount upon their face value. Some of these offers come direct from country Postmasters, but the great majority come from men who doubtless act as agents for the Postmasters, and with whom the percentage allowed by law is divided. If the law did not offer pecuniary advantages to the vender and purchaser of stamps, they would be purchased in the instance above stated at the Buffalo office, and in all such cases the purchases would be made at the offices located in cities whose Postmasters receive no commission on the sale of stamps.

Avondale, Essex County, N. J., is a small place on the Erie Railroad, near Newark, at which there is a Post Office. Prior to the passage of the act of June, 1874, the Postmaster's salary was about $20 per quarter, the compensation being determined under the old law by the number of stamps canceled. Shortly after the passage of the act of June, 1874, fixing compensation in accordance with the value of stamps disposed of, the salary was increased to $1,800 per annum, and an investigation showed that this increase was due to the fact a single family having been added to the population of Avondale. A relative of the Postmaster, an officer of the Erie Road, purchases all the stamps required by the company at the Avondale office, and in this way the Government is fleched out of at least $1,600 per annum, which goes, in accordance with law, to the Avondale Postmaster.

ROBBING PUBLIC LANDS OF TIMBER.

LETTER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL IN RELATION TO PUNISHING DEPREDATORS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The Secretary of the Interior has addressed the following letter to the Attorney-General with regard to timber depredations:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15.

Hon. Charles Devens, Attorney-General:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, of the 27th of August, inclosing copies of two letters addressed to you by the United States Attorney for the District of Minnesota, relative to logs cut on the public lands, and to proposals to purchase the same. In reply I beg leave to express to the United States Attorney for the District of Minnesota, my thanks for the promptness with which he has communicated the said proposals. I avail myself of the opportunity to state the rule of action I have adopted for this and similar cases. While it is my desire to dispose of the logs seized by the officers of the Government on terms as advantageous as possible to the United States, it is the principal object of the operations of this department, recently set on foot, not only to bring money into the public treasury, but to put an end to the timber depredations committed on the public lands. To this end it is, above all things, necessary that the depredators be effectually deprived of every possibility of deriving any benefit or profit from the wrongful acts they have committed. As long as they are permitted to hope that even after the seizure by the Government's officers of the timber wrongfully taken from the public lands, they may by way of compromise acquire rightful possession of the logs on terms profitable to themselves, the temptation to continue the depredations will not cease to exist, and the depredations will go on. It is for this reason that I have directed that the stumpage system hitherto prevailing be discontinued. For the same reasons I withhold my approval from every compromise which would permit the logs, seized to pass into the possession of the depredators with any chance of profit, and I insist upon the current market price of the logs at the places where they are held. If, in following this rule, small lots of logs should remain unsold at places where competition is not active, or in cases where the trade combines against the Government that the loss will be trifling compared with the great advantage gained if by strict adherence to this rule the depredations are terminated. I desire to make those who have hitherto carried on these depredations with credit understand that in attempting to steal timber from the public lands they will in any event lose the value of their labor and their expenses, and expose themselves to criminal prosecution. With regard to the criminal prosecution of depredators, I would recommend that they be not confined to those mostly poor persons who actually cut timber on public lands with their own hands, but that they be directed as well and principally against the parties who are found to have organized and directed the stealing of timber on the public lands on a large scale, and derived from that criminal practice the greatest profit.

PENNSYLVANIA COUNTERFEITERS.

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER OF A DETECTIVE WITH TWO COUNTERFEITERS—ONE OF THE LATTER KILLED AND THE OTHER ARRESTED—ACQUITTAL OF THE OFFICER BY THE CORONER'S JURY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The following dispatch was received to-day by Col. Brooks, Chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department:

TYRONE, Penn., Sept. 16.

J. B. Perkins, of your service, attempted to arrest J. B. Funk and Bishop Weir, alias Bill Hutchinson, counterfeiters. Funk was secured after a desperate struggle with the officer, and $1,000 in counterfeit silver was taken from him. Weir made a desperate resistance, and fired upon the Goverment officer, Perkins, who, in self-defense, fired on Weir and killed him. Your officer was placed under arrest by the Coroner's jury, which afterward exonerated and acquitted him. This community feel thankful to your service for ridding them of this desperado, and also for the arrest of Funk.

DANIEL P. RAY, Burgess of Tyrone.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1877.

Only one member of the Cabinet, Secretary Sherman, is in Washington.

The Labor Exchange is fully organized. Its object is to supply men now idle with work.

Third Assistant Postmaster-General Brady returned to Washington to-day, after a brief absence in the North, and will resume his official duties to-morrow.

By a clerical error in yesterday's cotton report of the Agricultural Department, the general average was stated to be 91. The real average of the figures presented was 86, which is 5 less than that of last September.

POSTAL CHANGES FOR LAST WEEK.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The following postal changes have been ordered for the week ending Saturday, 15th:

New-England.—Offices Established—Maysville Centre, Aroostook County, Me., Edward Wiggin, Jr., Postmaster; Wytopitlock, Aroostook County, Me., Seth Spaulding, Postmaster; Rawsonville, Windham County, Vt., Fred B. Pier, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Charles F. Willard, Newcastle, Lincoln County, Me.; John A. Hubbard, North Lemington, York County, Me.; Franklin F. Smith, Ashleyville, Hampden County, Mass.; Nelson B. Conant, West Acton, Middlesex County, Mass.; A. J. Shaw, Victory, Essex County, Vt.

New-York.—Office Discontinued—Cook's Corners, Franklin County. Postmasters Appointed—Elbert Y. Nelson, Hebron, Washington County; Frank W. Windnagle, Italy Hill, Yates County; Charles H. Crandall, Oakes Corners, Ontario County; Isaac M. Griggs, Seward, Schoharie County; Walter A. Cockburn, Silver Creek, Chautauqua County; Charles H. Ostrander, West Flatbush, Clinton County.

Maryland.—Postmaster Appointed—Henry H. Gresham, Edesville, Kent County.

Delaware.—Postmaster Appointed—Samuel Alrichs, Glasgow, Newcastle County.

Pennsylvania.—Offices Established—Montgomery's Ferry, Perry County, Adam Fortney, Postmaster; Winterburn, Clearfield County, Jesse A. Door, Postmaster. Office Discontinued—Central Manor, Lancaster County. Names of Offices Changed—Antestown, Lycoming County, to Bellwood; Upper Hillville, Clarion County, to Lower Hillville. Postmasters Appointed—Coal City, Fayette County, John T. Neeson; Dubois, Clearfield County, H. B. Mead; Jamestown, Mercer County, W. A. Mossman; Lower Hillville, Clarion County, J. A. C. Boyd; Lumber City, Clearfield County, Eldridge C. Coolbroth; Walker, Centre County, Samuel Aley.

A LITTLE GIRL FATALLY BEATEN.

LOUISA M'DONNELL, SEVEN YEARS OLD, DYING FROM THE EFFECTS OF A BEATING ADMINISTERED BY A RAG-DEALER—HER BRUTAL ASSAILANT DISAPPEARS.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Doctor Donlan, of the corner of Sullivan and Houston streets, was called to attend a little girl who was in a dying condition, suffering from a most brutal clubbing received last Tuesday. The child's name is Louisa Rosa McDonnell, 7 years of age, and she lives in the rear of No. 591 Greenwich-street. The Doctor found the girl in such a dangerous condition that he immediately informed the Police authorities at the Ninth Precinct Station, and Coroner Flanigan was notified to take her ante-mortem statement, which is substantially as follows: Last Tuesday afternoon about 2 o'clock a crowd of boys were annoying Thomas Carey, a rag-storekeeper at No. 589 Greenwich-street. They threw tin cans, old boots, bottles, and other missiles into Carey's cellar. At last the rag-man became uncontrolably angry, and attempted to catch some of his tormentors, but they all ran away. Little Louisa stood by watching the excitement. Carey, seeing her, came toward her in a threatening manner, and she fled into the cellar of No. 591 Greenwich-street, occupied by a Mrs. Connelly as a store. She ran behind the counter and Carey went in after her. He dragged her out, pulled her up the stairs to the front pavement and there beat her in a most inhuman manner. The child says the stick used by Carey in whipping her was as thick as a man's wrist. With this the monster beat the child on the stomach, chest, sides, and shoulders. Almost dead, she crawled back into the alley, across the courtyard, along the hall and up two flights of stairs to her mother, and there fell down utterly exhausted. She was put to bed and began vomiting and spitting blood. She has lain in bed ever since, and has been vomiting, spitting blood, and dying from an agonizing internal hemorrhage. She has eaten or drank anything since Tuesday. Dr. Donlan at first thought that some of the child's ribs on the left side, which were broken, had pierced the left lung. Last night he announced the child in an extremely critical condition, found her pulse ranging from 135 to 140, and said that she was suffering from pleuro-pneumonia caused by the cruel beating she had received, followed by having hemoptysis. Mrs. McDonnell, the mother of Louisa, is a widow with nine other children. She is very poor, and the accommodations for any one in the condition of the little sufferer are of the most wretched kind—the poorest of beds, the meanest of food, and the worst ventilation in one of the foulest atmospheres in the Metropolis. Still, Louisa is so very low that no physician would assume the risk of her removal. Thomas Carey is considered a bad man in the neighborhood. He is about 48 years of age, and has a wife, but no children. The neighbors have a story about his stabbing a man some time ago, and leaving the place for three month on the supposition that he had killed him. He left last Tuesday after he had beaten Louisa McDonnell, but came back and was seen yesterday morning by some of her sisters. They spoke to him and told him of her condition. He picked up a club, chased them away, fled from the place and has not been seen since. Two detectives are now in search of him. When asked why no doctor had been called before yesterday afternoon, Mrs. McDonnell replied that she was too poor to have a physician, and said that she was doing all she could herself to save the little one but when she saw that it was no use she called Dr. Donlan.

STABBING AFFRAYS.

At 9 o'clock last evening Francis Cox, of No. 41 Jay-street, Edward Gorman and James Mitchell, both of No. 356 Greenwich-street, engaged in a fight at the corner of Greenwich and Jay streets. During the affair Cox was stabbed in the neck and right leg by one of the others. The three men work in Taylor's brewery depot, situated on the corner where the fight occurred. Cox was sent to the Chambers-Street Hospital, and the other two were arrested and locked up in the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house.

John Sperona, an Italian, living at No. 68 Grand-street, last night at 10:15 stabbed his wife, Louisa Varassa, of No. 21 East Houston-street, twice on the head, inflicting severe scalp wounds. The woman was attended by Dr. Clift and sent to the Chambers-Street Hospital. Sperona escaped.

BRUTALLY BEATEN AND KICKED.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning Jonn Barmore, of No. 18 Gansevoort-street, Hugh McGowan and Terence Gilmore got into a drunken quarrel at the corner of Thirteenth-avenue and West Twelfth-street. During the fight, McGowan and Gilmore knocked Barmore down, beat him and kicked him on the head, inflicting serious injuries. An Ambulance was sent for and Barmore was taken in it to the New-York Hospital. McGowan and Gilmore were both arrested and locked up in the Ninth Precinct Station-house.

KANSAS COUNTY BONDS.

A telegram from Leavenworth, Kan., to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, dated 13th inst., says: "The Commissioners of this county and Franklin and Douglass Counties were in secret session in this city last night and this morning, considering the subject of compromising the indebtedness of their counties, but the result of their deliberations is not known. Ex-Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, was present and took part in the discussion. His views upon the subject are well-known, they being to the effect that there is no law which can force a county to levy a tax to pay either the principal or interest of its indebtedness. It is highly probable that if the holders of the bonds of Leavenworth, Franklin, and Shawnee Counties do not agree to the compromise offered, the bonds will be repudiated, although the latter is not a settled fact."

THEATRICAL NOTES ABROAD

LONDON PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

"LIZ; OR, THAT LASS O' LOWRIE'S"—ITS SUCCESS AT THE OPÉRA COMIQUE—THE "DEAD SECRET" AT THE LYCEUM—A BOHEMIAN ACTOR AT A DRESS REHEARSAL—GENERAL ENGLISH GOSSIP.

From our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 3, 1877.

The only unqualified success in this year's history of the stage is "Liz; or, That Lass o' Lowrie's." Whether it will pay remains to be seen. It was produced on Saturday night for the first time, in London, and yesterday and to-day all the leading and minor critics have spoken of the work in one unanimous chorus of praise—this, in spite of the drama being badly mounted, and played on a band-box of a stage, only fit for small musical pieces. The Opera Comique is one of the prettiest theatres in London, but utterly unsuitable for drama. In addition to its stage defects, the auditorium has no pit, where, as a rule, melodrama finds its chief supporters. That "Liz" should succeed, in spite of such drawbacks as these, speaks volumes for the strength of Mrs. Burnett's story, and says a good deal for the character of the dramatic adaptation. The first night was noticeable for being the opening of the Autumn season. Every critic, except Mr. Joseph Knight, of the *Athenæum*, was present. Mr. Charles Reade and Mr. Hepworth Dixon, Mrs. Rose Mary Crawshay, Mr. Justin Macarthy, Mr. Bernand, Mr. Joseph Albery, and a host of representative men and women filled the stalls and boxes. It was an audience not likely to be tempted into ecstasies about stereotyped virtue triumphant over conventional vice. But it was one quite open to be impressed by honest manly work. From first to last the whole house accepted the drama with a warmth of approval rarely witnessed on a first night. Stalls and gallery joined in applauding the robust sentiment of the story. Miss Leclerq as *Liz* (Joan in the novel) won all hearts by her rough natural graces, and her broad womanly impersonation of Mrs. Burnett's heroine. Why did the authors change her name? Because "Joan" sounds like "Jo," in which Miss Lee made her mark, and "Liz" looks better than "Joan" as a poster on the walls. Mr. Arthur Matthison played the part of *Phil Lowrie* when the drama was first done in Liverpool, but Mr. F. Gould was selected to represent the part in London.

Over six feet in height, he and Leclerq (a woman as tall as Fanny Davenport and more robust) made a fine picture as they confronted each other in the scene where the father threatens and the daughter is defiant in that discussion about the engineer which all Mrs. Burnett's readers will remember. Mr. T. G. Taylor plays *Owd Sammy Craddock*, the humorous side of whose character is more developed in the London version than at first. Mr. Taylor is one of the cleverest eccentric comedians on the English stage. The other parts were fairly filled. *Nan* by a Lancashire actress new to London. One of her scenes with *Anice* was interrupted by a very suggestive roar of good-natured laughter. The girl is speaking of the delights of London. When she came to the line, "I cannot wonder that the Queen lives there," the house took the point up politically, and laughed—not satirically, but heartily—for London has long since contrived to get along without a tenant at Buckingham Palace. The leading artists were called at the end of every act, and at the close of the drama the authors were summoned to receive the congratulations of the audience. Mr. Matthison, associated for the first time in his life with an important drama, and little used to success at any time, rushed wildly to the footlights; but there was no necessity for the leader of the orchestra to be alarmed; he meditated no harm to any one. The audience appeared to be greatly amused at the way in which the two authors accepted the honors conferred upon them, one evidently conscious that no great praise was due to an adapter of a good story, the other clearly regarding himself as the hero of the night. It is to be hoped that "Liz" will be quickly produced in America, where Mrs. Burnett has a novelist's right in her story, and where there is Fanny Davenport to play the heroine. Miss Leclerq has never made any particular mark until now, although she has always been known as a clever and painstaking artist. *Liz* fits her style and appearance, and will make her fortune as an actress of heroines of the type so wonderfully depicted by the accomplished woman who has given to the world "That Lass o' Lowrie's."

In proportion to the success of "Liz" is the failure of "A Dead Secret" at the Lyceum. The dictionary has been exhausted by the critics for adjectives to give deep and lasting color to their condemnation. It is not worth while to analyze the reasons why the work is unsuccessful; and it is too late in the day to tell the story upon which the drama is founded. Everybody knows Wilkie Collins' novel, *The Dead Secret*. The author never regarded it as capable of stage treatment. Mrs. Bateman thought she saw in it a part for her famous daughter, whose *Leah* is a delightful stage memory. Mr. Collins did not object to Mrs. Bateman trying her hand on the story. He even gave her a few hints in regard to its construction. To add to its attractions it was announced that Mr. Irving would superintend the last rehearsal. Some people thought this a little snobbish. Actors laughed at it. Stage management, to be effective, does not begin at the last rehearsal. An incident of this final scene, prior to production, is worth narrating. Mr. Odell (a Bohemian of an ancient type, in luck to-day, out of it to-morrow, always careless and defiant) appeared in a jerkin and hat of the last century, with trowsers, shirt, and necktie of to-day. It was a dress rehearsal. Irving and Mrs. Bateman were carefully marking the costumer's effects.

"What's the meaning of this, Mr. Odell?" asked Irving, noticing the incongruity of the actor's make-up.

"Well, you see," replied Odell, "*A Dead Secret* is a modern novel, and you've put the story back a hundred years; so I though I would combine the two periods."

Irving smiled and walked away, clearly enjoying the joke. Mrs. Bateman was dumb with speechless indignation. When the rehearsal was at an end she addressed the daring actor in tones of sorrowful command:

"As you have not thought proper to dress this part to-day, Sir, I must request you to make an appointment for to-morrow, when I may see how you propose to dress it for your public appearance."

"By all means, Madam," replied the reckless Odell, who, though out of an engagement for months at a time, is ever ready to risk all in a wicked joke or a dash of eccentric insolence, "I shall be happy to make an appointment with you at the theatre to-morrow."

"Very well, Sir; at what time?"

"Six o'clock, Madam."

"An hour before the theatre opens," was the indignant response; "that will not suit me, Mr. Odell."

"Then the appointment is off, Madam, and so am I," said Odell, suiting the word to the action, the action to the word.

Mr. Odell is not likely to have a long engagement at the Lyceum; but he dresses and plays his part in "A Dead Secret" with artistic skill. Irving nurses an undemonstrative admiration for Odell, who occasionally gives imitations of him. When Odell first did a burlesque of his Hamlet he went to Irving to apologize for the impertinence. "Not at all," said Irving, "I shall not be annoyed; is there any particular idiosyncrasy you would like to revise? If so I will give you a rehearsal." Odell did not trespass on his brother artist's kindness. The question is often asked why Odell is not always practicing his art. The characteristic story just narrated is the best answer. He is a genius, and the eccentricities of genius are "fretful quills" that get in the way of the hard, matter-of-fact business arrangements necessary to the management of a theatre. In the old days of Bateman *père* Odell played *Job Trotter* to Irving's *Jingle*, and made one of the most accentuated successes of an entire season. But Mrs. Bateman has not the administrative talents of her deceased consort, who ruled by hard words where kind ones did not succeed, fitting his humor to the character of the man with whom he had to deal. It must be said for "A Dead Secret" before I close this paragraph that the dramatization is not without evidence of constructive skill, but the story is not fit for the stage, and an artist of the most established reputation would possibly have done no better with it as a drama than Mrs. Bateman.

By the way, Mr. F. B. Chatterton, of Drury Lane, the Adelphi, and the Princess', declined the drama of "Liz." It was all very well for a magazine story, he said, but in a drama nobody could possibly take any interest in the heroine, and the character of *Nan* would be an insult to any audience. *Owd Sammy*, he said, was an old fool, and *Phil Lowrie* had no characteristics useful to the stage. Matthison is going about telling the story with great glee, and the *Era* makes a note of it in illustration of managerial stupidity. But I suspect Mr. Chatterton's refusal of the piece is to be accounted for by his arrangements having been completed for the season. There was no opening at his theatres, and he did not care for "Liz" to go anywhere else. The management of the Globe also refused it, and Mr. Neville would not put it on the Olympic stage because he never plays second fiddle to any one, and all the interest in this new drama is with the woman.

Mr. Farnie has inspired the management of the Folly with the sentiment which actuated that of the St. James' Theatre in the spirited days of "The Black Prince." The result should be successful when the aim is to elevate operabouffe into musical comedy. Carl Rosa wanted the Lyceum, but "A Dead Secret" got in his way. He will have a short season of English opera at the Adelphi. It is said that the critical "asides" of the press in regard to the engagement of Mme. Celeste for "Peveril of the Peak," at Drury Lane, have had the effect of postponing, sine die, the reappearance of the distinguished artiste in question. Miss Helen Barry, whom the Boucicault-and-my-noble-partner management of Covent Garden discovered a few years ago and made the leader of an Amazonian ballet, was married on Saturday to Major Rolls, an aged but gallant lover, who has been constant in his attentions to the lady since her first appearance in comedy. She is a very handsome woman, and Halliday cast her for *Mrs. Dombey* in one of his adaptations of Dickens. She is a remarkable picture on the stage, dwarfing everybody and everything by her height and splendid physical proportions. Miss Lydia Foote goes from the Globe to the Dukes, where she will appear next Monday in Byron's new drama, "Guinea Gold." Miss Rachel Sanger takes her place in the vacancy her removal creates in "Stolen Kisses." Miss Amy Roselle leaves the Vaudeville for the Court, which reopens in October. Miss Bessie Hollingshead has already taken her place. Mr. Swinburne, an actor quite unsuited to the part for which he has been chosen, is specially engaged for the "Moonstone" at the Olympic. Mr. and Mrs. Kendall have been playing to enthusiastic houses in Edinburgh. Mr. George Honey is to go back to the Haymarket, where Mr. G. F. Rowe is still manfully struggling with "Brass." Mr. Buckstone will continue his provincial tour until November. Mr. Calvert's elaborate and remarkable representation of "Henry VIII." at Manchester has found in his ambitious work that Miss Genevieve Ward was a safe card to play. America has not for many years given to the English stage a more capable lady. Last year she even made a success in a foreign tongue among a foreign people, and the French are not easily pleased. Her *Queen Katharine* at Manchester is spoken of by the Northern critics as a triumph of histrionic art. It is said to be a sympathetic performance throughout, and in the passages calling for energetic declamation the actress carried her audience with her, as much for the strength she displayed as for the art with which she limited the display to the representation of natural emotions.

The Autumn season now setting in promises many novelties, both in the way of plays and players. If peace should be proclaimed between Russia and Turkey the result would be eminently favorable to the interests of art and literature, which have already suffered by the demoralizing influence which war always exercises upon those ministers to a nation's better impulses. There are philosophers who think that England has progressed in civilization up to the verge of decadence, but she has much to learn before such a questionable compliment can be fairly paid to her. On this side of the English Channel nearly wise men are always saying that the morbid debasement of art in the capital with the collapse of the armies under Napoleon III., and certain foreign critics of Great Britain are just now likening London to Paris in the last days of the Empire and the decline and fall of Rome, but there are hardly any points of parallel for a sweeping charge of English decay. The French nation was as far advanced in general refinement of manners and language in the age of Louis XIV. as the English are now, though, as a studious writer has noted in a work too little known, civil freedom has always had priority in these realms. While the struggle for liberty begun by Hampden and his fellow-patriots was in progress, that selfish monarch, Louis, was wielding a despotic government which continued unrelaxed till the fiery ordeal of the Revolution. We are, as regard to external polish the English have always been behind their neighbors, just as in the revival of letters Italy outstripped England by more than a century. "Perhaps the tardiness of this progress has been owing in a great degree to our insular situation, which has occasioned, with several of our proudest distinctions, some, at least, of our minor disadvantages. It is an observation of Cæsar respecting the ancient inhabitants of Britain that those who resided on the sea-coast were more civilized than such as dwelt in the interior, the former having more frequent communication with the natives of the Continent. The prolonged barbarism of Africa has been deduced, among other causes, from the small extent of coast compared with the mainland, and from the natural barriers that exist to the vast territories within; Egypt, the only part which ever rose to eminence, being intersected with the Nile, as well as otherwise favored with facilities for intercourse." No, England has not reached that height of civilization and luxury which marks the point where nations begin to go down the hill. Education is not as general as in America. Ignorance and brutality mark the daily history of the mining towns and agricultural villages. The universality of art has not yet broken down the distinctions between intellect and wealth. There are centuries between the present and that plethora of luxurious power which characterized the last days of Rome. England is still far behind France in the arts, and all her wisest statesmen pray for is that long years of peace may give her time to cultivate the national mind and purify the national taste, so that the generations to come may enjoy the fruits of the labor of hand and brain which has laid the foundations of the happier days which should be in store for the people.

UNPLEASANT FOR THE OLD BOARD.

To avoid the payment of the town's railroad debt, the Trustees of Elizabethtown, Ky., resigned last Summer, and no successors have qualified. Judge Ballard, of the United States Court, decided that the old Trustees are still Trustees, and now Judge Stuart, of the State Circuit Court, has decided that they are not Trustees. The *News* says of the matter: "Whoever may be right, one thing is certain, that if the United States Court insists that the old board is in office, and puts the members in jail for disobeying its mandamus to levy and collect a tax sufficient to pay off the judgments against the town for its railroad debt, while the State quashes their process and orders the public not to regard them as having any authority—to say nothing of indictment for usurpation of office, to which, of course, they will be liable—the old board will literally be between the upper and nether millstones."

FACTORS IN IRISH POLITICS.

THE LATEST HOME RULE QUARREL.

A WRECKED PARTY AND WHAT BROUGHT IT ABOUT—HOW THE FATE OF MR. BUTT WAS SEALED—CHAPTER V. IN THE MODERN HISTORY OF IRELAND—NOT HAPPINESS BUT VENGEANCE PROMISED—THE PROGRAMME OF THE OBSTRUCTIONISTS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

DUBLIN, Sunday, Sept. 2, 1877.

The crisis which has been reached in Irish politics promises to eventuate in the total wreck of the Home Rule Party. It is not needful now to discuss the bona fides of the Parliamentary representatives of home rule. The one thing clear in the lookout is that this development of Irish unrest is doomed, and the anxiety, or rather the animosity, of politicians is turned toward the question—What next? Every hour brings confirmation of Carlyle's doctrine—great is bankruptcy. Once more what it is the custom to call the national programme of Ireland has been put under foot, and there is very little grief anent the circumstance. The banner which carried the voices of tens of thousands is now in the mire, spoiled and trampled on; and the new banner is up, and the showmen are roaring underneath in the old way, but on a new theme. The people are at their old work, following the new cry, screaming and swearing and protesting that this is a great day for Ireland, that the real panacea has been found, that England's downfall is secured, and the hour of freedom at hand. For my own part, I have no ill will to the programme submitted five years ago by Mr. Butt; the only objection to it being that it was impossible. Men desirous of public honors readily gulped home rule, because after the sails had been puffed out by the press, it was folly to expect the popular favor save by espousing the new creed. I remember well when Mr. Butt called his first meeting in Dublin. He invited men of all creeds and parties, and as the Protestants to a man were in a savage mood owing to the disestablishment of the Irish Church, they were not unwilling to annoy England in any way that offered. They felt that England had betrayed Protestantism in Ireland, and had at a single stroke reversed the positions hitherto occupied by the rival creeds. The Catholics were not flattered into a reconciliation with England all at once, and the favor—that is to say the measure of justice—involved in disestablishment only gave them courage to ask for more, to rear up again the flag which until then had lain on the tomb of O'Connell, and to demand repeal under the less objectionable title of home rule. The Protestants favored the new cry, and for the second time in history the two sects were found side by side in a common cause. But very soon the old rancor began to throb. Protestants found themselves very uncomfortable upon the same platform with vigorous parish priests, unmindful of expression, and with noisy demagogues from the country whose natural gifts lay in the way of fiery eloquence. In a year the Protestant element was eliminated, and the retreat was marked by a sourness which signified sorrow that the coquetry had ever been begun.

Mr. Butt then found himself in the old position—at the head of the poor, the thoughtless, the illiterate, and the irresponsible. Now, this great factor in Irish affairs has always committed the one sin; it runs faster than any leader, outruns him, leaves him behind, and then denounces him as a traitor. Mr. Butt was happy so long as he had 60 members of Parliament at his back; but he does not seem to have remembered that at least 50 of these swallowed his creed for the purpose of being members, and not at all because they believed in him or it. The dishonesty which is indigenous to politics in Ireland has seldom been more flagrantly manipulatéd than at the general election of 1874. Men who laughed at home rule, men who believed that a Parliament in College Green would be a mere legislative server—these men were by it in their public addresses, and, once elected, dismissed it as a forcible entity from their minds. They voted for it once a year when Mr. Butt brought forward his motion; but a foolish vote in a session is not a great crime, and most of them survived it. For three years things went well. The Home Rule Party brought in what they were thrown out; they moved resolutions—they were defeated; they proposed amendments—they were laughed at; they suggested the extension of English laws to Ireland—they were contemned. Then the perennial unrest, which never dies and seldom slumbers, broke out, and the policy of obstruction was invented by Mr. Parnell and Mr. Biggar. Anything more curious than the dualism of the original obstructionists is not to be found in modern politics. Mr. Parnell is a gentleman, a man of good manners, of education, of ancient family—and as family goes for something in horses and dogs I do not see why it should not go for something in men and women. Mr. Biggar is illiterate; is devoid of that courtesy which marks men who have mingled with refinement and letters; he is a bacon-curer by trade, which is no discredit; but he is also a bacon-curer by nature, and that is certainly a political demerit. His failings, education and accidental, loom him to inferiority, and it is one of the strange pranks which fate plays in Ireland that at this moment he is one of the three most prominent men in Irish affairs. He speaks in public patronizingly and sometimes contemptuously of Mr. Butt and of Mr. Butt's mental powers, and he is heard not only with forbearance but with gratification and applause. I do not for a moment intend to depreciate Mr. Biggar by touching upon a physical hurt which in any other man would be fatal to public appearance; but it is curious that a man whose mind is of the most ordinary character, whose education is *nil*, and whose back is broken, stepping to the front place and commanding popular attention. The third figure is that of Mr. O'Donnell; and I confess that even Mr. Biggar's notoriety is less an evil than his. Mr. O'Donnell claims attention by his illimitable impudence. His ambition at 33 is to upset Mr. Butt, who is 66, and this he and his colleagues have done most unmistakably. He has ridden to Parliament on that wave which is never wanting in Ireland—the wave that has borne scores and scores of humbugs and rogues to place, pelf, and power. He is ready to do anything, to say anything, to denounce anything—so that Mr. O'Donnell be heard of. Well, he has succeeded wonderfully, so far. He is heard of, and his name is to be caught far and wide in the highest and lowest newspapers in the three kingdoms. A miser counting his pieces is not happier than this man counting his gains, infamous as yet.

These generalities lead me to the particular facts which must be set down if the latest Irish quarrel is to be truly understood. When Mr. Butt called the Irish members together just before the close of Parliament, he made a general statement of his views, and they were quite opposed to obstruction. Mr. O'Donnell demanded a declaration of the policy of the future, and Mr. Butt said he would consent to a more vigorous line of action, but never to a line of deliberate negation of everything. Then Mr. O'Donnell and Mr. Parnell and Mr. Biggar declared for obstruction, and said that the country should be appealed to. This was very injurious, inasmuch as it is well known to everybody that "the country"—that is, mob meetings—will always declare for the most extreme proceedings. Gradually the conference grew personal and angry, and even violent. Mr. McCarthy Downing, the member for Cork, an angular, irritable, and conscientious soul, told Mr. Parnell he was a liar. Mr. Parnell reminded Mr. Downing that his age protected him. Mr. Downing repeated the statement that Mr. Parnell was a liar, and that he was ready to meet anybody anywhere. Mr. O'Connor Power, who has been in a very bad humor since he came from prison, was quickly in the quarrel, and was directly challenged to fisticuffs then and there by Mr. Downing, or, if he preferred it, to deadly combat in the sunny land of France. Mr. Downing's terrific temper may be attributable to the fact that a few weeks before he had been engaged to be married. He came to Dublin, his own hand written notices to the newspapers by way of clinching the matter, but at the last moment the lady changed her mind, and the affair was off. When a man of 60 is disappointed he rifles high, and so Mr. Downing was ready for shooters. But his enemies were young men, and they laughed at him. Finally the meeting summoned for the purpose of settling the affairs of Ireland broke up in a tumult, the members shouting and assailing each other in vehement vituperation. What do you think of a political party which diverts itself in this way? It is not too much to say that when this gathering had broken up, the Home-rule bubble had broken up too. Bankruptcy had come, and with it the fire of denunciation of the false scheme which an hour before was the hope of the nation. To traders who have been booking their accounts and find the game no longer sustainable, a sense of relief comes even with the burst. There is freedom—the lie is no longer in the throat as deep as to the lungs.

Mr. Parnell now found himself free to act without reference to the party, the plaster of which had dried up, cracked, and fallen down piece-meal. He and his two friends ran eagerly into their own game, and by an exploit unparelleled in the history of Parliament succeeded in reducing the House of Commons to despair and disgust. This exploit—the 26 hours' sitting—determined Mr. Butt's downfall and deposition. From the moment that he voted with the Government against Messrs. Parnell, Biggar, and O'Donnell, his fate was sealed. He could not face an Irish mob if his life depended on the issue. This was proved this week at Liverpool. Mr. Butt was President of the Home Rule Confederation in that town. He came from London to preside at the annual meeting. That meeting terminated in two resolutions—one thanking him for his services, the other conferring the Presidency on Mr. Parnell. At the banquet in the evening Mr. O'Connor Power was the distinguished man—Mr. Butt was not present. I hear his heart has begun to trouble him and that his doctor forbids undue excitement. So, then, this is the end of chapter 5 in the modern history of Ireland. Emmett's rebellion is 1, O'Connell's repeal agitation 2, O'Brien's rebellion 3, the Fenian fiasco 4, Home Rule bankruptcy 5. Emmett was hanged, O'Connell died of a broken heart, O'Brien was an exile, the Fenians are in banishment or torture, and Isaac Butt—well, he has been deposed, and the hat which erstwhile was spinning at the chapel doors has ceased to rotate and has found solemn pause, with

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	407	Lead, pigs	710
Beans, bbls	544	Leather, sides	15,402
Beer-wax, pks	1	Spirits Turp., bbls	1,607
Coppers, bbls	80	Resin, bbls	529
Eggs, pks	900	Tar, bbls	818
Flax, bbls	3,211	Oil, bbls	100
Corn-meal, bbls	1,675	Oil-cake, pks	937
Wheat, bushels	29,236	Pork, pks	33
Corn, bushels	145,446	Beef, pks	10
Oats, bushels	62,856	Cut-meats, pks	1,714
Rye, bushels	25,948	Lard, tes	39
Malt, bushels	15,800	Butter, pks	3,760
Barley, bushels	9,400	Cheese, pks	8,401
Oat-meal, bbls	15	Starch, pks	583
Flax-seed, bags	593	Tallow, pks	96
Grease, pks	13	Tea, pks	3
Grass-seed, bags	1,163	Tobacco, hhds	13
Hides, No	01	Tobacco, pks	267
Hides, bales	57	Whisky, bbls	252
Hops, bales	368	Wool, bales	22

COFFEE—Firm, but inactive, with sales reported of 7,005 bags Rio, per J. Sherwood, sold, of which 5,000 bags to go West, on private terms; 4,500 bags per Athlete, sold Baltimore, on private terms, and 400 bags Savanilla, here, on private terms.

COTTON—Has been inactive for early delivery at generally unaltered rates.....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 654 bales, (of which 344 bales were on last evening,) all to spinners.....And for forward delivery business has been tame to-day, with values quoted weaker.....Sales have been reported since our last of 17,900 bales, of which 3,800 bales were on last evening and 14,100 bales to-day, with 3,300 bales on the calls on the basis of Middling. September closing at 11.06c.@11.07c.; October, 10.86c.; November, 10.74c.@10.75c.; December, 10.75c.@10.76c.; January, 10.86c.@10.87c.; February, 11.01c.@11.03c.; March, 11.16c.; April, 11.30c.@11.31c.; May, 11.44c.@11.47c., showing a decline of 7@11 points, closing steady.....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,855 bales, and at the shipping ports, 3,559 bales, against 1,655 bales same day last week.....The week's exports hence have been reported as 2,420 bales to Liverpool, 1,585 bales coastwise, and 2,000 bales to New-York No. 2 Red, 14,000 bushels, at $1 46@$1 48, closing at $1 48, (paid for a boat-load;) do., October option, 16,000 bushels, at $1 37; New-York No. 2 Red, 9,000 bushels, at $1 40@$1 40½; ungraded Red Winter, Amber Winter, about 60,000 bushels, within the range of $1 30@$1 48, the latter rate for very choice; New-York No. 2 Spring, 4,000 bushels, at $1 38; No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, 56,000 bushels, at $1 39@$1 40, (3,000 bushels choice at $1 40;) do., firm; half of November, 32,000 bushels, at $1 39½; do., September option, 25,000 bushels, at $1 31; New-York No. 2 Spring, 40,000 bushels, at $1 30¾@$1 31¼; New-York No. 2 Spring, and No. 2 Chicago, do., October options, 240,000 bushels, at $1 26@$1 27, (of which 184,000 bushels, at the close, at $1 27,) closing strong, at $1 27; New-York No. 2 Spring, December, 189,000 bushels, at $1 24¾@$1 25, mainly at $1 25, closing with this price bid.....Corn has been fairly active and quoted a shade higher, closing firmly at the improvement.....Sales have been reported to-day of 314,000 bushels for all deliveries, (of which 146,000 bushels for early delivery,) including steamer Mixed, in early delivery, at 56¾c.@57¼c., (57c.@57¼c. mostly 57c. for New-York inspection;) New-York steamer Mixed, October, 8,000 bushels, at 56¾c.; New-York No. 2, for early delivery, at 57¼c.@57¾c., closing at 57¾c. (48,000 bushels taken for export at this price;) do., September, 64,000 bushels, at 57¾c.@57¾c.; do., October option, 96,000 bushels, at 56¾c.@57c.; Mixed Western, graded, at 55c.@58c., mainly at 57¾c.@57¾c. for sailing vessel; 56¾c.@57c. for steamer quality, and warm and inferior Corn at 55c.@56c., unmerchantable, at 53½c. .....Rye, Peas, and Malt as last quoted.....Barley has been purchased to the extent of 19,000 bushels choice six-rowed State, on private terms, (Lake Shore, at arrive,) about 47½ to 48½ lb. average, on the basis of 85c.; and, recently, 30,000 bushels new crop No. 1 Canada were marketed, for October delivery, on private terms, quoted within the range of $1 02@$1 07½, the latter for choice, thus formally opening the season in this important interest.....Oats have been moderately dealt in, at rather easier prices, closing generally weak.....Sales have been reported of 49,000 bushels, including New-York Extra White, 700 bushels, at 43¾c.; New-York No. 1 White, 700 bushels, at 43¾c.; New-York No. 2 White, about 10,500 bushels, at 37½c.@37½c., chiefly at 37¼c.; New-York No. 1, 12,000 bushels at 35c.@35¼c.; New-York No. 2, in lots, about 3,000 bushels, at 34¾c.@34¾c.; New-York No. 3 nominal at 32c.@33c.; New-York Rejected wholly nominal; White State, quoted at 36c.@44c.; Mixed Western, 6,000 bushels, at 32c.@37c.; White Western, 1,200 bushels, at 34c.@44c., for which sole lots of 35½ lb. at 44c.; 32½ to 33½ lb., good to choice, at 40c.@42½c., and down to 36c.@38c. for inferior.....Hay, Straw, and Feed as last quoted.....New Clover-seed, early arrival, in moderate request, quoted at 10c. asked for prime, with 9¼c. bid.....New crop Timothy in fair demand, and held firmly, with old lots reported sold at $1 55, and up to $1 60 asked for choice; also 750 bags, to arrive early in October, at $1 52½.....Flax quiet; quoted at $1 50@$1 60.

HIDES—Have been moderately active and quoted generally firm.....The week's receipts have been 70,276 Hides.....Sales, 48,095 Hides and 50 bales do., the sales including, according to Messrs. Andrews & Co., 5,000 Montevideo Kips, to arrive, 10 lb.; 12,395 Dry Rio Grande, to arrive here and in Boston, 21 lb., on private terms; 3,540 Dry Cordoba, in to-day's sale, 25 lb., on private terms; 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 25 lb., gold, 60 days, selected; 1,130 Dry Tampico, 21 lb., 3,845 Dry Mexican, 19 to 24 lb., and 3,270 Dry Bogota, 22 to 26 lb., on private terms; 2,980 Dry Central American, 19 to 21 lb., part at 20c., gold, 60 days, selected; 1,855 Dry Ecuador, 20 to 21 lb., 3,300 Dry Texas, 22 to 24 lb., 1,000 Dry Maracaibo and Texas Kips, 10 lb., 2,000 Dry-salted Buenos Ayres, 25 lb., 2,559 Dry Rio, 400 Wet-salted Texas, 50 to 55 lb., and 4,100 Wet-salted River Plate, from Europe, 29 lb., on private terms; 50 bales Calcutta Buffalo, also on private terms.....Stock in first hands to-day, 167,200 Hides, and 828 bales do., against 132,500 Hides and 708 bales same time last year.

MOLASSES—Foreign has been in brisk demand and buoyant in price, closing firmly on the basis of 38c. asked for 50 test. Sales reported of 2,300 hhds. Cardenas, Cienfuegos, and Porto Rico on private terms. Other kinds as last quoted.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin inactive here on the basis of $1 75@$1 85 for Strained to good Strained.....Tar and Pitch as last quoted.....Spirits of Turpentine in moderate demand, with receipts, for prompt delivery, 700 bbls. here, at the close at 35½c.@36c. ₱ gallon.....Sales, 75 bbls. at 36c., and 100 bbls. New-York pks. at 36½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude quiet and steady at 7½c. in bulk, and 9¾c.@9¾c. in shipping order.....Refined has been held firmly, on restricted offerings, but has been in light request, with business confined here to 1,000 bbls. .....Reported, in cases, quoted at 17c.@17½c. for standard brand, October delivery.....City Naphtha quoted at 7½c. @8c.....At Philadelphia, Refined, in cases, October delivery, quoted at 13¾c.....At Baltimore, Refined, for October, quoted at 13¾c.....At the Petroleum Exchange sales were made of 36,000 bbls. United at $2 35½@ $2 40½; regular; closing at $2 35½.

PROVISIONS—A moderate inquiry has been noted for Mess Pork, which has ruled quiet, at $13 25 per barrel for last, 225 bbls. sold.....Other kinds very tame and unsettled.....Extra Prime and Western Prime Mess nominal.....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess has been dull to-day: September options quoted as the close at $13 20@$13 25; October, $13 20@$13 25; November, $13 10@$13 25, and seller the remainder of the year at $13 20@$13 30, with no sales reported.....Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand, with City quoted at 7¼c.@7¾c.....Cut-meats quoted as unchanged.....Sales include small lots of Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 7¾c.@8¼c., and sundry small lots of other City stock, in bulk, at about former rates.....Bacon firm but without further transactions.....Western Steam Lard has been more active for early delivery as firmer prices.....Of Western Steam for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 9,000 tcs. at 9c., and 50 bbls. at 9c 05; 250 tcs. to arrive, at 9c, and 50 bbls. off grade at 8 75.....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard has been moderately sought after, with Western Steam, September option, quoted at the close at 8 92 @9 02½; October at 9c 02½; November at 8c 92½@ 8c 93, and seller the remainder of the year at 8c 85. .....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 1,250 tcs., September, at 9c 02½@9c 02½; 1,750 tcs., October, at 9c 02½@9c; 750 tcs., November, at 8c 85.....City Steam and Kettle in fair request at 9c; sales 240 tcs. at 9c.....And of No. 1, quoted at 8c 75.....

delivery, at the close, at 99 37½@99 50; South American, 99 75@99 87½, and West Indies nominal. Sales, 100 tns. for the Continent on private terms.....Beef, Beef Hams, Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without important alteration. Tallow in moderate request; quoted at from 9¾@9 12½ for prime to strictly choice; sales equal to 85,000 lb. in lots, at 9 09@9 09½..... Stearine in demand, with choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 9¾@9 87½@10 50; sales, 80,000 lb. choice Western, in bbls., at 9 10 bd.....Of Refined Summer Yellow Cotton-seed Oil, 200 bbls., October, at 52c. ₱ gallon.

SKINS—Deer have seen moderately active at stronger prices.....Sales, 402 bales salted, 7,000 lb. Honduras, 9,000 lb. Central American, 11,060 lb. Para, and 10,000 lb. Matamoros on private terms.....Goat have been of unimportant variety and quoted nominally.....Receipts, 62 bales; sales, 700 bales Mexican, 40 bales Caracas, 30 bales Payta, and 14 bales Maracaibo on private terms..... We quote Bear thus: Yoes Gros, 30c.; Guatemala, 35c.; Sisal, 30c.; Puerto Cabello, 27c.@28c.; Honduras, 32½c. @35c.; Central American, 25c.@32½c.....And Goat steady; thus: Tampico, 46c.@48½c.; Matamoros, 46c.@ 48½c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 47c.; Jamaica, selected, 55c.; Caps, 30c.; Madras, ₱ skin, 55c.; Patna, 37½c.

SUGARS—Raw have been in moderate demand and quoted firm on the basis of 8¾c.@8¾c. for fair to good Refining Cuba, ₱ lb. Sales, 500 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 7¾c.@8c.....Refined Sugars moderately sought after, with Cut Loaf quoted at 11¼c.@11½c.; Crushed at 11¼c.; Powdered at 11¼c.; Granulated at 11c.; Soft White at 10¾c.@10¾c.; Soft Yellow at 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Quoted up to $1 13½; sales, 50 bbls. at this price.

FREIGHTS—The demand for accommodation was again to-day mainly from the Grain interest, with rates quoted, as a rule, quite firm, the advantage having been in favor of ship-owners. The Petroleum movement was unusually tame.....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 200 standard Oak and Pine Deals at 2/6; and, by steam, 3,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl., 1,000 bbls. Cases Oil, and 500 bbls. private terms, 6,000 brs. Cheese, at 60s. ₱ ton, and 75 bales Domestics on private terms. Also, an American ship, 1,415 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo.....For London, by sail, 2,500 to 3,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₱ bbl.; and, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 10½d., and 5,000 barrels Apples, at 12s. 6d. ₱ brl., to Liverpool, Southampton) 5,000 brs. Cheese at 60s. ₱ ton. Also, an American bark, 1,023 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo.....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,000 brs. Butter on private terms; 500 pkgs. Provisions (in refrigerators) at 90s. @100s.; 300 pcls. Syrup at 30s.; and, recently, 4,800 brs. Herring on private terms.....For Hull, by steam, 48,000 bushels Grain at 12d. ₱ 60 lb. Also, an American bark, 823 tons, with equal to about 5,600 quarters Grain, from Boston, reported at 5s. ₱ quarter, (option of Bristol Channel direct.).....For Cork for orders, an Italian bark, 484 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Barley at 8s. ₱ 480 lb.; a British steam-ship, 783 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with equal to about 6,000 quarters Grain at 8s., (to the United Kingdom or the Continent;) an Italian bark, 588 tons, hence, with about 4,500 quarters do., at 7s.; three or four Norwegian barks, (to arrive,) hence, with Grain, (2,500 to 4,500 quarters,) reported on private terms, quoted at about 7s.; four foreign vessels, (to arrive,) with Grain, from Baltimore, reported within the range of 6s. 9d.@7s.; three barks, with, respectively, 6,500, 3,800, and 4,500 quarters do., from Boston, within the range of 5s. 9d.@6s. 1d.; four or five vessels, (to arrive,) with Grain, from Philadelphia, reported on the basis of 7s., and three British barks, with, respectively, about 4,800, 4,000, and 3,600 quarters do., from Montreal, reported at 7s. 2½d. ₱ quarter.....For the United Kingdom or the Continent, a British steam-ship, (to arrive,) hence, with about 10,000 quarters Grain, at 8s. ₱ quarter.....For a French port direct, a British steam-ship, (to arrive,) hence, with equal to about 7,000 quarters Grain, reported at about 8s. ₱ quarter.....For Antwerp, by sail, 40,000 bushels Wheat or Rye, on the basis of 6s. 9d. ₱ quarter; and sundry lots of general cargo at current rates.....For a British bark, 723 tons, chartered a day or two since for general cargo, on private terms, and placed on the berth.....For Bremen, a German ship, (to arrive,) with about 5,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.....For the River Plate, a British bark, 482 tons, with Lumber, from Montreal, at $17 50, gold, net.....For Rio Janeiro, a Norwegian bark, 290 tons, with Flour, also from Baltimore, at 90c. ₱ bbl.....For Fernambuco, a German brig, 216 tons, with Flour, &c., from Baltimore, at $1 05 ₱ bbl.....For Aspinwall, a schooner, with general cargo, including Coal, from Boston, reported at $4 50; an American schooner, 682 tons, with Coal, from Baltimore, at $4 ₱ ton, (usual conditions;) and another with Ice, from Boston, reported at $2,400.....For St. John, N. B., two schooners, with Brick, from Haverstraw, reported at $2 90@$3 (the latter rate vessel paying stowage).....For Matanzas, an American schooner, 224 tons, with Machinery, from New-Haven, reported at $3,050, gold.....For Barbados, an American brig, 244 tons, with Staves, from Norfolk, reported on private terms.....For Sydney, N. S. W., an American bark, 850 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms, quoted at about 30s. ₱ 40 cubic feet.

For Georgetown, a schooner, with Plaster, from Windsor, N. S., at $1 70.....For Boston, homeward, the freight trade was in moderate request on the basis of 85c. from New-York, $1 50 from Baltimore, and $1 55@$1 60 from Georgetown.....For New-York, a schooner, with Stone, from Cape Ann, at $1; a schooner, 186 tons, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $6 25; and another, with do., from Pensacola, on the basis of $7 75.....For the fore trade, tonnage was in less demand, including from Kennebec at 50c. for Philadelphia, and 60c. for Washington and Georgetown, and from Boston at 25c. for Philadelphia.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, Sept. 15, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, E. B. Shafer, Esq., Referee, John T. Boyd sold the five-story iron front building, with lot 26 by 78 by 17.6 by 57, No. 162 Worth-st., south side, 16.8 feet east of Mulberry-st., for $10,000, to Isaac V. French, Trustee and plaintiff in the legal action. James M. Oakley & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold a dwelling-house, with lot 16.8 by 100.11, on West 106th-st., north side, 433.4 feet east of 12th-av., for $4,210, to John W. Davis, plaintiff. Under a similar court decree as above, R. B. Gwillim, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 17.11 by 100.11, on East 111th-st., north side, 227.1 feet west of 1st-av., for $6,185, to Benjamin Richardson. Blackwell & Riker, by order of Supreme Court, sold a house, with lot, on Lincoln-av., 225 feet from Crescent-av., Astoria, Queens County, Long Island, for $1,400, to Thomas Hyland.

The foreclosure sale by Richard Walter's Sons of the houses, with lot, No. 23 Broome-st., west of Mangin-st., was adjourned sine die.

The total rate of City taxes sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 15, was $284,252, as against $268,867, the figures for the previous week.

Mr. Charles E. White, whose business specialty is real estate, is a gentleman of the highest integrity and thorough experience, whose familiarity with the details connected with the management of estates must commend him to the attention of those who require the services of an expert. He secures tenants, collects rents, pays taxes, insurance, assessments, &c., and, in brief, will relieve the property-owner of all cares and anxiety upon a subject that is perplexing to most people, and particularly to widows and orphans. Mr. White's office is at No. 33 Pine-st., where he can always be consulted during business hours.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, the following public sales are announced:

To-day (Monday,) Sept. 17.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick factory, with lot 22.6 by 126.2 by 22.6 by 125.10, No. 154 Duane-st., south side, corner of Hudson-st.; also, the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 16.8 by 100.5, on West 44th-st., north side, 261.8 feet east of 6th-av. Also, a similar sale, James S. Bosworth, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brick dwelling, with lot 25 by 100, No. 321 East 47th-st., north side, 300 feet east of 2d-av.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with lot 25 by 100.10, No. 414 East 113th-st., south side, 195 feet east of 1st-av.

Thursday, Sept. 20.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. Irwin Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick factory, with lot 23.7 by 99 by 23.9 by 101.10, No. 228 Pearl-st., south side, between Plattst. and Dunting-alley.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court partition sale, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 77, No. 312 Fulton-st., south side, between Church and Greenwich sts.; also, the two-story frame building, rear, with two lots, each — by —, Nos. 76 and 78 Norfolk-st., east side, between Delancey and Elvington sts.; also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 24.8 by 95, No. 178 Madison-av., west side, 84.1 feet north of 33d-st.

By W. O. Hoffman, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of nine lots, each 25 by 204.4, on West 72d-st., north side, running through to 73d-st., 150 feet west of 8th-av.

By Louis Mesier, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of the two four-story and basement and three-story frame dwelling, with plot of land 100 by 152.2, Nos. 1,322, 1,324, and 1,326 4th-av., north-east corner 86th-st., and six two-story frame dwellings, Nos. 103 to 111 East 86th-st.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. R. Mead, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land, 100.11 by 100, on 4th-av., south-east corner 106th-st.

Friday, Sept. 21.

By Benjamin P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Morgan A. Dayton, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick building, with lot 24 by 125.9 by 25.6 by 125.6, No. 7 Bridge-st., north side, between State and Whitehall sts.

By Richard V. Harnett, Surrogate's sale, Peter Cantine, Esq., Referee, of the two-story and attic brick and frame dwelling-house, and three-story brick building, rear, with lot 21.1 by 74.1, No. 127 Crosby-st., south-east corner Jersey-st. Also, the two-story and attic frame house, with lot 21.2 by 65.6, No. 3 Jersey-st., north side, 94.11 feet east of Crosby-st.

By Louis Mesier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Ambrose Mosell, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front building, with lease of lot 19 by 42.3 by 42.2 by 42.3 East 56th-st., north side, 294 feet east of 1st-av.; leased Nov. 1, 1870, term 19 years, ground rent $240 per annum.

Saturday, Sept. 22.

By Richard V. Harnett, Surrogate's sale, Mary C. Gardner, Executrix, of the building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 370 Madison-st., south-west corner of Grand-st. Also, the building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 575 Grand-st., adjoining above. Also, the building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 309 Monroe-st., north side, west of Corlears-st.

EXCHANGE SALES—SATURDAY, SEPT. 15.

NEW-YORK.

By John T. Boyd.

1 five-story iron-front building, with lot, No. 162 Worth-st, n. s., 16.8 ft. e. of Mulberry-st., lot 26x78x17.6x57.....$10,000

By James M. Oakley & Co.

1 dwelling-house, with lot, West 106th-st., n. s., 433.4 ft. e. of 12th-av., lot 16.8x100.11..... $4,210

By Howard W. Coales.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, East 111th-st., n. s., 227.1 ft. w. of 1st-av., lot 17.11x100.11..... $6,185

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Sept. 14.

10th-st., s. s., 209.11 ft. w. of 5th-av., 26x93.3; J. E. Johnston.....to.....M. Johnston..... $50,000

9th-av., w. s., 74 ft. s. of 39th-st., 24.9x100; M. Von Elliott and husband to E. Schwendmann.. 10,000

57th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.5; Ralph Schoonmaker and wife to M. Di Cesnola. 27,000

1st-av., w. s., 25.3 ft. s. of 88th-st., 28.2x100; Esther Koon and husband to P. Kelly..... nom.

35th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d-av, 20x98.9; C. Forshner and wife to P. Tierney..... 8,150

42d-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.5; M. Donahue and wife to M. Donahue..... 18,000

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—NOS. 268 AND 269 WEST-ST., WITH lot on rear, on Desbrosses-st., if desired; five-story warehouse, 44x95, suitable for storage or for a manufactory for heavy goods; rent low. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 113 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 86 FRONT-ST., FOUR-STORY building, suitable for wholesale grocery or tea business; rent $1,500. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 113 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.

WE OPEN TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) SEPT. 17, The largest and most complete assortment ever exhibited, suitable for

DWELLINGS, HOSPITALS, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., In every quality, from the Cheapest to the Finest Made.

A. T. Stewart & Co.,

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

BLACK SILKS—A LARGE LOT OF A SUperior quality, slightly damaged, from auction, for sale at very low prices. WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Cathrine-st.

MILLINERY.

AT E. MATHEES & CO., NO. 891 BROADWAY, NEAR 19TH-ST., Will have their OPENING of a choice selection of FRENCH BONNETS and ENGLISH PROMANADE HATS on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Sept. 19 and 20.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Sept. 1, 1877.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF New-York:

SIR—Notice is hereby given that, at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, (November sixth,) the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of John Bigelow.

A Controller, in the place of Frederick P. Olcott; appointed by the Governor in the place of Lucius Robinson, resigned.

A Treasurer, in the place of Charles N. Ross.

An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles S. Fairchild.

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of John D. Van Buren, Jr.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in place of John R. Brady, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also a Senator for the Fourth Senate District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also a Senator for the Fifth Senate District, composed of the Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also a Senator for the Sixth Senate District, composed of the Tenth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also a Senator for the Seventh Senate District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also a Senator for the Eighth Senate District, composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York.

County officers also to be elected for said County:

Twenty-one Members of Assembly; to be elected from the Assembly Districts as constituted under chapter 607, Laws of 1866.

Two Justices of the Marine Court, in the place of George Shea and James P. Sinnott.

A Register, in the place of Patrick H. Jones.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

I hereby respectfully yours, EDGAR K. APGAR, Deputy Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Election Notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. BERNARD REILLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES MARTIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. A hearing upon the petition of the bankrupt, praying for his discharge from all debts provable against the estate of Charles Martin, of the City of New-York, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt upon his petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-st., in the City, County, State of New-York, before Mr. C. W. Little, Register, on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M. LOUIS F. PAYN, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE B. BOSWORTH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of George B. Bobinson, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his petition by the District Court of said District. Dated, New-York City, the 16th day of September, A. D. 1877. CHARLES P. PALMETER, Assignee, s17-law3w** 180 West-street, New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERsey, ss.—At Newark, on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1877.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of LAZARUS LOEB, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c., s17-law3w** No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERsey, ss.—At Newark on the 15th day of September A. D. 1877.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JAMES H. LINDSLEY, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c., s17-law3w** No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

MUSICAL.

DURING THESE HARD TIMES WE WILL sell 7 octave Pianos, $150; 7 1-3 octave, $160, cash; 2 stop Organs, $50; 4 stops, $50; 7 stops, $60; 8 stops, $75; 12 stops, $85; 12 stops, $100, cash; not used a year; is perfect order. Monthly installments received for new Pianos and Organs, or to let until paid for. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 40 East 14th-st., bet. B'way and University-place, N.Y.

HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS.

Nos. 145 and 147 5th-av., corner of 21st-st.

NEW PIANOS TO RENT AND FOR SALE

On the most reasonable terms, very low, for cash.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE CF-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

GENTLEMAN'S ESTABLISHMENT.—A Brewster landaulet in perfect order; Victoria, two single horses, one a Hambletonian; harness; blanket, &c. Will be sold cheap. No. 121 West 43d-st.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Nos. 333 and 335 4TH-AV., between 24th and 25th sts. 114TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 17. Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B. Dr. F. P. LEVERETT, A. M. Complete in all departments. Circulars at the school and at Putnam's.

THE MODEL KINDERGARTEN And Seminary for Kindergartners of Prof. JOHN KRAUS and Mrs. REAUS-BOELTE, removed to No. 9 West 28th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. Kindergarten and Advanced Classes will begin Oct. 2; Seminary for Kindergartners, Nov. 1. Prof. Kraus is disciple of the Pestalozzi-Diesterweg-Froebel School, and one of the first propagators of the Kindergarten in this country. Mrs. Kraus-Boelte is a pupil and co-worker of Froebel's widow, with an experience of 15 years in Germany, England, and America.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, NOS. 21 AND 23 WEST 32D-ST. Rev. HENRY YEROMIN IRVING, D. D., Rector. SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS. Autumn term begins Wednesday, Sept. 26. Having added the adjoining building to St. John's, increased facilities for the several departments of the school are gained, and a large sunny room for a Kindergarten secured, which, under the care of an experienced teacher, will open Sept. 26.

COLLEGIATE TRAINING SCHOOL (9th Year) No. 182 5th-av., (over Putnam's.) J. L. N. HUNT, M. A., Principal, will begin its yearly session Sept. 18. Its classical and English instruction is THOROUGH, COMPLETE, ENERGETIC. Prepares for Freshman or Sophomore of best colleges or for business. Send for circular. Refers to Principal.

NEW-YORK LATIN SCHOOL, Rev. Dr. MAURY'S SCHOOL (late Churchill & Maury's) has removed to No. 22 East 49th-st. The school of I. R. HAYS, M. D., has removed to the same place. The School will be known as the NEW-YORK LATIN SCHOOL. Boys prepared for college, scientific schools, or business. Gymnasium and play-ground. Terms moderate. No extras. Opens Sept. 12, 1877.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S French and English Home and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st. (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Thursday, Sept. 27. Apply by letter until Sept. 6, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SCHOOL, No. 448 MADISON-AV., Preparation for College, Scientific Schools, or Business. Hours of session, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Hour for study only, (optional,) 8:30 to 9:30 A. M. Term begins Tuesday, Sept. 25.

THE FIFTH-AV. SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Nos. 539, 541, and 543 5TH-AV., (45th-st.) This approved School for Boys of all ages will REOPEN MONDAY, Sept. 17. Callers received after Sept. 1, from 9 till 11 A. M. and from 3 to 4:30 P. M. E. A. GIBBENS, (Harvard.) D. BEARD, Jr., (Yale.)

WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, AURORA, CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y. Full collegiate course; location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness; village is distinguished for refinement; the College is a home where parents may with entire confidence intrust their daughters; term commences Sept. 12, 1877. Send for catalogue. Rev. EDWARD S. FRISBEE, President.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Session opens Sept. 13. For register, or special catalogue containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. WM. L. ADAMS, Director.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN., opens September 12; location healthful; buildings unsurpassed; military discipline; thorough instruction in CIVIL ENGINEERING, the CLASSICS, and ENGLISH; careful supervision of morals. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 1 Nassau-st., N. Y., or Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY,—FOR CONVEnience of access, healthfulness and beauty of location, thorough scholarship, the development of noble character, home comforts, refined society, and reasonable charges, Pennington Seminary claims to be among the foremost in this country. Address THOS. HANCOCK, D. D., Pennington, N. J.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—For both sexes; college preparatory; institute, classical, and scientific courses; building brick; modern improvements; climate mild, very healthy; instruction thorough; begins Sept. 5. For catalogue address H. K. TRASK, Principal.

HEIDENFELD INSTITUTE, No. 822 LEXINGTON-AV., North-west corner of 53d-st. DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL. New term begins Sept. 19.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY. The Fall term of this Day and Boarding School for young ladies will open Sept. 19. CHARLES E. WEST, Principal. No. 138 MONTAGUE-ST., Brooklyn.

FRENCH FOR LITTLE FOLKS AND KINDERGARTEN.—No books; short lessons; new method by a lady having 10 years' experience with little children. Special rates. For circulars address PATIENCE, Post Office Box No. 2,450, New-York.

MISS SPRING'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Day School for young ladies and children, No. 121 East 36th-st., near Park-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Pupils can enter DURING CAMP and after Sept. 18, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

NYACK HOME INSTITUTE.—A BOARDING and Day School for both sexes; select, thorough, Christian; small boarding department; home care and comforts. For circulars address Mrs. JOSEPHINE LEE, Nyack on the Hudson.

FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, FOR young gentlemen, 171

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lake Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINIA, WED., Sept. 19 | *RUSSIA.....WED., Oct. 3
SCOTTIA...WED., Sept. 26 | ALGERIA...WED., Oct. 10

*Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G FRANCKLYN, Agent.

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NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Sept. 20
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Oct. 4
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Oct. 11
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Oct. 18

First cabin, $60 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Bolivia.....Sept. 22, 2 P. M. | Ethiopia.....Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
California.Sept. 29, 10 A.M. | Victoria...Oct. 13, 10 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY,
Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations. Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $26.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Utopia.....Sept. 19, 2 P. M. | Alsatia.....Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
Cabins, $75 to $90. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER.....Sept. 22, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 24-st., Hoboken.
HERMANN.....Sat., Sept. 22 | WESER.....Sat., Oct. 6
NECKAR.....Sat., Sept. 29 | MOSEL.....Sat., Oct. 13
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
LESSING.....Sept. 20 | HERDER.....Oct. 4
FRISIA.....Sept. 27 | FONTENANIA.....Oct. 11

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold. Second Cabin, $60, gold: Steerage, $30, currency.
KUHNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & CO.,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents.
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 2:30 P. M.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Sept. 25, 7 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Oct. 2, at 1:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to state-room; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.
Compar'y's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Wednesday, Sept. 19, 3 P. M.
CANADA, FRANQUET.....Wednesday, Sept. 26, 4 P. M.
ST. LAURENT, LACROSSE.....Wednesday, Oct. 3, 2 P. M.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Erin.....Sept. 20, 3 P. M. | Holland...Sept. 27, 8 A. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Spain, Sat., Sept. 22, 3 P.M. | England, Sat., Oct. 6, 3 P.M.
Italy, Sat., Sept. 29, 9 A. M. | The Queen, Oct. 13, 9 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 roadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 19
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 22

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY & HASELL, General Agent.

Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.
Steamers will sail as advertised above, unless sooner loaded. Merchants and shippers are notified that extra steamers will be provided and dispatched as rapidly as the press of business warrants.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 15, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CREEKMAN, TUESDAY, Sept. 18, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, Thursday, Sept. 20, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
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FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship COLON.....Saturday, Sept. 15
Connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship ALASKA.....Monday, Oct. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Wednesday, Oct. 10
For information and tickets apply at Company's office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DRAKES...Wednesday, Sept. 19
CITY OF NEW-YORK, TINKERMAN...Wednesday, Sept. 26
CITY OF HAVANA, PHILLIPS.....Saturday, Oct. 6

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico,
CITY OF HAVANA, PHILLIPS.....Saturday, Oct. 6
Steamers leave New-Orleans Sept. 23 and Oct. 14, for Vera Cruz, and all the above ports.
P. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.
NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 A. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.
—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 6:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 3:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SPECIAL TIME-TABLE FOR CREEDMOOR,
SEPT. 13, 14, 17, 18, 1877.

Fall meeting commencing Sept. 10. Sept. 13 and 14—International Long-Range Match for the American Centennial Trophy and Championship of the World. Sept. 17—Inter-State Long-Range Match. Sept. 18—*Spirit of Times* Match for $1,000, gold.

Leave James-slip Ferry, N. Y.—7, 8:30, 8:50, 9:10, 9:30, 9:50, 10:30, 11, 11:30 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:30, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3:50, 4:30, 5:10, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

Leave East 34th-st. Ferry, N. Y.—7:30, 8:50, 9:05, 9:30, 9:45, 10:15, 10:45, 11:15, 11:45 A. M.; 12:15, 1, 1:20, 1:50, 2:20, 2:50, 4:10, 4:50, 5:30, 6, 6:10, 6:50 P. M.

Excursion tickets from New-York, 60 cents; including admission to range, $1 10.

From Brooklyn to Queens, 50 cents; including admission to range, $1.

Return tickets, Queens to Brooklyn, are also good from Creedmoor to Long Island City.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (Far 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.
THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress; would do chamber-work and fine washing; best City reference. Call at No. 251 West 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY young woman in private family; is first-class; six years' City reference; can see last employer. Call at No. 145 East 32d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; three years' City reference. Call at No. 163 West 43d-st., Jantor's bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PROTestant girl to do chamber-work and fine washing; understands her business thoroughly. Call at No. 220 East 29th-st., second floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; willing to assist at waiting; best City references. Call at No. 237 East 24th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, in a private family as chamber-maid; six years' references. Apply at No. 145 East 32d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress. Can be seen at No. 131 East 46th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PROTestant girl; is a good worker and fine washing; understands her business thoroughly. Call at No. 220 East 29th-st., second floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; willing to assist at waiting; best City references. Call at No. 237 East 24th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN American girl in first-class boarding-house. Apply at No. 333 East 34th-st.; ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a competent girl, having first-class reference, in a nice family; good operator. Apply at No. 241 East 31st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG RESpectable girl as chamber-maid, seamstress, or nurse; best City reference. Call at No. 147 3d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED Protestant woman; would do sewing and fine washing; good reference. Call at No. 223 East 29th-st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SISters: one as good cook and laundress, the other as chamber-maid and seamstress; both perfectly understand their business; 10 years' references. Call at No. 162 West 53d-st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH COOK; UNDERstands French and English cooking; splendid baker; makes every dessert that can be made; present employer can be seen. Call at No. 239 West 35th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as plain cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 223 Weath 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, as plain cook; good washer and ironer; good bread and biscuit maker; best City reference. Call at No. 1,023 2d-av.; ring third-floor bell.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO DOWNstairs work and cook, wash, and iron; a very respectable girl; four years' City reference. Call at No. 319 East 37th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as good cook. Can be seen for two days at her late employer's, No. 121 East 29th-st., where she lived 14 years.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; best reference; wages, $40. Address, for one week, Cook, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of cooking; City preferred; first-class reference. Call or address No. 411 East 22d-st.

COOK.—BY A COLORED WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook, with a City reference of 10 years. Can be seen for two days at No. 159 West 38th-st., A. T.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH SEVEN years' reference from last place. Call at No. 388 8th-av., second floor, front.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable young woman in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 410 3d-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker and seamstress in a private family; City or country; excellent City reference. Address A., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY DAY OR WEEK; OPErates Wheeler & Wilson Machine; altering done neatly. Address P. Evans, No. 219 East 26th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker; competent cutter and fitter, wishes a few more customers by the day, or takes work home; terms moderate. Call on or address Miss McGuire, No. 152 West 37th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMan, to do general house-work; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; City reference. Call at No. 35 6th-av., second floor, back.

HOUSE-WORK OR CHAMBER-WORK.—By a Protestant girl, aged 25; good reference. Call or address at No. 37 Liberty-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE-WORK.—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, by a Scotch woman. Address Mrs. Wilson, No. 262 West 19th-st., rear house.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; excellent reference; City or country. Call for two days at No. 225 3d-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRess; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Address No. 211 East 26th-st., room No. 15.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, as first-class laundress in a private family; best of references. Call at No. 223 East 29th-st., first floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Sept. 10, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Saratoga, and Montreal; also to St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Saturdays only, Troy Special. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 949 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 8 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 9:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Tickets Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY A SWISS IN A first-class private family; highest of recommendations given by his late employer. Address B., Box 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A LADY FOR HER COACHMAN. In her service four years; good coachman and groom; will make himself generally useful; understands his business perfectly, and carries no errands; is polite and obliging; home more an object than wages. Call or address John, No. 133 West 43d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED SCOTCHman; no family; first-class City coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best of references from his present employer. Call or address for two days, J. R., No. 28 East 40th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND GENERALLY useful man.—By a Protestant Englishman; good groom; can milk; take care of greenhouse; very moderate wages. Address for three days, A. B., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY, SOBER, RELIable, and trustworthy man; thoroughly understands his business; first-class City recommendations; will be found civil and obliging; refers to last employer. Address Coachman, No. 31 Cliff-st., corner Fulton-st.

COACHMAN.—BY FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman; married, no family; six years' highest City recommendations; cause of leaving, death of employer. Address for two days J. G. O., Box No. 361 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—SINGLE, AS COACHMAN AND groom; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, with excellent references for honesty, sobriety, and industry. Call or address Coachman, No. 230 West 38th-st., two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPErienced man as coachman; four years' reference from last employer; will be willing and obliging. Call or address Coachman, private stable of employer, No. 111 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

FOOTMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG American aged 18; is a good driver, and will make himself useful; best City reference. Call or address H. T., No. 220 West 19th-st.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS long experience in taking care of fruits, flowers, and vegetables; experienced in the care of horses; will make himself generally useful. Address R. E., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—EMPLOYMENT IN THE COUNtry by a young man; understands the care of horses; can milk, is a good driver, and will make himself generall; is well recommended. Address M., Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; understands his business perfectly; is an excellent table-setter; has long and satisfactory testimonials for honesty and sobriety; first-class City reference. Address K., Box No. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER—LADY'S-MAID.—BY A FIRST-class Parisian butler and wife; wife a competent lady's maid in all its branches; first-class seamstress and dress-maker; very obliging; best reference; together or separate. Call or address for one week M. D., No. 110 Bleecker-st.

WAITER.—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, OR AS VALET for invalid gentleman, by a single colored man; City reference, last employer. Address for two days Mack, Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER—LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, OR First-class Seamstress.—By a Swedish couple, in private family; ages, 27 and 24; sober, neat, and willing; no children, and have very best City references; wages moderate. Address J. Dieden, No. 147 East 28th-st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, AS waiter in private family or a private boarding-house; willing and obliging; can give good City reference. Call or address No. 759 8th-av.

WAITER—MAID.—FIRST-CLASS SEEVANTS with best of City reference; no objection to country. Address W., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG COLored man in a private family; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Address D. D., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man in a private family or boarding-house; thoroughly understands his business. Call at No. 52 West 57th-st., present employer's.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN IN A first-class private family; can give good City references; is willing and obliging. Address A. B., Advertisement Office, 554 3d-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITER.—BY FRENCHMAN (SINGLE,) AS waiter in a private family; good City references from last place. Call at No. 108 East 11th-st., rear house.

MISCELLANEOUS.
EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTing; each packet is labeled JAMES EPPS & CO. Homeopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle-st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, EITTER & VANDERBEEK, Park-place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.
THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WILL LET A third-story front room or floor to a single gentleman, who would be glad to only lodger; will give breakfast, if desired. Board in private location, near Broadway cars; references required and given. Address W., Box 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

FORTIETH-ST., FRONTING RESERVOIR-Square.—The entire third floor of first-class house, well furnished, and occupied by owner, is let to single gentleman or gentleman and wife, with board; reference exchanged. Apply at PELKOTON'S drug store, No. 626 6th-av.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—A strictly private family will let an elegant parlor and large bed-room connecting, with first-class board. Address L. E. T., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,258 BROADWAY.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 36TH-ST.—PRIVATE family will rent second floor; also, parlor and bedroom on third floor, handsomely furnished, with strictly first-class board; references exchanged. Address M. B., Box No. 2,468 Post Office.

FIFTH-AV., NOS. 500 AND 511.—LARGE magnificently-furnished apartments, with private table or French table d'hôte as preferred; buildings and garden cover 100 feet on frontage on 5th-av.; also private stable to let on 43d-st.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 210 WEST.—Two suites of handsomely-furnished rooms with private bath; suitable for families; also single rooms with private board, at reasonable prices; location first-class; references.

FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—In private family of four adults, a choice suite of rooms on second floor; superior accommodations, with board for two, $25 to $30. Address R. M., Box 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 607, NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—Large, commodious, and elegant suite of apartments, richly furnished; with or without private table.

NO. 21 WEST 36TH-ST.—APARTMENTS, EN suite or separately; private table, if desired; appointments first-class; French and German spoken; references exchanged.

THIRTY-SIXTH-ST., NO. 51, WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms to families or gentlemen, with board; private table if preferred; references exchanged.

NO. 106 WEST 44TH-ST.—FINELY FURnished entire first floor, en suite or separately; central location; every convenience; first-class board; moderate terms; references.

NO. 13 BANK-ST., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Pleasant rooms on second and third floors to let, with board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; references exchanged: also table board.

ONE PARLOR FLOOR—SECOND STORY, EN suite or singly, with excellent board; terms reasonable to permanent parties; neighborhood good; references. No. 220 West 18th-st.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-SQUARE.—Elegantly furnished entire parlor and second floor; private table if desired; pleasant rooms for gentlemen; house and table strictly first-class.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH first-class board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, one or two rooms; terms moderate. No. 102 West 41st-st.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 56 WEST, between 5th and 6th avs.—Elegant rooms, with board; also rooms for single gentlemen; reference given and required.

NO. 6 EAST 32D-ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS, parlor floor; four light rooms, second floor; private table if desired; other rooms for families or gentlemen; references.

NO. 108 WEST 43D-ST.—A PRIVATE FAMily will let, with good board, large second and third story front; also, third floor; home comforts; moderate terms; references.

I HAVE A SUITE AND SINGLE ROOMS TO let, with board, in a corner house on Madison-av.; every room light. M., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

NO. 224 EAST 12TH-ST.—SECOND AND third floor rooms, with board; also single rooms for gentlemen; house long established; newly refitted; best references required.

A LADY OCCUPYING HER OWN HOUSE offers two very desirable rooms, with superior board; convenient to Railroad and 23d-st. cars; references. No. 438 West 23d-st.

NO. 119 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY PARK.—Desirable rooms, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 194 WEST 10TH-ST.—TWO GENTLEmen or gentleman and wife; board and home comforts.

MRS. CHEETHAM, NO. 20 EAST 35TH-ST.—Second floor, private bath, &c., and one room on fourth floor, with board; private table if desired.

TO LET—SECOND STORY, BEAUTIFULLY FURnished, with or without private table, and rooms on third floor, without board, at No. 29 West 32d-st.

TWENTY-FIRST-ST., NO. 17 EAST.—Large, nicely-furnished front rooms, second and third floors; good table; references.

NO. 30 EAST 22D-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished connecting rooms, sunny exposure; also one hall room, with private board; references.

NO. 12 LIVINGSTON-PLACE, STUYVESANT Square, Between 16th and 17th sts.—Furnished rooms to let, with board; references exchanged.

SECOND STORY, WITH BOARD, TO FAMily or gentlemen; handsomely furnished; only few taken; references. No. 118 East 28th-st.

NO. 116 EAST 24TH-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms en suite or singly; excellent table; good references.

NO. 50 WEST 36TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Handsome back parlor rooms, on second and third floors, with board; reference.

NO. 53 WEST 33D-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, en suite or singly, with board; references.

NO. 229 EAST 19TH-ST.—A LARGE SECOND story front room to let, with board, in a private family; references exchanged.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NO. 243 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms; first-class table; references.

NO. 138 MADISON-AV.—SECOND FLOOR, with private table; house and appointments thoroughly first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 34 WEST 14TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms, en suite or sing

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

PASSING BENEATH THE CABLES.

THE MAN-OF-WAR MONONGAHELA LEAVES THE NAVY-YARD PREPARATORY TO JOINING THE ASIATIC SQUADRON—THE TOPGALLANTS AND ROYAL YARDS LOWERED WHILE THE VESSEL IS PASSING UNDER THE BRIDGE CABLES.

The United States man-of-war Monongahela left the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday morning, steamed down the river, and anchored off the Battery, where she will lie until she starts on a three years' cruise, to relieve the Kearsarge, which is now on her return from the Asiatic station. The Monongahela has been in service as a training ship, and came to the Navy-yard in June. Since then all her officers, with the exception of three—Lieut. Berry, Paymaster Thomson, and Lieutenant of Marines Whiting—have been changed, and an entirely new crew has been shipped. Her present officers are, Capt. W. E. Fitzhugh, commanding; Lieut. Commander J. B. Coghlan, executive officer; Lieut. Webster Doty, navigator; Lieutenants, John C. Irvine, Wainwright, Kellogg, and A. G. Berry; Master, George W. Mentz; Chief Engineer, H. S. Davids; Surgeon, Edward S. Bogert; Past Assistant Paymaster, Curtis H. Thomson; Past Assistant Engineer, Charles J. McConnell, Past Assistant Surgeon, Meredith D. Jones; Assistant Engineer, W. O. Chrisman; Lieutenant, Henry Whiting; United States Marine Corps, Midshipmen Charles C. Rogers and James C. Gillmore; Cadet Midshipmen, Walter M. Constard, F. B. Case, W. R. Rush, and Alfred L. Hall; Captain's clerk, Carl Pohl; Paymaster's clerk, John G. Meyers; Boatswain, Alexander McCone; gunner, John A. McDonald; carpenter, Philip S. Craig, and sailmaker, James W. Wingate. The crew numbers about 240 men, and there are 60 marines, making in all about 300 souls. The vessel carries 11 guns. Capt. Brown, of the Colorado, Chief of Staff to Commodore Nicholson, was on board as the guest of Capt. Fitzhugh. The special interest in yesterday's movements was the passing of the vessel beneath the strands of the bridge cables, and the consequent lowering of the topgallantmasts and royal yards, which was not a necessity, since the vessel passed, not in the center of the river but beneath the crossing of the cable strands and the floor bracings where there is ample room. It was done, however, by way of drilling a green crew. The vessel got under way at 11:45, the men were placed in position, everything was in readiness, and at 11:48:45 the order was given. Everything started simultaneously, but the maintopgallant stuck and delayed for a moment the completion of the work. It was finished, however, at 11:50, in exactly 1 minute and 15 seconds. As soon as the towers were passed the order to replace was given, and in 1 minute and 30 seconds the topgallants were in position, the yards being replaced in 1 minute and 35 seconds more. For an unpracticed crew, the time in which each of these evolutions was accomplished was remarkably good, although with practice they can be performed in about one-half the time. The Swatara passed the bridge on Saturday, and lowered her topmasts in 45 seconds. The Monongahela stands 146 feet high from the water to the main truck. With her topgallants struck she is 40 feet lower. The Monongahela now has the full complement in company with the flag-ship Minnesota, the Plymouth, the Swatara, and the Supply. She will remain there a few days until the Board of Inspectors shall arrive and inspect her. It is expected that this will be all to take place today or to-morrow, and she will then start on her cruise, going to the Mediterranean, and stopping at Gibraltar and Malta, thence to Alexandria in Egypt, then through the Suez Canal and Red Sea to Aden in Arabia, where she will probably meet the Kearsarge; then up to Bombay, India; then around to Calcutta, down the Straits of Malacca, going to Singapore and Manilla, and from there to Hong Kong, the first port on the station. Arrived at Hong Kong, Capt. Fitzhugh will report immediately to the squadron commander, and await further orders. The Asiatic Station is considered one of the best, and the officers are in a hurry to start, so as to be safe from a possible transfer.

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EARLY AUTUMN SERMONS.

THE SACRAMENTAL ORDINANCE.

SERMON BY REV. DR. TAYLOR ON THE RE-OPENING OF THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE AFTER THE SUMMER VACATION.

There was a very large attendance yesterday at Dr. Taylor's Broadway Tabernacle. The services were the opening ones after the Summer vacation, and, besides the congregation proper, there were a great many persons present from other congregations whose Pastors have not yet returned to their ministrations. According to the custom on opening Sundays, a collection was made for the poor, and many of the worshipers partook of the Lord's Supper. This sacramental ordinance was also the subject of Dr. Taylor's discourse. He took his text from Luke xxii., 19: "This do in remembrance of me." They had begun, he said, a new campaign as a Christian church; for weeks past they had been scattered over many localities—some in distant lands—and they had returned, recruited and refreshed, for that work which was their delight and that worship which was their joy. They had been blessed with health and happiness, and now, without any inroad having been made among them by death, they were met again in their beloved sanctuary. Such being the circumstances of their meeting, it was fitting that their first utterance should be one of gratitude, but it was also proper that their second acknowledgement to God for His goodness and mercy should be by observing the ordinance of the Lord's Supper. Their spirit of charity would be most fully developed by meditating on Christ's love for all, and by contemplating the spirit in which He came to us and laid down His life for the sake of mankind. Let them, therefore, think of the words in which He instituted that ordinance. They were familiar words, so familiar that they might have lost some of their significance. How insignificant these words, if He who uttered them were nothing more than man. They would in that case degrade Him to the level of a mere vulgar egotist. But He was, even on the testimony of those who rejected His claims, the wisest and best of men, with an admirably balanced intellect and a nobly poised moral nature. Still, he would go a step farther and say that such a personal reference, coming from such a man, could only be explained on the theory that he was more than man. Let them conceive the philosophers, Socrates and Plato, getting their followers together as their deaths were approaching, and inaugurating a feast to their memories. Now, could they suppose that the Lord was lower than the Grecian philosophers. They could not, he said, hesitate as to which they should choose. This utterance of the Saviour, then, could only be explained on the theory that He was more than man. Let them conceive the philosophers, Socrates and Plato, getting their followers together as their deaths were approaching, and inaugurating a feast to their memories. Now, could they suppose that the Lord was lower than the Grecian philosophers. They could not, he said, hesitate as to which they should choose. This utterance of the Saviour, then, could only be explained on the theory that He was more than man. Even the testimony of those who rejected His claims, the wisest and best of men, with an admirably balanced intellect and a nobly poised moral nature. Still, he would go a step farther and say that such a personal reference, coming from such a man, could only be explained on the theory that he

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THE INVASION OF TURKEY.

RUSSIAN POSITIONS IN BULGARIA.

VIRTUAL DEFEAT BEFORE PLEVNA—A CONVERSATION WITH GEN. SKOBELEFF—HE BLAMES NO ONE FOR NOT REINFORCING HIM—THE CZAREWITCH'S LINES DRAWN TO DEFEND THE SISTOVA COMMUNICATIONS—PROMOTION OF RUSSIAN GENERALS.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The *Daily News*, in its second edition, publishes the following special dispatch, dated Bucharest, Sunday night: "Col. Wellesley has just arrived here from the Russian Head-quarters before Plevna. He reports all quiet there except an intermittent firing around the Grivica redoubt, which is still held by the allied forces. Military operations really closed on Wednesday evening, when the Turks recaptured the double redoubt taken by Gen. Skobeleff. When the Russian Commander-in-Chief could not or would not send reinforcements to hold this redoubt it was only too evident that the attack was at an end. The Russians have not, however, abandoned their position, and do not seem disposed to do so. On the contrary, they are fortifying them. Suleiman Pasha has, it is said, effected a junction with Mehemet Ali. It seems probable that their combined forces may attempt something against the army of the Czarewitch, which, already obliged to retire before this junction was effected, may now be forced to retreat still further, although the Imperial Guard, now arriving rapidly, may put another face on affairs."

The correspondent, who describes Wednesday's battle, says: "Gen. Skobeleff lost 2,000 men in attacking the redoubt. He lost 3,000 more in holding it. An immense proportion of officers were killed or wounded. Only one commander of a regiment is alive, and scarcely a head of a battalion is left. Two officers of the staff are killed, one of whom was Vorastchagin, brother of the great artist, and another brother was wounded. I saw Gen. Skobeleff in his tent at night. He was quite calm and collected. He said: 'I have done my best. I could do no more. My detachment is half destroyed. My regiments do not exist. I have no officers left. I have lost three guns.' 'Why did they refuse you reinforcements?' I asked, 'Who was to blame?' 'I blame nobody,' he replied, 'it is the will of God.'"

The *Daily News* (strong pro-Russian) sums up the morning's intelligence in a leading article as follows: "Looking impartially at the facts as they are presented this morning to the public we are unable to form any other conclusion than that the attack on Plevna has not only failed, but so failed that it cannot be renewed under the conditions in which the Russian commander finds himself placed. He has attempted what the great German commanders never attempted in their French campaign, and has used up his slight superiority of men with extraordinary rapidity. He is liable to be attacked at any given part of his front by a force larger than any which he can assemble there. In a word, he is beaten."

The battle reported at Dubnik, in which the Russians were said to have been defeated, must have been (if at all) at a village five miles northwest of Vratza, on the Rahova road. Reports say that Osman Pasha has fortified a position, almost impregnable naturally, at Vratza, upon which he will retire if driven from Plevna. Anyhow, the Roumanian attempt to cut his communications seems to have failed. Chefket Pasha, leader in the Bulgarian massacres, has been sent to command Osman Pasha's reserves at Orkanich and guard his communications, probably also with a view of keeping an eye on Servia. The main body of the Czarewitch's army is concentrated between Tirstenik and Biela. The headquarters of the Twelfth Corps is at Yablanu, (or Jalyablanava,) near Batin, on the Danube, where a ferry has been established. A new bridge is building to replace the one given up at Pyrgos. The Czarewitch's head-quarters is at Zimnitza or Monastir. This position, from the Jantra to the Banica Lom, is cut up by gorges, ravines, and small streams, and has been further strengthened by formidable earthworks. It has been evidently selected as the best cover on that side for Sistova communication.

An official Russian bulletin dated Poredin, Saturday, says: "The bombardment of Plevna was continued yesterday. The Turkish batteries scarcely replied. Major-Gens. Skobeleff, Dragomiroff, and Imeretinsky have been promoted to Lieutenant-Generals."

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The *Daily News'* correspondent at Vienna reports that Gen. Todleben, the defender of Sevastopol, has arrived there to prepare plans for fortifying Winter camps at Matchin, Hirsova, Sistova, and Nikopolis. If it comes to the worst Nikopolis, where a strong *tete du pont* is to be established, will be held at all hazards. All fresh troops meanwhile are directed to the Jantra line.

The *Times'* Bucharest correspondent states that the Russians at Plevna are moving up mortars and siege guns and receiving reinforcements of infantry.

FIGHTING IN THE SCHIPKA PASS.

CAPTURE OF FORT ST. NICHOLAS BY THE TURKS AFTER A BOMBARDMENT—FIGHTING IN THE PASS STILL IN PROGRESS.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A Russian official bulletin from Poredin, of the 15th, says: "On the 13th inst. the Turks placed three 80-pound mortars between Schipka and Fort St. Nicholas, and bombarded the fort. On the 13th we lost 40 killed, and 117 on the 14th inst."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 17—10:40 A. M.—A dispatch from Shumla states that Suleiman Pasha yesterday took Fort St. Nicholas, and the Turkish flag now floats over the Russian works. Previous to the capture of the fort the Russians, who had received considerable reinforcements, made several unsuccessful attacks upon the Turkish positions commanding the Gabrova road.

Later.—A dispatch from Suleiman Pasha confirms the report of the capture of Fort St. Nicholas in the Schipka Pass. It was taken at 4 o'clock Sunday morning by assault. The fighting continues.

Suleiman Pasha also telegraphs that one of his columns has defeated a detachment of Russians and Bulgarians in the Hain-Boghaz Pass, killing 200.

ATTITUDE OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

THE APPROACHING MEETING BETWEEN PRINCE BISMARCK AND COUNT ANDRASSY.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Times* says: "The meeting between Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy will take place early, and it seems almost as if in preparation for this event that the German Cabinet issued categorical denials of the reports that Germany was about to quit, and had to a certain extent already abandoned, that reserved attitude all along observed by her in the Eastern question, and that the representations made by her in Constantinople about the Geneva Convention were but a prelude to an active policy in favor of Russia. In official circles these rumors never found the least belief, but on the public they did not fail to make an impression. Consequently, a contradiction just on the eve of a meeting of Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy comes conveniently to stop all further conjectures and inferances which may have been drawn from them as to the relations between Austria and Germany, and take away the ground from those who neglect no opportunity to arouse and foster suspicions against the policy of Germany in the Eastern question."

NOTES OF THE WAR.

A Reuter telegram from Bucharest says: The Russian Army, from Poland, begins its passage through Roumania to-day.

The London *Times'* Cettinje correspondent says in consequence of the surrender of Bilek the Turks must bring all their supplies by way of Klek, as Bilek entirely commands the road from Ragusa to all the interior of Southern Herzegovina.

A Reuter telegram from Ragusa says: "The town and fortress of Bilek have unconditionally surrendered to the Montenegrins."

The Servian Government publishes official intelligence that the regular Army has not gone to the frontier, but returned to its quarters after completing the usual annual manœuvres.

The London *Times'* Athens correspondent announces that the King has returned to Athens to confer with the Ministers about their resignations, consequent upon the death of M. Canaris.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

A MANIFESTO FROM PRESIDENT MACMAHON—THE RÉPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP—AN AGGRESSIVE FOREIGN POLICY FOR POLITICAL EFFECT AT HOME DISCOUNTENANCED.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A Reuter dispatch from Paris states that the manifesto to electors to be issued by President MacMahon was read at to-day's Cabinet council.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs as follows: M. Grèvy has written a letter declaring that the statement that he refused the Republican leadership is a calumny.

The trial of M. Gambetta, on appeal, is fixed for Saturday.

The Duke Decazes, at Libourne on Sunday, made an important speech, evidently intended as a contradiction of the reports that the Cabinet would endeavor to distract attention from home affairs by an aggressive foreign policy. He said: "I can affirm that there is not a single power which doubts the sincerity of the President's pacific sentiments, which are shared by the whole of France. All the powers are aware that the Government would refuse with the utmost energy to associate itself with a propaganda, from whatever quarter it might come, which might be a source of trouble or danger to our neighbors."

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT IN EUROPE.

PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE BOROUGH OF AYR, SCOTLAND—OUTLINE OF THE GENERAL'S TRAVELS IN EUROPE FOR THE COMING YEAR.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—On Friday ex-President Grant was presented with the freedom of the Borough of Ayr. In returning thanks he expressed the pleasure it gave him to form so close a connection with the land and home of Burns. Gen. Grant and party will now make a round of the English provincial towns in the order of Newcastle-on-Tyne, York, Sheffield, Birmingham, and Leamington, whence they will go to London. They expect to proceed to Paris on the 20th of October, where they will stay six weeks. They will next visit Marseilles and Nice, and then Genoa. They will leave on board an American man-of-war to visit various ports of Spain, Malta, Sicily, Egypt, and Turkey. In February the party will go to Naples, where they will stay a fortnight. They will afterward spend a month in Rome, then return to Paris, visiting by the way the other principal towns of Italy. Paris will be reached again about the end of April, and after a stay of a month they will visit Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, and Austria, and finally Switzerland, which they hope to reach in September.

Preparations are making at Newcastle-on-Tyne to receive Gen. Grant this week. His visit will extend over the 21st and 22d. He will arrive on Thursday night, and be the guest of the Mayor. On Friday he will visit the various buildings and works in the town. The General and the Magistrates, the Corporation, and the Tyne Commissioners will proceed down the river on a steamer, and there will be a great demonstration at the mouth of the Tyne. There will be a reception in the evening. On Saturday Gen. Grant will visit the Elswick Ordnance Works, and then receive addresses from public bodies. In the afternoon there will be a demonstration of miners and trades, and in the evening a banquet in the Assembly-rooms. On Monday he will lay the foundation-stone of the Free Library and Museum at Sunderland.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

THE INDIAN FAMINE AND THE WEATHER—FAILURE—EMIGRANTS TO AUSTRALIA.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.—The weather reports from Bengal, Madras, Mysore, and the central provinces continue favorable, but the prices of grain are still high. Imports continue on a large scale. The public health is not much improved.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—H. D. Brandreth, patent medicine agent at Liverpool, has failed. His liabilities are estimated at £30,000, chiefly to American creditors.

The ship Star of the West, which sailed from New-York June 2 for Sydney, New-South Wales, with 165 emigrants, has reached her destination.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—An official telegram from the Viceroy of India reports favorably concerning most of the districts of Bengal, Madras, Mysore, the central provinces, and particularly Bombay, where there has been a favorable rain. Almost everywhere the Autumn crops have revived, and most of them are saved. The Winter crops are progressing. Prices, however, continue very high, and the distress among the poor is severe. The prospects in Gwalior are bad. There has been no rain. In the northwestern provinces the rain has been insufficient.

The Clyde shipwrights, who have been on strike for six months, last night agreed on a basis of arbitration, and will resume work immediately.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* states that MM. Gambetta and Murat gave notice to-day of appeal from their recent sentence. This notice having only been given after the full legal interval shows that the accused intend to protract the proceedings.

Baron Haussmann announces that his candidacy for Ajaccio has received the official approbation of the Government.

AN ILLINOIS FARMER MURDERED.

ASSASSINATED BY SOME UNKNOWN PERSON—HOW THE WIFE OF THE DECEASED LOST HER LIFE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GALENA, Ill., Sept. 17.—Jacob Ably, a farmer, residing in the town of Council Bluffs, in this county, was assassinated by some unknown person about 9 o'clock last night while he was engaged in removing milk from the spring-house to the cellar for the night. The weapon used was undoubtedly a gun, which was loaded with buckshot. Two shots were fired, both of which took effect, one in the head, making a great hole in the skull over the right eye, while the right breast was pierced by nine balls. A bullet hole was found directly behind the left shoulder. Strange to say, Mr. Ably lived until 9 o'clock this morning and was in possession of his full faculties up to within an hour of his death. He executed his will during the night and talked freely about his affairs, but did not know from whence the shots were fired or who was the author of the crime. The whole thing is involved in mystery, baffling the skill of the officers engaged in investigating the murder. A post-mortem examination took place at 6 o'clock this evening. The jury took a recess until Monday. The terrible affair has caused the most intense excitement in the neighborhood, and a vigorous search is being made through the woods for the murderer. Tracks were discovered this forenoon leading from the house across a meadow and through a potato patch to a small stream about 100 yards distant from the premises. On the morning of the 4th of January last the wife of Ably was found hanging from the limb of a tree back of the house. The Coroner pronounced it a case of suicide, the evedence tending to show that the woman had stealthily left the house at midnight and committed the deed. But it is now believed that the woman was taken from the house in some manner and hanged by unknown parties.

THE POLITICAL CANVASS.

FRESH INTEREST IN OHIO.

BEGINNING OF THE SERIES OF JOINT DEBATES—MILTON SAYLER ON THE STUMP—HIS FINANCIAL VIEWS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 17.—The opening of the present week gives a fresh impetus to the campaign in Ohio. The series of joint debates between Stanley Matthews and Gen. Ewing began at Dayton to-day, and arrangements are nearly completed for a similar series between Gen. Garfield and George H. Pendleton. These debates, which bring the four leading candidates for the United States Senate prominently before the public, will be watched with general interest, and it is expected they will awaken a little more life in a dull and uninteresting campaign. Milton Sayler and Senator Thurman, who have preserved silence so long that it has almost become a party scandal, have both been smoked out and forced to take part in the canvass. Mr. Sayler made his first speech here to-night. It was pitched in the prevailing Pendletonian key, charging upon the Republican Party the responsibility for the empty workshops and depreciated values. He assailed the Public Credit act of 1869 as the culmination of the unwise legislation by which $800,000,000 was wrested from an overburdened people. The silver question he discussed at considerable length, maintaining that the single gold standard had in four years entailed a loss of 11 per cent. upon the laboring masses, because, he declared, silver is emphatically the money of the poor. We see, said he, enormous hoards of gold accumulated at the money centres of Europe, enhancing rapidly in price, while the whole commercial world is suffering from the effect of a decline of values which goes forward steadily and appears to be tending toward unknown results. He argued at much length to show that the whole issue of Government bonds can be, and ought to be, paid in silver, and, in conclusion, expressed grave doubts as to the right of Congress under the Constitution to demonetize gold or silver. Resumption in 1879 he declared to be out of the question. With only $13,000,000 in gold, said he, as a preparation for resumption, with our currency at a large discount, with the balance of trade heavily against us, with an enormous foreign debt calling for more gold per annum than we produce or import, with no preparation whatever indicated by the act of 1875, the mere legislative statement that we will resume in 1879 seems to me one of the greatest follies ever committed by a legislative body. The repeal of it by the House, although, of course, not assented to by the Senate was an act the wisdom of which the Republican majority in the Senate will ere long be forced to recognize. The return to specie payments under the Resumption act, he said, would only result in universal bankruptcy and in the depreciation of values frightful to contemplate. He protested against the retirement of the greenback currency as an exchange of indebtedness which costs us nothing for an indebtedness that will cost $20,000,000 per annum. Although considerable curiosity has been expressed in this vicinity relative to Mr. Sayler's attitude on the subsidy question, he was careful to leave that subject untouched. His friends in Ohio express confidence that his strength with the Southern members in Congress will enable him to secure the Speakership. Mr. Bishop, the Democratic candidate for Governor, also made his first speech at this evening's meeting, but it was not a remarkable effort.

STATE POLITICS.

HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The delegates from Columbia County to the Republican State Convention are: First District—George Millard, Rolluff Nuffers, Charles W. Hinsdale. Second District—John Colman, George M. Bullock, Stephen H. Wendover.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 17.—In Oneida County up to Saturday night caucuses had been held in five towns, resulting in 16 delegates for Gridley (Conkling candidate) for Senator, to one for Swan, (anti-Conkling).

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The Second Assembly District Republican Convention met at Sinclairville this afternoon, and nominated Temple A. Parker for member of Assembly.

NEW-JERSEY POLITICS.

A caucus of the Essex County delegates to the New-Jersey Democratic State Convention was held at Newark yesterday for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor from Essex. There were 116 delegates present, and of the two favorites, Righter and McGregor, the former received a majority of 20 votes over the latter. In organizing the caucus Andrew Albright received 67 votes, as against 48 cast for Col. Zulick. After considerable debate and much time spent in discussing the merits of the candidates no decision as to united action was arrived at, and the meeting adjourned to meet at Trenton to-morrow morning. It is alleged that money is being spent freely to secure the return of one of the candidates, as much as $50 being given for one vote. A. W. Brannigan, who resides at No. 57 Union-street, Newark, alleges he was present in the lobby when Col. Price, Chairman of the Democratic City Central Committee, paid Michael Cain, a Righter delegate, money to influence his vote in caucus. The Morristown delegation met yesterday in Morristown, and are reported hostile to the nomination of Abbett and Stockton, but, notwithstanding the withdrawal of Judge Teese, of Newark, it is said that Abbett will carry the convention on the first ballot.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

BOZEMAN, Montana, Sept. 15.—A courier has just arrived from the Crow Agency with an official dispatch from Gen. Sturgis which states in substance that the Nez Perces flanked him and proceeded down Clark's Fork. He followed them two days and came upon them on the Yellowstone, about seven miles below the mouth of Clark's Fork, and fought them nearly all day. He reports that he captured several hundred horses, and killed a great many Indians. He lost some soldiers. The Crows fought and captured 150 horses. The Nez Percés had burned Nacadow's mill and several ranches, among others those of Stone and Rouse.

CAMP ROBINSON, Neb., Sept. 17.—Lieut. Clark, commanding the Indian scouts at this agency, left here this morning with a delegation of Indian chiefs to visit Washington. The following are the Sioux: Spotted Tail, Hollow Horn, Bear, Little Hawk, Ring, Thunder, Spotted Tail, Jr., White Tail, Swift Bear, Good Horse, Red Bear, Loud, the Cloud, Red Cloud, Young Man Afraid of his Horses, Little Wound, Yellow Bear, American Horse, Big Roads, Jumping Shield, He Dog, Little Big Man, and Three Bears. The Arapahoes are represented by Black Coal, Sharp Nose, and Friday. The delegation expect to reach Sidney on the 19th inst., where they will take the cars for the East.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 17.—A Helena *Independent* special dispatch, dated Bozeman, Montana, to-day, says: "Gen. Sturges, assisted by Howard's cavalry, under Major Sanford, had a fight on Cañon Creek on the morning of the 14th inst. Numbers of Indians were killed and many horses were taken. The Crows got away with all of the Nez Percés pack animals. They report that the river Crows from Musselshell have headed off the Nez Percés and are driving them toward Gen. Sturges. In two fights the Crows and soldiers have captured nearly 1,000 horses. The Crows have about 400 Nez Percés horses at the agency. Over 300 Crows were to join Gen. Sturges on the evening of the 14th, when he would again pursue the Indians. Gen. Howard was 25 miles behind him.

FUNDS FOR THE STATE GUARD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Complaints have been very general that the First New-York Division, Gen. Shaler commanding, has not yet been paid for services during the railroad riots. But it is due the Paymaster-General's office to state that no pay-roll whatever has been received of that division until to-day, when those of the Ninth, Eleventh, and Seventy-first Regiments reached the office. A few days ago the Paymaster-General called upon Gen. Shaler, and urged more alacrity in the matter. It is presumed all the pay-rolls of the New-York division will arrive in a few days. They must first be audited in the Paymaster-General's office in Albany, of which duty Gen. J. B. Stonehouse has charge. They will then be forwarded to an Assistant Paymaster, who will at once proceed to settle the accounts. The Paymaster-General and his assistants have been busy for several weeks auditing and certifying bills, and have already paid the Second Division at Brooklyn, the Third at Albany, the Seventh at Rochester, and part of the Fifth, of Dutchess and Westchester. The delay in the payment of the First has been due entirely to the dilatoriness of its officers.

THE VINELAND HOMICIDE.

THE MISSING LINKS OF EVIDENCE SUPPLIED—LAMB'S DELIBERATE FALSIFICATION—HOW A COLORED POACHER HAPPENED TO BE KILLED—THE TRIAL TO COMMENCE OCT. 1.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

VINELAND, N. J., Sept. 17.—The real facts in relation to the recent Vineland homicide are being slowly brought to light. Immediately after its occurrence, and before he had surrendered himself into the hands of Deputy Sheriff Crowell, I had an interview with Mr. James N. Dixon, the self-accused murderer of Francis, in the office of E. M. Turner, Esq., but his statements were so disconnected, and he was so much aroused and disturbed over the circumstances attending the shooting, that it was impossible to obtain the details of the tragedy from him in such form as to elaborate them into a substantial narration. Since that time, however, I have had unusual facilities afforded me for developing the missing links of evidence, and of getting at the absolute truth of the affair. At the very outset, and especially at the inquest, it was plainly evident that the testimony of March Lamb, the companion of Francis, was made up for the occasion and was a tissue of falsehoods through and through. Before the inquest Lamb recounted his version of the shooting to different parties, and in no single instance did his stories agree one with the other, and even at the inquest his evidence at its several stages varied on important points, and caused it to be greatly discredited. More recently it has been shown that he is given to the habit of deliberate falsification when the truth would answer his purpose much better. In fact, he will not tell the truth if he can help it, and it is more than certain that he has not told the truth in this case, as a comparison of his statement as already published in THE TIMES and that of Dixon, which is given below, will show. Dixon had long been in the habit of keeping hunters off his own premises as well as those of non-residents in his immediate vicinity, and when he heard the report of Francis' gun he left his dinner and went out forthwith to stop further shooting. He first came upon Lamb and questioned him in relation to the matter, and was by him referred to Francis. Now Francis, instead of having gone to some distance and left his gun behind, as Lamb swore positively at the inquest that he did, had taken his weapon and game-bag and ammunition with him, and was at the time intent upon the pursuit of some game which he had caught sight of, and which he had entered the brush to come in range of. Just as he was taking aim at some object Dixon came within speaking distance, and called out to him to desist from shooting. Enraged at the interruption, Francis made an insolent reply; but Dixon tried to restrain quietly with him, and to persuade him to give up his unlawful poaching propensities. Dixon himself stated to me that he had heard that Francis had lately joined the church, and he thought if he explained the provisions of the law to him, and showed him wherein he was guilty of wrongdoing, he could easily induce him to relinquish his disreputable practices. But appeals and expostulations had no effect whatever upon the colored man, and he redoubled his insolence.

The altercation continued some 15 minutes. Thoroughly enraged at last, Francis desisted from mere threats and proceeded to open violence. Leaving up the pursuit of game, he came up to Dixon, and, holding the gun closely to the latter's person, he literally drove him back at the muzzle of his loaded piece. Dixon retired, of course, being wholly unarmed, but remained face to face with his would-be assassain. He had retreated some little distance when, as the muzzle of the gun came almost in contact with his head, with a quick movement of the hand he knocked it from Francis' grasp and it fell to the ground. There was then a sharp scramble for its possession, and it ended by Dixon getting hold of it. As a simple measure of necessary precaution he assumed the offensive and held Francis at bay, all the while retreating toward his house. Foiled in his plan of shooting the man who had interrupted his sport, Francis procured a heavy club at least six feet in length and rushed upon Dixon with the intention of beating out his brains. Closing upon his antagonist, who was seeking all the while to escape from him, he raised his arm for a deliberate and well-directed blow, and at that moment the charge in the gun exploded. How it happened to explode is at present past finding out. The gun is considerably out of repair, and the lock of the barrel discharged at Francis is so worn that the hammer when raised cannot be kept in position, but when released drops directly back upon the nipple. It is probable that Dixon, finding himself hard beset and unable to withstand the violent assault of Francis, cocked the piece the more to intimidate him. The shooting is unaccountable on any other hypothesis, since Dixon is not the person to deliberately murder a fellow-being.

Contrary to the testimony of Lamb, it is generally believed that Francis did not fall in his tracks or die immediately, and it is positively known that this witness [Lamb] did not follow Dixon up when he went in search of Francis; that he did not see him pick up any gun on his way, and that he himself was at least 100 yards away when the shooting occurred—not near enough at any rate to hear every word or see every movement. When it was all over Dixon called this man to him, and he came trembling, declaring that he would not say anything about the affair. Afterward, having recovered from his fright, and wishing to appear as a chief actor in the scene, it would appear that he made up his story to suit the circumstances of the affair. But it is fortunate for Mr. Dixon, whose innocence is now generally believed in, that this colored man, already proved to be an inveterate liar, is not to be the only witness in the case. Who this other witness is cannot at present be divulged; but in the course of the defense at the trial, which will come off the 1st of October, all these facts will be fully substantiated.

The funeral of Francis took place here yesterday, and was attended by large numbers of his own race. To-day a regular warrant was issued for the arrest of Dixon, which was served in Bridgeton, and he was formally committed to jail. His previous commitment was made upon his own confession of having killed Francis, and his demand to be incarcerated. Lamb, the witness, was also committed to jail in default of bail in the sum of $500.

THE ELECTION IN MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 17.—The official returns of the recent State election have been compiled at the office of the Kennebec *Journal* from all the cities, towns, and plantations in the State, with the exception of 14 small places. These returns give Selden Conner, Republican, for Governor, 53,665; Joseph H. Williams, Democrat, 41,835; H. C. Munson, Greenback, 5,188; scattering, 763. Conner's majority over Williams is 11,830. The aggregate vote thrown was 101,451, being the largest aggregate vote in any one year, except the Presidential election year, since 1860, when the Republicans came into power. The constitutional amendment in regard to Electors—that no person who has not paid a poll tax for two years legally assessed shall not vote—was defeated by a vote of 29,370 for, to 25,063 against. The amendment to prevents towns from creating a debt for railroads, &c., above existing municipal debts of 5 per cent. of the valuation was carried by a vote of 40,000 for, to 6,000 against.

RACING AT SACRAMENTO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—At the State Fair races at Sacramento to-day Leamington Belle won the three-quarter dash for 2-year-old fillies in 1:16½, being the best time for the class ever made on the Pacific coast.

BOSTON'S NOBLE TRIBUTE.

THE UNION SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

A GRAND DEMONSTRATION AT THE DEDICATION—THIRTY THOUSAND MEN IN PROCESSION—DENSE CROWDS ALONG THE EIGHT MILES OF THE LINE OF MARCH—FLAGS AND DECORATIONS ON PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HOUSES—GEN. CHARLES DEVENS' ORATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 17.—The City of Boston, which contains, as the world well knows, the "Cradle of Liberty," the early battle-grounds of the Revolution, Bunker Hill Monument, and other patriotic reminders of the early struggle for independence, is among the last to publicly express its gratitude to the men who pressed to the front when the nation's integrity and unity were threatened, and laid down their lives for the same principle that stirred up the farmers of Middlesex 100 years ago. But the recognition of their heroism, though late, is generous. The monument which was to-day exposed to the gaze of admiring thousands is a creditable memorial. It was designed and executed by a Boston man, and Boston is proud of the work, while cherishing the sentiment which it embodies. The demonstration made by the citizens in publicly dedicating this memorial shaft was one of the most notable events of the time. A hundred thousand spectators cheered and applauded the largest procession but one that has ever paraded the city's streets. Not less than 30,000 men were in line, made up chiefly of the State Militia, veterans of the war in the ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic, societies, and a few trade organizations. All nationalities, all colors and conditions of men were represented. The Irish, Scotch, English, Portuguese, and others were out in large numbers, and carried the battle-stained flags under which they fought. The colored men also turned out in large numbers, and stepped as proudly to the strains of martial music as the men who had so enthusiastically taken up the cause which led to their freedom. For four hours and a half the columns incessantly passed a given point of observation. The military display was very creditable. Gov. Rice, in full dress as a civilian, but still, as Commander-in-Chief of the Militia, rode on a handsome white horse, and looked as if he carried the Commonwealth under his horse's girths. He was escorted by his favorite corps, the Cadets, in their showy uniforms. Then came the several divisions, commanded by their chosen leaders, some of them scarred veterans of the last war, and not a few wearing the decorations of the Mexican war. The great hero of the occasion, to whom the eyes of the multitude were eagerly turned, was "Joe" Hooker; and when he came, escorted by the remnants of his famous brigade, some from New-Hampshire, some from Massachusetts, and some from Rhode Island and Connecticut, and rode along the line with uncovered head, the shout went up from thousands of throats, "Hurrah for fighting Joe Hooker!" He bowed his head and smiled pleasantly, while his veterans could hardly be restrained from breaking ranks and snatching him bodily from his carriage and carrying him in triumph through the streets. Scarred and maimed veterans, who stood along the line as spectators, cried for joy, and wept as much as though he had been their last friend, and it was their last chance to see him. Gen. George B. McClellan also came in for his share of honor and enthusiastic greeting. There were no feelings of party—no political bias or prejudice. Republicans and Democrats joined in the general hearty and cordial welcome to the man, whose names are indissolubly connected with the history of the civil strife. Gen. Devens was also recognized and warmly cheered, while other favorites of more local repute were cheered by their friends.

The procession was about eight miles long and moved as regularly and with as little jar as a small body of Militia. The Chief Marshal, Gen. A. P. Martin, showed his ability to move a large mass of men to perfection. His telegraphic system, by which every division commander knew just where the others were, worked to a charm, and the immense concourse of men marched almost as regularly as the best disciplined armies.

There was a painful accident in the early part of the day which somewhat marred the success of the celebration. On either side of Blackstone-square, at the south end, the Committee of Arrangements had erected grand stands for the accommodation of the members of the City Government and their families. One of these, not heavily laden, and was noticed to give way, so that it had to be abandoned. The occupants were transferred to the other side, where seats were given to them. This, too, soon gave way and came down with a crash, creating a panic and causing some painful accidents. Six persons had broken bones out of it. The wife of J. K. Rowley, Superintendent of Pawnbrokers, sustained a compound fracture of the leg. A son of Alderman O'Brien had a leg broken, and four others suffered like injuries. They were all taken to the hospital and cared for. This was the only drawback to the day's enjoyment, but to those concerned and their friends it was indeed a serious one.

The exercises at the Common, where the monument stands were according to the Masonic ritual, and were very interesting, but the lateness of the hour prevented the carrying out of the full programme, and the evening papers which published a number of speeches which might have been delivered had there been time are a little disappointed, although the public seem to be satisfied. The feature of the literary exercises, of course, was the oration of Gen. Devens. As a member of the National Administration, naturally he would be expected to give voice to the purposes and sentiments of the Government, and an immense concourse gathered around the grand stand to listen to his speech. Gen. Devens claimed that while dedicating a monument to the men whose bravery saved the nation we should not forget that our praise should be bestowed on those who so nobly defended the flag of the other side, in which they so implicitly believed. This was a novel way of presenting the men of the South on such a day as this, but it was well received. "Perhaps," said Mr. Devens, "it is fortunate that this monument was not sooner erected. The lapse of time has permitted the rankling passions and animosities engendered by war to soften kindly feelings to a point than which should exist between those who speak the same language, obey the same Government, follow the same flag, and share the same destiny. If we had assembled to dedicate this structure at an earlier date, all would not have done so with the same satisfaction and delight they feel this day. There would not have been, as now, peace, harmony and loyal attachment to the Union everywhere throughout our country, for such was not possible until all the States had secured equal Constitutional rights, and these have only been obtained since the administration of the Government was controlled by the present National Executive." He argued that the decision of the great struggle in favor of the North must of necessity be a benefit to the South, as a part of the whole country, just as the success of the armies of the Revolution, while depriving England of her Western colonies, gave her a great commercial ally. "What is not," he said, "to be expected that opinion will be changed by edicts, even when these edicts are maintained by force. The changes of opinion must be gradual, and must be the effect of that time which enables feeling to subside and the judgment to act. Already there are brave and reflecting men who fought against us who do not hesitate to acknowledge that the end was as well for them as for us, and who look forward hopefully to better results than could have been expected from a Confederacy which, if it had been founded, would have been at the mercy of each individual State. Nor is there any one bold enough to say, now that the system of slavery is destroyed, he would raise a hand or lift a finger to replace it. That the cause for which they have suffered so much will still be dear to those who have fought for it, or with whom it is associated by tender and affectionate recollections of those whom they have loved who have fallen in its defense, was to be expected. To such sentiments and feelings it is a matter of indifference whether there is defeat or success. They would exist, indeed, even if the reason and judgment should concede the cause to have been unwise. Certainly, we ourselves, had the war for the Union failed, would not the less have believed it just and necessary, nor the less have honored the memory of those engaged in it. When results are accepted cordially, we can ask no more until the softening influences of time have done their work."

To-night the city is gay with illuminations. The Common and the historic "frog-pond" are brilliant with rockets and fire-works. The graceful shaft laid bare to-day stands out against the pale moon, expressing in its solemn grandeur and comeliness a whole volume of history. The lively strains of music that are heard from the band stand, the gay throngs of pleasure-seekers that crowd the walks and listen to the splash of the fountain and the music of the bands, all make up a picture well worthy of attention. The tribute has at last been paid to the dead, and all feel happy.

Early this evening a reception was tendered to Joe Hooker at Faneuil Hall. The brigade assembled soon after the disbanding of the procession. At 5 o'clock a lunch of coffee and sandwiches and an informal reunion was held. After some old recollections had been revived and some of the old commanders had dropped in, finally, Gen. Joe Hooker himself appeared and was greeted with a perfect storm of applause. He mounted the platform and made the following characteristic speech:

MY OLD COMPANIONS: I've been overwhelmed, and I guess you have, by what we have seen in Boston to-day, and I don't know when I've been so fagged as to-day. At the battle of Williamsburg I was an old soldier and many of you were new soldiers, but you young ones not only took care of yourselves but of me. That battle is not much talked about now, but it will be. Not knowing how long that fight was going to last, we pitched in early. [Cheers.] I never saw old soldiers fight better than you did, [cheers,] and I said, "God help the rebellion if McClellan has many troops like mine." [Cheers.] You never got the credit of that fight; [cries of "Hancock got it,"] but I tried to give it to you. [Cheers.] I want to impress it upon you that I never would ask a private soldier to do a piece of work I wouldn't do myself. [Cheers.] I was in the war just as you were, and bring it to an end. I was no politician, I hate politicians. [Cheers.] I have heard politicians talk about ending a war, but, damn it, no one ends a war but those who carry the muskets. When I hear the politicians talk about ending a war, I say, "nonsense! stuff! But if we had suffered many more hardships, and many more lives had been lost than was actually the case, we should have felt amply repaid by what we have seen and heard to-day in Boston. [Cheers.] The people have shown that they are grateful for the services of the soldiers in the war. I wish to say, in concluding, that my greatest pleasure to-day has been in meeting you my old comrades. You made me, not I you. [Cheers.] God bless every one of you. [Cheers.]

The city banquet at the Revere House to-night fittingly closed the day's programme. The banquet was in honor of the distinguished guests, and was attended by about 200 gentlemen. The Governor was present with the President of the State Senate and other State and city officials, and among the conspicuous guests were Gen. Devens, Gen. McClellan, Gens. Schofield, Heintzelman, Warren, and others of the Federal Army, and, representing the Confederates, Col. T. F. Simons, of Charleston, S. C., and Gen. Heth, of Virginia. The Mayor of the city presided, and seated near him were Hon. Leopold Morse, the only Democratic member-elect to the new House, Commodore Parker and others. The company took seats at the tables at about 8 o'clock, and afterward speeches were made by the Mayor, Gov. Rice, Gen. McClellan, Col. Simons, Gen. Heth, Gen. Schofield, Gen. J. L. Chamberlain, Gen. J. C. Robinson, Hon. J. B. D. Coggswell, Commodore Parker, and others. These speeches were all short, and the notable feature about them was that they were all on one topic—reconciliation and peace between the North and South, and good will. Gov. Rice came out particularly strong, and his speech made a favorable impression in the campaign at the Republican nominating convention at Worcester on Wednesday.

THE NAVAL OFFICE PAY-ROLL.

MR. CORNELL OBJECTS TO THE REPORT OF THE JAY COMMISSION—AN INCREASE IN CERTAIN SALARIES ASKED FOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—In the report of the Jay Commission, a recommendation was made for a reorganization of the Naval Office by which the aggregate number of persons on the pay-rolls would remain as at present, but by which the aggregate amount required to annually pay them would be increased $8,300. Mr. Cornell has written to Secretary Sherman informing him that it would not be for the interest of the Government at this time to make the changes suggested by the commission. The salaries as at present arranged aggregate $111,800, whereas to grade them as suggested by the commission would require $120,100. Mr. Cornell says the clerks are satisfied with their present compensation, and there is no occasion for a change. A majority of the messengers are detailed to clerical duties, leaving those acting as messengers more than the usual amount of work to perform. Mr. Cornell says it would be unjust to reduce the messengers, as proposed by the commission. Since the reduction of July 1 the Chief Clerk of the Warehouse Division has been designated as Special Deputy Naval Officer. Mr. Cornell recommends that the salary of this officer, James J. Conch, be raised from $2,200 to $2,500 per annum from Sept. 1, and that the salary of

he remained secreted a night and day, and the following night, under the guidance of two negroes, took an obscure path that led into the deep woods, traveling all night in the direction of Brookhaven, a station on the Jackson Railway. As mobs were scouring the country to cut off his retreat, he concealed himself again when daylight dawned, and when night came resumed his journey, reaching the railroad in time to take the midnight north-bound passenger train. To conceal his identity he shaved off his beard and put on a laborer's suit of clothes before starting, arriving here in that guise. Ellis has been a prominent aggressive Republican for several years, and for this reason had made himself particularly obnoxious to Democrats. Ellis says he will not return to Mississippi under any circumstances, as it would endanger his life to do so. He is now stopping with relatives and friends in this city.

MORRISSEY ON KELLY.

THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY AND THE RING—THE NEW BOSS AND THE OLD—KELLY AS A DEFAMER OF CHARACTER AND A PATRON OF RASCALS—HOW THE ALDERMANIC INVESTIGATION IS LIKELY TO FAIL.

(From the Sun of Yesterday.)

"How long have you known Mr. Tweed?" inquired the reporter.

"I have known him 24 years," was Mr. Morrissey's answer.

"Are you now on friendly terms with him?"

"I have not spoken with him since 1868. In that year I began to fight him and his band. I denounced them as thieves. I told Mr. Tilden, Mr. Marble, of the *World*, Horace Greeley, and Francis Kernan, now a United States Senator, that they were plundering the City, and that no man's life or liberty was safe who expressed a political opinion that differed from their own. I organized the fight of what was known as the Young Democracy, and went to Albany in 1870 to carry on the fight, remaining there nearly four months. I persuaded Mr. Tilden and Mr. Greeley to go there and speak against the Ring charter. They appeared before the committee and spoke against that charter. Mr. Greeley was anxious to have an Election law for the protection of the voters, and the Ring agreeing to give him one, he withdrew his opposition to the charter. I defeated the Ring $1,000,000 to carry that charter through the Legislature. It looked fair on its face. Its bad features were not in it when it passed. It was taken to the Delevan House before it was presented to the Legislature, and then that the objectionable sections were inserted. Tweed was so enraged at me that he offered a resolution from the seat in the Senate that I now occupy to vacate my seat in Congress on the ground that I was neglecting my duty by being in Albany. I think that the resolution is on the minutes of the Senate's proceedings. It should be there.

"When I talked in that way against those robbers," continued Mr. Morrissey, "I was called a crazy man. The people discovered in 1871 that I was right. After the exposure of the Ring in that year I had to accomplish. His attack on Fairchild will insure his renomination; for the question before the convention will be whether Fairchild is to be beaten because he didn't release Tweed to please Kelly. Tammany Hall will be beaten in this County, and Kelly will have a chance to say, as he said after his defeat in 1875: 'I gave the people a good ticket; but, to my astonishment, they didn't accept it.'"

STANDARD TIME BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WESTERN UNION TIME-BALL—DROPPING THE SIGNAL FOR THE FIRST TIME—THE APPARATUS DESCRIBED.

A time-ball to guide ship-masters in regulating their chronometers is not exactly a novelty in the port of New-York, it would seem, for there is a tradition that some 15 years ago it was customary to hoist one by hand from the Custom-house, and that it was made to answer all the purposes of ship-masters and others in those days of comparative inaccuracy in scientific matters. Since that signal was abandoned there has been no official announcement of time in this port, except the evening gun from the navy-yard, and this has never been considered sufficiently loud to be of much use to the shipping interest. In foreign countries time-balls and signal-guns in seaports have been in use for many years. In Great Britain they are established at the principal ports, and at Bergen, St. Petersburg, Kiel, Lisbon, Cadiz, Cape of Good Hope, Algoa Bay, and many Asian ports. There are signal-guns and time-balls even in Australia and Canada, but for years the only time-ball in the United States regulated by telegraph was that at Washington. In April last an arrangement was concluded between the Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory and the Western Union Telegraph Company for disseminating the standard time, as discovered by the Naval Observatory, to ship-owners and masters, business men, railways, chronometer-makers, and the public. To carry out this arrangement a ball was constructed to be raised upon the flag-staff of the Western Union Building, but one weighing 100 pounds was found to be too heavy, and it had to be reconstructed. Time was thus consumed, and the apparatus was not ready until yesterday. A ball 3½ feet in diameter, made of copper wire and gilded, was, at 11:55 A. M., hoisted 30 feet from the top of the cupola by means of a light cable wound round a cylinder in the clock compartment of the tower. The cable was held by a bar attached to a magnet, and this magnet was connected with a wire ready to be joined to the Washington circuit in the great operating room of the company, at 11:55, the beats from the standard motor in the Admiralty Office at Washington began to be told off, the sixtieth beat being omitted, in order to indicate the terrestrial West minute. At exactly 40 seconds before 12 o'clock, New-York time, the wire connecting the Naval Observatory clock was connected with the istrument in the cupola of the building, and when the sidereal clock at Washington told 11 hours 47 minutes 49 seconds the bar holding the real which secured the ball in position was released, the reel spun around, and the gilt ball came down by the run. It could have been seen at the time by ship-masters all over the harbor, but when the ball has been painted black it will be much more distinctly seen than now. It is dropped from a point 30 feet above the cupola, and 250 feet from the sidewalk. There is no other time-ball in the world displayed from so great a height. It is just possible that at times, something may interfere with the transmission of the signal at noon exactly, in which case a red disc will run down the staff, and is kept flying until 12:10 P. M. The time of the falling of the ball is recorded automatically, and if by any cause it does not fall precisely at noon its error will be known, and the newspapers will be notified whether the ball fell a few minutes too soon or too fast or slow. In a few weeks the Western Union Company expect to fill the staring blank spaces which appear in its cupola by four clock faces, and to furnish the time direct to the clock in the hands of the manufacturers, and is nearly ready for delivery. Its works will be on the same floor with the apparatus by which the time-ball is hoisted and dropped. The Western Union Company are making preparations to distribute the standard time by telegraph to all who desire it in the principal cities of the country. The work just begun is without cost to the Government, and the telegraph company has agreed to maintain the beam daily for the transmission of the signal. The notice to be published by the press will be as follows:

WESTERN UNION TIME-BALL.

[Date.]

The time-ball on the Broadway tower of the Western Union Telegraph Company's building, which is dropped at New-York, noon, (12h. 0m. 0s.,) by the standard time of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, was to-day dropped correctly, (or — seconds fast, or — seconds slow.]

New-York east of Washington, 0h. 12m. 10.47s.
New-York west of Greenwich, 4h. 56m. 1.65s.

THE PREVENTION OF CRIME.

The Twentieth Ward Auxiliary Society for the Prevention of Crime met last evening at the Reformed Church, in Thirty-fourth-street, near Eighth-avenue, Rev. William Plaisted presiding. Ex-Judge E. D. Culver addressed the meeting on the liquor question, which was, he said, a very difficult matter to deal with. The money invested in, and to be made by, the liquor traffic, and the depraved appetites which called for alcoholic stimulants, made it very formidable to attack. There is a Liquor-dealers' Protective Association, well supplied with money, he said, which was organized to "protect" liquor-dealers from the operation of the law. There are, he said, according to statistics, 250,000 dram-shops in the country, and in 25 years as much money would be paid for alcoholic drinks as would pay for all the real estate and personal property in the county. Rum drinking made four-fifths of the paupers of the country. Most of the murders in this City in the past three years—160 in all—were caused by rum. There were, according to trustworthy Police returns, 8,000 tippling shops in this City, of which 5,700 were unlicensed. In the Twentieth Ward there were 336, of which only 83 were licensed. The principal merchandise sold in the society in 90 days could, by securing the enforcement of the law, close all the liquor places in the City except 1,000 well-regulated hotels. Hon. W. T. B. Milliken followed with an address of some length, in which he strongly urged his hearers to give the society their assistance. The Excise Commissioners were willing to enforce the law in all cases where they received the proper evidence. District Attorney Phelps had assured Mr. Milliken that he would co-operate with the society. There was need, he said, of immediate and earnest action on the part of the friends of the society, as the liquor-dealers were at work raising money for legislation. After speeches in favor of the society's objects by Rev. George H. Corey and the Chairman, the meeting adjourned. There will be another meeting of the society at Rev. Dr. Birchard's Church, Thirteenth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, on the evening of the 20th inst., at which Revs. Drs. Crosby, Taylor, and Bevan will speak.

FATAL EXPLOSION OF CHEMICALS.

A fatal explosion occurred last evening in Bigelow & Co.'s Chemical Works on the Newark Plank Road, near the Passaic River Bridge. A number of men were engaged in preparing a quantity of chemicals, when the composition exploded with terrific force. When the smoke had cleared away three of the laborers were found lying on the floor, where they had been thrown by the force of the concussion. On examination it was discovered that one of them, named George Powers, had been horribly mangled and, probably, instantly killed. He was 35 years of age and a resident of Newark, to which city his body was taken. The other men had been stunned by the explosion, but luckily escaped with slight injuries. The building was considerably damaged, though it is said $2,000 will cover the loss. The cause of the explosion is not known, but is thought to have been the result of spontaneous combustion.

A MONUMENT TO FATHER MOONEY.

A very largely attended meeting of the male parishioners of St. Bridget's Parish was held last evening in the chapel under the church for the purpose of raising funds to erect a suitable monument in Calvary to the memory of the late Father Mooney. Rev. Father Lynch, Assistant Pastor of the church, presided, and delivered a brief address in favor of the proposed scheme. He was followed by Rev. Father McCabe, who urged upon the parishioners the desirability of erecting such a monument, if it were possible, as would fully commemorate the virtues of the deceased. Father Lynch announced that while all subscriptions would be received, the amounts would not be placed opposite the donors' names. This seemed to have an inspiring effect upon the audience, and over $500 was quickly subscribed. Committees to receive additional subscriptions, on resolutions, and on designs for the proposed monument were appointed, after which the meeting adjourned until Wednesday evening next.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN HAVANA.

A letter from Havana, Sept. 12, contains the following: "On Saturday evening the chief clerk of the American Consulate in this city was robbed by two highwaymen, who wore the uniform of cavalry soldiers. They kept a large dagger pointed at him while they robbed him of all the valuables he had on his person. He will be able to identify one of them, as they committed the robbery very leisurely. There is no doubt that the robbers were real cavalry soldiers, for no common highwaymen would take the trouble to disguise them sives in soldiers' uniform."

JUVENILE HIGHWAYMEN.

James Sullivan, 13 years of age, was sent to a store at about noon on the 8th inst. for a gold chain belonging to a Mr. Walsh. While the boy was passing through Cherry-street with the chain, a boy named Joseph Ridley attempted to take it from him. Failing in this, he held Sullivan and called Henry Doyle, who ran up and snatched the chain. Such are the statements made in Sullivan's affidavit before Justice Otterbourg in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday. Doyle only was arrested, and when taken before the Judge told a very crooked story. In the course of five minutes he made out that the chain was handled by from one to three persons before he got it; that Ridley handed it to him and asked him to see if it was gold; that according to instructions from another boy he pawned it for $16, under an assumed name, and gave the money and the ticket to Ridley. He was committed in default of $1,500 bail. Doyle is 15 years old.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1877.

The Navy Department has advices of the arrival of the Essex at Madeira.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $718,752 04, and from Customs, $458,197 20.

Gen. B. F. Kelly, who was recently appointed Superintendent of the Hot Springs, Arkansas, was at the Interior Department to-day receiving his instructions.

Moore C. Blackwell was to-day appointed Revenue Storekeeper and Gauger for the Sixth District of Virginia, and Brin Jolly and George Myers Gaugers for the Second District of Kentucky.

Notice is given by the Light-house Board that the lights at Chatham, Mass., have been removed 225 feet to the westward. They are now exhibited from two iron towers 100 feet apart, bearing north and south from each other.

Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, who has been here several days, has had an interview with the Postmaster-General on the subject of increasing the mail facilities in North Carolina, and has had satisfactory assurances that the postal regulations in that State will be better attended to.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $13,441,317; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,265,412; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $52,855,000; coin, (including $39,772,500 in coin certificates,) $107,931,614; outstanding legal tenders, $357,926,164.

The Post Office Department is in receipt of thousands of letters from various sections of the country containing plans by which postage and internal revenue stamps may be canceled or mutilated after first usage in such a manner as to render it impossible for any one to use any or parts of said stamps a second time. Owing to the immense number of this class of letters, the department finds it very difficult to reply promptly to such correspondence.

The Post Office Department furnishes the following explanation of the alleged negligence and bad service of the Havana Post Office since the Treaty of Berne was extended to Cuba. Under the arrangements in force since the admission of Cuba to the Postal Union, United States mails from Havana are sent to the offices of New-York, New-Orleans, and Key West respectively, which offices send United States mails to Havana. The missending of correspondence for the United States from the Havana office cannot, therefore, be the result of ignorance at the Havana office respecting the locality of the United States offices of destination, provided it be forwarded from its place of origin according to the above-mentioned arrangements.

Lieut.-Commander H. C. Neilds has been ordered to the temporary command of the Fortune at Washington, D. C. Master Charles D. Galloway and Ensigns J. N. Roper and Frank Guertin are ordered to temporary duty on board the Fortune. Surgeon S. Mathews is ordered to the Plymouth at New-York. Lieut.-Commander Edwin White has reported his return home, having been detached from the Tennessee on the Asiatic Station, and has been granted three months' leave of absence from the 15th inst. Surgeon Somerset Robinson has been detached from the Plymouth and ordered to the training-ship Minnesota, at New-York. Surgeon S. F. Shaw has been detached from the Minnesota and granted one year's leave of absence from the 15th of October, with permission to leave the United States.

"HEBREW, ISRAELITE, JEW."

SERMON BY REV. GUSTAV GOTTHEIL IN THE TEMPLE EMANU-EL—JEW THE MOST HONORABLE TITLE FOR THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL TO BE KNOWN BY.

Rev. Gustav Gottheil, Rabbi of the Temple Emanu-El, preached a sermon yesterday morning, in which he took the ground that the prejudice of Israelites against being called Jews is an unfounded one, and that the name of Jew is one which any person might be glad to bear. The Rabbi's text was from Jonah, i., 8, 9: "Then said they unto Him, Tell us, we pray Thee, for whose cause this evil is upon us; what is Thine occupation? and whence comest thou? What is thy country? and of what people art thou? And he said unto them, I am an Hebrew, and I fear the Lord, the God of Heaven, which hath made the sea and the dry land." The subject of the sermon, as announced by Mr. Gottheil, was "Hebrew, Israelite, Jew." He began by saying: "I am a Hebrew." This admission was forced from Jonah. He simply designated his nationality, without any reference to the social position he claimed for himself. He was not a tradesman, and he cared little what his fellow-men thought of him. Some time ago that name became the subject of public discussion, and for the first time we had to choose by what name we would be called. There are in common use Hebrew, Israelite, and Jew, the latter being the most favored. The English language, to her disgrace be it said, gave it a dishonorable tinge. Jonah's reason for choosing Hebrew, however, was not that he courted social favors or entrance into privileged circles, being principally mercantile pursuits, it was a matter of indifference to him whether he was called Hebrew or Jew. He simply stated his nationality; but to avoid mistakes, he added, 'I fear the God who made Heaven and earth.' Let us consider the original historic import of the three names and it will, I think, become clear that Jew is the most significant and the most honorable of them all.

"Of the name Hebrew," Dr. Gottheil continued, "two derivations are commonly given—one tracing it to one of Abraham's ancestors, called Eber, and one from a root which means 'to pass on the crops.' Abraham's descendants are called the Ivrim or Hebrews, and his descendants were known as of trans-Euphratitic extraction. The word 'passers-over' in later times assumed the meaning of passing over the Jordan. But whatever its philological character, this is certain, that it was purely external, if I may say so, and no more, and bore no relation whatever to the intellectual or religious life of the people; just as American is derived from a continent of one American conquest having published the first description of the newly-discovered continent. It suggests little or nothing as to its history, or the great men who founded the Republic, or the people who fought for her independence. Hence, the language, which is the most distinguishing feature of nationality, is called, not Jewish nor Israelitish, but Hebrew. Hebrew is the least significant name, embodying nothing peculiar—nothing that is associated with the history, or the mission, or the work, or the aspirations of the children of Abraham. Those, therefore, who would give it pre-eminence over the others have merely the darkness of their ignorance; they may be excellent Christians, but they have read the Bible to little purpose. It is different with the name of Israel. That was solemnly conferred upon Jacob on the night when he wrestled with the mighty being. 'Thy name shall not be Jacob, but Israel;' and it is explained by the words 'Thou hast striven with men and gods and prevailed.' The word embodies the idea of being victorious, and from the bestowal of that name Jacob's eagerness for wealth is abated; he begins to think of the worship of God. His descendants chose that name for themselves—Children of Israel—and allowed Hebrew to fall almost into disuse. It only occurs about a dozen times, and mostly in the mouths of foreigners; and Hebrew and Israelite are used in relation to the Greeks and Hellenes, Ottomans and Turks. Israel or Israelite, on the strength of scriptural testimony, is indicative of severe struggles in the night of trial, and is a title full of dignity, which cannot be surpassed. Need we blush to be called by that name? Yet it falls behind the name of Jew, for it recalls the apostasy of the 10 tribes from the faith of Abraham and Moses. The name of the tribe to whom the preservation of the' Israelitish religion is entirely due, the tribe of Judah, superseded all others, and retains its supremacy to this day. Jew has but the Anglicized Judah. That tribe was eminent from the beginning for its numbers, its power, its aristocratic tendencies, and its earnestness in the matter of religion. The Bible, such as we have it now, is due to its energy, culture, and literary skill. " " " Taking all this into consideration, I ask whether there is any name which we might bear with I will not say pride, (for pride is foolish,) but with a more just feeling of satisfaction; whether there is any national or denominational name around which cluster nobler reminiscences, more honorable records of unswerving fidelity to a great cause, a brighter galaxy of illustrious men and women, and richer harvests of heroic deeds? What is there to be ashamed of? Is it that some, known as Jews, act meanly, are sharp in their practices, are counted among usurers, are unmannerly, and speak a jargon? Show me the nation that is free from these and I will yield the point. I doubt whether any have as many mitigating circumstances to plead as have the scattered and still often downtrodden children of Israel."

NEW-JERSEY STATE FAIR.

The annual fair of the New-Jersey State Agricultural Society was opened yesterday on the grounds at Waverly. The day was one mainly of preparation, and the attendance was small. The display promises to be unusually large and interesting. The grounds are stocked with some fine specimens of poultry and game, and cattle and horses, raised on New-Jersey farms. The fruit tent contains a notable variety of the growths of trees, fields, and gardens. The machinery tent is well filled, and in another near the handiwork of woman finds opportunity for exhibition. To-day one of the features of the entertainment will be the horse races, and on Friday there will be a tournament after the Southern fashion.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

QUINTUPLE MURDER IN CALIFORNIA.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN PLACER COUNTY—TWO MEN AND A WOMAN KILLED—SEVERAL CHINAMEN ARRESTED ON SUSPICION—INTENSE EXCITEMENT—DRIVING THE MONGOLIANS FROM THE COUNTRY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—Yesterday afternoon some persons passing near Sargent's Ranch, about two miles from Rocklin, Placer County, heard several pistol-shots, and, as they approached the house, saw two men, who scaled the fence and ran away. On entering the house, the body of a Mrs. Oder, who, with her husband and Sargent, occupied the premises, was found on the floor. She had been shot twice, and her head split open with an axe. An alarm was given, and a party of Constables and citizens began a search. About 50 yards from the house the body of Mr. Oder was found. He had received three pistol-shots. The party then followed the trail of the men who were seen to jump the fence. Their tracks showed that they were Chinese shoes. After crossing a ravine, three-quarters of a mile from the house, in a clump of willows, they found Sargent bleeding from wounds in the head and body. He was conscious, and stated that two Chinamen had called at the house shortly after noon and desired to purchase a certain mining claim from him. He accompanied them to the claim, and while returning they shot him five times in the body and head, and left him for dead. He said the assassins were from Penrhyn, a neighboring village, one of them being a cook at Grant's boarding-house, near the Penrhyn quarries. He had received $120 from another Chinaman a few days before for a mining claim, which sum was in a trunk at the house, and presumed that the object of the murderers was to obtain the money. The party followed the tracks of the murderers to a Chinese cabin near at hand, where they captured three Chinamen, one of whom was in bed, but perspiring freely, as though he had been running. Several other Chinamen living near by were arrested, and one of them, who was much frightened, volunteered the information that Ah Sam and Ah Jim had murdered Sargent, but would say no more. One of the prisoners had $120 in his possession. It was found that the trunk in which Sargent deposited the money had been cut open and robbed. Sargent died this morning.

Hundreds of citizens viewed the dead bodies to-day. The excitement was intense during the night, and had the evidence against the prisoners been conclusive they would doubtless have been lynched at once. The cook at Grant's boarding-house could not be found, though the country and the town for miles around was scoured in the pursuit. This morning a meeting of citizens was held at Rocklin, and all the Chinese notified to leave the place by 6 o'clock P. M. Before 4 o'clock the last squad of Chinamen, burdened by their baggage, filed out of the town, including those employed by the railroad company, the prisoners being the only ones remaining. They were in no way molested by the excited crowd. At 6 P. M. the citizens marched to the Chinese quarter and demolished the buildings, 25 in number, including store, the owner of which had removed his stock of goods. A fire broke out during the work of demolition from a stove left in one of the buildings, but the flames were extinguished by the railroad employes. At the inquest on the bodies of the murdered persons to-day facts were developed which led the Sheriff to believe that four of the Chinamen in custody are implicated in the murders. He has ordered their removal this evening to jail at Auburn. A crowd collected when the officers with their prisoners boarded the train, and the mutterings of the throng broke out into exclamations such as "Have them lynched!" "Hang them!" The cry was made for the doors of the car, and the Sheriff and his deputies were seized upon, and but for a fair show of pistols by the officers and conductor of the train the purpose of the mob would have been accomplished. The crowd was finally forced back, and the train moved out of the station, followed by the yells of the throng. The moderation displayed by the citizens, with the exception of the above incident, was largely due to the fact that throughout the day, and by common consent, all the saloon-keepers closed their places; otherwise serious consequences would undoubtedly have ensued. The latest report received is that the murder of Sargent was committed by Ah Sam, Ah Jim, and another Chinaman unknown, Sargent having mentioned a third assailant subsequent to his statements to the Sheriff. The names of the murderers of Oder and his wife, and the other prisoners were liberated for want of evidence against them. Sargent was an old and respected resident. Oder was a Bavarian. His wife had relatives in Trenton, N. J. About 8 o'clock this evening the buildings connected with a Chinese garden, about a mile from Rocklin, were burned. It is positively denied that the fire was caused by whites, and it is probable that the premises were abandoned and fired by the Chinese.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 17.—The report that a man and a boy were found murdered to-day in a vineyard at Rocklin proves untrue. Sargent's teamster is missing, and it is supposed he has been killed. A party of armed citizens to-day visited various Chinese camps in the township, but found them all deserted, the occupants having taken alarm and escaped in haste. At a meeting of the citizens of Penryn, near Rocklyn, to-day a committee was appointed who waited upon the Chinese in the town, and notified them to leave the place before 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. It is believed the trouble is not yet ended. The citizens of Roseville, a few miles from Rocklin, to-day notified the Chinamen to leave the town before 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The Chinese are much alarmed, and will undoubtedly go.

THE IOWA RAILWAY DISASTER.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 17.—The Coroner's jury this morning rendered a verdict on the Little Four-Mile Creek disaster, after hearing nearly 50 witnesses, including a skilled engineer, that the culvert was of sufficient capacity to pass the water of what have heretofore been our greatest rainfalls; that the material used in its construction was of good quality, and the workmanship a fair job of second-class masonry; that owing to the sudden and unprecedented flood rise on the morning of Aug. 29 the existence of wing walls would not have prevented the destruction of the culvert; and from the testimony of witnesses who reside near the scene of the late wreck, and the testimony of engineers and conductors who passed over the culvert during the storm, and only a short time previous to the disaster, together with the testimony of the conductor and fireman of the fated train, they could not have realized the character and terrible severity of the storm which was the primal and responsible cause of the accident; therefore, the victims of the disaster came to their deaths by means of the cars being precipitated into a chasm caused by the washing out of the culvert, and blame cannot be attached to the company.

THE ANGLICAN SYNOD.

MONTREAL, Sept. 17.—The Anglican Synod reassembled to-day. The consideration of the canon for the consecration of a Bishop was resumed. Clause 12 and the subsequent clauses were all more or less amended. A message from the House of Bishops conveying a report of the Joint Committee on Inter-communion with the Church in the United States was discussed and adopted. It was recommended that great caution be exercised with respect to the testimonials produced by clergymen coming from the United States; that letters of commendation and information be given to families or individuals emigrating to the United States; that in a Bishop suspending or deposing clergymen from the ministry shall give notice of the same to all Bishops of the Church in the United States and British North America. Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, left for home to-day.

FRAUDULENT COTTON CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The cases of F. A. Sawyer, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; W. T. Haines, ex-Commissioner of Customs; W. H. Barstow, P. A. Rody, and F. W. Brooks, indicted for conspiracy, Sawyer, Haines, and Barstow, as officers of the Government, for passing fraudulent claims, and Brooks and Rody, in presenting false claims, were called for trial to-day. Two claims, one for abandoned cotton, amounting in the aggregate to $57,613, are the subjects of these cases. The defendants, with the exception of Rody, who is absent from the country, were called, and pleaded not guilty. A jury was selected, and the trial proceeded.

YELLOW FEVER IN FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 17.—A special dispatch to the *Sun and Press*, from Fernandina, says: "The situation is slightly better to-day. There have been three deaths since last report. The call for aid has been liberally responded to. The weather continues unfavorable—very hot during the day, with extremely cool nights: atmosphere humid and land breezes prevailing. The number of cases is still increasing."

The citizens of Jacksonville have to-day contributed over $600 in cash and a quantity of medicine and provisions for the suffering of Fernandina.

THE WESTERN ARMY.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Sept. 17.—Gen. Sherman is expected at Walla Walla to-morrow on the next day. He came via Cœur d'Alene County, under escort during the latter part of the journey of Capt. Winter's company from Mount Idaho. He will return by the same route in a few days under escort. The court of inquiry to investigate the charges against Capt. Perry, made by Idaho volunteers and citizens, assembled at Lewis a few days ago, but in the absence of a number of witnesses with Gen. Howard the court adjourned until their return.

MAYOR OF POUGHKEEPSIE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 17.—There were 10,000 people on the streets to-night to witness the reception of Mayor Eastman, who has just returned from Europe. The procession was the largest seen in this city for years. Public and private buildings were illuminated. At Eastman Park Hon. Homer A. Nelson delivered an address of welcome, which was responded to by Mayor Eastman.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

LOSSES OCCASIONED BY THE PITTSBURG RIOTS—BUYING OUT THE EMPIRE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 17.—The merchants and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are still wrangling over the losses occasioned by the Pittsburg fire, and unless the corporation accedes to the demands of the tradesmen the differences will not be settled very soon. Col. Scott's propositions came up before a meeting of merchants to-day, and a resolution was passed accepting them, with an amendment, however, that the merchants will not allow their claims to be presented by the railroad company unless it guarantees to make good the losses within two years. The general feeling is that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company should guarantee these losses, because it will be paid either by the county of Allegheny or the State itself, ultimately.

The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-day agreed to buy out the Empire Transportation Company, which for a number of years past has transacted all the heavy, paying freight business over the road. This will be a good thing for some people, as there will be over $1,000,000 divided. It is a fact that although the Pennsylvania Railroad Company does not pay a dividend on its stock, yet the Empire Company, which for a three others, can find business enough over the road to give its very few stockholders 20 and 30 per cent. dividends. It is said that a large amount of the stock of the Empire Fast Freight Company is held by the officers of the road.

GRAND LODGE OF ODD-FELLOWS.

FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION AT BALTIMORE—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 17.—The Right Worshipful Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of the United States commenced their fifty-third annual session this morning. Shortly after 10 o'clock the members, in full regalia, assembled at their headquarters at Barnum's City Hotel and marched to Odd-fellows Hall on Gay-street, escorted by the Encampment Drill Association of Baltimore, James Young, Commander, and the Washington uniformed Patriarchs, Capt. Dunn, with bands of music. They presented a fine appearance on their march through the streets. Arriving at their hall, the Grand Lodge immediately organized, Most Worshipful Grand Secretary J. W. Stokes, of Philadelphia, in the chair. Delegates were present from nearly every State and from Canada, South America, and Switzerland. The Grand Lodge is composed of 146 representatives, 12 Past Grand Sires, and 11 officers, making a total of 169 members, nearly all of whom are said to be present. After the formal opening with the usual ceremonies, a Committee on Credentials was appointed, whose report was approved, and the Grand Sire proceeded to read his annual report. The reports of the Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary, James L. Bridges, and Grand Treasurer, Joshua Vansant, were next read, and all were referred to proper committees. Standing committees were then appointed, after which the Grand Secretary read a number of appeals, petitions, charters, &c., which were referred. Jurisdictions were called, business presented, and referred to committees. Resolutions to grant charters to the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Texas were adopted. The charters had been destroyed by the great fire at Galveston, in August last. The lodge then adjourned till to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

Benjamin W. Fay, a hatter in Broome-street, filed an assignment yesterday in the County Clerk's office to Emmor K. Adams.

Alphonse D. Hodgman, commission merchant, at No. 208 Broadway, has been adjudicated a bankrupt on his own petition by Register Allen. He owes $3,567 and has assets of $500.

The creditors of Nathan Houtman, tailor, of No. 6 Clinton-place, met yesterday at Register Dayton's office, proved claims for $10,000, and elected Edward L. Greenwood Assignee in Bankruptcy.

A meeting of the creditors of Joseph A. Bluxome, dealer in fancy goods at Sixth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, was held yesterday at Register Allen's office. A composition was accepted at 50 cents on the dollar in one, two, four, and six months. The liabilities are $38,750; assets, $215.

A meeting of the creditors of Edward P. White, metal broker, at No. 36 Fulton-street, was held before Register Ketchum yesterday. The schedules presented showed liabilities of $120,000, but of this amount claims for only $16,000 were proved, being that of Robert E. Clark, $9,416. Charles D. Ingersoll was elected Assignee in Bankruptcy.

The creditors of Eugene N. Earle met yesterday at Register Allen's office, and failing to agree upon an Assignee in Bankruptcy, the Register appointed John H. Platt. The liabilities are over $66,000. Claims were proved for over $60,000. The largest being as follows: William P. Earle, $20,420; J. B. Newcomb & Co., $33,526: John M. Davies, $4,966.

The creditors of Worrall & Co., iron-founders, at No. 28 Elm-street, met yesterday at Register Allen's office, and received an offer for a composition of 20 cents on the dollar on 6, 12, and 18 months' time. Their statement showed total liabilities, $160,477; assets, $71,314, nine creditors, whose claims amount to over $22,000, signed, and the composition was passed.

Fairchild, Hill & Co., manufacturers of lace goods, at No. 147 Wooster-street, made an assignment on Saturday. They have liabilities of about $25,000. They made the assignment on account of an attachment obtained against them by Jacob Lawson for $1,000. They claim that their stock will exceed their liabilities, and hope to make a satisfactory settlement with their creditors and resume business.

The rumored failure of J. & W. Lyall, corset and general manufacturers, in Twenty-third-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, caused much surprise yesterday in business circles. They have many interests in various sections of the country, and in commercial registers their capital has been rated at from $300,000 to $500,000. A meeting of the creditors is to be held within a few days.

Timothy M. and William C. Spelman, jobbers in fancy goods, at No. 369 Broadway, made an assignment to Henry C. Hurlbert, but failed to file a schedule of their assets and liabilities in the office of the Clerk of Common Pleas, and this was done yesterday by the Assignee. The schedule shows the nominal assets to be $148,137 41; the real assets, $97,158 63, and the liabilities, $270,627 49. The largest creditor is J. B. Spelman, holding a claim of $53,000, in addition to $23,000 of notes of the firm discounted for him at the Bank of the State. The rest of the firm's indebtedness is to a large number of persons, only five of whom have claims exceeding $5,000 in amount.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out early yesterday morning on board the Coast Wrecking Company's steam-tug Lackawanna, lying at their dock at Stapleton, Staten Island. The tug was considerably damaged, and was only saved from total destruction by scuttling, the water coming up to her main decks. Steam pumps were at work yesterday pumping her out.

A fire broke out in the stable of A. L. Rowe, at Bryant's Pond, Me., Saturday evening, spread to and consumed the store of F. M. Bartlett, which was also owned by Mr. Rowe, and the stable of Otis Kaler, of the Glenn Mountain House. The loss, which will reach $8,000, is partly covered by insurance.

Vail & Crane's cracker factory, corner of Randolph and Woodbridge streets, Detroit, Mich., was destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The loss on the building is $3,500, fully insured; on machinery, $9,000, insured for $2,500, and on stock, $3,000, fully insured.

During a heavy thunder-shower yesterday the Catholic church at Foxboro, Mass., was struck by lightning and burned. Loss $10,000; insured for $5,000.

A fire slightly damaged the butcher-shop of Isaac Gates, on the first floor of No. 6 Essex-street, at an early hour yesterday morning.

WANTED TO BE HELPED OUT.

The Fremont (Neb.) *Tribune* says: "In the collision near Jackson a flat-car was turned upside down, completely covering a brakeman. There were a half dozen trucks piled on top of the flat-car, and when the brakeman was discovered under the wreck every one supposed that he was surely crushed. The surprise of the boys who were standing around contriving how to get him out may be imagined when they heard the imprisoned 'brakey' yell: 'You fools, why don't you help me out?' They did help him out, and, to their great astonishment, found that he was but slightly hurt."

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 17.—A Stoneham train on the Boston and Lowell Railroad ran into the rear car of the Woburn express train this morning, at Winchester, wrecking the platforms and injuring seven or eight persons, but none seriously.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 17.—The Government has instructed fishery officers not to enforce close time for white-fish on the Detroit River during the present season. The precautions taken to encourage the propagation of fish in this river have proved unavailing, owing to the refusal of the American authorities to co-operate in the matter.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

There were 243 cases on the third Monday calendar called by Judge Westbrook yesterday, in Supreme Court, Chambers.

In the Essex Market Court yesterday Justice Otterbourg placed Gredoline Dics, of No. 86 Division-street, under $300 bail to answer a charge of selling liquor on Sunday in violation of law.

Charles McMahon, who was arrested for passing a $10 counterfeit note of the City National Bank of Poughkeepsie, was examined yesterday before United States Commissioner Deuel, and was discharged.

In the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, the Grand Jury reported to Judge Benedict and were discharged. Among the indictments handed up were 25 against as many liquor-dealers who have not paid the special tax.

A fresh attempt was made yesterday by Henry A. Frost, a lawyer, who has been in Ludlow-Street Jail for nearly a year under charges affecting his professional integrity, to get a discharge on habeas corpus, but the matter was put over by Judge Westbrook to the 25th inst.

Counsel for Thomas B. Owen, purser of the National Line steam-ship England, who was indicted for complicity in the recent extensive silk smuggling frauds, moved yesterday in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court for a reduction of bail. Judge Benedict reserved his decision.

The depositions of the four witnesses of the C. C. Sweeney mutiny and accompanying murder, who are now in Ludlow-Street Jail, will be taken to-day in the office of the United States Commissioners. When their evidence has been obtained the men will be discharged and the papers will be sent to Rouen, France, where the principals are awaiting trial.

Samuel Victor, charged with perjury, in falsely swearing when justifying on a bond given by him on behalf of Julius Levitt, was before Judge Donohue yesterday on habeas corpus. It is alleged that he falsely swore he owned the premises No. 61 Chrystie-street. On application of his counsel, his bail was reduced from $3,000 to $2,000, which he gave.

John Thompson, residing at No. 155 Thompson-street, who on the 3d inst. attempted to rob the till of William Fisher, No. 327 Bleecker-street, but was caught in the act, was called up in General Sessions yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Herring. The prisoner admitted his guilt, and Judge Gildersleeve sent him to the State Prison for two years.

Hugh McGovern and Terrence Gilmore, the two men who beat and kicked John Barmore, of No. 18 Gansevoort-street, during a drunken fight on Saturday morning at the corner of Thirteenth-avenue and West Twelfth-street, were committed for trial in default of $500 bail each by Justice Bixby, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning.

While drunk in the street yes

A Clifton lady, residing in this City. The story of "the Chelsea baby" was found to be a tissue of falsehoods, and she was driven out of court. When called up in the Court of General Sessions yesterday it was found that the woman had been suffering from illness in the Tombs, and Assistant District Attorney Bell did not, therefore, press the other charges against him. Judge Sutherland sentenced the adventuress to six months in the Penitentiary.

THE MERRITT ESTATE CONTEST.

About two weeks ago, just before the opening of the proceedings in the Merritt estate contest before Surrogate Coffin, in his office at Peekskill, an order which had been granted by Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court at Brooklyn, on the application of ex-Judge Tappen, of counsel for William Wilson, or Merritt, the claimant to the immense estate, was served upon him. The order restrained the Surrogate and Administrators from making any final distribution of the property, and ordering them to show cause why a Receiver should not be appointed to take charge of the same. The order was made returnable yesterday before Judge Dykman, at White Plains. Ex-Judge E. R. Tappen and Benjamin F. Stillwell appeared on behalf of the claimant. Calvin Frost and S. H. Thayer argued the case for the Surrogate and Administrators, taking the ground that inasmuch as the case had been opened in the Surrogate's Court no other court had a right to interfere with the proceedings before the Surrogate. The court took the papers.

A HORSE-THIEF SENTENCED.

Henry Campbell, alias Ferguson, who was arrested in Philadelphia by Detective Philip Riley, of the Thirty-fourth Precinct, and brought to this City, on a charge of having carried off a horse, wagon, and harness valued at $550, the property of Whitfield Van Cott, of No. 49 Clinton-place, was brought up for sentence yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. The stolen property was recovered in Philadelphia by Riley, and restored to its owner. Campbell, who is a young man of unusually imposing appearance, said that he was an Englishman, and stayed the plaint in concert saloon for want of a more congenial occupation. While so engaged he made the acquaintance of a bad character named "Billy Gray," who induced him to perpetrate the offence to which he had pleaded guilty. Campbell, when questioned by Recorder Hackett, for his crime, had a good record. Judge Sutherland sentenced him to the mitigated penalty of 18 months in the State Prison.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 17.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted: No. 344, McGlim vs. the People, passed; No. 354, Coburn, vs. The People, passed; No. 108, Blanchard vs. Blanchard, submitted; No. 106, Weed vs. Mutual Benefit Insurance Company, argued by Samuel Hand for appellant; Williams & Beach for respondent. No. 253, Quinn vs. The People, argued by M. C. Halbuer for appellant; John Crook, District Attorney for the People. No. 107, Belknap vs. Bender, argued by J. Coburn for appellant; Philip Adams for respondent. Appeal dismissed. No. 109. Hull vs. Donington; No. 110. Donington vs. Hull, argued as one case by Thomas Allison for appellant; Dudley Field, Jr., for respondent. The court then adjourned. The following is the day calendar for Tuesday, Sept. 18: Nos. 80, 112, 114, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Simons vs. Simons.—Does not comply with chapter 768, sec. 4, sub. 4, paragraph 2.

In the matter of Leonard.—Motion denied.

Granted.—In the matter of Wells, &c.; in the matter of Hedick, &c., etc.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Gunman, &c. vs. Wall, &c.—Case and amendments settled.

By Judge Donohue.

Wagtield vs. Birdsall et al.—Case and amendments settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sutherland.

Butler vs. Ballard et al.—Exceptions to Referee's report overruled; report confirmed and judgment ordered accordingly.

Butler et al vs. DeWolf.—Judgment for plaintiffs in report of Referee. Memorandum.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Harper vs. Harper.—I want the pleadings in this case, with proof of service of complaint.

Bowne vs. McCarthy et al.—Receiver's bond approved.

Orders Granted.—Amermann vs. Kimbal et al.; Fleming vs. The Consolidated Fruit Jar Company; Willis vs. Leubscher; Katz vs. McCarthy.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

In the matter of Butt.—Should be reference.

Happ vs. Agostine.—Bill of exceptions settled.

By Judge C. P. Daly.

In the matter of Walsh.—See opinion.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Monaghan vs. Hammerstein.—Cause to be placed on calendar for October term, and plaintiff to proceed to try cause on the first short cause day; otherwise, motion granted, $10 costs, to abide event.

French & Co. vs. Wagner.—Appeal dismissed.

Orders Granted.—Miller vs. Dreyfus; Holly vs. Guion; Meiers vs. The Metropolitan Gas-light Company; Fargo vs. The London and Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company; Fingue vs. Fargo.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sheridan.

Goldsier vs. Curry.—Motion denied. No costs.

Young vs. The Hudson River Manufacturing Company.—Motion to open default, &c., granted.

Motion vs. Jones, &c.—Motion to dismiss action granted to stand as security. Order to be settled on two days' notice.

Motions Granted, $10 Costs.—Benson vs. Fox; Rood vs. Farwell.

Motions Granted.—Zelmer vs. Whitney; Fleiss vs. Gilbert; Lawson vs. Fairchild; Seivers vs. Wallet; Seivers vs. Werner.

Motions vs. Henry T. Helmbold Manufacturing Company.—Motion to open default, &c., granted.

Lidsone vs. Huenobel.—Motion to dismiss action granted, with costs.

Doyle vs. Clark.—Motion to vacate attachment granted with costs.

Orders Granted.—O'Connell vs. Wheeler; Haight vs. Stafford; Meyer vs. Schwartz; Roemer vs. Lebrun; Wood vs. Bishop; Rhein vs. Muller; Konigsberg vs. Florentine; Ellis vs. Wichandt; Lawrence vs. Somerset; Bigler vs. Dahin; Ahern vs. Morgan; Smith vs. Morrill; Cherry vs. Ward.

By Judge Goepp.

Coffing vs. Daly.—Case settled and filed.

Daniel vs. Badger.—Opinion.

By Chief-Justice Shea.

Jerer vs. Ward.—Demurrer sustained. See memorandum.

Goldman vs. Reichardt.—Case settled and filed.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.	Nos.
21—Katzenburg vs. Long.	76—Jarvis vs. Thompson.
48—St. Patrick Mutual Alliance vs. O'Connell.	78—Watson vs. Reilly. (Sheriff.)
49—Fisher vs. Fisher.	80—Noyes vs. Noe.
51—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Clow.	84—Butler vs. Sahcher.
58—Kuehne vs. Hennes.	87—Mastmarring vs. Fenby.
60—The Mayor, &c., vs. The Morridania.	89—Kiefer vs. Rice.
90—Milburn vs. Judson.	98—Steam-boat Co. vs. Wolf vs. Liebig.

Call commences at No. 102, to end of calendar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1562—Damall vs. Jones.	1549—Sullivan vs. McKeon.
1385—Shenfield et al. vs. Same.	1547—Plant vs. Denzer.
1644—Hungerford vs. Boyal.	1810—Barsera vs. Procter.
1646—Platt vs. McDonough.	1811—Same vs. Same.
1607—Falbel vs. Freund et al.	1813—Abearn vs. Lockwood
1665—Whittle et al. vs. Fairchild et al.	1813—Meizel vs. Thomas.
2357—Shenfield et al. vs. Alexander.	1814—Zemier vs. Lewenthal

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
2457—Baler vs. Sanger.	1801—Rees vs. Butler et al.
1178—Crawford vs. Goodman.	1802—Tozans vs. Girard.
1508—Carroll vs. Graham.	1805—Foley vs. Muller.
1970—Walker vs. Vreeland.	1807—Fechner vs. Merrill et al.
1751—Brown vs. Lavelle.	1808—The Mechanics' and Builders' Hoisting Machine Co. vs.
1850½—Mayer vs. Schneider	
1781—Bodenis vs. Hayes.	
1726—Benedict et al. vs. Schaffer et al.	1815—Earle vs. Whitney.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Hunott, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1491—Riley vs. Connor.	1701—Nat. Bk. of the State of New-York vs. Seis.
1415—Ingraham, Jr., vs. Jackson.	1702—Same vs. Same.
1936—Wittach vs. Brown.	1852—Kirtland vs. Salomon.
1586—Bye vs. The Metropolitan vs. Mendel.	1732—Smaw, Jr., vs. Bernard
2379—Gallagher vs. Reilly, &c.	1650½—McCaffrey vs. Bennett.
1672—Herbert et al. vs. Ramsey Lamp Co.	1796—Goldberg vs. Fischer.
1346—Goodwin vs. Bostwick.	1797—Putzel vs. Benedicks et al.
1695—Bause vs. Scholberg.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Sutherland, J.

John Casey, John Collins, Peter Casey, burglary.

James Burk, robbery.

James Dwyer, robbery.

Mary Hughes, felonious assault and battery.

Peter Lantz, felonious assault and battery.

John Borohos, felonious assault and battery.

Patrick H. Brown, felonious assault and battery.

Thomas Tynan, Thomas Ward, rape.

John Burton, burglary.

William Walker, burglary.

William Robertson, grand larceny.

Warren R. Smith, grand larceny.

John William Hale, larceny from the person.

Thomas Sullivan, Excise law.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Owen D. Petersen, felonious assault and battery.

William Ulrich, robbery.

Mary Davis, felonious assault and battery.

Charles Lodge, burglary.

Dennis McCarthy, Charles Smith, burglary.

Thomas Johnson, John Wilson, burglary.

Michael Milan, grand larceny.

Thomas Johnson, grand larceny.

Thomas Johnson, grand larceny.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 17.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

10	Am. Ex. Bank	110	1400	Mich. Cent.	89½
100	Del. & Had.	83. 50	300	do.	89¾
200	do.	89⅜	300	do.	89⅝
200	do.	89⅜	300	do.	89¾
200	do.	89¾	200	do.	89⅞
400	do.	89¾	800	do.	90
460	Wash. Union	3234	1100	do.	33⅜
300	do.	83. 33½	700	do.	33⅝
100	do.	83. 33⅝	700	do.	33¾
200	do.	83½	800	do.	34
300	Pacific Mail	33. 24	900	St. Paul pf.	68⅜
25	Panama	112	200	do.	69¼
1000	N. Y. C. & H.	102⅞	100	do.	69½
50	do.	103¼	100	D., L. & W.	83½
300	do.	102⅝	100	do.	83¾
600	Erie Rail.	16. 13¾	100	do.	83⅞
300	do.	11½	100	do.	84
200	do.	11⅝	100	do.	84⅛
100	do.	11¾	100	do.	84¼
100	do.	11⅞	100	do.	84½
100	do.	12	100	do.	84⅝
100	do.	12⅛	100	do.	84¾
100	do.	12¼	100	do.	84⅞
100	do.	12⅜	100	do.	85
1500	Lake Shore	65⅞			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$50,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	12.109⅜	$50,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, R. 12.105⅝
20,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N.	105⅜	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R. 107¼
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N.	105¼	15,000 do. b.c. 107⅜
6,500	do.	12.105⅜	5,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, R. 12.105⅜
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	12.107⅜	1,000 do. 105⅜
3,000	do.	107¼	20,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R. 107⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	12.107⅜	10,000 U. S. 4s, 1907, R. 102

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	R. C. R. & N. 1st.	59	200 Ill. Cen. b.c. s3. 70
8,000	N. W. C. C. G.	91⅜	100 Cen. of N. J. b.c. 18
17,000	do.	91½	300 do. 18
2,000	M. & E. 7's, '71.	100	300 C. & R. I. b.c.
7,000	O. & M. 2d.	50½	300 do. b.c.
5,000	Cent. Pac. 1st, St. J. Br.	88⅛	300 do. b.c.
5,000	L. S. con. reg. 1st.	100	300 do. b.c.
3,000	Un. P. 7s, 1 g.	105	100 do.
8,000	C. C. & I. C. 1st.	34	100 do.
1,000	C. C. & I. C. 2d.	10	300 do.
2,000	S. L. & I. M. 1st.	95⅞	300 do.
2,000	N. Y. C. 6s.	103⅛	200 do.
200	do.	103⅜	300 do.
300	do.	103⅝	100 do.
200	do.	103¾	100 do.
100	do.	103⅞	100 do.
100	do.	104	100 do.
100	do.	104⅛	100 do.
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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—EA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE, (Opera Bouffe.)—Mlle. Marie Aimée, Mlle. Berthe Mario.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—STRUCK OIL—Miss Maggie Moore, Mr. J. C. Williamson.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROBINSON CRUSOE—Miss Lydia Thompson and Company.

PARK THEATRE—THE CRUSHED TRAGEDIAN—Mr. E. A. Sothern.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—UNDER THE WILLOWS—Mr. E. F. Thorne, Mrs. Waller.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—WILD FLOWERS OF MEXICO.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—BURLESQUE, MINSTRELSY, &c.—Messrs. Charles Backus, Cool White, Dave Reed.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—BURLESQUE AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, George Knight.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN—GRAND CONCERT AND SUMMER NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—FAIR AND EXHIBITION OF PRODUCTS AND MECHANISM.

MASONIC TEMPLE.—PIANO CONCERT—Blind Tom.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for to-day, for the Middle States, rising barometer, north-west winds, colder, clearing weather, preceded by rain.

Among the new and taking attractions of the Ohio campaign are a series of debates between STANLEY MATTHEWS and Gen. EWING, and between Gen. GARFIELD and GEORGE H. PENDLETON. As a sample of the hodge-podge of ignorance and demagogism served up by Democratic orators in Ohio, we present a fair sample in the leading points of a speech delivered by MILTON SAYLER. That eminent statesman finds in the public credit act of 1869 the culmination of a series of laws by which eight hundred millions of dollars "was wrested from an overburdened people;" he declares the gold standard to be robbery and silver "emphatically the money of the poor," and maintains that "the whole issue of Government bonds can, and ought to be, paid in silver." He has even the effrontery to pretend that resumption is impossible in 1879 because, among other things, "our currency is at a large discount," and the "balance of trade is heavily against us." Ohio has either, of late, made enormous strides in the direction of popular ignorance, or mischievous blockheads of the Sayler school will be left in a decided minority four weeks hence.

The "Mississippi plan" is now being used to silence Independent Democrats who happen to have Republican supporters. For deserters from its own ranks, the shotgun Democracy has ready the same weapons by which it asserted its superiority over the party of freedom and equal rights. Of course, the time must come, even in Mississippi, when the Independent Party will be able to muster enough brute force to convince its opponents of the necessity of letting it alone. Meanwhile, it holds its meetings on suffrance, and it will be compelled to see its voters kept from the polls by the same instrumentalities which frighten them away from listening to its candidates. Southern "reconciliation" will be an accomplished fact only when the ballot of the negro can be sustained by the bullets of his "Independent" friends, if not by his own. That consummation might be more rapidly obtained by the division of the colored vote, but the political principles of the negro are, unfortunately, too much under the control of sentiment to meet the demands of our highly practical and accommodating era of good feeling.

We reproduce the chief portion of the *Sun's* account of a somewhat remarkable interview with JOHN MORRISSEY in regard to the conduct of the Aldermanic "investigation" into the doings of TWEED and the Ring. Mr. MORRISSEY shrewdly observes that "it is singular that the persons whose names he has mentioned in the three examinations are either dead or enemies to Tammany Hall." That is a peculiarity which is likely to distinguish TWEED'S evidence just as long as he looks to JOHN KELLY for the power to effect his release. Meanwhile, the bargain is a sufficiently transparent one. "Help me to break down my enemies, and I will assist you to get an Attorney-General who will be more accommodating than Mr. FAIRCHILD," seems to be the formula tacitly agreed on between TWEED and KELLY, through the agency of their mutual friend, JOHN D. TOWNSEND. TWEED'S desire to tell the truth under these circumstances is very likely to be influenced by the necessity of shaping his "confession" to please his new-found champions and political legatees. It is to be hoped that before the Aldermen terminate their little comedy they will take Mr. MORRISSEY'S advice, and examine him touching his knowledge of the operations of the Ring.

Boston has, as usual, covered herself with glory in her celebration of the unveiling of the Army and Navy monument on the sacred "Common." The procession was something magnificent in its brilliancy and proportions; one account says it was eight miles long. The oration by Attorney-General Devens was a production of more than ordinary eloquence and ability. The orator very clearly traced the lines through which the great conflict moved, and justly characterized the deeds of heroism wrought by the soldiers and sailors of the Union. The monument which was yesterday inaugurated occupies a commanding position in the heart of Boston, and is a work of noble proportions and high artistic merit. As Sept. 17 is memorable in Boston as the anniversary of the founding of the city, and the departure of the British during the Revolution, the occasion was specially honored, and was celebrated with a pomp and circumstance worthy of the public-spirited old city.

The murder of several white persons in California, presumably by Chinese, is the burden of a long and minute dispatch from San Francisco. The tragedy is bloody and gloomy enough, and the fact that Chinese assassins played a conspicuous part in it is considered abundant cause for making much of it. The citizens of the region in which the murders were committed were prompt in demanding vengeance upon all Chinamen. In one village a frenzied mass-meeting ordered all the Chinese to depart out of the community forthwith. Accordingly, the unpopular Asiatics filed out of town, carrying their effects with them. And, to make a clean sweep, their houses were demolished as soon as they had departed. Perhaps it would not be safe to say that French, German, or Irish residents of Rocklin would have been similarly dealt with if the murders had been committed by Frenchmen, Germans, or Irishmen. There is in California a happy knack of putting upon the entire Mongolian race the sins of individual Chinamen. This is convenient. It intensifies popular hatred of the Chinese, and places in a strong light the moral superiority of the representative Caucasian.

There are many encouraging signs of the revival of trade, both in this City and in the manufacturing centres of New-England. The indications are that business is generally assuming a healthy and vigorous tone. Last year there were great expectations of what was called "the Centennial trade." This season it appears as if most branches of business felt an impetus which is really greater than that realized during the corresponding months of 1876. In many departments of commerce last year the standard of prices was fixed by the large auction sales. This year wholesale dealers fix the prices. The dry-goods trade, which is the first to feel a depression of business, and among the first to sympathize with a revival, is just now more prosperous than it has been for several years. During the past two weeks the wholesale dry-goods trade has been very brisk, and the demand for staple goods, such as are required for common use, has been enormous. Buyers are numerous, and customers buy "easy," as the dealers say, that is, they are less chary and timorous in their orders than of late years. This indicates a restoration of confidence, which is undoubtedly noticed in various other departments of trade, and which unerringly points to a brisk and wholesome revival of business this Fall.

RAILROADS AND THEIR EMPLOYES.

It is evident, from the facts revealed by the recent strike, that the relations of the railway companies to their employes are not satisfactory. It is true that there were large sections of the country to which the strike did not extend, and also that the majority of employes on nearly all of the roads which were involved, remained at work. But these facts were due rather to the belief among the workmen that the strike was ill-advised and badly timed and badly managed, rather than to any feeling that their connection with their employers was a desirable and profitable one, which they neither wished to break nor had any interest in breaking. Yet it is not to be denied that the railway companies, especially the larger ones among them, enjoy special facilities for creating a strong bond between them and nearly all their employes. They have an extensive business, requiring careful organization; their revenues are large and practically permanent; and it is quite possible for them to secure to their employes security of tenure, fair prospect of advancement, protection against unusual accidents, and provision, in case of death or disability, for their families. In a word, the railway companies can make employment under them a distinct and valuable calling, with so many advantages that it will be eagerly sought, faithfully followed, and given up only with reluctance. One illustration is worth any amount of argument, and we ask our readers' attention to what has been done in this direction by the Eastern Railroad of France. The system of this company is described in a lectured delivered in Paris in 1867 by M. F. JACQMIN, Manager of the road, a translation of which has recently been published by the *Railroad Gazette* of this City. We shall be obliged to-day to content ourselves with pointing out the principal features of the system described by M. JACQMIN, merely adding that the *Gazette* states, on the authority of the writer, that the system is still in use, and still the results are "eminently satisfactory."

The chief aims of the company may be defined thus: To make it easy for its employes to do their work well; to make it profitable for them to do their work well; to make it unprofitable for them to neglect their work, or to abandon it. These aims are not pursued by separate measures, but are all considered in each portion of the system. The employes are divided into two classes, the "ordinary" and the "commissioned." The latter are steadily employed, and form the main staff of the company. In 1865 they were, in the operating department of the road, 5,517. The former are liable to be increased or diminished in number according to the wants and business of the road. The "commissioned" men are recruited from the ranks of the "ordinary" men, and a commission is the first reward for excellence in service. All the employes are graded, and appointments are made only to the lower grades. There is in each division a steady advance in either pay or position, or both, the longer an employe remains in good standing, and all vacancies are filled by promotion. Finally, in admissions to the service, preference is given to the children of employes, while these are encouraged to intelligent preparation by a certain number of free scholarships awarded to children of employes who have been specially faithful.

Once in the service, the employe finds the company ready to make it as easy as possible for him to do his work well. It constantly cares for him wherever it can. It pays two-thirds of the cost of uniforming, under certain conditions as to care, &c. It carries him to and from a suburban home free. It helps to remove his family if his work requires a change of residence. It provides passes to enable him to get his market-wares at the cheapest point or to send his children to school. It transports provisions and supplies for him at cost. It sells him fuel at cost. It furnishes him cold drinks in Summer and tea in Winter. It provides baths for his use. It assist co-operative societies with rooms. It advances a graded sum in case of unusual dearness of provisions. In case of sickness, the company furnishes medical attendance and medicines free. If the sickness does not last more than eight days, the full wages are continued; if it lasts more than eight days, and not more than two months, half pay is given; if death occurs, the funeral expenses are paid and two months' pay is given to the family; if the sickness is contracted in the service, full pay for three months is given. All these privileges are forfeited if the sickness is due to intemperance, vice, or quarreling, and they are guarded by certain simple but careful conditions, which cannot readily be noted here.

This much is secured to every "commissioned" employe of the company, and is of itself sufficient to constitute a strong inducement to retain employment. But, in addition, the company has established two funds, one the provident fund, from which aid beyond that above described is given in case of illness; the other a pension fund, from which a pension is paid permanently to the family of a man dying after being in the service a fixed length of time. The provident fund is made up of an assessment of from 1 to 2 per cent. per year on the salaries of employes; of a contribution each year by the company of an amount equal to that raised by the above assessment, and of fines incurred by employes. From this fund the aid given gratuitously by the company is practically doubled, and is subject to the same conditions. The pension fund consists, first, of an endowment by the company; second, of an assessment of 2 per cent. on the salaries of "commissioned" men; third, of an equal amount contributed by the company. It secures to employes a pension of 75 per cent. of salaries not exceeding $200, and of a smaller percentage for higher salaries, where the pensioner has been twenty years in the service. For a certain number of years, until the fund should accumulate, pensions of half the amounts accruing from this fund were paid by the company. All rights in the provident fund or in the pension fund are forfeited by those leaving the service of the company or dismissed from it for any fault. Where dismissal for other cause occurs, the right of the employe to reimbursement of his contributions is recognized.

It is hardly necessary to say that there have been no strikes on the Eastern Road, and that its service is in excellent condition. On the 1st of July, 1866, it had 1,222 men employed as engineers, firemen, and foremen of engine houses. Of these, only 309 had been in the service less than 5 years; of the remainder, 765 had been in the service from 5 to 15 years, and 144 for from 15 to 25 years. The same ratio prevails in other branches. We shall take occasion shortly to point out the difficulties and the advantages of applying this system to the larger railways of the United States.

LIFE INSURANCE TRICKERY.

The managers of the Universal Life Insurance Company are original in their conception of the process by which the concern may be restored to solvency. Its insolvency has for some time been matter of notoriety. The State Superintendent, after a careful examination of its affairs, reported that its assets were not equal to its liabilities, and this official statement became the basis of an application for winding up its affairs in the manner prescribed by law. The Directors and others connected with the management affected much indignation when the report was made public. They protested that the difference between solvency and insolvency was simply the difference between two valuations of the real estate assets, and that the Superintendent had underestimated them. Apart from this, it was said, the company was in so good a condition that it would be able to upset the action of the department and go on as though nothing had happened. He must have been verdant who accepted these overdone protestations as aught more than an effort to mitigate the mortification of failure. Soon it became apparent that the guiding spirit, or spirits, in the management had been mixed up with a series of scandalous transactions covered by recent life insurance exposures, and that the Universal must be reckoned among the worst specimens of a bad class. The stock capital—insignificant at best—had been proved to be a delusion; the direction, controlled by the stockholders, had played ducks and drakes with various branches of the business; and, altogether, it was clear that the only rational question remaining open was how to dispose of the wreck without adding unnecessarily to the losses of the policyholders.

This mode of putting the question, however, is not palatable to the managers. There are still pigeons to be plucked and bones to be picked, and they are willing to lose the chances which possession confers. Influences of various sorts have been known to be at work with the view of hoodwinking simple-minded holders of policies and obtaining their assent to a proposition for carrying on the business. The immediate result of these efforts is visible in an application to a court at Schenectady for a postponement of proceedings, and in the publication of a letter which Superintendent SMYTH has been unwise enough to write to the Attorney-General virtually sanctioning the delay applied for. Mr. SMYTH cannot wholly conceal his sense of the impropriety of the part he has been asked to play. Declaring that he cannot consent, he after all consents. And while vowing that he must not be held responsible for the consequences of the opinion, he makes the extraordinary announcement that if one-half of the liabilities of the company could be wiped out, it would be solvent! The mystery of this discreditable by-play is cleared up by the appended intimation "that the company will ask its policy-holders and creditors to reduce their claims one-half, and that this reduction will make the company solvent." Of course it would be "solvent," and so would be every bankrupt whose creditors agreed to adjust their claims to his dilapidated condition.

The announcement is an insult to the common sense of those to whom whatever assets the Universal has really belong. A bankrupt is not the less a bankrupt because his creditors acquiesce in any settlement he chooses to propose; and the Universal Company cannot rid itself of the stigma or of the consequences of insolvency by coaxing credulous policy-holders and creditors to give up half of that which they are entitled to. The mere proposition is evidence of insolvency. It is at the same time evidence of the audacity of the men who, having brought the company to ruin, still assert a right to handle and dispose of the assets that may be saved. We cannot suppose that any considerable number of the policy-holders will be parties to the "scaling" process suggested. The fact that some of them are willing to agree to anything, rather than have the wreck put into the keeping of a Receiver, is a suggestive commentary upon the state of the law applicable to the settlement of an insolvent company's affairs. But a little reflection should satisfy even them that a company occupying the position of the Universal can be satisfactorily dealt with only in one way. All that it has should be quietly handed over to the policy-holders and creditors, with a view to an amicable and economical settlement.

Certain it is that a life insurance company which has forfeited public confidence can never again be in a condition to solicit new business with the slightest hope of success. The remark would be just and true if it were applied to a company whose management had been reputable though weak, and whose embarrassments were occasioned by misfortunes. In a case like that of the Universal, the fitness of the remark is still more apparent. The exposures supplied by the Superintendent are conclusive as to the character, aims, and manœuvres of the men who have of late controlled the management of the company. They are members of the Ring, whose proceedings have rendered life insurance a by-word throughout the land, and whose unscrupulous greed knows no restraints save those which the criminal law imposes. The supposition that companies tainted with fraud, and whose secret history tells of violations of trust, can win back faith in corporate management is obviously preposterous.

Besides, we have in the recent hocus-pocus at Hartford a warning against reliance upon the statements put forward by or on behalf of a discredited life insurance company. Our news columns have furnished disclosures respecting the Charter Oak Company which show how little reliance is to be placed upon the introduction of fresh names into the management when a man like Mr. FURBER has his hands upon it. The complete truth is yet withheld. But as one fact after another leaks out, it becomes certain that the persons responsible for the company's embarrassments have had a great deal too much to do with the farce of reorganization. For farce it is, and nothing more. It may mislead a few innocent souls, and may for a period quiet the alarms of policy-holders whose vision does not extend beyond their noses. But the re-establishment of confidence is impossible. Without confidence there cannot be new business. And without new business the days of a life insurance company are numbered. The only sensible thing then to do, is to close the company's affairs as quickly as possible, with an equitable regard for the various interests involved.

The solution thus suggested is the best available for policy-holders in companies now known to be insolvent or embarrassed to an extent that implies an impairment of credit. Whether the disaster be the result of mere errors of judgment, of careless or incompetent management, or of the frauds which within the last few months have been dragged into the light, the course dictated by common business prudence is the same. The hope of once more floating a wrecked company must be abandoned, and all effort should be concentrated upon the realization and utilization of the available assets. The shortest road is in these circumstances the best. Where the managers are honestly desirous of serving the policy-holders, there ought to be no difficulty in arranging the terms of a final settlement. Where the managers array themselves against the policy-holders, the latter should seek refuge under the law, cumbrous and costly though it be.

EMIGRATION TO THE SOUTH.

In commenting upon the numerous articles regarding emigration to the South which have recently appeared in Northern newspapers, the journals of the Cotton States are profuse in their acknowledgments for what they are pleased to call "the encouragement extended to the South." At the same time, however, they inadvertently admit that in many respects they are very far from deserving this "encouragement." The Democratic organs of South Carolina, for instance, are just now filled with invitations to Northern farmers and small capitalists to come and buy "rich and productive plantations, which can be had almost for the asking." In making these attractive offers, however, they fail to state satisfactorily why the owners of these "rich and productive plantations" are so anxious to part with them "for little or nothing." People in this selfish age are not given to relinquishing lands upon which there is, according to the representations referred to, a strong probability of their making a fortune almost by the turning of a hand.

One Charleston newspaper, shrewdly observing the slight blunder which has been made by some of its more enthusiastic fellows, explains that "South Carolina land-owners are willing to part with their property for a great variety of reasons." "Some persons," it continues, "have more land than they can cultivate to advantage; others are disgusted with farming and wish to seek some other method of making a living; some, again, are merchants as well as farmers, and wish to concentrate their capital in the former business. A large number of persons have the Texas fever and wish to emigrate; others wish to change their residence for social reasons; while others who bought to speculate now wish to realize."

All this is very plausible but far from satisfactory. There is a class of writers in the South, as elsewhere, who have a happy faculty of concealing their real meaning by telling half-truths, and the person who penned the article referred to clearly belongs to this class. There can be no doubt that many of the planters of South Carolina have "more land than they can profitably cultivate," but, unfortunately for them and the unwary emigrant, the surplus is very likely to consist of fields of swamp or marsh, upon which none but acclimated negroes can live in safety. There may, too, be numerous persons in South Carolina who are "disgusted with farming," but we can hardly believe that this dissatisfaction would exist if their plantations were "rich and productive" ones. Doubtless, there are many citizens of the Palmetto State who have "the Texas fever" and wish to emigrate, but it is hardly possible to believe that they would be thus anxious to change their residence if they were making comfortable livings in their present homes. Again, those persons who wish to change "for social reasons" are very probably at present situated in some remote and inaccessible neighborhood, where there are no schools and but scant civilization.

In short, while there can be no doubt that some of the Southern States, particularly, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana, offer many advantages to emigrants, there can be equally little question that the opportunities referred to have been greatly exaggerated. In the first place, Northern farmers and others who contemplate going to the South to settle should remember that the conditions of life there are in many respects totally different from those to which they have been accustomed. In the country districts of the Southern States there are, even under the most favorable circumstances, but few opportunities for social enjoyment and little or no educational advantages. It is next to impossible for a man to exercise the rights of citizenship, if he desires to do so, against the will of the dominant party, and freedom of speech is sometimes attended by exceedingly disagreeable consequences. The climate, too, is a great drawback. In some of the most productive regions, during at least three months of the year it is almost impossible for a white man to work in the fields. In spite of all these disadvantages, however, we repeat that there can be no doubt that enterprising and hard-working farmers, and others who know something of agriculture, can make comfortable livings in the Southern States. Before making the attempt, however, they should carefully consider all the conditions. In the meantime, if the Southern people are sincere in their desire for Northern emigration, it becomes them to demonstrate by their acts that in the Cotton States, as in other parts of the Union, all men of all parties can exercise all their political rights without fear or constraint.

THE "WET SEASON" IN BULGARIA.

The balance of fortune has turned once more against Russia; but her recent reverses are less injurious from the actual damage inflicted by them than from their having occurred at this particular time. Every day lost now is a loss without remedy, coming, as it does, on the very threshold of the rainy season. The nominal term of the latter extends from the middle of October to the second week of April; but snatches of wet weather, such as that which impeded the Russian advance last Spring, frequently occur beyond the traditional limit. Nevertheless, the climate of European Turkey could never be called a moist one. The Summer drought almost equals that of Africa itself, and the average rainfall of the entire peninsula is only 32 inches. This rainfall, however, is very unequally distributed. Some districts receiving little or no moisture, while others are literally deluged. In one place, the dust may be lying thick upon surfaces of parched clay or arid rock, while in another, streams are being swollen into rivers, mountain gorges turned to foaming torrents, and hard roads lashed into pools of bubbling mire. The real mischief, however, lies less in hindrances like these, than in the universal diffusion of that chill, creeping damp which is nature's deadliest weapon against her human invaders. More especially is it harmful to the average Russian soldier. Mere cold he will bear cheerfully, to an almost incredible extent, and will march and fight amid ice and snow, as in 1807 and 1812, with any man living. But prolonged rain and damp are his rooted aversion. If you tell a Russian peasant that there are countries which have actually no Winter at all, the chances are that he will either disbelieve you altogether or explain the phenomenon as "GOD'S judgment upon the heathens who live there." But, in proportion to his love for the grim Northern Winter, is his hatred of its plashy Bulgarian opposite. Still, along the banks of the Dnieper or the Don, some gray-haired veteran of NICHOLAS' first campaign may be heard expatiating with untranslatable energy upon the Bulgarian atrocities of climate which he then endured: "Instead of a good, honest, Christian frost, making everything young again, it was all plash and mash, like a dish of cabbage soup; and the rain kept drizzle-drizzling upon one all night and all day, wetting one in a sneaking, treacherous sort of way that wasn't to be borne; and the very thunder hadn't the good, round-mouthed peal that it has among us, but made a nasty, jabbering kind of noise as if it was trying to talk French."

All this, however, would matter little if it worked according to fixed laws, which might be known and provided for; but a temperature which often takes a leap of 30° in a single night, turning to heat when everything seems to promise rain, and dissolving in pelting rain when every one is preparing for heat, defies all precaution. The native antidote is to wrap a broad woolen sash around the body in successive folds, or to supplement the light linen dress with a close under-garment of fur; but neither method is particularly convenient for heavily-equipped troops on the line of march. These sudden changes of temperature are always the deadliest foes of an army's health, and the fearful mortality which has already thinned the Russian forces plainly shows that even the hardihood which can make light of the terrible Northern frosts is not proof against the miasma of the Danube swamps, or the damp vapor-bath heat that fills the deep, narrow gorges of the Balkans.

A POLICE RAID.

On the whole, the great rifle match was creditably managed. The railway trains, under the direction of a beneficent POPPENHUSEN, were as numerous as any reasonable man could desire. The spectators enjoyed unlimited facilities for baking themselves in the sun, and the shooting was certainly interesting—after it was all over and one could read the account of it in the newspaper. Of course, had a marker been killed, it would have somewhat varied the monotony of listening to the whistle of invisible bullets and watching the smoke curling from invisible rifles, but inasmuch as no such entertainment was promised by the programme, it would be unfair to reproach the managers for its omission. One error, however, was committed, and that of a really unpardonable nature. The public was given to understand that a rifle match between gentlemen would be in all respects an orderly and reputable entertainment. Nevertheless, the managers of the match apparently took no care whatever to exclude the dangerous element of the population from the rifle grounds, and as a consequence the lives and property of respectable spectators were jeopardized by the presence of a large number of notorious and professional policemen.

Whatever disorder occurred at Creedmoor last Thursday was almost exclusively due to the policemen who infested the grounds and forced their way into the railway trains. An unfortunate man was attacked soon after the shooting was over by a drunken policeman, and severely beaten. The ruffian was emboldened by the presence of others of his gang, and so general was the dread which they inspired that no one ventured to go to the relief of the assaulted man. Another notorious and habitual policeman amused himself while on the way home by violently assaulting a passenger on board the train, and for a time terrorizing over an entire carfull of able-bodied men. Of course, in these and other shameful scenes of the same nature the offending policemen were maddened by drink; for, unless he happens to be drunk, the average policeman is rarely aggressive, and is easily cowed by any bold and determined thief. Still, the presence of policemen, whether drunk or sober, among a crowd of respectable people, drawn together under the impression that they are to meet none but equally respectable people, is necessarily unpleasant and almost inevitably dangerous.

It will not do for the managers of the Rifle Association to claim that the policemen gained admittance to Creedmoor because they were not recognized. It is notorious that not two or three, but dozens of policemen, whose appearance plainly indicated their character, marched boldly up to the gate, and were actually admitted free, either because the gate-keepers were in collusion with them or were overawed by their truculent and defiant air. Had an occasional policeman disguised himself or slunk through an opening in the fence, this excuse might be pleaded with some pretense of decency, but when hundreds of people are ready to testify that policemen were admitted to Creedmoor gratuitously, there is no room for any defense of the managers. They are responsible for the conduct of their gate-keepers, and though, of course, the latter admitted the policemen without orders, those who placed weak or wicked men in places of power—that is to say, in charge of the gates—must be answerable for their offenses.

Even if it could be proved that policemen gained access to Creedmoor without the knowledge and in spite of the efforts of Col. WINGATE and his associates, no excuse is possible for the subsequent failure to keep the disorderly element from annoying and assaulting peaceable spectators. It is true, as has already been pointed out in these columns, that our present force of thieves and burglars in this City is too small and too inefficiently organized to keep the Police element in order; but on an occasion like that of the rifle match it would have been easy to collect at Creedmoor a sufficient number of able and zealous felons to completely cow the policemen who were actually present. It ought to have been obvious to every one that a crowd of several thousand persons would present opportunities for the use of the club which would be morally certain to tempt the bolder policemen from their lairs. It was, then, the duty of the Rifle Association to provide for this contingency by employing a large force of special thieves and burglars. Had this been done, either the policemen would have been expelled from the rifle-ground as fast as they were discovered, or they would have recognized the danger of any acts of violence, and would have quietly gone away and clubbed casual small boys outside the fence. As is perfectly well known, no such precautions were taken, and the result was that the spectators, while on the ground and during their journey home, were in constant danger of being beaten into insensibility, and subsequently arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Unfortunately, the evil effects of this deplorably bad management did not end with the end of the great rifle match. The peaceful farmers and suburban cottagers of Long Island will henceforth know no peace now that the terrible policeman has been among them. How can they be sure that stragglers from the riotous gang that visited Creedmoor last week may not yet be concealed in their barns and corn-fields, waiting a favorable opportunity to sally forth and club men, women, and children? The hardened policeman fears neither POPPENHUSEN nor man, and now that he has penetrated into the secluded regions of Queens County, he will become as great a terror to the inhabitants as he is to the people of this City.

The lesson to be drawn from the disorderly scenes of the rifle match is obvious. The Police element, which is constantly growing in numbers and boldness, must be checked by a corresponding increase in the numbers and efficiency of professional felons. The latter constitute the only protection of society against the patrolman who clubs by day and the Sergeant who imprisons by night. Things have come to an intolerable pass when quiet citizens cannot look at the backs of other people who are supposed to be looking at the smoke of a rifle match without being attacked by policemen, and cannot find safety from Police violence even within the hallowed precincts of POPPENHUSEN'S cars. When next the public visits Creedmoor it will be with the understanding that at least an entire platoon of thieves, burglars, and river pirates is to be placed on duty at the gates of the rifle ground, with strict orders to prevent the entrance of any habitual and known policeman. Unless this is done, no prudent man will venture to witness another rifle match and thereby run the risk of being clubbed to death by drunken and reckless policemen.

GENERAL NOTES.

A New-Haven paper alludes to Harvard as a provincial college.

Mr. Nimrod Whitacre is a candidate for the Legislature of Virginia.

Preachers are admitted free to the roller skating rink in Lebanon, Ky.

Indiana railroads report their business to be better than for several years past.

Gen. Longstreet has recovered from the injuries he received by a fall some time ago.

The Nebraska Republican State Convention is to be held in Lincoln on Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* welcomes the projected New-Haven colony, saying that California has room for a hundred such.

A lady at Fall River, Mass., has lost 10 of her immediate relatives and connections by death during the past eight years.

A Virginian, who advertised that he wanted a farm in South Carolina, got 200 answers within 10 days, and they are still coming.

The Philadelphia *Press* speaks of a lady, well known for her charitable "bequests," who arrived on a steamer Saturday. Whence?

The Republicans of Georgia are without organization, and are represented as not caring whether the new Constitution is ratified or not.

Some unconscionable idiot painted a pet Spitz dog in Bethlehem, Penn., with alternate carmine and green stripes. The dog is not yet mad, but its owner is—very.

The Maysville (Cal.) *Appeal* calls for the immediate organization of a vigilance committee in that city, as the only effective means of coping with the incendiaries.

The Cleveland *Leader* intimates pretty plainly that it believes the Ohio Democrats entertain such divergent views that they might advantageously hold joint discussions among themselves.

A North Carolina paper reports that 15 Northern families have left the vicinity of Chase City, in Mecklenburg County, that State, within a short period, and returned to their former homes.

It is claimed that there is in Boston a restaurant where light eaters are furnished with small dishes at proportionate prices. This is good news, although Boston is rather far off to go to lunch.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* argues that that city is entitled to a Government building for the use of the United States Courts, post office, revenue office, &c., and should make a demand for it at once.

The Columbus *Enquirer* calls upon the Georgians to elect Gen. Toombs Governor "by acclamation." Of course such a little formality as an observance of the Election laws does not affect these people.

Three important Western State Fairs are to be held this week—that of Illinois, at Freeport; that of Iowa, at Cedar Rapids, and that of Missouri, at Kansas City. The Wisconsin and Ohio State Fairs were held last week.

Mr. Richard Hanks, a coal-miner living near Galesburg, Ill., is reported to have dug out of the earth, 50 feet below the surface, the entire carcass of a petrified mastodon, 16 feet long and nine feet high, in almost perfect shape.

Col. Thomas B. Keogh has become sole owner of the Greensboro (N. C.) *New North State*, and announces that he will give President Hayes a cordial and warm support in his efforts to pacify the country, and restore good feeling and business prosperity.

Miss Marie Miller, of Detroit, Mich., who died lately, bequeathed $12,000 out of her fortune of $20,000 to charitable purposes, with a provision that if there is a residue after all legacies are paid, the balance shall be appropriated in the same direction.

Somebody down in Georgia has discovered that other people than the editors favor Bob Toombs for the Senate, and that the name of these is legion, who "long to hear once more his stentorian voice sounding, and see his majestic figure guarding, in the chamber."

The San Francisco *Chronicle* says that while this year's yield of grapes in California will not probably be as large as that of last year, owing to the dry season, the quality will be much better, and it predicts the finest crop of raisins yet produced in the State.

Mr. James O'Neill, the actor, on Saturday, filed in the Chicago court an answer to the bill for divorce filed by his alleged wife wife, Nettie C., of Cleveland, a few days previous. He makes a complete denial of the charges; states he never married the woman; and asserts that she has no grounds of action against him.

The Sophomores of Hamilton College gave a supper to a suspended classmate one evening last week. While they were in the midst of their festivities the Freshmen stole softly into the hall of the hotel, and stole away with all their hats and canes, which they cast into the Chenango Canal, and thought it a wonderfully funny joke.

Senator Chaffee, of Colorado, says: "If the Government needs gold, let it buy it, as citizens have to." Of course, he favors the remonetization of silver, but he also thinks that greenbacks ought to be receivable for Customs duties by the Government, and convertible into 3.65 bonds, and interconvertible at the pleasure of the holder of either.

Here is a unique little paragraph from the New-Orleans *Picayune*: "Who, then, saved the Union? The North? No. The South? No. Secession would have triumphed with the South; centralism would have triumphed with the North. Both have been defeated; both have been victorious. Between the two the Union has been saved."

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* deems it worthy of note that Hon. T. S. Bocock, Chairman of the Virginia delegation in the St. Louis Convention, is to make a speech of welcome to President Hayes in Lynchburg, and Judge John A. Meredith, Chairman of the Committee, on the Platform in the same Convention, is to welcome President Hayes to Richmond.

The New-Orleans *Times* throws out this suggestion: "While some people are expecting a large Southern increase of representation in Congress through the increase of population in Texas, isn't it just possible that some of the Southern States may find their representation decreased by the same means? The greater part of the immigration to Texas has been from other Southern States."

Southern papers are all complaining because Secretary Key said in a speech down East: "The more I see of the Yankees, the deeper is my regret that I was not born in New-England." The Jackson (Miss.) *Times* reminds them that about four years before the war another Cabinet officer made a speech at a dinner in Hartford and was then thus reported: "And in view of New-England, as a whole, he was tempted to say, here let my home be." This Cabinet officer was Jefferson Davis.

The Chicago *Advance* credits to a Massachusetts paper the following astonishing statement: "The sermon was listened to with much interest, and evinced well-chosen points, backed with clear, convincing proofs, detonating through the earnestness of a true seeker for the welfare of his numerous parishioners. No diminution of vigor excepts the halo of Rev. Mr. ——, but with unabated earnestness he handles with master stroke his well-chosen attitude, posture and declamatory argumentative proofs."

A ROTTEN SAVINGS BANK.

THE CLAIRMONT BANK CLOSED.

STARTLING RESULT OF AN INVESTIGATION BY THE BANK EXAMINER—A DEFICIT OF OVER SIXTY-FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS DISCOVERED—REMARKABLE ITEMS CREDITED AS CASH—WHAT MR. JOHN Q. HOYT, ONE OF THE TRUSTEES, SAYS.

Last Saturday morning Mr. Charles Eustis Orvis, the newly-appointed Bank Examiner, approached the Clairmont Savings Bank, the premises of which comprise the basement of the building occupied by the North River Bank, on the corner of Day and Greenwich streets, taking with him an order, signed by Superintendent Lamb, to examine the books of the institution. No suspicions were entertained as to the insolvency of the bank, and the examination was ordered simply because none had been made recently. The result of a preliminary investigation, however, was so startling that on Saturday evening the Examiner ordered the officers of the bank to discontinue the business, in consequence of which persons who went there yesterday morning found the front doors locked and an explanation of the bank's condition in the following note from Mr. Orvis to the Secretary, which was pasted upon them:

D. E. Swan, Esq.: NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1877.

SIR: I hereby direct you to discontinue all business of paying out money and receiving deposits on account of your bank until further orders from the Banking Department. Yours, respectfully,
CHARLES EUSTIS ORVIS.
7:20 P.M. Bank Examiner, State of New-York.

Late last evening Mr. Orvis finished his examination of the affairs of the bank, and found a deficiency amounting to $64,014 70. The Clairmont Savings Bank was established in 1871; it received savings deposits in all amounts from one dime to $5,000, paying interest at the rate of 6 per cent., and at the present time its list of depositors numbers between 1,000 and 1,100. The officers are Sherman Broadwell, President, who was formerly connected with the Iron Bank of Pittsburg; David E. Swan, First Vice-President and Secretary; William J. Osborn and Robert G. Cornell, Vice-Presidents, and Henry Parsons, Counsel. The Trustees of the bank are the following-named gentlemen: Robert G. Cornell, Halsey W. Knapp, R. W. Robinson, James Pyle, John D. Taylor, William J. Osborn, William H. Woglom, John Q. Hoyt, John T. Briggs, Henry Parsons, Charles K. Willmer, Sherman Broadwell, George A. Moss, John Patten, John Kennell, C. A. Disosway, and A. L. Sayre. Some of these gentlemen are business men of high standing; Mr. Pyle, for instance, is well known in connection with soap; Mr. John Q. Hoyt, however, a bankrupt, who has been for many years prominent as an "operator," and was interested in that enormous failure, the New-York and Boston Railroad, seems to have been the most active of them all. Mr. Hoyt has informed his friends that he only went into the bank "to help David"—David being Mr. Swan, the first Vice-President and Secretary, and now also the black-sheep of the Clairmont Savings Bank. Mr. Broadwell, the President, appears to have neglected the duties of that office; otherwise, there is nothing to be said against him. He has been ill, however, severely so lately. The whole management of the bank, consequently, has fallen upon Mr. Swan; and the whole management of Mr. Swan, so some persons say, was undertaken by Mr. Hoyt.

Almost since its establishment the Clairmont Savings Bank has done a regular banking business, as well as the business for which it was chartered. Mr. Swan said yesterday to a TIMES reporter that Mr. S. W. Reid, the former Bank Examiner, had told him that it was not illegal for a savings bank to receive business deposits, although Mr. Reid did not exactly think it was the proper sort of thing to do. In the report of his last examination of the Clairmont Bank about a year ago, Mr. Reid spoke of it as a thriving little institution, which was rapidly advancing under the active supervision of its President, and he presented an array of figures to prove the prosperity of a bank whose affairs at that time, from present appearances, must have been terribly rotten. In addition to receiving business deposits, the Clairmont Bank has been concerned in some other remarkable transactions for a savings institution. A man named Ball, who keeps an exchange office next door to the bank, has received every morning the sum of $2,000 to buy gold and do other Exchange business with, returning one-half of his profits to the bank, and thus furnishing to it a fund from which the Secretary drew a yearly salary of $600, and out of which the office boy's wages, $150, were paid, as well as a part of the rent. Loans were often made upon the slightest securities, such as pass-books upon other banks.

Mr. Orvis, the Examiner, gave last evening to a TIMES reporter the following statement of the assets and liabilities of the bank, as found by him on his examination:

	Amt. at Par.	Market Value.	Totals.
ASSETS.			
Bonds and mortgages	$48,980 00		$41,430 00
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	8,100 00	$3,348 00	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s	400 00	432 00	3,780 00
Call loans			24,735 00
Cash on hand	1,730 49	----	----
Cash Produce Bank	1,096 20	----	----
Cash N. Y. Nat. Exchange Bank	419,00	----	3,246 75
Total			$73,191 75
Find items called as—			
Cash which are of doubtful Value		$24.752 51	
LIABILITIES.			
Due depositors, upon which interest is paid		$51,815 76	
Due depositors, active or check accounts		43,200 69	
Money borrowed on collaterals.			
From Union Trust Company		$2,100 00	
From New-York National Exchange Bank		4,000 00	
From New-York National Exchange Bank		13,000 00	
From William Cooper		3,500 00	
From North River Bank		11,000 00	
Overdraft at North River Bank		2,100 00	
Unpaid check on Produce Bank, held by North River Bank		3,500 00	
		$137,206 45	$137,206 45
Deficency of assets			$64,014 70

It will be observed that Mr. Orvis does not carry out to the column marked "Totals" the entire amounts of some of the assets in the first column. For instance, the amount represented by bonds and mortgages he has scaled down from $48,980 to $41,430. The mortgages, instead of being on New-York City property, are all upon property in Brooklyn, Nyack, and Albany, and on farm property in Suffolk, Rockland, and Putnam Counties. A mortgage of $5,500 is held upon a piece of property in Brooklyn, which the Examiner values at $4,500. The bank has lent $20,000 upon property in Nyack, and $5,000 upon real estate in Albany. The call loans represent money loaned upon pass-books, gold, United States bonds, and bonds and mortgages; and a large amount of these securities are pledged; that is to say, the bank has used them, in its turn, as securities for loans. All the United States bonds owned by the bank ($3,500 worth) are pledged in this manner. But by far the most notable feature of the affairs of this bank is its cash account, so called, upon the books. It will be observed that Mr. Orvis credits no value to the interesting items which, as the bank officers assert, represent $24,750 51. Old bills against the bank—as gas bills of $50, and advertising bill for $900—are included among the "cash items" as assets. Among these interesting "assets" are the following:

Four bills of exchange, amounting to $5,500, drawn by A. H. Dewing upon Robert Mackenzie, of Dundee, Scotland, due on the 29th and 31st of August, 1877, concerning which Mr. Orvis was informed that A. McKinney made a draft on Boston which was cashed by the Clairmont Bank and afterward returned as "not good." About the 5th of last February Mr. McKinney was going into bankruptcy, and the bank asked for a settlement; therefore upon he proffered the Mackenzie bills to get them discounted. The bank guaranteed them, and the Produce Bank discounted them. As McKinney failed to take them up when they were due, the bank, having guaranteed them, was obliged to do so; so the Secretary gave McKinney money for that purpose. The bills were renewed, and again discounted by the Produce Bank. The Clairmont Bank now holds them, and calls them an "item of cash." There are similar bills of exchange ($45,000) drawn by the same person upon the same person credited as "cash."

A check of John Q. Hoyt, dated Aug. 22, 1877, for $2,500 on the Clairmont Savings Bank is carried as cash on hand. Mr. Hoyt's account is not good for this check. There is a ticket in the "cash" which charges J. Q. Hoyt, or C. H. Hoyt, for money paid on the account of J. Q. Hoyt, amounting to $2,500. A check of Charles H. Hoyt on the Clairmont Bank, dated Feb. 5, 1877, for $1,600 is counted as cash. This check was cashed by the bank, Mr. C. H. Hoyt's account not being good. A check of Charles H. Hoyt on the Clairmont Savings Bank, dated April 2, 1877, for $300, is counted as cash. A check of John Q. Hoyt, on the National Shoe and Leather Bank, dated July 12, 1877, has been held, at Mr. Hoyt's request, as a memorandum, it not being good. For all these matters of the Hoyts the bank holds as collateral such securities as 300 shares of the Tarrytown Heights Land Company; $2,457 50 worth of certificates of the sole stock of the New-York and Boston Railroad Company; 10 shares of the Mahopac Land Company; 10 shares of the Republic Life Insurance Company; a note of Charles J. Pusey for $3,500, due Aug. 10, and another for $3,328 and a note by the same, due Jan. 18, 1878, with a receipt from W. H. Cornett, a lawyer, for 10 bonds of the town of Phelps, Ontario County, N. Y., which the town officers say were illegally issued.

Another "cash" item is a check of C. Stoken on the Chatham National Bank, dated Sept. 6, 1877, for $500. One hundred and fifty dollars was paid on this check. It was found "not good." Another is a check of Theodore Windsor on the First National Bank of Elizabeth, N. J., dated Sept. 4, 1877, indorsed by Samuel Morgan, Justice of the Peace, and paid; this check was protested. Still another is a check of McIntire Brothers on the Fifth National Bank, drawn to the order of Willis D. Paine, Receiver of the Bond-Street Savings Bank, dated May 10, 1874, for $175. This check was cashed by Mr. Paine, and was not good.

A remarkable "cash" item is an advertising bill amounting to $9,150 for advertising the July dividend. There is a check to the order of Mr. Broadwell, the President, and Mr. Swan, the Secretary, among these items, which also include a check of Henry Parsons, the bank's counsel, drawn upon the bank to the order of Mann & Parsons, for $407 94, which was given in payment of a judgment against the bank, and a ticket for the expenses of Mr. Parsons in a law suit, for $139 15.

A singular specimen of the laxity with which the bank was managed is a check, also among these cash items, drawn on the bank by W. B. Farwell June 5, 1877, for $100. This was cashed at the request of A. McKinney. Farwell never had any account there, but McKinney said that he was going to have. There are also notes of William E. White given in payment of interest due on a loan held by the bank upon bonds and mortgages, and a pass-book on the Bond-Street Savings Bank is credited as $50 cash; a bill for $16 67 paid to a watchman, and the receipts for the rent of the banking-room up to date. These, are very interesting features of this noteworthy account of cash on hand.

The depositors in the Clairmont Savings Bank are mostly poor persons, small tradesmen and market women. The McKinney mentioned so frequently above is understood to be a friend of Mr. J. Q. Hoyt, who is the father of Mr. Charles H. Hoyt, whose name also figures on the books of the insolvent bank. By the laws of the State of New-York a Trustee is liable for the consequences of acts done at meetings of the board, unless he makes a written dissent against an act at the time the record of it is put on file.

WHAT JOHN Q. HOYT SAYS.

Mr. John Q. Hoyt states, in relation to his connection with the bank, that he has been a Trustee of the institution ever since its foundation, seven years ago. The bank, he says, has always been managed economically and passed through the panics to which many other banks succumbed, and has always paid every demand upon it promptly. It would have continued to meet demands with the same promptness had it not been interfered with by Mr. Orvis, and would have gone on with its present officers, and no depositor would have lost a dollar. No officer of the bank, Mr. Hoyt states, is a defaulter, and nobody has ever stolen any money from it, and further it has incurred very slight losses. It has done a general banking business under its charter with the knowledge and free consent of the department and of the banks with which it has had business relations, and no one has found any fault with its management. It has Mr. Hoyt states, been unfortunate, perhaps, in owning more mortgages in its savings department by probably $20,000 or $30,000 than it ought to own in its savings deposits. In many cases to have foreclosed these mortgages would have been to own the property, but as long as the interest on them was paid, it was not deemed judicious to force them. This course has, however, made necessary the payment of a great deal of money during the last year or two on its savings account from its funds in its banking accounts. Consequently, the bank has less ready cash on hand than it should have.

In reference to the notes of Robert Mackenzie, of Dundee, Scotland, Mr. Hoyt says that the bank holds some acceptances of Robert Mackenzie that came into its hands in the ordinary course of business. They are perfectly good for their face value. Mr. Mackenzie is a gentleman who represented a company in Scotland, which purchased considerable mining and other property in Colorado some time ago, and these acceptances represent the guarantee to the carrying out of a contract while the title to the lands was being perfected. These lands, Mr. Hoyt states, are valued at something like $1,000,000. The acceptances were lent by Mr. A. McKinney to Mr. C. H. Dewing, the gentleman who made the loan at the bank.

In reference to his own check on the bank for $2,500, dated Aug. 22, Mr. Hoyt states that the item is a mistake, and that it was placed among the cash items by the bookkeeper. It is error of the Cashier or the book-keeper. It had been paid and should have been canceled. In connection with the ticket of Charles H. Hoyt for $500, and any other similar items that may be found, Mr. Hoyt states that there may be such a ticket and such items, but says that when the affairs of the bank are adjusted it will be found that instead of his being indebted to the bank, the bank itself owes him about $4,000. He further says that he has not had any regular account with it for some time, but he has often raised money for it on different occasions when such money was needed.

OTHER BROKEN BANKS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Judge Landon issued an order to-day directing Willis S. Paye, Receiver of the Bond-Street Savings Bank, to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. to depositors and creditors. A letter received by the acting Superintendent of the Bank Department from one of the Examiners, contains some damaging statements relative to the management of the Long Island Savings Bank. Attorney-General Fairchild has determined to contest the appointment of Mortimer A. Ogden as Receiver of the Long Island Savings Bank, on the ground that there was a possibility of collusion in the manner in which it was made.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—1 A. M.—The cyclone which has developed to-day in the lower lake region has moved to be central in New-England. The barometer has risen from the lakes to the Gulf, except on the coast of Texas, where there has been a slight fall. Rain has fallen, except in the South Atlantic States and the North-west. Warm southerly winds blow along the Atlantic coast, elsewhere they are colder northerly. The Cumberland River has risen 13 inches at Nashville. The other rivers have fallen.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, falling barometer, southerly winds, cloudy, rainy weather, followed by rising barometer and colder north-west winds.

For the lower lake region and Middle States, rising barometer, north-west winds, colder, clearing weather, preceded by rain in the Middle States.

For the South Atlantic States, nearly stationary or falling, followed by rising, barometer, southerly shifting to colder northerly winds, increasing cloudiness, and rain areas.

For the Gulf States, stationary or rising pressure, winds mostly from the north, and colder, cloudy weather, with rain areas, followed by clear or partly cloudy weather in the west Gulf States.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, stationary or higher pressure, northerly winds, and colder, clear, or partly cloudy weather.

For the upper lake region, rising, followed by falling, barometer, stationary temperature, north-west to south-west winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, westerly winds shifting to warmer southerly, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

The rivers will fall slowly.

Cautionary signals continue at Indianola, Galveston, New-Orleans, Mobile, Cape Hatteras, Kittyhawk, Norfolk, Cape Henry, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Newport, Wood's Hole, Boston, Thatcher's Island, Portland, and Eastport.

LEXINGTON RACES.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 17.—The usual Fall meeting of the Kentucky Association commenced to-day. The track was not in good condition on account of recent rains, but it was not so bad as was expected. Following is the summary:

FIRST RACE—Mile heats.

Buford's ch. c. McWhirter. 3 years old, by Enquirer, out of Dixie 1 1
A. Keene Richard's Typhoon 4 2
Ward & Grady's ch. c. Enlight, 3 years old, by Enquirer, out of Twilight 2 3
Warren Viley's Endower 3 4
Harper's Early Light ..... dis.
Time—1:54; 1:55½.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile dash; 18 starters.

T. J. Megibben's Minnock 1
Lisle & Scully's Fairy Queen 2
Grinstead's Agnoscetie 3
Time—1:23½.

THIRD RACE.—Dash of one mile; 10 starters.

Grinstead's ch. f. Mohur, 3 years, by Gilroy, out of Sequin 1
Bowen & Company's b. f. Myrah, (late Tillie Brent,) 3 years, by Phaeton, out of Nettie Viley 2
R. G. Thomas' b. c. Heretog, 4 years, by Australian, out of Dixie 3
Time—1:52½.

BEHEADED BY THE CARS.

The Troy *Northern Budget* of the 17th inst. says: "The Montreal express train leaving the Union Depot at 1 o'clock Sunday morning ran directly over the neck of a man named Nicholas McDermott, a furnaceman, residing in South Troy, at a spot almost directly back of the gas-works just below the tunnel. The engineer of the train—Samuel Blackman—saw the man lying with his neck across the track, his back and the back of his head toward the north, but too late to stop the train. Several dismounted from the train and the conductor called a policeman, to whom he gave charge of the corpse. The body was positively identified as being Nicholas McDermott and David Boland, and volunteer messengers at once sped away to the families of each. Boland's wife and father arrived first, and at once declared the body not that of David. At 3 A. M. the venerable father of Nicholas McDermott appeared, and taking the head in his hand kissed the clammy lips and burst into tears, exclaiming, 'It is my son.' He then sank to the ground, and could not speak more."

PRESIDENT HAYES' TOUR.

FROM CINCINNATI TO LOUISVILLE.

ENTHUSIASM OF THE PEOPLE OF LOUISVILLE—SUPERB DECORATIONS ON THE BRIDGE AND IN THE CITY—SPEECHES OF INTRODUCTION TO THE PEOPLE, AND RESPONSES BY THE PRESIDENT AND OTHERS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 17.—President Hayes and party were escorted by the military and a large number of prominent citizens to the Ohio and Mississippi Depot, where they took a special train for Louisville at 7 o'clock this morning. The train consisted of a handsomely-decorated locomotive, the Directors' car of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, the Directors' car of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a Pullman palace car, and a baggage car. In addition to the President and his immediate family, the party consists of Secretary Evarts, Miss Bettie Evarts, Mrs. Prescott Evarts, and Charles H. Russell, private secretary, Secretary Schurz, Postmaster-General Key, Secretary McCrary and Mrs. McCrary, Gov. Van Zandt, of Rhode Island; Gov. Mathews, of West Virginia, and wife; Gov. Young, of Ohio, and the Committee of Reception from Louisville. At Jeffersonville, Ind., the order of the cars composing the train were reversed, the locomotive placed in the rear and the President's car in front, that the President might have a better opportunity to see the decorations on the bridge and along the railroad to the depot, and the people a better opportunity to see him.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 17.—The coming of President Hayes and the members of his Cabinet, the different Governors, and other distinguished guests, caused an entire suspension of business, and an assemblage about the depot where the party arrived, and along the streets to be followed on the way to the hotel, such as was perhaps never previously seen in Louisville. The great bridge leading into Louisville over the Ohio at this point was appropriately and elegantly decorated with national and patriotic mottoes of rich and beautiful designs. Houses of all kinds along the route of the procession are also handsomely covered with evergreens and colors combined into popular sentiments.

The President's party arrived here at 11:53 A. M., in charge of the Reception Committee and escort. President Hayes stood on the platform car. At his right were Mrs. Hayes, Miss Evarts, and others, and at the left W. N. Haldeman, Gen. Harlan, and others. Gen. E. H. Murray introduced Mayor Jacob, who spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: The people of Louisville, the metropolis of Kentucky, proud of their grand statesman, "Gallant Harry of the West," who uttered one of the noblest sentiments that ever fell from the lips of mankind, "I would rather be right than be President," greet joyously his disciple, that President of the United States who, at a critical period in the history of affairs, had the courage to say, "He serves his party best who serves his country best." Irrespective of politics, we bid you welcome, your Excellency gladly to our home, and bid you God speed in your labor of love, reconciliation, and reform.

President Hayes did not reply further than to announce through Mayor Jacob that he would address the people later in the day.

The President and his escort arrived at the Galt House at 12:40 P. M. His Excellency and Mrs. Hayes were introduced to the people by Gen. E. H. Murray. Rev. Stuart Robinson, in introducing the President, made the following preliminary remarks:

MY FRIENDS AND COUNTRYMEN: The municipal authorities of our city, at his entrance within its corporate limits, have welcomed the President-elect by the joyous acclaim of the people, to the President of the United States. It was eminently fit that upon his entrance into Louisville, the gateway of the great South and South-west, such official welcome should be given to one who, in the spirit of a broad catholic statesmanship, rising above all partisan trammels, has revived the drooping hopes of the Southern people and reawakened their patriotic affection for the Union. For if, as has been nobly said, "the victories of peace are greater than the victories of war," and if the homage of a grateful welcome is due to the victorious chief who has conquered adversary armies, surely no less to the victorious chief who has conquered adversary hearts and won them back to brotherly affection. But a mere official welcome, however admirably given, must be, in the nature of the case, rather too cold for the expression of that warm place in Southern hearts, and that high place in Southern confidence and esteem which our chief magistrate has won for himself by his firm and steadfast determination to rise above all partisan considerations and be the President of the whole country, and therefore we are gathered here again, simply as the men and women of Kentucky in our social capacity to give him, besides the formal official welcome, the warm welcome of the heart. We desire to express as Southern people our high esteem for him as a statesman in view of the patriotic spirit evinced in his Administration in the past, and our abiding confidence in his like steadfastness to principle in the future. And may I not add that this confidence is the surer, for that we have not only his own independence and firmness as a guarantee, but the admirable firmness, intelligence, and Christian consistency of the excellent lady who accompanied him to the White House as his first confidential adviser? Long before the clamor of "woman's rights" it was the adage of Kentucky sages that "A wise man always asks his wife." Recognizing the truth of this adage, we have an abiding confidence that he must continue steadfast in his course with such a counselor at his side as this lady who, when called to stand forth as the first lady of American society, evinced no less intelligent firmness in withstanding wrong social usages enacted by the despotic edicts of fashion, than he in withstanding the wrong civil and political usages enacted by the despotic edicts of partisanship. In thus speaking I feel sure that I am giving expression to the universal heart feeling of the intelligent people of Kentucky, without respect to section or party, past or present. Otherwise, as you well know, my views of my office as a Minister of religion would have forbidden my acceptance of the high honor of being your mouthpiece on this occasion. But as this gathering is in the holy interest of peace and brotherhood, I deem it an honorable tribute to the Christian ministry that you have selected a minister of religion to give utterance to your sentiments and feelings in offering this heartfelt welcome. Allow me now to present for your heartiest welcome the President of the United States.

When the applause subsided which greeted President Hayes on arising to address the people, he spoke as follows:

MR. ROBINSON AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF LOUISVILLE: I thank you for this Kentucky welcome. The people of Kentucky and the people of Ohio are old acquaintances. The early history of the two States is so blended that you cannot write the early history of Ohio without having more than half its pages filled about you folk of Kentucky. [Applause.] And I suspect you cannot write the history of Kentucky without occasionally mentioning the State of Ohio. [Three cheers for Ohio. The President here reviewed the historical associations of Kentucky and Ohio.] This was the course of events in early times; but afterward there came an estrangement, and there came division and discord, and the old friendship seemed to be gradually disappearing, and afterward there came war, but for the cause of that estrangement and hostility Kentucky was not responsible, nor was Ohio responsible. Kentucky alone could not reconcile it, neither could Ohio alone, nor could both together, and any man who sees in the affairs of men on any occasion the finger of Almighty God, sees in that great struggle the ends of Providence and the difficulties perfectly removed; the only causes that could separate Kentucky from Ohio or Ohio from Kentucky. I would not narrow the demonstration to-day. The true history of Ohio and Kentucky is an epitome of all the rest of the country, and now, when the cause is removed, whatever the hostility, whatever the prejudice, whatever the estrangement, let them also be removed. [Applause.] I have been, fellow-citizens, during the last few days among the soldiers of the Union, and there the men most eager to come together after this great division are those who made the acquaintance of one another on the fields of carnage. All have found it true on the other side of the river, and I have found it true here in Kentucky. A distinguished statesman said to Gen. Scott during the war: "When the armies of the Union are successful there will be peace and content everywhere." Gen. Scott remarked: "No, Sir, not for some time after the war; for after the successful close of the war you will find the whole power of the General Government necessary to keep down the belligerent non-combatants of the country." [Applause.]

"Perhaps the old man had the spirit of prophecy in him," said my friend; "those who fight upon the field learn to respect each other." The soldiers of both armies imperiled their lives for a cause, and such men always respect each other. [Applause.] It is for them to come together. In the beginning I was under the impression that our Southern friends had the advantage of us, that you had better marksmen and better horsemen in proportion to us—we had to learn to shoot and to ride, but after we had learned, and then became a fight of Greek and Greek, and we all know what that means. [Cheers.] And now, my friends, that being over, why shall not we come together? Oh, we have come together. [Applause.] The demonstration in Louisville tells the whole story. I need not shout myself hoarse before this great audience in making a speech about the happiness and peace that we are now enjoying in all sections of the Union. The demonstration has made the speech of the occasion. Nothing can be added to it. I think we can confidently look forward to a fraternal union on the basis of the Constitution as it now is with all the amendments. My friends, my fellow-citizens, you intend to obey the whole Constitution and amendments! [Applause.] I thought you would; I believe you will, and that removes the last cause of dissension between us. I look forward happily to the realization of the bright vision of a popular English author when he said: "I see a vast confederacy stretching from the frozen north to the glowing south, from the white billows of the Atlantic to the calm waters of the Pacific main, that would contain one people, one language, and one faith—everywhere a home for freeman and a refuge of every race and of every clime to come together." [Great applause.]

The President then introduced Mr. Evarts, saying: "I think it not improper that you should hear several of the Cabinet, and I will introduce to you a distinguished lawyer of New-York, a distinguished statesman—William M. Evarts."

Mr. Evarts spoke briefly, and the President then announced his pleasure at being able to introduce to his fellow people a man well known to all—Wade Hampton, of South Carolina. Fully five minutes elapsed before Gov. Hampton could speak, so loud and long were the cheers given him. He said, after thanking Louisville for the reception given the President, "I shall say to his Excellency that he will do us the honor to visit us there, and we shall give him a greeting as warm as this, though perhaps we cannot show him as many men. We shall show him that we have not forgotten that act of kindness, reconciliation, and justice which he performed for South Carolina." [Applause.]

The President then introduced Gov. Van Zandt, of Rhode Island, who made a few remarks expressive of his love for Kentucky and for Henry Clay.

Postmaster General Key, Secretary McCrary, and Secretary Thompson were introduced successively. In response to loud calls from the great crowd, Secretary Schurz came forward and spoke a few words. He spoke eloquently and ably of reconciliation, expressed his admiration for Kentucky and Kentuckians, paid a glowing tribute to his German fellow-citizens, and warmly alluded to the great and good President of the nation, his speech being loudly applauded.

The President, his Cabinet, and all the Governors present partook of lunch immediately after the speaking. At 3:30 o'clock the party was escorted to the Exposition building by the military. The children of the public schools welcomed the distinguished strangers with appropriate songs. The President bowed to them, and under their guidance was led through several aisles of the building, which were festooned with flowers and evergreens, and tastefully decorated with flags and handsomely-colored bunting of all kinds. After leaving the Exposition building the President and the members of his Cabinet proceeded to the home of Gen. Bristow, where they took dinner. The different Governors dined with John Watts Kearney, Esq. In the evening a Presidential party again visited the Exposition. Mr. John T. Moore, President of the Exposition Company, delivered an address of welcome, which was briefly responded to by President Hayes.

The reception at the Galt House to-night was never surpassed in point of elegance and the completeness of its entire arrangements. An interesting feature of to-day's proceedings has been the introduction to the people by Mr. W. N. Haldeman of Mrs. Hayes. The shouts which greeted her appearance were louder and longer than those given at any other time of the day.

THE PRESIDENT INVITED TO ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, Sept. 17.—A full meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, presided over by Mayor Angier, held here to-day, extended a unanimous invitation to President Hayes and Cabinet to visit Atlanta, and appointed a committee of 20, with Ex-United States Senator Miller as Chairman, to meet the party at Chattanooga on Thursday. It is hoped the President will accept. Special trains are arranged.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

ITS PRESENT FEATURES—STATISTICS OF THE WEEK—PRICES LIKELY TO ADVANCE.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Sept. 17.

The anthracite coal trade, we are glad to say, maintains the same cheerful aspect as for the past two or three weeks. The demand for coal at the chief centres continues good, prices ruling generally firm and up to the highest figure heretofore quoted. The Reading Railroad Company makes an admirable showing in tonnage. For the week ending on Saturday evening, the 15th inst., the report shows a steadily increasing production, amounting to 198,000 tons, of which 83,000 tons were sent to Port Richmond, all of which was shipped thence, leaving of stock on hand 59,000 tons. The Schuylkill Canal carried during the same time 24,000 tons. The Coal and Iron Company mined during the past week 97,000 tons. These figures fully confirm the wonderful capacity ever claimed for the Reading Railroad Company as a carrier, and as a cheap carrier when in free competition, for the general coal market. The Schuylkill coal region is not only a wonderful producer of coal, but it has an outlet to market through the Reading Railroad not surpassed by any other line reaching from coal fields to tide. The present situation of the trade, with only nine weeks left to the end of the coal season, (Nov. 10,) favors the conclusion that prices are not likely to fall off, and may advance. The mines in the Lehigh Valley coal region are now in full operation; all of them are at work, the Coxe mines, which have been idle for a long time, the last to come in, having resumed on Wednesday last. The Honey Brook mines did not suspend work at all, and the Hazleton and all other mines finding an outlet to market from that region have been in operation for two or three weeks. The Central New-Jersey Railroad now has its full supply of coal, except from the Wilkesbarre region, and, we presume, will at once show good returns from its increased business. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company is also in a prosperous way. Its last reported week's tonnage was 107,282 tons, as against 79,840 tons in corresponding week last year, and yet during the last week of this year it had but 3,931 tons of coal from the Wyoming region, while last year in corresponding week that region supplied 22,199 tons to the tonnage of the road. In ordinary times, when the entire traffic of the Lehigh Valley Railroad is unobstructed, the Lehigh and Mahonoy regions supply about three-fourths of its tonnage and the Wyoming region about one-fourth.

No return has been received from the Delaware Lackawanna and Western or the Delaware and Hudson Companies, the strike in the northern coal fields interfering with their shipments. For the week ending the 8th inst., the total tonnage, as reported by the several carrying companies, amounted to 341,354 tons, against 427,055 tons in corresponding week last year, a decrease of 85,701 tons. The total amount of anthracite mined for the year is 13,254,923 tons, against 11,105,413 for same period last year, an increase of 2,149,510 tons. The quantity of bituminous coal sent to market for the week amounted to 47,119 tons, against 79,180 tons in corresponding week last year, a decrease of 32,061 tons. The total amount of bituminous mined for the year is 2,140,071 tons, against 2,334,935 tons for corresponding period last year, a decrease of 194,864 tons. The total tonnage of all kinds of coal for the week is 388,473 tons, against 506,235 tons in corresponding week last year, a decrease of 117,762 tons. The total tonnage of all kinds of coal for the coal year is 15,394,994 tons, against 13,440,348 tons to same date last year, an increase of 1,954,646 tons. The shipment of coal from Perth Amboy is now considerably larger than for some weeks past, thus showing a steady reduction of stocks on hand at all centres, and should be received by consumers as a caution to lay in the Winter's supply of coal at once. It is stated that the Erie Railway Company, as soon as it can get its mines in operation, will sell coal direct to dealers, instead of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, as heretofore, and in case of refusal by dealers, to sell direct to consumers.

MISSISSIPPI BULL-DOZERS.

GOV. STONE TALKS VALIANTLY AGAIN—HE THREATENS TO PUT A STOP TO LAWLESS ACTS—WHY DID HE NOT IN KEMPER COUNTY?

The following letter from Gov. Stone is printed in Mississippi journals:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
JACKSON, MISS., Sept. 8, 1877.

Hon. A. C. McNair, Brookhaven, Miss.:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your favor of —— instant, detailing the condition of affairs in three of the counties of Southwest Mississippi. I am now in correspondence with leading citizens in those localities, with a view of ascertaining what the emergency demands, and then to determine what lawful means to adopt to meet that emergency. Such a state of things cannot nor will be tolerated, and cost what it may, it must and shall be stopped. Yours very truly,
J. M. STONE.

The Brookhaven (Miss.) *Comet*, in connection with this letter, says: "We learn that a portion of the Amite Bull-dozers have already been captured and lodged in jail, and unless they leave the country the rest will also soon be captured. The citizens are aroused, and the whole power of the State Government will be hurled against them."

And, commenting upon this statement, the Vicksburg *Herald* says: "We fully agree with our contemporary, that the Governor's letter breathes the right spirit. The laws of Mississippi must be executed, and he is the Chief Executive. When the executive officers subordinate to the Governor cannot execute the laws and enforce the decisions of the Governor is right in saying that 'such a state of things cannot be tolerated, and, cost what it may, it must and shall be stopped.' The Governor may rely on the press and the people taking this view of the case, and he may feel safe at all times in securing any amount of force he needs to suppress lawlessness. We have heard that in one or two counties in the south-western part of the State more or less lawlessness exists. We have heard that this has not been caused in a great part because the judge of that district has not done his duty. It has been reported to us that this Judge has been neglectful of his duties to an alarming extent on account of sickness and drunkenness, and that the jails are full of prisoners, and have been for a year; because this Judge has failed to hold courts at the proper times and places. If this is the case, the Governor should ask him to resign, and if he fails to comply with the Governor's request, the Legislature, when it meets, should promptly remove him."

SAD DISAPPOINTMENT TO A MOTHER.

The La Crosse (Wis.) *Leader* of the 14th inst. says: "Among the passengers going west on the Southern Minnesota train this morning was the mother of the late Rev. Mr. Spor, of Caledonia, an account of whose sudden death by accident we published last evening. During the ten minutes that elapsed after her arrival upon the train from the East and the departure of the train which bore her toward the home of her son, she made some inquiries of a gentleman standing on the platform as to the distance to Hokah, where, she informed him, her son was to meet her to take her to his home at Caledonia, casually mentioning his name at the same time. The gentleman knowing the terrible effect of the blow should the lear of the death of her son, withheld the information, remarking that there was a rumor here that her son was injured, though to what extent was not definitely known. She arrived in Hokah, where she learned that her worst fears were true—that her son was dead."

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAMSON.

The measure of the talent of Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, two young artists who appeared at the Union Square Theatre last evening, might be arrived at in two ways. The play in which they act might be represented without their co-operation, and the public having been advised that its success in England, in Australia, and in the Indies, with these artists in the leading rôles, had been exceedingly great, would at once set down the absent comedians as fitted to lay claim to an exalted position. Or the clever couple themselves might come forward, as they did yesterday, and promptly put all doubts to rest as to their cleverness, the more effectively, perhaps, because the impression of their labors is produced rather in spite of the piece than by its aid. "Struck Oil" calls for reference only because it is a pretext for the introduction of Mr. and Mrs. Williamson. It is not quite so bad as that drama of which a French manager once said that the very Esquimaux who were visiting the Paris Exhibition hastened to witness it out of pure patriotism, with intent to prove that their fellow-countrymen had some advantages in respect of intelligence over the civilized Gaul, but it is certainly beneath the merits of its chief interpreters and the attention of the public. Fifteen years ago the incidents connected with the war might have been followed with some degree of interest. The story of the villainy of "*Deacon*" *Skinner*, the smooth-tongued rascal who seeks to rob the wife and child of the absent soldier of their home, would have been, too, a trifle younger—though 15 years do not go for much in the age of a plot which must be contemporaneous with the Flood;—and the resemblance of the final scenes of "Struck Oil" to "Rip Van Winkle," with a touch of "The Tale of Two Cities," suggested by *Stofel* hurrying to his shoe-maker's bench, much as *Dr. Manette* did, might have been considered as less striking than it is at present. Just now, however, nothing can be said on behalf of the piece, further than to acknowledge its use as a medium for the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Williamson. These were very effective, last night, and they call for a meed of critical commendation which the feebleness of "Struck Oil" is better fitted to increase than to reduce. Mr. Williamson will probably be remembered as having distinguished himself in this City, as a youth, in semi-dialect rôles, ten years since. Mrs. Williamson—or, to speak by the card, Miss Maggie Moore—made her Metropolitan début on the occasion we write of. Both are young, gifted, and skilled in their art. Mr. Williamson, who portrays what is technically termed a "Pennsylvania Dutchman," has made the part a subject of study and thought, which, while it does not deserve it, *per se*, it nevertheless demands on the ground that whatever is worth doing is worth doing in the best manner possible. The capital make up, the thoroughly natural and characteristic mannerisms, the earnestness pervading the performance, the fine gradations of humor and pathos noticeable at different points of the representation, and the unbroken consistency of the picture are not to be lost sight of in the triteness of the drama, in the progress of which these excellences of the comedian reveal themselves. The rôle of *John Stofel* presents, in the first two acts, the comic and the sentimental phases of character of a middle-aged personage in whom shrewdness, common sense, goodness of heart, and physical timidity are combined. The third act rises to a higher plane, and involves pathos and dramatic power. Happy as Mr. William

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 17—12:30 P. M.—United States bonds, 10-40s, coupon, 107⅛; Erie Railway shares, 10⅞; New-York Central, 103⅝; Illinois Central, 68⅞; Pennsylvania Central, 28⅛.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is $525,000.

4 P. M.—United States bonds, 10-40s, 107⅛; Erie Railway shares, 11⅛; do. preferred, 21. New-York Central, 104. Illinois Central, 70. Reading Railroad shares, 16¾. Paris advices quote 5 per cent. Rentes 106f. 25c. for the account.

4:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 11⅛.

5:30 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 2⅝ per cent, which is ⅛ per cent. below the Bank of England rate.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17—Noon.—Cotton dull at 6¾d. for Western at 6⅝d. Bacon, Cumberland Cut dull at 32s.; Short Rib dull at 34s.; Long Clear steady at 33s. 6d.; Short Clear steady at 36s. Hams—Long Cut steady at 51s.; Shoulders steady at 33s. Beef—India Mess steady at 100s.; Extra Mess steady at 110s.; Prime Mess dull at 90s. Lard—Prime Western steady at 46s. Tallow—Prime City steady at 41s. Turpentine—Spirits steady at 27s. 3d. Rosin dull; Common at 5s. 6d.; Fine at 10s. Cheese—American Choice firmer at 62s. Lard-oil steady at 46s. Pork—Extra State steady at 80s. 6d. Wheat steady; No. 1 Spring at 12s. 7d.; No. 2 Spring at 11s. 11d. Winter Southern at 12s. 6d.; Winter Western, none in the market. Corn—Mixed Soft steady at 32s. 6d. Cotton-seed oil—Yellow American steady at 34s. Receipts of Wheat for the week from Atlantic ports, 88,000 quarters; from Pacific ports, 2,450 quarters; from other sources, 20,000 quarters. Receipts of Corn, 23,250 quarters.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, September delivery, 6 1-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped January and February, per sail, 6 5-32d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales to-day include 8,000 bales of Americans. Uplands, Low Middling clause, October delivery, 6 1-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November delivery, 6¼d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures barely steady.

5:30 P. M.—Spirits Turpentine, 27s. 6d.@28s. 9 cwt.

LONDON, Sept. 17—5:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 10¾d. @ gallon.

Evening—Linseed-oil, £31 @ ton.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 17.—Cotton steady; firm demand; Middling, 10 9-16c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 2,068 bales; gross, 2,100 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,996 bales; sales, 425 bales; stock, 5,585 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 17.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11⅛c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 1,243 bales; gross, 1,554 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 19,980 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 17.—Cotton easy; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 774 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,904 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 3,629 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 17.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10¼c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary nominal; net receipts, 753 bales; exports, coastwise, 189 bales; sales, 900 bales; stock, 3,459 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 17.—Cotton—Net receipts, estimated, 1,000 bales; stock, 6,009 bales.

DRY GOODS.

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Importer,
No. 88 West 14th-st., New-York,
Maison a Paris, 277 Rue St. Denis

begs to announce to his friends and customers of this and neighboring cities that his

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will take place on
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, Sept. 19 and 20, when we will exhibit the grandest display of our well-known choice stock of rich

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and Millinery Goods.

MILLINERY.

E. MATHERS & CO., No. 891

will have their OPENING of a choice selection of FRENCH BONNETS and ENGLISH PROMENADE HATS on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Sept. 19 and 20.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,238 broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call or address for two days No. 693 6th-av., in bakery.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 636 3d-av.; third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl; has a knowledge of dress-making; willingness to take country air; best City reference. Call at No. 706 3d-av.; ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN girl as chamber-maid and do plain sewing; ladies' institute preferred; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 53 East 40th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; would assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 336 East 53d-st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and to assist in the washing and ironing or in the care of children; best City reference. Call at No. 341 West 54th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a Protestant young girl as chamber-maid or would do chamber-work and assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 155 West 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT young girl as chamber-maid and laundress or sewing in a private family; five and a half years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 940 3d-av., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING.—By a competent young woman, or chamber-work and sewing. Call for two days at No. 29 Irving-place, present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—IN A small private family by a neat respectable girl; understands plain cooking; the care of silver; good reference from present employer. Call at No. 444 Madison-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored woman as chamber-maid in a first-class boarding-house or private family. Call at Mrs. E. Mitchell's, No. 141 West 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant girl; good operator; City or country; City reference. Address M. S., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamber-work and plain sewing, or do general house-work; best of country references if required. Call at No. 145 Mott-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish girl in a private family; good City reference. Address P., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMan; will assist with the washing; is a good laundress; four years' reference. Apply at No. 229 West 31st-st., basement.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl as chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call or address for 2 days, 321 East 21st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do chamber-work and assist with washing; City reference. Call at No. 207 West 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERson as chamber-maid; would assist waiting or washing; no objection to boarding-house; reference. Call at No. 204 West 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and seamstress; willing and quarrelly; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 483 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, AND assist in fine washing or take care of children.—By an English young woman; City references. Call at No. 302 East 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young girl; or general house-work in small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 228 W est 32d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A PROTestant girl as chamber-maid or nurse. Call for two days at No. 219 East

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; UNDERstands French and English cooking; experienced baker; makes every dessert that can be made; present employer can be seen. Call at No. 239 West 35th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as plain cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 323 Weesth 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, as plain cook; good washer and ironer; good bread and biscuit maker; best City reference. Call at No. 1,022 3d-av.; ring third bell.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO DOWNstairs work and cook, wash, and iron; a very respectable girl; four years' City reference. Call at No. 319 East 37th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG American girl as cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 325 East 34th-st.

COOK—UP-STAIRS WORK.—BY TWO SISters in the same house, one to do up-stairs work and the other to cook, wash, and iron; best City reference. Call at No. 1,057 3d-av., butcher shop.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH WOMAN as cook and to assist at washing in a small private family or boarding-house; City references. Call or address during the week 55 W est 18th-st., Room No. 3, third-st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of cooking; City preferred; first-class reference. Call or address No. 411 East 22d-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 237 East 24th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; IS AN EXcellent bread and cake maker; best City reference. Call at No. 464 7th-av., third bell.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable young girl in a small family; good reference. Call for two days at No. 559 West 42d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as cook in a private family; has nine years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 10 West 44th-st.

COOK.—BY A STEADY WOMAN AS GOOD PLAIN Cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 221 East 21st-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, COOK, washing and ironing; country or City. Call at No. 347 West 29th-st., one flight up.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman; best City reference. Call at No. 606 2d-av., between 33d and 34th sts., bakery. No cards.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK in private family; understands all kind of baking; best City reference. Call at No. 9 West 44th-st.

COOK, AND ASSIST IN WASHING AND Ironing.—By a respectable girl; good reference. Address No. 205 East 20th-st., three flights, front.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH AND GERman female cook in a restaurant or private family. Call at No. 67 Delancey-st., third floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN to cook, wash, and iron; good reference. Call at No. 321 East 24th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A WELL-EDUCATED Protestant woman; is a good dress-maker; wait on a lady or assist with children or chamber-work; no objection to a good family living in the country; satisfactory reference. Call or address Advertiser, 252 10th-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN of 20 years' experience on family clothing; operates all machines; will go out daily at very moderate terms. Address J., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EFFICIENT DRESSmaker, who understands cutting, fitting, and designing; a few more customers by the day. Call or address No. 419 West 33d-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker and seamstress in a private family; City or country; excellent City reference. Address A., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,238 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker by the day or week; competent cutter and fitter; excellent City reference. Address No. 211 East 26th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED dress-maker a few engagements by the week or month; good reference. Address W. E., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY DAY OR WEEK; OPErates Wheeler & Wilson Machine; altering done neatly. Address P. Kenna, No. 213 East 35th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A SCOTCH PROTestant woman as working housekeeper or to take care of an invalid; will be found to work for interest of employer. Call or address 1,243 Broadway, book store.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERican lady in a respectable gentleman's family. Apply at No. 222 West 41st-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN to do general house-work in a small private family where she can have her little girl, 8 years old; excellent washer and ironer; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 642 3d-av., second bell.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN to do general house-work; would like to go in a family where her son would be employed; is a good laundress; small family preferred. Address Mrs. E., Box No. 295 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—A YOUNG WOMAN GIVING up house, with a little boy, would give her services for board for the Winter; no objection to the country. Can be seen for one week at No. 233 East 46th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general house-work in small private family; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 430 West 56th-st.

HOUSE-CLEANING.—BY A COLORED WOMan; good City reference. Call at No. 107 West 30th-st., near 6th-av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Protestant maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing; no objections to light chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 216 West 37th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH Lady's maid, thorough and perfect in all branches; good seamstress; very obliging; best reference. Address E. B., No. 110 Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant young woman, as first-class laundress; good reference; City or country. Call at No. 119 West 19th-st., in basement.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRess; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Address No. 211 East 26th-st., yours No. 1

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, as first-class laundress in a private family; best of references. Call at No. 233 East 20th-st., first floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; good references; willing to assist with chamber-work. Call at No. 426 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first-class laundress in a private family; excellent reference. Apply at No. 525 6th-av., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG COLORED WOMAN as a first-class private family. Call at No. 124 West 30th-st., second floor back, from 9 to 11.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED INFANT'S Nurse; can take charge of a baby from birth and bring it up on the bottle; best City reference. Address C. H., Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN INTELLIGENT GERMAN GIRL; speaks English and German fluently; to go to California with a family as nurse or children's nurse; can do all kinds of fine sewing; unexceptionable reference given. Apply or address Advertiser, 339 West 17th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS Nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from the birth; good reference from employer. Address M. C. G., Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG SWISS-FRENCH Protestant person, speaking German, as nurse and nursery governess; can furnish references. Call or address Suisse, No. 879 6th-av., third bell.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, TO TAKE care of children, or would assist with chamber-work. Good reference; address F. S., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

NURSE OR HOUSEKEEPER.—AN IMMEDIate engagement as lady's nurse, or will take the position of housekeeper. Call on or address Mrs. Reynolds, No. 246 West 53d-st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH INFANT'S nurse in that capacity; for capability, trustworthiness, and amiable disposition none can have higher references. Call at No. 216 East 45th-st.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL AS INFANT'S nurse, or nurse and chamber-maid, where she will be appreciated for her faithfulness. Call at No. 320 East 26th-st., top floor.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman who is an experienced infant's nurse, or can care an invalid; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 71 West 102d-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN as nurse and chamber-maid in a private family; best City reference. Address A. B., No. 158 9th-av.

NURSE GIRL.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS baby's nurse or to take care of an invalid lady; best City reference. Apply at No. 214 East 40th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG girl; can operate on different machines; good City reference. Address No. 263 West 19th-st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN Experienced woman; best City reference. Call at No. 128 West 50th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL TO take care of a baby or grown children; City or country; reference from last place. Call at No. 207 West 26th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WIDOW WOMAN AS INfant's nurse or wet-nurse. Apply at No. 585 1st av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; good City reference. Call at No. 131 East 46th-st.

OPERATOR.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, as operator in a private family. Call or address M. O'Neill, No. 474 9th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY the day, week, or month; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; City or country. Address care for days J. L., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; UNderstands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator; willing and obliging; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 510 2d-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE DAY OR WEEK; UNderstands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 574 West 22d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT as competent seamstress; can cut and fit, and understands hair-dressing; city reference. Call at No. 15 East 39th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—BY A competent person, who operates on all machines and understands hair-dressing; best of City references. Address Swede, No. 225 East 35th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; OR CHAMber-work and waiting. Call for two days at place of present employer, No. 243 West 34th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl in a private family; would wish the chamber-work or wait on a lady. Call at No. 1,403 3d-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS in a private family; willing to assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 706 3d-av., between 44th and 45th sts.; ring third bell.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTestant girl as chamber-maid; willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 202 East 41st-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITress; willing to assist with chamber-work if necessary; has three years' City reference. Call, or address, No. 289 10th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 230 East 47th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS waitress or chamber-maid, or parlor-maid. Can be seen at No. 153 East 42d-st., for two days.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, families' washing, or few gentlemen's, in her rooms; good reference. Call at No. 244 West 30th-st., Room No. 14.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A RESPECTable colored woman; gentlemen's and families' washing done to order. Call or address Mrs. Lomax, No. 129 West 29th-st., in the basement.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, family and gentlemen's washing; 75 cents a dozen; fluting and polishing; best City reference. Call or address Mrs. Sullivan, No. 430 East 15th-st., third floor.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED laundress; 90 cents to $1 per dozen; also fine fluting; best City reference. Address No. 107 West 38th-st., near 6th-av.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; gentlemen's or family washing; best of reference. Apply at No. 221 West 30th-st., Room No. 5.

WASHING.—BY A WOMAN TO DO FAMILY washings, or would go out by the day. Call at No. 221 East 40th-st., top floor.

WASHING.—BY A WOMAN TO TAKE IN WASHing by the dozen or month; can give good City reference. Call or address No. 774 9th-av.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO take home, or will go out by the day; good City reference. Call at No. 324 East 26th-st., Room No. 18.

MALES.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY A SWISS IN A first-class private family; highest recommendations given by his last employer. Address No. 273 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, 1,238 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE man and wife; man as first-class coachman gardener, and general useful man; wife as cook and general servant; would take charge of gentleman's place or a farm; understands cattle; will work for low wages; 10 years' reference. Address J. B., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THOROughly understands the care and management of horses; good groom, careful driver; no objections to the country; willing to make himself useful; has the best of City reference from last employer. Address N. B., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; THOROUGHly understands his business; smart, willing, and obliging; steady, careful driver; good groom; eight years' reference from last employer; moves on account of giving up horses. Call or address I. C. Hann, No. 656 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—COOK AND Laundress.—By a young German and wife; Protestants; no children; willing to do the entire work of a small family on a gentleman's place; good reference; moderate wages. Call or address for this week, Coachman, No. 422 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH Coachman; married, no family; six years' highest City recommendations; cause of leaving, death of employer. Address for two days J. C., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY, SOBER, RELiable, and trustworthy man; thoroughly understands his business; first-class recommendations; will be found civil and obliging; refers for last employer. Address Coachman, No. 31 Chit-st., corner Fulton-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; MARried; without incumbrance; 38 years old; Protestant; willing and very steady; has lived with the present situation; been living with first-class families in New-York City. Address H. Hoffert, 258 West 35th-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A single man; Protestant; understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; can milk; is not afraid of work; will accept low wages; best of reference. Address J. G., Box No. 204 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Protestant man; understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; good driver; understands plain gardening; can milk; best City reference. Address T. H., Box No. 216 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN as coachman; has been living from his country; understands his business thoroughly; no objection to City or country; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 405 7th-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-class single man; understands horses and the general work of a private place; can do all the carpenter work and painting required; undoubted reference. Address P. H. S., Stapleton Post Office, Staten Island.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Cuban; has the best City reference as to honesty, sobriety, and capability; can have an interview with gentlemen in the City. Call or address T. H., No. 307 West 28th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble married man; understands his business thoroughly; has four years' reference from last place. Address P. D., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN—COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH Cuban and wife, without incumbrance; man as coachman or gardener and useful man; wife as cook and butler-cook; highest City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 65 Vesey-st., near West.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS Coachman and gardener; can milk, and will make himself generally useful; willing and obliging; understands his business; best of City references. Address J. D., Box No. 232 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS Coachman; married; good City reference. Address J. C., No. 232 Stanton-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—IS FIRST-CLASS; understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; careful driver; willing and obliging; best City references. Address A. H., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,238 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, BY A YOUNG MAN OF LONG experience; no objection to City or country; three years' references from last employer. Address J. B. H., Box No. 281 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A RELiable man, accustomed to all work on a gentleman's place; is good milker; has the best of City reference. Address J. R., Box No. 306 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMEN GOING Cabroad, employment for his colored coachman, from whom he has had six years most faithful services. Parculars at Room No. 8, No. 36 Wall-st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A GOOD AND civil driver; is able to milk; best references of 11 years from his last employer. Call or address No. 156 West 43d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROughly understands his business in all its branches; long experience; has the best of references. Address C. H., care of J. E. Brewster & Co., corner 27th-st. and 5th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN AS gardener in all departments; can drive carriage if desired; civil, temperate, and obliging; will give satisfactory reference. Address C. C., Box No. 241 Times Office.

GARDENER—GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—By a German and wife; man as first-class gardener; understands his business thoroughly; both can furnish good references; wages no object. Address Gardener, Box No. 244 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THOROughly understands greenhouses, graperies, vegetables, flowers, and poultry; good reference. Address J. M., Box No. 228 Times Office.

GARDENER, FARMER, AND USEFUL MAN. —Thoroughly understands greenhouses, graperies, and vegetables; care of horses, cows, &c.; City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 216 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; MARRIED; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; 9 years reference from last employer. Address C., Box No. 230 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE GERMAN AS GARdener; is willing to take care of horses; six years' reference from last place. Address P. U., Box No. 231 Times Office.

I WILL LOAN $100 TO ANY PARTY WHO I will give me employment and reasonable wages; I am willing to work at anything, and want to learn what I don't know; can give good reference. Address Campbell, Box No. 257. TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A BOY 14 YEARS OF AGE, residing with his parents, at any business; prefers a fair hand; wages no object. Address B. Greene, No. 413 2d-av.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH Protestant man, who perfectly understands his business; has four years' of the best of City reference. Address for two days E. P., Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

WAITER—LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, OR waiting-maid.—By a Swedish couple, no children, private family; ages, 27 and 24; sober, neat, and willing; no children, and have very best City references; wages moderate. Address J. Diedan, No. 147 East 26th-st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER in private family; understands his business; best City references. Address E. J., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE; A FIRST-CLASS AND well trained waiter; sober, steady, and honest; the very best City reference. Call on or address Ernst, No 223 East 35th-st.

WAITER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; UNDERstands his business thoroughly; very best City references. Address W. M., Box No. 227 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH FIRST-CLASS WAITER in a private family; highly recommended by last employer in City. Address A. S., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; best City reference. Address G., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE COLORED man in private family; good City reference from last family. Address William, Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN PRIvate family; is thoroughly experienced in his business; good City references. Call at No. 439 4th-av., butcher's store.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS WAITER in private family; understands keeping silver clean; good reference from last place. Address P. M., No. 151 West 20th-st., second floor.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY OR BOARDing-house; will be found willing and obliging; best City references from last employer. Address A. B. C., Box 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,238 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly. Address C. R. I., No. 144 West 29th-st.

WAITER.—BY SWISS MAN IN PRIVATE family; good City reference. Call or address P. K., No. 200 West 23d-st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN JUST arrived from Europe, in a private family. Address No. 150 East 42d-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in an American family of four; must be a good cook and laundress and have good City reference. Apply at No. 109 East 57th-st.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY ABOUT 14 YEARS of age; one who resides in this City with his parents, and can come well recommended. Address, in handwriting, Post Office Box No. 4,859, New-York.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, WASHER, and ironer; also, nurse and seamstress, and waitress, with good City references. Call at No. 113 East 23d-st., after 10 o'clock, and not before.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENeral house-work; must be good cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference required. Apply at No. 244 West 22d-st., before 12 M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK, washer, and ironer; no objection to a small family; good references required. Call at No. 46 West 38th-st., between 6 and 8 in the evening.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A girl to do chamber-work and waiting, and also assist with washing; best reference required. Call Monday, from 3 till 4 P. M., at No. 48 West 45th-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY TWO PROTestant girls; one as good cook, and another as chamber-maid and laundress; City reference required. Call between 10 and 12 A. M. at No. 933 Madison-av.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A RESpectable Protestant woman as cook; must be a good baker. Apply from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., at No. 110 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN, FRENCH, OR SWEDISH first-class cook; none need apply without City reference. Call at No. 42 East 22d-st. from 5 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND Iron, in a small family; a good cook only, having City references. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., after 10.

WANTED—GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER, AND Ironer; good references required. Call at No. 248 East 49th-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK IN A SMALL PRIvate family; must assist in the washing. Apply at No. 33 West 51st-st., between 5 and 1.

WANTED.—A THOROUGHLY NEAT WOMAN AS competent cook, and to assist in washing. Apply between 10 and 2 o'clock, at No. 44 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL FOR GENERAL house-work; small family; best reference. Apply from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. at No. 112 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A COOK. APPLY AT NO. 25 WEST 17th-st. from 10 to 12 A. M.

ICE CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM

Is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and is not only the richest but most reliable and only STANDARD ICE CREAM in market. Try it and you will use no other. Churches, festivals, restaurants, and the trade supplied at 25 cents per quart; 6 quarts for the gallon, 30 cents per quart. Nos. 305 4th-av., 1,224 Broadway, and 75 Chatham-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership of E. BUSSELL & CO., composed of the undersigned, carrying on business in the City of New-York, is this day dissolved. The business will be carried on by EDWARD BUSSELL, who alone is authorized to receive and discharge all due and owing the late firm of E. Bussell & Co.

EDWARD BUSSELL,
HENRY RAWLEY.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1877.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTing. Each packet is labeled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle-st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, HAITH & VANDERBEEK, Park-place.

NOTICE.—FRONT DOORS, STAI

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Sept. 17:

James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick factory, with lot 22.6 by 126.2 by 22.6 by 125.10, No. 164 Duane-st., south-west corner of Hudson-st., for $23,000, to Samuel N. Kane, plaintiff in the legal action. The three-story and basement brick house, with lot 16.8 by 100.5, on West 44th-st., north side, 261.8 feet east of 6th-av., for $5,000, to Frederic Wood, plaintiff. The same auctioneer, under a similar court decree, James S. Bosworth, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brick dwelling, with lot 25 by 100, No. 321 East 47th-st., north side, 300 feet east of 2d-av., for $9,331, to Regina Klein, plaintiff in the legal action.

Peter P. Meyer, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure sale, John Lindley, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with lot 16.8 by 100.5, No. 51 West 44th-st., north side, 278.4 feet east of 6th-av., for $6,500, to George H. Carey.

Lesquinasse & Friedman, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East 57th-st., south side, 150 feet west of 4th-av., for $18,000, to John H. Dyckman, plaintiff.

Scott & Myers, under a similar court order as the above, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, disposed of the five four-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with plot of land 83.3 by 75, on 58th-st., east side, 16.8 feet north of 10th-av., for $50,750, to W. S. York.

The remaining legal sales were adjourned: Sale by William Kennelly, of the [illegible] house, with lot, No. 134 West 122d-st., south of 7th-av., to Sept. 19; also sale of the house, with lot, No. 127 East 62d-st., east of 4th-av., to Sept. 24; and sale by Gerard Beetz of the house, with lot, No. 2,214 24-av., north of 113th-st., sine die.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all but the last named taking place at the Exchange, are as follows:

By Bernard Smyth, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William G. McCrea, Esq., Referee, of the two-story brick dwelling, with lease of lot 21 by 87.6, No. 184 Franklin-street, north side, between Hudson and Greenwich sts.

By —— Lyon, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Maurice Leyne, Esq., Referee, of the five-story iron-front building, with plot of land 81.6 by 74.9 by 84.4 by 66, on 20, 22, and 24 2d-av., north-east corner of 1st-av. Also, similar sale, Thomas Darling, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 16.8 by 99.11, No. 110 East 126th-st., south side, 190 feet east of 4th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, of the two-story iron-front building, with plot of land 75.7 by 94, on Avenue A, south-west corner of 1st-av.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the City Hall, at 11 o'clock A. M., Loan Commissioners' sale of the following City real estate: One plot of land 100 by 81.9 by 100 by 65.8, on West 53d-st., north side, 525 feet west of 10th-av.; three lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 58th-st., south side, 200 feet west of 9th-av.; plot of land 100 by 250 on Boulevard, west side, 400 feet north of Sherman-av.; one lot 25 by 100 on 5th-av., east side, 49.11 feet south of 148th-st.; four lots, each 25 by 100.8, on West 88th-st., north side, 325 feet east of 10th-av.; plot of land on Sherman-av., north-east corner of Academy-st.; five lots, each 25 by 99.11, on East 131st-st., south side, 265 feet west of 4th-av.; three lots, each 20.5 by 100.11, on East 118th-st., north side, 395.9 feet east of Avenue A; two lots, each 20.5 by 100.11, on East 118th-st., north side, 457.1 feet east of Avenue A; also, two lots, each 25 by 1/2 block, on West 126th-st., north side, 153 feet west of 7th-av.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, SEPT. 17.

By James M. Miller.

1 four-story brick factory with lot, No. 164 Duane-st., s. w. corner Hudson-st., lot 22.6x 126.2x22.6x126.10 ..... $23,000

1 three-story and basement brick house with lot, West 44th-st., n. s., 261.8 ft. e. of 6th-av., lot 16.8x100.5 5,000

1 four-story and basement brick dwelling with lot, No. 321 East 47th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d-av., lot 25x100 9,331

By Peter P. Meyer.

1 three-story and basement brick dwelling-house with lot, No. 51 West 44th-st., n. s., 278.4 ft. e. of 6th-av., lot 16.8x100.5 ..... $6,500

By Lesquinasse & Friedman.

2 lots, East 67th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 4th-av., each 25x100.5 ..... $18,000

By Scott & Myers.

5 four-story and basement brown-stone-front houses with plot of land, 5th-av., e. s., 16.8 ft. n. of 130th-st., plot 83.3x75 ..... $50,750

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Sept. 15.

122d-st, s 225 ft. w. of Avenue A, 50x100.11; E. Campbell and husband to George W. Walgrove.
153d-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x200; A. S. Wilson and wife to J. Tomelle $4,075
2d-av., e. s., 69.2 ft. s. of 13t-st., 16.11x108; B. Welleck and wife to H. E. Saulnier 9,000
Albany Post road, w. s., irregular; also Delafield-av., 24th Ward; John Warner to Martha E. Geer 18,000
Albany Post Road, w. s., irregular; also Delafield-av., 24th Ward; William H. Goers to John Warner ..... nom.
Madougal-st., w. s., 21 ft. s. of Houston-st., 18x81.2; F. Williams to J. McQuade ..... nom.
85th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x98.9; George C. Colburn and wife to F. S. Thurber $4,500
123d-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x53.9; Thomas Murtha to P. Grace 5,500
Public Drive, e. s. corner 78th-st., 37.9x51.6; also, 79th-st., s. s., 425 ft. e. of 10th-av., 51.6x95.2; B. P. Fairchild and wife to M. P. Bush 4,000
Columbia-st., w. s. 80 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 49.8x20; A. H. Allen to C. S. Horn ..... nom.
Same property; A. Horn to A. H. Allen ..... nom.
105th-st., n. s. corner of Grand Boulevard; S. A. Dixon to I. S. Tripler 35,000
113th-av., s. w. corner of 105th-st., 100x100.11; same to same 15,000
1st-av., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Walnut-st., 50x100, 24th Ward; S. D. Gifford, Referee, to C. Eisele. 2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ATTENTION OF BUYERS IS SPECIALLY called to the new houses Nos. 38 and 40 West 40th-st., near Reservoir Park, built by days work, under supervision of Jardine Brothers, architects; design, drainage, ventilation, and interior finish perfect; always open. ROBERT IRWIN.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 54TH-ST., A fine four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x66, and a three-story extension, 13x23; lot 100; also a vacant lot connecting with the above, having a front on side street; price low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WEST 53D-ST., A FEW DOORS FROM ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, in fee, for sale, with or without furniture; house put in most thorough order; furniture very rich, entirely new. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT NORTH-WEST CORner house, on Lexington-av., near 37th-st., 20.8x60 feet; is in fine order, and possession can be had immediately. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 52D-ST., CLOSE TO 5TH-av., a superb four-story full-size house in elegant order; fine extension dining-room. For permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST BUILT, FULL-size brown-stone-front houses in this City; new, hardwood finish; replete and complete; must be sold. Inquire at No. 42 East 58th-st.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP STONE-front house, No. 152 East 34th-st.; just been thoroughly overhauled. * Apply on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

In consequence of the decease of THOMAS M. SMITH, late senior partner of the firm of Thomas M. & John M. Smith, we offer as private sale the valuable OIL MILL PROPERTY situated on Smith's wharf, in the City of Baltimore. The well known reputation of the firm as successful manufacturers of Linseed-oil is a sufficient guarantee of the advantages of location and superior character of the machinery and general equipment. The capacity of the mill is from 550 to 600 bushels in 24 hours. JOHN CURLETT,
GERMAN H. HUNT,
JOHN M. SMITH,
Executors.

JEROME PARK VILLA SITES AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of D. O. Bradley, Treasurer, No. 119 Broadway, New-York City, on Sept. 19, between the hours of 12 and 1 ...
THOMAS M. FOOTE, Secretary.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

CHOICE FLATS TO RENT

On the Eastern Boulevard, (Avenue A) between 58th and 59th sts. Splendid situation, on high ground, overlooking the East River, Blackwell's Island, and Long Island. Each floor complete with every convenience.

For small respectable families of moderate means these flats are among the most desirable in the City. Rent, $20 to $35 per month.

Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-st.,
or to JOHN D. CRIMMINS, No. 1,037 3d-av.

NEW, LARGE, COMPLETE LISTS OF FURnished and unfurnished houses at low rentals.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
Offices, 4 Pine, 33 East 17th sts., and 661 5th-av.
N. B.—Mailed to any address.

A FEW DESIRABLE FLATS NOW TO Rent low in the Westmoreland House, corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
Offices 4 Pine, 33 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—TO LET—Choice flats in this new fire-proof building, with every convenience; suitable for private families and others; undoubted lease required. Apply to JOSIAH OSX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

APARTMENTS, EIGHT ROOMS; NEWport, Saratoga, St. James and others, near this office, $20 to $100 per month; houses, $500 to $1,500. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway, corner 52d-st.

A COMPLETE LIST OF FURNISHED HOUSES to rent for the Winter or year issued daily, and can be had on application or will be mailed regularly to any address. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

$600.—A NEW THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone, 18.6x50; all improvements; neighborhood unsurpassed; 106th-st., near 10th-av. D. H. KNAPP.

SUPERBLY-FURNISHED MADISON-AV-enue dwelling for Winter only, or to lease reasonably. STEVENSON, jr., 661 5th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping, with private family, in good location, City or Brooklyn, by gentleman, wife, and infant; $36 per month. Address LEX, Box No. 295 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED for private boarding, below 44th-st., Madison to 5th avs.; rent about $4,000.
J. C. CLINTON, No. 55 Liberty-st.

BOARDS WANTED FOR HOUSEKEEPING in a pleasant neighborhood; rent not to exceed $15 per month. Call or address A. B. C., No. 453 8th-av., near the store.

WANTED—A FULL-SIZED FIRST-CLASS UNfurnished house, between 20th and 35th sts. and Broadway and Madison-av. R. W. WILLIAMS,
No. 387 6th-av.

WANTED—A SMALL FIRST-CLASS WELL-FURnished house, (for the Winter months,) between 25th and 35th sts. and Broadway and Madison-av.
R. W. WILLIAMS, No. 387 6th-av.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SIX months from Nov. 1, by a small private family; must be in a good location and moderate rent. Address COOPER, Box No. 168 Times Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY — HOUSES TO rent, furnished and unfurnished, in all classes and locations, to meet the wants of applicants daily at my office. JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

A MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE, EAST SIDE, between 50th-st. west of 3d-av. Address, giving rent, J. G., Post Office Box No. 1,513.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—THE MAIN FLOOR, 45x50, OR MORE if needed, of the Dale Mill, opposite depot of Erie Railway, Paterson, N. J.; power abundant; terms moderate. PORTER, PLYER & CO., No. 164 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 2 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28, currency.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the south of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINIA, WED., Sept. 19 | *RUSSIA..... WED., Oct. 3
SCYTHIA..... WED., Sept. 26 | ALGERIA..... WED., Oct. 10
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSInia embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, 1877.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Tuesday, Sept. 20
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Oct. 4
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Oct. 11
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Oct. 18

First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates, $80. Steerage, $26.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at 52 Beaver-st., and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.

The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only
TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Bolivia.....Sept. 22, 3 P. M. | Ethiopia.....Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
California.....Sept. 29, 10 A. M. | Victoria.....Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Utopia.....Sept. 19, 2 P. M. | Alsatia.....Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
Cabins, $55 to $70; Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for the amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Sept. 22, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Oct. 20, 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
HERMANN....Sat., Sept. 22 | WESER.....Sat., Oct. 6
FRICKER.....Sat., Sept. 29 | DONAU.....Sat., Oct. 13
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
LESSING.....Sept. 20 | HERDER.....Oct. 4
FRISIA.....Sept. 27 | POMMERANIA.....Oct. 11

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold: Second Cabin, $60, gold: Steerage, $30, currency.
KURNHARDT & CO., 61 Broadway, N. Y.
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 2:30 P. M.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Sept. 25, 7 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Oct. 2, at 1:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $55, 65, or $75, according to state-room; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier, foot of 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
FRANCE, TAUDELLE.....Wednesday, Sept. 19, 3 P. M.
CANADA, FRANCEUT.....Wednesday, Sept. 26, 4 P. M.
ST. LAURENT, LACOSTE.....Wednesday, Oct. 3, 9 P. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Erin.....Sept. 20, 3 P. M. | Holland.....Sept. 27, 8 A. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Spain. Sat., Sept. 22, 3 P.M. | England, Sat., Oct. 6, 3 P.M.
Italy, Sat., Sept. 29, 9 A. M. | Wisconsin, Oct. 13, 9 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GULF STREAM.....TUESDAY.
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 22

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half rate of compagnies. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., 24 Pine-st.,
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASKELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

Steamers will sail as advertised above, unless sooner loaded. Merchants and shippers are notified that extra steamers will be provided and dispatched as rapidly as the press of business warrants.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

The steamer
GULF STREAM
will sail FOR CHARLESTON TUESDAY, Sept. 18, from Pier No. 27 North River, instead of Wednesday, 19th, as heretofore advertised.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MORELAND, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CREESMAN, TUESDAY, Sept. 18, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, THURSDAY, Sept. 20, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. RAZARD, SATURDAY, Sept. 22, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. Agent G. S. R. & S. S. Co.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c. Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA. Steam-ship COLON.....Saturday, Sept. 15
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship COSTA RICA.....Monday, Oct. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Wednesday, Oct. 10

For information and tickets apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DRAKE.....Wednesday, Sept. 19
CITY OF NEW-YORK, TUMBRIDGE.....Saturday, Sept. 29
CITY OF HAVANA, PHILLIPS.....Saturday, Oct. 6

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF HAVANA, PHILLIPS.....Saturday, Oct. 6
Steamers leave New-Orleans Sept. 23 and Oct. 14, for Vera Cruz, and all the above ports.
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

For Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:05, 5:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 2:05, 5:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. L. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 12:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 5:35 P. M. and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Sept. 10, 1877, through trains will leave the Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Saratoga, and Montreal; also to Albany.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Saturdays only, Troy Special. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express Company's offices, New-York Hotel, 786 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SPECIAL TIME-TABLE FOR CREEDMOOR,
SEPT. 13, 14, 17, 18, 1877.

Fall meeting commencing Sept. 10. Sept. 13 and 14—International Long-Range Match for the American Centennial Trophy and Championship of the World. Sept. 17—Inter-State Long-Range Match. Sept. 18—*Spirit of Times* Match for $1,000, gold.

Leave James-slip Ferry, N. Y.—7:30, 8:50, 9:10, 9:30, 9:50, 10:30, 11, 11:30 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:30, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3:50, 4:30, 5:10, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

Leave East 34th-st. Ferry, N. Y.—7:30, 8:50, 9:05, 9:30, 9:45, 10:15, 10:45, 11:15, 11:45 A. M.; 12:15, 1, 1:20, 1:50, 2:20, 2:50, 4:10, 4:50, 5:30, 6, 6:10, 6:50 P. M.

Excursion tickets from New-York, 60 cents; including admission to range, $1.10.

From Brooklyn to Queens, 50 cents; including admission to range, $1.

Return tickets, Queens to Brooklyn, are also good from Creedmoor to Long Island City.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 10, 11:35-P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Shore Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 A. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, 8:05, 9:40 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3, 5:40, 9:45 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M., Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

THE ONLY BOAT LANDING AT
CONEY ISLAND BEACH
EVERY DAY,
(Weather permitting.)
The new steamer
ROSEDALE
Will make excursions to Coney Island Beach daily, Leaving 23d-st., N. R. 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.
Leaving 10th-st., N. R., 9:30 A. M., 12:10 and 3:10 P. M.
Leaving Franklin-st., N.R., 9:20 A.M., 12:20 and 3:20 P.M.
Leaving Pier 1, N. R., 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.

WEST POINT OR NEWBURG DAILY (EXcept Sunday) by regular ALBANY LINE, returns by down boat. ROUND TICKETS at EXCURSION RATES. See Day Line advertisement.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—PASS-BOOK NO. 10,868, ISSUED BY THE North River Savings Bank, corner 34th-st. and 8th-av. The finder will please leave it at the bank.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FORTIETH-ST., FRONTING RESERVOIR-square.—The entire third floor of first-class house, well furnished, and occupied by owner, to let to single gentleman or gentleman and wife, with board; references exchanged. Apply at PELKOTTO'S drug store, No. 636 6th-av.

FIVE VERY ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms on second floor; also one small suite on Madison-av., near 39th-st. Parties wishing a refined home with private table and good attention may address L. D., Box No. 295 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

AN EDUCATED GERMAN LADY WOULD like one or two children over 18 months old to board; they would have a mother's care and an excellent home; best of reference given. Address S. K., No. 833 Jefferson-st., Brooklyn.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—A quietly private family will let an elegantly parlor and large bed-room connecting, with first-class board. Address L. X. T. Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

FIFTH-AV., NOS. 509 AND 511.—LARGE magnificently-furnished apartments, with private table or French table d'hote as preferred; buildings and garden cover 100 feet frontage on 5th-av.; also private stable to let on 43d-st.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., NO.

THE COMPETING RIFLEMEN.

INTER-STATE LONG-RANGE MATCH.

VICTORY FOR THE AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB OF THIS CITY—THE NEW-ORLEANS TEAM FOURTH IN THE LIST—A VISIT TO THE NATIONAL GUARD ARMORIES.

The Inter-State Long-range match took place at Creedmoor yesterday, and proved to be quite an interesting event. Six teams of four men each were entered, representing the following associations: Amateur Rifle Club, New-York, Col. E. H. Sanford, Captain; Parthian Rifle Club, of Hudson, W. H. Travers, Captain; Massachusetts Rifle Association, of Boston, W. H. Jackson, Captain; Columbia Long Range Rifle Club, of Washington, D. C., William Harkness, Captain; Crescent City Rifle Club, of New-Orleans, James Buckley, Captain, and Hackensack Rifle Club, of Bergen Point, N. J., E. A. Perry, Captain. The Captains of the several teams drew lots for the choice of targets, and were assigned in the following order: From left to right, Crescent City, target I; Hackensack, target H; Columbia, target O; Amateur, target V; Parthian, target "star," and Massachusetts, target VI. The first signal-gun for commencing the match was fired at 10:45 o'clock, and at 11 the contest commenced. The New-Orleans team had two Chinese kites flying at a height of about 100 feet from the ground, by which they estimated the force and direction of the wind. They were in the form of large birds having wings and tails, and resembled at a distance large hen-hawks. One of them was anchored on the left, and about 50 yards from the team, while the other was fastened by a line to a stake directly opposite them, between the firing point and the target. It is evident that this method of judging the condition of the wind is superior to the ordinary flags and wind vanes. When the shooting began, a stiff wind was blowing from the southern quarter, from the rear of the firing point toward the target, but at the commencement of the contest at 900 yards, it had shifted to the south-east, blowing a little more from the right. Capt. J. G. Story, the Executive and Statistical Officer, had charge of the matches, and with Col. Scott, maintained good order during the contest without the aid of policemen. The crowd was not as large as on the international match days. The venders of cheap candies, pea-nuts, and stale fruit were as numerous as ever, and several portable shooting galleries amused a certain class of people. The tents still dotted the outskirts of the range, but looked deserted, most of their occupants having taken their departure. Messrs. Gilder, Fraser, Pigott, Greenhill, and the two Fentons, of the British party, lent their aid to the several teams as "coachers," and Blydenburgh, of the American team, spotted for the Amateur Rifle Club.

The first range—at 800 yards—was finished at 1 P. M. The result at this distance was as follows: Amateur Rifle Club, 284; Crescent City, 272; Parthian, 267; Massachusetts, 264; Hackensack, 260; Columbia, 251. Mr. Dudley Selph did not meet the expectations of his friends at this distance. Starting with a "bull's-eye," (5,) he made a "centre" (4) on his third shot, an "inner" (3) on his twelfth shot, and missed on the thirteenth round, winding up with a total of 67 points. Mr. Hyde, late of the American team, representing the Hackensack Club, missed on his tenth round, and, by making several "inners" and "centres," closed with a score of 63 out of a possible 75 points. There was no delay in moving back to the range at 900 yards, and shooting was resumed at 1:30 P. M. At this range the Amateur Club team fell behind, and the Massachusetts Club took first place, the score standing as follows: Massachusetts, 275; Amateur Rifle Club, 271; Parthian, 269; Hackensack, 260; Crescent City, 254; Columbia, 253. Mr. Selph's "bad luck" accompanied him at this range. He missed on the tenth shot, and by making "inners" and "centres," closed with a total of only 64 points. Major Arms made two "misses," and public interest thereafter centred on the Amateur and Massachusetts teams. In the aggregate score at the two ranges the Amateur Rifle Club led by 16 points, making 555; the Massachusetts Club was second, with the score of 539, and the Parthian Club third, with 536. Then came the New-Orleans team, with the score of 526; the Columbia, with 504, and lastly the Hackensack, with only 500 points. Shortly after 4 o'clock the teams moved back to the 1,000-yards firing points. The wind stood as "5 o'clock" on the dial, or about south-west, but was still blowing from the rear of the firing-point toward the targets. The only good score at this range was made by Mr. Weber, of the Amateur Club team, who scored 71, and finished the match with the handsome total of 212 out of a possible 225 points. There was no enthusiasm manifested by the spectators over the result. They had expected to see Mr. Selph roll up a large score, and being disappointed in this, they looked upon the victory of the Amateur Rifle Club as a matter of course. The scores of the several teams at this range were as follows: Amateur Rifle Club, 270; Hackensack, 252; Massachusetts, 247; Parthian, 244; Columbia, 232; New-Orleans, 228. The detailed score was as follows, the highest attainable aggregate being 900 points:

AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB.

L. WEBER.

Yards.										Total.
800	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5—70
900	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—71
1,000	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—71—212

GEN. THOMAS S. DAKIN.

800	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—72
900	4	5	5	4	5	4	3	5	5	4—68
1,000	3	5	4	5	5	3	5	4	5	4—66—206

ISAAC L. ALLEN.

800	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—71
900	3	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	5—67
1,000	4	4	5	0	5	5	5	5	5	5—63—204

MAJOR H. S. JEWELL.

800	3	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5—71
900	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	0	5	5—65
1,000	5	5	3	3	5	5	3	5	5	5—67—203

Total.....825

MASSACHUSETTS RIFLE CLUB.

W. H. JACKSON.

Yards.										Total.
800	4	2	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5—68
900	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—73
1,000	3	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	3	5—67—208

A. P. CLARKE.

800	4	5	5	3	5	4	5	4	5	5—68
900	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—72
1,000	3	5	3	5	4	5	2	5	4	5—63—203

JAMES WEMYSS, JR.

800	3	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—71
900	2	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	0	3—62
1,000	4	4	3	5	4	3	5	5	4	4—66—199

CHARLES A. HEBBARD.

800	3	5	3	2	3	5	4	5	5	0—57
900	3	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5—68
1,000	3	3	4	5	5	4	0	3	5	4—51—176

Total.....786

PARTHIAN RIFLE CLUB.

T. E. DONAGAN.

Yards.										Total.
800	4	3	2	3	5	5	5	5	4	5—65
900	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—70
1,000	3	4	5	5	3	4	5	4	4	5—66—201

L. GEIGER.

800	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	3—70
900	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	3	5	5—68
1,000	3	5	3	2	4	5	2	3	4	5—59—197

CHARLES F. JONES.

800	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	5—67
900	5	5	3	4	5	4	5	5	5	2—65
1,000	4	2	5	3	3	5	5	3	5	5—60—192

T. H. SARGENT.

800	4	5	3	5	5	4	5	4	3	5—65
900	4	4	5	4	3	5	5	5	4	4—64
1,000	3	0	5	3	3	4	5	3	5	4—50—179

Total.....780

CRESCENT CITY CLUB.

COL. JOHN GLYNN, JR.

Yards.										Total.
800	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—71
900	4	5	4	5	5	2	4	5	4	5—66
1,000	5	5	4	4	5	5	3	5	4	5—69—206

R. G. SYRICH.

800	4	4	5	5	4	3	4	5	5	5—69
900	5	5	4	4	5	5	2	5	3	4—65
1,000	4	3	5	5	4	3	5	5	4	3—63—196

DUDLEY SELPH.

800	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	3	0—57
900	4	3	5	3	5	5	5	5	0	4—64
1,000	2	0	3	3	5	4	5	5	0	3—54—185

MAJOR WILLIAM ARMS.

800	0	4	3	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—56
900	3	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—66
1,000	0	0	5	0	0	5	2	4	0	5—42—167

Total.....754

HACKENSACK CLUB.

HOMER FISHER.

Yards.										Total.
800	5	5	5	3	5	5	4	5	4	5—69
900	5	0	4	5	5	3	4	0	5	5—58
1,000	4	5	5	5	4	3	5	5	4	4—67—194

T. LAMB, JR.

800	3	5	5	3	5	5	5	4	5	5—69
900	3	3	5	4	2	5	0	4	5	5—59
1,000	4	4	5	0	4	5	4	5	5	5—65—193

F. HYDE.

800	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	0	5—63
900	3	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	4—67
1,000	3	5	0	4	5	4	3	5	5	5—60—190

W. S. ELMENDORF.

800	5	2	4	2	2	5	4	4	5	5—59
900	5	5	4	3	2	5	5	3	4	4—60
1,000	4	4	3	5	3	4	5	5	3	5—59—174

Total.....751

COLUMBIA RIFLE CLUB.

WILLIAM HARKNESS.

Yards.										Total.
800	5	5	5	2	5	4	3	5	5	5—67
900	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4—67
1,000	4	3	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5—61—195

CHARLES E. LAIRD.

800	5	4	5	3	3	4	4	3	5	5—55—84
900	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	2	5—65
1,000	3	3	3	3	5	4	5	5	4	5—57—126

J. O. P. BURNSIDE.

800	4	3	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5—67
900	3	5	4	5	3	4	4	5	5	5—69
1,000	3	3	2	5	4	5	3	4	4	5—57—183

JAMES E. BELL.

800	5	4	4	5	3	5	2	5	3	5—63
900	3	5	5	4	3	3	4	5	4	5—66
1,000	5	0	0	5	5	3	5	4	5	5—54—165

Total.....736

The appended table shows the result of the shooting by the several teams as they stood at the completion of each range:

Yards.	Amateur.	Massachusetts.	Parthian.	Crescent City.	Hackensack.	Columbia.
800	284	264	267	272	260	251
900	271	275	269	254	240	253
1,000	270	247	244	228	251	232
Total	825	786	780	754	751	736

To-day the individual match for the prize of $1,000, in gold, presented by Mr. E. A. Buck of the *Spirit of the Times*, will be shot for at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, according to the conditions which were published in THE TIMES yesterday. A large number of entries have already been received, and post-entries will, doubtless, be taken on the ground.

The California team, and a few members of the British team, were invited to inspect the armories of the National Guard last evening. The party visited the armories of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Twenty-second Regiments, and expressed themselves as well pleased with them.

The Centennial trophy and the prizes won yesterday and in to-day's matches will be presented to the successful competitors at Gilmore's Garden this evening. The teams will assemble at the Hotel Brunswick at 7:30 o'clock, where they will be met by the committee who will escort them to the garden. They will be assigned to the seats on the left of the Madison-avenue entrance until the presentation of the prizes, which will occur at the close of the first part of the musical programme, when the teams will be assembled on the music stand. After the presentation ceremony the teams will retire to Gilmore's, where a banquet will await them. To-morrow the teams and committee will go on an excursion up the Hudson as far as West Point.

YACHTING IN MINIATURE.

LITTLE BOATS IN A ROUGH SEA AND STEMMING A FLOOD TIDE—A THREE-MILE RACE—THE ADELA THE WINNER.

A large number of the miniature yachts had a spirited race yesterday across Gowanus Bay to a stake boat anchored off Bay Ridge. It was intended that the race should be dead to windward, but there was so much of the east in the wind that this was well nigh impossible, if not absolutely so. At all events, to give them a straight to windward course would have necessitated taking them out into the strong flood tide that finds its way into the East River, and into so rough a seaway for such small boats that, in all probability, none of them could have beaten to the winning stake-boat. As it was, a great many of them had their sails thoroughly ducked in the water, while many others turned back. The contest was for a purse of $25, was exclusively for schooners, and was without limitations or conditions, except in respect to a time allowance of 15 seconds to the inch. The entries were: Maria, 66 inches, J. S. Bennett; Jeannot, 66 inches, H. Jeannot; Adela, 65 inches, S. Dayton; Vixen, 64 1-3 inches, W. Northrop; Dora, 64 inches, W. Travis; Patsey, 64 inches, John Ryan; Lizzie, 63 1-3 inches, James Manee; Zephyr, 61 inches, Max Wrigley; Commodore Bennett, 58½ inches, T. Tooker; Comet, 52 inches, Thomas Edwards. The Maria and Jeannot being the largest boats allowed the least time seconds, Vixen 25 seconds, Dora 30 seconds, Patsey 30 seconds, Lizzie 40 seconds, Zephyr 1 minute 15 seconds, Commodore Bennett 1 minute 52½ seconds, and Comet 3 minutes 30 seconds.

The little yachts were started from the basin on the Court-street side of Gowanus Bay, the wind being south-east, and therefore mostly on their beam, the sea being rather rough for craft of their dimensions, and the tide being dead against them. As they passed the judge's boat their time was as follows: Adela, 1:45:10; Jeannot, 1:45:30; Maria, 1:45:43; Comet, 1:46:00; Dora, 1:46:20; Commodore Bennett, 1:46:30; Vixen, 1:47:00; Lizzie, 1:47:25; Zephyr, 1:47:35; Patsey, 1:47:55. Shortly after getting off they became scattered in all directions. Some of them bowled over until their sails lay flat on the water, and were utterly unfit for use, while up to the breeze or stem the tide. Some again tacked while others stood on in a straight reach for the winning stake-boat. The Adela showed fine speed, and skimmed away from the little fleet, the only boat that pretended to challenge her being the Patsey, which sailed through the fleet in capital style and took second place. Nevertheless, at the Bay Ridge stake-boat the Adela had a long lead. She was followed by the Patsey, Maria, Vixen, Comet, and in order named. The others were not timed. The following table indicates the performances of the most prominent at the finish:

Yachts.	Start. H. M. S.	Finish. H. M. S.	Elapsed Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Adela	1 45 10	2 29 00	0 43 50	0 43 35
Jeannot	1 45 30	...	...	...
Maria	1 45 43	2 44 46	0 59 01	0 59 01
Comet	1 46 00	...	...	...
Dora	1 46 20	...	...	...
Com. Bennett	1 46 30	...	...	...
Vixen	1 47 03	2 49 20	1 02 15	1 01 50
Lizzie	1 47 25	2 46 00	0 58 35	0 57 55
Zephyr	1 47 35	...	...	...
Patsey	1 47 55	2 42 45	0 56 50	0 56 20

The Adela, therefore, won the prize, beating the Patsey, the second boat, by 12m. 35s.

A POLICEMAN STABBED.

JOHN LEDDY, A MANIAC, SERIOUSLY WOUNDS OFFICER ALBIN, IN THE BOWERY.

John Leddy, a married man, living at No. 52 Sheriff-street, and employed as a mattress-maker, was arrested on Sunday last by an officer of the Thirteenth Precinct, while suffering from what appeared to be a violent attack of delirium tremens. Yesterday the prisoner was taken before Justice Otterbourg, at the Essex Market Police Court, when, it having been discovered that he was probably insane, he was ordered to be taken to the Tombs to be examined by the physician there. The man was given in charge of Officer Isaac H. Albin, of the Essex Market Court squad. The officer and his charge walked quietly together down the Bowery until they reached Canal-street, when Leddy turned upon him unexpectedly, and drawing a large clasp knife, stabbed him four times, inflicting one wound in his left arm and three in his right side under the ribs. A crowd collected, and Officer Flanagan, of the First Inspection District, hastened to the spot in time to disarm the maniac, just as he was in the act of raising the weapon to strike another blow. Having disarmed him, the two officers walked on together toward the Tombs, Albin, however, strangely saying nothing about his wounds to his fellow-officer. Reaching the Tombs, Albin delivered the maniac to the physician, at the same time giving his pedigree. He then walked away, and, seeing Warden Quinn, stopped a few moments to chat with him, saying, with apparent unconcern, that he guessed Leddy had cut him. These were the first words he had spoken about the stabbing since it had occurred, and upon the Warden expressing some concern about his injuries, he said: "Oh! I guess it isn't anything much," and lifted his coat that the Warden might satisfy himself. To his surprise he discovered that his clothes were soaked with blood, and at the Warden's earnest solicitation stepped to the physician's room and undressed, so that his wounds might be attended to. The physician found that three of the wounds were slight, but that one of those on the side, in the vicinity of the injured man's kidneys, was quite severe. The profuse hemorrhage was stopped after some time, and the patient was removed to the Chambers-Street Hospital. He has been 20 years on the Police force, and is considered to be a very trustworthy officer. He was transferred to court duty about three months ago.

Leddy, who was confined in a strait-jacket in a padded cell, claimed, when first brought in by the officer, that he had fired two pistol shots at the latter, and had intended to fire a third. He seemed surprised, however, when asked why he had stabbed the officer, and said: "My God, I didn't stab him; I was only on a little spree last night; there must be some mistake about this." He then showed his questioner a scar on his leg, which had been caused by a wound received in the battle of Antietam, and said it troubled him a great deal. In reference to the rather strange circumstance that a prisoner suspected of being insane should have been allowed to carry a weapon, the keepers of the Tombs remarked that it was not by any means an uncommon thing for insane people to be brought there with knives and other dangerous articles upon them. It seems strange in the present instance, however, that Leddy was not disarmed when taken to the Thirteenth Precinct Station, as the Police authorities make it a point to search and disarm any prisoners who may have a weapon or dangerous instrument in their possession.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The balance in the City Treasury is $1,034,304 76.

A few days before the death of the late Father Mooney, his brother, Mr. Frank McNamara, applied to Mayor Ely for some position. Yesterday the Mayor complied with his request by appointing him as a copyist in his office.

Alderman Morris will introduce at the next meeting of the Common Council an ordinance requiring all row-boats and sail-boats to have lights suspended at night on their bows or sterns, while plying on the East and North Rivers and in the harbor. The object of the ordinance is to prevent accidents.

William M. Tweed is to appear again to-day before the Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen for the purpose of testifying to the corrupt transactions of himself and his alleged accomplices. The regular meeting of the board which was to take place to-day is to be postponed until to-morrow on account of the investigation.

DEATH OF HIRAM CRANSTON

AN EVENTFUL CAREER ENDED.

THE WELL-KNOWN KEEPER OF THE NEW-YORK HOTEL DIES SUDDENLY—HIS SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS VENTURES—AFFRAYS IN WHICH HE RECEIVED SERIOUS WOUNDS—HIS SOUTHERN SYMPATHIES.

Mr. Hiram Cranston, the well-known keeper of the New-York Hotel, died suddenly yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. Mr. Cranston was, perhaps, as well known as any hotel keeper in the United States, having been engaged in the business for nearly 50 years. He has not been in good health for many years. Though naturally a man of good constitution, two serious assaults upon him during his life threatened to end it violently, and so impaired his general health that for the last few years he has contended for existence by the exercise of the utmost care in all his movements. Only a few weeks ago an attack of heart disease alarmed his friends, and his physician has felt that nothing but the greatest caution would keep him alive. He was born Sept. 13, 1814, at Stephentown, Rensselaer County, N. Y., his father being Simon Cranston, a descendant of the Cranstons of Scotland, and more recently of Berkshire County, Mass. Hiram Cranston earned his first dollar as a schoolteacher, but he evinced a taste for the vocation which he afterward followed, and when only 16 years of age he entered the Troy House, at Troy, N. Y., as a clerk. This place he occupied for three years, and his many agreeable personal traits and excellent business ability made him thoroughly popular, and raised him to the virtual position of manager. When scarcely 20 years of age he came to this City, entering the Pacific Hotel, on Greenwich-street. In 1839 he became its keeper, and retained the place for several years. He also leased the Pavilion Hotel, at Rockaway, and conducted that establishment in a style which was considered at that time to be the very best. The hotel was the resort of the most fashionable people, the table and service were unexceptionable, and the only really popular watering-place at that time was in a degree made so by the superiority of Mr. Cranston's hotel accommodations. For two years after he gave up the Pavilion at Rockaway he was employed by Davis, Brooks & Co., who had for many years been his guests at Rockaway, and who selected him for his executive ability to assist in the management of the then growing Pacific trade. In the Winter of 1846 he became, for a brief season, the manager of the Eutaw House, Baltimore, and raised it to the rank of a first-class establishment. His stay in Baltimore was marked by a painful occurrence. He had occasion one day to check a servant for some neglect of duty. Taking offense at his remarks the man attacked Mr. Cranston on the sidewalk with a knife, which he thrust into his breast through the right lung, wounding Mr. Cranston so seriously that for a long time it was believed he would die. The wound healed, but the lung through which the thrust had been made became tuberculated, and it was always sensitive to changes of the atmosphere. From Baltimore Mr. Cranston went to Fairfield, Conn., where he conducted the Pavilion Hotel for two years. Then he came to this City, and in company with Mr. Curtis Judson, now of the Gramercy Park Hotel, conducted the New-York Hotel for one year. At the end of the year Mr. Cranston became sole manager. In 1858 he again narrowly escaped death at the hands of an infuriated assailant. About May 18, 1858, a Spanish gentleman, named Armenteros, stopped at the New-York Hotel, and was taken sick a few days afterward. Dr. Gaillardet, brother of the editor of the *Courier des Etats Unis*, was called to attend him. Mr. Cranston, hearing that Armenteros had the small-pox, inquired of Dr. Gaillardet about the matter, and was informed by him that the patient was suffering from an attack of the measles. This statement was disbelieved by some of the guests of the house, and Mr. Cranston, to be satisfied, called in Dr. Crane, who was introduced to Dr. Gaillardet, and by him permitted to see the sick man. Dr. Crane immediately pronounced the case to be one of small-pox, and recommended that Armenteros be forthwith removed to the Blackwell's Island Small-pox Hospital. Mr. Cranston wrote a note directly to Dr. Gaillardet requesting him to secure vaccine matter, and requesting him to appear at the table alone or in company with his wife. In the note Mr. Cranston stated that Dr. Gaillardet's meals would be furnished to him in his rooms until he had found accommodations elsewhere. Dr. Gaillardet arrived at the hotel just before the dinner hour—5:30 o'clock—when his wife handed the note to him. Indignant at its contents, despite the entreaties of his wife, he rushed from the room declaring that he would kill Mr. Cranston. This threat was heard by two waiters, who seized and tried to hold him as he was about to enter the dining-room. Breaking away from the writers, the Doctor entered the dining-room, where Mr. Cranston was seated next to Dr. Woodworth, of the United States Navy, seized a bottle of champagne, and dealt Mr. Cranston a blow on the top of the head, shattering the bottle, with the remnant of which Mr. Cranston struck his second time, felling him, and leaving him stunned and bleeding. Mr. Cranston for a long time was in a precarious condition. Dr. Gaillardet was arrested and tried, found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment for seven years, but, through the connivance or neglect of an officer, he escaped and returned to France. The wounds made by the servant and Gaillardet have of late years told upon the health of Mr. Cranston, and doubtless hastened his death.

When the war broke out in 1861, Mr. Cranston was well-known as an outspoken sympathizer with the extreme Southern people, and his known position made him an object of great defense to many of the Union men in this City. His house was the resort of many prominent Southerners and Democrats, with whom it was popular because politicians were always sure of meeting "somebody worth knowing" at the New-York Hotel. During the war and after it, Mr. Cranston was a friend, not only in sentiment but in act, to all Southerners. In August, 1861, he visited the rebel prisoners in Fort Lafayette and made complaint of the treatment they received, and from time to time, as opportunity offered, he took helpless Southern men, discharged prisoners and others, into his hotel and provided for them until they were able to take care of themselves. He supplied the Maryland Legislature with everything they needed while in Fort Lafayette. When Lee surrendered more than 500 Confederate officers were quartered in the house. In 1860 Mr. Cranston began to make a scrap-book, in which he entered newspaper slips of prominent political events, with occasional comments. This was kept up until it became apparent that the South was to be beaten, and then it suddenly ceased. On one page of it is pasted the Charleston *Mercury* extra, announcing the dissolution of the Union by the South Carolina Assembly. Another contains a circular which was distributed in August, 1861, to rebel sympathizers, which began, "Traitors, Beware!" and went on to warn such men that a "good hemp rope" was prepared for them. At the bottom was the line "God Protect the Union," under which Mr. Cranston had boldly written his name. It is said that in 1860 a meeting of Democrats held in the hotel raised $40,000 with which to "stem the Fremont tide in Pennsylvania," and from time to time since it has been a favored meeting place of Democrats. In 1868, when the Democratic National Convention met in this City, 576 delegates were entertained at the New-York Hotel. In 1861 Mr. Cranston had under consideration a plan to build a hotel in this City on the plan of the Grand Hotel in Paris, and had purchased a plot of ground for the purpose, but the outbreak of the war compelled him to abandon the scheme. In 1864 he took into partnership Mr. D. M. Holbrook, and this alliance lasted until 1867, when Mr. Cranston retired from business and returned to his residence in Stephentown. There he remained until about a year ago, when, the New-York Hotel management having failed, he took a lease of the building, renovated it, and in July opened it under very promising auspices. His Southern friends were legion, and they have not forgotten his friendly treatment of them during the war. From all parts of the South came testimonials, and these were followed by hosts of patrons. Beverly Tucker, the rebel for whose head a price was offered, wrote a letter calling the attention of the Southern people to the kindnesses they had received at Mr. Cranston's hands, and stating that he knew that the hotel was ever open to the necessitous people of the South, free as the air, and that Mr. Cranston's pocket-book was as open as his house. He said that Mr. Cranston's checks flew in every direction to the families of the South, and that it was not exaggeration to say that he had spent tens of thousands of dollars in this charitable manner. The Southern people were asked to prove that "if Republics are ungrateful the Southern people are not."

Although Mr. Cranston has been in poor health, he has constantly kept about his business, and yesterday morning he rose early, as usual, and was for some time about the hotel. About 8 o'clock he was in the hotel office, and gave an order to the clerk, soon after which he went to his room and gave his order for breakfast. This was brought by the waiter, and Mr. Cranston was about to sit down at the table, when he sent the waiter for his nephew, Mr. James H. Cranston, who was also his partner. Mr. Cranston was found by his nephew on reaching the room, lying on the bed, struggling for breath. He said to his nephew, as he entered: "Give me air! Pan me!" This was done, and as soon as possible Mr. James Cranston went out for help. Physicians were sent for, and soon Dr. White, Mr. Cranston's physician; Dr. Field, Mr. Vanderhoof, and Mr. Dailey, all friends, were in the room. Before the physicians came in he said, faintly, "It can't last long." Then he made several efforts to get breath, but did not appear to be in pain. Thirty minutes after he fell upon the bed he ceased to breathe. The body was laid out in a room on the Washington-place side of the building. The face bore no traces of pain, being calm and natural in appearance.

While Mr. Cranston was in his younger days an exceedingly agreeable companion, his failing health in late years has made him at times morose. But he has still kept hosts of admirers, and his friends entertained him royally on the occasion of his sixty-first birthday. He was for some time, with Gov. Tilden and W. Butler Duncan, on the House Committee of the Manhattan Club. The funeral will take place on Wednesday from the hotel. Mr. Cranston's wife is now in France.

OBITUARY.

TWO OLD MERCHANTS GONE.

The flag of the Produce Exchange was at half-mast yesterday in token of grief at the loss, since Saturday, of two of its most prominent members, Carlos Cobb, of Carlos Cobb & Co., grain merchants, No. 30 Whitehall-street, and Stephen Brush, of Stephen Brush & Co., provision dealers, No. 35 Front-street. Mr. Cobb was born in Vermont, about 60 years ago. His father, who was a physician, removed while the boy was still young to Western New-York. After receiving a liberal general education, young Cobb studied law, was admitted to the Bar, and practiced the profession for a while in Rochester. From that city he went to Buffalo about the year 1845. Shortly afterward he took part in the survey of the northern shore of Lake Superior, in an expedition sent out by the Canadian Government. He had always been very fond of the study of geology and acted as the geologist of the party. After his return to Buffalo in 1847, Mr. Cobb gave up his legal practice and founded the commission house of Cobb & Co., from which he retired in the Winter of 1861-2 for the purpose of establishing a similar concern in this City. He was identified in 1859-60 with a movement to regulate rates of grain freight on the railroads on the pro-rata system, so as to prevent discrimination against points in the interior. Out of that movement and others afterward resulted the famous Granger laws. Mr. Cobb was a member of the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange three years—in 1865-6, 1866-7, 1871-2. He was also Chairman of the Grain Committee of the Exchange three terms. He was a man of commanding presence, with flowing white beard and hair. His partner, Mr. Kneeland, says he was a man of great integrity and of singular ability and courage to meet and dispose of exigencies. He was also a man of great simplicity. He was ill only six weeks. He first had an attack of pneumonia from which he seemed to be recovering when a malarial fever set in, followed by inflammation of the bowels, and these carried him off. On Wednesday his remains will be taken to Buffalo, where his wife was buried two years ago. He leaves a family.

Mr. Brush was born in Huntington, Long Island, Nov. 20, 1816, and was consequently 61 years of age at the time of his death. His family are among the oldest of New-York's wholesale business men. Forty years ago, when the firm of A. Brush & Co. was dissolved by the death of his uncle, his cousin, Walter A. Brush, established a new firm and took him in as a copartner. Subsequently Mr. Walter A. Brush withdrew, and Stephen continued the business up to the present time under his own name. He was one of the largest receivers of lard, pork, and beef in the City. He was identified with the Produce Exchange from the beginning, but his modesty prevented him from ever holding an office in it. He was one of the founders of the Corn Exchange Bank, and his death reduces the number of these gentlemen now living to three. Mr. Cobb, at the time of his death, was also a Director in the same bank. Mr. Brush has been ailing for some time past with chronic pneumonia, and this it was that caused his death. He resided at the Stevens House. His funeral will take place on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, from the Church of the Ascension. He leaves a wife and family.

Messrs. Cobb and Brush were the two best types in their specialities that the Produce Exchange had, and the news of their death made a profound impression on the older merchants down town yesterday. The President of the Produce Exchange has called a meeting of the members for 2:15 o'clock this afternoon, for the purpose of taking suitable action.

YELLOW FEVER AT QUARANTINE.

ARRIVAL OF AN HAVANA STEAMER ON SUNDAY WITH SIX CASES ON BOARD—ONE DEATH YESTERDAY—EXTRA PRECAUTIONS TAKEN BY THE HEALTH AUTHORITIES—NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

The steam-ship Juana, which arrived at this port on Sunday last from Havana, with six cases of yellow fever on board, is still lying at Lower Quarantine, and the patients are under treatment at the yellow fever hospital. One of the men died yesterday and the other five were reported to be doing well. Dr. Vanderpoel, Health Officer of the port, said yesterday that there was nothing whatever to be alarmed about, and that he had not the slightest fear of danger so far as New-York was concerned. He said that every precaution was being taken to protect the City from the contagion. The Juana was a Spanish steamer consigned in ballast to R. J. Cortis, and the persons afflicted with yellow fever on board of her were all employes of the

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THE STRUGGLE IN THE EAST.

ANOTHER SEVERE RUSSIAN REVERSE.

DEFEAT OF THE CZAREWITCH'S ARMY—THE ATTACK BEGUN BY THE RUSSIANS ON ASAF PASHA'S DIVISION—THE TURKS REINFORCED AND THE RUSSIANS REPULSED WITH GREAT SLAUGHTER.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A correspondent at the Head-quarters of the Czarewitch at Biela telegraphs under date of Monday that a desperate engagement was fought in the valley of the Lom on that day. Thirty-two battalions and eight batteries, comprising the whole of the troops under the command of the Czarewitch, attacked Assaf Pasha's division at Sirankeny. The Turks were strongly reinforced at once, and the Russians were driven back with great slaughter. The battle was in every respect a decisive one.

Special dispatches from Bucharest to the *Times* and other London journals mention reports current there last night of serious fighting around Biela, the result of which was unknown.

THE SITUATION AT SCHIPKA PASS.

RELATIVE FORCES OF THE COMBATANTS—DENIAL OF THE REPORTED EVACUATION OF THE PASS BY THE RUSSIANS—THE TURKISH ATTACK ON FORT ST. NICHOLAS REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSS.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Fort St. Nicholas, which was reported captured by the Turks Sunday morning, is said to be the key of the Russian positions in the Schipka Pass and to command other Russian works. Gen. Radetzky, the Russian commander, is supposed to have about 25,000 men and Suleiman Pasha about 40,000.

A dispatch from Constantinople says the Russians in the Schipka Pass have been reinforced. Gen. Radetzky's official account of the fighting does not admit that the fort was ever occupied by the Turks. He says: "After five days' bombardment, the Turks, at 3 o'clock in the morning, made a sudden attack on the fort. The attack subsequently extended along the whole line, and was repulsed, with enormous loss to the Turks, after a desperate fight, which lasted nine hours. The Russian loss was 19 officers and 400 men wounded and 100 killed. Prince Mestchemsky, an Aide-de-camp of the Czar, was killed." The latter dispatch is dated at Russian head-quarters, Gorny-Studeni, Monday, the Grand Duke Nicholas having returned to that place from before Plevna.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 18.—An official dispatch is published here which denies the correctness of the rumor that the Russians had completely evacuated the Schipka Pass. It states that on the contrary the two Turkish brigades which captured Fort St. Nicholas retired to their former positions for strategical reasons, after having occupied the fort for six hours.

RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENTS.

THE IMPERIAL GUARD MARCHING THROUGH BUCHAREST FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 18.—The first detachments of the Russian Imperial Guard passed through here this morning on their way to the seat of war. Gen. Gourkho accompanied them. The men presented a splendid appearance, but have seen little service. Other regiments are taking parallel roads outside of Bucharest, all converging on Simnitza. The *Agence Russe*, commenting upon the arrival of the Guard and the order to Russian troops in Poland to join the Army at the seat of war, states that these facts are a sufficient reply to the rumors of peace and an armistice circulated by certain journals.

OPERATIONS IN ASIA MINOR.

THE TURKISH POSITION AT KURUK DARA—THE REPORTED EVACUATION OF ARDAHAN BY THE RUSSIANS DENIED—ISMAIL PASHA ADVANCING INTO RUSSIAN ARMENIA.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A correspondent at Karaii, Armenia, telegraphs that on Monday 5,000 Turks took up position near Kuruk Dara. The Russians are waiting for reinforcements to attack, and it is very probable that another battle will be fought at that point of the Kars investing line.

The *Daily News'* Vienna correspondent says a telegram from Tiflis contradicts Mukhtar Pasha's report that Ardahan had been evacuated by the Russians, and states that, on the contrary, the garrison has been increased to 12 battalions of infantry and six squadrons of cavalry.

The *Standard's* Constantinople correspondent says it is stated that Ismail Pasha has arrived before Erivan, in Russian Armenia, and is about to attack that place.

BISMARCK AND ANDRASSY.

MEDIATION FOR PEACE NOT SUPPOSED TO BE THE OBJECT—THE PRINCE AND THE COUNT AT SALZBURG.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The *Times'* correspondent at Vienna telegraphs as follows: "The interview between Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy was due to Andrassy's wish to welcome Bismarck on Austrian territory. Although an exchange of ideas may probably influence the future policy of Austria and Germany, it is a fair inference from the personal character of the meeting that there is no intention of entering into any formal negotiations in regard to the Eastern question. No one here supposes that Count Andrassy goes to Salzburg with any scheme of mediation, and from the recent curt denials by the German semi-official press of reports concerning mediation, there would seem to be little chance of Prince Bismarck making any such proposal."

A *Times* dispatch from Salzburg dated Monday says: "Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy have taken apartments at a hotel here and will meet to-morrow."

WITH THE TURKS AT VARNA.

RETROSPECTIVE AND PROSPECTIVE—STUPENDOUS SOCIAL EFFECT OF THE WAR—THE REVENUES AND THE CROPS—THE STANDARD OF THE PROPHET—FEAST OF THE RAMADAN—THE EXPECTED STRUGGLE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VARNA, Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1877.

It will not perhaps be out of place or disagreeable to you if I avail myself of the present lull—a lull which will be broken by a deadly struggle between the two armies arrayed against each other long ere my letter is printed—to sketch the situation from a retrospective as well as from a prospective point of view. Politically I shall say very little indeed, as matters of the kind are best understood and more impartially discussed at a distance from the seat of war. During all the negotiations through the Consular meeting at Mostar up to the conference at Constantinople preceded by the loudly trumpeted and almost royal voyage of the Marquis of Salisbury, who was received at the Imperial City to the tune of "See the conquering hero comes," or something very like it, Turkey was considered to have gained a diplomatic victory. Certainly, she behaved in a very dignified manner, and this I imagine no one will dispute. The members of the plenary conference all opened the ball, believing from the tutelage they had previously received from Gen. Ignatieff at the preliminary conference, and blinded thereby, that Turkey was on the very edge of the abyss of dissolution. They unfortunately associated the financial position of the country too closely with its physical force, and measured the latter with the same bushel as the former. Acting on this false idea, they went at the throat of Turkey like so many gladiators, missed their quarry, and went home discomfited. All excepting one man, who foresaw all, and gloated over the scenes to follow. Turkey, unwilling to fight, but believing firmly and strongly in her ability to cope with Russia single-handed, yet tried all possible means to avoid a collision. She was eminently conciliatory, and would have signed the resolutions of the conference but for one reason, and in order to put this more plainly before you, I will state in exactly the same terms as those used by my informant the reason which influenced the Sublime Porte to refuse her acceptation of the resolutions. "We had hopes," said he, "that the arrival of Lord Salisbury would act as oil on troubled waters, and we were prepared to make very great sacrifices to put an end to the continual complaints against our administration. For this reason alone we had dethroned Abdul Pasha; but when we saw the bearer of the olive branch so demonstratively throw himself into the arms of our known enemy, then we determined to fight the question out by the sword, and there is not one single member of the conference who did not know this in less than five minutes after the first meeting was opened. Why they consented to sit a second time is a mystery to all Turks."

That is a true picture of the powerful party in Turkey. For my own part, I will observe that the opinion formed by the Ottomans of their military strength has been justified. Russia has been beaten in Asia. Gen. Zimmerman's troops, once within a day's march of Varna, have recrossed the Danube. Why? Because the Grand Duke Nicholas was in difficulties and must have assistance. The Dobrudscha is left to the care of some few Russian battalions who have taken Kustendji, but Hydajet Pasha is marching against that place. Have the Russians cut the railway? Have they passed the Balkans? Yes, and been driven back. Suleiman Pasha has again defeated them, and is now almost at the very gates of Tirnova. What Russian General calculated on losing 8,000 men at Plevna? Their only brilliant victory—their great feat—has been to bombard a town and destroy it, without dismounting half a dozen guns. They are quite as likely to be successful in the future as in the past. Every day increases the number of European officers in the Turkish Army, and the men are admittedly the best soldiers in the world. They are not fighting for pay, but to crush the Muscovite. Dr. Leslie, of the Red Cross, told me last Winter that, in Servia, his battalion, after marching 11 days in the mud on half a biscuit a day, at last ventured to ask their Pasha if he really could not allow them a little more. The Pasha replied it would be impossible to increase the rations before the taking of Alexinatz. One of the men, a sergeant, then asked if the padishah had enough to eat, and on his receiving an affirmative reply told his comrades, at which they were quite satisfied, and this half-starved battalion was the first to enter Alexinatz.

Socially the effects of the war have been stupendous. Since early in 1875 the revenues had been increasing yearly, but from that date business was paralyzed. Families deferred all purchases, and denied themselves accustomed little luxuries. Austria and Turkey were especially large losers by this state of uncertainty. To give you an instance of this I will quote from the Rustchuk Customs receipts for the month of November of the last three years. In November, 1874, the duties on Austrian goods averaged $450 per day, that is to say 8 per cent on the value of the goods, say $5,625. In November, 1875, the figures fell to $75 per day, and in November, 1876, only $25 was averaged daily, or a value of $310. Now taking the Danube as open for 200 days in the year, this would give for the year 1874, duty, $90,000, representing goods to the value of $1,120,000; and for 1876, duty, $5,000, representing goods to the value of $62,500; so that Turkey loses by the war at Rustchuk alone on Austrian goods $85,000 per year, and Austrian trade loses $1,062,500 per year. I arrive at my figures by deducting 1876 from 1874. These figures, you will admit, are astounding, yet they represent an insignificant sum in the grand total of losses, a drop in the ocean, as it were. Leaving town revenues and townspeople, it will be worth while to know how the agriculturist stands. During the month of November, 1874, which was a bad harvest season, the exports of grain from Varna were 50,000 quarters; during the same month in 1875, an average harvest, the exports in grain were 45,000 quarters, and during November, 1876, also an average year, the exports were 20,000 quarters. Taking the export year as ranging from October to March, this would give in 1874 600,000 quarters, in 1875 540,000 quarters, and in 1876 240,000 quarters. Divided over a producing peasantry of say 200,000 souls, the population who aliment this port, the average result, calculated at $9 60 per quarter, would be per head $22 80—the sum with which they purchase their Winter supplies of cloth, coffee, sugar, and candles. The present year has produced the finest crops known for over 10 years, both as regards quality and quantity, the Dobrudscha district the grain, ripe for nearly a month, has been altogether left unharvested. The seeds have fallen from the ear into the hard ground, or the corn has been trodden down or washed away by floods. The effect of this will be that this year the crop is lost, and next year there will be none. The extraordinary influx of cattle into Varna, where pasturage is scarce, has been to reduce the value of sheep to 36 cents per head, and cows with calves to $1 20 per head, at which price there are no purchasers. The Government might have avoided this deadlock by permitting exportation to Constantinople and other Levantine ports, but they have not done so, and in Winter the cattle will die by hundreds of thousands. The peasantry will be ruined, the Government will be minus a large source of revenue, and Stock exchange people in England will ask in what are called "muttons" will have a very poor lookout. Moreover, pestilence will rage broadcast. Even in the town of Varna, ruled over by, I may say, a European Prince, dead horses and cattle are left lying until their bones are completely cleaned by dogs and vultures, and nothing is done to prevent it. Prince Hassan began very well indeed, as he thought, but the attempt at cleanliness was worse than the dirt. He ordered that four times weekly the streets should be swept, which was done, but the dust heaps were left and the slightest breeze caused the whole to come into the houses in clouds, so that matters were worse than before. Ruin and desolation and pestilence stare us in the face. Every one tries to get rid of his live stock and other property at any price. Yesterday I had four camels offered me for $30, whereas the normal price of a single camel is $75. I have witnessed a curious sight for the last few days; the road to the Dobrudscha, as far as the eye carries, is lined with two long caravans, one coming the other going, the latter being composed of peasants who had previously fled from there. Inquiries from the people returning elicited nothing further than that they were returning, and the new refugees could give no reason for their flight. Both people being Tartars, one would have thought they would have communed together; but no, like so many automata they went, each on his dreary way—wandering Jews every one of them, and Winter stealing rapidly on.

The raising of the standard of the Prophet being so much talked of, a few words on this point will not be inopportune. For what reason would the Turks go to this extreme step? The enthusiasm of the men is at such a point that no standard in the world would increase it. Civilians are giving almost their last farthing toward the war, not only uncomplainingly, but with the greatest good will. In the sense in which the raising of the flag is understood abroad, that is to say, to increase the fanaticism of the people, it would be quite useless. The seeds of deadly hatred have been industriously sown and their harvest is now being reaped, and the country cannot be in a worse state than it now is. Why, then, should the standard be raised? For this simple reason. The sinews of war are required, and the riches of the mosques, the fabulous mines of gold and silver, deposited by pilgrims at the holy place of Mecca, would answer the appeal. There is a strong party against this measure, and the party is composed of what one would call the financial party, the very party one would expect to encourage the step; but they don't, and one can only be profane enough to suspect that some dark secret is behind the scenes, that the place of deposit of this fabulous wealth is a kind of colander with openings large enough to admit of percolation of gold coin. Anyhow, my opinion is that we shall not see it, though it is a very hazardous opinion to express, the great fast of the year being almost at hand, and if at any one period of the year the Turks are likely to break out the time is now at hand.

This is the last week of the Ramadan, the ninth month of the Mohammedan year. In it Mohammed received the first revelation, and every true believer is strictly enjoined to keep a strict fast throughout its entire course. From the dawn, when a white thread can be distinguished from a black thread, to sunset, eating, drinking, smoking, bathing, smelling perfumes, and other bodily enjoyments—even swallowing one's spittle—are strictly prohibited during that period. Even when obliged to take medicine the Mohammedan must make some kind of amends for it, such as spending a certain sum of money among the poor. During the night, however, the most necessary wants may be satisfied, a permission which practically is interpreted by a profuse indulgence in all kinds of enjoyments. The fast of Ramadan, now much less observed than in former times, is sometimes a very severe affliction upon the orthodox, particularly so when the month, the year being lunar, happens to fall in the long and hot days of Midsummer. The sick travelers and soldiers in time of war are temporarily released from this duty, but they have to fast an equal number of days at a subsequent period when this impediment is removed. Nurses, pregnant women, and those to whom it might prove really injurious are expressly exempt from fasting. I may add that according to some traditions, not only Mohammed, but also Abraham, Moses, and Jesus received their respective revelations during this month.

Mr. Ashbury, of English yachting renown, is now in the camp. Some people go so far as to believe he has brought enormous sums of money from England to help on the Winter campaign. They will require some money to carry it on if they intend feeding the enormous army now accumulated between here and Rustchuk. Columns of men are now being sent into the Dobrudscha, and Rached Pasha is at Basardjik with about 20,000 Nizams. The Dobrudscha Army, practically, is independent of Mehemet Ali Pasha, but they act in harmony together. Mehemet Ali has about 120,000 men, exclusive of 5,000 picked Egyptians who have been sent up to him. His junction with Suleiman Pasha, reported to have passed the Balkans, at Haïm-Bogaz with 60,000 men, is supposed to be the affair of a few hours. Mehemet Ali has already left for Osman-Bazar to meet him. There is only one weak point about this story, and that is the impossibility to pass artillery through Haïm-Bogaz. For men and horses this pass is practicable, but for artillery it is utterly impossible. Suleiman will therefore have to leave his artillery and ammunition behind, and come through to meet Mehemet Ali with cavalry and infantry, and the junction with Mehemet Ali effected, the Russians must inevitably fall away from the Schipka Pass, thus leaving room for the passage of the artillery. Since I began writing five transports have arrived with 8,000 infantry and an iron-clad is in the offing flying Hobart Pasha's ensign. Are the Turks always going to employ Hobart Pasha at convoying transports, or will they ever give him a chance to look after the enemy? A telegram has arrived announcing the departure of 18,000 Nizams from Batoum, and bound for the Army of the Danube. It is said Grand Duke Nicholas is writing that the figure of his army reaches 250,000 before attacking the Turks. Before that time arrives the numerical superiority of the Ottomans will be overpoweringly evident. The men already begin to make arrangements for wintering at Bucharest, and though I think such plans are utter nonsense, yet it may be taken as indicative of the high spirit of the Army. Morale is everything. The Turkish soldier, at the beginning of the campaign thought he was fighting a lost cause. He carried all the world with him in the judgment he formed; but the reality is very different. Plevna taught the Nizam a lesson. The occupation of Nikopolis by the Wallachian monkeys convinced the Turkish commander that his Muscovite enemy was weak in the back, and it would be a very difficult matter to persuade a Mussulman of the possibility of a defeat of his compatriots.

STANLEY AT ST. PAUL DE LOANDA.

COURTESY OF A PORTUGUESE GOVERNOR—SAD CONDITION OF STANLEY'S FOLLOWERS.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A dispatch from Mr. Stanley announces that his expedition arrived at St. Paul de Loanda on the 22d of August in a gun-boat lent by the Portuguese Governor. Stanley's followers were all prostrated by dysentery, fever, and ulcers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The following dispatch by cable was received to-day at the Department of State from the United States Commercial Agent at St. Paul de Loanda:

Stanley arrived at Loando on the 21st ult., (August.) Reached Boma, River Congo, on the 9th, with 115 men. Complete success. Passed 57 cataracts or rapids. Pocock was drowned above Boma. NEWTON, Commercial Agent.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

THE EX-PRINCE IMPERIAL HUNTING IN BELGIUM, NEAR THE FRENCH FRONTIER—VISIONS OF THE ADVENTURES OF STRASBOURG AND BOULOGNE—MARSHAL MACMAHON'S MANIFESTO TO THE ELECTORS.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Paris *Temps* states that Prince Louis Napoleon will arrive to-day at the Chateau de Dave, in the Province of Namur, Belgium, on a visit to the Duc de Fernan Nunez, who is allied through his wife to the Montijo family. He will remain there under the pretext of hunting.

The *Daily News'* Paris correspondent says his coming so near the French frontier during the election period occasions remark. There are some who think he is dreaming of the laurels of Strasbourg and Boulogne.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—The *Official Journal* will publish President MacMahon's manifesto to the French electors to-morrow. The manifesto points out that since his accession to power he has, by appealing to the moderate men of all parties, endeavored to insure order at home and peace abroad. He has only resorted to a fresh appeal to the country when this double blessing appeared to him to be compromised. The manifesto declares that the question of the form of Government is beyond discussion. The Marshal will cause the Constitution to be respected. Elections adverse to his policy would mean aggravated conflict and agitation, prejudicial to all interests, while elections favorable to that policy would signify the re-establishment of harmony between the public powers. The manifesto concludes with an appeal to the country to place its confidence in the Marshal President.

The foregoing is a summary of the manifesto issued by a semi-official agency, in anticipation of the publication of the full text.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* gives further particulars of President MacMahon's manifesto. He is informed that it is only preliminary, and will in 15 or 20 days be followed by a thorough programme clearly stating the Marshal's intentions. The manifesto says dissolution was necessary because the elections of 1876 endangered the prosperity of the country by subordinating the Government to the influence of a Radical chief, and because this state of affairs was tending to establish the despotism of a convention. The manifesto concludes as follows: "You are told that I wish to overturn the Republic. You will not believe it. What I expect of you is that you will elect a Chamber which, rising above the competitions of parties, will occupy itself with the moral grandeur and material prosperity of France. France wishes for tranquillity and peace. We assure her these benefits. You will listen to a soldier belonging to no party, having no revolutionary or retrograde passion, and who is only guided by love of his country.

The *Times'* correspondent is also assured the manifesto contains the following sentence: "I cannot obey the injunctions of demagogues. I shall remain and defend with the Senate the great interests which have been intrusted to me." The correspondent considers this expression so grave that he gives it under reserve.

CONDITION OF SENATOR MORTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Acting Postmaster-General Brady this morning received the following telegram:

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 18.

Senator Morton is having a well day; resting, but nothing serious.

POLITICIANS IN COUNCIL.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.

THE STATE CONVENTION TO-DAY—GOV. RICE TO BE RENOMINATED—A HEARTY INDORSEMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION PROBABLE—SENATOR HOAR'S SPEECH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WORCESTER, Sept. 18.—The State Convention of Massachusetts Republicans which is to be held in Worcester to-morrow promises to be a very quiet if not a tame affair. At this writing there seems to be no doubt that Gov. Rice will be renominated on the first ballot, and it is considered probable that all the other State officers will be placed on the ticket with him. There is considerable opposition to such action among a strong minority of the delegates, but they are without leadership or organization, and it is believed that they will not be able to make any headway against the Rice movement. The opposition referred to comes mainly from the Prohibition Party—an exceedingly strong element in Massachusetts politics—which is now dead against Gov. Rice because of his veto of the Local Option bill passed by the Legislature. He is also opposed by certain very strong railway combinations, whose ill will he gained by vetoing the Hoosac Tunnel bill. Were these influences united with the friends of John D. Long, Talbot, and other opposing candidates, they might be regarded as exceedingly formidable; scattered and divided as they are, however, they will, in the opinion of the best politicians here, be helpless against the friends of the present State officers.

The questions of the Gubernatorial and other nominations being thus substantsally settled, the delegates are to-night generally devoting themselves to a discussion of the course of the National Administration, and the advisability of indorsing the civil service order and the Southern policy. The majority is in favor of such action, and the minority of old Republican straight-outs will, as usual, have to submit "for the good of the party" and the sake of peace. The composition of the Committee on Resolutions, which was appointed to-night, indicates that the indorsement of the President will be an exceedingly strong one. John E. Sanford, ex-Speaker of the Assembly, is the Chairman. He is known to be an ardent admirer of the President. Senator Dawes and Congressman Crapo are also members of the committee. The former gentleman is most urgent in his demands for a straight out indorsement. Senator George F. Hoar, who is to preside over the permanent organization of the convention, is also in favor of passing a resolution sustaining and commending the President. His speech, an exceedingly well-written one, which will doubtless sound the key-note of the proceedings, has been seen by your correspondent. After reviewing at great length the action of the Electoral Commission, and indorsing that action, the address refers to the financial question, and in strong terms favors the Resumption act and demands the earliest possible return to specie payment. The remonetization of silver policy is fittingly denounced. Then the speech, after referring to the condition of the negroes of the South, and urging upon the party the necessity of still watching after their interests, touches at length upon the Southern policy of the President. On this point I make the following verbatim extract from the speech itself:

> The mode in which President Hayes has dealt with the Southern problem, as it is called, during the first six months of his term of office excites, as is natural, deep solicitude and earnest discussion. It is his great good fortune that to a degree almost without an example both friends and opponents accord to him the praise of perfect honesty of purpose. By a solemn declaration he has put it out of his power to be a candidate for re-election. He can have no other ambition than to earn the approbation of his countrymen by the purest and highest public service. He has made no other complete statement of the principles which will govern his Administration than that contained in the platform adopted at Cincinnati and his letter of acceptance, both of which are well known and satisfactory to those who voted for him. No man is more thoroughly pledged than President Hayes to uphold the constitutional rights and the constitutional equality of all citizens of the United States. To this his record of civil and military service and his official pledges alike bind him fast. In all his public utterances since he came into office he has insisted on this as fundamental. Indeed, that every voter in the country shall be protected in the rights conferred by the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments, by every exertion of national power necessary to that end is not matter of executive discretion or legislative discretion. It is a constitutional duty which neither President nor Legislature sworn to support the Constitution can rightfully disregard. The executive action of the President has been the subject of severe criticism in those particulars. He has refused to use the military forces to maintain the Governments of Chamberlain in South Carolina and Packard in Louisiana. He has appointed a Southern Democrat, formerly a high officer in the Confederate Army, to a seat in the Cabinet. He has manifested in his personal and official bearing a temper and spirit of friendliness and confidence toward the Southern white. The refusal to use the military forces of the United States to keep in power the Governments of Chamberlain and Packard seems to me to have been a constitutional necessity. The Constitution provides that "no appropriation of money for the use of the Army shall be for a longer period than two years. It was intended by this language to enable Congress to determine the uses to which the military force of the country should be put, by an opportunity to act upon the question of their support at least once in the term of every House of Representatives, and the statute authority to the President to call out the Militia and employ the land and naval forces must be interpreted in the light of that provision. The late House of Representatives had refused appropriations for the Army unless the bill should contain an express prohibition of such exertion of military force. The Senate refusing its consent, the supplies for the Army were withheld altogether. A new House of Representatives had been chosen, who, as every well-informed man knows, would adhere to the action of its predecessor. The duty of determining what policy shall permanently control the use of the military forces of the United States rests with Congress. The duty of deciding who shall be recognized as the true Government of a State under the decision of the Supreme Court rests also with Congress. The President might, indeed, for a few weeks have lawfully maintained the Governments of South Carolina and Louisiana by the State-houses to which they were confined; but whenever his right to use the Army or his lawful resources for its supply ended, those Governments must have fallen. But the President's action does not find its vindication in necessity alone. He has done something more and quite different from the abandonment of force simply because force became for the time impossible. He has sought to meet in a spirit of confidence and friendship the assurances of prominent Southern men of a desire on their part to support in good faith hereafter the results of the war and the whole amended Constitution. Those who find fault with this policy overlook, it seems to me, the consideration how narrow are the limits in which mere force, or law speaking only through its punishments, has its domain. The offenses of individuals having no public sentiment in their support and not stimulated by sectional or party spirit are easily suppressed. But at the end of a great civil war, where the education and habits of thought of generations, where the pride of State and race, and the spirit of the party inflame the evil passions, other instrumentalities must effect the cure."

Regarding the civil service policy the Senator will speak in substance as follows:

> Certainly, no Republican aspiring to purity in government can be insensible to the dishonor of using the powers conferred by the people, and intended only for their advantage, to purchase or to repay private benefits, or for the promotion of personal ambitions—a principle only surpassed in baseness by that which would use the same powers for the gratification of personal revenge. Under this system, which I have described but imperfectly, the honorable service of the Republic, which should be the noblest of human avocations, becomes degraded to an infamous bargain. The separation between the executive and legislative departments, on which the Constitution of our own Commonwealth lays such stress, to the end that it may be a government of laws and not of men, is overthrown. The executive power which the Constitution confers upon an officer chosen by the people is transferred to a body representing States in which Delaware and New-York have an equal voice. Responsibility rests in one place, actual power in another. The President and the heads of departments become dependent upon Congress. Congress in its turn becomes dependent on the President. To overthrow this threefold evil the Republicans of Massachusetts and the Union are solemnly engaged. The Republicans of Massachusetts, in their platform of 1873, denounced the undue interference of Federal officers in elections, and demanded of the President that "public offices should be hereafter used to serve the people and not to bribe them." The Republicans of the whole country, by their representatives at Cincinnati, asked the votes of the people on the distinct promise that "the invariable rule in appointments should have reference to the honesty, fidelity, and capacity of the appointees, giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration requires its policy to be represented, but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference to the efficiency of the public service, and the right of all citizens to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to the country." To this promise Gov. Hayes responded: "The resolutions are in accord with my views, and I heartily concur in the principles they announce." Unless we would be dishonored we must support the President in his efforts to fulfill these pledges. The Republican Party cannot afford to make pledges before the election to be abandoned afterward, or make lofty declarations of principle to which its conduct shall give the lie. You would not willingly exhibit the spectacle of that Democracy which assembled here last week, whose first resolution proclaimed its hostility to alleged frauds committed with respect to elections in the South, and whose last resolution demands the repeal of laws in Massachusetts which are the only obstacle to its own committing them here.

It is understood that the Committee on Resolutions will make a report in conformity with extracts from Senator Hoar's speech, which I have quoted, and upon the platform so constructed the Massachusetts Republicans will enter the political campaign.

THAT "BARGAIN."

"IT IS A LIE"—A SQUARE DENIAL FROM MR. STANLEY MATTHEWS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.—In the course of the Ewing-Matthews debate at Dayton, Gen. Ewing assailed his opponent on the ground of the alleged Matthews-Foster compact. Mr. Matthews' answer was brief and to the point. "It is said by Gen. Ewing," said he, "that, in a certain critical stage of the progress of the Presidential count, in spite of a judicial decision of the judicial body to which all questions connected with it had been referred, I appeared on the scene and intervened, and for the purpose and with the effect of defeating certain Democrats who otherwise would have joined with others of their party in preventing the declaration of the election that R. B. Hayes is President, that him and them with these Democrats I made in the name and on the behalf of the present President of the United States a dishonest and dishonorable bargain, by which he was permitted to be declared and inaugurated President upon the promise, as a consideration, that when inaugurated he would withdraw the troops from Louisiana and South Carolina, and so permit in the latter the State Government represented by Wade Hampton, and in the former the State Government represented by Gen. Nichols, to be established as the recognized Governments of those respective States. The gentleman went so far as to particularize that this bargain was in writing. Now, I intend to make my denial to cover it in every form—written, verbal, implied, expressed, collateral, incidental—in every possible form, shape, variety, mood, tense or view that the ingenuity or the malice of men may affirm it. It is a lie. There is not a word of truth in it. There is not a particle of plausible foundation for it. There is not an event, a fact, a document, or an incident which could justify a reasonable, conscientious man, concerning the possibility of it. Every scrap that I ever wrote or signed in connection with the history of that event has been published far and wide. If any man has anything yet, let him produce it. I defy him or any accuser. No, fellow citizens, it is not fair. It is not right to undertake to deprive President Hayes of the honor and grace of first conceiving and originating the policy which he himself carried out. It was born of his own good sense and his own good heart." Judge Matthews further declared that he never had, from the time he went to Washington as counsel before the Electoral Tribunal until the declaration of the result, the slightest communication with the President.

A LIVELY TIME IN TRENTON.

THE DEMOCRATIC SCRAMBLE FOR OFFICE—GREAT DEMAND FOR "SUGAR"—HON. LEON ABBETT'S EXCELLENT MANAGEMENT—THE "POOR BUT HONEST" PEOPLE LIKELY TO WIN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Sept. 18.—The Democrats of New-Jersey have, in an unaccountable way, it would seem at first glance, worked themselves into a state of mind bordering on panic about the coming election. The convention promises to-night to be one of the warmest and liveliest, as it undoubtedly will be the largest, that has ever been held by the Democrats in New-Jersey. The clans began to muster early this evening, and before dark the city was full. The hotels were crowded to excess, and it seems probable that many Democrats will not know where to lay their heads to-night. A good many of them will not care, for with an unlimited supply of free drinks upon the tables of most of the candidates, there is a prospect that a large majority of them will have become so spirited and enthusiastic by morning that they will keep the sport up until a candidate is nominated, and the work of reform and salvation is accomplished. All of the candidates prospective are here except Dayton, who is at home sick with malarial fever. At the Trenton House are Gov. Bedle, Senator McPherson, ex-Senator Stockton, Jacob Vanatta, Congressman Bird, State Senator Hopper, Mr. William A. Righter, Mr. John McGregor and a host of their satellites. Senator Stockton's rooms have been crowded all the evening, and Mr. Robert Gilchrist, of Jersey City, who is working for Stockton, holds audience, while the Attorney-General opposite has the same floor. Mr. Bird has a room, and he was overrun with visitors. Mr. William A. Righter has a few visitors, and his admirers are busy canvassing for their candidate. Senator Leon Abbett came down here with pretty nearly everybody who could be enlisted to swell a crowd, drink whisky, and shout, and his following is packed in the National Hotel as closely as herrings in a box. In his rooms a waiter dispenses liquors and cigars with that freedom which characterizes large-hearted Democrats of the old type, and some peculiar attraction has brought delegation after delegation to Mr. Abbett's private room, merely "to learn how the matter stood." Mr. Abbett says he came down here to win, and he will not say how he counts his strength because he does not wish to give his opponents a chance to beat him. It may be just as well to say right out that the "peculiar attraction" at the Abbett headquarters is "sugar." A prominent Newark Democrat, in denouncing the general way in which, he said, Abbett was purchasing delegates, said it was absolutely disgraceful; that he had never witnessed anything so shameful in his life. There is no doubt about the fact that bargains have been arranged, and they have been made openly and without any sense of shame or wrong in the transactions. Although Mr. Abbett will not give his count, it is given out by his adherents at 450 votes "sure."

It is hard to understand how the 1,000 votes or thereabouts, in the convention are to be distributed to fulfill all the prophesies. Senator Stockton is "reasonably certain," of delegates from Union, Burlington, Ocean, Atlantic, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Hunterdon, Somerset, Sussex, Bergen, Warren, Monmouth, Passaic, and Middlesex Counties. Mr. Righter claims 81 votes in Essex County, and is "almost positive" of Warren, while he has "secured" 6 in Hudson, 15 in Sussex, and has a "reasonable hope" of Union. McGregor claims 100 votes, but does not say where they are, and he is undoubtedly to act as the tool of a runner for Abbett. Senator Hopper tells me he does not look for more than a complimentary vote from the Passaic delegation, and after that he says he cannot control the county.

Senator McPherson is here, and the Abbett people are uttering loud anathemas against him. They say that he has dropped Abbett, is doing nothing, and is desirous of unloading himself of a man whom he considers as likely to prove a disastrous candidate. The feeling against Abbett among his antagonists is bitter, and it finds full expression. A common cause is likely to be made against him, and I understood from good authority to-night that an arrangement had been made between the friends of Bird and Stockton by which the partisans of these two men were to unite on the one showing the greatest strength in the convention, as they were delegated to do anything to beat Abbett. Bird claims 350 votes, and should an arrangement be made to unite on Stockton some of his followers would probably go to Abbett under the influence of the "peculiar attraction." Union County is claimed by everybody, and it enjoys the enviable notoriety of being ready to go anywhere with the tide. State Senator Pidcock is said to have made an offer to Abbett to hand over to him, body and breeches, all the Middlesex delegates should the Bird and Stockton men unite, and no one doubts that Abbett will close such a bargain, and make "Pidcock's little game" a success.

I have scarcely heard McClellan's name mentioned. Mr. David Dodd, the ex-Assemblyman who was erroneously supposed at one time to carry a part of Essex County in his pocket to be used as occasion required, has his delegation ready to name McClellan in case an opportunity offers of presenting Little Mac as a peace offering; but it may scamper off to Abbett before that opportunity occurs. There is no doubt that Abbett, by superior organization and a judicious application of means, is the strongest man in the race, and there is every probability that he will win, for he has willing tools in great number, and his delegations are full of "tricks" that are by no means vain in such a juncture. It would not be surprising if he should bag the whole mass of delegates before to-morrow morning, go through the convention with the swiftness of Jersey lightning, and obtain the nomination with a hurrah. The State Central Committee to-night decided to offer Chancellor Ben Williamson as temporary Chairman, and J. L. Nare, Thomas G. Bonnell, Robert McCogue, Jr., and George R. Gray as Secretaries. Mr. Williamson will also probably be permanent Chairman.

STATE POLITICS.

The Oneida County Republican Convention is to be held in Rome on Tuesday, Oct. 2.

The delegates from Herkimer County to the Republican State Convention are Messrs. John W. Vrooman, James H. Wetherwax, Clinton A. Moon, Oliver H. Springer, Myron A. McKee.

MISS BELMONT'S WEDDING.

THE EVENT OF THE NEWPORT SEASON—$50,000 IN PRESENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 18.—The marriage of Miss Frederica Belmont, only daughter of Hon. August Belmont, to Mr. S. S. Howland, all of New-York, took place at Trinity Church at noon to-day. This wedding has long been the leading topic of conversation in fashionable circles, in view of the prominence of the parties concerned. The bride is a very lovely woman, and is a great favorite with all who have the pleasure of her acquaintance, while the bridegroom is an equal favorite among his associates. Long before the hour appointed for the wedding the church was crowded by a brilliant and fashionable audience. The body of the house and a portion of the gallery were reserved for the guests. The duties of "best man" were performed by J. R. Roosevelt, the other groomsmen being Perry Belmont, brother of the bride, John Kane, W. Austine Wadsworth, and Louis Howland. The bridesmaids—all cousins of the bride—were Miss Annie Rodgers, daughter of Admiral Rodgers, Miss Jennie Rodgers, Miss Perry, Miss Jennie Hone, and Miss Minnie Hone. They wore white tulle dresses, with veils, and pearl necklaces. The bride's dress was of white corded silk and tulle, covered with point-lace flounces. An elegant point-lace veil was fastened with a diamond bridal band, the gift of the bride's mother, which extended around her head. Across the front were seven diamond stars, hung on springs. Her ear-rings were solitaire diamonds, and she wore a superb brooch, representing a tree with branches of diamonds. The floral decorations at Mr. Belmont's residence, as well as at the church, were very fine, and there were many beautiful pieces which attracted much attention. The wedding ceremony was performed by Rev. G. J. Magill, Rector of the church, assisted by Rev. R. S. Howland, brother of the bridegroom, and Rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest in New-York, and Rev. John Cotton Smith, of the Church of the Ascension in New-York. The music was noticeably fine, and was furnished by the well-known organist B. J. Lang, of Boston. The bride was led to the altar by her father, and the bridegroom escorted Mrs. Belmont. The ushers were August Belmont, Jr., O. H. Belmont, United States Navy, R. R. Belmont, Hamilton Hoppin, Jr., and Meredith Howland, Jr. Mrs. Belmont's relatives, the Perrys, Rodgerses, and Hones, were nearly all present, while no less than 50 members of the Howland family were among the guests. Among the guests at the church were the following: G

with, and the proceedings being again opened, Tweed took occasion to make corrections of the stenographic minutes of the previous proceedings. Among others he called attention to an omission in the report of the fact that he induced Connolly to pay O'Brien a claim of $75,000 he had against the City.

O'BRIEN'S FRAUDULENT CLAIM.

The examination was then resumed by Mr. Cole.

Q.—What was your motive in prevailing upon Connolly to pay that $75,000 to O'Brien? A.—I wanted to stop his tongue; he was running around talking and complaining.

Q.—Did Connolly pay that money in full? A.—He paid it in full—$75,000.

Q.—Did O'Brien approach you and solicit you to induce Connolly to pay him that bill? A.—Yes, he did; he was all the time abusing Connolly, but he was not against me at all; he professed to be friendly to me, and I had been his friend in every way.

Mr. Townsend here informed the committee that he understood complete copies of the missing documents of the Board of Supervisors could be got in the Surrogate's office.

Q. By Mr. Cole, having before him an interview with John Morrissey published in the Sun:—Are you at this time name any men who are now in the Tammany Hall Association, who, during your terms of office as an officer of any kind, served under the City Government at the head of Governor and Councilmen and elsewhere. A.—I know nothing about the Tammany Hall organization or any other organization at the present time.

Q.—If I submit to you a list of the persons who say now in the Tammany General Committee, or in any way connected with the Tammany organization, will you at the next meeting point out all such persons as have held offices or by appointments during your time? A.—I will, as far as my memory serves me, but thousands of men were in the employ of the City Government, and I can't tell all their names.

Q.—Mr. Morrissey, in the Sun, asks: "Will he tell how much he was paid for the information of three gentlemen who at different times filled the office of City Chamberlain, and of two who filled the office of Commissioner of Streets, and who got the money? Who held the office of City Chamberlain during the time of your connection with the City Government, and I can't tell all their names. Government? A.—Peter B. Sweeny most of the time.

Q.—Were there two others held that office, and, if so, whom? A.—There were John J. Bradley and Francis Palmer.

Q.—Did either of these two gentlemen hold the office of Commissioner of Streets? A.—Neither of them, I think.

Q.—Are you sure about that? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was Mr. Stout Chamberlain during that time? A.—He was Chamberlain in 1855, and then came a man named Pratt, and then, I think, Sweeny.

Q.—Who held the position of Commissioner of Streets during the time of your connection with the City Government? A.—During my connection with it the first man who held the office was John T. Dodge, in 1853 or 1854; then came James Furey, next Charles G. Cornell, and then George W. McLean; for a short time I was Deputy and acting Street Commissioner.

APPOINTMENTS PURCHASED BY BRIBERY.

Q.—Do you know whether or not the Board of Aldermen or any member of it was paid any money for the confirmation of Peter B. Sweeny as Chamberlain? A.—I don't; I heard so at the time, but I knew nothing about it of my own knowledge.

Q.—What did you hear? A.—That he paid $60,000 for his confirmation.

Q.—Tell what you heard, and all about it? A.—That is all I heard—that they paid $60,000 for his confirmation.

Q.—Who paid it? A.—His own friends.

Q.—Do you know who paid it; did you hear? A.—I did at the time, but I have forgotten.

Q.—Do you know what Aldermen received it? A.—I do not.

Q.—Can you find out? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know any one who would be likely to know? A.—Mr. Sweeny or Mr. Hugh Smith would be the most likely men to know; Morrissey professes to know; why not call him?

Q.—Do you think he knows anything about it? A.—I think he did; I suggest that he be called for general information.

Q.—Do you know of any money having been paid to the Board of Aldermen or any member of it for the confirmation of John J. Bradley as Chamberlain? A.—I think he was appointed by the Controller, in whom the power was then vested.

Q.—Did you ever hear of any money being used in connection with his appointment or confirmation? A.—I think not.

Mr. Tweed here stated seriatim that he did not know of any money being used to secure the appointment of either Mr. Bradley, Mr. McLean, Mr. Dodge or Mr. Dodge. Upon a question being asked if the witness had heard that any money was used for any illegal purpose in the election of Mr. Dodge, Mr. Townsend entered a warm protest against that system of examination. Tweed, he claimed, was entirely willing to tell all he knew about the Ring frauds; he did not propose to screen anybody; he could not now retrograde from the position he had taken, but it was wrong to endeavor to implicate people by a line of examination which would not be permitted in any court of justice in the world; he objected to Tweed's mentioning the names of persons concerning whom he had only hearsay testimony to offer, and he asked the committee to limit the examination to what he actually knew. He promised that the actual knowledge in Mr. Tweed's possession would be sufficient for all purposes of justice.

Mr. Cole argued that this was not a judicial examination, and only by this system of investigation could all the facts be reached.

Continuing his testimony, Tweed said that he understood Sweeny paid money for the confirmation of his appointment as Chamberlain, and that Mr. Pratt, ex-Plant, who was President of the Artisans' Bank, also paid money for his appointment as Chamberlain.

Q.—The next question suggested by Mr. Morrissey is the following: "Will he tell how much it cost for the passage by the Legislature of the Erie Classification bill, the bill legalizing Erie's fraudulent stock, and the act legalizing the New York new building law, and how and to whom the money was paid?" Do you know anything about that? A.—I know something about it; yes, Sir.

Mr. Cole—I propose to reserve that question until I come to it in the regular course.

Q.—Mr. Morrissey proceeds: "Will he say whether or not a man who is now high up in the councils of Tammany Hall did not act as negotiator for the passage of the New-York Central's bill?" Do you know who that refers to? A.—I don't know who that refers to; don't know anything about Tammany Hall or its members.

Q.—It has been said it had reference to Kelly; do you know whether or not Mr. Kelly had anything to do with it? A.—I do not; I don't think he had; he did not to my knowledge; I don't know anything about politics at the present time, and do not expect ever to vote again.

Q.—Do you know anybody who negotiated for the passage of that bill? A.—I don't know of any one connected with Tammany Hall who did.

Q.—Will you give a list of the men now who are connected with Tammany Hall. Could you tell me whether any of these persons had anything to do with the passage of that bill? A.—I could go over it very carefully and then see about it.

Mr. Cole—I will supply you with a list of the members of the Tammany Hall organization for that purpose.

Mr. Tweed—I suggest that Morrissey shall do the same.

Mr. Cole—Undoubtedly; Mr. Morrissey will be glad to tell all he knows about it.

Mr. Townsend—May I ask that, before Mr. Tweed is allowed to leave the stand, that full opportunity may be given for investigation in regard to his property. I see from Mr. Morrissey's statement that a large amount of money has been expended by him upon which no account of the source of it has already been said about his property that Mr. Tweed is anxious for an entire investigation of its condition.

The committee promised him full latitude in explaining the condition of his property before the end of the investigation.

Mr. Tweed—Somebody behind me, I don't know who it is, has just mentioned the name of Mr. Schell. I am prepared to answer anything in reference to Mr. Schell.

Q.—Do you know anything about Mr. Schell in connection with the passage of this bill? A.—I never had many dealings with him in my life and know nothing about it; I presume the mention of his name was intended for me, and I called attention to it.

KELLY AND THE RING.

Q.—Do you know whether James Watson, whom you have testified had a good deal to do with the ring frauds, was connected with Mr. Kelly? A.—He was a clerk for Kelly when he was Sheriff, and was appointed by him; their relations were very friendly to one another.

Q.—Do you know anything in connection with the bills of John Kelly when he was Sheriff—whether there were any frauds concerning their collection, or whether there were any frauds connected with him so far as you know or heard? A.—I have no knowledge of any action of the committee that I did not think there were any frauds connected with the bills of Sheriffs Kelly, Brennan, or Lynch.

Q.—What do you mean by saying that Watson and Kelly were friendly? A.—Watson attended to his business for him; he was a thorough-going business man in every way, prompt, accurate, and very attentive; when Mr. Brennan became Sheriff, Watson retained his position in the office on the recommendation of Mr. Kelly, myself, and other Democrats.

Q.—What business, so far as you know, did Watson do for the Sheriff? A.—I guess he made out his bills against the County and attended to his collections.

Q.—Did he present Kelly's bills to the Board of Supervisors? A.—As a general thing he did.

Q.—Was any money paid by him as a percentage or "share" on these bills? A.—Nothing to him or from him; I am satisfied of that.

Q.—Do you know anything connected with Mr. Kelly's course as a public man which in anywise connected him with the Ring or whereby he got money out of the City Treasury that he was not entitled to? A.—I do not; the contrary, he was always quarreling with the Ring, as you call it, and when they wanted a candidate to beat us they nominated him for Mayor; that was in 1868; he left the country shortly afterward and did not return until the Ring trouble commenced.

Q.—I want you to tell us anything you know about Mr. Kelly's election as Sheriff that was not straight. A.—I don't know anything that was not straight in regard to his election; don't think Mozart Hall introduced his system of repeaters from Philadelphia at that time; he had not on our side of the town, at least—the east side of the town. [Laughter.]

Q.—Can you explain how Mr. Kelly got the majority he did get in the Fourth Ward?——Only from the fact that he represented the ward in Congress, and I have no doubt his majority there was Repeat; serve the same answer for the Seventh. I was anxious that Kelly should beat Judge Connolly.

TWEED AS A CHEAT.

Q.—Did you cheat for him? A.—No; but I would have done so if it was necessary; my sentiment against Connolly were such that I would do anything to beat him; in the Fourteenth Ward, if there were any irregularities, James Hayes would be likely to do them; Hayes knew Kelly from boyhood, and Kelly looked upon him as one of his boys at that time; in the Fourth Ward, Thomas Coman, who was Alderman, would be likely to know of any irregularities; in the Third Ward Matthew T. Brennan and Morgan Jones would know of them; in the Fourteenth Ward I could not name anybody that I would believe, and it would be unwise in me to name them to you. [Laughter.] In the Seventh Ward Hayes would be apt to know, and in the Seventh I would.

A VINDICTIVE ATTACK ON JOHN MORRISSEY.

Mr. Tweed here called attention to the published interview with John Morrissey in the Sun, and in connection therewith read the following statement in a very rapid manner and in a loud, angry tone of voice: "From the testimony I have given before this committee I think no one will believe that I favor myself as a good honest man. I have now been doing what most of the papers and what all have advised me to do, "tell the whole story of the Ring;" I believe I am now doing right, and am willing to subject myself to the just criticisms of any and all honest men; it was hardly fair to me, however, that the public should be called upon to judge of me out of the months of people worse than myself; not only was the public thus my general debtor, but I have been made an object of criticism by Hon. John Morrissey; I have known him for about 24 years, and heard of him much longer; when I am made a subject of criticism by him it is but fair that the public should know who he is as a——— of Over and Terminer in the City of Troy in the December term of 1848, this man was indicted for assault with intent to kill. In the April term of 1849 he was indicted for burglary, and at the same term convicted and sentenced to jail for 60 days, having been tried on the two indictments, for assault and battery and burglary. At the June term in 1849, he was indicted for burglary, in the city of Albany on the 15th of July, 1861, he was convicted of a breach of the peace, adjudged to be fined $50, and sentenced to a term of three months in the Albany Penitentiary at hard labor in case of nonpayment. He spent nine months in the Albany Penitentiary in serving out his term. In 1857 he was indicted in this City for an assault with a dangerous weapon on one Thomas H. Bulmer, with intent to kill him; in the same year and on the same day he was indicted for a felonious assault upon William P. Conway, with intent to kill him; on the same day he was indicted for a felonious assault upon John F. H. Dager, with intent to kill him; these last three indictments were found while A. Oakey Hall was District Attorney for this County. During the whole of that time, and up to a very few years past, he has been a professional prize-fighter and a public gambler, a proprietor and owner of the worst places in the City of New-York, the resort of thieves and persons of the lowest character. Perhaps one of the worst faults which can fairly be attributed to me is having been the means of keeping his gambling-houses protected from the Police; as an organizer of repeaters he had no superior, and at the time when the Ring was in power such capacity was always fully recognized. It is hardly fair that respectable papers should copy his criticisms upon me as an inducement to public belief and faith.

Alderman Purroy said he was very sorry that the witness had read a statement of that character, and if he had known its contents before he read it he would have prevented him from doing so. They were not organized as a committee to provoke any personal discussions, and he was very sorry they were introduced.

Mr. Tweed, (excitedly):—Must I sit here and be abused by every public thief? I am tied hand and foot; I am confined to a jail, and have no means of sending communications to the press as this man has. This man stands in restaurants, bars, and hotels and says boastfully he has given me one dose and will give me another; I have now given him one dose and will be prepared to give him another. I am under the will of the committee, but I intend to strike back at every one that strikes at me; I am not to be crushed out because I am unfortunate and oppressed.

Mr. Townsend thought that Tweed's statement was appropriate concerning the character of the attack which had been made upon him, more especially his charges against Morrissey could be substantiated.

A discussion of an animated and personal character took place, but it had no reference to any matter which is for the public inquisition.

TWEED'S BROOKLYN BRIDGE SWINDLE.

Q.—With regard to the Brooklyn Bridge, what was your connection with that? A.—It is a long story.

Q.—Just begin and tell us what was your connection with it. A.—I was at one time Trustee and stockholder.

Q.—How much stock did you own? A.—I think 420 shares, as far as I paid the installments on them.

Q.—How did you first become a stockholder, or in any wise connected with the Brooklyn Bridge scheme? Tell the story in your own words. A.—I cannot name the year, nor can I be thorough in amounts, but about the year 1868 or 1869, when I was in the Senate—1868, I think—Henry C. Murphy, a brother Senator, came to me one day and said he was President of that bridge, and he desired the Common Council to give them bonds for a million and a half for the benefit of its construction; I told him that I had nothing to do with the Common Council, and he said: "Can't you influence them." I said "I don't know that I could, probably that it could be done," and I said I would see what I could do; a short time after that he called on me again, meantime I had had a conversation with a gentleman occupying a position in the Board of Aldermen that entitled him to credence, and he told me an act could be passed authorizing the payment of $1,500,000; I told him that I thought it would cost to have it passed, and we finally agreed upon $55,000 or $65,000—I can't tell which; I notified Mr. Murphy of that fact, and he told me to go ahead; meantime I had a conversation, but so the act was passed and the money was authorized to be appropriated for the bridge; I can't tell the manner in which it was done, but the result was the Brooklyn Bridge received $1,500,000; I think the bonds were issued to Mr. Murphy; Mr. Murphy called upon me one day afterward and said he had appointed a day for the payment of the money to the members of the Board of Aldermen; he said he was $10,000 short of the amount, and I proposed that Peter B. Sweeny, Hugh Smith, and myself should pay the money and join in the direction of the bridge; he finally agreed to that and we subscribed the money that was needed; I paid the $55,000 or $65,000 into Thomas Coman's hands.

Q.—Did you tell Mr. Murphy that you were going to get the necessary ordinances passed by paying for them? A.—That was the understanding; I don't know whether it was so said in words, but that was the understanding.

Q.—Did you tell him subsequently that you had done it? A.—I did.

Q.—What did you paid $65,000 to the Board of Aldermen? A.—I think I did.

Q.—Which members got it? A.—I don't know, except Coman.

Q.—Whom did you have dealings with? A.—Coman.

Q.—You gave him the money in bulk, to be paid to the members of the Board of Aldermen? A.—In bulk.

Q.—And you informed him that you had done so? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you pay for your stock in the bridge? A.—I paid 20 per cent. of it.

Q.—How much did you pay in money? A.—$3,400 altogether.

Q.—What Board of Aldermen was that—what year? A.—That I don't know; I can't recollect those years.

Q.—Will you find out from the books what year this was and who composed the Board of Aldermen? A.—I will, Sir.

Q.—I see in the list of subscribers to the Brooklyn Bridge the name of William M. Tweed, $42,000—did you ever pay that? A.—I paid one-fifth of it.

Q.—What became of that stock? A.—I sold it.

Q.—To whom? A.—I gave it to my son and he sold it to Mr. Charles Devlin.

Q.—Now, Peter B. Sweeny's $42,000—do you know whether or not he paid that money? A.—Nobody paid $42,000, but 10 per cent. each; the bridge passed out of the hands of the stockholders and passed under the control of the two cities by a special law; I paid on 20 per cent. entirely of the amount to my name, and my impression is that Connolly, Smith, and Sweeny paid no more.

Q.—What inducement was held out to you to become a stockholder of the Brooklyn Bridge? A.—As the law then stood $500,000 subscribed by individuals would control the entire bridge, its construction, the appropriations of money, &c.; according to that law, as it then stood, my understanding is this, that the City of New-York subscribed $1,500,000, that the City of Brooklyn subscribed $3,000,000, and that the other $500,000 was subscribed by individual subscribers, of whom, Smith, Connolly, Sweeny, and myself were four; my recollection is that Smith, Sweeny, and myself first subscribed and we afterward gave Connolly an equal proportion of the shares because he was anxious to have them.

Q.—Was the intention in the Brooklyn Bridge stock, the individual subscribers controlled the bridge? A.—I think so; a man with 10 shares had as much to say in it as the City of New-York with its $1,500,000, or the City of Brooklyn with its $3,000,000.

Q.—How did you expect to be benefited by becoming one of the stockholders? A.—In connection with the purchasing of the materials, having the employment of a great many laborers, getting a percentage from them, &c.

Q.—You expected a percentage upon the labor and materials upon the bridge? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was there an understanding with anybody that you should do so? A.—There was no direct understanding, but there was a kind of implied understanding.

Q.—How did it come to pass, or did it come to pass, within your knowledge, that Mr. Kingsley should have a percentage of the moneys which were expended in behalf of that bridge? A.—At that time it was so understood by myself, and, I guess, by the others; Mr. Kingsley had extraordinary money for legislation in Washington, and I believe in Albany, and he was superintending the buying of everything and he agreed to do it for a percentage.

Q.—Did you direct him whom? A.—With the Board of Directors, or Trustees.

Q.—Did these Directors agree to give him a percentage? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What percentage? A.—Fifteen per cent.

Q.—Suppose the records of the Directors of that company show that there is an erasure wherever the words 15 per cent. occur, and 5 per cent. written in instead—what is your recollection about that circumstance, if any? My recollection at present is 15 per cent.

Q.—He was to have 15 per cent as his commission upon all purchases made for the bridge? A.—Yes, Sir, for everything.

Q.—Did it not strike you that that was a rather high kind of commission to pay? A.—I do not know that we did, or ever figured it up or ever thought of it.

Q.—Was he to divide the 15 per cent. with you? A.—None with me, or, I think, with any others.

Q.—Was he to have the whole of that 15 per cent.? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was the understanding? A.—The only understanding with Kingsley was that he was to pay the balance of my stock for me after I paid the 20 per cent.

Q.—Was he to do that for the others? A.—That I do not know, that was not my affair.

Q.—Did he pay the balance on your stock? A.—He paid as far as it was called but the extra 20 per cent.

Q.—Without any reimbursement by you? A.—After my troubles commenced I assigned the whole of the 420 shares back to him, in order that he might be returned the money he paid for me; he then transferred half of it back to my son.

Q.—Laughter! Is that all you got from you to him and back again without any consideration? A.—Without any further consideration whatever.

Q.—Don't you consider that this assignment from you to him and from him back to your son had any connection with your action as member of the Board of Directors in voting him 15 per cent. upon all expenditures? A.—I only regard him what he paid out for me.

Q.—Do you know of any action of the Board of Directors whereby Mr. Kingsley's original percentage of 15 per cent. was reduced? A.—I have seen it somewhere that it was reduced, but I don't know.

Q.—Was that 15 per cent. all intended to go to Mr. Kingsley? A.—To the best of my knowledge and belief, it was.

Q.—How much did your Trustees or Directors expect the bridge at that time to cost? A.—I think $6,000,000.

Q.—What is 15 per cent. upon this $6,000,000? A.—That would be $900,000.

Q.—Did you ever want your Directors to give that much to Mr. Kingsley for simply buying the material for that bridge? A.—That was the idea; he was to pay for the balance of my stock, I told you; I should have 420 shares of stock at $100 a share for $8,000.

THE "BOSS" AS A BALLOT-BOX STUFFER.

Q.—Now, with regard to the elections in the City and County of New-York—did the Ring control the elections? A.—It did, absolutely.

Q.—Will you now please tell me what the modus operandi of that was; how did you control the election? A.—Each ward had a man who controlled matters in that ward, and whom the various members of the General Committee went to for advice and instructions how to carry the election there.

Q.—The General Committee of Tammany Hall? A.—I know of no other organization.

Q.—What money did you mean by that? A.—What to do there.

Q.—What were they to do in case you wanted to elect one man over another? A.—Announce the result by bulk without counting them, or change them from one to another as the case may be.

Q.—Then the elections really were no elections; the ballots were made to bring about any result you chose beforehand? A.—The ballots made no result; the counters made the result.

Q.—That could not have been done without local aid everywhere? A.—That was generally done in every ward by the gentleman who had charge of the ward.

Q.—I wish you would take up the wards, from the First Ward down, and tell me who it was who was kind enough to fix the elections for you? A.—I will name who had charge of each ward, but each one did so do this kind of work, however.

Q.—I prefer you to answer the question I put to you. Name such men as were engaged in stuffing the ballot-boxes or were engaged in election frauds. Did you ever give any instructions to any person to falsify or change the result of the actual bona fide ballots cast in any election? A.—More in the nature of a request than in a direction.

Q.—Did you ever suggest it to anybody? A.—I did.

Q.—Did any of these persons to whom you have made this request or suggestion agree with you that they would do so? A.—My impression is that they did; they did, almost to a man.

Q.—After such a request did the results in every case indicate to you that your request had been complied with? A.—They did.

Q.—Will you state to the committee the names of the persons, so far as you can recollect, to whom you made such a request, when the result indicated to your mind that your request had been complied with? A.—It is a matter of perfect impossibility; I talked with every active, leading, and energetic man in the wards, but I can't tell what these conversations were and what results they brought to my recollection; I can give the names of the parties who controlled the wards.

Q.—I will take the wards seriatim and ask you as to the First Ward. Please state if you ever gave any direction to anybody in the First Ward, during any time that you were connected with City politics, the intention of which was to induce anybody to falsify the ballot? A.—My answer yes to every ward in the City—the whole 22.

Q.—To whom did you give such instructions? A.—I can't recollect the names, because they were all the time changing; one man controlled one year, another man in the next, and so on; we gave directions to the men in whom we had most confidence.

Q.—Is there any list which will refresh your memory? A.—No, Sir; all my papers were destroyed long ago.

Q.—Would the list of the members of the General Committee of Tammany Hall each year assist you? A.—I don't think it would, because the man in power in the ward to-day would be out of power to-morrow.

Q.—Do you recollect at this time any of the men you used for such a purpose as that? A.—I can give you the names of the persons who had control of the organizations in the various wards, but beyond that I can't go; I could not tell what year it was they had control.

Q.—Do you mean to say that the persons who had control in these organizations were the persons to whom these instructions were given? A.—As a general thing.

Q.—State the names of all the persons that you can recollect who had general control with whom you had this understanding? A.—I don't recollect anybody; I am perfectly willing to give the names if I could, because there is nobody I care about and nobody I desire to screen; it is of my own volition I am here.

Mr. Townsend objected, saying these questions might be asked of Judges. He protested against the continuance of this line of examination.

Mr. Cole said here promised to let the matter over between this and the next meeting, and if he could recollect the names of any of the men referred to he would mention them. He produced two checks referred to in his previous testimony as having been given by him to Hastings for services as a lobby agent. The checks bore the signature of Mr. Hastings. He then detailed his alleged bribing of Mr. Woodin and others in connection with the Tweed charter, but without bringing out the slightest fact that was not developed at the last session of the committee.

THE BOARD OF AUDIT FRAUD.

Q.—How often did the Board of Audit meet? A.—We never met.

Q.—In all the Ring suits a paper has been offered in evidence which purports to be minutes of a meeting of the Board of Audit which was held in the Controller's office on the 5th of May, 1870. [Counsel handed the following paper to the witness, which Tweed read:]

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 5, 1870.

The undersigned meet as a commission under and by virtue of section 4 of chapter 382 of the laws of 1870.

On motion of the Mayor it is resolved that the County Auditor collect from the appropriate committees of the Board of Supervisors all bills and liabilities against the county incurred prior to April 26, 1870, and amounts now due thereon, and that the evidence of the same be this authorization for the same by the said board or its appropriate committees on certificate of Clerk or President, and that thereupon the said County Auditor annex the vouchers and appropriate for our signature and action as directed by the section aforesaid, and payment.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Present President Board of Supervisors.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.

—State what you know about that paper? A.—After the attack was made on the Ring in 1871 by THE TIMES, we were in the habit of meeting almost daily at my office, No. 89 Duane-street—that is, Mr. Sweeny as President of the Commissioners of Parks, Mr. Hall as Mayor, Mr. Connolly as Controller, and myself as Commissioner of Public Works, with our clerk, Mr. Corson; shortly after the exposé in THE TIMES Mr. Hall came to one of these meetings with this paper, which I believe is in his handwriting, and submitted it to me for my signature; I stated I knew nothing about it; he said if we signed that paper it would be a great deal of use to us if a prosecution was commenced against us in these Ring transactions; I consulted with Connolly, and we both signed it, and it was handed to Mr. Hall; I heard nothing about it until the trial of Hall or myself; I think it was my trial; and Deputy Controller Storrs testified that he found it in a safe in the Controller's office; that convinced me that it was voted down with great vigor. The original motion was in pencil and was followed with a shout of approbation and laughter, and the committee adjourned.

The Executive Committee held a meeting immediately following and appointed Mr. Lent a committee of one on the subject of his resolution, and on the committees in the Fifth Assembly District, as follows: Robert C. Brown, Twenty-first District; John H. Brady, Fourteenth District, and William H. Lockwood, Tenth District.

DENOUNCING TAMMANY HALL.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Independent Democracy was held last evening at the Union-Square Hotel, Mr. Lewis M. Doscher in the chair. There was a very full attendance, among those present being Messrs. William H. Sear, Henry Snyder, Joseph H. Brown, William Cashman, John Van Hoesen, Dr. Gabriel Wolff, John W. Keogh, Michael J. Fagan, Michael Hand, Benjamin Cregan, James H. Parker, E. F. Wilder, Charles H. Swan, Rufus F. Andrews, Andrew Wagner, John Monks, and William Arrowsmith. Bylaws for the government of the committee were adopted, after which a number of resolutions denouncing Tammany Hall were presented. The preamble sets forth that persons ruling in Tammany Hall made disgraceful bargains last Fall to throw away the vote of the party on Gubernatorial and Electoral candidates for local spoils, although these bargains were "happily frustrated;" that the Tammany delegates at the St. Louis Convention were conspicuous in their opposition to the only open candidate of the Democratic State Convention for President; and it is therefore resolved that an "emphatic disapproval of this bargaining and treachery" be given, and that a committee of five be appointed, "to confer with all organizations in this County opposed to Tammany Hall as to the course to be pursued in regard to the coming Democratic State Convention, and report at the next meeting of the Executive Committee." Mr. Rufus F. Andrews made a speech in which he argued that what was most important at present was to form a combination against Tammany Hall which would surely defeat it in the election for local officers this Fall. The elements in politics were ripe for it, he said, and all that was wanted was organization and party machinery. The preamble and resolutions were then adopted. The Chairman appointed on the committee called for Messrs. C. H. Swan, R. F. Andrews, William Arrowsmith, Andrew Wagner, and John Monks. It was then resolved that the members of the Executive Committee should send in the names of the representatives of the various election districts on the General Committee by the 30th inst.

CITY SANITARY AFFAIRS.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH—MORTALITY REPORT FOR THE YEAR TO SEPT. 1—SPECIAL REPORT ON THE SUMMER WORK OF THE SANITARY BUREAU.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday a complaint was received from a number of citizens that the large lake in Central Park was in an offensive condition, and was made hurtful to the public health by reason of cess-pools, &c., emptying into it. The lake was ordered to be inspected by an official of the board. Sanitary Inspector Lockwood reported that he had traced the foul smells that pervade the atmosphere at the foot of Houston-street, to the sewer outlet, which does not extend far enough into the river. A resolution was passed requesting the Department of Public Works to lengthen the sewer.

Dr. John T. Nagle, Deputy Reg strar of Records, submitted a report of the mortality in this City from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, of the present year. It set forth that during the eight months ending Aug. 31, 1877, there were interred 20,054 persons. The causes of mortality being divided as follows: Zymotic diseases, 5,716; constitutional diseases, 3,892; local diseases, 6,676; developmental diseases, 1,051, and violence, 699. Compared with the corresponding period in 1876 these figures show a decrease in the total of 3,217 deaths. During the past eight months there were 8,673 deaths of children under 5 years of age, against 10,946 during the corresponding months last year. The tables of deaths by wards show that the total death rate of the City, exclusive of those who died in institutions, averaged 21.68 per 1,000 inhabitants. The total number of deaths reported from institutions during the eight months was 2,979. There was an excessive percentage of deaths in tenement-houses, a fact which, the report adds, suggests additional remedial sanitary legislation, and in its absence, the recommendation of rapid transit with cheap fares between certain hours, morning and evening, to enable the working classes to obtain cheap and healthful homes in the upper section of the City, thus relieving the overcrowded tenements in the lower districts.

In compliance with a resolution adopted by the board on the 4th inst., Dr. Day, Sanitary Superintendent, submitted a report on the general sanitary condition of the City, and an account of the work of the Sanitary Bureau during the present season, the substance of which was as follows: The special work of the Summer affecting the disinfection of street gutters, the removal of garbage, fruits, and the temporary visitation of the children of the poor by a corps of physicians has been discontinued owing to a lack of funds. During their month of service these physicians visited 23,566 houses, and 131,575 families, treated 4,719 cases of sickness, and distributed 5,128 excursion tickets for the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild. The Vaccinating Corps assisted in this house to house visitation. The number of the corps performed 42,942 vaccinations during the eight months ending Sept. 1. The report included a comparative table showing the cases of contagious diseases reported to the Sanitary Bureau during the same period, the following being the totals: Typhus fever, 11; typhoid fever, 244; scarlet fever, 2,622; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 92; measles, 923; diphtheria, 1,343; small-pox, 48. Last year during the same period there were reported 855 cases of small-pox, 2,752 of diptheria, 1,517 of measles, 100 of cerebro-spinal meningitis; scarlet fever, 1,701; typhoid fever, 301; typhus fever, 7. In giving a detailed account of the operations of the bureau, Dr. Day says that 173 persons were arrested for selling watered or skimmed milk, of whom 164 were convicted. The fines collected amounted to $8,720. The offensive trades were kept constantly under observation, and many special nuisances arising therefrom have been abated. The business of slaughtering has been removed from the smaller buildings and concentrated in abattoirs on the east and west sides of the City, near the river front. Evidence in relation to the Hunter's Point trotting and the Hunter's Point oil works has been collected for presentation to the Grand Jury, the Board of Health having failed during the last two sessions of the Legislature to procure the necessary authority for abating the nuisance.

The weekly report of Dr. Day showed that there were 112 cases of contagious diseases during the week ending Sept. 15. Dr. Nagle reported that during the week there were 492 deaths in the City, or 46 less than during the previous week, and 1 less than during the corresponding period of 1876.

THE MURDER OF JOHN GUNSER.

During the testimony of Mrs. Gunser on the last day of the examination of George Michel, before Justice Marshall, of Williamsburg, in the Gunser murder case, John Eisle, one of the persons arrested by the Police on suspicion, fled from the court-room in alarm, but was recaptured and lodged in jail. Yesterday, after a prolonged examination of a month, before the Police magistrate, he was held to await the action of the Grand Jury. During the examination it was shown that on the Sunday of the murder Gunser was told by Andreas Thomas to look out for himself, as Eisle "had it in for him," and that Eisle was frequently seen prowling around Gunser's house the night. Since his confinement in the County Jail the prisoner's boldness has forsaken him, and as testified to by a fellow-prisoner, he sleeps but little, and at times will start up in his sleep and exclaim, "Oh, please don't take him away." When examined as a witness in the examination of Michel, who was discharged last week by the Grand Jury, Eisle swore that on the night of the murder, himself, Andreas Thomas, Frank Reck, and Buckstraugh, all slept in the same room in his [Eisle's] house. Buckstraugh, yesterday, swore that he slept up-stairs, and was asked by Mrs. Eisle to swear that they all slept in one room on the night of the murder. The testimony for the people having been concluded Jacob Ruckstraugh was cross-examined, and swore that Mrs. Eisle was the only person who had asked him to swear that he slept in the room with her and Eisle until the death of the murder. Mrs. Sarah Creighton, who nursed Mrs. Gunser during her sickness, testified that she was with Mrs. Gunser after the murder, while she was ill; Mrs. Gunser was asleep when the murderer struck her first tracks is not a grant of that right within the meaning of this clause. It is not within the letter of the clause, nor within the evils at which the provision was aimed.

The next question is, whether the Rapid Transit act, "especially the thirty-sixth section," violates the other provision quoted prohibiting the Legislature, by a private or local bill, from "granting to any corporation, association, or individual, any exclusive privilege, immunity, or franchise whatever." It is not easy to understand precisely what was intended by this clause. It is difficult to construe this clause as meaning anything less than an absolute monopoly, but it is not deemed necessary to define its precise significance. It is sufficient to say that it has not been made clear that the clause was violated by the Rapid Transit act. No exclusive right or franchise was granted to the respondent corporation upon any construction of the clause. Every substantial right existed before the passage of the act. The Legislature evidently felt embarrassed by these provisions, and attempted to avoid all question in respect to them by passing a general act. The act is general in form at least, and probably as much so as the objects sought to be accomplished would permit. The objection that the consent of a majority of the owners or the certificate of the Supreme Court Commissioners must be obtained has no application to this corporation, nor does the Rapid Transit act require such consents or certificates. Objection was made that the act of the Commissioners in designating the routes is void because the route designated crossed Broadway below Fifty-ninth-street, which is forbidden by the Rapid Transit act, and on this point the court says: "I do not think that such exclusion would invalidate all the routes designated. The Commissioners are authorized to designate the route or routes for such railways, and it is not necessary that all the routes should coincide. The authority is co-extensive with the condemnation of the route. We think that this objection is not fatal to the rights of the respondents to an order to appraise appellants' damages to property in Fourth-avenue. The objection that the Rapid Transit act improperly delegates legislative power to the Commissioners is not tenable. The Legislature had the power to determine all the questions delegated to the local authorities, but there was no rule which forbids the Legislature referring such questions to a subordinate tribunal. The question of damages is not involved in these cases. To determine what particular occupation of the streets is to be deemed a legitimate public use involves important and delicate questions. Whether the structure contemplated to be built and operated will be an invasion of the property of the building-owners in any of the streets, entitling them to some remedy for damages, or whether it will be regarded as a legitimate use of the streets for the benefit of the public, the inconvenience and annoyance of which private abutting ownership is subject to, cannot with propriety be adjudicated upon these appeals. The criticisms upon the terms of the order are not tenable. The order is to be construed in connection with the Constitution and statutes, and the appellants will be at liberty to claim any damages to which they are constitutionally and lawfully entitled. The order must be affirmed. All concur.

POLICE, Justice.

The judgment in the case of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company having adjudicated the constitutionality of the act of 1875 in all its parts, I yield to that judgment as the law of the land, and therefore concur in this.

Rapallo and Andrews, Justices, concur on authority of the same case.

THE NEW-YORK ELEVATED ROAD.

In the matter of the petition of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company. John E. Parsons and George F. Comstock for appellants. James Emott and A. J. Vanderpool for respondents. Earl, Justice.

In the case of the New-York Elevated Company the opinion of the court reviews the constitutional objections raised in the previous case, and also the objection based on taking private property without compensation, and concludes:

"It is thus entirely clear that this company has all the authority conferred in the General Railroad act to take and acquire real estate for the purpose of its road by the special proceedings provided; and section 36 of the Rapid Transit act provides that the Elevated Railroad Company may construct the connecting routes with all the rights and like powers as though the same had been a part of the original route of such railway. Hence it seems to me that there is no room for doubt that ample provision is made for compensation for any property rights abutting owners may have in the streets. I conclude, therefore, that there are no constitutional objections which can be urged against the order appealed from."

After reviewing other objections, principally technical, the opinion says: "I have thus given careful consideration to all the objections to which our attention was called upon the argument of this case, and conclude that there are no constitutional objections to the Rapid Transit act, and no valid objections to the proceedings under the act, and that the order appealed from must be affirmed."

Church, Chief Judge, concurs.

Allen, J., concurs. (See memorandums by Allen, J.)

Folger, J., dissents.

Andrews and Rapallo, J. J., dissent on the ground that no provision is made for compensation of abutting owners.

Order affirmed.

The friends of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company state that the decision of the Court of Appeals to-day is their case confirms the proceedings of the Commissioners and permits the company to extend its present track to the Harlem River and to the northern end from the Battery on that side through Third-avenue to the Harlem River, connecting with the Grand Central Depot at Forty-second-street.

THE EFFECT OF THE DECISION.

The decision, yesterday, of the Court of Appeals in regard to the Rapid Transit act of 1875, known as the "Vented Bill," releases the New-York and Gilbert Elevated Railroads from the injunctions against them. It is understood that the New-York Elevated Railroad will now be extended to the Harlem River on the west side of the City as soon as possible, and that the proposed east side line through Pearl-street and Third-avenue will be built. Mr. Cyrus W. Field, the President of the company, said yesterday afternoon that the work would be pushed forward without delay.

OTHER DECISIONS.

The following decisions were also handed down: Judgment reversed and new trial granted; costs to abide the event—Ferguson vs. Crawford; The Trustees of Columbia College vs. Lynch; Lorrigan vs. The Mayor. Order affirmed, with costs—Williams vs. Thorn; Tilton vs. Ormsbee. Judgment affirmed, with costs—Towle vs. Remsen, which, it is alleged, was intended for the house of the respondent's corporation, is a violation of some of the provisions of the last series of amendments to the State Constitution, which took effect on the 1st day of January, 1875, before the passage of the act. These provisions are as follows:

The Legislature shall not pass a private or local bill in any of the following cases: Granting to any corporation, association, or individual, the right

York and New-Haven Railroad, and four times per day carries the United States mails between Astoria and the railroad. On behalf of the City it was contended that these allegations were indefinite, and that the City should not be debarred from seeking a proper remedy by reason of the misrule of its former agents. Judge Westbrook denied the motion for a temporary injunction on the ground that the stoppage of the company's boats would be a very serious inconvenience to the public, and because of this an injunction should not be granted until the question had been properly presented and argued at the trial of the case.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Johnson gave a decision yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, affirming the judgment of the District Court in releasing 50 barrels of spirits belonging to Alois Feigelstock, which had been seized at Pier 5 North River, for alleged non-payment of special tax.

Judge Van Vorst, in Chambers of the Superior Court, yesterday, ordered a reference to ex-Judge Barbour, of the suit for absolute divorce begun by Agnes Nagler against Albert Nagler. The parties to the action were married in July, 1859, and had six children, only one of which is now living. The plaintiff charges her husband with marital infidelity.

Richard Eustace, proprietor of the saloon No. 36 Thompson-street; John Cosgrove and John Lee, both of No. 549 Washington-street, were before Justice Bixby yesterday morning, in Jefferson Market Police Court, for violating the Excise law. Eustace was held for trial in $200 for two violations—one on the 11th and one on the 14th, and Cosgrove and Lee were each held in $100 bail.

The witnesses in the C. C. Sweeney mutiny and murder case made their depositions of the facts of the case already published, before Commissioner Deuel, yesterday, preparatory to their transmission to Rouen, France, where the trial of the mutineers is about to take place. Assistant United States District Attorney Foster has written to Judge Blatchford, who is at Newport, advising the discharge of the men.

On Sept. 6, Adam Simon, of No. 224 Stanton-street, had his pocket picked of a watch, chain, and locket. The stolen property was pawned, and by means of the ticket the theft was traced to a stonecutter named John W. Hale, living at No. 28 East Broadway. In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, a jury found Hale guilty and Judge Sutherland sent him to the State Prison for three years and six months.

The old litigation over the affairs of the St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance was before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion to punish William O'Connell, the Secretary, and one Crowley, the Treasurer of the Alliance, for contempt of court, for violating an injunction restraining them from using certain moneys of the Society's funds from a savings bank. A referee was appointed to investigate the matter.

While Jane Underhill, of Hartford, Conn., was looking into a show-window on Broadway, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, on Tuesday afternoon, Daniel Doyle, aged 14, of No. 543 West Fifty-first-street, who claims to be a bartender, picked her pocket of a silk handkerchief worth $1. For this he was committed for trial, in default of $300 bail, yesterday morning, by Justice Bixby, in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

As John James Venning, a guest at the Occidental Hotel, corner of Bowery and Broom-street, was sitting in one of the chairs in front of the hotel on the evening of the 8th inst., he fell asleep. James Weldon, a shoeblack, came along and picked $6 from Mr. Venning's pocket. He was arrested and indicted, and in Part II. of General Sessions yesterday pleaded guilty. Judge Gildersleeve sent the thieving bootblack to the State Prison for two years.

William Walker, a laborer, of No. 20 Roosevelt-street, was charged in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, with stealing 19 overcoats, 19 frock coats, 30 sack coats, 50 waistcoats, and 1,000 pairs of pantaloons from the store of Mr. Solomon Jacobs, No. 64 Barter-street, on Aug. 20. A portion of the stolen clothing was traced to Walker's possession. A jury convicted the prisoner, and he was sent to the State Prison for three years.

Enoch Hoyt commenced an action in the Supreme Court for an absolute divorce from his wife Jeannie, on the ground of her too great intimacy with a male friend. Jeannie had previously filed papers in a suit in which she had a Utah decree of divorce from him, and they were hereafter to be strangers. E. F. Shepard, the Referee appointed in the case, reported yesterday in favor of granting a decree to Mr. Hoyt, as the acts charged were sufficiently proved. The Utah divorce he held is without law and void.

The liquor store of Thomas Butler, No. 11 Hamilton-street, is said to have been closed all day on Monday. At about 10:30 o'clock in the evening it was forcibly entered by two men, and certain bottles of gin, brandy, and port wine, and about 50 cigars, the whole valued at $30, were stolen. Frank Lloyd was arrested on suspicion, and on being taken to the Essex Market Court was committed in default of $2,000 bail by Justice Otterbourg. James Fagan, said to have been Lloyd's confederate, has not been arrested.

George B. Meinken and wife occupy a room on the second floor of the tenement No. 127 Princestreet. On the Afternoon of the 7th inst. they locked their door and went out. During their absence Charles Howard, colored, of No. 72 Sullivan-street, broke open their door and stole Mr. Meinken's cent. fourth $10. Then Hahn, living in the house, and Mary Vedder, of No. 46 Thompson-street, saw the burglary, and when Meinken came home told him of it. The result was that Howard was arrested on Tuesday and arraigned before Justice Bixby in the Jefferson Market Police Court, where he was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

Several keepers who had been appointed by United States Deputy Marshal Newcomb to retain possession of the Orleans Flats, a first-class tenement on Eighth-avenue, which had been seized in bankruptcy proceedings, have sued United States Marshal Fayn for their fees, alleging that he is responsible, and the case is now pending before Judge Campbell in the Seventh District Court. The defense is that the Deputy, and not the Marshal, is responsible, and that payment cannot be exacted from the Deputy until an indemnity bond for the liabilities, fees, &c., given to the Marshal by those initiating the bankruptcy proceedings, has been liquidated.

On Aug. 27, as Isaac Tumin, a peddler, of No. 36 Hester-street, was walking along Eleventh-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, he was attacked by five youthful ruffians, who struck him with stones, pieces of wood, and everything they could find. One of them struck him a violent blow on the face, from the effects of which Tumin fell to the ground, where he was robbed of his pocketbook containing $6. One of the highwaymen was captured and recognized as the lad who had struck and robbed the peddler. The prisoner, who is only 14 years of age, gave his name as William Ulrich, and said he was No. 84 East Eleventh-street. He was placed on trial for highway robbery by Assistant District Attorney Herring in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday. The jury found Ulrich guilty of robbery in the first degree. In consequence of the youthfulness of the prisoner Judge Gildersleeve sent him to the House of Refuge.

AN INSANE BANKER.

George L. Henderson, of Le Roy, Monroe County, Minn., who is represented to be a Scotchman of about 50 years of age, and a banker by occupation, was arraigned before Commissioner Cox in Warden Quinn's office in the Tombs, yesterday morning, accompanied by his daughter and a gentleman friend. Mr. Henderson, it appears, has been suffering for some time past from insanity, caused by sunstroke. Yesterday the affection assumed so serious a form that his daughter was obliged to send for and consult with one of her father's former business partners as to what should be done in the case. The patient separated from his wife some time ago, and lately, during one of his freaks, joined himself to an organization known as the Church of Humanity, an off-shoot of the grand Free-love theory in this vicinity. Those who had been talking in the office in denunciatory tones of a certain Western newspaper that, it seems, had published some scandalous allegations about him, and exhibiting a poem and postal cards, remained silent while Commissioner Cox was being consulted about his case; but when the Commissioner indorsed the commitment papers, preparatory to releasing the patient to the care of his friends, the patient looked over the Commissioner's shoulder a pen, saying that he never allowed anybody to sign checks for him. He was immediately removed by his daughter and her escort.

A DRUNKARD NEGLECTING HIS CHILDREN.

William McClusky, of No. 532 West Thirty-ninth-street, was arraigned before the Court of Special Sessions yesterday on a charge of cruelty to children. It appears that McClusky had until lately been living with his wife at No. 445 West Thirty-ninth-street, but she has been obliged to separate from him on account of his wasteful and intemperate habits. After leaving her McClusky took up his residence at No. 532 West Thirty-ninth-street, but he rarely went to his old residence, burst in the door, and quarreled with his wife and children. He created so great a disturbance on these occasions that the visits came to be intolerable nuisances to the landlord of the house, and they ceased, Mrs. McClusky would have to give up her apartments. To prevent a repetition of the disorderly scenes, Mrs. McClusky consented to allow her husband to take his children, Maggie, aged 7 years, and John, aged 5—to his own house to live. Gaining possession of them, McClusky made no effort to provide for them, leaving Mr. Mahon, his landlord, to see that they were fed and clothed. The father came home frequently in a beastly state of intoxication, and a few weeks ago, being sent out on a chance job of work, remained from home two days. His great neglect of his children at last came to the ears of the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and he was arrested. He was sentenced to serve three months in prison, the children being delivered over to the care of their mother.

RUING THE CONTINENTAL LIFE.

Just before the Continental Life Insurance Company was first put into the hands of a Receiver, Mrs. Regina Hirsch began a suit against the company to recover on a policy taken out in the name of her deceased husband. When Mr. Grace, the Receiver, took charge of the company's property, he entered into negotiations with Mrs. Hirsch to have the action settled. The terms finally agreed upon were that Mrs. Hirsch's suit, judgment was, however, obtained by default against the company, but was set aside on Mr. Grace's application, though the record of the judgment was not cancelled. After this Grace's appointment was declared to have been illegal, and on the application of the Attorney-General, John P. O'Neill was appointed Receiver in the place of Grace. Mrs. Hirsch now claims that, Grace's appointment having been illegal, and the Attorney-General's suit not having been begun until after she had entered her judgment, she is entitled to have the order vacating her judgment set aside and to have the judgment stand. She applied for this to Judge Joseph F. Daly, in Chambers, of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. Decision was reserved.

A POLICEMAN CLUBS HIS BROTHER.

James Dwyer, a laborer, living at No. 113 Mott-street, was placed on trial by Assistant District Attorney Ball, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, charged with highway robbery. Mrs. Anna Goldstein, of No. 73 Baxter-street, swore that as she was going to church early on the morning of Sept. 8, she was attacked by Dwyer, who struck her in the face, blacking her eye and knocking her down. He then seized her and robbed her of her breastpin. Dwyer was subsequently arrested and identified by Mrs. Goldstein. Mr. Edgar M. Chipman, counsel for Dwyer, called officer Thomas Dwyer, of the Fourteenth Precinct, a brother of the prisoner, who, in testifying for the defense, swore that he found his brother on his post in an intoxicated condition on the morning of the alleged robbery, and clubbed him away. Judge Sutherland administered a severe rebuke to Officer Dwyer for using his club so freely, even on an intoxicated brother. The prisoner stated that he was running away from his brother, who had clubbed him, when he knocked against Mrs. Goldstein and threw her down, but did not rob her. Judge Sutherland delivered a charge in accordance with the facts, and the jury found the prisoner guilty of assault and battery only. One year in the Penitentiary was the sentence.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Westbrook.

Seaman vs. Seaman.—Report of Referee confirmed, granting decree of divorce to plaintiff.

Granted.—Dickinson vs. Bostwick; Bertholff vs. Hatch; New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Architectural Iron Works et al.; Raven et al. vs. Bacon; Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Van Tassell; New-York Fire Insurance Company vs. Platt; Ord vs. Sonneborn; Livingston vs. Korn.

Orders Granted.—Martin vs. Spofford; Trimble vs. Schuls; New-York Fire Insurance Company vs. Platt; Wood vs. De Cunha; German Savings Bank vs. Strassburger; Earle vs. Tenny.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Sweeney vs. Peay.—This order is not drawn in accordance with decision.

Orders Granted.—Porter vs. Morris; Boyden vs. Boyden; Colton vs. Simmons; Reichardt vs. Sheahan.

By Judge Donohue.

In the matter of Mooney, &c.—Motion denied.

Chubb vs. Hough.—There is some personal right claimed in this matter by the deceased, and I think the motion should be granted; this right can be tested on the trial.

Sater vs. Sater.—Proof of service of summons not made before Referee, and chapter 168 of 1877 not followed.

Hoyt vs. Hoyt.—Proof of service before Referee not made.

Foley vs. Fredichs.—Granted; Referee appointed.

Granted.—The People, &c., vs. The Bachelder Electric Torch Company; Manhattan Life Insurance Company vs. Snyder; Shaler vs. Eaton; Sanders vs. Loveridge; Alley vs. Irving Bank; Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Balch; Chersebrough Manufacturing Company vs. Patterson Fire Insurance Company.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Schafer vs. Dicks.—Findings and decree signed.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Bigler et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.—Case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Martin vs. Gourgas et al.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Nagler vs. Nagler.—Order of reference to Hon. J. N. Barbour.

The Produce Bank vs. Morton.—Stipulation and memorandum.

Thomson et al. vs. The Bank of British North American.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to defendant to abide event.

Motion Granted.—Fridenheit vs. Granbery et al., (No. 1.); Nagler vs. Nagler.—Memorandum.

Sulzbin vs. Kirchen.—Motion granted and order signed.

Mitchell vs. Cornell et al.—Motion granted, and cause ordered on day calendar for Monday, Oct. 1, 1877.

Morgan vs. Reagan.—Order denying plaintiff's motion, with $10 costs to defendants.

Orders Granted.—Fargo vs. Lenkin; Wells, Fargo & Co. vs. Ortel; Shelton vs. The Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Company; Claflin et al. vs. Cohn et al.; Furman vs. Titus; White vs. McCool et al.

By Judge Sanford

Woodruff et al. vs. Boyden.—Findings settled, and decree signed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Hatch vs. Wood, &c.—Motion to place cause on short cause calendar granted, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Gillory vs. Hine.—Motion to place cause on short cause calendar granted.

Bogart vs. Fish.—Reference ordered.

Marquand vs. Gordon.—Approved.

Orders Granted.—The Mayor, &c., vs. Gibbons et al.; Gross vs. Fett et al.; Ludwig vs. Cassidy; Powell vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Meigs et al. vs. King.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Weaver vs. Weaver.—Divorce granted.

Bank for Savings vs. Buckmann.—See memorandum.

Orders Signed.—Dibbs vs. Long; Seymour vs. Dusenbury.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sheridan.

Feerrall vs. Malcolm.—Motion denied.

Higgins vs. McCandlem.—Motion to open inquest granted without costs.

McOwen vs. Sherwood.—Motion to open default granted.

Child vs. Keighery.—Motion to dismiss denied, but case ordered on calendar.

Desninger vs. Engelbrecht.—Motion granted, arrest vacated, and complaint dismissed.

Huelsiezi vs. Trey.—Motion to dismiss complaint granted.

Motions Granted.—Allen vs. Stebbins; Donnelly vs. Wilson; Simon vs. Goldsmith; Home for Incurables vs. Willis.

Westchester Fire Insurance Company vs. Bosson.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Orders Granted.—Reynolds vs. Dunn; Stellmache vs. Davis; Fuller vs. Kennedy; Schneider vs. Reuber; Bauckirk vs. Mendelsohn; Higinbotham vs. Hope; Davenport vs. Ritherford; Holland vs. Cochrane; Roemer vs. Bauth; Slattery vs. Donohue.

By Judge Sinnott.

Ross vs. Brown.—Opinion.

Low vs. Ely.—Motion to set aside Referee's report denied, with $10 costs.

Kotter vs. Gorski.—Order dismissing motion by default vacated, and the stay of proceedings vacated. See memoranda.

Scott vs. Wheat.—Motion denied.

Summers vs. Beach.—Order of Aug. 22, 1877, vacated. See memoranda.

Thornhill vs. Selbrehl.—So much of the order of Aug. 30 as imposes $10 costs on judgment debtor vacated; the rest must stand. See indorsement.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.	
3—Solomon vs. Preston.	64—Wooster vs. Kline.
5—Stein vs. Carr.	67—Bigelow vs. Sheldon.
28—Stolinger vs. Long.	71—Jervis et al. vs. Calvin, Survivor.
33—McNiff vs. Cafferty.	
46—Leverson vs. Red Line Transit Company.	72—Satterlee vs. Board of Education.
47—Lord vs. Funk.	85—Beckel vs. Mittnacht.
58—Hallahan vs. Cavin.	86—Hunter vs. Briggs.
61—Buchstein vs. Leidesdorf.	

Call commences at No. 102.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.	
1547—Plant vs. Denzer.	1723—Atwill vs. Tallman.
1712—Ahearn vs. Lockwood	1738—La Baron vs. Thompson.
1813—Meixel vs. Horan.	
1608—Hellig vs. Schvek.	1772—Schutt vs. Bedell.
1619—Coles vs. Gibney.	1815½—Becker et al. vs. Cox.
1491—Kelly vs. McMullen et al.	1817—Van Buren vs. Green.
1720—Smith vs. Reubach et al.	1818—Sams vs. Penn.
1721—Deitz vs. Gumpreicht.	1819—Cooke vs. Atlas Ins. Co.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.	
1633—Miller vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	1734—Koopf vs. Miller.
8261—Stoppel vs. Ridgley.	1756—Lehman vs. Finke.
2437—Baier vs. Sauer.	3352—Schramm vs. Hohender.
1506—Carroll vs. Graham.	1625—Mull et al. vs. Conner.
1320½—Mayer vs. Schneider.	1822—Blanmore vs. Montgomery.
1815—Earle vs. Whitney.	1823—Fairbro' ker vs. Howe.
2137—The Columbia Grain Steam'p Co. vs. Shay.	1825—International Navigation Co. vs. Henry.
3402—Stripfer vs. Conner.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sinnott, J.

Nos.	
1415—Ingraham, Jr., vs. Jackson.	1674—Laferty vs. Kolgan.
1930—Wettach vs. Brownling.	1653—Casanova vs. Mathews.
1732—Surew, Jr., vs. Barnard et al.	1559—McCallum vs. Lanigan.
1650½—McCaffrey vs. Bennett.	1786—Harris vs. Tyler.
1796—Goldberg vs. Fischer.	614—Sievers vs. Wallot.
1698—Adler vs. Levi et al.	615—Sievers vs. Werner.
1658—Healey vs. Woods.	1820—Seymour vs. Carleton.
	1821—Fugsley vs. Ames et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Hugh McGill, felonious assault and battery.
Hattie Irving, felonious assault and battery.
Antonio Martinez, burglary.
Joseph M. Cotterell, grand larceny.
Arthur Lynch, grand larceny.
Warren E. Smith, grand larceny.
Annie Smith, disorderly house.
Rosa Ellis, disorderly house.
Annie E. Pearsall, disorderly house.
John Z. Wilson, violating Excise law.
Thomas Mitchell, Henry F. Boehe, and Daniel Sullivan, felonious assault and battery.
James Horrohoe, felonious assault and battery.
Frank Ortolwski, felonious assault and battery.
William Seaman, Francis Seaman, grand larceny.
John Jill, burglary.
John Amther, Peter Goodrich, burglary.
James Hunter, felonious assault and battery.
Charles Rague, grand larceny.
George Hickey, grand larceny.
John O'Donnell, Joseph Hegemeyer, grand larceny.
Frederick Buckingham, forgery.
Louis Michael, forgery.
Michael Dougherty, larceny from the person.
Michael Kenaley, larceny from the person.
Thomas Carey, larceny from the person.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Alexander Youngleah, robbery.
Mary A. Gordon, Cora Mounties, robbery.
James Johnson, robbery.
John Warren, felonious assault.
Charles Reveris, burglary.
John Quin, burglary.
Max Klein, forgery.
William Smith, gambling.
John Keany, gambling.
John Brady, gambling.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 18.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Del. & Had.	48⅝	200 North-western.	35⅜
200 do.	49⅛	500 do.	35⅝
200 do.	48⅞	200 do.	35⅝
100 do.	49	300 do.	35⅝
300 do.	48¾	10 do.	35
100 Quicksilver pf.	33	700 do.	35⅛
100 Wes. Un. Tel.	93⅝	50 North-west. pf.	64
100 Pacific Mail. b3.	24⅛	200 do.	63¾
100 Erie Rail. b3.	11⅞	100 do.	63¾
300 do.	11⅝	300 do.	63⅝
700 Mich. Cent.	60	1400 do.	63¾
100 do.	59⅞	800 St. Paul.	34⅜
100 do.	60	300 do.	34⅝
100 do.	60⅛	300 do.	34⅞
100 do.	59⅝	100 do.	34⅝
100 do.	59⅝	400 do.	34⅝
700 do.	60	500 do.	34¾
100 do.	59⅞	100 St. Paul pf.	70
100 do.	60⅝	500 do.	70⅛
100 do.	60⅝	200 D., L. & W.	85⅞
100 do.	60⅜	200 do.	86
100 Mor. & Es.	70⅜	200 Ohio & Miss.	23⅝
100 do.	70⅝	100 do.	23¾
300 do.	70⅜	300 do.	24
200 do.	70⅝	100 do.	24⅛
100 do.	70⅜	200 do.	24¼
100 do.	70⅝	100 do.	24⅜
100 do.	70⅜	100 do.	24⅛

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—La Fille De Madame Angot, (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Marie Aimée, Mlle. Berthe Marie.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Struck Oil.—Miss Maggie Moore, Mr. J. C. Williamson.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Rosedeck Crusoe—Miss Lydia Thompson and Company.

PARK THEATRE.—The Crushed Tragedian—Mr. E. A. Sothern.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Under the Willows—Mr. E. F. Thorne, Mrs. Waller.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Wild Flowers of Mexico.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—Burlesque, Minstrelsy, &c.—Messrs. Charles Backus, Cool White, Dave Reed.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, George Knight.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Fair and Exhibition of Products and Mechanism.

MASONIC TEMPLE.—Piano Concert.—Blind Tom.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NOTICE.

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The Signal Service Bureau reports for to-day indicate, for the Middle Atlantic States, rising, followed by falling, barometer, stationary temperature, northerly winds, possibly shifting to southerly, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

A curious picture of the civil service as it is made by the most rigid application of the spoils system is presented by the Naval Office in the Custom-house at Philadelphia. It appears that, according to the report of the Commission recently investigating affairs at that port, the Naval Officer testified that he "considered his presence and position superfluous, but thought that inasmuch as the place and salary are provided for by law, he might as well fill the place and draw the salary as any one." Accordingly, he devoted himself to patient attendance at his office one day in each week, and drew his salary with conscientious regularity, and, as his office was probably given to him as a reward for political service, he doubtless believed that he had done his whole duty in the premises. We do not know that Mr. Heistand, the Naval Officer referred to, is to be so much blamed as the system under which he was appointed. He has been an active politician, a Republican editor, loyal to the reigning family, and no more greedy or dishonest than the average of his species. But if we are to have a decent service or a decent Republican Party, it is plain that the system which breeds Heistands must be abolished.

It is difficult to understand the exact value of the results of the latest fight with the Nez Percés. The only facts known are that Col. Sturgis and the Seventh Cavalry came up with the Indians on the 13th, fought all day, "killed and wounded a great many," and lost "a number killed and a good many wounded." The fight appears, therefore, to have been an obstinate and bloody but not decisive one. The Chicago dispatch to the Associated Press speaks of a "combined movement, by which the Indians were well surrounded." But either the attack was premature, or the co-operation was faulty. It is plain that the Indians were not captured, as was intended. In this connection, it may be noticed that the death of Crazy Horse, the "hostile" Sioux, is regarded as securing peace with the remnants of that tribe.

A letter from Gainesville, Fla., given in our Washington dispatches, shows the extreme terror which is felt in that section with reference to the yellow fever now prevailing at Fernandina. The principal reason for dreading the disease, however, lies in the presence in every Southern town of a greater or less number of negroes, whose quarters it is practically impossible to keep under strict sanitary regulation. Outside of the negro quarters, and beyond their immediate influence, it is by no means impossible to keep the fever under control. Enough was done at Memphis on the occasion of the last visitation to prove this. Probably, where sanitary precautions as to cleanliness, ventilation, pure water, and wholesome food are practicable, yellow fever is not any more to be dreaded than the appearance of scarlet fever or diphtheria, and perhaps not so much. In the present instance very prompt measures have been taken to restrict as well as to suppress the disease, and it is not at all likely to spread to the usual Winter resorts of Northern visitors in Florida.

The strike of the cotton-spinners at Bolton, England, embraces about 10,000 men, and is made in resistance to a reduction of 5 per cent. in wages. It is specially interesting to the American public, because the reduction made by the employers is declared to be necessary on account of the loss of the American market among other causes. It may be added that the extension of American competition is another cause for the reduction. The dispute is similar to one which in 1874 was decided by arbitration against the workmen. The reduction then made has since been withdrawn, and is now again imposed. Arbitration has never obtained in the cotton trade the foothold which it has in the iron, the hosiery and lace, and other trades in the midland and northern counties of England. There is, in fact, no regular provision for arbitration, and any case settled by that method has to be specially arranged for.

A very important decision was reached by the Court of Appeals yesterday in the Elevated Railway cases. Touching the constitutional objections to the Rapid Transit law of 1875, the decision is in favor of the companies, and sustains the law. It is held that the powers given to the Commissioners were not greater than the Legislature had the right to delegate; that the conditions imposed by the Commissioners do not change the character of the charter of the Gilbert Elevated Railway Company or work its forfeiture; that while it is not clear what the meaning of the Constitution is in regard to granting exclusive franchises, it must be held that "it is sufficient to say that it has not been made clear that the clause was violated by the Rapid Transit act." The court affirms the order as to the Gilbert Elevated Railroad Company which was appealed, but adds:

"The question of damages is not involved in these cases. To determine what particular occupation of the streets is to be deemed a legitimate public use involves important and delicate questions. Whether the structure contemplated to be built and operated will be an invasion of the property of the building-owners in any of the streets, entitling them to some remedy for damages, or whether it will be regarded as a legitimate use of the streets for the benefit of the public, the inconvenience and annoyance of which private abutting ownership is subject to, cannot with propriety be adjudicated upon these appeals."

As to the New-York Elevated Company the decision is also in favor of the constitutionality of the law. The company is decided to have the same rights as to taking property which are conferred by the general railway law.

HINTS FOR THE TWEED INVESTIGATORS.

Yesterday's proceedings before the Aldermanic Committee who, by a pleasant fiction, are supposed to be investigating Tweed may possibly convince certain Democrats that Kelly has turned on a slander mill of which his agents have but very imperfect control. The private consultations which interrupted the even flow of yesterday's "evidence" showed that whenever the inquiry travels beyond the scope of the "confession" drawn up per order of John Kelly, Tweed finds himself at a loss how to adapt his answers to the necessities of the chief of the new Ring. With Kelly's attorney, John D. Townsend, at his elbow, he need not, of course, be long at a loss on that score. Tweed's own view of his duty is simple and intelligible: "I intend to strike back at every one that strikes at me." That is to say, a self-convicted perjurer and thief, awaiting trial for offenses which should long ago have condemned him to State prison, is allowed in the course of an examination in which all the rules of judicial evidence are discarded, to blacken the reputation of anybody who dares to characterize him and his career in the way they deserve. He does not attempt to deny that he has never scrupled to lie when it served his purpose, and yet there are people credulous enough to believe that he is ready to tell the entire truth now, at the very time when all his chances of release depend upon lying to screen his friends as well as to blacken the character of his enemies.

What, for example, could be more ludicrous than the assertion repeatedly made by Tweed, that there were no frauds connected with the bills of Sheriffs Kelly and Brennan? The fact is notorious that the entire system of overcharge in Sheriff's fees was the work of John Kelly. In what respect do the bills of O'Brien and Brennan, which have vainly sought recognition before courts and commissions, differ from those which were paid by Controller Connolly to Sheriff Kelly through the agency of James Watson? If the one set were fraudulent, so was the other, and to Kelly belongs the unenviable notoriety of establishing a tariff of illegal charges for his successors to copy. It is just three years ago since Mayor Havemeyer publicly asked Kelly in what particulars his practices as Sheriff were any better than those of Garvey and Ingersoll, the tools of the Ring. Mr. Havemeyer branded Kelly as the greater criminal, because of the greater responsibility attaching to his office, and the accusation has never yet been made a subject of judicial inquiry, albeit Nelson J. Waterbury has been ready to take the responsibility of making it. Equally absurd is the pretense of Tweed that Kelly was the consistent foe of the Ring. At whose instance was he elected Sheriff in 1864, if not at that of Tamany Hall? Was his retirement from the contest for Mayor in 1868, a few days before the election, a proof of his opposition to the gang who were then clutching at absolute authority in the City and State? Or was it, as Mayor Havemeyer asserted, a proof that Kelly was in the power of Tweed and Watson, and that he entertained a lively sense of gratitude for the $18,210 claimed for fees in excise cases which District Attorney Hall paid him out of his own pocket, taking the chance of being afterward reimbursed through the courts? While Tweed is about it, he might make some attempts to refresh his memory on some of the details of that transaction.

Considering the clearness of his recollection about the bribery fund alleged to have been raised with the approval of Senator Murphy, to procure the consent of the New-York Aldermen to an appropriation for the Brooklyn Bridge, he might possibly be able to recall some points in regard to the connection of Mayor Hoffman and acting Mayor Coman with the signature of fraudulent warrants to Ring tradesmen in 1868. Coman is alleged to have been the depositary of the $65,000 raised to secure a favorable vote on the Brooklyn Bridge appropriation. Coman was also Hoffman's substitute during the absence from the City of that favorite son of Tammany in the campaign of 1868. He used his opportunity so well that some three millions of dollars were raised mainly under the head of "adjusted claims," paid for, if we mistake not, by the issue of "judgment bonds," and therefore not requiring the aid of the Board of Supervisors. Tweed might be able to tell how much of that went to pay for the "legitimate expenses" of the Seymour and Hoffman campaign and Hall's canvass, and he may have some views about the causes which led Hoffman to make way for Coman when this class of warrants required attention. Hoffman did put his name to at least $600,000 of the warrants issued for Ring tradesmen, but appears to have lacked courage to go further. Will Tweed tell us why, and also whether that was the first step in the downward career which led to the signature of the Erie Classification bill, and to the approval of the entire series of tax levies and Ring legislation generally under which the City was robbed?

Then, if the object of the Aldermanic Committee be to find means of recovering money illegally extracted from the City Treasury, they cannot well omit to question Tweed about the precise relations of the Ring to the Broadway and Tenth National Banks. It has been frequently alleged that the Chamberlain's warrants presented to both institutions bore forged indorsements. The belief has been generally entertained that the banks are liable to be sued for the recovery of money thus obtained, and as several millions of dollars depend on the legal validity of such a claim, the possibility of enforcing it is certainly worth attention. Further, the so-called "voucher robbery" removed what Judge Donohue considers a very essential part of the case of the City against the Ring thieves. The antecedents of Haggerty and Baulch, if not the nature of the instructions given to them, can hardly be unknown to Tweed. He has, it appears, a thorough knowledge of the fraudulent character of the Navarro water metre claim; he must have a tolerably clear recollection about the Broadway widening swindle, and about the reasons which induced Charles E. Loew to stand sentinel over the death-bed of County Auditor Watson. He doubtless knows a great deal about the Citizens' Association and how much it cost to buy up its office-bearers. It would be interesting to have his views regarding the share of Nathaniel Sands in floating the Belmont 6 per cent. loan and in manipulating the "Reform" element to his own profit and that of the Ring. When such subjects are exhausted, his modesty may even permit him to indulge in some reminiscences of the movement for a Tweed statue, which originated with Justice Shandley and the Oriental Club, and which marked the zenith of his fame as the dictator of Tammany Hall and ruler of New-York. On these and other points his "evidence" will be received for what it is worth, but it would be a pity were no attempt made to draw it out.

PREMATURE PRAISE.

No man has a better title to a hearing on the subject of civil service reform than Gen. Cox, ex-Secretary of the Interior in the Grant Administration. With him the reform was a reality, while the forces at the disposal of the Government were practically on the side of the old system. And having been, in a certain sense, a martyr to his convictions, it is easy to understand the satisfaction with which, in the Ohio campaign, he refers to the manner in which both parties are now committed to the general principles and purposes involved. Something would have been gained had the cause advanced no further than the point defined by both of the parties in the platforms adopted by the last National Conventions. Neither party can now avowedly uphold a corrupt and partisan use of the civil service without belying its record. It is honorable to the Republican Party, as Mr. Cox remarks, that its formal declaration in favor of the reform occurred at a time when it was still in possession of the appointing power, and when any limitation of the conditions under which appointments should be made might be said to be a diminution of the value of patronage. Moreover, so far as the theory is concerned, the subsequent indorsement by the Democrats of the ideas promulgated by the Republicans as the foundation of an improved civil service, is for many reasons important. Admitting that platforms often amount to very little when the time comes for testing them, at least one point is won when the two opposing parties unite in the condemnation of existing abuses and the causes in which most of them originate.

There is, however, obvious danger in overconfidence as to the effect of the parties' declarations upon the conduct of their respective leaders, and especially as to the effect upon prominent members of the Republican Party. If the enunciation of certain specific conditions or principles were an absolute and final settlement of the matters they relate to, the civil service "plank" in the Republican platform would be all that is required. It is sound and comprehensive. But, unfortunately, the binding efficacy of such resolutions is lessened by the fact that their value depends upon their practical interpretation, and that the latter varies frequently according to the will, ambition, or personal interest of the interpreter. Indulge as we may in the praise of the Democratic proposition, there cannot be a doubt as to the fate that would overtake the civil service in the event of the Democrats acquiring control of the Government. They would not for an instant tolerate the notion that the *personnel* of the service, as organized by their opponents, should remain undisturbed. The abominable doctrine of the spoils would be reasserted as emphatically as ever, and, despite the resolution of the St. Louis Convention, the enormous power of patronage would be exercised, partly with the view of rewarding past efforts, partly to strengthen the organization in the future. We should discover that the outposts of the enemy have hardly been disturbed, and that as between the parties the battle of civil service reform is yet to be fought.

The remarks of Gen. Cox, with reference to non-successful candidates at Cincinnati are equally misleading. He treats the resolution as decisive as to the course of the party on the subject, and as so binding upon the leaders that any one of them, in President Hayes' position, must have trodden the same path. How far is this view of the case warranted by facts? We know, in the first place, that the "machine" Republicans generally deride the reform as a toy that may please imaginative politicians but is unworthy of the attention of practical men. Partisans of this class do not conceal their contempt for the demand or their belief that it will end in smoke. In the next place, more discreet but less honest partisans aim at frustrating the reform by assailing the conditions essential to its effectiveness. They have nothing to say against the reform *per se*. When necessary, they appear among its advocates. No sooner, however, is an attempt made to carry out the elementary principles of the reform than they protest that the interests of the party are disregarded and the rights of the citizen invaded. The much-talked-of circular of President Hayes really goes little beyond the A B C of the matter. It requires office-holders to attend to the duties they are paid to perform, and to leave to others the business of managing party conventions and dictating to the party whom it shall nominate. The enforcement of this rule is indispensable, or the "reform" will never amount to a reality. For as merit is to be the governing condition in respect to appointments, so permanence is to be one of the rewards. But there can be no permanence until the occupants of office are content not to be politicians, since it is certain that no party is likely to exist this side of the millennium that would retain in office persons who used its opportunities in behalf of the defeated party. When, therefore, conspicuous Republicans demur to the President's order, simple as it is, we cannot escape the conclusion that a great deal remains to be done before the party, as a whole, or its leaders as a body, deserve the compliments which the ex-Secretary of the Interior heaps upon them.

At this moment there is much greater need of criticism than of compliments. The latter should be withheld until they have been fairly earned. To scatter them freely at the present stage of the business is to ignore some rather unpleasant incidents and to lull those who are responsible for them into a forgetfulness which may prove embarassing. For example, the mere issue of an Order affecting the action of office-holders is not of itself a very heroic act. The prompt, fearless, and uniform enforcement of the Order is the thing for which the country looks at the hands of its authors. Again, under an Administration which holds that this reform is of "paramount importance," it is puzzling now and then to hear of removals of capable officials without valid cause, and the appointment of successors whose fitness is not apparent. Such instances may be less frequent than under previous Administrations, but they are more numerous than they should be in days when purer professions are proclaimed, and when a great reform is supposed to be in progress. A laxity that would be tolerable in the case of a sinner becomes shocking in the case of a saint. To bring practice into harmony with profession our public speakers should flatter less and criticise more. They need not fear that plainness of speech will be distasteful to the people, who are rife for the full measure of the reform of which as yet they have seen very little.

BUSINESS AND POLITICS.

A year ago, at this time, it was generally admitted by the intelligent people of the United States that the triumph of the Republican Party meant disaster, ruin, and the abandonment of the country to the bats, owls, and aborigines. Mildew, murrain, blight, the grape-fly, and the potato-bug were supposed to be waiting for Hayes to be elected before they descended upon this devoted land. "Elect Tilden" said the New-York bureau of commercial and political intelligence, "and we shall have good times, great crops, and a buoyant market." But the presumedly unintelligent mass of the people refused to believe anything of the sort. With a certain misguided and dogged skepticism which savored of perdition, a majority of the people of the United States refused to believe that the election of any man would affect the crops. With marvelous blindness the Republic rushed upon its fate, just as though the politics of the National Administration did not regulate the rainfall, and change at pleasure the ruling rates for dry goods in America and the prices of breadstuffs in European markets. It was in vain that Democratic orators urged that we could not average ten bushels of wheat to the acre under a Republican Administration. With blind fatuousness hundreds of thousands of voters went right on to material ruin, as if heat and cold, dryness and moisture, were not regulated by the President and Congress; just as if the Secretary of the Treasury could not speak gold mines into existence, and compel any stock which he favored to go to par at his command.

Hayes was elected, and the prophets of evil were in doleful dumps. *Now*, they declared, the end of all things had come. The country was gone to the bow-wows, and prudent people might as well go to Brazil. Gaining a little effrontery by the postponement of the anticipated collapse of all things, they began to "chaff" the Republicans who had elected their candidate. They wanted the millennium in five minutes. Hayes being elected, they invited those who elected him to produce the good times and generally avert the ruin and disaster which was supposed in Democratic ranks to be inevitable. As though the reverse of their own promises was to be expected, they waited until the 5th of March, 1877, and then began to say, "Well, we don't see that the times improve any." A gloomy vendor of peanuts on Vesey-street said: "I don't sell no more than I did before this yere Hayes came in." And an Italian bootblack on Union-square voiced the complaint of the unwashed Democracy when he said: "Why business no good now that Hayes be President?" There was a mocking taunt in the air of the grumblers and growlers. They were certain that things were going to everlasting smash; that the Republican Party was responsible for the chinch-bug and the freshets; but there was quite a general and sarcastic demand for a revival of trade.

The revival has come, and we do not pretend that it is due to political influences. Mr. Schurz is probably just as good a Secretary of the Interior as Mr. Samuel J. Randall would have been if Mr. Tilden had been elected. But we do not believe that Secretary Schurz is responsible for the fact that Chicago received nearly as much wheat during the first two weeks of September, 1877, as she did during the entire month of September, 1876. Perhaps Kentucky's favorite son, the editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, has some theory which connects the policy of this Administration with the crop. That enthusiastic writer cries, "Welcome the President!" "The season presents an unexampled harvest. The barns are bursting." Now, it is very pleasant to hear that the Kentucky barns are bursting with plenty. And it is also gratifying to know that the harvest is "unexampled" all through the West, and that prices at home and abroad are calculated to make everybody glad. But we must modestly, in behalf of the Republican Party, say that the election did not materially affect the yield or the markets. If it had happened that blight and mildew had followed the eventful 4th of March, 1877, we should have refused to believe that the election of Hayes had anything to do with it. As it is, the season now about closing is one of remarkable prosperity. Merchants in this City are crowded with orders. Transportation lines are burdened with goods. The reports of the Produce Exchanges of the country show an astonishing grain yield, and the demand for staple goods of many varieties is greater than it has been since 1873. If we were as dishonest as the partisan croakers we should say that all these indications of returning prosperity were due to approved political influences. But the fact is that the country has been blessed with an abundant harvest, and that the people, instead of forever worrying about politics, have gone to work. No act of Congress, no Presidential policy, controls seed-time, harvest, the early, and the latter rain.

THE RUSSIAN SISYPHUS.

Once again has Russia's success collapsed at the crowning moment, and the endless task must be begun anew. Every minor advantage has been resolutely sacrified to the hope of a decisive victory before Plevna, and this incalculable sacrifice has been made in vain. Plevna is still untaken, and for the present untakable; while in other parts of the theatre of war, drained of troops to insure the success of this fatal venture, disasters are coming thick and fast. Fort St. Nicholas, in the Schipka Pass, before which 7,000 Turks died in vain a month ago, has fallen at last. A Russo-Bulgarian detachment has been beaten in the defile of Haïn-Boghaz with the loss of 200 men. Mehemet Ali's threatening advance has forced back the Czarewitch to his lines on the left bank of the Jantra, which are being strongly fortified in expectation of an assault—an expectation likely to be speedily realized, if there be any truth in the reported junction of Suleiman Pasha with Mehemet. In a word, the sole ray of light in this cloud of disaster is the capture of Bilek by the Montenegrins, whose gallant bands have done more real work than all the multitudinous hosts of Russia. The loss of this place, which commands the high road from Ragusa into Southern Herzegovina, is a serious blow to the Turks, who are now compelled to transport all their supplies by way of Klek; and should the fortress of Spuz follow its sister stronghold of Niesics, their foothold in Montenegro will be lost altogether. This success, however, is too remote to have any effect upon the result of the campaign; and, for the present, all that the assailants of Plevna can do is to get their siege guns into position, and await the coming up of the Imperial Guard.

Nevertheless, the Russian reverses, though severe, are not irretrievable. It is certainly startling to find the would-be conquerors of Constantinople beginning to talk of intrenched camps along the Danube; but all is not lost yet. The garrison of the Schipka Pass still hold their second line of defense. The Czarewitch's position behind the Jantra, strengthened as it has been, will not be easily forced. The besiegers of Plevna maintain their hold upon the Grivica redoubt and its adjacent defenses. In fact, the injury lies not so much in the reverses themselves, as in the incapacity in high places which they betoken—an incapacity which no one is quicker to perceive than the rank and file themselves. They have, indeed, done their duty to the death, these hard-faced, silent men, with the hereditary look of uncomplaining obedience; but where is the skill which should utilize their devotion? In this mass of embodied discipline mutiny is a word unknown; but it augurs ill for the *morale* of the steadiest army when the idea begins to creep through it that it is being "sacrificed." The trained soldier will give his life cheerfully for the honor of his flag, so long as he can feel that it is not given in vain; but the moment the fatal conviction forces itself upon him that all his valor and devotion and suffering are but as sand cast upon the sea, the spell which moved him is broken once and forever. So it is with the Russians now. Indeed, it is difficult to read through this dismal chronicle of useless slaughter without a thrill of grief and indignation such as that which wrung from the gallant Skobeleff the brief, touching sentence which was the epitaph of five thousand men: "I can do no more—it is the will of God." The whole history of the campaign lies in the old adage that prevention is better than cure. The most ordinary vigilance would have sufficed to check Osman Pasha's march from Widdin to Plevna three months ago. But the golden opportunity was let slip, and the whole subsequent campaign has been a useless and murderous effort to repair, when too late, a misfortune which ought never to have occurred at all.

STANLEY.

The great journey of Cameron across the Continent of Africa has been surpassed by the greater journey of Stanley. Both started from Zanzibar, and reached the Lualubs at Nyangwe. Here, however, their paths separated, Cameron marching south-easterly, and reaching the west coast at Benguela, while Stanley followed the Lualuba, or Congo, to its mouth. During the latter half of Cameron's journey from Nyangwe he was in a region which had been formerly visited by Silva Porto, Ladislas Magyar, and the Pombeiros, and was thus not strictly an unexplored region. Stanley's course, on the other hand, lay through a wilderness into which no white man had ever penetrated, and of which not even the ubiquitous and imaginative Arab slave-trader pretended to have any knowledge. Just as Cameron's trans-continental march was esteemed more important than that of Livingstone, since he crossed the continent through a region much further north than that of the Zambesi basin, so Stanley's march eclipses that of Cameron, and for a similar reason. In fact, Stanley may be fairly said to have crossed Africa at the equator, for although both Zanzibar and the mouth of the Congo are in south latitude, his explorations of the Nile lakes necessarily carried him into north latitude, and while following the course of the Lualaba he reached a point two degrees north of the equator. While giving the utmost credit to Cameron, Livingstone, and Silva Porto—for there is no reason to doubt the latter's claim to having crossed the continent—it is clear that Stanley's trans-continental march is unequaled in its length, difficulties, and geographical importance.

This alone would place the American at the head of all African explorers, but it is only a part of his magnificent achievements. Whatever was accomplished by Burton, the discoverer of Tanganyika; Cameron, the surveyor of the southerly part of that lake; Speke, the discoverer of the Victoria N'yanza, and Baker, the discoverer of the Albert N'yanza, has been equaled by Stanley's explorations of the equatorial lake region. He has visited each of these three great lakes. He has completed and corrected Cameron's survey of Tanganyika; he has surveyed the Victoria Lake so carefully that its coast line is now as well ascertained as that of Lake Erie, and he has camped on the shore of the Albert Lake. He has discovered the Shimeeyu, the chief tributary of the Victoria Lake, and thus found the furthest source of the Nile; and has vastly extended Speke's slight explorations in the Valley of the Kitangule. The explorer who has emulated the achievements of Burton, Speke, and Baker, who has completed the unfinished task of Livingstone, and surpassed the great march of Cameron, need have no fear that his rank as the greatest of all African explorers will ever be questioned.

The difficulties which Stanley met and vanquished in his journey from Zanzibar to Nyangwe have already been made familiar to the public by his earlier letters. His journey down the Lualaba demanded even a greater display of perseverance, bravery, and skill than he had previously shown. In addition to the ordinary difficulties of a journey through an unknown wilderness, he had to navigate a river full of dangerous cataracts; to face the terrors of famine, and to fight a prolonged battle, not of days but of weeks, with the swarming savages. That he brought even a remnant of his expedition safely to the coast proves that the man is not merely an explorer but a born soldier—a true leader of men. Since the days of the Spanish conquistadors in the New World there has been no more splendid achievement than Stanley's journey to the sea. His tattered and mongrel followers lacked the picturesque brilliancy of Cortez's armored cavaliers, but the American newspaper correspondent who fought his way down the Lualaba can claim kinship in heroism with him who burned his ships and hewed with his sword a path to Mexico.

Although it had been demonstrated to the satisfaction of all geographers that the Lualaba and the Congo are identical, it was none the less important that the course of the river should be accurately traced. Having accomplished this, Stanley has already, though inaccurately, been credited with having solved the final problem of African geography. The identity of the Welle river, discovered by Schweinfurth in 3° 30′ north latitude, yet remains to be ascertained. It has already been pointed out in these columns that the Welle, instead of being, as Schweinfurth was inclined to think, the upper course of the Shary, is either the Ogobai, or possibly a tributary of the Lualaba. While on the extreme northerly bend of the Lualaba Stanley must have been within a hundred miles of the Welle, at the point where Schweinfurth saw it, and if in that neighborhood he found a large river flowing into the Lualaba from the north or north-east, he will be able to add the solution of the problem of the Welle to his other laurels. If he found no such tributary, it will remain for some future explorer to descend the Welle until its identity with the Ogobai is established, and thus finally close the cycle of African exploration.

OBITUARY.

MATTHEW MAURY.

The death was announced down town yesterday of another of New-York's well-known merchants, Mr. Matthew Maury, for nearly 50 years identified with the cotton interests of this City, succumbed to old age and general debility at an early hour yesterday morning in his seventy-seventh year. The deceased merchant was descended from the well-known Virginia Maury family. His father was the first foreign Consul appointed by Gen. Washington after the latter's inauguration as first President of the Republic. He represented the United States at Liverpool. In that city Matthew Maury was born. Young Maury received a thorough education at Eton and Cambridge, where he had as a classmate the distinguished ex-Prime Minister of England, William E. Gladstone. After attaining his majority he entered into the cotton business with his father in his native city. He came to this country in 1832 with his brother, and together they established the firm of M. & R. Maury, afterward changed to Maury Brothers, which still exists at No. 5 Hanover-square. Mr. Rutson Maury, the brother, still survives. Commander Maury, United States Navy, the great authority on naval matters, was a cousin. The deceased gentleman was for 38 years a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and from 1849 to 1853 was its Secretary. He was also for many years a Trustee of the institution for Savings for Merchants' Clerks. He was a member of St. Mark's Church, Second-avenue and Tenth-street, where the late A. T. Stewart worshiped. His funeral will take place from that church at 9:30 A. M. to-morrow.

DR. RAMON AMABILE.

Dr. Ramon Amabile died of consumption yesterday at his office, No. 21 City Hall-place. Dr. Amabile was a native of Cuba, and owing to unbearable persecution by the Spaniards, he determined to leave the country, and escaped from Santiago de Cuba in 1868 and came to America. Soon after he commenced the study of medicine, and graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1871. He was subsequently appointed Ambulance Surgeon to the Park Hospital, and about a year later House Surgeon to the same institution. He left the hospital in 1873 and established himself at No. 21 City Hall-place, where he soon obtained a large practice among the residents of the lower part of the City. Dr. Amabile gained a name while attached to the Park Hospital that older members of the profession might envy. In the memorable Westfield disaster, when this hospital was full of dead and dying, Dr. Amabile worked with the most unceasing and persevering zeal to relieve the sufferers. He also greatly distinguished himself for his promptness and attention to the sufferers by the St. Andrew's Church disaster and the torpedo explosion in John-street, and on numerous other occasions. Dr. Amabile was married, and in his twenty-seventh year. His illness was superseded by blood poison received while attending to a patient at the Park Hospital.

GENERAL NOTES.

The James Lick monument is being made in Montreal.

A Hartford young lady struck at a mosquito and broke her arm. The fate of the mosquito is not recorded.

It is asserted that there have been only six cases of hydrophobia in Providence, R. I., in the last 37 years.

Miss Ade no Sayer, of Philadelphia, bequeathed most of her property for benevolent and religious purposes.

Boston's next excitement is to be a baby show in the Music Hall. Three sets of triplets and 16 twins have already been promised for the exhibition.

Gen. John McNulta, the ex-Congressman, from Illinois, was stricken with paralysis on Saturday night, and at last accounts was lying in a critical condition.

The Watertown *Dispatch* is very severe upon the call for the Democratic State Convention, because of its omission to condemn "fraud" and "usurpation."

Mr. James Gould, of Providence, R. I., who was seized with hydrophobia on Friday morning last, having been bitten by a Newfoundland dog three years ago, died on Saturday afternoon.

Nothing could surpass the sublime audacity of the Albany *Argus* when it says that the peculiar title of the Democratic Party to public confidence rests in its inherent moral vitality!

Ex-Secretary J. D. Cox made an elaborate speech in Toledo, Ohio, on Saturday evening. He discussed the currency, civil service reform, labor and wages, and indorsed the President's Southern policy.

A Democratic editor down in Houston, Texas, is very much perturbed by Secretary Key's New-England speeches, and raves in this way: "We spit him out! We spurn and loathe the crop-eared craven, the foul, unclean buzzard, who pollutes the eagle's eyrie."

The San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* says that it cares not who is Speaker, whether Randall, Cox, Sayler, Morrison, or any other Democratic member of the House, but his views in regard to protection and to internal improvements must be in harmony with those entertained by the South.

Some of the Democratic papers are jumping at the wild hope that the $7,555 conscience money lately sent from this City to the Treasurer of the United States for income tax withheld came from Samuel J. Tilden's barrel. One of the wildest of the lot exclaims: "But 'Old Usufruct' had a conscience."

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says that, looking over this Ohio campaign, one cannot fail to see that the Republicans spoiled it by not making the fight plainly and aggressively for the Administration and for resumption. But it believes that the Republicans will win, after all, because the Democratic Party is without any wholesome affirmative significance.

A passenger by the steamer Bristol from this City, on Saturday night last, was run over and instantly killed on one of the tracks in the freight house at Fall River, Mass., soon after the arrival of the boat. He was about 35 years old, and is supposed to have been a native of Belgium, Iro Von Grominski by name, who came to this City from Taunton, Mass., intending to return to the old country, but being robbed of about $7,000, did not go and became despondent.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* prints a communication which reads: "I send you a Confederate bond of $1,000. I wish you would give it to the editor of the *Dispatch* and ask him if he can make it good for taxes. If he can, I am in favor of paying the State debt as settled by the Funding bill. We people of Roanoke think that the bondholders of State bonds ought to be willing to lose one-half of their bonds, as we poor widows and orphans of Confederate soldiers have to lose all our bonds and other property besides."

In response to written orders, the expressmen of Meriden, Conn., one day last week were sent in great haste to a hotel to take the trunk of L. E. Phant to the depot. The landlord took the joke kindly at first, as the number of Mr. L. E. Phant's room was the same as that of a dark closet, but the *Republican* says that after a dozen or so had called he began to lose patience, and when a hackman came to get Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Phant, trunk, and children, he could stand it no longer, and burst out with "Elephant be blessed," but that was not the word he used.

THE CONSTITUTION OF CONNECTICUT

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO BE VOTED UPON IN OCTOBER.

From the New-Haven Journal, Sept. 17.

The following proposed constitutional amendments having passed through the necessary forms in the Legislature, will be submitted to the people on the first Monday of October for their approval or rejection:

PROHIBITING EXTRA COMPENSATION.

No. 1. Neither the General Assembly nor any county, city, borough, town, or school district shall have power to pay or grant any extra compensation to any public officer, employe, agent, or servant, or increase the compensation of any public officer or employe to take effect during the continuance in office of any person whose salary might be increased thereby, or increase the pay or compensation of any public contractor above the amount specified in the contract.

AID TO RAILROADS PROHIBITED.

No. 2. No county, city, town, borough, or other municipality shall ever subscribe to the capital stock of any railroad corporation, or become a purchaser of the bonds, or make donation to, or loan its credit, directly or indirectly, in aid of any such corporation; but nothing herein contained shall affect the validity of any bonds or debts incurred under existing laws nor be construed to prohibit the General Assembly from authorizing any town or city to protect, by additional appropriations of money or credit, any railroad debt contracted prior to the adoption of this amendment.

Ballots will be prepared in legal form, as follows:

Constitutional Amendments, first Monday of October, 1877.

No. 1. Prohibiting extra compensation to public officers.

No. 2. Prohibiting cities and towns aiding railroads.

Those who favor the amendments will deposit the ballot as above. Those who oppose them will cross out the numbers, and when crossed the votes shall be counted in the negative. If the voter approves of one and opposes the other, he is to cross out the one he objects to and leave the other without a scratch, and the one erased will be counted as a negative and the other as an affirmative ballot.

THE LATE WILLIAM H. HULL, OF GEORGIA.

Referring to Hon. William Hope Hull, of Augusta, Ga., who died suddenly in this City on Thursday evening last, the Augusta *Chronicle* says: "Mr. Hull came of an old and honored family. His grandfather, Hope Hull, son of an Englishman of that name, was born in Worcester County, Md., March 13, 1763. He moved to Georgia, and was one of the founders of Methodism in this State. His father, Asbury Hull, was born in Washington, Jan. 30, 1797. He graduated at the State University in 1814, and was for more than 40 years Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of that institution. He was often a member of the Legislature, and repeatedly Speaker of the House. He was also a member of the Secession Convention of 1861, and declined the Presidency of that body. He died in Athens, Jan. 25, 1866. William Hope Hull was born in Athens Feb. 20, 1820. He entered the university, and graduated in 1838. After his graduation he studied law, and early won distinction in his profession. He was elected Solicitor-General of the Western Judicial Circuit, and discharged the duties of that responsible position in such a way as to greatly add to the reputation which he had already acquired. He soon became known as one of the ablest lawyers at the Bar of his State, and secured a large and lucrative practice. In politics he was a Democrat, and a warm supporter and intimate personal friend of Howell Cobb. When James Buchanan was inaugurated President in 1857 he called Mr. Cobb to his Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Hull was appointed Assistant Attorney-General of the United States. When secession was determined upon, he returned to Georgia and cast his fortunes with the South. Since the war he has resided in Augusta and practiced his profession, confining himself to the civil side of the courts. For several years, and up to the time of his death, he was the attorney of the Georgia Railroad, one of the largest corporations in the State."

WASHINGTON.

THE PHILADELPHIA CUSTOM-HOUSE.

THE NAVAL OFFICER DESIROUS OF BEING HEARD IN REPLY TO THE INVESTIGATING COMMISSION'S STRICTURES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Philadelphia Custom-house Commission, in their report to the Secretary of the Treasury, stated that the Naval Officer at that port "does little else than draw his salary, and the deputy, who mostly does the work of his chief, is not very fully occupied therewith." The commission also reported that certain officers of the Surveyors' Department, while superintending the discharge of steam-ships from foreign ports, had authorized cases of wines and spirituous and fermented liquors to be landed without permit and payment of duty, and that the Naval Officer has received articles so landed on one or two occasions. Mr. Heistand, the Naval Officer, who for the first four years gave two days each week to his office and after that but one day each week, does not seem to like some statements and reflections made by the report, and has written Secretary Sherman asking that he be accorded a hearing. To-day a printed copy of the report was mailed Mr. Heistand with a letter instructing him to make, in writing, exceptions to such parts of it as he may desire to be heard upon. Mr. Heistand testified before the commission that he considered his presence and position superfluous, but thought inasmuch as the place and salary are provided for by law he might as well fill the place and draw the salary as any one else. Perhaps the Secretary would like to hear Mr. Heistand at more length on that point.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

RIGID QUARANTINE AGAINST FERNANDINA IN OTHER FLORIDA TOWNS—THE EPIDEMIC IN HAVANA, CUBA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—A gentleman of this city has received the following letter from Gainesville, Fla., under date of Sept. 10: "Stop John's coming to Florida just now, as yellow fever is at Fernandina. The report is to-day that it is spreading rapidly, and it is not safe for any one to ride on railroad or steamers. At this place, to show how strict the authorities are, there is a depot full of goods from New-York, belonging to merchants here, come by way of Fernandina, and delayed at the same place five or six days before they arrived here. The merchants are not allowed to take them out of the depot. If it reaches here the town will be deserted, and all will go to the pines and camp out until frost in November."

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 18.—There has been but little change at Fernandina since the last report, and no deaths have occurred to-day. The disease, however, is still spreading, and the mortality may be expected to increase within the next few days.

HAVANA, Sept. 18.—The yellow fever is now more prevalent and fatal in Havana than it was in July and August, when there were comparatively few cases.

THE NEGLECTED PUBLIC GROUNDS.

GEN. CASEY'S VIEWS OF ECONOMY—MANY DOLLARS' LOSS BY NEGLECT TO SAVE ONE DOLLAR OF THE APPROPRIATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Commenting on Col. Casey's neglect of the public grounds of Washington, to which attention was directed in THE TIMES dispatch of Monday, the *Evening Star* says: "We hear it stated that the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds boasts that he will be able to turn in at least $1,000 of unexpended appropriations as the result of his failure to keep the grounds in proper condition. As the loss to the Government property from his disgraceful neglect of the grounds must be many thousands of dollars, this saving will be economy with a vengeance. In common fairness he should also return his salary to the Government, for it is not easy to see where he has earned a penny of it."

THE BOLTON (ENGLAND) STRIKE.

PROSPECT NOT A STUBBORN RESISTANCE UNLESS ARBITRATION IS RESORTED TO.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The United States Consul at Liverpool informs the Department of State that the operatives in the cotton mills of Bolton and vicinity, to the number of 10,000 or 12,000, struck on the 1st of the present month, rather than submit to a reduction of 5 per cent. in their wages. One hundred and six mills are closed in consequence. It is stated that the men are in good financial condition to continue the strike, and that large contributions will be supplied by other associations. These operatives struck also in 1874 against a reduction of 5 per cent., but submitted to arbitration, which decided against them. The 5 per cent. was, however, restored in 1875, and the present strike is occasioned by the attempt to take it off again. Unless arbitration is again resorted to the present strike is likely to prove a stubborn one, for while the men assert their ability to remain out an indefinite time, the mill-owners, on account of the continually decreasing American markets for their goods, the famine now raging in India, and the Eastern war, are said to be well pleased to have their places closed for some time.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $224,935 60, and from Customs, $437,536 99.

J. A. Robb was to-day appointed Revenue Storekeeper and Gauger for the Seventh District of Kentucky; W. H. Duffield for the Fourth District of Illinois, and Owen Hudson for the Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania.

It is unofficially ascertained that Mr. E. A. Hayt, a retired merchant of New-York, and formerly on the Board of Indian Commissioners, who was tendered the position of Indian Commissioner, has accepted and will enter on his duties about Oct. 1.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $13,625,744; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,265,412; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $52,930,000; coin, $108,532,335, including $40,035,300 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $357,976,164.

The trial of Frederick A. Sawyer, W. T. Haines, F. W. Brooks, P. S. Roddy, and W. H. Barston, indicted for conspiracy to defraud the Government of $57,613 03 by obtaining the payment of two fraudulent claims, was continued before the Criminal Court to-day. Three witnesses were examined. The greater part of the day was taken up in the examination of A. J. Fox, formerly President of the Tennessee Commercial Bank of Memphis. He testified that George W. Carleton had deposits in that bank which were afterward placed to the credit of Parkman, Brooks & Co., who had overdrawn their account. Horace C. Gaith, formerly Teller in the Memphis Commercial Bank, and John C. Forbes, also testified in relation to the bank account of Parkman, Brooks & Co.

According to a dispatch received at the Department of State from Vienna, Mr. Kasson, the recently appointed United States Minister to Austria, was received by the Emperor at the City Palace on the 30th of August. In presenting his letter of credence to the Emperor, the Minister spoke of the long continued friendship between the two Governments, and the President's earnest desire that the friendship should be further cemented by a more enlarged commercial correspondence and by increased facilities to trade between the United States and Austria-Hungary, and his own satisfaction with his present position at a court so distinguished for the wise and generous statesmanship of its sovereign, the refinement of its society, and the accomplishment of its people in the useful and industrial arts. The Emperor, in reply, warmly reciprocated the good wishes of the President for himself and his desire for the continued friendship between both countries. He, too, desired an increase in the commercial intercourse between Austria-Hungary and the United States. He [the Emperor] referred complimentarily to the changes introduced into our home policy by President Hayes.

MR. TILDEN'S EUROPEAN TOUR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Recent letters received by E. J. Apgar, Assistant Clerk in the office of the Secretary of State, indicate that ex-Gov. Tilden will not return to New-York before the 20th or 25th of October. The Governor announces that he will sail on the 13th of that month, and will be accompanied by Mr. Bigelow. According to this showing, they will not arrive until two weeks or more after the holding of the State Convention.

THE HOSTILE INDIAN TRIBES.

COL. STURGIS' ENCOUNTER WITH THE NEZ PERCES—THE INDIANS SURROUNDED—A GREAT MANY KILLED AND WOUNDED—DETAILS OF THE FIGHT NOT AT HAND.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Telegrams received at Military Head-quarters give the details of the preliminary movements in the recent engagement between Col. Sturgis and the Nez Percés. The Indians were, according to these dispatches, well surrounded, having Howard and Merritt on either side and Sturgis on the flank—Sturgis', however, being the only command which struck the hostiles. The Indians attempted to secure a junction with a band of hostile Sioux, but were intercepted. Gen. Howard telegraphs that they hurled on the 11th inst. four unknown citizens—probably scouts—killed just in advance of the regulars. The stories of the Crows' infidelity are denounced as sensational. The Crows are loyal, and have done good active service with Sturgis. The reports of the battle are not yet complete, and no list of casualties is given.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The following was received here to-day:

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.

To Gen. E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General, Washington:

Col. Sturgis, commanding the Seventh Cavalry, under date of near the Yellowstone Mountain, Sept. 13, reports as follows: "We have just had a hard fight with the Nez Percés, lasting all day. We killed and wounded a great many, and captured several hundred head of stock. The reports are not yet in and we cannot give our loss, but it is considerable. A number were killed, and a good many wounded."

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

HISTORY OF CRAZY HORSE'S INSUBORDINATION AND DEATH.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—A letter has been received by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from Camp Robinson, Nebraska, giving a detailed account of the killing of "Crazy Horse" and the breaking up of his band of Indians at that agency. The letter states that "Crazy Horse" possessed wonderful influence over young braves as well as chiefs. He was remarkably brave, generous, and reticent, and was a pillar of strength for good or evil. This fact being known, every effort was made through kindness, reasoning, and just treatment to secure his influence for good, but the most patient and persistent efforts failed. He would listen to no reasoning, which did not have for a basis the placing of himself and his people in the northern country to roam at large. The chiefs who came in with him were earnest and honest in making peace, and anxious to secure a better life for their people. They worked persistently to try and get him to change his mind, but as he would not listen to them they all left him and joined other bands. So vicious had this man become that on Gen. Crook's arrival here recently he told his men to go to the council prepared for a fight, as he was going to kill him.

Crazy Horse and a few warriors made their escape on Sept. 5, and were promptly pursued, and so earnestly, that No Water, who had charge of one party, killed two ponies in his efforts to overtake and capture him. He reached the camp of the Northern Indians at Spotted Tail, and shortly afterward Big Crow, a Brule Indian, told him that he understood that he [Crazy Horse] never listened, but now he would be compelled to listen and would have to go with him to the commanding officer; and this Indian, with White Thunder, took him to Major Burke, who arranged to send him to this post under Lieut. Lee. On reaching here he was told that he must give up his pistol and knives, that he would not be hurt; but in attempting to disarm him he, though surrounded by friendly Indian soldiers, made a violent effort to cut his way out, stabbing Little Big Man who had hold of him, and in the scuffle that ensued he himself was stabbed and killed. The majority of the Indians consider his death as a real benefit to their people, and justify the killing; as he first drew his knife. It is thought he escaped with his life by stabbing, but the physicians are under the impression that it was done with his own knife. It is claimed by the Indians that this dead chief had with his own hand killed 34 white men and four white women, not counting those killed in battle. Black Coal and Sharp Nose of the Arapahoes, Red Cloud, and many other Sioux chiefs have all acted in the most praiseworthy manner during these troubles, and are all anxious to have their people live in peace with the whites. They say they can and will control and govern their people, that by doing as they have in the past few days they have probably prevented another war, and they hope they will get some credit for it; that if the Government deals justly with them and help them to become more civilized they will in a few years be numbered among its most loyal citizens.

THE LEXINGTON RACES.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 18.—Following are the summaries of the races to-day—second day. The attendance was good; weather cool; track heavy.

FIRST RACE.—One and one-quarter miles dash.

Williams and Owings' b. c. Vera Cruz, 3 years, by Alarm, out of Hira..... 1
J. W. Hunt Reynolds' ch. c. Blue Eyes, 2 years, by Enquirer, out of Bonbon..... 2
R. H. Owens' b. c. Leveler, 2 years, by Lever, out of Sly Boots..... 3

Time—1:16¼.

THIRD RACE.—One and one half miles dash.

A. Keene Richards' ch. f. Larglabeen, 4 years, by War Dance, dam by Revil..... 1
Lyle & Co.'s b. g. Joe Rodes, 4 years, by Vigil, out of Nem..... 2
B. G. Thomas' b. c. Herctog, 4 years, by Australian, out of Dixie..... 3

Time—2:44.

MILITARY GUESTS OF BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 18.—The military guests of the city, numbering 125, were taken down the harbor this afternoon on the city steamer J. P. Bradlee. An entertainment was given them at Deer Island, where the Farm School was inspected, and an address to the boys was made by Gen. McClellan. This evening Gen. McClellan banqueted with the Somerset Club. He will give a public reception at Fanieul Hall to-morrow at noon, and leave for New-York in the evening.

CATHOLIC COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 18.—The negotiations which have been in progress for two or three weeks past between the Catholic Colonization Association, of this city, and the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company, for the purchase of land on the line of that road, have been concluded, and the contract executed in due form. The land purchased is in Pattawattomie County, Kan., and amounts to 12,000 acres, at $3 60 per acre. A large colony will be immediately organized for settlement on this land.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 18.—The Catawissa accommodation train, bound south, consisting of an engine and two cars, collided with a wrecking train on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, between Muncy and Williamsport, this morning. James Ray, traveling engineer, in charge of the wrecking train, was badly injured. Howard Fry, Superintendent of motive power, and Charles Quiggle, train despatcher of the Philadelphia and Erie Road, who were on the passenger train, were slightly injured. Some of the cars were considerably damaged.

RAILROAD LITIGATION.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 18.—The case of the State of Maryland against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in the Superior Court, for the tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on the gross receipts of the company, was decided to-day by Judge Dobbin in favor of the company. The State will carry the case to the Court of Appeals.

ARRIVAL OF A SHIPWRECKED CREW.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 18.—The steamer Margaret, from Havana, has arrived at the Passes. She has on board the Captain and crew of the schooner Giuseppe, which was wrecked in the Gulf while on a voyage from Truxillo with fruit for New-Orleans. A heavy gale is prevailing at the Passes.

BURGLARS IN A POST OFFICE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Burglars entered the Catskill Post Office last night, tore open the registered letters, and took all the money they could lay their hands on. Everything was in such confusion this morning that no mail could be made up, preparing securities to replace the objectionable ones, and Mr. Lamb is now here to examine them.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT WEST.

HOSPITALITIES AT LOUISVILLE—VISIT TO THE SCHOOLS—ILLUMINATION OF THE CITY—A TRIP TO JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 18.—The Presidential reception was continued to-day, and, as upon the preceding occasion, was marked by the warmest welcome and most whole-souled hospitality. After breakfast the Presidential party was escorted to the Female High School. A "March of Welcome," by the pupils greeted the appearance of their distinguished guests. All the members of the Cabinet except Secretary Schurz, who has left, and Attorney-General Devens, who did not come to Louisville, were present, as well as the Misses Evarts and Mrs. Hayes and sons. Mr. Chase, the principal of the school, made an address of welcome. At the conclusion of Prof. Chase's remarks Miss Florence White, of the Senior Class, welcomed the President in behalf of the pupils, and presented him with a magnificent bouquet representing the American colors, in response to which he spoke briefly. The President introduced successively the members of his Cabinet present, who made short and happy speeches. The Central Colored School was also visited, where Trustee T. H. Shenley made the address of welcome, and Horace Morris, a colored man, also spoke in the same strain. Exercises in music, vocal and instrumental, followed, and also general readings by children.

At night the entire city of Louisville was illuminated in honor of the President. The display in this respect was one of surprising brilliancy. It had been arranged that all should attend the exposition in the evening, and the final farewell to the people. The route thereto, from 8 to 11 o'clock, presented a scene of unusual beauty and splendor. At the exposition the President, Wade Hampton, Secretaries McCrary, Thompson, and Evarts, and Postmaster-General Key again spoke before an immense audience.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Sept. 18.—Never before in the history of Jeffersonville has such an immense crowd thronged the city as was to-day gathered to welcome and give a hospitable greeting to President Hayes. At 3 o'clock the Presidential party arrived from Louisville. Ten thousand people met them at City Wharf where Mayor Warder extended a cordial welcome to his Excellency on behalf of the citizens who had assembled to do him honor. The President replied that he was thankful for the reception, and closed his remarks by saying that he hoped all sections and all races may come together again in the fraternal harmony of the days of Washington, Franklin, and Jefferson. The President visited the Quartermaster's Department, where several million dollars worth of Government property is stored, and held an informal reception. The route of the procession was through the principal streets, which were profusely decorated. The President also visited the ship-yards and afterward returned to Louisville.

PERSECUTIONS IN CALIFORNIA.

AN ARMED MOB DRIVING CHINAMEN FROM THEIR HOMES—HOUSES BURNED DOWN—AN EARNEST APPEAL TO THE GOVERNOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 18.—Last night the entire Chinese quarter of Grass Valley, except one house, was burned. Over 40 buildings were destroyed. It is supposed an incendiary attempt was made to accomplish the same purpose a few days ago. This morning a body of armed men left Roseville, Placer County, and proceeded up the Auburn Road, warning all the Chinamen, numbering some 60 in the seven camps visited, to leave before midnight, under penalty of death. Some left at once. Twelve at Bardock's camp refused to leave, although they were threatened. It is believed that by Wednesday not a Chinaman will remain in Township No. 1. The refugees are quartered at Folsom.

The following dispatch was telegraphed to-day, after consultation with a number of leading citizens:

To his Excellency Gov. Irwin, Sacramento:

I exceedingly regret the necessity of calling your attention to the lawlessness and mob violence now, and for several days past, taking place in the immediate vicinity of the State Capital, in the adjoining County of Placer. I fail to notice that the authorities of that county have as yet made any attempt to suppress the armed bodies of men engaged in driving out and burning the property of the Chinese residents. I desire to remind your Excellency that in the letter addressed to you by me I based upon his positive knowledge, and he pronounces the allegation entirely false in theory, in substance, and in fact. He avers that the person calling herself Nettie O'Neill in Nettie Walsh; that he has no authority to use my name in public or before the court, especially as his wife. And he further avers that she is under the influence of sundry designing persons who seek to obtain his professional prospects, and advised and solicited her to bring suit and set forth a pretended and bogus marriage with that end in view. He charges, upon knowledge and belief, that Nettie Walsh, at the beginning of the acquaintance, was not a chaste and virtuous woman; and he avers, also upon knowledge and belief, that so far as the fatherhood of the child is concerned, he doesn't know whether he is the father, and therefore cannot state whether he is or not, leaving the proof to be given as he may deem most beneficial to her cause. In May, 1875, he went to San Francisco and remained a year. Thence he went to New-York and remained for a similar period. Then he came to Chicago again, reaching here just before the suit was brought. He avers that during all that period he never came in contact with Nettie Walsh, and the acquaintance came to an end upon investigation. And he further avers that during his absence said Nettie was the recipient of improper attentions from divers men, whose names are to him unknown at present, and that she is now living with one of said men, who is not her husband, but provides her with the means of support and enjoys the marital relations of a husband. He then sets up that in June, 1877, he was married to Ellen Quinlan, in the City of New-York, and lives with her as his wife. That the marriage was solemnized according to the forms of law, and sealed with the obligations of religion in the church, and ever since his marriage he has been engaged in endeavoring to support himself and wife in a just, and lawful and honorable way. He denies that he is worth $15,000, and is willing to make an exhibit to the court of all his property, but avers that said Nettie Walsh has no right whatever to call for such a statement, nor has she any claim upon his property or any part of it. He denies that he is addicted to vicious and obscene habits, averring, on the contrary, that he is living a laborious life and making provision for the future. In conclusion he denies all and every one of the "outrageous charges" in the bill of complaint, declaring them to be without foundation in substance or in fact.

It is not known when the case will come up for trial.

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AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

HAVANA, Sept. 18.—The steamer City of Mexico has arrived from Vera Cruz, bringing advices from Mexico to Sept. 10. The steamer City of Havana is a total loss. She is so far imbedded in the rocks that she cannot be extricated. The wrecking steamer Relief is taking out her machinery and all movables. A party of Indians in the State of Hidalgo fell upon several farms, drove away the proprietors, and made themselves masters of the farms. They remain unmolested. Fears are entertained that this may be the first step of a communistic movement. Several well-known friends of ex-President Lerdo have been imprisoned in the city of Mexico. The public are impatiently waiting to know the official reasons for such imprisonment. The licensed gambling houses are causing much scandal and misery. They have been established all over the city. The yellow fever is making havoc in Vera Cruz.

THE ANGLICAN SYNOD.

MONTREAL, Sept. 18.—In the Anglican Synod to-day the canon on the consecration of a Bishop was further discussed and revised, and adopted as a whole as amended. Messages from the upper house were received to the effect that they had adopted a certain form for consecration of churches, and that a resolution had been passed giving permission to clergymen to use a shorter form of morning and evening prayer on Sundays and holidays, on certain occasions. The case for meeting of the Provincial Synod was changed from the second to the third Wednesday in September of every third year. The following resolution, which was sent down by the House of Bishops, was concurred in: "No clergyman of this ecclesiastical province shall knowingly solemnize a marriage forbidden by the Ninety-ninth Canon of the year 1803, which is as follows: 'No person shall marry within degrees prohibited by the laws of the Government and expressed in the table set forth by authority in the year of Our Lord God 1563.'"

IRON-WORKERS' STRIKE ENDED.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 18.—The strike at the American Iron-works of Jones & Laughlin ended this evening, the men resuming work at the old wages. These works have been idle eight weeks, and by this action of the strikers in withdrawing their demands, from 1,500 to 2,000 men will resume work to-morrow morning. This strike was inaugurated on the Tuesday following the riot, at which time the mills were running full, and was due largely to the excitement of that week. The strikers demanded an advance of 25 per cent. in the compensation for all day labor.

POISONED WITH ICE-CREAM.

MACON, Ga., Sept. 18.—Twelve persons were seriously poisoned here to-day by eating poisoned ice-cream.

THE SARATOGA SAVINGS BANK.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Bank Superintendent Lamb having examined the Saratoga Savings Bank and found a deficiency in the securities, reported to the Attorney-General and had an injunction issued to stop the bank. The Trustees and

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK.

THE TRUSTEES CONSULTING.

MR. HOYT ASSURES THEM THAT THE BANK EXAMINER HAS MADE A MISTAKE—THE LATTER MAKES ANOTHER DISCOVERY FURTHER IMPLICATING MR. HOYT—A DEPLORABLE STATE OF AFFAIRS—INDIGNATION OF THE TRUSTEES.

The Trustees of the Clairmont Savings Bank, closed by Bank Examiner Orvis, held a prolonged meeting yesterday at the bank offices. The meeting was called at the suggestion of Mr. Swan, the Secretary of the defunct institution; and the counsel to the bank, Mr. Henry Parsons, sent out a messenger the first thing in the morning requesting the Trustees to attend. In obedience to the request there came Robert G. Cornell, Charles K. Willmer, Halsey W. Knapp, Henry Parsons, C. D. Disosway, Samuel Marsh, George A. Moss, and the head and front of all the trouble, Mr. J. Q. Hoyt. There were also present at the meeting Mr. Secretary Swan and Bank Examiner Orvis. The meeting lasted from about 11:30 until nearly 4 in the afternoon. When the Trustees first came together, with the one exception of Hoyt, who knew too much to share the delusion, they were all of the opinion that the Bank Examiner had made some tremendous mistake in his figures—that he was, in fact, all wrong. It will give some idea of the cool impudence and ingenious audacity of Mr. Hoyt when it is stated that he "took the floor" at the beginning of the meeting and so presented his side of the case as almost to persuade his brother Trustees that he was right and the Bank Examiner wrong; that the extraordinary "cash items" spoken of in THE TIMES of yesterday were all good; that the deficiency would not, at the utmost, amount to more than $20,000; and that there was no telling at present whether there was or was not a deficiency, and if there was, where and how the money had gone. Mr. Orvis was called upon to explain his view of the situation, and he did it in such a way that in a short time the Trustees requested Mr. Hoyt to withdraw from the room pending further discussion. The unhappy Mr. Swan, the Secretary, presented his pitiful story, which seems to be the record of a weak man forced to his ruin by a strong and unscrupulous one. He read to the meeting a confidential letter written to him by Hoyt some weeks ago in answer to one from him [Swan.] Swan had written, begging and imploring Hoyt to make good his deficiencies to the bank, or they would all be ruined. Hoyt replied in the letter read, which filled nine foolscap pages, in which he begged "my dear David" to stick by him in the present crisis; reminded him what a good friend he had been to him in the past; said they had gone through many other troubles successfully; and if he [Swan] would only stand by him now all would be well. It would appear that the various questionable transactions in which the bank has been engaged have all been done without the knowledge of the Trustees, and were for the benefit only to the President of the bank, [Broadwell,] the Secretary, [Swan,] and Hoyt. Mr. Swan thinks the books, when they are balanced, will show that Hoyt owes the bank about $30,000; that individual has already stated that, in his view of things, the bank owes him about $4,000. There was much angry feeling among the Trustees as the true condition of the bank was gradually revealed to them at the meeting, and Mr. Hoyt was handled with considerable severity. A resolution was passed approving the action of the Bank Examiner in closing the bank, one or two of the Trustees saying that if they had known its true condition they would have closed it three years—two of which he played at McVicker's and the other at Hooley's. "Nettie" resided in Cleveland during all of said period, but on two occasions visited Chicago. Whether she came for the purpose of renewing the acquaintance or not Mr. O'Neill doesn't know, and therefore cannot state. He denies the allegation in the bill that he was married in Cleveland or elsewhere to Nettie Walsh, either in the month of August or at any other time. He denies that his denial is based upon his knowledge, and he pronounces the allegation entirely false in theory, in substance, and in fact. He avers that the person calling herself Nettie O'Neill is Nettie Walsh; that he has no authority to use his name in public or before the court, especially as his wife. And he further avers that she is under the influence of sundry designing persons who seek to obtain his professional prospects, and advised and solicited her to bring suit and set forth a pretended and bogus marriage with that end in view. 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A CUTLERY THIEF CAPTURED.

A young man who gave the name of Frank Allen was arrested on Monday afternoon by Detectives Hart and Haggerty, of Inspector Murray's staff, on suspicion of having stolen $500 worth of fine pen-knives that he was trying to sell. He was taken to the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning, and as no evidence that he was a dishonest person was in possession of the detectives he was discharged by Justice Otterbourg. About the time he was taken to court Superintendent Walling received from the City Marshal of Springfield, Mass., a circular describing a lot of revolvers and knives that were stolen from a store in that city on the night of Sept. 15. Detective Kerns met Allen in the Bowery in the afternoon, and arrested him again and took possession of the knives which he had not disposed of. In the Central Office he gave his name as George Allen, instead of Frank Allen as he had called himself on Monday. The Springfield authorities have been notified of his arrest, and an officer is on his way to this City to take charge of him. Last night Charles Keller, a gunsmith, and Alfred Keller, his son, were arrested at their residence, No. 40 Division-street. In their possession was found 15 of the 24 revolvers stolen from Springfield, and they were locked up in the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house on a charge of receiving stolen goods.

A SUBJECT of universal remark—the elegant styles of gentlemen's clothing brought out by Devlin & Co. —*Exchange.*

A SAFE STAND-BY FOR THE FAMILY—during the season of Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaints, Cramps, Diarrhœa, and all Bowel Complaints—is DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM; of admitted efficacy, and if occasion should arrise, sure to prove useful.—*Advertisement.*

LELAND'S STUBTEVANT HOUSE, Broadway and 29th-st.—This desirable family hotel has several newly carpeted, frescoed, and painted Suites of Rooms to rent to permanent families. Single Rooms for gentlemen. Rates reasonable.—*Advertisement.*

THE *Weekly Witness*, just out, contains full report of Mr. Muller's life and labors; three columns of ladies' letters, and much other matter of interest. Price 4 cents. Supplied by all newsmen.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

THE LATEST NEWS FROM THE WAR IN THE EAST; THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

MORE POLITICAL PERSECUTION IN MISSISSIPPI; TWEED'S TESTIMONY.

THE BANKERS' CONVENTION; THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

LETTERS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD; REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

EDITORIAL ARTICLES UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS: THE PRACTICE OF FEEDING; RENTING FARMS; CHANGES IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS; NOTES FROM THE FIELD AND GARDEN; ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

With a great variety of miscellaneous reading matter, and full reports of FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, the LIVE STOCK and FARM PRODUCE MARKETS.

Copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

When Attacked

With nausea, married ladies should use the surest and most agreeable antidote, MILK OF MAGNESIA.

Whether the hair be gray or decaying, PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM restores the color and life. Don't neglect your hair.

MARRIED.

HARPER—WANDS.—In Middletown, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 31, by Rev. Mr. Beattie, JOSEPH W. HARPER to MRS. JENNIE WANDS.

KNAPP—CLARK.—At Westbrookville, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1877, by Rev. R. H. Craig, GILBERT P. KNAPP, of New-York, to MISS REBECCA J. CLARK, of Westbrookville.

MASSA—HOLWILL.—In Brooklyn, Sept. 15, 1877, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. John G. Bacchus, J. CLIBURNE MASSA to ELEANOR E. HOLWILL. No cards.

DIED.

BASSETT.—At Boston, Mass., Sept.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, Sept. 18.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 10⅝c.@10⅝c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary nominal; net receipts, 89 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 3,548 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 18.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 10¾c.@10¾c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.@10¼c.; net receipts, 1,330 bales; stock, 5,600 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 18.—Cotton—Shade firmer; Middling, 10 9-16c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 1,231 bales; sales, 1,029 bales; stock, 6,916 bales.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 18.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10¼c.; Low Middling, 10c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 55 bales; spot receipts, coastwise, 134 bales; sales, 57 bales; stock, 588 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 18.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 146 bales; gross, 148 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 20,125 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 18.—Cotton—Estimated net receipts, none; stock, 6,009 bales.

THE TOLEDO MARKET.

TOLEDO, Sept. 18.—Flour steady. Wheat in fair demand, but lower; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 40; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 40; Extra do., $1 43; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 33; seller September, $1 30; seller October, $1 26; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 33; No. 1 do., spot, $1 32; seller September, $1 23; seller October, $1 24; No. 2 Red Wabash, $1 28; Rejected Wabash, $1 06. Corn dull; High Mixed, spot, 49½c.; No. 2, spot and seller October, 48c.; do., new, seller November, 43c.; Rejected, 47½c.; Damaged, 45. Oats quiet; No. 2, spot, 27½c.; seller October, 28c.; Michigan, 27½c. Receipts—Flour, 600 bbls.; Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 57,000 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 35,000 bushels; Oats, 1,400 bushels. At the close: Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 40; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 32½; seller September, $1 29½; seller October, $1 24½. No. 2 Red Winter, spot, $1 32½; seller October, $1 23½; Rejected Wabash, $1 05½. Corn dull; No. 2 at 48c.; Oats—No. 2, spot, 27c.; seller October, 27½c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES

is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-work and waiting; eight years' City reference. Address A. D., Advertisement Office, No. 534 3d-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT young girl as chamber-work and assist with the washing; good City reference. Apply at No. 312 East 31st-st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would take care of children; City reference. Call at No. 1,170 1st-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and sewing, or would take care of children; would go to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 158 East 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-work and waitress; best City reference. Call or address No. 758 7th-av., corner of 50th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a competent Protestant girl, or would go as children's maid; best City reference. Address J. 962 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; understands the care of silver, and salads of all kinds; first-class City references. Call at No. 612 2d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A WELSH GIRL as chamber-maid, and plain sewing; good reference. Call for two days at No. 328 West 16th-st., fancy store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl; would assist with the washing; good City reference. Call or address No. 207 East 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS first-class chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and plain sewing; can braid and embroider handsomely. Can be seen for two days at 312 East 43d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman in a private family; very obliging; two years' City reference from last place. Apply at No. 247 East 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored woman as chamber-maid in a first-class boarding-house or private family. Call at Mrs. E. Mitchell's, No. 141 West 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A PROTestant girl as chamber-maid or nurse. Call for two days at No. 319 1st-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman as chamber-maid or seamstress. Call at No. 426 2d-av., corner 24th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS Chamber-maid and waitress; six years' best City reference. Call at present employer's, No. 3 East 47th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; three years' recommendation from present employer. Call at No. 243 West 34th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 230 East 46th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—IN A small private family; can furnish best City reference. Call at No. 206 East 26th-st.

COOK—WAITER.—BY A SWEDISH MAN AND wife, together, in a single gentleman's house, or with a small private family in the above capacities; both are now employed separately; superior references as to character and capability will be presented. Call as or address office R. L. Wretlind & Co., No. 48 West 4th-st., Room No. 2.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—By two sisters, together, in a private family, one as good cook and laundress, the other as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 420 West 58th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMAN, first-class City cook; understands cooking in a private family; understands boning and larding and all kinds of baking; would go a short distance in the country. Call or address No. 436 8th-av., near 34th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; THOROughly understands her business in all its branches; first-class baker; understands all kinds of soups, meats, and made-up dishes, boning and larding; six years' City reference. Call at No. 143 East 39th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN PRIVATE family; full charge of kitchen; excellent bread and pastry; City and country reference. Seen at No. 336 West 48th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable woman in a small private family as plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; best City reference. Call at 201 East 26th-st.

COOK.&c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook in a private family; excellent washer and ironer; City reference; a good home preferred; City or country. Call at No. 344 West 36th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl; or house-work in a private family; best City reference from present employer. Call at No. 104 East 52d-st., fourth flat.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING.—BY a respectable girl; understands her business thoroughly; best reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 224 East 29th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to the country; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 413 West 30th-st., near 9th-av.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS girls, one as cook and the other as waitress; seven years' reference. Call at present employer's, No. 161 West 23d-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN A SMALL private family, and is willing to do the plain washing; five years' City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 536 2d-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A private family as first-class cook; excellent baker; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 439 East 13th-st. N. canls.

COOK AND WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A good, plain cook, washer and ironer; can make good bread and biscuit; good City reference; City or country. Call at No. 89 West 11th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as plain cook; good washer and ironer; good bread and biscuit maker; best City reference. Call at No. 1,023 2d-av., ring third-floor bell.

COOK—UP-STAIRS WORK.—BY TWO SISters in the same house, one to do up-stairs work and the other to cook; wash, and iron; best City reference. Call at No. 1,057 3d-av., butcher shop.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH WOMAN as cook and to assist as washing in a small private family or boarding-house; City reference. Call or address during the week Mrs. McCulloch, 55 West 19th-st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SWEDish girls; one as good cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Call for two days at No. 334 4th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable widow; good laundress and bread and biscuits; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 231 ½ Elizabeth-st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; good baker and pastry; best City references. Call at No. 328 West 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK; willing to assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 243 West 55th-st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS COOK IN A private family; good reference. Call for two days at No. 354 4th-av., between 29th and 26th sts.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook and assist in the washing. Call or address No. 326 East 75th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A MIDDLEaged woman as plain cook and laundress in a small family; best City reference. Call at 236 East 54th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron in a small private family; good City references. Call at No. 127 West 52d-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—GOOD baker; best City reference. Call at No. 488 6th-av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 141 West 50th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COMpetent cook; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 234 West 17th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN; understands meats, soups, bread, biscuit, and pastry; would assist with washing; references from last employer. Call at No. 319 West 28th-st.

COOK, AND TO DO THE PLAIN WASHING of a small American family; can do good plain cooking. Apply as No. 306 East 31st-st.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—GOOD City reference. Call at 146 East 39th-st., Room 16.

DRESS-MAKER.—ARTISTIC DRESS-MAKER from Broadway; stylish fits guaranteed; understands theatrical costumes; cutting and basting at home or will go out by the day or week; terms moderate; will teach the French system of cutting. Apply for one week at No. 688 6th-av.—Vanbergh.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A WELL-EDUCATED Protestant woman; is a good dress-maker; wait on a lady or assist with children or chamber-work; no objection to a good family living in the country; satisfactory reference. Call or address Advertiser, 822 10th-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman to go out as dress-maker or seamstress, day, week, or monthly; good reference. Call at No. 447 West 59th-st.

FOREWOMAN.—BY A LADY OF 18 YEARS' experience, a position as forewoman in a cloak-house; thoroughly posted in style and finish of cloth and velvet; good City references. Address Designer, No. 411 West 34th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A COMPETENT New-England widow, of the highest respectability, middle-aged, as housekeeper, or would take care of an invalid; City or country; best of City references given. Address all the week, Mrs. H. Graham, Brooklyn Post Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A SCOTCH PROTestant woman as working housekeeper or to take care of an invalid; will be found to work for the interest of employer. Call or address 1,243 Broadway, book store.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A SCOTCHWOMAN, Protestant, as housekeeper; or to take care of an invalid lady; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 149 West 34th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN to do general house-work in a small private family where she can have her little girl, 9 years old; excellent washer and ironer; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 842 3d-av., second bell.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN to do general house-work; would like to go in a family where her son would find employment with her; a small family preferred. Address Mrs. K., Box No. 295 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—A YOUNG WOMAN GIVING up house, with a little boy, would give her services for board for the Winter; no objection to the country. Can be seen for one week at No. 233 East 45th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN A small family as house-work; is a good cook; washing; good washer and ironer; good City reference. Call or address A. Wright, No. 670 3d-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work; good City reference. Call at No. 115 West 46th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A LADY FOR A MOST RESpectable person as lady's maid; is perfectly competent; is a good dress-maker and hair-dresser; has traveled through Europe, Havana, and the United States. Can be seen from 8 till 11 No. 41 West 39th-st., where she can get several years' City references.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as maid; is a good plain sewer and hairdresser; understands the care of children thoroughly; will be willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Apply at No. 6 Jones-st., near 4th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, AS lady's maid and seamstress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 354 4th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A competent person; can dress hair well; two years' good reference. Call at No. 525 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDish girl as laundress in a boarding-house; best references; understands washing and ironing thoroughly. Call at No. 647 3d-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; no objection to the country; best City reference. Address M., Advertisement Office, No. 554 3d-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 511 2d-av., between 28th and 29th sts., third floor, front room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRess; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Address No. 211 East 26th-st., room No. 15.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GIRL AS LAUNDRESS IN a small family. Call at No. 100 West 50th-st., corner of 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 236 West 27th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS LAUNdress in a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 335 West 26th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, OR would go out by the day; best of City reference. Address Z., Box No. 199 TIMES Office.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS CApable of taking sole charge of and bringing an infant up by the bottle; no objection to the country; best City reference given. Can be seen at No. 1094 West 15th-st., rear.

NURSE.—BY AN INTELLIGENT GERMAN GIRL; speaks English and German fluently; to go to California with a family as invalid's or children's nurse; can do all kinds of plain sewing; unexceptionable reference given. Apply or address Advertiser, 339 West 17th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from birth; bring up on a bottle if required; good plain sewer; has best of City reference from present employer. Call as No. 198 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

NURSE TO AN INVALID GENTLEMAN OR Lady.—is also an experienced hand with children; best reference from families and physicians of this City. Call or address 167 East 34th-st.; third bell.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent Protestant girl to growing children; would like to travel; best City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPErienced infant's nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge; City reference. Call at No. 450 4th-av., near 30th-st., in the store.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH INFANT'S nurse in that capacity; for capability, trustworthiness, and amiable disposition can have higher references. Call at No. 216 East 45th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman who is an experienced infant's nurse, or can care an invalid; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 71 West 10th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT CHILD'S NURSE; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., rear.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE; CAPABLE of taking entire charge of a baby from birth; best reference. Call for two days at No. 126 West 24th-st.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT NURSE; can take charge of an infant from birth; best City reference. Call at No. 7 East 15th-st., for two days.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as nurse and seamstress or to do chamber-work. Call for two days at No. 310 East 50th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL; lately landed, to take care of children. Call or address No. 289 10th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

NURSE.—A YOUNG ENGLISH WIDOW WISHES to take charge of young children and do plain sewing. Address Julia Inge, No. 106 Elm-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; good City reference. Call at No. 131 East 46th-st.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR AN INFANT'S NURSE. Call at No. 733 6th-av., in the store.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY a respectable person, who is a competent dress-maker and seamstress, a permanent position in a private family; would assist with grown children, or wait on a lady; excellent City reference. Address C., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would take care of children; best City reference. Can be seen this week at No. 704 3d-av., near 44th-st.

SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a thorough girl, lately landed, as first-class seamstress or chamber-maid; willing and obliging. Call, for two days, at No. 747½ 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT OPERATOR and seamstress; 8 years' experience a few engagements by the week or month; excellent reference. Call at No. 625 3d-av., stationery store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A THOROUGH SEAMStress; children's clothes a specialty; if necessary, will assist in chamber-work; first-class reference. Call for two days at No. 126 West 24th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COMpetent seamstress and dress-maker; can do all kinds of family sewing; wages no object; City references. Call at No. 233 East 54th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY the day, week, or month; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; is a good operator; best City reference. Call at No. 924 2d-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; UNderstands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator; willing and obliging; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 310 2d-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE DAY OR WEEK; terms to suit the times; reference. Call at No. 469 7th-av.

SEAMSTRESS AND UP-STAIRS WORK.—BY a young girl; three years' recommendation from present employer. Call at No. 243 West 34th-st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman as good waitress, or chamber-maid and seamstress, or laundress. Call at No. 161 West 25th-st., church basement.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—A lady wishes to obtain a situation for a reliable girl whom she can highly recommend as waitress and chamber-maid. Call at No. 334 West 22d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHWOMAN as first-class waitress; willing to assist with chamber-work; best City references; City or country. Call at No. 237 East 24th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS; would assist with chamber-work in a small family; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 340 East 20th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN of ladies', gentlemen's, or families' washing at her own house; suiting in all its branches; 75 cents per dozen; references. Apply at No. 431 East 14th-st., Room No. 12.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED laundress gentlemen's and families' washing at her own home; terms reasonable. Mrs. Wells, No. 226 Sullivan-st.

WASHING.—A FEW MORE FAMILIES' WASHing at 75 cents per dozen; pairing and fluting done; best of reference. Call on week, Mrs. Cahill, No. 227 East 44th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A RESPECTable colored woman; gentleman's and families' washing done to order. Call or address Mrs. Lemar, No. 139 West 28th-st., in the basement.

WASHING.—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS GENTLEmen's or families' washing on reasonable terms; good City references. Call or address Mrs. Leroy, No. 107 West 29th-st., room No. 11.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; is more family washing, fluting, and shirt polishing; over nine years' reference. Call at No. 122 West 20th-st.; fourth bell.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day washing and ironing. Call or address Mrs. McMahon, No. 214 East 38th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; A first-class laundress; washing at her own house; best City reference. Call at No. 228 East 38th-st.

WASHING.—BY A CAPABLE LAUNDRESS, A few ladies' and gentlemens' or family washing; good reference. Address No. 430 7th-av., in store.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; A gentlemen's or family washing; best of reference. Apply at No. 330 East 36th-st., Room No. 8.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY SINGLE MAN as first-class coachman; will be disengaged 1st October, present employer changing horses; understands taking full charge of gentleman's place; first-class City and country reference; no objection to any part. Address Coachman, Green's Farms, Conn., care of Mr. Phipps.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—THOROUGHLY Understands his business; willing and obliging; no objections to any part of the country; seven years in one place; two years with present employer; is trustworthy man; 38 years of age. Address G., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, &c.—HOUSE-WORK.—BY A respectable man and wife; man can care and drive horses, take cattle, do gardening, and make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; wife a good cook, washer, and ironer; best recommendations. Call at No. 71 West 10th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGle man; good reference; steady driver; can milk; take care of vegetable garden, furnace, &c.; best City reference. Call or address N. D., at seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER—GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY a German and wife; man as first-class gardener, understands his business thoroughly; both can furnish good references; wages no object. Address Gardener, Box No. 244 TIMES Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE GERMAN AS GARdener; is willing to take care of horses; six years' reference from last place. Address P. U., Box No. 231 TIMES Office.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG single man; understands horses and the general work of a private place; can do all the carpenter work and painting required; good reference. Address P. H. S., Stapleton Post Office, Staten Island.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; IS A GOOD groom and careful driver; understands his business thoroughly; polite and useful in the house; four years with last employer; good City reference. Address Coachman, 133 West 43d-st., present employer's.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG single man, who understands the business thoroughly; lately landed; prefers a country place; can give good City reference. Address P. S., Box No. 2,978 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY, SOBER, RELiable, and trustworthy man; thoroughly understands his business; first-class City recommendations; will be found civil and obliging; has lived with present employer; address Coachman, No. 31 Cliff-st., corner Fulton-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Protestant man; understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; good driver; understands plain gardening; can milk; best City reference. Address T. H., Box No. 219 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced man; over 13 years' City reference from last employer; will be found willing and obliging; Call or address F. N., harness store No. 48 East 29th-st., near 4th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN in the country; good milker, and will make himself useful; strictly temperate; best City reference. Address for two days R. B., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant married man who understands his business; can give nine years' good reference. Address M. G., No. 43 East 28th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS coachman or groom in a private family; can furnish nine years' reference from last employer. Call at No. 2 East 35th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—THOROUGHLY understands his business in all its branches, with excellent references for honesty, sobriety, and industry. Call for two days at No. 230 West 38th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO THOROughly understands his business; City or country; first-class reference. Address F. Box No. 1,007 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROughly understands his business in all its branches; ten years' best City reference. Address B., care of S. B. Brewster & Son, corner 27th-st. and 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS coachman; married; good City reference. Address J. C., No. 308 Stanton-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business. Call or address C. O. S., No. 64 Fulton-st.

FOOTMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG American, aged 18; is a good driver, and will make himself useful; best City reference. Call or address H. T., No. 457 8th-av., corner 32d-st., over the store.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THOROughly understands his business; can take charge of greenhouse, graperies, vegetables, and all required to be done; highly recommended. Address B., Box No. 243 Times Office.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A SINGle man; good groom and careful driver; can milk; take care of vegetable garden, furnace, &c.; best City reference. Call or address N. D., at seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER—GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY a German and wife; man as first-class gardener, understands his business thoroughly; both can furnish good references; wages no object. Address Gardener, Box No. 244 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE GERMAN AS GARdener; is willing to take care of horses; six years' reference from last place. Address P. U., Box No. 231 Times Office.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG single man; understands horses and the general work of a private place; can do all the carpenter work and painting required; good reference. Address P. H. S., Stapleton Post Office, Staten Island.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THOROughly understands his business in all its branches; has seven years' reference from his last employer. Address R. M., No. 449 Orange-st., Newark, N. J.

GARDENER AND FARMER AND USEFUL Man.—Thoroughly understands the care of horses, cows, and keep things in order on a gentleman's place. Address T. S., Box No. 209 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THOROughly understands his business; four years' best of City reference. Address H. O., Box No. 199 Times Office.

STEWARD.—A POSITION AS MANAGER OR Steward of a hotel, restaurant or club-house; is a good cook; can give the best reference, business, or scientific character, &c. Call or address STEWARD, No. 453 8th-av., first floor, over store.

WAITER OR BUTLER.—IS OF ENGLISH Church; has full knowledge of all the duties to be performed by a first-class waiter; will be recommended by five families in the City. Address H. Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN as first-class waiter in a private family; City or country; best City reference. Address for two days J. A., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A PRIVATE family; understands his business; seven years' City reference; can be well recommended from last employer; willing to make himself useful. Address J. D., Box No. 238 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH waiter, speaking English, in a private family; City reference. Address for two days L. A., Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN IN A first-class private family, or to wait on a gentleman; has first-class City references. Address J. W. C., No. 159 West 25th-st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY OR FIRST-class boarding-house; three years with present employer; best references. Address Macy, No. 238 West 25th-st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN IN A private family; willing to go a the country or any other city; best City reference. Address H. Bell, No. 119 West 24th-st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS FIRSTclass waiter; can give good reference from last employers. Address A. B., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE; A FIRST-CLASS AND well-trained waiter; steady, sober, and honest; the best of references. Call at No. 354 4th-av.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS MAN, IN A PRIVATE family; good City reference. Address K. F., Box 314 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SINGLE, IN A private family; good City reference from last place. Call or address R. G., No. 636 6th-av., in grocery store.

AUCTION SALES.

GERARD BETTS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY GERARD BETTS & CO., Auctioneers.
Store and sale-room, No. 7 Old-alley, and No. 104 Pearl-st.
On THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Sept. 19, at 10 o'clock, at residence No. 125 East 60th-st., near 4th-av.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
comprising the usual assortment found in a first-class residence. Particulars in catalogue, at sale. By order
GERARD BETTS, Attorney for Mortgagee.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

THE BEESE RANGE (TRADE MARK) BAKES well, wears well, and consequently sells well at the reduced price of $40 and $52 for the two largest family sizes; smaller sizes for apartment houses. For sale by all plumbers and stove dealers, and by the manufacturers, JAMES S. KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Reade-st.

COAL AND WOOD.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT; ESTABLISHED 1835; prices reduced; send for price list.
WILLIAM L. WILLIAMS, No. 154 East 26th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

SOMETHING ELSE THAN READING.

Having had in session for a short time past a class of **Beginners in Reading**, (a class quite separate and distinct from my regular YEARLY classes,) which has been visited by members of the Press and favorably commented on in the leading papers of this City, the impression seems to have obtained to a considerable extent among those not acquainted with my school that my work was limited to instruction in Readings. While my Primary class, (limited to 50 pupils,) as a consequence of these favorable comments of the press, is filling up rapidly, there are still a considerable number of vacancies in my **JUNIOR class.**

JUNIOR CLASS.—This class is designed for boys 10 to 15 years of age, and embraces instruction in Physiology, Natural Philosophy, Sciences of Common Things, Language, (English,) Arithmetic, Geography, French, and Latin. The instruction in this class is by precisely the same methods as in the Primary Class. A prominent feature in my Junior Classes is the **thorough** instruction in **French**, by the Sauveur method, under a native Professor of great talent, by which the subscriber has added, under his own supervision, the leading features of his system, which has been so successful in teaching Latin; also taught by his method, and, except in this branch and the conversational part of French, all the pupils come under the **personal** instruction of the Principal.

PRIMARY CLASS.—This class is designed for boys 6 to 9 years of age. The course embraces: FIRST HALF YEAR—Instruction in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic. SECOND HALF YEAR—Arithmetic continued, Geography, Language (English), Writing, and Composition.

[From NEW-YORK TIMES of Sept. 8.]

[Referring to his School Readers] His First Book is printed in the phonetic style, and is so ingeniously arranged as to lead the pupil on by regular steps. In **TWO DAYS** the beginner is so far advanced as to be able to study his lessons as it is sent without assistance. The **FOURTH DAY** the words already learned are picked to pieces to get at their sounds, which are recombined into new words, and which (the sounds learned the fourth day) are the basis of the work of representing the language. In **TWO WEEKS** they are given **story books**, in which are twelve syllables to read at home. In **ONE MONTH** they are changed from the phonetic to the **common print.** Mr. Kellogg's phonetic print so closely resembles the common print that when the pupils **learn one they can read the other**; and in this they are further aided by regular transition steps.

What he can do is Reading he can do in Arithmetic, Geography, or ANY OTHER science."

(Extract from N. Y. INDEPENDENT of Sept. 13.)

"To visit the school of T. D. Kellogg, of No. 709 6th-av., this City, is **time well spent.** He takes children who **cannot read, and in six weeks** can not only teach them to read (the **common** print) **as well** as children who have been to school **two years.** This is done by the phonetic method. A system of letters, each indicating a positive sound, has been arranged by Mr. Kellogg, and it will **certainly prove a most wonderful invention.** From **PERSONAL OBSERVATION** we can say that his pupils **do read as well as they SPEAK.** He **REPRESENTS** in his circulars and advertisements."

[From N. Y. INDEPENDENT of Sept. 20.]

"* * * He has a **JUNIOR** grade, with quite an extended curriculum, including with the common branches, physiology, natural philosophy, French, Latin, &c., conducted on the **same principles** as the primary classes, and **with like results.** There being but one grade, the hours of study and recitation are so arranged as to bring **all** the pupils under Mr. Kellogg's **personal** training in **both** grades."

"I do not know whether I am most surprised or most delighted by the examination I have made of your System of Teaching. So definite and exact are the steps, that it is only equaled upon its face that it will yield results MANY-fold greater than the ordinary methods in common use.

M. J. MESSEMER, M. D., No. 144 2d-av.
Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, No. 50 West 36th-st.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., No. 14 East 33d-st.
Rev. CHARLES F. DEEMS, D. D., No. 429 West 22d-st."

From Hon. E. A. SHELDON, author of the objectteaching methods introduced into the public common schools of the principal cities and States of the Union:

"OSWEGO, Jan. 13, 1868.

"This is to certify that I have examined with some care the system of representing the sounds of the language by Phonetic characters, as presented by Mr. T. D. Kellogg, and I believe Mr. Kellogg's notation to be a simple, philosophic, and correct representation of these sounds, applicable alike to all languages. It overcomes many objections brought against the somewhat imperfect alphabets which have hitherto been presented. I am confident children can be taught to read and spell by this plan with far **more ease** than by the common methods and with **great saving of time.** I have no hesitation in recommending this plan to the attention of teachers and School Officers. Respectfully, E. A. SHELDON,
Supt. of Oswego Public and the State Normal and Training Schools.

The above is indorsed by the entire Faculty of the celebrated State Normal School for training teachers at Oswego, N. Y.

"NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1869.

"Mr. T. D. KELLOGG:

"MY DEAR SIR: It is but right, on your departure from Mr. Gibbens' School, to express to you my approbation of the progress my son Clay has made under your instruction. When he went to you, in October, he could not read or spell; now, in **about three months,** his reading is the greatest source of amusement and pleasure. Beside the four primers and readers he has mastered at school, he has read at home, entirely by himself, ten or twelve story books of from fifty to one hundred and seventy pages each. He has acquired from you a thorough knowledge of the principle involved in decimal notation, and can numerate, notate, add, and subtract large numbers without difficulty. He can write in print with great neatness and facility, understanding the use of capitals and principal punctuation marks, and he is fast learning script writing. He has attained a proficiency in spelling equal to that of the average of children who have been to school two or three years. He has accomplished during the four months' daily school, by methods which have inspired him with interest and delight in his studies, awakened observation and thought, and made his progress easy and entirely free from unnatural forcing or mental strain.

"Yours very truly, W. H. DE FORREST."

Address, 41 BOOMER, Bergen Point, Jersey City,
WILLIAM McCORMACK,
No. 236 West 52d-st.

The sons of the above gentlemen constituted all the beginners at that time under my care, in the grade referred to.

T. D. KELLOGG,

No. 709 6th-av., opposite Reservoir-square.

THE SCHOOLS OF THE CATHEDRAL OF THE INCARNATION, Garden City, Long Island, N. Y. Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., Bishop.

ST.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Sept. 18, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, William G. McCrea, Esq., Referee, Bernard Smyth sold the two-story brick dwelling, with lease of lot, 21 by 87.6, No. 184 Franklin-st., north side, between Hudson and Greenwich sts., for $1,500 to S. H. Bacon, plaintiff in the legal action. Leased May 1, 1862, term 21 years, with privilege of renewal; ground rent $300 per annum. Richard V. Harnett, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, disposed of the two-story iron-front building, with plot of land, 75.7 by 94, on Avenue A, south-west corner 117th-st, for $16,175, to Daniel C. Birdsall, plaintiff's attorney. Under a similar court order, Thomas Darling, Esq., Referee, —— Lyon sold the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 16.8 by 99.11, No. 110 East 126th-st., south side, 190 feet east of 4th-av., for $5,000 to Henry J. Youngs, Trustee and plaintiff in the legal action.

The foreclosure sale by Mr. Lyon of the buildings, with a plot of 50 feet by 22, and 24 2d-av., north-east corner of 1st-st., was adjourned to Oct. 2.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By M. A. J. Lynch, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with lot 22.2 by 92.3, No 55 West 9th-st., north side, 248.10 feet east of 6th-av.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with lot 25 by 103.3, No. 134 West 12th-st., south side, 450 feet east of 7th-av.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John C. Bushnell, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 18.9 by 96.9, No. 322 West 31st-st., south side, 231.3 feet west of 8th-av.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. F. McLean, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick store and tenement house (front) and two-story frame dwelling (rear,) with lot 25 by 100.10, No. 414 East 113th-st., south side, 195 feet east of 1st-av.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, SEPT. 18.

NEW-YORK.

By Bernard Smyth.

1 two-story brick dwelling, with lease of lot, No. 184 Franklin-st., n. s., between Hudson and Greenwich sts., lot 21x87.6. Leased May 1, 1862, term 21 years, with privilege of renewal; ground rent $300 per year. $1,500

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 two-story iron-front building, with plot of land, Avenue A, s. e. corner 117th-st., plot 75.7x 94.....$16,175

By — Lyon.

1 three-story and basement brick house, with lot, No. 110 East 126th-st., s. s., 190 ft. e. of 4th-av., lot 16.8x99.11.....$5,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Sept. 17.

Henry-st., n. s., 195 ft. w. of Market-st., 25x100; also, Henry-st. (No. 51,) Kate Murray to Mary E. and Alice Murray..... Nom.

5th-av., n. s., 50.6 ft. n. of 115th-st., 25x100; P. Johnston and wife to Charles L. Adams..... $5,000

58th-st., n. s., 85 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.5; E. O. Jenkins and wife to B. Metzger..... 9,000

67th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.5; Benjamin P. Fairchild to N. C. Husted..... 34,000

3d-av., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Rose-st., 25x78.2, 24th Ward. Mary Eckerdson to B. Teator..... 100

110th-st., n. s., 301.3 ft. w. of 3d-av., 31.8x200; E. Buildey to R. Andrews..... 100

1st-av., e. s., 23 ft. s. of 21st-st., 23x68.10; Lewis White to Samuel White, and others..... 8,000

41st-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.9; F. A. Ransom, Referee, to A. Marzulli..... 8,700

62d-st., n. s., 371 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17x100.5; J. F. Ledwith, Referee, to E. Bumgarten..... 5,100

35th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9; L. M. Tuscher, Referee, to B. Floyd..... 5,000

144th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25.11x 98.11; C. H. Hildreth, Referee, to J. M. Simons. 500

11th-av., s. s., 49.11 ft. n. of 144th-st., irregular; same to same..... 5,150

47th-st., n. s., 58 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20.2x75.4; E. D. Dale, Referee, to M. Josephi..... 16,000

120th-st., n. s., 137.6 ft. e. of 3d-av., 12.6x75.1x irregular; F. W. Loew, Referee, to C. A. Harris. 3,400

58th-st., n. s., 85 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.5; A. Cox, Referee, to E. Metzger..... 9,050

Duane-st., s. w. corner of Hudson-st., 22.2x 126.2; N. Jarvis, Referee, to S. N. Kane..... 23,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FULL-SIZE AND FIRST-class houses in 36th, 37th, 38th, and 39th sts., between Park and Madison avs.

ALSO,

IN 39TH-ST., just west of 5th-av., an elegant full-size house, in perfect order, cheap.

ALSO,

ON MADISON-AV., below 30th-st., four-story house, 25x60; lot 95 feet; price $30,000.

ALSO

WASHINGTON SQUARE North; near 5th-av., a house and stable; price very low.

For further particulars apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ATTENTION OF BUYERS IS SPECIALLY called to the new houses Nos. 38 and 40 West 40th-st., opposite Reservoir Park, built by day's work, under supervision of Jardine Brothers, architects; design, drainage, ventilation, and interior finish perfect; always open. ROBERT IRWIN.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA-SIZED FOUR-STORY dwelling-house, No. 46 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; lot 29 feet wide by half the block.

ROOSEVELT & SON,
No. 32 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE ELEGANT four-story full-size house, No. 306 2d-av., between 17th and 18th sts.; price low. Apply to

E. RICHARDS, Jr., No. 65 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO LET—HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, NO. 104 William-st., near Clark-st.; three-story and basement, with all the conveniences and heated by steam; an excellent chance for a genteel, private family; the location is desirable and the details of the house are such as will please.

ROBERT S. RUSSELL,
No. 204 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 2½-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar frame house, with hot and cold water, in the Seventh Ward, Brooklyn, for a three-story house in good order, or vacant lots in a genteel neighborhood. Address C. C., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., OFFICES 4 PINE, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av., offers for low rental, elegantly located and furnished dwellings adjoining 5th and Madison avs., on 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, and 50th sts. and a few on 5th and Madison avs., at $2,800 and upward; also a number of others in all sections of the City. N. B.—New complete lists at either office of furnished and unfurnished houses.

CHOICE FLATS TO RENT

On the Eastern Boulevard, (Avenue A,) between 58th and 59th sts. Splendid situation, on high ground, overlooking the East River, Blackwell's Island, and Long Island. Each floor complete with every convenience.

For small respectable families of moderate means these flats are among the most desirable in the City. Rent, $20 to $35 per month.

Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-st.,
or to JOHN D. CRIMMINS, No. 1,037 3d-av.

THIRD FLOOR, NO. 329 EAST 14TH-ST.—Five rooms, to let to a very small respectable family; possession Oct. 1; modern improvements; rent, $30 per month; furniture, which is perfectly new, may be purchased if desired from present tenant. Apply on premises.

APARTMENT BUILDING NOS. 126-130 EAST 24TH-ST.—Large unfurnished suites with every convenience for families desiring first-class accommodations for housekeeping and careful attendance. Owner's resident. Inquire of Janitor.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—TO LET—Choice flats in this new fire-proof building, with every convenience; suitable for private families and others; undoubted references required. Apply to JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL MEDIUM-SIZE CORNER house on 5th-av., below 42d-st., to rent, very handsomely furnished, to a private family only. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT 33-FEET WIDE HOUSE ON Madison-av., near 29th-st., to rent, fully and handsomely furnished; to a private family only. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

$600.—A NEW THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone, 18.6x50; all improvements; neighborhood unsurpassed; 105th-st., near 10th-av.

NO. 12 WEST 38TH-ST.—A BEAUTIFUL full-size house to rent, with mirrors and gas-fixtures; the furniture to be sold at auction by us on THURSDAY, Sept. 27. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

THE ELEGANT ESTABLISHMENT NO. 8 East 44th-st., near 5th-av., house 30x70, cabinet finish, stable and carriage-house connected, to rent very reasonably, with or without furniture. Apply to owner on the premises.

TO LET—HOUSES AND FLATS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, in the vicinity of this office, on all sides of 5th and 6th avs., $200 to $1,800; great reductions.

J. W. STEVENS, Broadway, corner of 52d-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house No. 1,620 2d-av., near 84th-st.; all improvements; good location; rent $500. Apply to G. W. FANING, No. 45 Bleecker-st.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR.'S NEW LISTS OF furnished and unfurnished houses now ready at office, 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 Fifth-av.

FOR RENT—ON MURRAY HILL A SMALL house, No. 130 East 38th-st. Apply on the premises from 12 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP houses, No. 151 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Apply to REMI, RICHARDS, Jr., No. 65 Wall-st.

SUPERBLY-FURNISHED MADISON-AV-ENUE dwelling; for Winter only, or to lease permanently. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., 661 5th-av.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO RENT—A MODERATE-SIZED FURNISHED house at Morristown, N. J., on railway walk from depot. Apply to C. VAN WAGENEN, No. 14 Pine-st., New-York. 12:30 A. M. and 1:30, or 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SPLENDID COMPLETELY furnished hotel and 15 acres on Hyack-en-Ende-st.; accommodation, for about 200; all in good condition; beautiful location, and well suited for any large institution; easy of access by steam-boat and two railroads.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF VERY DESIRABLE farms and country seats; near depot: one hour from New-York. Apply to WM. MACKAY, Finderne, Somerset County, N. J.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOMS WANTED FOR HOUSEKEEPING within a pleasant neighborhood; rent not to exceed $15 per month. Call or address A. B. C., No. 453 3d-av., over the store.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—NOS. 283 AND 289 WEST-ST., WITH lot on rear, on Desbrosses-st., if desired; five-story warehouse, 44x95, suitable for storage or for a manufactory for heavy goods; rent low. Apply to

H. H. CAMMANN,
No. 113 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 86 FRONT-ST., FOUR-STORY building, suitable for wholesale grocery or tea business; rent $1,500. Apply to

H. H. CAMMANN,
No. 113 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 47 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 48 latitude, or nothing to the north of 48.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINIA..WED., Sept. 19 | RUSSIA.....WED., Oct. 3
SCYTHIA...WED., Sept. 26 | ALGERIA....WED., Oct. 10

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, 1877.

No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Sept. 20
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Oct. 4
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Oct. 11
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Oct. 18

First cabin, $60 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 2 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Bolivia....Sept. 22, 3 P. M. | Ethiopia.....Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
California.Sept. 29, 10 A. M. | Victoria...Oct. 13, 10 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Utopia....Sept. 19, 2 P. M. | Alsatia....Sept. 29, 10 A. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70; Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER.....Sept. 22, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Oct. 20, 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80, $90, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

HERMANN...Sat., Sept. 22 | WESER.....Sat., Oct. 6
NECKAR...Sat., Sept. 29 | MOSEL.....Sat., Oct. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

LESSING.....Sept. 20 | HERDER.....Oct. 4
FRISIA.....Sept. 27 | HOMMERANIA.....Oct. 11

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUHNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICARD & SONS,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents.
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Sept. 25, 7 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Oct. 2, at 1:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Oct. 9, at 7 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, 65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River. FOR LONDON.

Erin.....Sept. 20, 3 P. M. | Holland...Sept. 27, 8 A. M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

Spain..Sat., Sept. 22, 2 P. M. | Egypt..Sat., Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
Italy..Sat., Sept. 29, 9 A. M. | England, Sat., Oct. 13, 9 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
FRANCE, Thursday.....Wednesday, Sept. 19, 3 P. M.
CANADA, FRANCHETTI.....Wednesday, Sept. 26, 4 P. M.
ST. LAURENT, LACHENEZ,...Wednesday, Oct. 3, 2 P. M.

For freight and passage apply to

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GULF STREAM.....TUESDAY.....Sept. 18
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 22

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

Steamers will sail as advertised above, unless sooner loaded. Merchants and shippers are notified that extra steamers will be provided and dispatched as rapidly as the press of business warrants.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

The steamer
GULF STREAM
will sail FOR CHARLESTON TUESDAY, Sept. 18, from Pier No. 27 North River, instead of Wednesday, 19th, as heretofore advertised.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. DANCEY, THURSDAY, Sept. 20, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. BAZARD, SATURDAY, Sept. 22, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, Sept. 25, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through fares and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. S. S. Co. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MACHADO, LUILING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Saturday, Sept. 29 connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA, Steam-ships ALASKA.....Monday, Oct. 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Wednesday, Oct. 10

For information and tickets apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.

Steamers leave Pier No. 50 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF VERA CRUZ, [SAILS]...Wednesday, Sept. 19
CITY OF NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, Wednesday, Sept. 26
CITY OF HAVANA, PHILLIPS.....Saturday, Oct. 6

FOR VERA CRUZ, AND NEW-ORLEANS,

Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.

CITY OF HAVANA, PHILLIPS.....Saturday, Oct. 6

Steamers leave New-Orleans Sept. 23 and Oct. 14, for Vera Cruz, and all the above ports.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

James McCreery & Co.,

Broadway and 11th-st.

GRAND FALL OPENING

OF

Imported Costumes,

ON

Wednesday, Sept. 19.

SOME OF THE CHOICEST AND MOST ELEGANT DESIGNS FROM LEADING PARIS HOUSES WILL BE SHOWN, COMPRISING

RICH SILK SUITS,

FOR FULL EVENING DRESS.

Bridal, Carriage, and Walking Dresses.

CLOAKS AND WRAPS,

FROM PARIS AND BERLIN.

French Pattern Bonnets and Fine Millinery Goods.

FURS.

SILK AND SICILIENNE FUR-LINED GARMENTS IN A GREAT VARIETY OF SHAPES.

SEALSKIN SACQUES,

Muffs, Boas, Trimming Furs, &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR

INVITE WHOLESALE BUYERS TO INSPECT THEIR STOCKS OF

RARE NOVELTIES

IN

DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
MANTLES AND CLOAKS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS, &c.

FRESH GOODS IN THE LATEST STYLES OF THE FRENCH, GERMAN, AND ENGLISH MARKETS ARRIVING BY EVERY STEAMER AND OFFERED TO THE TRADE AT VERY LOW FIGURES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH-ST., N. Y.

BLACK SILKS—A LARGE LOT OF A SUperior quality, slightly damaged, from auction, for sale at very low prices. WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Cathrine-st.

MILLINERY.

OPENING DAY,

Wednesday, Sept. 19.

James McCreery & Co.,

Broadway and 11th-st.

AT E. MATHERS & CO., NO. 891

BROADWAY, NEAR 19TH-ST.,

Will have their OPENING of a choice selection of FRENCH BONNETS AND ENGLISH PROMENADE HATS on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Sept. 19 and 20.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILIP G. WEAVER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Philip G. Weaver, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the eleventh day of October, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the seventeenth day of September, 1877. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

THOMAS W. SMITH, Attorney for Petitioner, 119 Broadway, New-York City. s19-law3w*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMANUEL HERZFELD, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the ninth day of October, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. W. S. BEARDSLEE, Clerk.

S. C. FERRY, Attorney. s12-law3w*

LEGAL NOTICES.

MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—ADOLF RAWITSER and LOUIS F. RAWITSER, plaintiffs, against J. THURSTON MURDOCK, defendant.—Summons: For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the defendant above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 293 Broadway, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and eighty-six 46-100 dollars, with interest from the 8th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 8, 1877. OTTO HORWITZ, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 293 Broadway.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court for the City and County of New-York on the 10th day of September, 1877. OTTO HORWITZ, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

s12-law6w*

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION.

BOKER'S BITTERS,

No. 78 John-st., New-York. Post Office Box No. 1,023.

L. FUNKE, Jr., SOLE AGENT.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTing.—Each packet is labeled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle-st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, HIRST & HAND, Tea-place.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE ATTENTIVE SAID barge is 105 feet head, 20 feet beam, and 7-feet hold. Will be sold cheap. Apply to J. C. FARR, Erie Basin Dock, Hoboken, N. J.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P. M.

FORTIETH-ST., FRONTING RESERVOIR-square.—The entire third floor at first-class house, well furnished, and occupied by owner, to let to single gentleman or gentleman and wife, with board; references exchanged. Apply at PRIXOTTO'S drug store, No. 686 6th-av.

FIVE VERY ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms on second floor; also one small suite on Madison-av., near 39th-st. Parties wishing a refined home with private table and good attention may address D. D. Box No. 205 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

AN EDUCATED GERMAN LADY WOULD take one or two children over 18 months old to board; they would have a mother's care and an excellent home; best of reference given. Address S. K., No. 883 Jefferson-st., Brooklyn.

FIFTH-AV., NOS. 509 AND 511.—LARGE magnificently-furnished apartments, with private suite of French table d'hôte as preferred; buildings and garden cover 100 feet frontage on 55th-av.; also private stable to let on 43d-st.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 210 WEST.—Two suites of handsomely-furnished rooms with private bath; suitable for families; also single rooms for gentlemen, with excellent board, at reasonable prices; location first-class; references.

FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., in private family of four adults, a choice suite of rooms on second floor; superior accommodations, with board for two, $25 to $30. Address R. N., Box 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

NO. 21 WEST 36TH-ST.—APARTMENTS, EN suite or separately; private table, if desired; appointments first-class; French and German spoken; references exchanged.

ONE PARLOR FLOOR—SECOND STORY, EN suite or singly, with excellent board; terms reasonable to permanent parties; neighborhood good; references. No. 253 West 11th-st.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-SQUARE—Elegantly furnished entire parlor and second floor; private table if desired; pleasant rooms for gentlemen; house and table strictly first-class.

NO. 8 EAST 32D-ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS, parlor floor; four light rooms, second floor; private table if desired; other rooms for families or gentlemen; references.

I HAVE A SUITE AND SINGLE ROOMS TO let, with board, in a corner house on Madison-av.; every room light. M. Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

NO. 224 EAST 12TH-ST.—SECOND AND third floor rooms, with board; also single rooms for gentlemen; house long established; newly refitted; best references required.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR BRUNSWICK.—FIRST-class table board for $6 50 per week, to families or gentlemen. Address BRUNSWICK, Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

NO. 62 WEST 23D-ST.—MAGNIFICENTLY furnished rooms, parlor, third and fourth floors; an opportunity for any person having more room than they require, and who desire to reduce expenses, as I am willing to pay a fair price and make arrangement by the year; references required. Address, stating location, price, &c., HOME, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH-ST.—TWO SUITES OF three and four handsome rooms, with or without private table; also desirable rooms for gentlemen; house and appointments first class; references.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 110.—HANDSOMELY FURnished suite of rooms, with private table; house and appointments thoroughly first class; also rooms for gentlemen; reference required.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 81, FIRST DOOR BELOW 16th-st.—Two rooms, second floor front; four rooms third floor, together or separately; private table if preferred; references.

PARLOR AND SECOND FLOORS TO RENT, with board, en suite or singly; private table, if desired; also other rooms. Call at Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d-st.

NO. 82 IRVING-PLACE.—KEY TO GRAMERCY Park; two elegant floors; large, light rooms; also pleasant rooms on fourth floor; private table if preferred; references.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH FIRST-CLASS board, for families and gentlemen; references exchanged. No. 12 East 17th-st., between 5th-av. and Union-square.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—QUIET family will let, with board, second floor; also, large front room on fourth floor. Address H. M., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

SECOND FLOOR.—TWO LARGE HANDSOME rooms, front and rear, (connecting) with first-class board to small family; highest references. Call at No. 68 West 46th-st.

NO. 46 WEST 51ST-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, en suite or singly; superior board; only parties willing to pay for such accommodations need apply; references exchanged. No. E. J. Box No. 1,258 BROADWAY.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 607, NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—Large, commodious, and elegant suite of apartments, richly furnished; with or without private table.

NO. 280 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 40TH-st.—A handsomely-furnished suite of rooms, with private table; best reference given and required.

NO. 15 WEST 39TH-ST.—A LARGE FOURTH-story room to let, with board, for gentlemen; references.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 33, CORNER 10TH-ST.—Suites, family and single, rooms, all front; private tables or board; rea sonable.

MRS. C. K. PARKER, OF NO. 72 MADISON-AV., has several very desirable rooms to rent, with board, en suite or separately; references.

NO. 106 MADISON-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished room on parlor floor, with private parlor and private table if desired; also rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 34 EAST 49TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished double and single rooms to let, with board; references.

NO. 13 PARK-AV., NEAR 35TH-ST.—HANDsomely furnished alcove room, second floor, front; also, other large and small rooms, with board; references.

NO. 20 EAST 33D-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board; second floor, front, $25; third floor, front, $20; hall rooms, $8.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH-ST.—SUITE OF FRONT rooms, southern exposure, with board. Also, other rooms. References.

NO. 36 WEST 27TH-ST., NEAR BROADway.—Nicely furnished rooms to let, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 19 EAST 23D-ST., MADISON-SQUARE.—Delightful rooms, with board, for the Winter; references.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY-PARK.—DESIRABLE rooms to let, with board; the entire second floor will be vacated from Oct. 1 to 15th.

NO. 1 GRAMERCY PARK.—VERY DESIRAble rooms, either en suite or singly, with board; references.

FIFTH-AV., NOS. 345, 347.—HANDSOMELY furnished suites of rooms to rent, with or without privatetable.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST. WEST, NO. 265.—Pleasant rooms, with or without board; southern exposure; private family; terms moderate; references.

NO. 33 WEST 42D-ST., FRONTING RESERvoir Park.—Second and third floors, with or without private table.

MRS. CHEETHAM, NO. 20 EAST 35TH-ST.—Second floor, private bath, &c., and one room on fourth floor, with board; private table if desired.

TO LET—SECOND STORY, BEAUTIFULLY FURnished, with or without private table, and rooms on third floor, without board. at No. 29 West 32d-st.

NO. 116 EAST 24TH-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms en suite or singly; excellent table; good attendance.

NO. 53 WEST 33D-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, en suite or singly, with board; reference.

NO. 229 EAST 19TH-ST.—A LARGE SECOND-story front room to let, with board, in a private family; references exchanged.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NO. 243 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms; first-class table; references.

NO. 138 MADISON-AV.—SECOND FLOOR, with private

THE CENTENNIAL TROPHY.

AWARDING THE RIFLEMEN'S PRIZES.

AN IMMENSE CROWD IN GILMORE'S GARDEN—THE CENTENNIAL TROPHY FORMALLY PRESENTED TO THE AMERICAN TEAM—THE BRITISH RIFLEMEN RECEIVED WITH UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM—SPEECHES BY SIR HENRY HALFORD, GEN. DAKIN, JUDGE BRADY, AND OTHERS—A BANQUET AT DELMONICO'S.

Gilmore's Garden was as beautiful last evening as flags and banners and flowers and tropical plants and fountains and calcium and colored lights could make it. It was packed full of people. At least 15,000 were present. The Committee of the National Rifle Association met the teams in the Hotel Brunswick shortly before 8 o'clock and escorted them to the Garden. The British and American teams and reserves were all present. The British were in full evening costume, with the exception of Sergt. Ferguson, who wore a black walking suit. The Americans wore their uniforms. Portions of the California and New-Orleans teams were also in attendance. Mesdames Col. Fenton, Armitage, and Humphrey accompanied their husbands. They arrived at the main entrance to the Garden at 8:30 o'clock, and marched in arm in arm, an American and an Englishman linked, and proceeded to boxes that had been set apart for them on the left of the entrance. The American box was handsomely decorated with American shields and flags, and the English with the English coat of arms and the Union Jack. The New-Orleans and California teams had boxes on the right. A great shout of applause went up from the vast assemblage as the riflemen appeared. When the Englishmen entered their box three hearty cheers were given for them.

About 9 o'clock, as soon as the first abbreviated portion of the musical programme was finished, Capt. Williams' force, which had held the throng back, wheeled into platoons of fours and forced a passage way down the left aisle, through which the committee and the teams, linked as before, marched to the central platform. Their progress was a continual ovation. Blydenburgh and Bruce received special rounds of applause. The Englishmen, with the Californians behind them, took seats on the left, facing the main entrance, and the Americans and New-Orleans team sat on the right. When order had been partially restored, Judge Stanton, President of the National Association, mounted the dais, and, amid cries of "louder," delivered an address reviewing the meeting just ended. Judge Gildersleeve then delivered the *Spirit of the Times'* prizes won yesterday to the few who were present. Owing to the late hour at which the match ended, most of the victors were absent. The speaker characterized Nathaniel Washburn, winner of the first prize, as the champion of the world. The inter-State trophy was presented by Col. William C. Church, who gave a history of the National Rifle Association in a voice that was almost inaudible. Some persons at the extreme sides of the room had the bad manners to applaud derisively several times. The Centennial trophy was presented by Judge John R. Brady in a humorous address. He also handed each of the victorious teams a special medal commemorative of the event. Gen. Dakin was the next speaker. He expressed the warmest feelings toward the British team, and said that never was a body of men so strongly banded together for a single purpose as his own team. They had left nothing undone to gain a glorious and a manly victory.

During all these proceedings the applause had been most enthusiastic. Cheers rang out at the mention of each rifleman's name, and special favorites like Blydenburgh, Bruce, Dakin, Rigby, and Milner called forth loud and long-continued outbursts. A number of Blydenburgh's recent fellow-students were present, and many times the C-O-L-U-M-B-I-A of his Alma Mater rose clear above the general din. But the previous enthusiasm was as nothing to that which broke forth when Sir Henry Halford ascended the platform in response to numerous calls. Cheer upon cheer shook the rafters, hats and handkerchiefs filled the air, canes were flourished frantically, and wild yells and shrieks arose from every side. Sir Henry stood bowing and smiling for fully five minutes, while his British comrades seated below were thrown into convulsions of delight. Before the noise had ceased Sir Henry waved his hand and began. He spoke in a clear, loud voice that could be heard everywhere. He said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: On the range the other day I overheard one gentleman say to another gentleman who had just finished shooting, "There is nothing for him to do but to pay up or to shut up. [Laughter.] My presence here to-night is testimony that I am not disposed to pay up. [Cries of "Good!" and applause.] The question of my shutting up is a very different one. I am not in the habit of taking defeat without trying to overcome it. [Laughter and applause.] Judge Brady has spoken about weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth. I don't think I look much like weeping or wailing or gnashing my teeth. [Applause.] I have set my teeth to achieve victory and I will achieve it. [Great applause.] Judge Brady made another mistake. [Cries of "Give it to him!" and laughter.] When he went to school he couldn't have gone deep into his geography, or he would'nt say that the Americans have beaten more nations than one. [Applause.] I am sufficient of an Englishman to think they have beaten the British nation. [Applause.] That they have done that there is no question, and they have done it fairly, honestly, and in all courtesy. [Tremendous applause.] You have taught us Englishmen a great lesson. Heretofore we have been satisfied with a certain amount of proficiency. We have learned that such an amount of proficiency is of no use. [Laughter and applause.] It is no satisfaction to us to say that we have made a score never before reached. We have not made a score sufficient to beat you. I wish to God we had. [Tremendous applause and laughter.] It would have been no satisfaction to me had your score been one single point less than it is, and as this moment, beaten as we are, I would not take one point away from it. [Applause.] The Americans have shown great courage and skill and organization. The match to-day proved that we British, with the system of organization and unity carried on in this country, would have succeeded better [Applause.] Our scores do not look ill by the side of the Americans' when each man shoots on his own account. I am not saying this to deteriorate in one particle from your great victory. I only speak of it to show how much we have to learn. Now, gentlemen, I have said my say. [Cries of "No, no."] I only hope that such arrangements may be made in the future as will enable us to come among you again to compete for the prize. [Applause.] There has been but one drawback to our present visit. I have been received here in a way that no man could have been expected to be received, and every courtesy and every kindness has been extended to us throughout. The only drawback under which we labor is that we will go back to our own country defeated men. [Applause.] I thank you for the patient hearing you have given me, and for the courtesy you, as a nation, have shown the whole of us.

The applause was terrific as Sir Henry retired. Gen. Dakin sprang to his feet and proposed three cheers for the British team. They were given with a volume that shook the building. Sir Henry Halford ran up the dais, and after apologizing for his previous neglect, asked the assemblage to give three cheers heartily for the American team. "as," he added, "I know you will." The Englishmen rose in a body and led the cheering, which was in no way behind that in honor of the British in volume. All the riflemen on the platform were then taken up separately and introduced to the crowd by Gen. Dakin. The crowd cheered each to the echo. Selph was asked for, and on being informed that he was not present, a loud "Oh!" of disappointment arose from the crowd. Finally, amid undiminished cheering, waving of handkerchiefs, cries of "Speech," and calls for individual favorites, the teams and the committee re-formed and marched back to their boxes. There, having donned their outer garments, they proceeded to Delmonico's, still followed by the cheers of the crowd. During the evening a cane was presented with a beautiful floral piece representing a target, small red flowers being used to denote the spots where his bullets struck on the green bull's-eye.

The National Rifle Association gave a banquet to the British and American teams at Delmonico's at the termination of the exercises at Gilmore's Garden. Among the invited guests were Gen. McComb and Capt. Burns, of the California team; the full New-Orleans team, and many members of the Board of Directors. In response to a toast, Sir Henry Halford said that "he came to this country for work and not play," and although his work was not successful he saw no reason to "cry over spilt milk." He should like to bring over a British team next year, but unless the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association of America could arrange so as to make that team the representative team of Great Britain, and not accept additional teams from Scotland and Ireland, he could not look upon the match as an international one, and should not bring over a team. Hon. Gildersleeve responded by saying that he considered the match, if open to different teams from the same nation, a misnomer, and thought that the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association of this country could arrange matters so as to promote harmony between the countries.

THE CLOSING RIFLE MATCH.

CONTEST FOR THE "SPIRIT OF THE TIMES"

PRIZES AT CREEDMOOR — THE FIRST PRIZE WON BY M. WASHBURN—THIRTY CASH TROPHIES DISTRIBUTED.

The event at Creedmoor yesterday was the match for the *Spirit of the Times* prize of $1,000 in gold. As might be expected, all riflemen who have any pretensions as long range shots made their entries in the match, and 78 came to the front. The contest commenced at 10:30 A. M. Thirteen out of twenty targets on the old range were used, commencing with target 2 on the left and terminating with target VI on the extreme right of the field. The men were assigned to their respective targets by lot, and were located in squads of six behind their several firing points. A rope was stretched from stakes 20 feet at the rear of the firing points, and immediately behind this the marksmen cleaned their rifles after firing. Back of them, at a distance of 20 feet, was another line, which kept the spectators from encroaching upon the riflemen. Capt. Story had arranged the order of firing in a systematic manner, and there was no confusion. At the firing points were the official scorers and "spotters." A marksman's name was called, and after he had fired the name of another was called, and the latter took his place at the firing point while his predecessor was retiring. No one else was allowed to approach the firing points, and no interchange of the conditions of wind or elevation was permitted. To disobey this injunction was to debar the delinquent rifleman from obtaining a prize, and, naturally, they were very careful not to lay themselves liable to a protest. The contest at 800 yards was completed at 1 o'clock, when there was a general scamper for the refreshment booths. The wind blew from the northwest, from left to right, diagonally across the range, in the faces of the marksmen, and varied in force. Occasionally it would almost die away, and then it would die away for a short time. It was generally steady, however, and was consequently not considered a "bad wind." Mr. Eyrich, of the New-Orleans team, led off, and a "centre" (4) was placed to his credit. His score at this range was only 59; Col. Sanford made 72; Frank Hyde, of the American team, made 72; Blydenburgh scored 71; Dakin made 70; Allen scored 69; Weber 65, and Bruce 63. In the British team, Sir Henry Halford made 65, Fraser 53, Rigby 68, Greenhill 66, Lieut. Fenton 65, Peterkin 62, Milner 67, Humphrey 61, and Evans 61. Capt. H. J. Burns, of the California team, scored 52. Among the New-Orleans man, Dudley Selph made 69, Arms 64, Manning 58, Renaud 54, and Col. Glynn 64. Only 10 minutes were allowed for lunch, when the signal gun was fired recalling the competitors to their places, and at 1:20 the contest at 900 yards began. There was no change in the weather at this point. The sky was cloudless, and the air exhilarating, while the wind was as strong as ever. It was only 4 o'clock when the shooting at this range was completed, and the paraphernalia was moved back to the 1,000 yards firing-point in a very few moments. The individual scores showed no improvement over those at the previous range. Milner made 53; Selph, 67; Sir Henry Halford, 67; Eyrich, 62; Blydenburgh, 69; Gen. Dakin, 69; Peterkin, 57; Jackson, 65; Col. Sanford, 68; Col. Fenton, 65, and Humphrey, 68. The contest at the last range commenced promptly. There was a slight decline in the wind at this point, but it remained in the same quarter. The scorces of the leading marksmen at this range were lower than at the other ranges, excepting that of Mr. Lamb, who scored 72. The number of entries being 78, at $5 each, the aggregate amount of the entrance money was $390, which, divided among the 22 highest competitors after the eight prizes were disposed of, gave each man $17 72. The scores were as follows, the greatest attainable number being 225 points:

	N. WASHBURN.										
Yards.											Total.
800	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—71
900	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5—71
1,000	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4—65—207
	C. E. BLYDENBURGH.										
800	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5—71
900	5	4	5	3	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—69
1,000	5	4	3	5	5	4	5	5	3	5	4—66—206
	T. LAMB, JR.										
800	2	5	5	4	5	5	5	3	5	5	4—68
900	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	5	4—68
1,000	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—72—208
	ORANGE JUDD.										
800	3	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5—69
900	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	3—65
1,000	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4—71—205
	DUDLEY SELPH.										
800	5	2	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5—69
900	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—69
1,000	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	3	5	4—69—205
	W. RIGBY.										
800	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	2—68
900	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5—69
1,000	5	5	5	3	4	5	4	5	5	5	4—67—204
	T. H. GRAY.										
800	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5—71
900	4	5	5	3	4	5	5	5	4	3	5—67
1,000	5	3	5	5	3	5	5	5	4	3	5—66—204
	GEN. THOMAS S. DAKIN.										
800	5	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—70
900	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	4—69
1,000	3	5	4	3	5	5	5	4	5	4	3—65—204

W. M. Farrow	201	W. S. Elmendorf	186
L. L. Hepburn	201	James Adam	185
F. Hyde	200	C. Bruce	184
John Glynn	199	H. F. Clark	183
R. C. Coleman	199	E. T. Manning	183
W. Ferguson	198	H. W. Evans	183
John Bodine	197	R. G. Eyrich	182
Sir Henry Halford	197	G. W. Yale	181
Lieut. Fenton	197	L. M. Ballard	181
J. K. Milner	197	Wallace Gunn	180
J. S. Conlin	197	R. S. Gray	179
C. E. Overbaugh	196	H. S. Jewell	177
T. E. Donager	195	G. L. Morse	177
William Arms	194	L. Geiger	176
C. D. Knapp	194	J. Anderson	176
F. B. Sargent	193	R. H. Keene	175
A. P. Humphrey	193	C. A. Hodgman	175
F. T. Piggott	192	J. K. Renaud	175
J. Hildebrand	192	C. H. Jackson	174
Joseph Mason	192	R. S. Greenhill	174
R. Rathbone	191	C. G. Peterkin	174
W. H. Gildersleeve	191	George Margrett	173
E. H. Sanford	190	J. P. Waters	171
Lieut.-Col. Fenton	190	William Hayes	170
J. Wemyss, Jr	189	H. Jackson	169
L. Weber	189	W. Parker	166
W. H. Jackson	189	J. E. Bell	166
P. A. Dupuy	189	Lieut. H. Raymond	164
J. H. Laird	188	J. E. Mann	163
A. D. Hodgman	187	J. H. Burns	163
Henry Fulton	187	H. Story	162
I. L. Allen	186	E. H. Madison	159
C. F. Macy	186	J. O. P. Burnside	155
R. G. Yates	186		

Mr. Washburne who has so suddenly become prominent as a long-range rifle shot, he carrying off the first prize, has been in the habit of shooting at Creedmoor for several years, and obtained a place in the reserves of the American team of 1876. He is a resident of Hartford, Conn., and a member of the Holyoke Rifle Club.

Gen. Dakin denies that he received an anonymous letter announcing that Mr. Blydenburgh had intended to sell out the American team in the international match.

BASE-BALL.

About 400 persons assembled on the Union Grounds yesterday to witness the twelfth and last of the series of championship matches between the Hartfords and the St. Louis Brown Stockings. The game was lively and interesting throughout. The batting was about equal on both sides, but the fielding of the Brooklyn team was decidedly the best. Following is the score:

HARTFORD.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	ST. LOUIS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Burdock, 2d b	0	1	3	6	2	Dorgan, c	1	0	4	1	4
Holdsworth, c. f	1	1	2	0	0	Clapp, r. f	0	2	0	0	0
Start, 1st b	1	2	14	0	0	McGeary, 2d b	0	0	3	2	0
Carey, s. s	1	1	1	6	1	Croft, 1st b	1	3	9	0	3
Ferguson, 3d b	2	0	1	2	0	Force, s. s	0	1	2	2	0
York, l. f	2	1	2	0	0	Gerhardt, 3d b	1	0	1	3	1
Cassidy, r. f	1	0	0	0	1	Remsen, c. f	0	1	0	1	1
Larkin, p	0	0	2	0	0	Blong, l. f	1	2	1	0	1
Allison, c	0	2	3	3	0	Nichols, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	7	10	27	14	6	Total	4	9	27	10	11

INNINGS.

Hartford	1	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—7
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1—4

Umpire—Ducharme, of the Hudson Club.
Runs earned—Hartford, 0; St. Louis, 0.
Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 18.—Indianapolis, 5; Allegheneys, 2.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 18.—Syracuse Stars, 3; Milwaukees, 4.

A DESPERATE STABBING AFFRAY.

A stabbing affray, which may result fatally to one of the parties concerned, occurred yesterday morning at No. 25 New Bowery. Soon after midnight Daniel Drinan, a laborer, became involved in a quarrel with his wife, while under the influence of liquor. His son-in-law, Joseph Hildebrand, sought to protect the woman, and was stabbed in the left leg by the infuriated Drinan. A desperate struggle ensued between the two men. Drinan, finding that he was being overpowered by his wounded adversary, again raised his knife and stabbed Hildebrand in the left side, inflicting a wound which, it is feared, will prove fatal. Exhausted from loss of blood, the wounded son-in-law fell to the floor, while the maltreated wife of the would-be murderer cried for assistance. Officers, hearing her screams, entered the rooms occupied by the trio, and arrested Drinan, whom they removed to the Fourth Precinct Station. Hildebrand was removed in an ambulance to the Chambers-Street Hospital. The prisoner was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court during the forenoon, and committed to await the result of his victim's injuries.

A BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT ACCIDENT.

A horrible accident, by which a little girl named Margaret Kennett, aged 10 years, lost her life, occurred yesterday on Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn. Just as one of the rapid transit trains of the Atlantic-Avenue and Long Island Railroad Company was approaching Washington-avenue, the little girl attempted to cross Atlantic-avenue. She was struck by the engine, and, falling directly across the track, each one of the cars passed over her body, cutting her completely in two. The remains of the unfortunate child were taken to the home of her parents, No. 52 Underhill-avenue. Charles A. Beck, the engineer, and John Rockwell, the conductor of the train, were arrested and locked up in the Twelfth Precinct Station-house to await the action of the Grand Jury. Both men declare that they did not see the child until it was too late to stop the train.

A STREET CAR THIEF SENTENCED.

As George Bauer, of No. 2 Rivington-street, was riding on a Second-avenue car, on Aug. 21, he was robbed of his gold watch and chain. Mr. Bauer raised an alarm and succeeded in causing the arrest of the thief, who gave his name as William Robertson, and said he was a painter, living on Long Island. Shortly afterward the prisoner was identified as the same man who, on Feb. 12, stole a silver watch from Mr. Clay Londen, of Jersey City, while operating on a car of the Second-Avenue Line. Yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, Assistant District Attorney Bell called up the prisoner to answer two charges of larceny from the person. Robertson pleaded guilty to one indictment, and Judge Sutherland sentenced him to four years and six months in the State Prison.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS.

PHILIP STINER'S CREDITORS.

THE LIABILITIES STATED AS $259,000—A REPORT RECOMMENDING THE ACCEPTANCE OF TEN CENTS ON THE DOLLAR IN CASH, OR FIFTEEN CENTS ON TIME.

The creditors of Philip Stiner, the extensive dealer in teas and coffees, who failed recently, held an adjourned meeting at No. 49 Vesey-street yesterday afternoon to hear the report of the committee appointed to investigate his affairs, and to hold conferences with the real estate creditors and the Assignee. Mr. St. John, the representative of Messrs. Havemeyer & Elder, presided, and about a dozen creditors were present. The committee, consisting of Messrs. St. John, Seymour, and Littell, reported in substance that they had made a personal examination of the books and the stock on hand, &c., and found that the report of Mr. Bell, the Assignee, submitted at the first meeting, was in all important points correct. They figured up the total liabilities at $259,000, and the assets, exclusive of real estate, at $38,000. They also ascertained that the merchandise is of such a character, and so distributed among the numerous stores formerly occupied by Mr. Stiner, that, if sold out by the present Assignee, or by an Assignee in bankruptcy, the creditors would get only a small percentage of their indebtedness. The fixtures, valued in the assets at $22,000, could not be disposed of at a forced sale for more than $2,500. The book debts, the committee found, were so scattered that it was impossible to make an estimate of them with any degree of accuracy. In compliance with instructions received at the first meeting, the committee waited on Mr. Dykeman, the largest real estate creditor, and also had an interview with that gentleman's attorney, Mr. Lockwood. Mr. Dykeman was magnanimous enough to release Mr. Stiner from the $150,000 bond and mortgage liability providing he paid Mr. Dykeman the same percentage as may be paid to the merchandise creditors. Upon this basis the committee recommended Mr. Stiner to adjust matters with the real estate creditors. They were of the opinion that under the circumstances no possible good could come of any action on the part of the creditors by which Mr. Stiner would be put into the Bankruptcy Court. Believing him to have failed honestly, and considering what he has actually on hand to partially liquidate his indebtedness, the committee recommended that both the real estate and merchandise creditors accept from Mr. Stiner one of two propositions, namely, either 10 cents on the dollar, cash, or 15 cents on the dollar in four, six, eight, and 12 months. The report was discussed at length and finally accepted, creditors representing $60,000 of the merchandise liabilities immediately indorsing the recommendation. Mr. Bell, the Assignee, was authorized to gain the concurrence, if possible, of the remaining creditors, under the State law; and in the event of a failure to effect the desired result, he was directed to take a composition for the same terms under the Bankruptcy act. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Assignee.

THE DEAD MERCHANTS.

MANIFESTATIONS OF SORROW AND RESPECT —MEETING OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE —COMMITTEES APPOINTED TO ATTEND THE FUNERALS.

An unusually large number of the members of the Produce Exchange remained after the gong sounded the close of business yesterday for the purpose of testifying their sense of the loss sustained by the Exchange in the recent deaths of Carlos Cobb and Stephen Brush. President Cole occupied the chair. He said that never before in the history of the Exchange had its presiding officer been called upon to announce the deaths of two such members. He had called the meeting for the purpose of paying the just tribute that was due to their memory. Each was the foremost representative of a large trade, and both were noted for their integrity, kindness of heart, and courtesy. With Mr. Brush the speaker was only slightly acquainted. In Mr. Cobb, however, he might be allowed to say that he had lost a dear friend, the Exchange an able advocate, and the City a model merchant. He was true to God, true to his neighbors, and true to himself. Mr. Leonard Haseltine was the next speaker. He honored Mr. Cobb as a father and revered him as a friend. The deceased was a man of stern integrity and strict uprightness. In testimony of the regard in which he was held it was only proper that the general sentiment should be formulated into a minute on the records of the Exchange, to endure while the latter institution should exist. He therefore offered resolutions eulogistic of the late members.

Mr. David Bingham followed in an interesting address, in the course of which he eulogized Mr. Cobb as one from whose life an example might be taken, and he urged those present in strong terms to make their sons imitate the noble and shining life which, it is feared, will prove fatal. Exhausted from loss of blood, the wounded son-in-law fell to the floor, while the maltreated wife of the would-be murderer cried for assistance. Officers, hearing her screams, entered the rooms occupied by the trio, and arrested Drinan, whom they removed to the Fourth Precinct Station. Hildebrand was removed in an ambulance to the Chambers-Street Hospital. The prisoner was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court during the forenoon, and committed to await the result of his victim's injuries.

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General Sessions, yesterday, the prisoner admitted his guilt. Judge Gildersleeve said the theft was a bold one, and sentenced Woolf to three years in the State Prison at hard labor.

COTTON EXCHANGE INSURANCE.

THE MEMBERS PROVIDING FOR A RAINY DAY—A SYSTEM BASED ON THAT OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE THOUGHT ADVISABLE—A COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The members of the Cotton Exchange held a largely-attended meeting after the close of business yesterday afternoon, to discuss the advisability of establishing a system of life insurance in the Exchange. Mr. Wenman, the President, called the meeting to order, but soon afterward resigned the chair to Mr. D. G. Watts, the Vice-President. Mr. Thompson was chosen Secretary. Mr. Watts said that the adoption of a system of life insurance had been agitated a long time in the Board of Managers. A committee had been appointed to investigate the subject, and they had reported favorably. It would be necessary, in order to carry out the project, to abandon the charter of the Exchange or to amend it. The sentiment of the board was in favor of amending. Mr. Watts offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that some plan of life insurance should be adopted by the New-York Cotton Exchange, and, looking to that end, the Board of Managers are requested to petition the Legislature to amend our charter so as to grant to the Exchange the right to insure the lives of our members.

Mr. Watts spoke strongly in favor of the project. It was, he said, the cheapest insurance that members could have. The average death rate was not more than four or five, which would cost but $40 or $50 annually, and this would amount only to the substitution of a few glasses of lager for champagne, and the consumption of a few less cigars. He would, on the other hand, increase the value of seats in the Exchange, would make members more careful in business, and would bring their families about $4,000 when they died. In conclusion he called upon Mr. George Moore, who had investigated the matter carefully, to give the meeting the result of his inquiries.

Mr. Moore said that his investigation had taken place three or four years ago, when the subject first came up, and unfortunately his memoranda had become mislaid. He could state, however, that, after obtaining the rates of the best companies here and abroad, and averaging the death rate in the Exchange for the five previous years, he found that the cost of the system proposed would be only from one-fourth to one-third of the cheapest rates of first-class companies. Mr. Moore suggested, that in order to make it fair to the younger members the rates payable should be graded. Those between 20 and 30 years, for instance, should pay $10; those between 30 and 40 $15, and so on. This would still leave the older members a large advantage over any rates they could obtain from the insurance companies. The speaker had consulted the Chairman of the Stock Exchange Insurance system, who said that that system had proved very beneficial in some cases rescuing the family of the deceased from want. That it has had advanced the price of seats in the Stock Exchange 25 to 30 per cent., and that it had made members very chary of doing anything which might cause them to lose their seats, thus rendering business safer. The money takes the form of a gratuity and is not attachable for debt. Mr. Moore concluded with a strong appeal in favor of the measure.

Long discussion followed. Mr. Walker asked whether it was intended that a member should lose his insurance, with the loss of his seat, through failure or misfortune of any kind. Mr. Moore replied that in the Stock Exchange the insurance was attached to the seat, and not to the member, and it was proposed to have it so in the Cotton Exchange. Messrs. D. Watts and A. B. Patterson spoke in favor of the resolution offered by the Vice-President. Mr. Miller and several others did not want to be committed to a plan until they knew what that plan was. Mr. Miller offered a resolution that a committee of five, of whom the Vice-President should be one, should be appointed to investigate the matter and adopt a plan, and report back to the meeting. Mr. B. S. Woodward, Jr., and other gentlemen insisted on having an expression of opinion in regard to the advisability of the measure. A compromise was finally made whereby, by a large majority, the meeting expressed itself in favor of a system of mutual life insurance, and the Chairman was authorized to appoint a committee as proposed by Mr. Miller. The meeting then adjourned.

INSURANCE NOTES.

The examination of the New-York Life Com pany will not be concluded for several weeks.

Receiver Wickham, of the Security Life, has succeeded in obtaining $25,000 in the shape of returned dividends by his suits against stockholders.

The Metropolitan Plate Glass Company has asked for and obtained an extension of time to make an answer to the suit of the Knickerbocker Casualty Company for $100,000 damages. A meeting of the Metropolitan's Directors has been held to consider the matter.

The papers were served yesterday in the case of Bedell against the North America Life Insurance Company. In this case certain policy-holders are endeavoring to take the management of the North America Life out of the hands of Receiver Pierson and compel the company to proceed with its business according to the requirements of its charter.

It is expected that Mr. Henry Pierson, the Receiver of the Guardian Mutual, Widows' and Orphans', North America, and the New-York State Life Insurance Companies, will make his preliminary report this week. As to the amount and value of the assets very little is yet known, and the report will merely show the condition of things as Mr. Pierson found them.

No effort has been made by the Referee in the case of the Universal Life to continue the investigation further into its affairs. The proposition to cut down the face of the policies meets with no response from the policy-holders. If this were done it is argued the receipts of the company must be proportionately reduced, and consequently, no benefit would be derived.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT'S NEW ARMORY.

The preparations for the laying of the cornerstone of the new Seventh Regiment Armory, on Oct. 4, are being rapidly pushed forward by the Committee of Arrangements, consisting of the field and staff of the regiment and of the Veteran Association. Both organizations will parade on the occasion. The ceremonies will be begun at 3 P. M. Mayor Ely will preside, and Hon. William M. Evarts has accepted an invitation to deliver an address. The Grand Master of the Masons in this State has been invited to lay the cornerstone, a block of granite weighing over three tons. A cavity in the stone will be filled with documents containing the names of the subscribers to the armory fund, a roster of the regiment and of the Veteran Association, the names of the National, State, and City officials for 1877, copies of the New-York daily papers, the names of the Trustees of the armory fund, and those of the architect and builder. A platform 100 feet square, resting upon the foundation, will be constructed for the accommodation of guests. Gov. Robinson and staff, with other escort wherein he had been wronged intentionally. Mr. Brush was the ideal of an honorable merchant and an agreeable gentleman. He had everybody's respect. Mr. Simpson moved the adoption of a resolution, that the resolutions be engrossed and sent to Mr. Brush's family. The resolutions were adopted unanimously. The Chairman appointed Messrs. A. S. Jewell, B. W. Floyd, F. H. Parker, Asa Stevens, Theodore Johnson, and Herbert Taylor. The meeting then adjourned.

During the hours of business preceding the meeting the deaths of Messrs. Cobb and Brush were the principal topics of conversation, particularly among the older members, and the warmest testimonials to their character were heard on all sides. Nothing in the history of the Exchange has created a profounder impression or caused more universal sorrow.

YOUNG BUDINGTON ACQUITTED.

The case of John E. Budington, of No. 422 Clermont-avenue, son of Rev. Dr. Budington, Pastor of the Clinton-Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, came up before Justice Bloom yesterday and was disposed of, Mr. Budington being honorably acquitted of the charge of suspicion of burglary brought against him by John Murphy, the proprietor of a shoe store on Vanderbilt-avenue. Mr. Budington's explanation, given on the night of his arrest, was proved by evidence to be absolutely correct. About 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning last a pane of glass in Murphy's store was broken, and a policeman saw Budington and two companions, rather rough-looking young men, moving rapidly away from the store. He also heard Murphy call out, and the officer arrested the three men and took them to the station-house. Budington's companions gave their names as William Mooney and Philip Colgan. All three were held on a charge of suspicion of burglary preferred by Murphy, and a pair of brass knuckles being found on young Budington he was held on an additional charge of carrying concealed weapons. In court yesterday Budington testified that he was taking home a drunken friend on the night of the burglary. On Vanderbilt-avenue, near Murphy's place, his friend lay down on the ground in a heavy stupor. Budington started to get assistance in taking his friend home, and meeting with Mooney and Colgan called on them for help. Just after they had consented to go with him the officer came up and placed them under arrest. The statement was corroborated by Mooney and Colgan, and also by the man whom Budington was endeavoring to take home. Mr. Murphy, the proprietor of the store, said, on reflection, he wished to withdraw the charge made by him against Mr. Budington, and that he was sorry he had ever preferred it. As to the pair of brass knuckles found on Budington, it was shown that he had received them from Mr. Nathaniel Hathaway as a curiosity. All three prisoners were discharged by the court.

AN ENGLISH BURGLAR CONVICTED.

On Sept. 1 the premises No. 712 Broadway were entered and robbed of 12 patent horse-timers valued at $240. After the discovery of the theft Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was notified, and detailed Detective Slevin to work up the case. The detective obtained a clue to the thief, and a few days afterward arrested an English watchmaker named Solomon Woolf as he was about to sail for Europe, and found the stolen property in his possession. When the case was called by Assistant District Attorney Hawkins in Part II. of the Court of

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

John T. Toomey, aged 4, of No. 337 East Fifth-street, was run over and killed by a horse and wagon in front of his home at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The driver of the truck is unknown.

At a meeting of the German Republican Central Committee, held last evening at the Steuben House, the President, Judge Dittenhoefer, was authorized to appoint five delegates to the Rochester convention.

The Customs officials seized yesterday two barrels of sugar, illegally imported, on the steamship Vera Cruz, from Havana. Also two fast horses, the property of Julian Herbert, alleged to have been smuggled across the Canadian frontier.

Thomas Carey, the rag-picker, of No. 589 Greenwich-street, who committed the atrocious assault on little Louisa Rosa McDonnell, of No. 591 Greenwich-street, on the 11th inst., gave himself up to Capt. Kennedy, of the Ninth Precinct, yesterday afternoon.

Mary Bussett went to No. 109 Broome-street last evening to call upon a friend. For some reason James Taylor, the landlord of the house, objected to her entry into it. A scuffle ensued between the two, and Taylor threw Mary to the floor and kicked her in the abdomen. He was arrested by Officer Harrington, of the Eighth Precinct.

The Board of Police Commissioners at their meeting, yesterday afternoon, adopted a resolution that on and after Oct. 1, Police Surgeons when on duty in station-houses or at the Central Office, shall

The New-York Times.

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THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

THE NEW-JERSEY DEMOCRATS.

A MOTH-EATEN CANDIDATE—M'CLELLAN FOR GOVERNOR—THE MOST TURBULENT CONVENTION EVER HELD IN THE STATE—THE PLATFORM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1877.

The Democrats are slow to break their idols. Not forgetting at all that Gen. McClellan was principally famous for his lack of success; being perfectly aware that good luck was something which never clung to him, they have put in nomination for Governor the distinguished moth-killer and the hero of Orange Mountains. The excitement in Trenton last night was intense, but it was nothing to be compared with the frenzy which seized the delegates to-day. Up to the time the convention met at noon there appeared to be little change in the prospect. Abbett was the only man who seemed to have any organized strength. Stockton and Bird, Righter and McGregor were each satisfied that the other could not be nominated, but they could not or would not promise to unite on any of the four. Caucuses were held in the hotels and halls, and the result of the caucusing revealed nothing new. It was found in Essex that Righter and McGregor just "tied" the delegation, and that one obstreperous little man with a weak voice was determined to vote for McClellan. A brass band appeared in front of the Trenton House just before 12 o'clock, and played several appropriate sentimental airs and dirges, and as the moment approached for calling the convention the crowds began to flock toward Taylor's Opera-house. They came along in droves, and soon filled up the spacious building. Hudson County had a choice position in front and to the left of the Chair, while Bergen, Morris, and Passaic were on the right, and Essex in the rear on both angles and left of the aisle. Several counties were stowed away in the gallery, very much to their disgust. The Essex County delegates were slow, and their seats were not filled until 12:30, so that the brass band, which had a fancy conductor who delighted the rural delegates, again beguiled the throng with such airs as "The Heart Bowed Down," and "'Tis but a little faded flower." This was rather pensive, but it did not much affect the liveliness of the convention.

At last Mr. W. W. Shippen, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, called the buzzing crowd to order, and singularly enough they came when they were called. The house was now packed as full as it could be. Mr. Benjamin Williamson received the election to the position of temporary Chairman with abundant expressions of gratitude, at which some one rudely laughed, and then, in a short oration, in a wonderfully smooth and charming manner. Democrats on the stage were delighted with the "superior lot of men" in the hall. Perhaps they were superior, as Democrats go; but, with the Hudson County delegation directly under their eyes, and within distinct hearing distance, impartial observers would have been tempted to smile at such a remark. The appointment of the committees for permanent organization was without significance. The temporary organization had done its work in less than half an hour, and, amid some tumult about nothing whatever, an adjournment was taken until 4 o'clock. The delegates scrambled off to the hotels, where they devoured everything eatable without much care for "style" in the matter of courses, and rushed back again to the hall as if eager to go on with their work.

The entrance to the door of the hall was so densely jammed with people when 2 o'clock came that getting in was a slow process. "Take care of your pocket-books," shouted a young fellow in the throng. "Do you think I'm a born fool, to bring my pocket-book to a Democratic convention?" answered a neighbor, as he climbed away to get his seat in the gallery. half hour's delay occurred in resuming business, and then the Chairman of the Committee on Organization came on the stage in a melancholy way to announce that his committee had not met, and desiring them to "approach the stage." They did not approach, as they were in session on the stage without their Chairman at the very moment he was speaking. The hall was filled again densely than it had been in the morning, but there was as yet only the disorder common at the opening of conventions. Ex-Chancellor Williamson, the Chairman, called for the report of the Committee on Resolutions, and the platform was read by Judge Green. It is as follows:

First—The Democracy of the State of New-Jersey, in convention assembled, reaffirm the principles contained in the National Democratic platform adopted at St. Louis in 1876. We denounce the frauds and crimes by which our candidates for President and Vice-President were defeated, after securing the majorities to which they were chosen by a decided majority of the popular and Electoral vote.

Second—We congratulate the supporters of free government throughout the United States on the fact that even the man who was placed in the Presidential chair by means of these frauds and crimes has found it necessary, in order to receive the respect and support of any portion of the American people, to adopt the Democratic policy of local self-government in the Southern States and to abandon all further devices to perpetuate sectional jealousies.

Third—The Democratic Party, embracing within its ranks all classes of our citizens, the most of whom are working men, believe that all legislation should have for its object the greatest good to the greatest number. We therefore oppose all special legislation tending to corporate individual interests at the expense of the people. We recognize the needs and sympathize with the working men of the State in the prevalent distress. We advise the enactment of such legislation as will enable us to collect such statistical information relating to the interests of labor and capital, with a view to harmonize these interests and place our industries upon a more permanent and scientific basis.

Fourth—Honest toil and legitimate business are the true basis of a nation's prosperity. Official salaries ought never to be so high as to be sought after for mere pecuniary gain. Salaries, fees, and costs of litigation have, during the past years of Republican legislation, been so largely increased as to become absolutely burdensome to the people; that the times demand and the necessities of the people require a radical reduction of all such salaries, fees, and costs.

Fifth—The usury laws should be revised and reformed, and 6 per cent. should be restored as the uniform legal rate of interest in this State, without impairing the obligation of contracts.

The Committee on Permanent Organization now reported, and ex-Chancellor Williamson was retained in the place he had filled temporarily, an inquisitive delegate in the gallery disturbing the general harmony by impertinently inquiring if Williamson was a delegate, and stirring up a few of his followers to vote against the candidate. Mr. Williamson then spoke his little piece, in which he flourished his arms and shook his head a good deal, and was bold to use the word "fraud" several times in a very wicked and portentous manner. The speech produced no other effect than that of reddening the speaker's face, and after he had uttered the sentiment that the "end of government is the pursuit of life, liberty, and happiness," he stopped. There was no discussion whatever of the resolutions. No one had stopped to bother his head about the platform. The man was the main thing to be considered, and the resolutions having been proposed were adopted in haste, and an impatient delegate proposed that the convention should proceed to nominate a candidate for Governor. There was some commotion in the hall, and it soon became greatest in the left gallery, among the Union County men, who soon appealed to the Chair to have seats assigned them, as they had been crowded out. While five or six men in the delegation were trying to speak at once, the band struck up. A howl was soon burst forth, hisses greeted "Tommy Dodd," and a Hudson County Chesterfield screamed "Shut up the band" in tones that commanded instant compliance. Then there was a demand that the Police be sent into the gallery to clear the seats, and the Chairman, with his eyes beseechingly directed toward the scene of commotion, then assured the immovable intruders that he know they wouldn't keep what didn't belong to them; but they mostly did, and the disturbance was prolonged and the feeling of uneasiness spread over the edge of the gallery and into the hall below. Men began to shout from every direction, and only the loudest speakers could make their motions heard. The Chairman appealed now to the gallery and now to the floor, for order, and unsuccessfully to both. Amid this increasing hubbub, Holmes, of Jersey City, proposed that the hall be cleared of all persons not delegates. This was not a palatable motion, and as the noise increased rather than diminished, a resort was had to the calling of the delegates by counties in order to divert attention. There was no nomination until Essex County was reached, when Samuel Kalisch, of Newark, named William A. Righter. His name fell flat, except in the little Righter circle in the Essex delegation. Next came the nomination of John McGregor, which excited about as much interest as that of Righter, notwithstanding that Mr. Zulich shouted himself hoarse, and made a touching statement about his candidate's name being "sinnonomous" with integrity, and mildly asserted that he filled the true measure of God's noblest work. Essex County was about equally divided upon Righter and McGregor, and there was one vote left. This was at the disposal of an inconspicuous man, the person with the weak voice who has been referred to before. He now rose in his place and named for Governor Gen. George B. McClellan. The mention of the name produced a tremendous effect in the convention. Hats were thrown up and cheers rent the air, and cat-calls woke the echoes from the gallery. It was noticed that Hudson County did not share in the applause. The Chairman was at his wit's end to restore order, and it really was restored at last because the delegates wanted to breathe and not because they knew anything about a Chairman. David Dodd, of Orange, now raised his stentorian voice, and it was heard above all the din, to recall the fact that when McClellan was deprived of the command of the Army of the Potomac he was ordered to report in Trenton. This he considered a compliment to the city and to the State of New-Jersey. "No wonder," screamed Mr. Dodd, "that every State in the Union claims him. There is enough man in him, if he were divided and distributed, to supply them all." He said that Gen. McClellan had told him not to allow his name to be presented if there was any possibility that either of the other candidates named could be nominated. Gloucester now named Judge B. F. Carter, when Mr. Charles H. Winfield rose in the midst of the "illegant" Hudson delegation, and said in a loud, distinct, sneering voice, "We have had enough of military men—gives us a statesman." He then nominated Hon. Leon Abbett. The name of the statesman produced immense enthusiasm among the Hudson delegates, from the Camden men under the gallery, and from the Monmouth side of the house. But the McClellan force had taken strong hold, and Abbett's chances were certainly in danger. Mercer nominated John P. Stockton without speech or comment, part of Middlesex were for Gen. McClellan amid a renewal of the excitement just raised over his name, John T. Bird secured the Hunterdon delegation, Passaic offered Hopper without anybody finding it out in the confusion, and nothing occurred to increase the already sufficient racket until Union and Warren had both given votes to McClellan. The votes of Camden, Salem, and Somerset were ready on the first call. In the effort to gather them up the convention broke loose, and for an hour the disorder was beyond the control of the Chairman.

A motion to nominate McClellan by acclamation was received with a demoniac howl of rage from the Abbett men. About 50 persons then made motions, and none of them were audible. Old Judge Naar tried to bring the "boys" back to order. Then the Chairman pounded the pulpit which had served him, but without perceptible effect upon anything but the innocent pulpit. Capt. Ryners made an opening address to the finale (in dumb show, which the Chair didn't understand, and naturally did not attend to. Men began to stand on their seats; the spectators crowded down to the very stage; the stage itself became packed down to the very footlights, and as the panic among the delegates grew, cheer upon cheer from all sides announced that McClellan had carried the day. Abbett men could not conceal their chagrin, and sought to delay the announcing of the result by increasing the noise. Of course there was a natural limit of physical endurance to which the shouting crowds must come, and Chairman Bird gave the Chairman an opportunity to express his regret that he had been unable to obtain attention, and it gave somebody a chance to let down at the back of the stage, by cords, a print of McClellan. As it came in sight the Chairman announced that McClellan had received 808 votes of the 983 cast, and the band played the "Star Spangled Banner," while the insensate cheering over McClellan was renewed. Winfield, of Hudson, endeavored to be heard, but could not make his voice audible. When he did reach the platform he complained that it did not seem well-established whether McClellan was a citizen of New-York or of New-Jersey. Last Winter Gov. Robinson appointed him to a high office, and the Republicans objected to him because he was believed to be a citizen of this State. His friends, however, had offered to prove that he was a citizen of New-Jersey. He said he would talk plain here in the right place, and he declared very sharply, "We have made a mistake." Hoots and groans cut off further remarks, followed by more cheers for McClellan, and a rush of Chairmen of delegations to the Secretary of the convention to see that their votes were properly recorded. Gen. Winfield finally became assured that McClellan was a citizen, and, making the appropriate conventional gestures said, "Here's my heart and there's my hands," and returned to the Hudson delegation. While all the rest of the convention sent up a parting cheer for the candidates, and the brass band hailed the chief, and appealed by other strains to the patriotic but pouting delegates from Hudson, they remained obtuse, sitting in their places, and when they retired after adjournment, they did it with scowling faces. The Democrats outside of the Abbett faction say they are satisfied. Abbett was beaten, and none of the old candidates succeeded. The members here say they were attending the most turbulent assembly of the kind ever held, and they were proud of it. As one of their number said to-night in the depot, bidding adieu to a grouty friend and delegate: "You've got your platform and your candidate; let's see you win."

THE MOTH-KILLER IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 19.—A popular reception was given Gen. McClellan in Faneuil Hall to-day. The building was uncomfortably crowded, and for three-quarters of an hour the General shook hands with the multitude. At the close of the hand-shaking Gen. McClellan thanked the audience for the kind reception extended to him by the people of Boston, and departed amid cheers.

MARYLAND REPUBLICANS.

AN OLD ROW IN A NEW PLACE—THE CUSTOM-HOUSE TROUBLE IN THE STATE CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 19.—Nearly all the delegates to the Republican State Convention for the nomination of a Controller of the Treasury have arrived in the city. It appears that there is likely to be trouble in the convention to-morrow between the Custom-house and the anti-Custom-house factions. Collector Thomas, over whose appointment a few months ago there was so much wrangling, would like to show President Hayes that his action in the matter is indorsed by a majority of Maryland Republicans, while the opposition is equally bent on demonstrating that Thomas is not acceptable to the majority. The rooms of the Executive Committee to-night are in the hands of the Thomas faction. The opposition delegates keep away from them, and representatives of 9 counties only, out of 23, have reported there—the others staying away and holding their consultations outside. Collector Thomas and Deputy Collectors Burchival and McComas, with other Custom-house officials, were in the committee rooms looking after their interests. A caucus of their side was held at the office of R. Stockell Matthews, Chairman of the State Central Committee, at which a programme of proceedings was adopted for to-morrow, embracing an indorsement of Mr. Hayes' Southern policy, and the commendation of his course with regard to the Maryland appointments. The nomination for Controller is going begging, as it can only be an empty honor, and the whole interest centres on the faction fight. Ex-Postmaster-General Tyson is advising the opposition, the leading men of which are reticent, but confident of showing greater strength when the convention meets.

STATE POLITICS.

The Fulton County delegates to the Republican State Convention are J. M. Dudley, Arch George, George W. Fay, John Green.

Chenango County sends as delegates to the Republican State Convention, Col. E. J. Loomis, Cyrus B. Martin, J. B. Wheeler, Isaac Plumb, and A. B. Lossee.

The delegates from the First District of Queens County to the Republican State Convention are L. Bradford Prince, Benjamin D. Hicks, and Charles Post.

The Broome County delegates to the Republican State Convention were elected yesterday, and are Giles W. Hotchkiss, J. A. Emmons, F. G. Mather, C. H. Amsbry, A. S. Manning, and D. C. McGraw.

The Suffolk County Republicans yesterday elected the following delegates to the State Convention: Stephen B. French, Jeremiah G. Tuthill, George W. Clock, James Otis, D. S. S. Sammis; Alternates—E. A. Carpenter, Morgan Morgans, John James Robbins, D. H. Hallock, and Joshua L. Wells.

J. R. Swan, the anti-Conkling candidate for the nomination of State Senator in Oneida County, withdraws from the canvass in a letter to the Utica *Herald*, published this morning, on the ground that, from the reported views of the delegates already selected to the County Convention, and from information received from the several towns of the county, it appears probable that another candidate will be preferred.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.

GOV. RICE AND THE OTHER STATE OFFICERS RENOMINATED—THE PLATFORM AND THE TICKET.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 19.—As was predicted in these dispatches last night, the State Convention of Massachusetts Republicans held in Worcester to-day was an exceedingly uninteresting affair. Gov. Rice and all the other old State officers were renominated without serious opposition. The National Administration was indorsed in the strongest possible terms, and then the delegates quietly dispersed, acquiescing in, if not satisfied with, the result. The temporary organization was effected by the election of John E. Sandford as Chairman, and then, after the usual cut and dried fashion which prevails in Massachusetts, the necessary routine business was transacted and the committees announced. After these uninteresting proceedings had been gone through with, Senator George F. Hoar was conducted to the platform and took the chair as permanent President of the Convention. In doing so he delivered a long and carefully prepared speech, the salient points of which were printed in THE TIMES of this morning. Referring to the financial question, he spoke as follows:

The people of Massachusetts are happily agreed by a large majority of both parties in desiring an early return to specie payments. Under the operation of the Resumption law of 1876, defective as that statute is, the greenback now fluctuates within from 5 to 3 per cent of an equality with gold. The Secretary of the Treasury expresses his certain conviction that, with the means at his command, if no adverse legislation be had, he will be able to resume specie payments by the 1st of January, 1879. I believe with him that until the resumption of specie payments be assured "there will be no new enterprises involving great sums, no active industries, but money will be idle and workmen and capitalists that may be made before we reach the specie standard."

But while the folly of an irredeemable currency has been always clearly seen by the Yankee sagacity of New-England and the commercial experience of New-York, without regard to party lines, there are other parts of the country in which different theories have prevailed. Some of our brethren in the West have been disposed to impute the New-England desire for a return to specie payment to the supposed fact that the accumulated capital of the East is in the hands of money-lenders, who selfishly desire to increase the value of the debts due from debtor States at the expense of the debtor, or to the influence of speculators in bonds or bullion. No greater mistake was ever made. Speculators who gamble in the stock exchange or the gold market find their best harvest in the fluctuations which end when a uniform and stable currency is established. The savings of our working classes are largely invested in savings banks, whose funds are in Government bonds and other forms of credit. But the class of mere lenders of money as distinguished from workmen or business men whose capital is invested in productive enterprise, is not very large, and the mass of the people, in making up the political opinion of the people of New-England. The business man and the laborer of the East have the same interests, are embarked in the same boat, must cease to live by the same methods as those of the rest of the country. They must find it, and find it alone in the prosperity of the rest of the country. The East, New-England, Massachusetts, possesses capital, skilled labor, a full population, institutions of education, admirable political Constitutions, an honorable history full of stimulant memories. What Massachusetts wants—the one thing needful to her complete prosperity—is a prosperous West and a prosperous South. She desires that the safe and steady maxims of business, that the stable currency, life-blood of trade; that the jealous care for credit, which in her own prosperity, have borne such abundant fruit, may bring forth a still larger harvest on their wider and more fertile fields. Without a stable currency, resting upon a specie basis, there can be neither safety in credit nor any certain measure for exchange. Bold and reckless speculation alternates with timidity, paralysis, and stagnation. Debts, public and private, recklessly contracted, are regarded only as a burden, never as an obligation. The sentiments of honor and honesty are eliminated from business. Public and private credit cease to be among the resources of the Republic. "The wise merchant," says that great philosopher of our day, "by truth in his dealings can use in turn as he wants it all the property in the world." What powers are in the hands of these great property-owners, the people of the North-west and the South-west and the South, with their mighty rivers and lakes waiting for commerce, their timber lands, their infinite corn-fields and cotton-fields, their sugar and rice, their mines of gold and silver and coal, let but these be established. A kindred error, as it seems to me, to that which would carry on the business of the country with irredeemable paper, is that which would lower and make uncertain the standard of value by rendering silver a legal tender to all amounts. There is some plausibility to the argument that as the public debt is payable, principal and interest, in coin, the Government has let but one thing be established, and silver both had risen in value by some unexpected cause, is fairly entitled to the benefit if one of the metals be cheapened by a largely increased supply. I should be slow to admit this argument, even if the creditor and the Government were alone concerned. Silver was at best but a subsidiary coin, used for payments of over one hundred dollars, not contemplated by either party as the medium of payment of any considerable sum. It would be a hard and sharp advantage, hardly worthy of a great Government, to get a forced discount on its liability by availing itself of this unexpected cheapening of the subsidiary coin. It would be quite as dignified and honorable to pay off the creditor in copper. But the chief objection to the monetization of silver is its effect on the currency. There are persons who seem always striving to provide for the American people the most money that they can persuade them to receive. If they will not accept that which is absolutely worthless, then at least give them the most worthless possible. They were never heard urging the adoption of silver as money until the late addition to the supply cheapened that metal as compared with gold, and they do not now advocate it except at a rate which will lower the value of the dollar. The tendency of the great commercial nations of the world is to the adoption of gold as the exclusive standard of value. To give silver a place in the currency of the United States by making it a tender for all amounts will cause a large influx of silver to this country, where alone among first class nations it will have value as money, while gold will be drained to those countries where it is in demand as the sole standard. Silver will then become a drug in our markets and gold become scarce. If the recent increase of supply from our mines shall be maintained, its value will still further be reduced, the stability of the currency, which by the resumption of specie payment should be attained, be destroyed, and the value of what will be practically our only medium of exchange fluctuate in accordance with the price of shares in some Comstock Lode or Big Bonanza.

Mr. Hoar alluded to the colored people and their rights as citizens, as follows:

There has been no time for 35 years when the most prominent theme of political discussion has not been the relation and duty of the American people toward the colored population of the South. The annexation of Texas, the war with Mexico, the admission of California, the Fugitive Slave law, the repeal of the Missouri compromise, the attempt to force slavery on Kansas, the election of Lincoln, the rebellion, the enlistment of colored troops, the proclamation of emancipation, the three last amendments to the Constitution, the readmission of the seceding States, the Kuklux legislation—all these have been either the efforts of the white people of the South to strengthen or to extend the institution which subjected the whole country to the controlled will—the efforts of the people of the North on the other hand, to perform or to escape the duty to this class of their countrymen, which justice and the law of God, under the most terrible penalties, demanded at their hands. If any man be inclined to lose faith, or lose heart; if any man doubt on which side are the permanent and prevailing forces, if any man—I would speak it reverently—doubt on which side is the power that has built this fabric of things, let him compare the condition of the negro race to-day with its condition in 1842. I think in that very year Prudence Crandall was in jail in Connecticut for teaching a colored child to read. To-day the colored man is a freeman, a citizen, a voter, a holder of office, a land-owner. The schools are open to his children. His right to all these things is secured by the Constitution of the United States, and of every State, by the resolutions of both political parties, by the opinions of one or the great parties of the country, and by the professions at least and most solemn pledges of the leaders of the other. I do not doubt that there is still grave and serious danger. There are men able and numerous at the South who mean, having just driven out from their States all white men who differ from them, to deprive the negro of the political and legal rights conferred on him by the amendments to the Constitution, and to reduce him to such a condition of political and personal dependence upon the whites that the will of the latter shall be the law which determines his personal rights and fixes the price and condition of his labor. This is partly a conscious purpose, and partly the effect of that curious mental hallucination which, while persuading itself of a desire to treat the colored man with justice, seems to lose unconsciously all understanding of what justice and equality really are wherever he is concerned. There are still men at the North willing to buy power and office by pandering to these designs. The breed of doughfaces is not extinct. But these evil purposes cannot now be brought to pass without a revolution, every step in whose progress is not only a moral but a legal crime, whose success must bring with it not only the practical overthrow of the Constitution, but personal dishonor to the men whose solemn pledges it violates. I do not stand here to advise you to relax anything of your watchfulness to preserve the field you have won. Without constant and perpetual vigilance nothing in a republic is secure. But to be afraid that in spite of it these designs will be successful, is to despair of the Republic itself.

This portion of Mr. Hoar's address was greeted with loud applause, and the manner in which it was given showed very clearly that while the brains of Massachusetts may cordially indorse the new Southern policy, the hearts of her people are still with the oppressed Republicans of the South.

At the conclusion of Senator Hoar's remarks a number of the leaders of the opposition to Gov. Rice's renomination began to leave the hall for dinner, and, seeing this, the Rice men, hoping that they could precipitate a vote for their favorite by acclamation, moved an informal ballot. This was successful, but when the vote had been taken a motion was suddenly made to take a recess, and the ball was cleared before any other business could be transacted. When the delegates again came together the result of the informal ballot was announced, and it was discovered that Rice had more strength than all the other candidates combined. It was declared by one of the opposition, however, that the result would have been different if all the delegates had been present when the vote was taken. In spite of this and other similar protests, Mr. Rice could at this point have been nominated by acclamation; but to prevent discussion, and as far as possible satisfy everybody, it was deemed best that a formal ballot be had. Before it could be proceeded with, however, the name of Mr. Long, the most formidable rival to Rice, was withdrawn. Then a gentleman named Cook created some little excitement by declaring, in substance, that there was a member of the Central Committee of the Prohibition Party present acting as a delegate, and that he ought to be thrown out without speaking on Rice's suggestion, however, the presiding officer ordered that the formal ballot be proceeded with. After the vote had been taken, and while the tellers were engaged in counting it, all the present State officers were renominated by acclamation and without opposition. Then Mr. Sanford, from the Committee on Resolutions, was announced and read the following platform:

Resolved, That we reaffirm, first of all, our unwavering allegiance to the fundamental truth and principles which have inspired the triumph of the Republican Party. We accept the responsibility of the National Administration again committed to Republican hands, as a trust to be exercised for the welfare of all the people, without distinction of race, color, locality, or creed. The armed struggle for the Union and equal rights is at an end. The grand results obtained are accepted facts in the national history. Watchfully guarding and firmly maintaining all that has been achieved, we do not propose to allow the helm or drift with the tide, but to address ourselves with vigor and courage to pending issues, and to insist upon their settlement in the interest of good government, national progress, and enduring union.

Resolved, That we congratulate the country upon the rightful accession of a Republican President, whose conspicuous integrity, honesty of purpose, wisdom, moderation, and firmness deserve and command the confidence of the people, give assurance of a pure, economical, and beneficent administration of public affairs, and thus afford the opportunity and encourage the prospect of a speedy restoration of confidence and the revival of business activity.

Resolved, That we hail with unspeakable pleasure every sign of promise of the final and permanent pacification of the Southern section of our country, under local self-government, based upon the full recognition of the equal rights of all by all, and we cordially approve the spirit and measures of the Administration as wisely adapted to hasten this result, as directed by a just sense of constitutional right and duty, as tending to promote a spirit of peace and conciliation between citizens of all sections, and as already largely justified by the bettered feeling and condition of the country.

Resolved, That the faith of the country is solemnly pledged to the early resumption of specie payments; public honor and private interest alike demand the fulfillment of this pledge. We approve the steps already taken, and rejoice at the progress already made. We insist upon the adoption of all measures necessary to insure resumption on a day not later than that now fixed by law, and that it is the duty of the Government to maintain its coin and currency at all times at par with the gold standard of the commercial world.

Resolved, That the work of reforming and improving the civil service, which the Republican Party has undertaken, and to which it alone stands committed, ought to be persistently and resolutely carried forward. We fully indorse the utterances of the Cincinnati platform and of the letter of acceptance of President Hayes on this subject, that nominations to office ought to be made upon the sole responsibility of the Executive Department, without the dictation or control of the members of Congress; that honesty, capacity, and fidelity constitute the only claim and qualification for office; that partisan service should not be expected or desired from public officers, who should give their whole service to the Government and the people, and that the term of office should depend upon untarnished personal character and the satisfactory performance of official duties, and not upon political changes, and we cordially sustain and approve the policy and action of the President in conducting his Administration in fulfillment of his distinct pledge upon these principles. Recognizing that the work of correcting the abuses that have crept into the civil service is only begun, and that much remains to be accomplished in Massachusetts, as well as elsewhere, in order to show conclusively that the principle of civil service reform is accepted as an enduring principle, and not a temporary method of administration, we call upon all departments of the Government to give the President their cordial and effective support in making the reform thorough and radical and complete.

Resolved, That the order recently promulgated by the President for the purpose of restraining the executive officers of the Government from exercising an undue and improper influence upon the action of the people in the selection of candidates for office and in the management of political affairs, is in accordance with the principles and practices established by the founders of the Government. We heartily indorse the order as the first and a most important step toward a practical reform of the civil service, and we assure the President of our cordial support in its enforcement.

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States has already passed a reasonable limit in grants of land and money to forward private enterprises, when the interests of the nation demand that no more grants shall be made, either from the public domain or the public Treasury, as subsidies to private corporations, and that appropriations for Government works shall henceforth be limited by the strict rule of necessity.

Resolved, That in view of the temptations to fraud and the corruptions notoriously prevalent in large cities, a strict registration of legally qualified voters is an essential condition of fair and pure elections. We hold it to be self-evident that opposition to a just registration law is an indication of desire to make opportunities for illegal voting, if not of a purpose to encourage it. We approve of the Registration law now on the statute-book, and believe the guards against election frauds should be strengthened and not weakened.

Resolved, That the laws regulating the assessment of taxes in this State need revision and reformation, in order that the burdens of supporting the Government may be more justly distributed and more easily borne.

Resolved, That we are proud of the record of the Republican Party as a liberal and progressive party, always hospitable to advanced ideas, welcoming to its ranks with sympathy and good-will all sincere advocates of measures for the elevation of society, and affording free scope for the advocacy of every phase of improvement. Not only in Massachusetts, but everywhere in the Union, the great causes of temperance, suffrage reform, labor reform, and education have won their principal triumphs in and by means of the Republican Party. The party will remain true to this honored record, and will cordially support all legislation which reason and experience show to be wisely adapted to prevent social and political abuses and to promote the temperance, intelligence, prosperity, and rights of the people of the Commonwealth of every class and degree.

The resolutions having been greeted with wild applause, and adopted without debate, the formal vote for Governor was announced as follows:

Whole number of votes cast	929	For Talbot	231
Necessary to a choice	465	For Long	69
For Rice	597	Scattering	32

Gov. Rice was then declared the nomin[illegible]

choice of the convention, and after the transaction of some routine business of no importance, the convention, which is generally regarded as one of the dullest and least interesting ever held in New-England, adjourned. The following is the full ticket nominated:

For Governor—ALEXANDER H. RICE, of Boston.

For Lieutenant-Governor—HORATIO G. KNIGHT, of East Hampton.

For Secretary of State—H. B. PRICE, of South Hampton.

For Auditor—JULIUS C. CLARK, of Newbury.

For Attorney-General—C. R. TRAIN, of Boston.

For State Treasurer—CHARLES ENDICOTT, Jr., of Canton.

THE GREAT VICTORY IN MAINE.

OFFICIAL FIGURES OF THE ELECTION NEARLY COMPLETE—A REPUBLICAN PLURALITY OF 11,830, AND MAJORITY OF 5,879.

The following table, from the Augusta *Journal*, gives the official returns of the vote of Maine for Governor at the election held on the 10th inst., from 479 towns, being the State complete, with the exception of 14 small towns and plantations that last year gave Connor, Republican, 235, and Talbot, Democrat, 316. The vote for Governor in 1876 is added for purposes of comparison:

Counties.	1876. Connor, Rep.	1876. Talbot, Dem.	1877. Connor, Rep.	1877. Williams, Dem.	1877. Munson, Green'k'r	1877. Scattering.
Androscoggin	4,603	3,416	2,919	2,065	1,123	9
Aroostook	2,742	1,145	2,263	2,106	3	11
Cumberland	9,594	8,401	6,354	6,237	109	15
Franklin	2,848	1,795	1,650	1,369	235	2
Hancock	3,177	1,188	3,089	2,088	122	26
Kennebec	7,498	4,626	5,106	3,318	394	26
Knox	3,722	3,651	2,469	2,949	16	1
Lincoln	2,750	2,733	2,046	2,201	46	...
Oxford	4,294	3,462	3,195	2,542	962	...
Penobscot	9,282	6,481	6,026	2,728	543	594
Piscataquis	1,900	1,218	1,429	826	131	16
Sagadahoc	2,605	1,573	1,655	990	2	...
Somerset	4,407	3,755	3,118	2,085	1,325	13
Waldo	4,176	3,331	3,444	2,630	64	51
Washington	4,279	3,759	3,302	2,618	20	1
York	7,279	6,541	5,601	5,077	94	5
	75,718	60,075	53,665	41,835	5,188	763

The aggregate vote this year is larger than in 1865, 1869, and 1873—all the "off" years immediately following Presidential elections since the Republican Party come into power, and the Republican plurality compares well with any of those years, being larger than in 1869 or 1873. In the latter year the aggregate vote was but 79,666, and in 1865, 84,586.

THE NEW-JERSEY PROHIBITIONISTS.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 19.—The Prohibition Reform Party of New-Jersey met in Temperance Hall at noon to-day, and after a temporary organization and considerable speech-making, adjourned till the afternoon. Rev. B. C. Lippincott, of Mercer County, was chosen permanent President; J. R. Perrine, of Plainfield, Edward Crispin, of Burlington, and John Robbins, of Monmouth, Vice-Presidents. The platform of principles declares against the legalized traffic in liquors, attributing to it the increase of taxes, general distress, and a great degree corruption of jurors, Sheriffs, Senators, and Representatives. They declare that they will no longer give their votes to any man who will not pledge himself to the principle of prohibition, and that is to apply to all officials of public trust. They declare that they will give their aid to all educational and moral means of forwarding temperance reform. They appeal to the laboring classes, who suffer more generally than the evils of intemperance than any other, to give their support to this movement as the best and surest way to relief. The body agreed to adopt the platform of the Tax-payers' Association and throw in their lot with them. The convention was then opened for nominations for Governor, and S. B. Ransom, of Hudson, and Rudolphus Bingham, of Camden, were put in nomination. After debate a ballot was ordered, and Mr. Bingham was selected by a vote of 39 to 15. The nomination was made unanimous.

PENNSYLVANIA GREENBACKERS.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Sept. 19.—The Greenback State Convention met here at 2:30 o'clock today. Permanent organization was effected as follows: President, F. W. Hughes, of Schuylkill County; Vice-Presidents, M. P. Hawley, of Allegheny, and S. G. Morrison, of Philadelphia. The report of the Committee on Resolutions, which was very long, was unanimously adopted. The following nominations were made by acclamation: Supreme Judge, Benjamin S. Bentley, of Lycoming County; Auditor-General, J. E. Emerson, of Beaver County; State Treasurer, James S. Wright, of Philadelphia.

REPUBLICAN DELEGATES ELECTED.

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 19.—At the Republican primary held this evening the following persons were chosen delegates to the State Convention to be held at Trenton: First Ward, Augustus Bergerman; Second Ward, O. W. Cooke; Third Ward, Hon. B. B. Aycrigg. Alternates—First Ward, Henry McDanolds; Second Ward, R. B. Tindall; Third Ward, Joseph Adams.

THE MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY CASE.

DECISION OF JUDGE HUNTINGTON IN THE LABORATORY DEFALCATION MATTER—THE FRIENDS OF PROF. ROSE GETTING UP AN AGITATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 19.—The laboratory defalcation case, in connection with the State University, to-day assumed another phase. Judge Huntington, of the Fourth Circuit, filed last night at Ann Arbor his finding in the case of the University against both Professors Rose and Douglass—tried before him sitting in Chancery some weeks ago, with a strong array of counsel on each side, and with the amount of the defalcation admitted by stipulation, the only issue thus being as to which of the accused Professors had the money. Each charged the other with the theft, and Prof. Douglass also charged that, on certain deficient accounts for which he had apparently receipted, the initial letters by which such receipt was indicated were forged by Rose. To prove the fact of such forgery he introduced on the trial a large amount of expert testimony. Judge Huntington's decision holds Rose responsible for the greater part of the deficit, but as to the question of forgery he does not regard the case as clearly made out, and, therefore, holds Douglass responsible for all delinquent accounts for which his initials appear in the stub-book. Rose is thus called on to pay about $5,000, and Douglass about $1,000. This finding, in its effect, brands Rose as clearly guilty of dishonesty, and holds Douglass responsible for losses which can be explained by a lax method of book-keeping and abuse of his confidence by his subordinate. It will be remembered that this was substantially the original result of the Regents' earlier investigations, which led to Rose's dismissal. Later, the Regents also dismissed Douglass, to await the result of the public trial. Their last Legislature investigated the whole matter at much length, and their committee reported unanimously vindicating Rose, and condemning Douglass. Judge Huntington has thus substantially reversed the Legislative finding.

Of course, this is not the end of the matter. Douglass' friends are jubilant, but Rose's backers also propose to keep up the war. Last week he received a large donation from his sympathizers, and to-day this placard is distributed over Ann Arbor:

Public meeting at the Opera-house! The friends of Dr. Rose, who implicitly believe in his innocence, are requested to meet at the Opera-house on Friday evening, Sept. 21, at 7:30 o'clock, to express their feelings and to listen to speeches upon the partisan and one-sided decision of Judge Huntington upon the Rose-Douglass case. Rally one and all, men and women, who have the courage to stand by justice and right!

MANY CITIZENS

The case will also probably be appealed to the Supreme Court, in addition to this popular agitation against the acceptance of the Huntington decision.

WESTERN FREIGHT MOVEMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 19.—The revival of the transportation business during the past few weeks, as reported by railroad men, has been one of the most remarkable features of the improved state of trade in the West. Superintendent Miller, of the Cincinnati, Cleveland and Indiana Central Division of the Panhandle Road, states that 37,000 loaded freight cars were moved by him during August. Since the 1st of September the main Panhandle Line has been short of cars to fill the demand. The principal freight eastward consists of grain, flour and cured meats, but the return trade seems to grow equally as fast. Inquiry at the railroad offices shows that the jobbing trade is much larger than for the same period last year. In the meantime, freight rates are well maintained, both East and West. The prospect is now that September will be the heaviest month for freights that has been experienced by the Western roads for years.

LIFE-INSURANCE FRAUDS.

TWO COMPANIES SWINDLED BY A RAILROAD AGENT AT MEMPHIS—HOW HE "LOST" HIS LIFE IN THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, AND WAS FOUND IN TEXAS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 19.—Another case of attempted fraud on insurance companies by pretended death has just come to light here, the case being worked up by a prominent St. Louis detective. The facts are as follows: Horace F.

ing as receivers and deliverers of stocks for their more impecunious brethren. It is not every broker who has a deposit or credit at bank sufficient to pay out checks involving such amounts as tens or fifties of thousands of dollars at a time, and it must be remembered that the purchase or sale of a simple 100 shares of stock at par involves the changing of hands of $10,000. Of course, brokers who are continually receiving as well as paying out checks of large amount turn their money over very quickly, and are thus enabled to transact an apparently enormous business on a comparatively limited supply of funds in bank, but the original necessity of a credit greater than the majority of brokers possess exists, and hence this establishment of the peculiar business of "clearing" stocks. The legitimate rôle of the clearing broker is to conceal the name of the party or broker who, for reasons of his own, does not wish to appear in a transaction. Suppose Jay Gould, for instance, wishing to manipulate the market on Western Union, desires to purchase 5,000 shares of that stock. Gould, like other large speculators, can from the nature of things deal only through brokers in whom he has confidence, and such soon become generally known. At the present time he would probably give his order to S. M. Mills. Mills is known to every one as Gould's broker, and should he appear on the Exchange as the purchaser of 5,000 shares of Western Union, or any quantity of any other stock, everybody would know that the shares were being bought for Gould's account, and Gould's object would be defeated. Mills consequently distributes the order among a number of small brokers, who purchase the stock on the Exchange without exciting suspicion. The rates of commission are graded so that this double transaction can take place without increasing the cost to Gould. He pays a fixed rate on the entire purchase of the shares, being a non-member. Mills being a member of the Exchange, gets his business done for 1-16 of 1 per cent., and is doubtless well satisfied to receive a handsome profit for simply doing nothing, as the brokers he employs certainly are for the momentary expenditure of lung-power and finger-shaking which their share of the business demands. But the majority of these latter gentry, if required to pay for the stock they individually purchase, would soon be candidates for the bankruptcy court. It is apparent that it will not do to give up, "as in the main is, Mr. Mills as their principal. So they have recourse to the "clearing brokers." They go to the office of one of these gentlemen previously agreed upon, and ask him to receive so many shares of Western Union from Smith, Brown, and Robinson, and deliver them to S. M. Mills at a certain stated price. When Smith, Brown, and Robinson call upon the clearing broker with the stock he pays for it with his own check, and subsequently receives Mills' check for the amount, whatever it may be, on delivery of the stock. Thus, the knowledge that Gould is manipulating the market on Western Union is confined to Mills, the brokers he employs, and the clearing broker, while the general public are left in ignorance. For the accommodation the clearing broker receives a commission of $1 per 100 shares, and so extensive has this branch of business grown to be that many houses derive a profit from it in active times of from $100 to $300 and $500 per day.

Necessarily, the accounts of a transaction of the sort described above must balance on the books of the clearing broker, after adding the $1 per 100 shares commission deducted by the latter for his trouble. There is no other possible expenditure in the transaction to which he is a party or of which he is supposed to be cognizant. The matter of commission is between the brokers and Mills and Gould in the instance quoted. If the stocks, for example, have been bought at $0, they must be delivered at $0, and the entries on the debit and credit side of the go-between's "purchase and sales book" or "blotter," must be identical as far as that price is concerned. To put the stock down on one page at $0, and on the other at $0¼, for instance, would show obviously, and at once, that who purchases, being merely the agent of his customer, is bound to deliver to him at the price actually paid for the shares, and has no right to demand of him a higher price. Or, to put it the other way, if the transaction be a sale, and the broker succeeds in getting $0 for the stock, he cannot honestly represent that he received only 79¾, and pocket the difference. And just here the swindle which has been discovered comes in. A few months ago the detective spoken of obtained access to the books of a broker now out of business, who, when on the street, did a good deal of "clearing." Running his eye down the credit and debit side of the "purchase and sales" book, the detective noticed discrepancies in the entries of prices of "cleared" stocks as set down opposite each other, and he also noticed that wherever such discrepancies appeared the entries always stood charged in the names of three or four certain brokers. The owner of the books, on being questioned, explained the mystery in such a manner as can hardly fail to create a great sensation wherever an outside dabbler in stocks through the New-York market during the past six years is to be found. The gentleman was interviewed by the THUNE reporter, and submitted his books and told his story without hesitation. He did not wish his name made public for the present, but announced his willingness to back up his statements whenever called upon to do so in the interests of justice. His revelations were in substance as follows:

The amount of outside speculation indulged in through the Stock Exchange has been so enormous—it is still very large—that a statement of its aggregate amount per year would be regarded with incredibility by the general public. A very extensive proportion of this sort of business received by brokers has come from distant cities. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Richmond, New-Orleans, and San Francisco have all been our customers; in fact, there is hardly a city or town of the United States or Canada many of whose residents have not been in the habit of speculating through the New-York Stock Exchange. These distant speculators watch the course of the market here with careful eyes, and eagerly read every bit of news published in the newspapers which they may be calculated to affect the price of a stock dealt in here one way or the other. Having made up their minds that a stock is going up or down, they betake themselves to their local broker and give him an order to buy or sell so many shares "at the market;" that is, at the price prevailing at the time at which the order can be filled. The broker telegraphs to his correspondent in this City, generally some respectable banking firm with whom he (the writer) has an account, and executes the order. The bankers, not being members of the Exchange, or not caring to dabble in such petty matters, turn the order over to some broker of standing on the Exchange in the usual way. The latter, request he hurries back immediately on making the purchase (or sale) to the banking house and hands in a memorandum to the effect that he has purchased (or sold) the required number of stocks from (or to) such a person at such a price, giving the actual name of the person with whom he has dealt and the actual price he has paid (or received.) If he be dishonest he hurries back also, because his patron will not put up with any delay, but his memorandum is inscribed with the name of a "clearing broker," and the price is given a fraction above (or below) the genuine price paid, (or received,) as the case may be. The name of the "clearing broker" with is omitted. For convenience, in continuing the description, the transaction will be supposed to be a purchase. At the time of making the bargain the dishonest broker has ordered the other party to deliver the stock to the name "clearing broker," concealing the name of the real purchaser or seller. He next goes to the "clearing broker" and tells him to receive the stock from the person of whom he has purchased it, naming him and the genuine price, and to deliver the same stock to the party tables was selected for better convenience in showing not only the entire transaction, but the amount of the shave in each case at a glance. The possibilities of the swindle appear in the item in Bill's account under date of May 14, 1872, where 11 shares of Panama were made to yield a shave of $32, and in other shaves of $275, $125, and $400 respectively. The tables are by no means complete, either as regards the number of brokers employed in the business or even in the transactions of the two named for the years given. To do the subject entire justice in that line as far as the detective has progressed in his investigation would require a volume. It was with the greatest difficulty that the reporter secured permission to publish even what he has; and he was allowed to expose the names of two of the firms only on the plea that the publication of one would look invidious. The firms whose names are given are among the least important on the books of the ex-clearing broker, and have been selected for that reason.

Of course, it is only possible to make a shave when the market is actively agitated and fluctuations are frequent, but those familiar with stock transactions on the Exchange do not need to be told that the contrary is very seldom. The ex-clearing broker who was THE TIMES reporter's informant says that he first became aware of the existence of the fraud in the early part of 1871, and that it has been constantly increasing since, until now a large number of the members of the Stock Exchange are more or less in it. To give a notion of the extent to which it has been practiced a number of things will have to be considered. A clearing broker enters in his "purchase and sales" book only those transactions which are not settled on the spot. It was a book of this sort from which THE TIMES reporter took his extracts to make up the tables given below. The owner of the book produced two other check-books for the years mentioned to prove his assertion that the transactions not entered on the "purchase and sales" book very largely exceeded those that had been entered. He traced several entries in the check-book which do not appear on the "purchase and sales" book, one of them, which will serve as an illustration, was as follows: Under date of Oct. 9, 1871, on a stub, is an entry, Kenyon, Cox & Co., $6,750—100 North-west common," and on another stub under the same date, is inscribed, "Theodore Berdell, $10,650—100 Rock Island." Opposite, in the list of checks received on the same date, appear the following entries: "Marvin Brothers, $6,775—100 North-west common," and, "Marvin Brothers, $10,612 50—100 Rock Island." There is a third stub under the same date, which bears this inscription: "C. A. McMicken, cash, $85 75." The clearing broker's explanation of these entries is as follows: On Oct. 8, 1871, McMicken received two commissions from Marvin Brothers, bankers, on behalf of customers of theirs. One was to purchase 100 shares of North-west, and the other to purchase 100 shares of Rock Island "at the market." McMicken bought the North-west from Kenyon, Cox & Co., at 67¾, and the Rock Island from Theodore Berdell, at 106¾. He reported that he had purchased both from the clearing broker, the one lot at 67¾, and the other at 106¾. The latter received the stock on Oct. 9, paying his own checks out therefor, in the one case for $6,750, and in the other for $10,612 50. Subsequently, on the delivery of the stock, he received from Marvin Brothers two checks, one for $6,775, and the other for $10,650. It will be seen that there is a difference against Marvin Brothers in one case of $25, and in the other of $37 50. These represent the two shaves—in the aggregate, $62 50. At that period revenue check stamps were used. These amounted in one case to 6¢ cents, and in the other to $1 07, or 1 per cent. on the sums involved. Added to the clearing broker's commission, amounting to $2, the expenses, therefore, foot up $3 75, which, deducted from $62 50, leaves $58 75, the amount of the check paid on the same date to McMicken. McMicken, of course, got his regular commission on both transactions from Marvin Brothers, or from their clients. The check books spoken of contain a large number of entries of this kind, and they also corroborate in every instance the records of the "purchase and sales" book. The detective has also all the canceled checks corroborative of the stubs in his possession, and he showed a number of them to the reporter.

Thus far the narrative and exhibits have had to deal with the disclosures of the books of a single clearing broker. Those who are familiar with stock transactions need not be told that a broker who makes a practice of "shaving" in the manner related cannot confine his dealings to the employment of one go-between, or even half a dozen, at the same time. If he was to "give up" the same person continually as being the other party to his transactions, his customer, the banker, would quickly suspect him, as it is an utter impossibility, when purchasing or selling "at the market" on the floor of the Exchange, to deal with the same man continually, or even often. By the rules of the Exchange, the person who first makes an offer is bound, as he has known as "the floor"—that is, another person desiring to make a purchase or sale at that price is compelled to deal with him. He cannot pass him by and accept a similar offer from a third person who speaks subsequently. Nor will it do to wait until some one else has stepped in and closed with the first speaker; for a man may come along and say, "I'll take all," referring to all the offers that may have been made at the price current, and the buyer would in that instant the quotations may rise or fall a point. The reporter's informant says that he knows that the brokers who used him were at the same time using half a dozen other clearing brokers.

From this may be gained some notion of the extent of the fraud. There are a large number of reputable brokerage houses down town who readily lend the use of their names as go-betweens in this illegitimate business, not caring whether the accounts balance or not on their books, and paying over without comment the difference to the dishonest broker who does business with them. When asked why he did not expose the fraud, THE TIMES reporter's informant acknowledged that the fact of fraud must necessarily be known to them for reasons before given, but he said it is looked upon as none of their business to look after the book into the transaction being the small commission they receive. The reporter, however, in following the matter up elicited some information that will be of interest to the thousands of stock speculators throughout the country, who have reason to suspect that they have been "shaved" in this manner during the past six years. When the clerk of the clearing broker is asked by the victim the usual question, "How much do us (or bought for us) so many shares of such a stock at such a price?" the clerk lies if he answers "Yes," and being fully aware of this, he commonly gets around the difficulty by using some such phrase as, "I don't know," should the question be put to a clearing broker and a categorical answer be insisted upon, he will answer no, if he answers at all. Such is Wall street's peculiar morality. Now, in making their returns to their customers, the bankers always send memoranda to the effect that they have purchased (or sold) the stock, according to order, to such a broker, naming him, at such a price, naming the number of shares, and they have necessarily given the name of the clearing broker and the false price. This constitutes a spurious transaction, which cannot bind the customer, and on which he can refuse to pay, but he rarely does, and damages and interest from the banking firm through whom he speculated. Those persons, consequently, who have preserved their memoranda, have only to compel the bankers to assume the loss. Of course the persons whose names appear thereon as the brokers to answer the question outlined above, and commence suit.

The worst feature of this shameful business remains to be told. Every broker engaged in it—clearing brokers and all—must necessarily be a man of credit and repute, and a member in good standing in the Stock Exchange. In none others would respectable bankers entrust their business. On the other hand, and none others would they receive as sellers or purchasers on the other. This is so obvious that it does not need enlarging on. It remains to be seen what action the Committee of the Exchange will take in its members who are honest, will take to purge themselves as a body of the disgraceful charges contained in this revelation.

Following is the table referred to above:

F. F. Hill & Co., Drexel Building.

Date.	Houses Ordering.	Purch's or Sale.	Description of Securities.	Bought from or Sold to.	Price paid or rec'd.	Price pay'd	Shave.
1871.							
June 5.	Taylor & Cooper	Sold	200 Con. Coal	Kenyon Cox & Co.	51¾	51	$75 00
June 8.	Taylor & Cooper	Bought.	100 Rock Is'd.	Pearl & Co.	123⅝	123⅜	25 00
July 11.	Taylor & Cooper	Sold	100 N.W. pref.	{ Noyes & Kennett and } H. H. Hollister.	90⅛	90¼	25 00
July 24.	Taylor & Cooper	Bought.	100 Con. Coal	S. F. Lockwood	36¾	37	25 00
Oct. 5.	Taylor & Cooper	Bought.	100 Rock C. & I.	H. J. Dexter, jun. Strothers	51	51¼	15 00
Nov. 3.	Taylor & Cooper	Sold	100 U. S. Ex.	{ Jamesson, Smith & Cotting } for C. T. De Groot	58⅜	58	50 00
Dec. 5.	Taylor & Cooper	Bought.	300 W. Union.	Paulding & Sloason	69	69¼	75 00
1872.							
Feb. 17.	Taylor & Cooper	Bought.	100 Quicks'vr.	R. Winthrop & Co.	34⅜	33	25 00
Feb. 27.	Taylor & Cooper	Bought.	100 W. Union	W. G. Wood	70¼	70⅛	25 00
Mch. 18.	Taylor & Cooper	Sold	200 Erie	Fisk & Hinkerman	39⅝	39¾	25 00
Mch. 18.	Taylor & Cooper	Sold	100 Erie	C. W. Olliffe	45¼	45	25 00
Mch. 23.	Taylor & Cooper	Sold	100 Un. Pac.	Kenyon, Cox & Co.	38¾	38¾	25 00
March 25.	William H. Hatch & Son	Sold	200 Erie.	Pearl & Co. and Rail, arton & Co.	54⅞	53½	275 00
April 2.	Cammann & Co	Sold	100 B. H. & E.	McMicken & Burras	9⅜	9	37 50
April 2.	Brown, Anderton & Imrie	Sold	100 B. H. & E.	Fearing & Dellinger	9⅜	9⅛	12 50
April 3.	Taylor & Cooper	Sold	600 C. C. & I. C	{ 200 Montefiore Isaacs Saunders, Hardenbergh & King.	30¼	30	125 00
April 6.	Taylor & Cooper	Sold	200 Con. Coal	Wm. Heath & Co.	44⅜	44⅛	50 00
April 29.	Taylor & Cooper	Sold	200 U. Pacific	Pearl & George	41¾	41⅝	25 00
May 14.	Taylor & Cooper	Sold	11 Panama	E. S. Manros	122	120	22 00
May 21.	Taylor & Cooper	Sold	300 W. Union	J. S. Stanton	77⅜	77⅛	75 00
June 27.	Buiter & Groe	Sold	100 North-w.	Soutzer & Co.	72⅝	72¼	25 00
July 20.	Taylor & Cooper	Bought.	{ 400 Lake S. { 200 Lake S.	{ 200 each Wm. M. Parkes & Co., Webster & De Mott, and F. M. Myers & Co.	400st 92⅞ 92⅞	100st 92⅞ 93	$7 50
Aug. 30	Taylor & Cooper	Bought.	300 Lake Sh'e.	Webster & De Mott	89⅞	90	25 00
Oct. 8	Taylor & Cooper	Bought.	100 At. Mail.	{ F. & Markham for Jameson Docks and }	22½	23	50 00
Oct. 19	Taylor & Cooper	Bought.	300 UnionPac.	Barton & Allen	38¾	38⅞	37 50
Dec. 2	Taylor & Cooper	Bought.	200 Wabash.	A. Kohn, and Kenyon, Cox & Co.	69⅞	70⅜	100 00
Dec. 21	Taylor & Cooper	Bought.	100 Pac. Mail.	Harry & Searles	78⅞	79	25 00
Dec. 23.	Taylor & Cooper	Sold	500 LakeSh're	George Dickinson	96⅜	96	62 50
Dec. 26.	Parker & Mackin	Sold	100 W. Union.	Wheeler & Peters.	80⅞	80¾	12 50
1873.							
Jan. 10.	Taylor & Cooper	Bought.	500 U. Pacific.	C. R. St. George	35⅝	35¾	62 50
Jan. 21.	Selmser	Sold	100 LakeSh're	J. E. Hammond	93¾	93⅜	12 50

McMicken & Burras, No. 13 Broad-street.

1871.							
Mar. 7.	Marvin Brothers	Bought.	100 Pac. Mail	L. Josephs	48	46¼	$25 00
Mar. 8.	Marvin Brothers	Sold	100 Pac. Mail	C. D. Amory	46	45¾	25 00
Mar. 8.	Marvin Brothers	Sold	100 Pac. Mail	Captain Gerong	46	45⅝	25 00
Mar. 19.	Marvin Brothers	Bought.	100 Pac. Mail.	H. A. Foster	43⅜	43⅝	37 50
Apr. 24.	Marvin Brothers	Sold	100 N. Eng.	H. Eddy	107	106½	50 00
Apr. 27.	White, Morris & Co	Bought.	100 L. Shore.	Deas & Elliott	110⅜	110⅛	12 50
May 2.	Marvin Brothers	Sold	100 Nth-west.	S. V. White	85¼	85	25 00
May 15.	Marvin Brothers	Bought.	100 R. Island.	T. G. Field	114⅜	114⅝	12 50
May 17.	White, Morris & Co	Sold	100 N'th-west	W. & J. Taylor	85⅞	85¾	12 50
May 17.	Marvin Brothers	Sold	100 Wabash.	A. W. Shepherd	64¼	64	25 00
May 20.	Marvin Brothers	Sold	200 Rock Isl.	A. M. Herrick	114⅞	114¾	25 00
May 27.	Marvin Brothers	Bought.	100 Pac. Mail.	W. Henriques	38¼	38⅜	25 00
June 1.	Marvin Brothers	Sold	100 N'th-west.	J. Rphb King & Co	85¾	85½	12 50
June 2.	Marvin Brothers	Sold	100 N'th-west.	Lebaire	86⅛	86¼	12 50
June 3.	Marvin Brothers	Sold	100 N'th-west.	Schappell	84⅞	84¾	12 50
June 8.	Marvin Brothers	Bought.	100 R'k Island	H. J. Fowler	114¼	114⅜	25 00
June 8.	F. D. Cobb & Co	Bought.	100 Ohioa	T. Denny & Co	46⅜	47	25 00
June 15.	F. D. Cobb & Co	Bought.	100 Pac. Mail	W. & J. Taylor	42⅝	42¾	12 50
July 18.	Marvin Brothers	Bought.	100 N'th-west.	Stuckle	71⅜	71½	12 50
Oct. 20.	Marvin Brothers	Sold	200 R'k Island	{ Robinson, Chase & Co., and Howard, Evans & Co.	99	98⅜	50 00
Dec. 31.	Marvin Brothers	Sold	100 R'k Island	B. Hall for Drummond	104⅜	104¼	12 50
1872.							
Feb. 7.	Delafield & Fitch	Bought.	400 St. Paul Pf	C. R. St. George	76¼	76⅛	100 00
Feb. 12.	Marvin Brothers	Sold	200 Un. Pac.	{ Oppenheim & Bro., and Fall & Tileston	34	33¾	50 00
Mar. 16	Marvin Brothers	Bought.	200 North-w.	George W. Ely	79¼	79⅝	50 00
Mar. 16	Webster & De Mott	Sold	500 Erie	{ Kennedy & Hutchinson, Kenyon & Cox, H. G. Stebbins & Co., Thomas C. Adams, and Benedict, Flower & Co.	200st 45¼ 200st 45⅞ 100st 45	1000st	44⅛ 400 00
Mch. 23	Marvin Brothers	Bought.	200 D., L. & W.	Leonard, Sheldon & Farnham	110¾	110½	12 50
Mch. 30	Marvin Brothers	Sold	200 Erie	{ E. Q. C. De Grove, for A. W. Shepherd, and Schaeffer Bros.	61½	61	100 00
Apr. 22	White, Morris & Co	Bought.	100 N'th-west.	K. M. Tuttle	80⅜	80½	12 50
May 25	Marvin Brothers	Sold	100 Rock Isl'd	A. L. Neilson	111	110⅜	25 00
Oct. 28	Marvin Brothers	Sold	200 Lake Sh.	Van Schaick & Co	93⅝	93½	25 00
1873.							
Feb. 24	William Heath & Co	Sold	100 Un. Pac.	J. K. Gracie & Westervelt	34⅝	34½	12 50

"JIM" BRADY'S CASE.

DELAY IN TRANSFERRING THE PRISONER TO BROOKLYN—FEARS OF AN ATTEMPT TO RESCUE HIM.

Capt. Levy, of the Third Precinct, Brooklyn, with Detectives Roche and Mahoney, appeared at the District Attorney's office yesterday armed with a warrant for the arrest of the notorious "Jim" Brady, whom District Attorney Britton is anxious to try for being one of the principals in the gagging, binding, and robbing of Arthur J. Heyney, a pawnbroker, on Atlantic-avenue. Mr. Heyney positively identifies Brady as one of the perpetrators of the outrage. District Attorney Phelps was perfectly willing to hand the notorious criminal over to the custody of District Attorney Britton, and it was in furtherance of this arrangement that Assistant District Attorney Herring had the prisoner remanded for sentence until after he should have been disposed of in Brooklyn. When, however, Mr. Herring applied to Judge Sutherland to order the transfer of the prisoner, his Honor expressed some doubt regarding the power of the authorities of New-York County to transfer a convict to the authorities of another county. Under the circumstances, therefore, it was determined to retain the custody of Brady until a consultation on the matter could be had between District Attorney Phelps and Judge Sutherland, at General Sessions. The Brooklyn officers consequently did not succeed in their mission, and Brady still remains in the Tombs. Should District Attorney Phelps decide that he has not the power to surrender Brady to the Kings County authorities the prisoner will be sentenced forthwith. Should District Attorney Britton then decide to try the convict for the Heyney robbery, he can, under the law, bring him from the State Prison on habeas corpus proceedings, and place him on trial. Extraordinary precautions have been taken at the Sheriff's office and the Tombs to guard against the possible escape of Brady, the friends of the desperado having boasted that they would rescue him.

THE O'KELLY DIVORCE CASE.

Mrs. Harriet O'Kelly has brought a second suit against her husband, James J. O'Kelly, in which she seeks an absolute divorce from the latter. Her first suit was brought in the Superior Court, in it she charged the defendant with having committed adultery with Edith Gertrude Bowes, a young woman with whom O'Kelly had been living prior to his marriage. The Referee, however, reported in favor of a dismissal of Mrs. O'Kelly's complaint on the ground that the acts of adultery alleged to have taken place between certain dates were not proved. The present suit is brought in the Supreme Court. Mrs. O'Kelly charges her husband with having committed adultery with Miss Bowes between April 10 and May 1, 1877. In an affidavit presented to Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, Mrs. O'Kelly says her husband is not at present in the City, he having left the State in July last, to avoid the service of an order made in the Superior Court suit. She believes him to be in England. Her attorney, John Townshend, makes affidavit saying that he tried to discover O'Kelly's whereabouts. He called at the house, No. 951 Lexington-avenue, where O'Kelly had been residing, but discovered that the latter had left on May 1, and had sold the furniture at auction. Mr. Townshend then inquired at the *Herald* office, where O'Kelly had been employed, but discovered that he is no longer in the employ of that paper. In this state of facts, Judge Donohue ordered the summons in the case to be served by publication.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday Mr. Morris presented an ordinance providing that all row-boats and sail-boats plying in the rivers or the harbor at night shall have lights displayed from their bows or sterns, in order to prevent accidents. It was referred to the Committee on Law. A resolution was adopted authorizing the establishment of a ferry from Peck-slip to Harlem—the boats to make landings at intermediate places. Resolutions were also approved directing the Commissioner of Public Works to cause the obstructions on Church-street, between Warren and Murray streets, to be removed, and also requesting him to lay no Croton water mains smaller than 10 inches in diameter and to use larger sized hydrants. An application was received from the Police Commissioners for authority to build a station-house in the Sixth Precinct, and it was referred to the Committee on Law. The Committee on Public Works was directed to consider the propriety of rescinding the resolution authorizing the American District Telegraph Company to have clocks placed in front of their offices, they having failed to put them up. The ordinance regulating the rates to be charged by owners of horse cars wagons was then amended, and the prices for the transportation of baggage, furniture, &c., were fixed as follows: For transporting any package, trunk, bag, or parcel to any point or place south of Fifty-ninth-street, 25 cents; north of Fifty-ninth-street, 25 cents; household furniture, per load, $1 50 when the distance does not exceed a mile, and 50 cents more for each additional mile. Charges for loading and unloading, and housing furniture in the removal of families, extra, $1 per load. Pianos are not included in the above rates.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A LADY.

Mrs. Emily C. Hellman has been absent from her home, No. 1,311 Third-avenue, since Sunday, and her relatives have been unable to trace her. Her husband, Mr. Theodore Hellman, reported the matter to the Police at the Central Office yesterday afternoon. He was in great distress, and said he was afraid his wife had committed suicide. His reasons for fearing this were that for some time before her mysterious disappearance she had been affected by melancholy, resulting from sorrowing over the deaths of her only child, an infant, and of her father-in-law. Mr. Hellman spoke very tenderly of his wife, saying, among other things, that during the 16 months of their married life she had been the means of rescuing him from ways of life that would have led him to physical and mental ruin. When she and her husband became acquainted she was an actress, playing under the name of Emily C. Moore. Her real name was Emily C. Leavenworth, and her uncle is Judge Leavenworth, of St. Louis.

RAILROAD OFFICERS IN COUNCIL.

The railroad officers representing the four great trunk lines met again yesterday afternoon in the Windsor Hotel. It is understood that no settlement was reached of any of the subjects under discussion. It was reported yesterday that one of the objects of the meetings was to discuss a demand of the New-York Central Railroad for a larger share of the earnings made by the freight pool of the trunk lines than the 32 1-3 per cent. which that railroad now receives. Mr. Albert Fink, Commissioner of the trunk lines, said yesterday to a TIMES reporter that the apportionment of westward-bound freight was also a theme of discussion, and that the competition between the trunk lines in the matter of oil freights was treated of. Another meeting will be held some time next week. Col. Thomas A. Scott returned to Philadelphia yesterday by a late afternoon train. Receiver Jewett, of the Erie Railway, is reported as having said yesterday that one of the results of the meeting would be before the 1st of October an increase of freight rates on goods brought eastward from Chicago. The present rate is 35 cents per 100 pounds.

THE FERRY FRANCHISES.

STATEMENTS BY THE COMPANIES.

THE PRESENT STATUS OF LEASING FRANCHISES UNDER CONSIDERATION BY THE SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS—REPORT ON THE RECEIPTS OF VARIOUS COMPANIES—OBJECTIONS RAISED BY THE COMPANIES EXPLAINED.

The question of leasing ferry franchises and the objections made by the lessees to the appraisement of their value on a basis of 5 per cent. of the gross receipts taken on the New-York shore was called up again yesterday before the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. Mr. Whitney, Corporation Counsel, was present for the purpose of explaining the legal aspects of the subject and giving such other information as might be required. About a week ago the sale of some of the franchises was postponed in order that the parties interested might have a hearing before the board. A communication was received from the Staten Island Ferry Company containing various objections that have hitherto been presented against the present system of leasing ferries. It recited that the gross receipts of ferries varied considerably in each year, as did the expenses and profits, and urged that an appraisement should be made after a thorough examination of the profits that may be realized. The communication also stated that for the past two years the Staten Island Ferry had been run at a loss, and that they should not be required to pay the percentage asked, while the Dock Department could ask them to pay from $5,000 to $10,000 a year rent for the wharf property. They had $1,000,000 invested in the ferry property. The company then suggested that an appraisement be made on the basis of the possible profits in connection with an appraisal by the Dock Department of the value of the dock property. They also objected to the form of the lease, which was for a ferry from the foot of Whitehall-street to Staten Island, on the ground that it was indefinite, and that the point at Staten Island should be named; and also against the clauses in the leases empowering the Mayor and Controller to prescribe the number of trips to be made each day and the number of boats to be used by the company. A communication was also received from the Hoboken Ferry Company, embodying the objections to the present percentage system of leasing ferry franchises which were advanced when the question came up for discussion about a month ago. The communications were laid over.

The following report of the receipts of the various ferry companies for five years, with the amount paid to the City and the proposed percentages on the receipts, was presented by the Controller:

Whitehall-Street Ferry to Staten Island, (the Staten Island Railroad Company.)—Gross receipts for 1872, $182,280 90; 1873, $186,940 60; 1874, $211,918 58; 1875, $172,032 51; 1876, $198,417 17. Total, $951,589 56. Average, $190,317 91. Rental per year for the City, $1,500. Proposed percentages on New-York side, being one-half of total sum, $455,727 41. Five per cent. on same, $22,786 37, or $1,486 37 per year more than is now paid to the City. The Erie Railway paid the City for the five years ending May 1, 1877, $1,000 per year.

Whitehall-street to Staten Island (or the so-called North Shore Ferry.)—Gross receipts for 1872, $142,809 48; 1873, $134,152 39; 1874, $111,973 23; 1875, $120,578 37; 1876, $129,578 37. Total, $647,351 84. Average, $129,470 36. Proposed percentages on New-York side, being one-half of total sum, $323,945 93. Five per cent. on same, $16,197 29, or $1,289 45 for the City per year. This ferry pays no rent for the franchise. They pay to the Dock Department $10,000 a year for Pier No. 1.

Chambers-street and West Twenty-Third-Street Ferries (belonging to the Erie Railway Company.)—Gross receipts for 1872, $299,613 72; 1873, $288,013 20; 1874, $219,163 98; 1875, $234,258 08; 1876, $225,072 74. Total, $1,144,379 72. Receipts on New-York side, being one-half of total sum, $572,189 86. Five per cent. on same, $28,659 47, or $5,731 89 per year for the City. The Erie Railway paid the City for the franchise of their ferries from May 1, 1876, to May 1, 1877, at 2½ per cent. on gross receipts, (or $165,832 75,) $6,925 31; subject to a rent for the dock and piers of, $15,000.

Cortlandt-Street Ferry (belonging to the Associates of the Jersey Railroad Company.)—Gross receipts on New-Yorkside from July 31, 1876, to July 31, 1877, $110,150 32. Two and a half per cent. on that sum, $2,753 83, which amount is paid to the City for the franchise. The said company's Dock Department collects for the dock and pier $7,510 per annum.

Dodd-street Ferry (belonging to the Associates of the Jersey Railroad Company.)—Gross receipts for New-York side only from Jan. 31, 1876, to May 1, 1877, $108,252 06. Two and a half per cent. on that sum, $2,701 32, or $1,800 88 per year. Said ferry paid $10,000 a year before.

Barclay-street to Hoboken (belonging to the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company.)—Gross receipts on New-York side only from Dec. 31, 1875, to July 31, 1877, $183,147 49. Two and a half per cent. on same, $4,578 68, or $3,052 40 per year. This ferry paid a yearly rent to the City of $1,100.

Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken (belonging to the same company.)—Gross receipts on New-York side only from May 1, 1874, to July 31, 1877, $529,602 90. Two and a half per cent. on same, $5,296 32, which amount is paid to the City for the franchise. Without authority, they having given a lease for the dock to said company for $15,000 per year, inclusive of the franchise, without any authority from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, which is a loss to the City of $1,625 54 per year. Said ferry paid a yearly rent to the City before of $300.

Fulton Ferry-third-Street Ferry to Greenpoint, Long Island (belonging to S. & E. S. Knapp.)—Gross receipts on the New-York side only from Nov. 1, 1875, to July 31, 1877, $78,039 98. Two and a half per cent. on same, $1,952 24, or $1,115 57 per year—subject to $2,000 per year for their dock. This ferry paid a yearly rent to the City of $600 before.

Tenth-Street (East River) Ferry to Greenpoint (belonging to S. & E. S. Knapp.)—Receipts on New-York side only from Nov. 1, 1875, to July 31, 1877, $22,564 70. Two and a half per cent. on same, $1,439 11, or $822 26 per year. This ferry paid a yearly rent to the City of $300 before.

The report was ordered to be printed. Corporation Counsel Whitney said that the ferry companies object that there has been no appraisal as required by the charter of 1873, because the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund had adopted a resolution appraising the value of the ferry franchises at 5 per cent. of the gross receipts collected on the New-York side, and declaring that the minimum price at which such franchises should be sold should not be less than such 5 per cent. In his opinion, there was no question that this was such an appraisal as complied with the requirements of the charter. It was not necessary that the franchise should be appraised as a money value. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund had a right to adopt the form of appraisal which they had approved. Whatever might be thought of the advisability of making an appraisal in that manner, there could be no question as to its legality. It was objected that the description of the landing-place on Staten Island was too indefinite. It was natural that the old lessee of the Whitehall Ferry should raise that objection. The lessee was the owner of the landing at the foot of the Richmond turnpike on Staten Island, and consequently it would be impossible for any other person to run a ferry from Whitehall-street to that point. If by the terms of the sale the boats to be run on that ferry were required to land at that point, no one but the old lessees could bid for the franchise. The object of allowing the landing place to be situated at some other point was to permit of competition in the bidding, and enable the City to realize the largest possible sum for such franchise. It was also objected that the proposed lease contained a clause in which the City declared that it would not undertake to provide wharf property to the successful bidder for the franchise. He considered that objection frivolous. It was competent for the Sinking Fund to had authority over the ferry franchises, and the wharf property was to be sold by the Dock Department. The lease in which the clause was contained was a lease of the franchise only, and the City did not by that instrument undertake to furnish a lessee of the ferry franchise with any wharf property. The wharf property is to be obtained from the Dock Department, and to be leased to the highest bidder. The clause was inserted as a matter of caution to prevent the lessee from setting up a claim that because the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund had sold him a ferry franchise they were bound to provide him with wharf property over which they had no control. The Corporation Counsel then met the objection to the terms of the proposed lease in relation to the number of trips to be run and the rate of ferriage to be paid, by stating that the provisions were not new, but were contained in nearly all leases of ferries ever made by the City. He also stated that, as a ferry was practically a monopoly, it would not do to have the public at the mercy of the companies.

The Controller said that it would be well to have a conference between the board and the lessees of the ferries, and to have the Corporation Counsel present. The meeting was then adjourned until Tuesday next for that purpose. The sale of the ferry franchises has been postponed for one week.

THE DESTRUCTION OF HALE'S FACTORY.

The Fire Commissioners held their regular weekly session yesterday, President Vincent C. King in the chair. Fire Marshal Sheldon submitted a report of his investigation of the piano factory fire, in which he stated its origin, the details of which have already been fully published. The Marshal added that there were no facilities for extinguishing a fire. The entire water supply consisted of a pail partly filled, and place near the stove on the first floor of the drying-room, and contents of the water-coolers in different parts of the floor. With the aid of proper appliances for extinguishing fires, intelligently used, the flames could have been quenched in the interior of the drying-room. The insane efforts of the terrified workmen caused the rapid spread of the flames. The most probable causes of the fire were, in the opinion of the Marshal, the overheating of the stove-pipe within the drying-room, the escape of the fire through the insecure joints of the pipe, and a beek draft. The estimated loss, so far as has been ascertained, is $512,742, and the amount of insurance $312,900. The report was adopted.

TERMINATION OF STRIKES.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 19.—The American Iron-works, employing 2,000 men, and H. Lloyd, Son & Co.'s iron mills, employing 1,000 men, resumed work this morning. The former has been idle six weeks, and the latter 11 weeks.

The striking coopers held a meeting yesterday, and resolved to go to work at 20 cents, and agreed not to interfere with the men who went to work during the strike. About 200 disconcerted ones remain idle.

LAW REPOR

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MAGAZINES FOR OCTOBER.

THE ATLANTIC.

Mark Twain begins in the *Atlantic* for October a series of papers called "Some Rambling Notes of an Idle Excursion." If the ensuing papers are as amusing as this installment, the magazine will profit by his contribution. The first yarn is about two brothers from Connecticut and their arrangements for the family burying-ground. Then we get aboard ship, and various sea tales of interest are broached, only to end with one of those humorous turns that people have learned to call American. A retired master of a whale-ship describes the funny figures cut by college graduates when shipping as raw hands on board a whaler. He then speaks of their after-conduct, and how well, many years later, at the Revere House in Boston, a man is pointed out to him as the Governor of Massachusetts. In him he recognizes the college youth who was most ridiculous as a green hand. The old whaler is too sharp to tell his companion of his discovery, but proceeds as follows:

"Says I, 'Mate, I've a notion to go over and shake hands with him.' Says he, 'I think I see you doing it, Tom.' Says I, 'Mate, I'm a-going to do it.' Says he, 'Oh, yes, I guess so! May be you don't want to be seen with me, will you?' Says I, 'I don't mind going a V on it, mate.' Says he, 'Put it on.' 'Up she goes,' says I, planking the cash. This surprised him. But he covered it, and says, pretty sarcastic, 'Hadn't you better take your grub with the Governor and the likes of him?' Says I, 'Upon second thoughts, I will.' Says he, 'Well, Tom, you are a dum fool.' Says I, 'May be I am, may be I ain't; but the main question is, Do you want to see a two-and-a-half dum fool? If you won't do it I will.' 'Make it a V,' says he. 'Done,' says I. I started, him a-giggling and slapping his hand on his thigh, he felt so good. I went over there and leaned my knuckles on the table a minute and looked the Governor in the face, and says I, 'Mister Gardner, don't you know me?' He stared, and I stared, and he stared. Then all of a sudden he sings out, 'Tom Bowling, by the holy poker!' Ladies, it's old Tom Bowling that you've heard me talk about—skip-mate of mine in the Mary Ann.' He rose up and shook hands with me ever so hearty—I sort of glanced around and took a reading of my mate's saucer eye—and then says the Governor, 'Plant yourself, Tom, plant yourself; you can't eat your anchor again till you've had a feed with me and the ladies!' I planted myself alongside of him, and my eye sweep around toward my mate. Well, Sir, his dead-lights were bugged out like tompions, and his mouth stood that wide open that you could have laid a ham in it without him noticing it.

"There was great applause at the conclusion of the old Captain's story; then, after a moment's silence, a grave, pale young man said:"

"'Had you ever met the Governor before?'"

"The old Captain looked steadily at the inquirer a while, and then got up and walked aft without making any reply."

The eighth and ninth chapters of "The Queen of Sheba" do not add particularly to the interest of Mr. Aldrich's story; we are still in doubt whether Ruth Denham is the crazy girl of New-Hampshire or not; we only discover that she knows nothing about the scene where Lynde supposes that he first met her; but the work is fully up to the mark in other respects, and exhibits a high grade of literary art. His scenes are managed with great delicacy and plenty of spirit. Mr. Howells brings "A Counterfeit Presentment" to a close with a rather abrupt and violent transition. The play between Constance, who is always seeing her faithless lover in the painter Bartlett, and Bartlett, who is in love with Constance, but rendered frantic by her evident neglect of him except in so far as he resembles his naughty double, brings upon the stage very intricate and subtle actions and phrases that seem particularly foreign to the theatre. When Constance learns the whole of the iniquity of the double, and she discovers that he not only gave her up, but acknowledged to a forgery, she veers over to Bartlett at once. Altogether, there is something very jarring and disagreeable in this character. She may be physically a Venus, but morally she is repulsive, both in her self-abasement at being (as she supposes) jilted, and her light change of affection when she learns the thorough baseness of her former lover. Other prose articles for the month are "The Procession of Flowers in Colorado," by H. H., and "A Night in St. Peter's," by T. Adolphus Trollope. Arthur Gilman has a paper called "Ten Years in Early English," and H. B. K. talks about "Old-fashioned Ghost Stories." Mrs. Edna Ashley Walker has some light gossippy work in "Echoes From an Old Parsonage," and Edward Knight continues his encyclopedia of "Crude and Curious Inventions at the Centennial Exhibition." The poetry is by W. W. Story, Edgar Fawcett, John Weiss, and Anna M. Brockway, of which the stanzas of the first-named—an In Memoriam for John Lothrop Motley—are worth reading. Music is furnished by George L. Osgood, who has used the words of a little song by G. P. Lathrop, the assistant editor of the *Atlantic*. The Contributors' Club is still a department of decided merit. One correspondent gives an amusing anecdote of Ralph Waldo Emerson and what befell him at a college Commencement. After his oration was finished, the President, as was the custom, called upon a clergyman to conclude the service with prayer. A reverend gentleman of Massachusetts stepped into the pulpit which Mr. Emerson had left, and uttered a prayer, of which only one sentence remains on record: "We beseech Thee, O Lord, to deliver us from ever hearing any more such transcendental nonsense as we have just listened to from this sacred desk." After the benediction Mr. Emerson asked his next neighbor the name of the officiating clergyman, and, when falteringly answered, remarked: "He seems a very conscientious, plain-spoken man," and went on his peaceful way.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

—Mrs. Rose Terry Cooke leads the articles in this magazine for October with an illustrated article called "Mytown," descriptive of a typical New-England town. She is followed by Mr. W. L. Alden with a humorous account of the life and doings of the walrus. His paper is a review of *Yachting in the Arctic Seas*, by James Lamont, F. G. S. The latter sportsman seems to have arrived at the same conclusion about the walrus to which Lord Dufferin alludes with a certain amount of diffidence in his popular book of *Orwings in High Latitudes*. This theory is that walruses are descendants of polar bears, whose amphibious habits have produced in the long run an animal with many of the characteristics of fishes. His reviewer is not to be outdone in boldness; while summing up the pleasures and discomforts of walrus-hunting he makes valuable suggestions on scientific questions of equal moment, such as the origin of the Scandinavian obtuseness to smells:

"Enough has been said to show that walrus-hunting involves a good deal of hard work. It also involves an intolerable amount of unsavory odor. The perfume which ceaselessly ascends from a vessel's deck after a successful hunt is indescribable, and can be imagined only by a New-Yorker living in the immediate vicinity of a bone-boiling establishment. The Norwegians, however, do not seem to mind it. Heroism in the presence of hideous smells is one of the characteristics of Scandinavians. Perhaps the power of the Northern nose is dulled, just as his exterior color is deepened, by the cold. This is a matter which deserves to be investigated by philologists and meteorologists."

William S. Bidding, an indefatigable writer for the monthly press, tells the oft-repeated tale of the New-York Fire Department and the life and customs of the fireman. This forms a long and much-illustrated paper. Next comes a historical and patriotic article, adorned with wood-cuts, relating the campaign of Burgoyne. W. L. Stone furnishes the text. "On a Melon Schooner," is a clever and amusing short story, with illustrations, written by Barnet Phillips, whose "A Struggle" ends this month in *Appletons' Journal*. It is a decided improvement on the longer and more ambitious story. The voluble wife of the Captain of the melon schooner is especially well drawn. The second instalment of "A Group of Classic Scenes," by H. E. Scudder, discusses the Williston Seminary, Dr. Coit's famous school for boys, at Concord, N. H., and the Boston Latin School, an establishment which used to be more successful than any other in the difficult feat of instilling the rules of Latin grammar into unwilling brains. The next paper, full of wood-cuts, is called "From Brusa to Constantinople," and supplies the usual monthly quantum of foreign travel we look for in *Harper's*. The illustrations show great improvement in the cutting. Dr. Draper gives us another batch of scientific experiments, and the regular Army is criticised by one who ought to know as much about it as any. The statements of Gen. McClellan ought to carry all the more weight because he cannot be suspected of Republicanism. This favorite of the Democrats puts in the plainest terms the false economy of reducing the Army to the condition of inefficiency to which Democratic folly has brought it. The hand-to-mouth system that is the curse of our Government in other ways leads us into enormous expenses later on for want of sufficient forethought to make a small outlay in the present. Penny wise, pound foolish, is the motto for Washington. Gen. McClellan says:

"Another principle drawn from our own experience is that too great a reduction of the regular Army often results in an increase of the transportation expenses more than sufficient to maintain a much larger number of troops, while in other cases the deficiency in numbers has prevented the Government from nipping in the bud difficulties which resulted in long and costly wars, with vast augmentations of the armed force.

"Of the first class of cases we may mention the Modoc war, where the expense of bringing numerous small detachments from distant posts would have maintained five times as large a force that would prevented the trouble and saved all the valuable lives lost. The same may be said of the recent Sioux war, and that now in progress in Idaho, where the like thing has occurred. This difficulty arises constantly, and forms one main element in the large charges for the transportation of the Army.

"Of the second class of cases may be mentioned the wars against the Creeks, the Seminoles, the Sacs and Foxes, which would have been certainly avoided, or at least brought to an immediate conclusion, had the regular Army been somewhat larger.

"When the Mexican war broke out the actual strength of the regular Army was about 5,320. The force with which Gen. Taylor reached the Rio Grande was 3,000, and that with which he fought the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma only 2,100. There can be no doubt that if the strength of the Army had sufficed to enable him to move to the Rio Grande with 10,000 men, the Mexicans would not have crossed the river, and in all human probability the war would have been avoided. The cost of maintaining the 7,000 additional men during the whole period from the close of the war of 1812 to the commencement of the Mexican war would not have amounted to two-thirds of the direct expenses of the latter war, not taking into account the large cost of the Seminole and other Indian wars, or the heavy losses by disease and in battle, or the indirect losses inseparable from all wars.

"But the most instructive case of all is that of the civil war. We do not doubt that 15,000 regulars on the field of the first Manassas would have insured the complete rout of the raw Confederates, and in all probability put an end to the war. They would certainly have enabled us to drive the Confederate Government out of Virginia, and to have cleared the eastern portion of the State as completely as the work was accomplished a little earlier in West Virginia. The cost of maintaining these 15,000 additional troops from the close of the Mexican war to the commencement of the war of secession would not have amounted to one-fiftieth part of the war debts of the General Government, the States, counties, and municipalities."

"Erema; or My Father's Sin" continues the serial of the month, and we find a short story—"Raspberry Island"—by Constance F. Woolson. Poems are furnished by Edgar Fawcett: "Fabrics"—by C. P. Cranch: "An Old Umbrella"—and by Fannie R. Robinson and Mary D. Brine: "Girl and Woman"—"The Home Concert."

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

—The October number supports well the reputation of *Lippincott's* as a prettily-printed and enjoyable monthly, in which one is quite sure to find a large number of pleasing articles. Illustration is not the strong point of our Philadelphian publication, but this month finds another step taken in the direction of the larger and more popular magazines. A frontispiece by Du Maurier, the indefatigable occupant of the chair of Lynch, on the staff of the London *Punch*, offers the kind of attraction found in the ordinary illustrated novel. The drawing represents certain characters in a new serial begun in *Lippincott's*, with the title "For Percival," a story which bids fair to be unusually interesting, notwithstanding the location of its scenes in the worn-out department of English country life. The style of the story is very agreeable, and shows practice in the anonymous author. Another three chapters of "A Law Unto Herself," by Rebecca Harding Davis, continue to show Miss Swendon in her character of a gigantic force, of Scandinavian extraction, withering the wiles of a black-haired adventuress. Short stories are also contributed by women. Sarah Winter Kellogg has one about negroes in the old slave days, called "Little Lizay," and Henrietta H. Holdich describes in "Our Jook" the flirtation between the ordinary self-conscious young Engliahman, and an equally unabashed American "belle." Henry James, Jr., writes about "Abbeys and Castles," and Sarah B. Wister tells the life of Alfred De Musset in the pleasant key which one learns to expect in this periodical. The illustrated articles are very much of the same kind as before. Edward C. Bruce continues in North Africa among the Kabyles, and Lady Blanche Murphy has left the Rhineland and invaded Wales. Our Consul at Cardiff has been "doing" this land pretty extensively for other magazines this Summer, but there seems always more for a later gleaner. W. Mackay Laffans writes about fish, the "Bass of the Potomac," and there is a serious article on Communism in the United States compiled by Austin Bierbrower. Poetry is represented by John Moran, and "A Word with Many," by Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt. The department just mentioned may be the beginning of a new departure for *Appletons' Journal*, following in the wake of the other magazines—a permanent comic department. To the sour-visaged and those not easily moved to laughter, the comic portions of the magazines are very sad reading. Here we have two poems of hilarious intent, one being "Yankee Courtship," by Francis O'Connor, and the other "The Amateur Spelling-match," by Earl Marble, based, if memory serves us, on the same idea presented in a "comic poem" published within six months by some other magazine.

MERCHANTS SORROWING.

THE COTTON TRADE ON MATTHEW MAURY'S DEATH—MORE OF THE HISTORY OF A REMARKABLE LIFE — AN HONORABLE MERCHANT'S REWARD.

A largely attended meeting of the cotton trade was held in the Exchange after business hours yesterday afternoon to take action on the recent death of Mr. Matthew Maury. Mr. Maury was not a member of the Exchange. Mr. Walter T. Miller called the meeting to order, and nominated Mr. William H. Guion for Chairman and Mr. C. A. Easton for Secretary. These gentlemen having taken their seats, Mr. Guion delivered a short address, in the course of which he said that he first had the honor of making Mr. Maury's acquaintance 40 years ago when a boy in an office, and their friendship had lasted ever since. He eulogized the dead man as a good man, a patriotic citizen, a Christian gentleman, an affectionate relative, and one of God's noblest works. Mr. Miller then followed, offered a series of resolutions bearing strong testimony to Mr. Maury's character, and offering warm sympathy to its bereaved family. Mr. Miller said he looked upon Mr. Maury as his commercial and financial father. He never heard any one say one word against his character in any particular. All the actions of his life were on one side; there were no debits. The speaker's feelings finally overcame him and he was obliged to sit down. Mr. John H. Brower delivered a long and glowing eulogy. Mr. Maury was, he said, proverbially one of the ablest of men in his correspondence relative to cotton, and was in the strictest sense the impersonation of mercantile honesty, integrity, and intelligence—a representative man, who leaves a record stainless and pure, and the climax of whose character was that he was a Christian gentleman. Mr. Charles Hentz followed in a similar strain. Mr. Maury had a reputation for honesty and intelligence that was world-wide. Mr. Robert Dillon also bore testimony to the many virtues of the deceased. Mr. William H. Price gave a sketch of Mr. Maury's life similar to that published in yesterday's TIMES, and containing the following additional facts: Mr. Maury's father, a native of Virginia, established a commercial house in Liverpool in 1788. He was made United States Consul by Washington at the request of his old friend Thomas Jefferson, and held the position 40 years. He sent young Maury to this country when about 16 or 17 years old, for the benefit of his health, and the lad, having an official of such a character for a father, made the acquaintance during his stay of nearly all the public men of the time. He knew intimately all the earlier Presidents except Washington. He returned to Liverpool, and on attaining his majority entered into copartnership with his father. After 10 or 12 years he came to this country again, and was in business here over 45 years. He was said to have become identified with the cotton interests of the United States, and dealt in it almost before it became an article of commercial value. The resolutions were adopted unanimously. Mr. Miller and Mr. Talcott the Chairman appointed the following committee to represent the trade at the funeral: Messrs. J. H. Brower, F. L. Talcott, W. H. Price, C. A. Easton, C. O. Iselin, Washington Durrow, Robert Lenox, Thomas Scott, A. O. Parmelee, James W. Phillips, Henry Hentz, and W. F. Miller. The meeting then adjourned.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

VIEWS OF THE PRODUCE MEN—A LETTER THAT WAS SUPPRESSED AT THE BANKERS' CONVENTION.

The following letter, expressive of the views of the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange on the subject of finance, was sent to the American Bankers' Association previous to the recent convention, but was not alluded to during the convention, and is now made public for the first time:

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1877.

To Charles B. Hall, Esq., President of the American Bankers' Association:

DEAR SIR: The Board of Managers of this Exchange beg to submit the following as the views of their body upon the several subjects suggested by your communication of the 20th of August last:

A commercial nation which has to compete in the world's markets with other countries in the sale of its products, every immunity from direct taxation which its Government can allow should be permitted to the people. A dear price for money is one of the worst forms of restriction upon trade. In a new and growing country like ours more capital is always needed, and should command a fair remuneration; but if the profit on it has to be shared with or is largely absorbed by the Government, it will seek other fields, and its increase for commercial uses will be impeded. An evidence of the truth of this is to be found in the present great demand for and high price of low interest-bearing Government bonds, which are exempt from all forms of taxation, State and National. No nation but ours imposes burdens on capital and deposits used in banking. The taxes paid by national banks in the year 1876 were $17,265,658, or about 1.65 per cent. on their capital paid to the States and General Government. Besides this, about $13,000,000 more was paid by State banks, private bankers, and savings institutions. If these imposts are continued, no capital will be driven from the business of banking, which will induce a ruinous price to be paid for the use of capital by the producers of goods and crops, thereby restricting the trade of the country to the detriment of the whole people, as well as the Government. London retains her supremacy as the world's commercial and financial centre, and the whole United Kingdom share in the benefits, and are able to undersell other nations in imports and manufactures, largely on account of the low rate at which money can be obtained in the metropolis on commercial security.

The unrestricted issue of municipal bonds is to be deprecated; already the legality of many is disputed; bonds already due are unpaid, and interest has been in default on many of them for a long period. Constitutional provisions should be enacted in all the States, giving general powers to the tax-payers to bond their municipalities only in extreme cases and for short periods; but, as a general rule, public improvements should be paid for by immediate taxation.

Under the operation of the law of Jan. 14, 1875, the question of resumption seems to be fast settling itself. The prospect now is that the Treasury will be ready to resume before the time fixed by law, Jan. 1, 1879. The only legislation we would suggest would be to permit the Secretary to anticipate that date, if he finds himself in a position to do so. This would be action in the amount of outstanding greenbacks in his accumulations of gold, or both. We are also of the opinion that as an economical measure greenbacks should continue to be a legal tender for say five years after resumption, except at the United States Treasury.

Much has been written and said on the silver question, but the best and most feasible plan would seem to us to be to allow no issues of greenbacks and national bank notes below $5, and replace the small notes by subsidiary silver coins of standard value to be used mainly by the wants of trades, which silver coins should be a legal tender for $10 only. This would make a saving of say $200,000,000 of silver. The banks might also be permitted to keep a small percentage of their legal reserves in silver, which would relieve in a measure the liquid have on hand more than its immediate needs required, as the bank would not hesitate to receive from their customers reasonable amounts deposited.

Thanking you for your courteous invitation to attend the approaching annual convention of your association, those deliberations we hope may be productive of much good, I have the honor to remain, on behalf of the board, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM I. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

"CALLING IN" THE WHITE HATS.

Yesterday was "white hat day" on the Stock Exchange. Formal notice had been given early in the week that at noon yesterday all Summer "tiles" would be "called in," but many of the members either forgot or disregarded the warning, and suffered in consequence. William Heath was the first victim. About 1 P. M. he entered the Exchange in a brown study, with his thumbs thrust in the arm-holes of his waistcoat. In a moment his tall white hat was whirling in the air, and as it touched the floor again 20 brokers jumped upon it. This sort of diversion was kept up all the afternoon. Whenever a person entered wearing the proscribed head-gear a shout went up, and generally, though not in other cases, he had to run the gauntlet, his hat was crushed out of shape. Late in the afternoon at least one-third of the brokers doing business on the floor were bareheaded, and dozens of crushed white hats were whirling in the air or ornamenting the gas fixtures. Straw hats were treated even in a worse manner. They were torn apart in many instances, and the brims were strewn with the fragments. A favorite trick was to approach unsuspicious, bareheaded broker from behind and pull a dilapidated white tile down over his face and ears. His frantic efforts to dislodge it were hindered by hundreds of assistants. One old gray hat, whose head had been ornamented with the lining of a dismembered hat by another joker, started a "walk around." The other members formed a ring and applauded him vociferously, until the performer dropped them to order. With such by-play as this was the serious work of the afternoon varied. The neighboring hatters drove a brisk trade last evening.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 19.—Cotton steady and in good demand; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅛c.; net receipts, 442 bales; gross, 453 bales; exports coastwise, 972 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 19,606 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 19.—Cotton—Steady; Middling, 10⅝c.; Low Middling, 10 5-16c.; Good Ordinary, 9 13-16c.; net receipts, 1,616 bales; gross, 1,736 bales; exports coastwise, 1,359 bales; sales, 886 bales; stock, 7,293 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 19.—Cotton firm; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 10⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 267 bales; exports coastwise, 951 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 4,425 bales.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 19.—Cotton firm; Middling, 10⅝c.; Low Middling, 10c.; Good Ordinary, 9¼c.; net receipts, 129 bales; exports coastwise, 13 bales; sales, none; stock, 3,661 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 19.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, conv	87½	100 Rock Island	102⅜
3,000 do	87½	100 do	102¼
2,500 Mor. & E. 1st	117	200 do	102⅜
100 Del. & Hud	49⅜	100 do	102⅜
100 do	49½	500 St. Paul	34⅞
300 West. Union	82½	500 do	35
400 do	82⅝	500 do	35¼
200 do	82½	200 do	35⅜
10 Union Pacific	98¾	400 do	35½
100 N. Y. C. & H	102⅞	200 do	35⅝
100 do	103⅛	200 St. Paul pf	70½
100 do	103¼	100 do	70⅝
500 Mich. Central	91	200 do	70⅝
400 do	90⅞	300 do	70½
500 do	90⅝	300 do	70¾
50 do	90⅞	100 do	70¾
300 do	90⅝	100 C., C. & I	39½
200 do	91	100 do	39¾
200 Ill. Cent	96⅝	100 do	39⅞
1000 Lake Shore	64⅜	100 do	40
500 do	64⅝	10 N. Y., N. H. & H	153
1400 do	64⅝	200 Del., L. & West	52⅜
300 do	64⅝	100 do	52⅝
1500 do	64⅝	100 do	52¾
100 do	64⅞	100 do	52⅞
200 do	64⅝	500 do	52⅝
100 do	64⅞	1400 do	52½
100 North-western	88⅜	500 do	52⅝
700 do	86¼	1000 do	52⅝
200 do	86	900 do	52½
100 do	85⅞	300 do	53
100 do	86	300 do	52⅝
200 do	86¼	300 Han. & St. Jo	14
1500 do	86⅜	200 H. & St. J. pf	31⅜
2000 North-west. pf	63⅞	200 do	31½
600 do	63⅜	100 do	31⅝
200 do	63⅞	200 O. & Miss	7¼
300 Cen. of N. J	93		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C	110½	$25,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R	107
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R	107	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R	107⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C	107⅛	10,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, R	105¼
10,000 U. S. 4s, 1907, R	101⅛	5,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, C	105½
12,000 do	101½	1,000 do	105½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 Vir. 6s, con. x mat. coup.	63	100 Union Pac	69⅝
1,000 T. 6s, n. s	42	100 N. Y. C. & H	103
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & J.	103	500 do	103¼
do	106	500 do	102⅞
4,000 B. C. R. & N. 1st	60	300 do	102⅞
1,000 C., R. I. & P. 6s, f	104	100 C. of N. J	93
6,000 C., R. I. & P. 6s, 1917	105¼	100 C. & N. W	86⅛
1,000 N. Y. Cent	94¼	700 do	86⅛
1,000 Mil. & St. P. c. s. f	89¼	100 do	86¾
1,000 N. Y. C. G. & H	92	200 do	86⅞
1,000 do	91⅞	100 do	86¾
1,000 M. & P. 2d	106	800 C. & N. W. pf	85⅞
1,000 Chic. & Alton	102	100 do	85⅞
10,000 Mich. So. 2d	102½	1100 do	85⅞
1,000 Mich. So. s. f	111½	300 do	85⅞
2,000 do	110½	600 do	85⅞
3,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '87	106	1000 do	85⅞
2,000 N. Mo. 1st	99½	100 P., Ft. W. & Chi.	90
2,000 Ohio & M. 2d	52	6 do	90
2,000 do	52	100 do	90
3,000 C. Pac. gold	105⅜	800 D., L. & W	92⅝
2,000 West. Pac	82½	100 do	92⅝
4,000 Un. P. 1st	104	300 do	92⅝
1,000 Un. P. s. f	94½	200 do	92⅝
2,000 do	94⅜	200 do	92⅝
1,000 do	94⅛	100 do	92⅝
9,000 R. L. & M. 1st	98	100 do	92⅝
5,000 Pac. of M. 1st	109	100 do	92⅝
50 Bank of Com. b.	127⅞	100 do	92⅝
13 Cen. Nat. Bk. b.	101	300 do	92⅝
12 Adams Express	99½	100 do	92⅝
100 Amer. Ex. b.	83½	100 C., M. & St. P. b. c	35⅝
5 do	83½	100 do b3.	35⅝
300 Mariposa	1⅜	200 do	35¼
100 Del. & Hud. b.	49⅜	100 do	35⅛
100 Quicksilver	18¾	800 do	35⅛
100 Quicksilver pf. b3.	33⅞	1700 do	35⅛
50 do b.	33⅞	100 do	35⅛
200 West. Union. b.	82⅜	200 do	35⅛
700 do	82½	300 do	36⅛
200 do	82⅜	800 do	36⅛
200 do	82⅝	800 do	35⅞
1200 do	82⅝	800 do	35⅞
1300 do	81⅞	300 do	35⅝
1000 do	81⅝	400 do	35⅝
200 Ill. Central	96⅞	400 Chi. Mil. & St. P.	70½
800 Pac. Mail. b. c.	23⅞	pf. b. c.	70½
100 do	23⅞	100 do	70⅝
100 do	23¾	100 do	70⅝
100 Ill. Cen. b. c.	76⅜	300 do	70⅝
100 do	76¼	1000 do	71
200 do	76¼	100 do	71¼
100 do	76¼	200 do	71⅛
100 C. & R. I. b. c.	102⅝	800 do	71
100 do	102⅝	100 do	70⅝
100 do	102⅝	100 do	70⅝
100 do	102⅝	200 do	70⅝
600 Erie Railway. b. c.	11⅜	100 do	70⅝
100 do	11¼	100 do	70⅝
100 do	11⅜	110 N. Y., N. H. & H. b. c.	153
20 do	11⅜	25 do	153½
200 do	11¼	100 Wab. Pur. Com. Rec. b. c.	13⅛
400 do	11	300 do b3.	13⅛
300 do	11⅛	100 Alb. & Sus.	70
300 Mich. Cent. b. c.	90⅞	200 C., C. & I	39½
800 do	90¾	100 do	39
100 do b3.	90⅝	100 do	39¾
100 do	90⅝	100 do	39⅝
100 do	90⅝	100 do	39⅜
100 do	90⅝	100 do	40
100 do	90⅝	100 do	40⅛
2000 do	90⅛	100 do	40⅛
200 do	90⅛	100 do	40⅛
100 do b60.	90	100 do	41½
800 do	89⅞	100 do	41
200 do	90	400 do	40⅞
100 do	89⅞	50 C., B. & Q. b. c.	101⅛
400 do	89⅝	100 St. L., K. C. & N. pf. b. c.	31⅜
500 L. S. & M. S. b. c.	64⅜	300 H. & St. J. pf. b. c.	31⅜
2000 do	64⅜	10 do	32
2100 do	64⅜	200 do	31½
700 do	64⅜	1300 O. & M. b. c. b3.	7⅝
2500 do	64⅜	2300 do	7¼
1000 do	64⅜	800 do	7⅜
2700 do	64⅜	700 C., C. & I.	39½
4200 do	64	700 C., C. & I. C. b. c.	44

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st	37½	200 North-west. pf	63⅜
3,000 Erie 3d	102½	300 do	63½
8,000 do	91½	200 do	63⅝
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '87	105½	900 Rock Island	102⅜
7,000 N. W. C. C. G	92	100 do	102½
100 Del. & Hud	49⅛	300 Ohio & Miss. b3.	7
100 do	49⅛	800 St. Paul	35⅛
100 Western Union	81⅞	200 do	35⅜
300 do	82	300 do	35⅞
100 Pacific Mail	23¼	800 do	36
100 do	23½	200 St. Paul pf	70⅜
25 Adams Ex	99¼	300 Wab. & Pac.	13¼
100 N. Y. C. & H	103	100 Han. & St. J	13½
100 Mich. Central	90⅜	100 D., L. & W	92⅝
100 do	90⅜	400 do	92⅝
1200 do	90⅛	400 do	92⅞
600 do	90⅜	20 do	93⅛
600 do	90⅜	400 do	92⅞
600 Lake Shore	64⅜	1000 do	93
400 do	64⅝	300 do	93⅛
300 do b3.	64⅝	500 do	93⅜
100 do	64¾	200 do	93⅜
100 North-western	86	200 do	93⅜
300 do b3.	85⅞	1400 do	93⅜
600 do	85⅞	300 do	93
300 do	85⅞	100 do	93⅛
200 do	85⅝	700 do	93⅛
200 do	85⅝	100 do	93⅛
100 C. C., C. & I	39½	100 St. L. & K. C. pf	32
300 do	40	1000 Morris & Es	78

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R	109½	$10,000 U. S. 10-40 R	107⅜
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N	105¼	5,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R	107⅝
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	107⅜	25,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, C	105½
10,000 do	107⅜	2,500 U. S. 4s, 1907, R	101⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	109⅜	2,000 U. S. 4s, C., small	102¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 T. 6s, 2s, s.	41	100 L. S. & M. S. b. c. s.	64⅛
5,000 N. J. C. 1st, new	110⅜	500 do	64⅜
2,000 do b. c.	110⅛	400 do	64⅛
8,000 C., R. I. & P. 6s, 1917	104½	100 do	64⅜
10,000 L. & W. B. con.	34⅜	100 do b3.	64⅜
4,000 C., C. & I. 1st	100	100 Un. Pacific b. c.	69½
2,000 Mich. Cen. 7s	105	200 C. & N. W. b. c.	86⅞
5,000 Har. 1st. 7s	C. 119	200 do	86⅞
5,000 No. Mo. 1st	99½	200 Chi. & N. West. pf. b. c.	63¾
3,000 O. & Miss. con.	93¼	200 do	63¾
2,000 O. & M. con	93¼	200 do	63¾
200 Del. & H. b. c.	49¾	1400 do	63¾
100 Quicksilver b. c.	19	100 C., C. & I. b. c.	40
400 Quicksil. pf. b. c.	34	100 do	40⅛
200 Pacific M. b. c.	23⅞	100 do	40¼
650 do	23¾	100 do	40⅜
200 West. Un. b. c.	81⅞	100 C., B. & Q. b. c.	101⅝
105 do b.	81⅝	12 do	101½
100 do b3.	81¾	100 C. & R. I. b. c.	102⅝
50 do c.	81¼	200 do	102⅜
300 do	81⅜	100 do b3.	102½
100 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	103	200 C., M. & St. P. b. c. s.	35⅞
10 do	102⅜	300 do	36
100 Erie Rail. b. c. s.	11⅛	100 do	35⅝
100 do	11⅜	100 C., M. & St. Paul pf. b. c.	70⅜
300 do	11⅜	25 do	70⅜
50 P., Ft. W. & Chi.	90	100 do	70½
500 Mich. Cen. b. c.	90⅛	100 H. & St. J. b. c.	13⅜
800 do	90⅜	100 do	13⅞
100 do b3.	90⅜	200 D., L. & W. b. c.	93⅛
100 do	90⅜	200 D., L. & W. b. c.	93⅜
100 do	90⅜	100 do	93⅜
100 do	90⅜	800 do	93⅜
100 do	90⅜	100 do	93⅜
100 do	90⅜	400 do	93⅜
100 do	90⅜	200 Ohio & M. b. c.	7

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 N. Y. C. 1st, R.	117½	100 Mich. Cent.	90⅝
6,000 N. Y. Cent. 6s, C.	116	600 do	90⅝
6,000 N. W. C. C. G.	91⅞	800 do	90⅞
100 Quicksilver pf.	34⅛	200 Rock Island	102⅜
200 do b3.	34	100 C., C. & I.	40
100 West. Un.	81⅞	100 do	40⅛
200 do s3.	81⅞	100 do s30.	40
300 do	81⅞	100 do	40
200 do	81⅞	100 Wab. R. Rec.	13

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 20, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Struck Oil.—Miss Maggie Moore, Mr. J. C. Williamson.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Robinson Crusoe.—Miss Lydia Thompson and Company.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—La Jolie Parfumeuse. (Opera Bouffe.)—Mlle. Marie Aimée, Mlle. Berthe Marie.

PARK THEATRE.—The Crushed Tragedian.—Mr. E. A. Sothern.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Under the Willows.—Mr. E. F. Thorne, Mrs. Waller.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Wild Flowers of Mexico.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—Burlesque, Minstrelsy, &c.—Messrs. Charles Backus, Cool White, Dave Reed.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, George Knight.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Fair and Exhibition of Products and Mechanism.

MASONIC TEMPLE.—Piano-Concert.—Blind Tom.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau reports for to-day indicate, for the Middle Atlantic States, falling barometer, north-easterly winds, stationary temperature, cloudy weather, followed by rain.

There seems to be a good opportunity to enforce the civil service order in Baltimore. The tiresome and rather disgusting wrangle over the Collectorship of that port has been transferred to the Republican State Convention, on the eve of which we have the extraordinary spectacle of the President's appointee, Collector Thomas, with his deputies and other Custom-house officials, busily engaged in the Republican Committee rooms "looking after their interests." This is something like an act of contempt for the celebrated order, all the more aggravated because the persons guilty of it were selected as representatives of a new and better order of things. If Federal officials in Maryland can, with impunity, engage in manipulating a convention in their own interests, even when these are identical with the interests of the Administration, what is to prevent Federal officials in New-York from following their example to the possible detriment of the interests of the Administration?

It is decidedly amusing to find George B. McClellan nominated on a platform which condemns the extravagant scale of official salaries which is alleged to have been the product of Republican legislation. As Engineer of the New-York Dock Department, Gen. McClellan received a salary of $10,000 a year, which was certainly a good deal more than his services were worth. It may be argued that it would have been money in the pockets of the tax-payers of New-York to have paid their Dock Engineer five times as much to do nothing at all. The five millions of dollars which were expended on a stone bulkhead which yielded to the impact of an ocean steamer, and on derricks, scows, tugs, and what not, which cost more to maintain than will ever be extracted from them in the shape of work, might thus have been, to a great extent, saved. Such a line of defense as that might not suit the purposes of the New-Jersey Democrats, but it would be unanswerable.

The platform of the Massachusetts Republicans is a rather able and perfectly intelligible document. It accepts on behalf of the party the reponsibility for the National Administration, commends the "conspicuous integrity, honesty of purpose, wisdom, moderation, and firmness" of the President, and, recognizing the good results already achieved by the policy of reconciliation, it predicts in the South and elsewhere the happiest consequences from the personal qualities and public acts of Mr. Hayes. Resumption "on a day not later than that fixed by law" is insisted on, the preservation of our currency at par with the gold standard of the world is urged as a national duty, and the fidelity of the Republican Party to the principles of civil service reform embodied in the Cincinnati platform and in Mr. Hayes' letter of acceptance is emphatically demanded. The civil service order is cordially approved, further land grants or subsidies are declared to be impolitic, and the progressive character of Republican principles and the "hospitality" of the party to advanced ideas is strongly affirmed. The platform was adopted without much enthusiasm, and the present Governor and State officers were renominated by a large majority. A dull convention unenthusiastically opens what promises to be a hum-drum campaign, in which the issues that divide the two parties are mainly those which have no interest outside of the State.

Thrice before within the last twelve years have the representatives of Austria and Germany met as they are meeting now, to hold private conference, and never without some important result. The meeting of the two sovereigns at Gastein, in July 1865, ostensibly for the purpose of settling the disputed question of the Sleswig-Holstein Duchies, really paved the way, thanks to Prince Bismarck's unscrupulous ingenuity, for the crushing overthrow of Sadowa in the ensuing year. The Gastein-Salzburg conference of September, 1871, dissipated France's vindictive hopes of a possible Austro-French alliance against Germany, and proved the absence of all ill-will respecting the events of 1866. This tranquilizing impression was confirmed by the visit of the Austrian Emperor to Berlin, conjointly with the Czar, in 1872; and the European public saw with surprise that the reverses of the "Seven Weeks' War," so far from embittering the hereditary feud between the houses of Hapsburg and Hohenzollern, had actually swept away the only obstacle to their mutual good understanding. In the conference now pending both States are worthily represented. In Prince Bismarck is embodied all that Germany has planned and executed for nearly half a generation; while Count Andrassy, as a Hungarian holding the highest office in Austria, may be said to unite in his own person the two leading elements of that heterogeneous Empire.

Details of the Indian campaign in the North-west come in very slowly. We have had vague reports of a fight with the Nez Percés, which took place last week, but the particulars are still involved in mystery. To-day we are favored with a full report of the battle with the Nez Percés fought Aug. 9. From this it appears that the Indians lost about 90 of their warriors, while the whites had 29 killed and 40 wounded. The fighting extended into the 10th of August, and was terminated by a withdrawal of the Indians. It seems that a supporting force came up too late to be of service to Gen. Gibbon; and one of the disasters of the day was the capture of a howitzer by the Indians. Perhaps, under the circumstances, this is the best that can be expected of the small force engaged in the campaign. But it is discouraging to read so many bulletins of defeat.

PARTIES IN OHIO.

The alleged dullness of the Ohio campaign is creditable to the people of the State. It is not a campaign in which intelligent persons, or persons who recognize the moral element in politics, can feel much concern. The worst forces in both parties have for the time gained the ascendency, and neither will have any very cogent reason for exulting over its victory. The canvass looks at a distance like a struggle between demagogues, who are united in the acceptance of a low standard of principle, and whose controversies are almost equally discreditable to both sides. A campaign thus conducted has, happily, little national significance; and its progress possesses interest only as an illustration of the depth of partisan degradation reached in a State whose history is worthy of better things.

How little room there is for choice between such Democrats as Gen. Ewing and such Republicans as Mr. Stanley Matthews, their debate at Dayton, as reported in the Cincinnati newspapers, sufficiently proves. Leaving out of consideration the trivial personal matter as to the part played by Mr. Matthews at Washington during the labors of the Electoral Commission, the financial question formed the burden of their talk. It seems to have been accepted by both as the question uppermost in the campaign, and each vied with the other in dragging down the principles and purposes of his party to the lowest possible level. In other circumstances the points of dissimilarity would furnish fair ground for discussion. The respective records of the parties, as national organizations, furnish ample material for an instructive comparison, out of which the Republican Party would come greatly the gainer. Mr. Matthews, however, throws the opportunity away. True, he incidentally contrasts the Republican efforts to promote resumption with the Democratic efforts to defeat it, and so far he pays tribute to the superior excellence of the party which is afflicted with his championship. But the value even of this feature of the case is destroyed when he proceeds to expound his meaning of the resumption to which the party is pledged. He describes the remonetization of silver as an essential preliminary. Specie payment, with gold as the only lawful basis, would in his opinion be a calamity so great that rather than endure it, he would have resumption postponed indefinitely. He proposes to make silver a legal tender equally with gold, and he is not ashamed to contend that legislation may fix absolutely their relative value. We hardly need say that this attempt to perform the impossible, and this pandering to the ignorance and prejudice of a mob, are characteristics of the Matthews type of Ohio Republicanism for which the National Republican Party is in no degree responsible. The resumption contemplated by the party has reference to a single metallic standard, and Mr. Matthews might with greater honesty deprecate early resumption than fasten upon it conditions that would render it practically inoperative.

So far as the credit of the country is concerned, the difference between Messrs. Matthews and Ewing, and the opinions they respectively promulgate, is hazy and immaterial. The unconcealed dishonesty of the Democrat is not more demoralizing than are the false pretenses with which the Republican attemps to hide his real purpose. Mr. Ewing is an outspoken inflationist and repudiator, who would keep everybody supplied with greenbacks and would make them in every instance a legal tender. He echoes the current nonsense about the silver dollar, because, for the purposes of repudiation, silver happens to be better—that is cheaper—than the greenback. Mr. Matthews, on the other hand, with one breath affects a zeal for financial integrity, and with the next insists upon the adoption of a debased coinage, inconstantly fluctuating in value, as the condition-precedent of what he calls good faith. Mr. Matthews is much too keen a man of the world to be misled by the sophisms he addresses to his hearers. His plea for silver is an insincere plea from beginning to end, and it renders his talk in behalf of resumption a pretense and a fraud. We must suppose that his opinions and propositions are shared by other Republicans in Ohio; but the fact, if fact it be, constitutes a valid reason for indifference as to the fate that may overtake either him or his opponent. If by some miracle each could gobble up the other, the State might offer thanks for its deliverance from two arrant demagogues.

It is to be hoped that Gen. Garfield, in his discussion with Mr. Pendleton, will do something toward redeeming the local reputation of his party now seriously compromised by the tactics employed to catch votes. Thus far the whole campaign has been a succession of tricks and frauds, and of melancholy exhibitions on the part of men whom the country has been asked to respect. Their trifling with the financial question is in keeping with their bids for the support of working men. The advocacy of dishonesty in one case harmonizes with the inculcation of a bastard socialism in another. The mountebanks who extol the robbery of the public creditor as an act of wisdom and virtue are not inconsistent when they propose to make labor the master of capital, and under the guise of protecting labor sow broadcast the seed of anarchy. We cannot wonder that working men have been found ready to profit by the mischievous lessons taught by acknowledged leaders of both parties. These have, in truth, put a premium upon devices which are more disgraceful to their promoters and abettors than to their victims. The construction of the first, so called, Working Men's ticket is understood to have been one of the means employed by the Republican managers to draw votes from the Democrats. A second Working Men's ticket is a counter-device of the Democrats, intended to outbid Judge West and Mr. Matthews in their appeals to the passions of the multitude. As the Greenbackers, who had launched a distinct ticket, have united with the second, or Democratic, organization of working men, the latter seem to have the advantage in the race. Hence, the anxiety which the Republican managers in the State no longer attempt to conceal, and hence, too, the extraordinary measures employed to raise money and draw votes from a distance. Everything is in confusion; dividing lines of principle are virtually obliterated, and the unscrupulous partisans who are responsible for the mischief begin to fear that the elements they have let loose are beyond their control. One might discern a Nemesis in the impending result, but for the fact that in this campaign neither party can reasonably claim moral superiority over the other.

THE UBIQUITOUS M'CLELLAN.

The greatest joke of the season is the nomination of Gen. George B. McClellan as Democratic candidate for Governor of New-Jersey. There was a desperate rallying of the Democratic Jerseymen, and great was the emulation of Jersey's "favorite sons." But the coveted prize has been snatched by a soldier of fortune who is not even a Jerseyman. McClellan is a citizen of several States—a genteel carpet-bagger, let us say. Born in Pennsylvania, entering the Army at the beginning of the rebellion as a son of Ohio, he has since swung around the circle of States with admirable impartiality. It was only a little while ago that Gov. Robinson nominated McClellan as Superintendent of Public Works for the State of New-York. Now he is nominated Democratic candidate for Governor of New-Jersey! Nor was it long since his name was sent in by Oakey Hall, at the fag end of his term, as successor to Controller Connolly. That nomination was made the occasion for the fulmination of one of Hall's astounding Messages, which, like the nomination at Trenton, yesterday, might be serious or might be an enormous joke. At that time, too, McClellan was Engineer of the Department of Docks, and Hall intimated that his appointment as Controller was intended to save the City from anarchy. Next we heard of the General as operating in silver mines in the far West, where he was hailed by the local newspapers as a permanent resident and a notable addition to the fixed population of the boundless West. And now he has been nominated Democratic candidate for Governor of New-Jersey! What will Leon Abbett say? and Stockton? and Righter? and McGregor? And what will be the height and depth and breadth of the profanity of New-Jersey's favorite sons?

Of course, it could not be expected that such a nomination should be made unanimous. There was a feeble attempt on the part of some of the New-Yorkers who live in New-Jersey to accomplish this, but the dose was too strong for the Jerseymen. They held out against it with angry voices, and the citizen of various States goes on the ticket with a divided convention behind him. If these malcontents think that they will thus drive McClellan into refusing the nomination, they are very much mistaken. "Little Mac" is not one who refuses anything. He has usually accepted everything that has been offered him, from the Democratic nomination for President of the United States down to a share in the Cowles & Brega moth exterminating contract. Nevertheless, it cannot be said that the General was accidentally captured by the New-Jersey Democracy while he was running across the State with his carpet-bag. They may have found some portion of his light military baggage over there, and so rashly concluded that the great George was not far away. But, at the moment when he was nominated for Governor of New-Jersey, the hero of the pick and spade was holding a public reception in Boston. Whether he will dare to venture into New-Jersey until this blows over, is by no means certain. In the interests of peace, we should advise him to remain at home in New-York until Jersey air has had time to cool.

On the whole, we may as well claim McClellan. He has certainly been nominated in New-York much oftener than he has anywhere else. It is not every man who can claim a right of nomination in so many States as the General can, but New-York has certainly done more for him in that line of business than New-Jersey has. As a candidate, however, McClellan has not been nearly so successful. Probably no man in the United States has been so much nominated and so little elected as he. Even Charles Francis Adams, who is a standing candidate for everything, has generally received only the suffrages of the Great Nominator of Springfield, Mass. And Charles Francis Adams was never nominated for Governor of New-Jersey. The enraged natives of New-Jersey can console themselves with the reflection that McClellan was never elected to anything. There is a tradition that the General was a candidate for President in 1864. But that is merely a rumor, a myth. He did not run at all. He was intrenched somewhere, and was making up his mind. The General has always had great difficulty in making up his mind; and before he accepts the New-Jersey nomination it will be necessary for him to make up his mind as to what State he hails from. But we want it distinctly understood that if he does take the Jersey nomination, he is not to come nosing about after any more nominations in New-York. He has had his share. As we have already intimated, New-York, State and City, has done for him all that any reasonable man can expect in that line. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Utah may not yet have exhausted their compliments, but we have.

We have been very liberal with the General, and it is his own fault that he has not been elected before now to half a dozen fat offices. He has been a candidate often enough. Now let him say where he does really belong; and, having made his choice, let him stick to it. The hero of the intrenchments cannot afford to become a confirmed tramp, trudging over five or six States with his bundle of credentials on his back and asking for a nomination. He should now settle down and become a steady and permanent fixture of some one of the thirty-eight States of the Union. There is a first-rate opening for him in New-Jersey. It is the only State which just now offers him an inducement to become an actual settler. He has been shaken over our heads long enough. Whenever there has been a deadlock in politics McClellan's name has sprung up like a jack-in-a-box to scare people. Now the New-Jersey Democracy have got him, and let us devoutly hope they will keep him. They will find him handy to have about. His is not a good name to conjure with. But he is a master hand at digging. When spades are trumps he has a full hand. He is useful in the moth-exterminating business, has done something in engineering, and, if he could only make up his mind, would be an admirable standing candidate for any place which might be mentioned.

THE MACMAHON MANIFESTO.

The manifesto of Marshal MacMahon is a most remarkable document. None more singular has ever been issued on the eve of an election by the head of a Government nominally representative. In form it is an appeal to the people. In spirit it is a proud and blind assertion of deep-seated individual prejudices, and of haughty personal intentions. The Marshal—with unquestioned sincerity—misrepresents the circumstances which led to the dissolution of the Chamber, and deigns to ask the people to listen to him as "a soldier who is guided by nothing but love of his country." But in the same breath he declares in advance that the verdict of the country will not weigh with him should it be adverse. A favorable verdict will make it easier for him to govern France, but if it is unfavorable he will, notwithstanding, continue to govern. "As for myself," he says, "my duty would increase with the danger. I could not obey the mandates of the demagogues. I could neither become the instrument of radicalism nor abandon the post in which the Constitution has placed me. I shall remain to defend conservative interests with the support of the Senate, and shall energetically protect the faithful public servants who, at a difficult moment, have not allowed themselves to be intimidated by vain threats." There is no mistaking the meaning of this language. It is a defiant answer to M. Gambetta's demand that, if the Republicans carry the new Chamber, the President must "*se soumettre ou se demettre*," "submit or resign." He will, he declares, do neither the one nor the other. Nor is this all. He foreshadows very clearly a step still more radically reactionary than the one he took on the 16th of May. "I shall remain," he says "to defend conservative interests with the support of the Senate." This can hardly mean anything less than that the Marshal will again dismiss the Chamber, and will continue to do so as often as a Republican majority is returned. If, as he anticipates, he can retain the Senate, he may constitutionally follow this extreme policy, but he can hardly hope that the country will accept such action as that of a representative Government. Whom can he pretend to represent? Not the majority of the voters, whose clearly expressed will he must defy. And if he is to act in the name of "France," when the voters of France have rejected his policy, it is plain that his Administration must cease to be a government of law and become, in effect, an impudent and provoking usurpation. It is impossible that a people so logical, so high-spirited, and so prone to avenge deliberate insults, should allow their rights to be trifled with and their most solemn political acts to be set aside in the cavalier manner which the Marshal proposes to adopt.

Again, MacMahon announces that he "shall energetically protect the faithful public servants who, at a difficult moment, have not allowed themselves to be intimidated by vain threats." This is practically an announcement that he will not allow his Ministers to be called to account for any of their acts during the pending campaign. Many of those acts are declared by lawyers of reputation in France, who are not partisans and have taken little share in politics, to be without authority in law and subversive of the Constitution. There is no question that the Ministry can be held responsible by the Chamber for acts contrary to law. How will the Marshal carry out his promise to defend them? He can only do so, within the letter even of the Constitution, by dissolving the Chamber again and leaving the same Ministers to administer the Government for another five months. This, with the consent of the Senate, he can do, and it is obvious that he intends to do it, should the occasion seem to be fitting.

But another question necessarily presents itself at this point. The Marshal's act of dissolution in June last was approved by the Senate by a very small majority—150 to 130—and this majority, it is well known, was obtained with considerable difficulty, several of the Senators of the Right Centre voting with extreme reluctance. It is quite within the range of probability that if the nation repeats, or increases, the immense Republican majority of the last Chamber, it will be impossible to get the consent of the Senate to a new act of dissolution. In that case, in what way will the Marshal carry out his programme? How will he get on in defiance of the wishes of the majority in the popular branch of the Legislature? That body can refuse him supplies. It can put his Ministers on trial. With the consent of the Senate it can impeach the President himself, and require his trial by the Council of State. The first of these powers, resolutely asserted, is sufficient to place the Marshal in a predicament from which he can only escape by submitting to the will of the people, or by forcibly seizing all the power of the Government. He declares in advance that under no circumstances will he do the former. It will be for the Republicans to see that he shall not do the latter.

The proclamation of MacMahon is the most serious accident in the recent history of France. It makes a new revolution there, with the temporary overthrow of the Republic and a consequent civil war, not only possible but probable. The proclamation shows the Marshal strong-headed, arbitrary, prejudiced, with the obstinacy of a soldier and the fatal sincerity of a narrow-minded and vain old man. But it also shows that he is in the hands of a crafty and desperate set of politicians, led by De Fourtou, who know only too well how to use his defects and abuse his virtues. The only hope of the country lies in the sagacity and temperance of the Republicans, and it is not certain that the utmost display of these traits can save it from most melancholy confusion and disaster.

SHOOTING NIAGARA.

There is a man in Tonawanda—and improbable as Tonawanda may seem, it is a real place—who has invented a plan for shooting Niagara. He is now building an immensely long and narrow raft, consisting of sections ten feet each in length, securely connected with iron chains. It is his belief that when this raft is set afloat above Niagara and reaches the falls, the forward sections will make the descent while the rear sections are still above the brink of the precipice; and that before the latter make their final plunge the forward part of the raft will be safely floating below the cataract. The flexibility of this raft, together with its extreme length will, in the inventor's opinion, prevent it from turning a somersault while shooting the falls, and the buoyancy of the logs and the strength of the chains which hold them together are relied upon to keep the raft from breaking up and sinking. If a flexible railway train can turn a sharp curve, it is argued that a flexible raft can safely shoot Niagara, and it certainly does seem as if there was a plausible method in the madness of the Tonawanda raft-builder.

As soon as the raft is finished a small house will be built upon it, in which will be stored a collection of assorted animals—say two dogs, two cats, a goat, a sheep, and, if possible, a Western greenback statesman, if not being necessary to confine the selection exclusively to intelligent animals. With these passengers the raft will start upon its hazardous voyage, and if the animals pass the cataract safely, a new raft will be built, and will be personally guided over the falls by a man who has already expressed his willingness to undertake the voyage, but whose name is not yet announced. As there is hardly any doubt that the cats and the goat will shoot the falls in safety, we may fairly expect to see the anonymous man emulate their example. The first raft will be ready for service in a few days, and the second raft, with its accompanying man, will doubtless start for the next world before the end of October. It is, therefore, none too early to urge upon the Tonawanda inventor a few suggestions as to the management of his enterprise which, if followed, will add greatly to its interest and value.

If a man is to shoot Niagara on a raft, that man must not be wasted. In a world where there are so many men especially fitted for that exciting undertaking, it would be simply criminal to select some obscure person in whom his fellow-countrymen take no particle of interest, and whose death would benefit no one except his widow. If the ingenious raft-builder employs some unknown local Smith or Brown, instead of one of the scores of prominent men who, as a pioneer in the navigation of Niagara Falls, would be acceptable to men of all parties and creeds, he will commit an error too grave for pardon. He must recollect that he lives at a period when the sublime spectacle of civil service reform, unflinchingly and promptly carried out in every department of our Government, commands the admiration of more or less people, and he should be careful to select as the navigator of his raft the very best man for the place whom the country has produced.

It is not necessary, and indeed it would scarcely be delicate, to urge in these columns the claims of any particular candidate for the captaincy of the Niagara raft. Still, it may be mentioned that just at this particular time it fortunately happens that Mr. Stanley Matthews is apparently at leisure. President Hayes has for several weeks been diligently traveling about the country, with the Constitution in one hand and the flag of the Union in the other, but Mr. Matthews has not been at his side. On reflection, it was Andrew Johnson who carried the flag and the Constitution in either hand, President Hayes preferring to carry Mr. Key and Mr. Devens, but this is a mere matter of detail. The fact that Mr. Matthews has failed to appear on the rear platform of the Presidential railway car, in order to inform the public what the President's views are as to things in general, and to introduce Messrs. Key and Devens as the repentant rebel and the reformed Democrat, is as undeniable as it is painful. Every one knows that, as a consequence, the President has had to make his own speeches, to which everybody listened respectfully, and subsequently remarked: "What a dear good soul he is. By the bye, say what you will of Grant, he never made speeches." Mr. Matthews being thus temporarily relieved from duty as the guide, philosopher, and friend of the President, he is doubtless ready to listen to whatever call his admiring countrymen may make upon him. Far be from us to dictate to the Tonawanda inventor, and to confidently inform him that Mr. Matthews ought to be appointed to the command of his raft. It would be unfair to thus coolly ignore the claims of Sergt. Bates and Dr. Mary Walker. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that the appointment of Mr. Matthews would create a whirlwind of enthusiasm, and no one but the most inveterate grumbler could find fault with the sublime and exhilarating spectacle of Mr. Stanley Matthews in the act of shooting Niagara. If the Tonawanda raft-builder wishes to earn both fame and the undying gratitude of his fellow-citizens, the way is plain before him. It remains to be seen whether he will seize the opportunity or whether he will cling to his present purpose of wasting some worthless and anonymous individual whom the world would willingly let live.

THE COTTON STRIKE IN ENGLAND.

The strike in the cotton mills of Bolton, which was reported yesterday from the State Department at Washington, is, without doubt, a serious one. Out of the 150 mills of the town, 106 have been closed, and some 12,000 working men are thrown out of employment and are in enforced idleness. The dispute arose from differences which were perfectly reasonable on both sides. The men, finding an overproduction, a stagnant trade, and prospect of worse times, especially owing to American competition, offered to diminish production by working "short time." They claimed, very reasonably, that any mere reduction of wages, without decreasing production, would only increase the difficulty of the trade and flood the market with unsalable products. They offered a reduction in their own pay which was really greater than the 5 per cent. proposed by the masters; that is, they were willing to work two-thirds of their time and be paid accordingly. Under this proposition a cotton operative in Bolton would receive $2 per week instead of $3, and thus voluntarily assume a reduction of his pay of 33 per cent., instead of 5 per cent. This plan would also, they urged, reduce the demand for cotton and keep prices of raw materials down as much as the other; while it left the laborer more time for improvement.

Their principal reason for the proposal was, however, the very natural fear that when wages are once reduced they may never rise again. They would prefer to keep the scale even, if they worked less time. It seemed on its face an offer that employers might accept. But any one familiar with manufacturing will see at once reasons why the masters and capitalists could not afford to accede to it. A large part of the expense of a factory is interest on capital invested in "plant," or borrowed for a similar purpose. This goes on whether the men work short time or whole time. In like manner, the wear and tear of machinery, the depreciation of stock, and all the expenses for introducing improved machinery and new contrivances, cheapening or quickening production, go on whatever the number of hours of labor may be. So, again, with the fuel consumed, and all the daily necessary outlays of a large factory, as well as the salaries of the superintendent and skilled labor; these are continuous expenses, and if the factory produces only two-thirds of its usual amount of goods, they have still to be charged against the product. It can easily be demonstrated that on a reduced production—say two-thirds—these necessary outlays increase the average cost of the goods per yard more than any such reduction of wages proposed by the English workmen would diminish it. That is, the employer would find himself forced to increase his price, and would soon be driven from the field by sharp competition. It must be remembered that so close is now the competition between England and the United States in the cotton trade that a difference of a halfpenny to the pound weight in cost of manufacture would open or close important markets. In fact, but for our own absurd burdens of taxation, we should long ago have driven Great Britain out of many of the world's markets for cotton goods.

This strike is one feature in this great contest. Diminishing production (as the English workmen propose) may sometimes restore prosperity to a trade. But it obviously cannot here. Owing to American machinery we can now compete with English labor, on lower wages, in cotton production. If freights ever fall into our hands again, through freer navigation laws, we shall be enabled to lay down cotton goods in South American and Eastern markets at even lower prices. In this English dispute between capital and labor, a compromise must be made or labor must yield. The only reasonable course is arbitration, which will take a broader view of the questions at issue than can either side.

GENERAL NOTES.

They actually succeeded in excluding liquor from the Lexington, Ky., fair.

The Trenton (N. J.) *Gazette* reports that wife-beating is very "prevalent" in that city just now.

A stone thrown into a car on the Grand Trunk Railroad struck a passenger in the face and broke his nose.

Diligent and thus far fruitless search is being made among the Democratic members of the Kentucky House of Representatives for one who is not a candidate for Speaker.

According to an Alabama paper, John F. Beecher, a cousin of Henry Ward Beecher, and at one time a prominent lawyer of Pike County, that State, is now an imbecile and an invalid, and destitute of the necessaries of life.

One of the Bibles which Father Grogan threw out of a car window on the Illinois Central Railroad has been found, but diligent search fails to discover the objectionable drawings which, he alleged, were upon it and induced him to throw it away.

According to the French papers in Canada a wonderful miracle occurred at La Bonne St. Ann's on Sunday, when a French-Canadian woman in Quebec, who has been lame for years and had to use crutches, was, immediately after partaking of communion, cured of her lameness, and returned home without her crutches. A French-Canadian who, 15 years ago joined the Baptist Church, was, on witnessing this, reported to the Catholic faith.

THE PRESIDENT'S JOURNEY

FROM LOUISVILLE TO NASHVILLE

ENTHUSIASM OF THE PEOPLE ALONG THE ROUTE—SPEECHES BY THE WAY—WARM RECEPTION AT NASHVILLE, TENN.—SPEECH OF WELCOME OF GOV. PORTER—RESPONSE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Bowling Green, Ky., Sept. 19.—The President's party left Louisville at 8:30 o'clock this morning on a special train. Owing to the early hour at which the party started, there were few people at the depot to see them off, but at the stations along the road crowds had assembled to see the President. The train, however, made no stoppage until Elizabethtown was reached, where a large crowd had assembled and were firing a salute as the train arrived. The President, from the rear of the train, made a short address, and introduced Mr. Evarts, who commenced to address the people when the train started.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 19.—When the train arrived at Bowling Green an immense crowd was awaiting it, and amid hearty cheers and the firing of artillery, the President, from the rear platform, made a short speech. Mr. Evarts and Wade Hampton also spoke briefly, and Dr. Standiford stepped forward with Mrs. Hayes and introduced her to the assemblage, by whom she was received with continued applause. The train then moved off. A committee from Nashville, consisting of John F. Wheless, ex-Govs. Henry S. Foote, Neil S. Brown, ex-Senator Henry Cooper, Gen. Thurston, Col. Cahill, and Hon. Michael Burns came aboard, and were presented to the President and party. At Frankfort, Ky., another large and enthusiastic crowd had assembled. The President, Gov. Hampton, Mr. Evarts, and Mr. Key made short speeches.

Mrs. Hayes was introduced by Dr. Standiford, and was received with applause. At Gallatin, Tenn., a speech of welcome was made by Mayor Allen, to which the President responded.

Nashville was reached at noon, and the train entered the depot amid the booming of cannon and deafening cheers of the people. Preparations for the Presidential reception began yesterday, and before sundown numbers of buildings were decorated with flags and evergreens. All of the night trains were crowded, and this morning's trains brought large additions from all parts of the State. Early this morning the streets were thronged with people, and the windows and housetops along the line of march were crowded with spectators. The greatest throng collected in Capitol-square, on Capitol Hill, from which elevation the approaching Presidential train was visible. Its appearance rounding the curve on the north side of the river was the signal for an outburst of cheers from the multitude; and when a salvo of artillery from Capitol Hill echoed a similiar salute at the railway station, announcing that the procession was in motion, the excitement was intense.

The President was escorted from the train to a carriage which was in waiting by Gov. Porter, and was there met by Mayor Kercheval, who delivered to him a golden key, and said:

Mr. President: I am happy to meet you. On behalf of the citizens I throw open the gates of the city to you. Here is the key; I hope you will receive it.

The column was then put in motion, headed by mounted policemen, followed by Gen. Frank Cheatham, chief marshal and aids; then the Porter Rifles, of Nashville, and the Standiford Guards, of Louisville. Next came the carriage drawn by four horses and occupied by President Hayes, Govs. Hampton and Porter, and J. A. Wheless. Other carriages followed, in which were Mrs. Hayes, Birchard Hayes, Hon. William M. Evarts and two daughters and son, Hon. D. M. Key, Dr. Standiford, Miss Platt, and Gen. Maurice. These were followed by the Burns Artillery, the Nashville Fire Department, the Grant Guards, (a colored company,) the City Council, and various orders in the city, with bands of music.

At intervals along the line cheers were given, and as the procession entered Capitol-square the excitement increased, and people of all ages and colors swarmed into the inclosure by every avenue. There could not have been less than 15,000 people assembled around the Capitol building. The President, standing, saluted from his carriage the hosts who were cheering him on all sides. The crowd was so dense it was difficult to preserve order, and the speeches could only be heard by a few fortunate ones in the vicinity, who pressed close up around the Presidential party. The President was formally received at the east portico by Gov. Porter, who said:

Mr. President: I bid you welcome to the State of Tennessee; to a State whose citizens have always been prompt to render honor and homage to eminent services by whomsoever performed, and whose respect for those in authority is coincident with the existence of their State Government. This occasion is the result of a sentiment as respectful as it is unselfish. It is a voluntary tribute that comes from the approving judgment of the people, and proceeds from their gratitude to you, Sir, for bringing peace to the country. They believe that you have desired to make the military subordinate to the civil authority; that you are laboring to enforce an absolute and unconditional civil service reform; that you have been instrumental in securing home rule for the South; that you will never give to party what was meant for mankind; that you do not propose to pursue devious paths of policy, and that you are animated by the same spirit that controlled President Polk when he declared in his inaugural that "the Constitution itself—plainly written as it is—is the safeguard of our Federative compact, the offspring of concession and compromise, binding together in the bonds of peace and union the great and increasing family of free and independent States, and will be the chart by which I shall be directed." The people of Tennessee are not unmindful of the fact that you have called to your assistance in the conduct of the affairs of the Federal Government, one of their honored fellow-citizens, one whose pure and stainless life is the warrant of a faithful administration of the department over which he presides. I give expression to the hope that your visit to Tennessee will be an agreeable one personally, that its influence will suspend the animosities of the factions and contribute something toward the restoration of fellowship among all sections of the country, and again bid you welcome.

President Hayes responded as follows:

It is a very great gratification, fellow-citizens, to meet this large assembly of the people of Tennessee. The terms with which I have been welcomed by your Governor seem to require of me a preparation greater than my circumstances have allowed me to make, and I regret that I am compelled to be content with talking in a plain conversational way in regard to the few topics which it seems to me may be appropriately discussed on this occasion. I understand that I am in the presence of men of all political parties, of both parties, of both races, and of brave men of both armies. [Applause.] I am very glad so to meet the people of Tennessee, as what I have to say I would prefer to say to both races, to both parties, and to men of both armies. [Loud applause.] It has been my fortune during the last ten days to mingle largely with veterans of the Union Army. I judge from what I know and from what I have seen and heard that I am now in the presence of more men of the Confederate than of the Union Army. We at least understand each other; between us there is no shadow. [Prolonged applause.] The members of the Cabinet and myself have traveled to different parts of the country impelled by a variety of motives. We are glad to see this flourishing city and beautiful country, and it is not disagreeable to be relieved for a time from our duties at Washington; but, my friends, we hope that something may be done also by our mingling with people to promote the cause which has brought this great assemblage together; the cause of the Union, the cause of the Constitution, the cause of harmony, the cause of friendship, the cause of peace. We trust that our visiting the different States will perhaps in some degree increase social intercourse between them; perhaps it will tend also to increase business intercourse between them—will tend somewhat through the report of these proceedings to increase the opportunity of the people of all the States to know each other, and strengthen their friendship for each other. It is because the soldiers of the two armies know each other better than other people that they are more ready to clasp hands with each other. [Applause.] I said at Louisville, speaking on this subject, one thing that the reporters laboring under more difficulties than those who are before me did not get quite fully. I undertook to explain my view of how it happened that the war turned out as it did. It is a matter that we understand pretty well, yet I will give you my view of it. I said then that when the war began our Southern adversaries were a little better prepared for it than we were. We had good marksmen and we had good horsemen, but in proportion to numbers you had a great many more good marksmen and a great many more good horsemen than we had. You were educated as soldiers. We had to learn to ride and to shoot, but gradually, you know, we got to learn how to shoot and how to ride. Then the struggle came to be between Greek and Greek, and here comes in what my friend, the reporter at Louisville, overlooked. Everybody knows that when the issues come to that—Greek against Greek—that the army will conquer which has the most Greeks. [Laughter and applause.] Well, we fought it out, and the thing is ended. Now you and I believe there is no real cause of quarrel in this country remaining. [Applause.] We believe in the maxim which I saw over the gate down there: "Peace on earth and good will to men." We have seen enough of war. There is some difference between us and our more aged fellow-citizens who have not had the opportunities we have. I heard from a distinguished Union General that the most eminent statesman, perhaps, at Washington had very confident ideas as to the brevity of the war. Ninety days was the first period set. He said to Gen. Scott: "The very moment that we have victory that is complete and general, there will be peace; that will be the end of it. The war will end with a victory." Gen. Scott said no. He had the idea that when victory was complete the soldiers would be at peace, but he said he: "The trouble is it will take the Government some years to get the belligerent non-combatants to keep the peace."

So, my friends, perhaps, it turns out. But now I think the time has come when soldiers and citizens—the men who fought and the non-combatants—will all agree that this is the day of peace. [A voice from the crowd, "Amen."] And I rejoice that this City of Nashville is doing so much for the cause of peace. I look around, and I know not how many institutions of learning are within reach of my vision. I hope that you have made much provision for the education of your whites and the colored people also. Now, my friends, this is precisely the thing which of all others in my judgment will do the most to bring about the exact condition we want in this country. Every interest you have will be promoted by that mingling and intercourse which belong to emigration and immigration, and to the exchange of population between the States. We have now reached in the West, my friends, the very margin of that rainless region where no agriculture can succeed except by irrigation, therefore, Mr. Greeley's advice, "Young man, go West," ought now to be changed to "Young man, go South," [applause] for here you have that salubrity of climate, that fertility of soil, those resources most conducive to immigration, and I take it that all the wise men in Tennessee desire immigration; desiring it, what will you do to obtain it? and what will best induce the immigration from Europe and from the North? Now, I think I have the secret of it. Let there be a little school-house in every neighborhood, on every hillside, on some side of it, the shady side if possible, and obtain a teacher nine months in the year. Such school-houses scattered everywhere will be a better advertisement of your country than anything that would cost the same amount of money which can be contrived therefor. My friends, I rejoice that you are doing so much for the cause of education, but, my friends, you will see by the size of this great crowd, by the noise that comes up to us from all parts of it, that they are not hearing what I say, that I am speaking to these reporters and a small circle around me. It is very interesting to me, but I fear it is not so interesting to the rest of you. I thank you, Governor and friends, for the very hearty and for the very sincere welcome you have given us. You welcome us, I think, because you think we are sincerely in favor of that peace and harmony and union of which you are in favor. I now give way in order that others may address you. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

Loud calls were made for Gov. Hampton, who came forward and made a short but eloquent speech.

Secretary Evarts was then introduced by Gov. Porter, and received with cheers. He said, among other things: Certainly a Union man, born in Massachusetts and living in New-York, ought to feel that in Tennessee a Union man may be at home, and that Tennessee may think that a Union man of the States is greater than one of any one State—Tennessee, that has given three Presidents to the United States—one your great military President, Gen. Jackson, who stopped the discord and discords that threatened the peace of the Union, and had determined upon war rather than that the Union should be broken; Tennessee, that furnished so lately a President to the United States—Andrew Johnson—who, when he was obliged to face a storm of party rage, and maintain the integrity of the Presidency itself against the frowns of a Congress at variance with him, was maintained by the Constitution in his place, and his memory is now respected throughout the land as one of the most faithful and devoted servants of the country. [Applause.] Was there ever read in the defense of that patriotic President I regard as one of the chief opportunities a lawyer could ever have to help uphold the institutions of his country. And now for the future, what is there but to enjoy what is common in the past—the remembrance of the Revolution and the war of 1812. [Applause.]

Judge Key was loudly called for at the conclusion of Mr. Evarts' speech, and responded in a pleasant strain.

Upon repeated calls from the assemblage, Mrs. Hayes came forward and bowed amid vociferous cheering from the multitude.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies at the Capitol the procession again formed, with the head by the carriage containing the Presidential party, proceeded to the Custom-house, where the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of that edifice was performed under the auspices of the State Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows. After the preliminary ceremonies the architect delivered a silver trowel and mallet to the Grand Master, who presented them to President Hayes. The President then spread the mortar and adjusted the stone, saying, "I proclaim that the corner-stone of this building has now been laid." The silver trowel and mallet with which the corner-stone was laid were then presented to Mrs. Hayes and received by the President in her behalf. After the President left the grounds the people, irrespective of color and station, swarmed about his carriage and grasped his hand. The President, with great cordiality, shook hands right and left, while the procession filed out of the grounds.

At 4 o'clock the Presidential party visited the widow of the late President Polk, and were received with the hospitality characteristic of the Polk mansion. The meeting between Mrs. Hayes and Mrs. Polk was especially cordial. After wine and refreshments and the pleasant interchange of civilities, the distinguished guests repaired to the residence of Col. E. W. Cole, President of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, where a State dinner was given to the President and Mrs. Hayes, the Cabinet officers and other members of the party and prominent citizens of Nashville, participating therein. After dinner a public reception was held at Col. Cole's, from 6 to 8 o'clock, and a great number of citizens paid their respects to the President, his friends, and family.

After the reception at Col. Cole's residence the President proceeded to the Capitol, which was beautifully illuminated, and from 8 to 9:30 o'clock received the people who thronged the spacious building.

MARK TWAIN'S "TRAMP" OF THE SEA.

THE SHIP JONAS SMITH—A STRANGE CRAFT AND HER COLORED CAPTAIN—BEGGING FOR BREAD ON THE HIGH SEAS—FROM BERMUDA TO NO ONE KNOWS WHERE.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 19.—Mr. Clemens (Mark Twain,) in a letter to the Hartford *Courant*, solves the mystery of the bark Jonas Smith, reported spoken near Cape Fear recently. He was on a voyage from Bermuda, May 25, 1877, on the steam-ship Bermuda. The bark Jonas Smith was spoken with a signal of distress flying. She was 10 days out from Bermuda, having left there for New-York with five days' provisions for a crew of about 15 colored men. A boat with three men came to the steamer and got a supply of beef, potatoes, and sea biscuit. The facts about the vessel's history and crew, as told by Mr. Clemens, are as follows: One of the three men who came to us in the boat was the Captain and owner of the vessel. We questioned him freely, and all that he said was confirmed afterward by three of our passengers who knew all about the matter. The poor old tub had been condemned officially in Bermuda and sold at auction, and, queerly enough, not as a whole, but piecemeal, as one may say. For instance, one man bought the topmasts and all the sails, I think; another bought an anchor; another such odds and ends as sky-lights and such things, and this colored man bought what was left, viz: the empty hull and the stumps of the fore and main masts. He paid 242 for his bargain. Then he bought three old rags, and made one do duty as a spencer on the mainmast, another as a jib, and a third as a sort of flying jib or jib-stay-sail, whichever you please to call it. These had become rags indeed when we saw them, and practically appropriate to the wandering, hood-winked ocean tramp which the poor old outcast had been all these months that have since dragged by. One of our passengers said that the new owner of this solemn property was offered a sufficiency of ballast for his purposes for $25, but he was not able to afford it and so went to sea in all his perilous emptiness. His idea was to take the craft to New-York and sell her at a profit either as a coaster or to be broken up.

We did not hear of any white man being on board, but of course there may have been one, (I don't mean that Portuguese,) but there were 15 colored men at first. If I remember rightly, I asked Capt. Angrove how he could account for that extraordinary crew, when five men would have been more than enough. He said it was easily explained; it was a great thing for those colored islanders to go abroad and see the world; that without doubt their only pay was their pleasure excursion. So this four months' horror is a pleasure excursion. Imagine that.

I said I should think that unless the winds were very favorable these rags would not enable the hulk to overcome ocean currents; that when she struck the Gulf Stream she might be carried South; that the provisions would soon run out again, and so, taking all things into consideration, that the crew might be looked on as doomed, perhaps. But Capt. Angrove said that their main trouble would be their danger of getting out of the track of vessels; if they could manage to keep in that they could borrow food and water, and extend their excursion indefinitely. Mr. Clemens then an extract from the diary of May 25, with full details of meeting the ship, leaving no doubt that his "Tramp of the Sea" has now been four months out from Bermuda, and is now further from her destination than when she started.

SENATOR MORTON'S CONDITION.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept 19.—Gov. Burbank says Senator Morton has recovered from his low nervous condition of yesterday, and is now sleeping quietly.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Acting Postmaster-General Brady received the following telegram from Richmond, Ind., this morning:

Senator Morton is better this morning. Judge Dyner is here, and has just received notice of the death of a sister in Illinois.

JOHN A. BURBANK.

THE ROSS-HANLON BOWING MATCH.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, Sept. 19.—Barney Brennan denies the truth of the paragraph in the American papers that he was willing to back Wallace Ross against the world from $1 to $5,000. Ross is rowing 20 miles daily preparatory to his race with Hanlon.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

THE OPERATIONS ABOUT PLEVNA.

PROGRESS OF THE RUSSIAN SIEGE—REPULSE OF A ROUMANIAN ATTACK ON A TURKISH REDOUBT — REINFORCEMENTS FOR OSMAN PASHA.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The *Times'* correspondent before Plevna, telegraphing under date of Sept. 16, says: "The siege still proceeds by sap and trench. The Turks must soon be shut in entirely. The spirit of all ranks of the Russian Army is admirable. Supplies are plentiful and the weather splendid."

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A Reuter dispatch from Bucharest reports that the Roumanians before Plevna yesterday attacked a strong Turkish redoubt were repulsed. Gen. Skobeleff, who is now in Bucharest has been appointed to the command of the Sixteenth Division before Plevna. He has decided to start for his command immediately, although suffering from fever.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 19.—The Porte has telegraphed its representatives abroad that 30,000 men who have been sent to the assistance of Osman Pasha have arrived at Orchanie.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The *Standard's* Bucharest correspondent says the Roumanians, in their abortive attack on the redoubt before Plevna, on Tuesday last, lost 300 killed and wounded.

THE FIGHTING AT SCHIPKA PASS.

FORT ST. NICHOLAS FOUND TO BE UNTENABLE BY THE TURKS—THE RUSSIANS REINFORCED—THE TURKISH FIRE KEPT UP DAY AND NIGHT.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The *Times'* correspondent at Schipka reports that on the 17th inst., after seven hours' bloody fighting, in which the Turks showed extraordinary gallantry, they, at 5 o'clock in the evening, took Fort St. Nicholas, the highest point of the Russian works, capturing five guns, but later, owing to large reinforcements received by the Russians and the enormous difficulty of the position, the Turks were obliged to abandon it.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A telegram to the *Daily News*, dated Adrianople, Wednesday, states that strong hopes of a speedy victory in Schipka Pass are still entertained there. The Turks, by constant fire night and day, prevent the repairs of the Russian works. The Russians are withdrawing part of their forces.

THE BISMARCK-ANDRASSY MEETING.

OBJECTS OF THE CONFERENCE STILL SAID TO BE MEDIATION AND THE EASTERN QUESTION—A FOUR HOURS' SESSION YESTERDAY.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—This afternoon's *Pall Mall Gazette* has a Berlin dispatch, saying: "You may rely upon it that the object of the meeting of Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy is to try to hit upon a course of mediation to be undertaken in conjunction with England, and to come to an understanding regarding the Eastern question generally."

Reuter's Telegram Company has received the following dispatch from Salzburg: "Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy met to-day, and remained in conference from 11 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the afternoon."

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—The semi-official *Provincial Correspondence* says the two statesmen, whose accord has during a series of years contributed so greatly to bringing the common policy of the three Emperors, in the interest of European peace, to a successful issue, must have found it of the utmost value to exchange views relative to the means of further carrying out their great mission.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The *Times'* correspondent at Bucharest telegraphs: "Russian officials of high rank here have declared that although they were opposed to the war in the first place, yet, now that it has for a time gone untowardly, they would not listen to suggestions for peace, but that every man is determined to hold out until a victorious end is reached. They assert that they express the sentiment of the great mass of the Russian people."

The *Times'* Vienna telegram states that the rumors about mediation looking toward an armistice will abound on the eve of the Salzburg meeting, have proved not to be unfounded. They have not only been semi-officially denied from St. Petersburg, but nothing is known of them in quarters in Vienna which might be supposed to have the best information. In various communications between Andrassy and Bismarck relative to the war there seems to have been one point especially on which the ideas of the two statesmen have coincided from the first, namely, that no attempt at mediation should be made before at least one, if not both, belligerents asked directly for it. As neither belligerent, however, has asked, or seems in the least disposed to ask, for mediation, there is little prospect of the Salzburg interview inaugurating a new German or Austrian policy. The interview, however, may have great importance in strengthening the triple alliance which, despite Russia's separate action, still exists in one sense, namely, as a permanent interference to prevent conflict between Austrian and Russian interests.

THE RESOURCES OF TURKEY.

HOW HER FINANCIAL OPERATIONS ARE CARRIED ON—WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED NEXT YEAR WITH CREDIT EXHAUSTED AND CROPS SHORT.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The *Times'* Constantinople correspondent, answering the inquiry how the Turks contrive to find money for carrying on the war, says: "A partial explanation is afforded by the facts that the Government is not paying the officials' salaries; that the Army lives on the country it occupies, and the payment of the foreign debt is left in abeyance. The income, reduced as it is, suffices for the moment for such wants as are supplied from abroad and which must be paid for in cash; but the anxious question crops up, what will happen next year when, the short crops having come in, no taxes can be expected, and large arrears will have to be met. No imports from abroad will have come forward, and all credit, public and private, will have been exhausted abroad. The condition of the working and lower classes even in the capital is becoming the subject of great anxiety, while in the provinces want and privation are such as no other people would patiently endure. When Winter comes upon them it is feared that there will be much misery and suffering, and it is fearful to contemplate what may be the results when the country shall have been utterly drained of all resources. Food, fuel, and clothing will all be wanting, and the usual means of supply will not be available, all trade having been stopped through the war.

ANOTHER CHICAGO BANK FAILURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 19.—Another savings bank has gone the way of the States, which collapsed a few weeks ago. This time it is the Merchants', Farmers' and Mechanics', of which Sidney Meyers is President. At the time of the recent panicky feeling and the run on the savings banks here this concern exerted itself to the utmost to pull through, but it was unable to realize upon its securities. It had been felt for some time past that it was a question whether the bank would pull through. The rumor that the bank had suspended became rife this evening, and investigation proved it to be correct. Mr. Meyers admitting that the doors of the concern were closed for good at the close of banking hours to-day. He says he hopes he may be able to tide the concern over, but from present indications it looks quite doubtful. The financial standing of the bank cannot be learned to-night. Mr. Meyers' statement will be published to-morrow.

TRADE IN POSTAGE STAMPS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Country Postmasters are constantly receiving letters from parties who are taking advantage of the defective law regulating their compensation to carry on a dishonest trade in the sale of postage stamps, some of which letters are forwarded by the Postmasters to the Postmaster-General. The following letter, addressed to the Postmaster at Beach Grove, Rush County, Ind., was received from that official at the Post Office Department:

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.

DEAR SIR: I have facilities for disposing of large quantities of postage stamps and would like to arrange to take all you can send me, provided you will allow me a liberal discount. If you decide to enter [illegible] I will send you you the necessary instructions. There is no law to prohibit you from disposing of stamps in this manner. Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain truly yours, GEORGE EARNEST,
No. 353 State-street.

THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE.

TEXT OF THE MANIFESTO OF PRESIDENT MACMAHON TO THE ELECTORS—CONTRADICTORY AND IRRITATING CHARACTER OF THE ADDRESS.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—The *Official Journal* of to-day publishes the text of President MacMahon's manifesto to the French people. It is as follows:

FRENCHMEN: You are about to be called upon to nominate your representatives in the Chamber of Deputies. I do not assume to exercise any pressure upon your choice, but I feel bound to dispel any doubt upon what you are about to do. What I have done is this: For the last four years I have maintained peace, and the personal confidence with which I am honored by foreign sovereigns enables me daily to render our relations with all powers more cordial. At home public order has never been disturbed for a moment, owing to the policy of concord, which brought around me men devoted before all things to their country. Public prosperity, momentarily arrested by our misfortunes, has recovered its elasticity; the general wealth has increased, notwithstanding the heavy burdens borne by the people; the national credit has been strengthened, and France, peaceable and confident at the same time, sees her Army, always worthy of her, reconstituted upon a new basis. These great results were, however, threatened with danger. The Chamber of Deputies, during the provisorship of the leadership of moderate men, and more and more dominated by the avowed leaders of the Radical Party, at length forgot the share of authority which belonged to me, and which I could not allow to be diminished without involving the honor of my name before you and before history—contesting at the same time my rightful influence in the Senate—aimed at nothing less than substituting for the necessary equilibrium of public powers established by the Constitution the despotism of a new convention. Hesitation was no longer permissible. Exercising my constitutional right, and in conformity with the opinion of the Senate, I dissolved the Chamber of Deputies. It is now for you to speak. They tell you I seek to overthrow the Republic, but you will not believe it. The Constitution is intrusted to my guardianship, and I will make it respected. What I look for from you is the election of a Chamber which, raising itself above party rivalries, will occupy itself before all things with the country's affairs. At the last elections an abuse was made of my name among those who then proclaimed themselves my friends. Many have not ceased to oppose me. People still speak to you of their devotion to my person, and assert that they only attack my Ministers. Do not be duped by this artifice. To frustrate it my Government will designate among the candidates those who alone are authorized to make use of my name. You will maturely consider the bearing of your votes. Elections favorable to my policy will facilitate the regular conduct of the existing Government. They will affirm the principles on which authority sapped by demagogy, and will assure order and peace. Hostile elections would aggravate a conflict between the public powers as well as impede the course of business and maintain agitation, and France, in the midst of these fresh complications, would become for Europe an object of distrust. As for myself, my duty would increase with the danger. I could not obey the mandates of the demagogues. I could neither become the instrument of Radicalism, nor abandon the post in which the Constitution has placed me. I shall remain to defend conservative interests with the support of the Senate, and shall energetically put in force the faithful public servants who, at a difficult moment, have not allowed themselves to be intimidated by vain threats.

Frenchmen, I await with full confidence the manifestation of your sentiments. After so many trials, France desires stability, order, and peace, and, with God's help, we will secure to the country these benefits. You will listen to the words of a soldier who serves no party and no revolutionary or retrograde passion, and who is guided by nothing but love for his country.

The manifesto is countersigned by the Minister of the Interior. The decree fixing the date of the elections for Oct. 14 will be published on the 22d inst.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The *Times'* correspondent, himself a French citizen, commenting on the passage of the manifesto beginning "I could not obey the mandates of the demagogues," says: "This sentence is in flat contradiction to the ensanifesto itself, and to all political principles observed by modern civil society. It says, in other words, 'I shall accept the decision of the nation if it conforms with mine. I shall brave it if it is contrary to mine.' This position is so strangely out of place, coming from the chief of a democratic nation in possession of universal suffrage, that, despite the authenticity of the information, I think it advisable to await the publication of the official text before pronouncing decidedly upon it. It seems impossible that it should be announced beforehand, and without necessity, that the wish of the nation is to be overruled after it has been appealed to, and when it has delivered its judgment after long months of reflection. If this sentence exists such as I give it, it can only be a kind of provocation aiming at spreading irritation and discouragement throughout the nation. How can the same man say he respects the Republic and that he brakes the electors? How can he in the same breath declare that he respects the Constitution and that he places himself above it? There seems to be confusion here, and I would not have reproduced this sentence were the source whence I have derived it such as to warrant me in believing it might be incorrect."

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Paris reports that President MacMahon's manifesto has created an immense sensation. The Bonapartist and Clerical papers applaud it as a declaration of no surrender. The *Temps*, which thus far is the most outspoken of the Republican papers, declares the manifesto unprecedented.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says: "People look upon President MacMahon's manifesto as only an electoral artifice designed to frighten timid electors into supporting the official candidates and to encourage functionaries to exert pressure, but, relying upon the honor of the Marshal, are convinced that when France has declared her firm will he will submit, and will not enter into an open conflict with the nation or make a *coup d'état*. The Republican papers, however, treat the manifesto in a very serious tone. *La France* says: 'This is the language of a manifesto of Napoleon, countersigned by Persigny. None of Europe's present constitutional sovereigns have the exorbitant presumption to impose their will on the people and forbid them to take a different view.' *Le Temps* says: 'France is called to a new and supreme struggle for the maintenance of her liberty.'"

THE BRITISH RIFLEMEN AT WEST POINT.

The steamer Nelson K. Hopkins, gayly decorated with bunting, the English colors being most prominent, lay at the foot of West Twenty-fourth-street, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, to take the British Rifle Team to West Point. It was half an hour after the time before the guests of the National Rifle Association were all on board, but at 10:30 the signal gun was fired, the Governor's Island band struck up a lively air, and the boat swung out into the river. The British team were all present except Messrs. Gilder and Ferguson, and the American team was represented by Gen. Dakin, the Captain, and Messrs. Jackson and Hyde. Many of the riflemen were accompanied by ladies, and there were enough bright dresses on the decks to give the boat a gala-day appearance. Every passing steamer saluted the party, and the salutes were returned with interest with whistles and guns. When the boat was off Peekskill a fine lunch was spread on the lower deck, which helped to pass the time away till West Point was reached, at 2 o'clock. Here the party were welcomed on the wharf by Col. O'Bierne, and after repeated salutes a line was formed, and the entire company marched to the buildings, taking refuge in the welcome shade of the Revolutionary elms. A pleasant hour was spent in going through the buildings and seeing the curiosities, and then Gen. Neil brought out the members of the First and Second Classes of the battalion of cadets. Several of the members of the British team are connected with military organizations at home, and they were unsparing in their praise of the machine-like movements of the Cadets. At 6 o'clock the boat left the West Point wharf, and after steaming several miles further up the river swung around and began the homeward trip. Another lunch was spread, and after it had been thoroughly discussed, the band gave a concert on the upper deck, which was taken advantage of by the light-footed members of the party, who danced and sang songs till the boat reached New-York. It was nearly midnight when the lines were thrown out at the pier.

THE WRECK OF THE CITY OF HAVANA.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 19.—The steam wrecker Relief, which was sent from New-York to Turpan, Mexico, to save the Alexandre Line steamer City of Havana, returned here to-day, having aban-

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

A DARING TRAIN ROBBERY.

CAPTURE OF A STATION BY THIRTEEN HIGHWAYMEN — THE PASSENGER TRAIN STOPPED BY A DANGER-SIGNAL AND THE EXPRESS CAR AND THE PASSENGERS RIFLED—PURSUIT BY SHERIFFS' POSSES FROM SEVERAL COUNTIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 19.—The eastward-bound express train on the Union Pacific Railway was robbed by a band of 13 highwaymen at 11 o'clock last night at Big Springs Station, 370 miles west of Omaha, in Wyoming Territory. A few minutes before the arrival of the train, two masked men entered the office of William Barnard, the station agent, who was taken captive. He was forced, under penalty of death, to destroy his telegraph instruments. Barnard endeavored to mislead them by removing his sounder, but they understood his object, and made him take the relay out, which they took away. The man who gave the order was undoubtedly, as he betrayed professional familiarity with the instruments, a telegraph operator. They forced the station keeper to put out his red light on the track and to get his mail ready as usual. The train came along in a few minutes, and came to a halt in obedience to the signal. Four men who had Barnard in charge took him to the express car and compelled him to knock, in accordance with his custom. The express messenger, George Miller, opened the door, when the robbers presented their revolvers, jumped into the car, and went through one safe, securing treasure boxes containing $60,000 in gold. The combination lock safe was not touched, as the messenger was not in possession of the combination. The sacks containing United States mail matter were left untouched. From the express car the robbers hastily proceeded to the passenger coaches, and robbed most of the passengers, obtaining about $1,500 in money and two gold watches.

Before they had finished the robbing of the passengers the whistle of an approaching freight train was heard, and the robbers hastily left the passenger train and decamped, carrying the sacks of gold with them. While the train was being robbed the conductor, Patterson, was guarded by by one of the robbers and required to hold his hands up all the time and not to speak. No injury was done to any person except express messenger Miller, who was shoved violently against the car door and had his head severely bruised. It is supposed these robbers had their horses tied in the timber back of the railway station, and that on reaching them they at once struck out for safety.

Conductor Patterson immediately dispatched messengers in every direction giving the alarm, and several companies are in pursuit, but the chances of catching the robbers are very few, as the mountainous country affords every facility for escape. Sheriff McCarty, of Sidney, summoned a large posse at an early hour this morning and started in pursuit. Sheriff Beddley, of North Platte, at the head of a formidable posse, arrived at Big Springs at daylight, and struck their trail 10 miles in the direction of the mountains, where he found a rifle and a pistol and an empty money-box.

The train that was robbed arrived at Omaha at 6 o'clock this morning, and from the passengers thrilling accounts of the robbery are obtained. Andrew Riley, of Omaha, a passenger, stepped out on the platform when the train arrived at Big Springs, and was ordered back by the robbers. Not hearing the order, he did not go back, and two shots were fired at him, a ball grazing his forehead. He was robbed of his watch and $27. The robbers endeavored to make an entrance into the sleeping car, but the doors were locked and they could not break them open. A company of soldiers left Sidney this morning in pursuit.

The money taken was shipped from San Francisco, and its destination was New-York. The robbers are supposed to be the same gang that have recently been operating in the Black Hills. It is known in this city that the James boys and John Jarrett, the notorious Missouri bandits, have been in the Black Hills country for the past year, and it is believed here that they are the perpetrators of the darring robbery. Detectives have gone from this city to ferret out the robbers.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 19.—E. Morsman, Superintendent of the Union Pacific Express, offers $10,000 reward for the capture of the men who robbed the Union Pacific train at Big Springs last night.

THE BATTLE OF BEMIS HEIGHTS.

THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY—CELEBRATION OF THE EVENT ON THE BATTLE-FIELD—TWENTY-THOUSAND SPECTATORS PRESENT.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The centennial of the first battle of Bemis Heights, where Burgoyne received his fatal check in 1777, was celebrated by a gathering of over 20,000 people on the battle-field where the remains of the American intrenchments, laid out by Kosciusko, and behind which Learned and Poor's brigades fought, are yet visible. Battery B of the Tenth Brigade and its supporting company, the third separate company of Cohoes, arrived on the field and went into camp Tuesday night, and in pursuance of orders of Major-Gen. Carr, of the Third Division, they fired a salute of 100 guns at sunrise. From an early hour people began to arrive from every direction, scattering into groups to view points of interest which had been marked by the Committee of Arrangements. Citizens of Saratoga Springs, Ballston, and Schuylerville arrived in procession, headed by bands, at 10 o'clock, and proceeded to Canal Station, where the Tenth Brigade, National Guard, landed from canal-boats, and formed under direction of Gen. W. B. French. Chief Marshal, and aids, Major-Gen. Carr and staff, and Brig.-Gen. Alden and staff. Military and fire companies from Stillwater and Mechanicville also arrived at this point.

At 12:30, the hour when, according to historians, the battle began in 1777, the procession passed the stand facing the Neilson House, the head-quarters of Gens. Moreau and Poor in 1777, where the officers of the day, with the speakers and invited guests, were assembled.

After the procession passed, the exercises commenced with prayer by Rev. Dr. Stryker.

The opening address was made by Hon. George G Scott.

Hon. Martin I. Townsend was the next speaker. He opened by picturing the scene of the battle 100 years ago, when the forces on one side consisted of farmers fresh from the field, merchants and professional men from the offices and workshops, and on the other the experienced veterans of Great Britain, led by British noblemen, and also the veteran officers and soldiers of the German kingdoms of Brunswick and Hesse. England's wars from 1700 to 1777 had been a series of triumphs. In the Winter of 1776-7 the British Government attempted the separation of the Hudson Valley and the New-England states from the rest of the Union. The speaker then described in detail the plan of the campaign. The battle which resulted from the meeting of the forces of Gen. Burgoyne and those of Gen. Gates, the commander of the American forces, resulted in the driving, by the Americans, into the intrenchments, the British forces, and the killing, wounding, or capturing of every sixth man who had gone into the action. The battle of Bemis Heights said to the British power what Omnipotence said to the ocean: "Hither shalt thou come, and no further, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed." The hero of Bemis Heights, if one may venture to confer that name on any one, was Benedict Arnold. But what a change came when a shadow now surrounds that once honored name. The civilized world has branded him as a traitor. He sold his heart, his country—aye, his sacred honor, for British gold. The speaker said he could but admire the plan of the monument proposed to be erected at Schuylerville. It is proposed to prepare four niches in the monument suitable to contain four statues of the four heroes of this glorious campaign and place in the niches the statues of Schuyler, Gates, and Morgan, and leave the fourth empty, engraving upon the lower side of the niche the name of that man who but for his later crime would have led them all to the admiration of mankind. The speaker closed by describing a second war with England—her aid and comfort given during the late struggle for national existence. But the treaty of Washington, and the payment by England of the award made under it, have removed all causes of contention.

A poem by Prof. Lowell was then read. Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer made a brief and humorous speech.

The exercises closed with the oration delivered by Mr. John Austin Stevens, which was purely historical, and covered ground already familiar to the readers of THE TIMES through the articles recently published on this subject.

A collation followed for the invited guests. Then the National Guards were reviewed by Gen. Carr, after which they formed in line of battle and moved up the lane near the woods supposed to shelter Burgoyne's forces, and made an attack, first with a line of skirmishers and then with the full line. a section of artillery on each flank. A company of horse from Saratoga Springs, led by Major Fassett and Postmaster Judson, acted as cavalry. The sham battle concluded at 5 o'clock without accident, and the troops marched off the field to take transportation to their homes.

DEPARTMENT CLERKS TO VOTE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—While no formal arrangement has been made with reference to [illegible] clerks going home to vote, it is understood that such of them as desire to visit Ohio for this purpose will be given a week's leave of absence. No questions will be asked and no attempt will be made to influence clerks in any way, either as to going home or as to the ticket they will vote. They will be left as free in every respect as though they were not holding public places. The exercise of the ballot is regarded as a high public duty, and nothing will be done on the part of the Administration to abridge it, nor will they permit public officers to use the power and authority of the Government to unduly influence subordinates in its free exercise. Those Government employes who reside in Ohio and desire to vote in October will be given leave of absence during the week in which the election occurs.

THE ANTI-TAMMANY PARTY.

EMANUEL B. HART ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—HE PREDICTS THE DEFEAT OF TAMMANY THIS FALL—DELEGATES TO BE SENT TO THE STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The new Executive Committee of the Anti-Tammany Democracy, E. B. Hart presiding, met at the head-quarters in Fourth-avenue, near Seventeenth-street, last evening, and completed its organization. It was generally supposed from the spirit manifested at the last meeting that the election of a Chairman of the committee to suit everbody would be a difficult matter, but the proceedings were as harmonious as those of most local political assemblages, and the final selection of Emanuel B. Hart for the office appeared to give satisfaction to all concerned. At the beginning there seemed to be a desire on the part of some of the members to try the strength of Mr. Hart's opposition, and several resolutions and motions were introduced apparently to test it. Mr. Thomas McKellar offered a resolution authorizing the Chairman of the County Committee to appoint a Chairman of the Executive Committee, and this was objected to by Mr. Ira Shafer, who said he would under no circumstances consent to placing the Chairman of the County Committee under such a responsibility. Mr. Shafer was warmly sustained in his objection by Col. M. C. Murphy, who said that he had a candidate to offer, Mr. Ambrose O'Neil, of the Third Assembly District, a merchant in good standing for 40 years, and universally respected, and for whom he believed Mr. McKellar was willing to withdraw. Mr. McKellar then offered as an amendment to his resolution that a committee of five be appointed to select a Chairman, and Dr. Feodore Mierson offered as a substitute for the resolution as amended, that the delegates proceed to the nomination of a Chairman. The yeas and nays were called on the substitute, and 45 voted in the affirmative and 3 in the negative. Messrs. E. B. Hart, Ambrose O'Neil, and Thomas Costigan were then nominated. Before the election was proceeded with, Timothy Shea got the floor to explain his vote, and said that it was charged that Mr. Hart, if elected, would act in the interest of Tammany Hall. He explained that he did not believe the rumors that had been circulated, and would, if elected, be pleased to give him an opportunity of defending himself. It was charged that Mr. Hart had a brother employed in the Mayor's office and a son in the Tax Commissioner's office. Dennis Burns declared that the speaker was out of order, and that he had, but, at the request of the majority of the members, said in answer to Mr. Shea, that he had been connected with the Democracy since 1856, and had cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, and had always been loyal to the party, and he challenged an investigation of his record in public life. His brother, employed in the Mayor's office, was appointed on the unanimous recommittee and of the Tammany Society. He did not control his brother, nor did his brother control him. His brother had first been appointed by ex-Governor Tilden when Mayor, and had been reappointed by Mayors Wickham and Ely. He (the speaker) had used no influence with Mayor Ely to secure his brother's reappointment. So far as his son-in-law was concerned, he was a poor boy that he had adopted and educated, and by his own, by influence, about 15 years ago, a place for him in the Tax Commissioners' office. The Tax Commissioners were well satisfied with him, or he would not be there. Mr. Shea said, in conclusion, that he had never committed a dishonest act in his life, and that his reputation for political integrity was at least established.

On the vote being taken for Chairman, there were 30 cast for Mr. Hart, 10 for Ambrose O'Neil, and 8 for Thomas Costigan. Mr. Costigan, who is a friend of John Morrissey, then moved that the election of Mr. Hart be unanimous, and the motion was carried by acclamation. Mr. Hart returned thanks, and avowed a firm belief that Tammany Hall would be beaten by its Democratic opponents this Fall. Ambrose O'Neil was then elected Vice-Chairman, William P. Mitchell and Joseph Blumenthal Secretaries, and Patrick Walsh Sergeant-at-Arms. A communication from the Independent Democrats, asking for a conference in regard to the Democratic Convention at Albany on Oct. 3, was read. On motion of Senator F. M. Bixby a committee of five was appointed to confer with other organizations, and the communication was referred to that committee. The committee consists of Senator Bixby, Ambrose O'Neil, Ira Shafer, William P. Mitchell, and Judge Henry Murray. After the adjournment of the committee the members talked over the propriety of sending delegates to the Democratic State Convention. Senator Bixby stated that when in Albany, during the recent meeting of the State Committee, he had found that the majority of the members of that body, and most of the large number of Democrats present in Albany at the time, were opposed to Kelly and Tammany Hall, and favorably disposed toward the New-York County Democracy. The representative of the Anti-Tammany organization in the committee held the balance of power between Tammany Hall and the canal interest and the friends of Ex-Gov. Tilden. They were opposed to the dictatorship of John Kelly, and the latter's adherents who went to the committee meeting with the expectation that the place of holding the convention would be Syracuse, and at a different time than that selected, were woefully disappointed. He was certain that the coming convention would give Anti-Tammany a one-third representation, and that the organization would increase its present membership in the State Committee. Judge Murray, of the State Committee, said that some of the most prominent Democrats of the State were pledged to support the claims of Anti-Tammany to representation in the convention, and he felt certain that it would, with proper effort, secure a representation of one-half of the delegates from this County, and stand on an equal footing with Tammany Hall. It was arranged that the Chairmen of the various district organizations should be instructed in the proper method of holding primary elections for delegates, in accordance with the rules of the Democratic State Convention of 1870.

THE WESTCHESTER MASKED BURGLARS.

Three men were arrested by Detectives Von Gerichten and Lüerssen on Tuesday afternoon and taken to the Central Office. Late that night a TIMES reporter learned that they were charged with participation in the burglary committed by masked men on the residence of the venerable Mr. James A. Hamilton, son and biographer of Alexander Hamilton, at Irvington-on-the-Hudson. The Police yesterday gave information that the prisoners were arrested on the corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirtieth-street. They at first resisted, but were cowed by revolvers in the hands of the two detectives. One of the men, a Frenchman named John Angulus, threw away a package, which was recovered and found to contain jewelry, which was yesterday identified by Mr. Alexander Hamilton as part of the plunder taken from his father's house. The second prisoner, John Boyle, the Police admit they have no evidence against, but suspect him. The name of the third prisoner is withheld for the reason that he has confessed his part in the burglary, and has given information to the detectives that will lead to the conviction of all the burglars. When the prisoner, Angulus, was searched at Police Head-quarters a revolver was found, into which a cartridge, dropped by one of the masked men in Mr. Hamilton's house, fitted exactly. Early yesterday morning Detectives Woolsey and Thompson went to Brooklyn to work upon a clue given by the prisoner who has revealed his part in the burglary. After working several hours they found the man they sought on Flushing-avenue, and arrested him. He was brought to Police Head-quarters, where he gave his name as Thomas Costello and his residence as Dobb's Ferry. Costello is a brass-finisher and was employed in Mr. Hamilton's house. Through her he procured a knowledge of affairs in the house, and then devised the burglarious plan that was subsequently carried out. He and his two companions previously arrested were taken to Dobb's Ferry yesterday afternoon, and arraigned before Justice Storms, who committed them to the County Jail at White Plains until this morning, when an examination will be held.

A FIGHT WITH ARCTIC NATIVES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—Capt. Dollard, of the schooner W. F. Marsh, just arrived from the Arctic Ocean, reports that the crew of an American vessel, the name of which was not ascertained, had recently killed 13 natives near Cape Prince of Wales. It is understood that the trouble arose in the course of trade with the natives. The latter are greatly excited and disposed to be troublesome since the occurrence.

A SEVERE CY

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls.	83	Moss, bales	134
Beeswax, pkls.	1	Molasses, hhds.	5
Beans, bbls.	19	Spirits Turp., bbls.	293
Cotton, bales	5,369	Resin, bbls.	1,438
Cotton-seed, bags	28	Tar, bbls.	270
Copper, pigs	194	Oil-cake, pkls.	100
Copper, cakes	178	Oil-cake, bbls.	99
Dried Fruit, pkls.	556	Oil, Lard, pkls.	25
Eggs, bbls.	1,353	Pea-nuts, bags	131
Flour, bbls.	11,551	Pork, pkls.	55
Corn-meal, bbls.	300	Seed, pkls.	91
Wheat, bushels	122,371	Oil-cake, bbls.	7,216
Corn, bushels	157,350	Lard, tcs.	1,350
Oats, bushels	18,200	Butter, pkls.	2,942
Rye, bushels	10,320	Cheese, pkls.	7,546
Malt, bushels	7,200	Rice, tcs.	584
Peas, bushels	600	Rice Chaff, bags	25
Oat-meal, bbls.	250	Spelter, pcs.	532
Flax-seed, bags	8,175	Sticks, bales	49
Grass-seed, bags	180	Starch, pkls.	845
Grease, pkls.	49	Tallow, pkls.	176
Hides, No.	3,741	Tobacco, pkls.	9
Hides, bales	1,143	Tobacco, hhds.	488
Hops, bales	38	Tobacco, pkls.	976
Lead, pigs	1,850	Whisky, bbls.	746
Leather, sides	8,184	Wool, bales	105

COFFEE—Rio has been quiet as unchanged prices; sales reported of 4,000 bags by the Newlight at Baltimore on private terms....Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here, 58,153 bags; at the outports, 76,703 bags; and afloat and loading for the United States, 77,681 bags, of which 36,507 bags for New-York....Other kinds have been in fair request at unchanged prices....The recent movements (part previously reported) have been summed up thus: 14,183 bags Maracaibo, 1,518 bags Laguayra, 1,010 bags San Domingo, 797 bags Costa Rica, 1,238 bags Mexican, and 978 bags Savanilla sold in lots for consumption within the quoted range....Stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, 35,356 bags and 42,280 mats....We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16½c. @17c.; fair, 18½c.; good, 20c.; prime, 20½c.@20¾c. gold, ₱ lb. 60 to 90 days credit; Rio, in job lots, 19c.@22c. gold; Santos, fair to good invoice, 19c.@19½c.; do., ordinary to choice, job lots, 16½c.@21½c.; Java, ordinary to fine, 20¾c.@24c.; Singapore, 18c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@19¾c.; Laguayra, 16c.@20c.; Mexican, 18c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 17c.@18¾c.; Savanilla, 17c.@19¾c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@20c.; Angostura, 18c.@20½c., and San Domingo, 16c.@16½c. gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Cotton has been rather more sought after for early delivery, in good part for shipment at an advance of 1-16c. ₱ lb....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,637 bales, of which 1,000 bales for export, including 1,000 bales to shippers and 637 bales to spinners....And for forward delivery business has been quite active, during stronger but closing weaker....Sales have been reported since our last of 41,500 bales, of which 10,900 bales were on last evening and 30,600 bales to-day, with 4,700 bales on the spot, on the basis of Middling, September closing at 11.32c.@11.33c.; October, 11.16c.; November, 11.02c.@11.03c.; December, 11.03c.@11.04c.; January, 11.14c.@11.15c.; February, 11.23c.@11.30c.; March, 11.41c.@11.42c.; April, 11.53c.@11.56c.; May, 11.69c.@11.70c.; June, 11.80c.@11.83c., showing an advance of 3@10 points, closing firm....The receipts at the ports to-day were 5,369 bales, and at the shipping ports 3,247 bales, against 3,108 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 14,952 bales, against 8,921 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1877, were 33.79% bales, against 103,593 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year, and the exports (four days) for Great Britain, from all the shipping ports, 1,942 bales; to the Continent, ——bales; to France, 1,961 bales; the Channel, ——bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 48,309 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 109,898 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	———	9⅞	10	———
Strict Ordinary	10¼	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
Good Ordinary	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	10⅝	10⅝	10¾	10¾
Low Middling	10 15-16	10 15-16	11 1-16	11 1-16
Strict Low Mid	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	11¼
Middling	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
Good Middling	11 9-16	11 9-16	11 11-16	11 11-16
Strict Good Mid	11 13-16	11 13-16	11 15-16	11 15-16
Middling Fair	12 1-16	12 1-16	12 3-16	12 3-16
Fair	12 15-16	12 15-16	13	13

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9⅞	Low Middling	10 5-16
Strict Good Ord	10 3-16	Middling	10 13-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—A generally strong market was reported to-day for State and Western Flour, with a light offering of low grade stock, and also of desirable old Spring Wheat Extras, values on which were further advanced, in several instances, 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl., closing quite firmly, with a good demand noted, chiefly from home trade sources, but dealings impeded by scarcity of suitable grades....Sales have been reported since our last of 13,850 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very poor to choice, at $2 35@$6 75, mostly unsound Extras at $5 50@$6 75, (100 bbls. unsound No. 2 went at $5 60@$5 75, and 200 bbls. choice shipping Extras at $5 75@$6 50; poor to fancy No. 2 at $3 75@$4 75, mainly at $4@$4 60 for ordinary to very choice Wheat, and up to $4 75 for strictly choice; (195 bbls. went at $4 65@$4 75;) very inferior to strictly fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 10@$5 65, mostly at $5 35@$5 50 for good to choice, $5 70@$5 85 for fancy, and $5 25@$5 30 for inferior; poor to good Extra State at $5 75@$6 10; good to fancy do. at $6 10@$6 50; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, at $6 50@$7 for West trade, and $7@$7 50 for very choice; do., for South America, $7 25@$8 2½ for good to very fancy; do., for English markets, at $8 75@$9 10; good to fancy do. at $6 10@$6 50; and most other grades at proportionate rates....Included in the reported sales were 3,650 bbls. shipping and low grade Extras, in lots, (of which 1,700 bbls. City Mills Extras,) at $6 50@$7 for Western clear, (of which 300 bbls. new within the range of $6 50@$7;) 1,850 bbls. do. straight Extras, 1,050 bbls. do. Patent do., 2,300 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, at $6 25@$7 50, 1,000 bbls. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and St. Louis at $6 25@$7 75, mainly at $6 25@$7 25;) 1,050 bbls. Superfine, 925 bbls. No. 2, 550 bbls. Rye mixtures, and 625 bbls. unsound Extras at quoted rates.

....Southern Flour has been in moderate demand and quoted about steady. In sales reported of 1,200 bbls., in lots, mostly Extras, at $6 25@$9....Of Rye Flour, sales were reported of 675 bbls., in lots, including Superfine State, within the range of $4 10@$4 60 for ordinary to strictly choice, and higher figures for fancy, (small lots,) and Western at $3 75@$4 25; market steady....Of Corn-meal, sales were reported of 750 bbls., including (the first transaction of the season, as far as made public;) and of new crop State Buckwheat Flour, 95 bags, to arrive, at $3 50....Oats have been further advanced about ½c. ₱ bushel, on comparatively moderate offerings and an active inquiry, chiefly from local trade sources, closing as a rule very firm....White State prohibited....Sales have been reported of 96,000 bushels, including New-York Extra White 1,400 bushels, at 43½c., New-York No. 1 White, quoted at 41½c. bid, and New-York No. 2 White, 10,000 bushels, at 37½c. @38c., closing at 38c.; New-York Extra, 1,400 bushels, at 38½c.; New-York No. 1, 5,600 bushels, at 35c.; do., September delivery, 5,000 bushels, at 35c.; do., October, 16,000 bushels, at 34c.; New-York No. 2, in lots, about 14,000 bushels, at 34c.; New-York No. 3 nominal; New-York Selected nominal; White State quoted at 39c.@43c.; in car-load, 33-lb. average, sold from track at 39½c.; Mixed State, odd lots, at 35c.@39½c.; do., September delivery, 24,000 bushels, at 37½c., (of which 15,000 bushels at 38c., and car lots of 37½c. at 38c. Yesterday's quotation of 37c. represented a sale of 10,000 bushels at that price, which subsequently was included in per agreement for the day;) White Western, 12,600 bushels, at 37c.@38c., (of which car lots of 33-lb. at 40c.; 34 to 35 lb. at 42c., and 36 to 37 lb. at 43½c.;) Red Western, 2,500 bushels, at 37½c., closing at 38c.; Red State, 2,500 bushels, at 37½c., closing at 38c.; Amber State, 2,500 bushels, at 37½c., closing at 38c.; Rye, 2,500 bushels, at 70c., closing at 71c.; Barley, 2,500 bushels, at 70c., closing at 71c.; Peas, 2,500 bushels, at 70c., closing at 71c.; Malt, 2,500 bushels, at 70c., closing at 71c.; Corn, 2,500 bushels, at 70c., closing at 71c.; Oats, 2,500 bushels, at 70c., closing at 71

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A.—LADY'S MAIDS AND NURSES CAN TAKE lessons in hair-dressing; all new styles; 12 hours for $6; hair-dressing by day, week, or month. Call at No. 240 East 47th-st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant Scotch girl as chamber-maid and waitress in small private family; will assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 242 West 36th-st., second bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman in a private family; two years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 231 West 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chamber-maid and waitress, and assist with washing and ironing; two years' reference. Apply at No. 337 East 74th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEWING.—By a Scotch Protestant girl, or parlor maid. Call at Mr. Davis' stationery store, No. 471 6th-av., between 29th and 29th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING.—BY A young Protestant girl; would assist with fine washing and ironing. Call between 10 and 4 at No. 2 West 34th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do chamber-work and plain sewing, or to take care of growing children. Call at No. 242 East 37th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A WELSH GIRL as chamber-maid, seamstress, or waitress; good references. Call for two days at No. 328 West 16th-st., fancy store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Protestant girl; highest reference can be given. Call at No. 47 St. Mark's-place, first floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK IN FIRST-class family; City or country; excellent baker; good references. Address Z. Y., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK; FULLY RELIABLE; good baker, pastry, games, and soups, making butter if required; good reference. Call at No. 316 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in candy store.

COOK AND WAITRESS.—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS girls, one as cook and the other as waitress; seven years' reference. Call at present employer's, No. 151 West 23d-st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SWEDish girls, one as good cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; excellent reference. Call for two days at No. 354 4th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COMpetent cook; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 134 7th-st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; good baker and pastry; best City reference. Call at No. 238 West 41st-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook and assist in the washing. Call or address No. 238 East 75th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 236 East 29th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a small family; has five years' reference. Can be seen at No. 156 West 18th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; excellent bread and biscuits baker; best City reference. Call at No. 221 East 29th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN IN a private family; nine years' reference from last place. Call at No. 10 West 44th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 426 42d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD plain cook and to assist with washing; four years' City reference. Call at No. 540 3d-av., top floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIvate family; best of City reference. Call at No. 176 7th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant young woman; or to do the work of a small family; good references. Call at 436 West 45th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD Cook; best City reference. Call at 141 West 50th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT PROTestant; can cut and fit; has a good trade; will go to the country; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will assist in any light duties required; has good reference. Apply or address No. 588 7th-av.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A COMPETENT young English widow of the highest respectability, middle-aged, as housekeeper, or would take care of an invalid; City or country; best of City references given. Address all the week, Mrs. H. Graham, Brooklyn Post Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY OF LONG EXperience, in a hotel, seminary, or boarding-house; City or country; references obtained at No. 666 6th-av., (Sweet's Library Rooms.)

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl; has house-work in a small family; good City reference. Inquire for two days at No. 906 2d-av., near 49th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GIRL TO DO GENERAL House-work; City references. Call at No. 155 East 52d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN a place for a most respectable person as lady's maid; is perfectly competent; is a good dress-maker and hairdresser; is lerstands the care of children thoroughly; has the United States. Can be seen from 8 till 1 at No. 54 West 29th-st., where she can get several years' City references.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as maid; is a good plain sewer and hairdresser; is lerstands the care of children thoroughly; will be willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Apply at No. 6 Jones-st., near 4th-st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS French lady's maid in a private family; good seamstress; best reference. Address for three days M. M. D., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS laundress in a private family; best City references from her last place. Call or address No. 303 East 34th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNdress, or as chamber-maid and laundress; excellent City references. Call at No. 462 West 28th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class laundress in a private family; good City references. Seen for two days at No. 267 5th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS (or would do chamber-work and fine washing; best City references. Call at No. 335 East 14th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; thoroughly understands her business; in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 3 West 36th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from birth; bring up on a bottle if required; good plain sewer; has best of City references from last employer. Call at No. 136 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT INFANT'S NURSE; understands taking care of an infant from its birth; is capable of bringing it up on the bottle; has the highest City references as to reliability and trustworthiness. Call at No. 151 West 41st-st.

NURSE.—BY A SMART YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE for small children, and to make herself generally useful; good references. Call at No. 236 East 45th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WITH A LADY and her child; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 106 Madison-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS nurse to an invalid lady or child; would travel to Europe or California with a family; best City references from last employers. Call or address No. 409 6th-av., second floor, front.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman as nurse and take charge of a baby from its birth, or nurse to an invalid; first-class reference. Call at No. 309 East 34th-st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REspectable Protestant girl as nurse and chamber-maid or as nurse and to do plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 300 West 34th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN TO NURSE a baby; can take entire charge; 4 years' City reference. Address, for two days, Davis, Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

NURSERY-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT Welsh girl of ability and experience to take care of small children in a Christian family. Will call at any address sent to H. K. S., Box No. 189 Times Office.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH INFANT'S nurse in that capacity; for capability, trustworthiness, and reliable disposition none can have higher references. Call at No. 216 East 40th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as nurse and seamstress or to do chamber-work. Call for two days at No. 310 East 90th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED INFANT'S nurse; can take entire charge; accustomed to travel if required; best City reference. Call at No. 1547 7th-av.

NURSE.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse; willing and obliging; best of City reference. Apply at No. 349 East 18th-st.

NURSE.—CAN CUT AND FIT CHILDREN'S clothes; 18 years' reference. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. at No. 64 West 56th-st.; ring fourth bell.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-class nurse and seamstress, or lady's maid; six years' reference. Call at No. 101 West 49th-st.; ring third bell.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS BABY'S nurse, or to take care of an invalid lady; best of City references. Apply at No. 214 East 26th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS Seamstress: can cut and fit for ladies and children; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would take care of children; best City reference. Can be seen till suited as No. 704 3d-av., near 44th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl in a private family; would assist with the chamber-work or wait on a lady. Call at No. 351 West 53d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY AS Seamstress; thoroughly understands dress-making; has her own machine; best reference. Call at No. 338 West 48th-st., second floor, front.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—BY A Scotch Protestant person who operates on all machines and waiter-hands hair-dressing; best of City references. Address Swede, No. 225 East 35th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT OPERATOR and seamstress of 12 years' experience a few engagements by the week or month; excellent reference. Call at No. 693 3d-av., stationery store.

SEAMSTRESS.—WITH HER OWN WHEELER & Wilson Sewing-machine, by the week; understands all kinds of family sewing and childrens' dresses; best of reference. Call or address No. 46 East 12th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY DAY OR WEEK; IS AN Excellent sewer; could be useful otherwise if required; splendid recommendations. No. 205 East 30th-st.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—BY A RELIABLE AMERican person for up-stairs work, waiting; plain sewer; kind to children; City or country. Call at No. 19 West 30th-st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY YOUNG GIRL AS waitress and chamber-maid, as waitress and chamber-maid; can come well recommended. Call at No. 236 East 45th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress in a private family; five years' best City reference. Address M. R., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—A lady wishes to obtain a situation for a reliable girl whom she can highly recommend as waitress and chamber-maid. Call at No. 334 West 22d-st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A competent waitress or chamber-maid in a private family; has no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 72 Beach-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS waitress and chamber-maid; best City references. Call at No. 347 East 23d-st.

WASHING.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO do gentlemen's or family washing at her own home; City reference. Call all the week at No. 857 7th-av., near 56th-st.; fourth bell.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED laundress gentlemen's and families' washing at her own home; terms reasonable. Mrs. Wells, No. 226 Sullivan-st.

WASHING.—A FEW MORE FAMILIES WASHing at 75 cents per dozen; pulling and fluting done; best of reference. Call all week, Mrs. Cahill, No. 227 East 45th-st.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A RESPECTable colored woman; gentlemen and families' washing done to order. Call or address Mrs. Lomax, No. 129 West 26th-st., in the basement.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; more family or gentlemen's washing, fluting, and shirt polishing; over nine years' reference. Call at No. 122 West 20th-st.; fourth bell.

WASHING.—MRS. DOOLEY WISHES A FEW gentlemen's or families' washing; good reference. Call at No. 142 West 28th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day washing and ironing. Call or address Mrs. McMahon, No. 214 East 38th-st.

WET-NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN TO go out as wet-nurse; a home more than wages; well recommended; City or country. Call at No. 160 East 49th-st., corner 3d-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

SALESMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 27, as salesman, shipping clerk, book-keeper, or cashier; has had nine years' experience in business; can give good reference. Address E. H. Ward, No. 326 Washington-st.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THOroughly understands the care and management of horses; good groom, careful driver; no objections to the country; willing to make himself useful; has the best of City reference from last employer. Address A. B., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A CANadian Protestant man; married; no incumbrance; would take care of a gentleman's horses; can milk and take care of select stock, poultry, &c.; best City reference. Address R. E., No. 48 Greenwich-av., one flight up; back room.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPERIenced married man; thoroughly understands his business; first-class City recommendations as to sobriety and honesty; will be found civil and obliging. Call or address Coachman, late employer's business place, No. 31 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Protestant man; understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; good driver; understands plain gardening; can milk; best City reference. Address T. H., Box No. 219 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT coachman; understands the care of horses and carriages; willing and obliging; strictly temperate; City or country; best City reference. Address H. H., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,238 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young man; understands his business thoroughly; has the best of reference. Address for three days M. D., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO INcumbrance; competent in every respect; seven years' reference from last place; will go to the country; willing and obliging. Address H. E., care J. B. Brewster, No. 232 5th-av.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY AN ENGLISHman and wife, without incumbrance; man as coachman or gardener and useful man, wife as cook; two years' references; wages no object. Can be seen for two days at No. 65 Vestry-st., near West.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A COMpetent man; willing to make himself useful; understands the care of furnace and is a good milker; moderate wages; best of reference. Address M., Box No. 311 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN; married, no incumbrance; is a first-class man in every respect; has the best of references; City or country. Address S., for two days, Box No. 240 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business; five years' reference from last place. Address J. Stillman, No. 144 5th-av., for S. C.

COACHMAN OR WAITER.—BY A YOUNG colored man in private family; can furnish first-class references for two years from last employer. Address J. H. S., No. 692 8th-av., in the rear.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO THOroughly understands his business; City or country; first-class references. Address F. C., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS coachman and plain gardener, will be found willing and obliging; good reference. Address P. A., Box No. 222 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOroughly understands his business in all its branches; ten years' best City reference. Address D. H., care of J. B. Brewster & Co., corner 27th-st. and 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman or drive for a doctor; seven years' reference. Can be seen at his late employer's, No. 153 West 34th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN; CAN GIVE City and country references. Address S. H. Berry, No. 493 7th-av., in care of D. Bayman.

FARMER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO THOroughly understands farming in all its branches, as general manager on a farm within 25 miles of New-York. Address P. B. Odell, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO FAMily; has had charge of some of the best-conducted places in this country; can be highly recommended by last and former employers. Address E. E., No. 67 Nassau-st.

GROOM.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN; City or country; references. Call or address M. McGOWAN, No. 15 Greenwich-av.

STEWARD.—A POSITION AS MANAGER OR Steward of a hotel, restaurant or club-house; is a good cook; can give the best references as regards ability, character, &c. Call or address STEWARD, No. 453 8th-av., first floor, over store.

USEFUL MAN—COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISHman and wife; man understands the care of horses and cows, and general work as a gentleman's place; wife is a first-class cook and dairy-woman; wages reasonable. Address J. S., Box No. 261 Times Office.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS MAN, IN A PRIVATE family; good City reference. Address R. P., Box 214 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,238 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; understands his business perfectly; is an excellent table attendant; has long and satisfactory testimonials for honesty and sobriety; first-class City reference. Address H., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, IN A PRIvate family; understands his business perfectly; is an excellent table attendant; has long and satisfactory testimonials for honesty and sobriety; first-class City reference. Address Waiter, Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH waiter; speaks English thoroughly; has unexceptionable City references, which will bear the strictest investigation as to his general character and ability. Address J. J. C., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER OR VALET.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHman as waiter or valet; understands his business; five years' City references. Call at No. 1,476 Broadway, between 42d and 43d sts.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man in a private family; can give good City reference; is willing and obliging. Address J. M., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,238 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE COLored young man in a private family; can give the best reference. Address H. W., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; best City reference. Address B. A., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH waiter; speaks English; in a private family; best references. Address for one week H. G., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family; good City reference. Address H. R., Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN IN a private family or boarding-house; good City reference. Address for four days A. T. Box No. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN IN A first-class private family; can give good City references; is willing and obliging. Address A. M., Advertisement Office, 554 3d-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN IN A PRIVATE family or boarding-house; can give good reference. Call or address G. B. W., No. 134 West 36th-st.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE; A FIRST-CLASS AND well-trained waiter; steady, sober, and honest; the best of references. Call at No. 354 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

THE RENT OF PART OF A COTTAGE, with a small salary, is offered to a small quiet family, who will attend to the requirements of the lady owner, who provides her own table; church members preferred; more emphasis than salary required. Address stating full particulars Box D, Newtown, Long Island.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK, washer, and ironer in a small family; good references required. Call at No. 46 West 38th-st., between 6 and 8 in the evening.

WANTED—A GIRL AS GOOD PLAIN COOK AND laundress, and willing to do the down stairs work, in a private family; City reference required; German preferred. Call at No. 114 West 49th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WILLing to assist with chamber-work in a small family; best of reference required. Call between 10 and 12 A. M. at No. 53 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN, FRENCH, or Swedish cook in small private family; must have City reference. Call at No. 42 East 22d-st., from 6 to 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, ONE WHO WILL DO the washing and ironing for a family of two persons; must have good City references. Apply at No. 205 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in private American family; good washer and ironer; references required. Call at No. 58 9th-st., Hoboken.

WANTED—A SCOTCH, GERMAN, OR SWEDISH first-class cook in a private family; none need apply without best references. Call at No. 11 West 20th-st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A RESpectable Protestant woman as cook; must be a good baker. Apply from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., at No. 110 East 18th-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; NONE but those having best City reference need apply. Call at No. 30 East 60th-st., Thursday, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND PERFECTly trustworthy German nurse for an infant. Apply at No. 37 West 35th-st. from 10 to 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good cook and come well recommanded. Apply at No. 136 Madison-av.

WANTED—AT NO. 8 EAST 36TH-ST., A THOroughly competent waitress and also a laundress, with good City recommendations.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS cook in a private family. Call at No. 51 West 48th-st.

MUSICAL.

DURING THESE HARD TIMES WE WILL sell 7 octave Pianos, $150; 7 octave, $160, cash; 2 stop Organs, $50; 4 stops, $56; 7 stops, $80; 8 stops, $73; 10 stops, $88; 12 stops, $100; cash or installments. Second-hand for sale. Monthly installments received for new Pianos and Organs, or to let until paid for. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 40 East 14th-st., bet. B'way and University-place, N.Y.

A BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF PIANOS AND Organs for sale and to rent; installments taken. GOLDSMITH'S No. 26 Bleecker-st.

EXCURSIONS.

THE LAST EXCURSIONS OF THE SEASON. THE ONLY BOAT LANDING AT CONEY ISLAND BEACH

On THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and SUNDAY, Sept. 20, 21, 22, 23, and Sept. 25. (Weather permitting,) the fine new steamer ROSEDALE

Will make excursions to Coney Island Beach daily. Leaving 24th-st., N. R, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M. Leaving 10th-st., N. R., 9:30 A. M., 12:10 and 3:10 P. M. Returning from Coney Island at 10:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M. Leaving Pier 2, N. R., 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.

WEST POINT OR NEWBURG DAILY (Except Sundays.) Take regular ALBANY LINE, return by down boat. ROUND TICKETS at EXCURSION RATES. See Day Line advertisement.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y. ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN THIS REGION; terms reduced; high elevation, 20 acres of grounds, unsurpassed scenery; open all the year; accessible by Albany day boats and Hudson River Railroad.

JOHN BREASTED, Proprietor, Catskill, N. Y.

PEABODY HOUSE, YONKERS, ON THE HUDSON.—Remains open all winter. Parties desiring to spend the Autumn months in the country will find this a most delightful spot. Fine views, fine drives, four acres of lawn; everything first class. Terms moderate.

J. A. FREELAND.

DRY GOODS.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—INGRAIN CARPETS, tapestry, matting, mats, rugs, oil-cloths; very cheap. No. 11 West Houston-st., near Broadway.

MILLINERY.

AT E. MATHERS & CO., NO. 891 BROADWAY, NEAR 19TH-ST.,

Will have their OPENING of a choice selection of FRENCH BONNETS and ENGLISH PROMANADE HATS on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Sept. 19 and 20.

MARIE TILMANN,

Of Paris, Agent, Importer.

FALL OPENING OF FINE BONNETS, TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) 20TH. No. 423 6th-av., second door below 26th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN THE matter of the UNITED STATES GUANO COMPANY.—Notice to creditors of the United States Guano Company.—The creditors of the United States Guano Company, the assets of which company are now in the hands of the undersigned as Receiver, are hereby notified that a general meeting for the purpose of proof and of all claimants against the said assets and company, will be held at the office of Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, duly appointed by an order of this Court, on the 15th day of August, 1877, at the office of said Referee at No. 59 Liberty-street in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of November, 1877, at 11 o'clock A. M. of that day. On or before that day the said creditors and claimants may present their claims for adjustment before the said Referee, at his office, and allegeds suit or claim not presented as above will be deemed barred by effect of law.—Dated New-York, Sept. 14, 1877.

JOHN C. BEATTY, Receiver.

The following is the order referred to in the above notice:

At a special term of the Supreme Court, held at the Chambers thereof, at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of August, 1877, present, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Justice. In the matter of the Receivership of the United States Guano Company. A motion having been made on the part of John C. Beatty, Receiver, &c., for the appointment of a Referee in this above matter, and the said motion coming to be heard: Now, on reading and filing the notice of motion and the consent or proof of service on the claimants thereto annexed, and after hearing Mr. A. B. Smith in support of said motion, Ira D. Warren, Esq., appearing for said Benson and not opposing and no other claimants appearing to oppose it, it is ordered that Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., an attorney and counselor at law, be appointed Referee to hear and determine the validity of each and every account and claim against the United States Guano Company, or that may be presented to said Receiver or Referee against said company during the pendency of these proceedings; and in the event that any of said claims or any part thereof are valid he shall determine the amount of the same and report judgment accordingly. It is further ordered that any party in interest may appear by attorney or in person at his own expense and contest any claim for what purpose to be a debt against the United States Guano Company. It is further ordered that said Receiver publish a notice calling a general meeting of the creditors of the United States Guano Company for some day not less than two months from the first publication of said notice, and therein required those if any, who have not presented their claims to said Referee, to present them to said Referee upon or before said date and upon their failure so to do, their claims will be barred.

(Indorsed filed Aug. 13th, 1877.)

(L.S.) A copy HENRY A. GUMBLETON, Clerk.

Wm. J. Commyn, Counsel for Receiver, 347 Broadway. 30 SuWeTh

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN THE matter of the UNITED STATES GUANO COMPANY.—Notice to creditors of the United States Guano Company.—The creditors of the United States Guano Company, the assets of which company are now in the hands of the undersigned as Receiver, are hereby notified that a general meeting for the purpose of proof and of all claimants against the said assets and company, will be held at the office of Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, duly appointed by an order of this Court, on the 15th day of August, 1877, at the office of said Referee at No. 59 Liberty-street in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of November, 1877, at 11 o'clock A. M. of that day. On or before that day the said creditors and claimants may present their claims for adjustment before the said Referee, at his office, and allegeds suit or claim not presented as above will be deemed barred by effect of law.—Dated New-York, Sept. 14, 1877.

JOHN C. BEATTY, Receiver.

The following is the order referred to in the above notice:

At a special term of the Supreme Court, held at the Chambers thereof, at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of August, 1877, present, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Justice. In the matter of the Receivership of the United States Guano Company. A motion having been made on the part of John C. Beatty, Receiver, &c., for the appointment of a Referee in this above matter, and the said motion coming to be heard: Now, on reading and filing the notice of motion and the consent or proof of service on the claimants thereto annexed, and after hearing Mr. A. B. Smith in support of said motion, Ira D. Warren, Esq., appearing for said Benson and not opposing and no other claimants appearing to oppose it, it is ordered that Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., an attorney and counselor at law, be appointed Referee to hear and determine the validity of each and every account and claim against the United States Guano Company, or that may be presented to said Receiver or Referee against said company during the pendency of these proceedings; and in the event that any of said claims or any part thereof are valid he shall determine the amount of the same and report judgment accordingly. It is further ordered that any party in interest may appear by attorney or in person at his own expense and contest any claim for what purpose to be a debt against the United States Guano Company. It is further ordered that said Receiver publish a notice calling a general meeting of the creditors of the United States Guano Company for some day not less than two months from the first publication of said notice, and therein required those if any, who have not presented their claims to said Referee, to present them to said Referee upon or before said date and upon their failure so to do, their claims will be barred.

(Indorsed filed Aug. 13th, 1877.)

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BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A MARRIED COUPLE, OWNING HOUSE Cor. Park-av., below 42d-st., will rent entire third floor, furnished, with first-class board, to a gentleman and wife, or to a couple of respectable, highly recommendable persons and required. Address WALKER, Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A VERY pleasant suite of rooms, connecting on second floor; parlor and three bedrooms, large closets, hot and cold water, &c.; to let en suite or singly; a family preferred; and will give private table on reasonable terms. Call at No. 36 West 35th-st., near 5th-av.

PARTIES SEEKING SUPERIOR ACCOMMOdations will find two large, handsome rooms, furnished; all improvements, bath, &c., on second floor, with or without liberal table, in small private family in 30th-st., near 4th-av.; references exchanged. Address J. C., Box No. 131 Times Office.

PLEASANT THIRD STORY BACK, WITH hall-room, southern exposure. Also large second story front, with board by gentleman and wife or gentlemen; desirable house and family; moderate terms. No. 33 East 32d-st.

FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—A few private family of four adults, a choice suite of rooms on second floor; superior accommodations with board for five, $25 to $30. Address R. N., Box 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,238 BROADWAY.

ONE PARLOR FLOOR—SECOND STORY, EN suite or singly, with excellent board; terms reasonable to permanent parties; neighborhood good; references. No. 232 West 11th-st.

NO. 62 WEST 23D-ST.—MAGNIFICENTLY furnished rooms, parlor, third and fourth floors; en suite or singly; unexceptionable table; references exchanged.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH-ST.—TWO SUITES OF handsome rooms, with or without private table; also desirable rooms for gentlemen; house and appointments first class; references.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 110.—HANDSOMELY FURnished suite of rooms, with private table; house and appointments thoroughly first class; also rooms for gentlemen; reference required.

NO. 92 IRVING-PLACE.—KEY TO GRAMERCY Park; two elegant floors; large, light rooms; also pleasant rooms on fourth floor; private table if preferred; references.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH FIRST-CLASS board, for families and gentlemen; references exchanged. No. 12 East 17th-st., between 5th-av. and Union-square.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—QUIET family will let, with board, second floor; also, large front room on fourth floor. Address H. M., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

SECOND FLOOR.—TWO LARGE HANDSOME Rooms, front and rear, (connecting) with first-class board; small family; highest references. Call at No. 68 West 46th-st.

NO. 40 WEST 31ST-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, en suite or singly; superior board; only parties willing to pay for such accommodations need apply; references exchanged. Mrs. E. J. RAYNOR.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 607, NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—Large, commodious, and elegant suite of apartments, richly furnished; with or without private table.

THIRTY-SIXTH-ST., NO. 51, WEST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to families or gentlemen, with board; private table if preferred; references exchanged.

NO. 128 EAST 16TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE.—Large rooms on third floor; also single rooms for gentlemen, to let, with board; references required.

NO. 6 EAST 32D-ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS, parlor floor; four light rooms second floor; private table if desired; other rooms for families or gentlemen; references.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, at No. 24 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A NO. 234 WEST 38TH-ST.—BETWEEN 7TH and 8th avs.; second floor, front rooms, with first-class board; all improvements; $18 per week.

ONE SUITE AND SINGLE ROOM, WITH board; family occupying their own house. No. 43 West 22d-st.

NO. 106 WEST 44TH-ST.—ENTIRE SECOND floor, en suite or singly, handsomely furnished, with superior board; references.

DESIRABLE DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS to let, with board, at No. 122 Madison-av.; references exchanged.

NO. 42 WEST 19TH-ST.—PARLOR AND BEDroom for gentleman and wife, with board with owner; references.

ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, WITH BOARD, to families or gentlemen; other rooms, (only few taken;) references. No. 118 East 28th-st.

NO. 30 EAST 22D-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, also large front room, third floor, with first-class board; references.

SECOND DOOR FROM THE GILSEY HOUSE.—Elegant accommodations, with private table; highest references exchanged. No. 13 West 29th-st.

PARLOR AND SECOND FLOORS TO RENT, with board, en suite or singly; private table, if desired; also 106 and 108 East rooms. No. 106 East 15th-st.

NO. 24 WEST 14TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms, en suite or singly, with board, for first-class parties; references.

RECEPTION-ROOM AND BEDROOM, ALSO large and small rooms, with board. No. 319 West 19th-st.

FORTY-FIFTH-ST., NO. 214 WEST.—HANDsomely furnished room, with board, on second floor—other rooms—in house where few boarders are taken.

A THIRD FLOOR, WITH SUPERIOR TABLE, for adults only; first class in all respects. Apply at No. 50 West 39th-st.

NO. 56 WEST 39TH-ST.—ROOMS WITH board; also second floor; private table if preferred; references.

NO. 28 WEST 22D-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with board; private table if desired; terms moderate; reference.

LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, AND Launny rooms to let, with or without board, in a first-class house. No. 49 West 37th-st.

TWENTY-FIRST-ST., NO. 435 WEST.—Rooms with board, in private family; half block from Elevated Railroad station.

NO. 280 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 40TH-st.—A handsomely-furnished suite of rooms, with private table; best reference given and required.

NO. 15 WEST 39TH-ST.—A LARGE FOURTH-story room to let, with board, for gentlemen; references.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 33, CORNER 10TH-ST.—Suites, family and single rooms, all front; private tables or board; reasonable.

MRS. C. K. PARKER, OF NO. 72 MADISON-AV., has several very desirable rooms to rent, with board, en suite or separately; references.

NO. 106 MADISON-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished room on parlor floor, with private parlor and private table if desired; also rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 54 EAST 49TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished double and single rooms to let, with board; references.

NO. 13 PARK-AV., NEAR 35TH-ST.—HANDsomely furnished alcove room, second floor, front; also, other large and small rooms, with board

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

A TERRIBLE DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

A SIXTEENTH-STREET TAILOR BEATS HIS WIFE AND FORCES HER OUT OF A THIRD-STORY WINDOW—THE SCANDALOUS CONDUCT OF THE BRUTAL HUSBAND—PROBABILITY THAT THE INJURED WOMAN WILL DIE.

The case of Patrick Roden, who was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with assaulting his wife with intent to kill her, revealed a very sad state of domestic affairs. Roden is a tailor, aged 48, and well-to-do. He lives at No. 302½ West Sixteenth-street, occupying several rooms on the third floor. He employs several men, some of whom board with him. About 15 months ago Roden became acquainted with a widow named Mary Jane Haggerty. She lived on Jersey City Heights, and their acquaintance soon assumed a criminal form. They frequently went on excursions together, and in many ways managed to be in each other's company. Finally, news of the affair came to the ears of Mrs. Roden. She spoke to her husband of the matter, and a "scene" ensued. He made explanations and no further trouble occurred for some time. Becoming emboldened by his wife's trust in his honor, Roden, about a year ago, hired Mrs. Haggerty to work in his shop. At first the only evidence he gave of any undue attachment for the widow was the payment to her of better wages than usual. To this Mrs. Roden objected, but Roden persisted. He continued paying her excessive wages, openly went out with her at night, and began drinking to excess. Mrs. Roden at last compelled him to discharge the widow, but after many promises on the part of her husband, Mrs. Roden reluctantly consented to the widow's re-employment as a domestic. Finally, however, the widow was again compelled to leave. She then went to Philadelphia, but kept up a correspondence with Roden. Last May Mrs. Haggerty returned to New-York, and once more was employed by Roden. Mrs. Roden then left the house and went to live with her brother, Daniel McDonald, at Greenpoint. Roden sent for her, promising to dismiss the widow again, and finally Mrs. Roden returned, and Mrs. Haggerty was again sent away. But in a week she was back, getting good wages, and staid until last Tuesday morning. Mrs. Roden, seeing the gradual and sure destruction of her family life going on day by day under her eyes, at last resolved to put a stop to the scandal forever. On Tuesday morning she drove Mrs. Haggerty from the house and threatened her with bodily harm if she returned. Roden then quit work and left the house. He said he would not be back that night; told his wife to lock the door and go to bed, and to prepare to quit the place in the morning, as he intended to break up and separate from her. A few minutes after 1 o'clock yesterday morning he returned in an intoxicated condition and rapped at his wife's door. She let him in. He ordered her out of the house, and she said she would go. Before she could start he began beating her with his cane, striking her several times upon the face and head. The man then left the house. He followed, still beating her. She wrenched the cane from him, and he then beat her with his fist, knocked her down, kicked her, took her by the hair, and dragged her to the bedroom. The woman was all this time screaming for help. Her son, John Roden, aged about 17, broke open the door, came to his mother's assistance, and was driven out of the room by the infuriated man. Then Roden got a pistol and was about to renew the attack upon her when the poor woman, beaten almost to death, and crazed with terror, jumped out of the front window, and hung to the sill with her hands. A man from the street cried to her to hold on. Roden came over to the window, pushed the woman's hands from their hold, and Mrs. Roden fell to the front pavement. During the latter part of the struggle in the bedroom several of Roden's tailors were attracted by Mrs. Roden's screams and rushed in to see what was going on. Just as Roden was coming out of the bedroom, after pushing his wife from the window, William Crooke, aged 60, and John Roden, met him at the door with the pistol still in his hand. When Roden saw his son his fury was renewed and he started for the lad. John, frightened almost to death, jumped behind Crooke for protection. Then the father began firing at Crooke. One of the shots pierced Crooke's forehead just above the left eye, and, going behind the skull, came out on the left of the forehead.

The excitement in the neighborhood was at this time intense. Officer Madden, who had been attracted to the place, arrested Roden and locked him up in the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house. Mrs. Roden and William Crooke were sent to the New-York Hospital. The case came up before Justice Bixby in Jefferson Market Police Court late in the afternoon yesterday. Dr. C. H. Knight sent a certificate from the New-York Hospital to the effect that Crooke could not appear, as he was severely but not dangerously wounded, and that Mrs. Roden was suffering intensely from several severe scalp wounds and contusions; that she was in an extremely dangerous condition and likely to die at any moment. No hope of her recovery is entertained. Justice Bixby then committed Roden to the Tombs without bail, to await the result of Mrs. Roden's injuries, and committed Thomas Reilley and Patrick McGrath to the House of Detention as witnesses. Coroner Ellenger was summoned by the hospital authorities to take the ante-mortem statement of Mrs. Roden, who was expected to die at any moment. He promptly attended, and Mrs. Roden made a statement in accordance with the above facts.

CHARGED WITH MALPRACTICE.

A BLEECKER-STREET DOCTOR AND HIS ASSISTANTS ARRAIGNED IN THE TOMBS—A COMPLICATED CASE—THE PRISONERS DISCHARGED FOR WANT OF EVIDENCE.

Detectives Fields and O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, on Tuesday night arrested Dr. Benjamin W. West, "Madame West," and Dr. Enoch Eastman, of No. 45 Bleecker-street, on a warrant issued by Justice Flammer, charging them with complicity in an attempt to commit an abortion on Maggie McLoon, who was until recently employed at No. 63 West Thirty-fifth-street as a servant. Dr. West's real name is Benjamin W. Harker, and he is known to the Police as Dr. Perry West. He has been arrested on several previous occasions on charges similar to the present one, and figured in the Christina Brecht malpractice case, that occurred in Newark about a year ago, and also in the case of Emily Post. It is alleged that he was a pupil of the notorious Rosenzweig, and that he has served two and a half years in the State Prison at Auburn. He appeared in court yesterday, accompanied by Dr. Eastman and "Madame West," who is also known to the Police by various aliases, and whom he says is his wife. The complainant, who is a rather pleasant looking blonde about 20 years of age, testified that she first visited Dr. Harker's office on July 8, and saw Dr. Eastman, who gave her two boxes of pills and told her to call again. She returned on the 12th and met Dr. Harker, who said he would treat her, and asked her to pay him $25. He performed several operations on her, telling her that they would relieve her, and upon her telling him that the treatment had had no effect took her on Aug. 18 to Mme. Van Buskirk, at No. 153 East Thirty-third-street, telling her that the Madame would relieve her, as she had the proper instruments. While at Mme. Van Buskirk's establishment she became acquainted with a Mrs Gibson, who recommended her to go to Dr. Whitehead, another physician of doubtful repute, who advertises under the name of "Old Dr. Whitehead," and who has an office at No. 266 Grand-street. She told Dr. Whitehead that she had paid $50—all the money she had—to Dr. Harker, and that he had done nothing for her. Dr. Whitehead told her that he would take her where she could get justice, and accompanied her to a lawyer, at whose request she began a suit before Justice Parker to recover the money she had paid Dr. Harker, on the ground that he had imposed upon her. This case is to be decided to-day. The counsel for the prisoners claimed that the present action was instigated by Dr. Whitehead, to wreak vengence on his clients for their supposed authorship of a scurrilous circular against the professional character. On being sworn, Dr. Harker testified that he had not performed any operation on the complainant that would have produced an abortion, but simply treated her to prevent a miscarriage. He had made her believe otherwise because she said repeatedly that she would commit suicide if she gave birth to a child. He took her money as a fee for the treatment he had given her. The witness swore that he was married to Mme. West, but was unable to state when or by whom the ceremony was performed. There being no evidence adduced that he had attempted to procure the abortion as charged, he was discharged, his wife and assistant Dr. Eastman being also released.

A TERRIBLE SCENE ON THE FOOT-BRIDGE.

The narrow foot-bridge that now spans the East River was yesterday the scene of the struggles of a man overcome by a fit. The victim was Thomas Walsh, a seaman on board one of the Anchor Line steamships. He procured a pass to cross the river on the foot-bridge, and ascended to the top of the abutment on the Brooklyn shore. Before going upon the frail structure he chatted for a time with other persons on the abutment, saying that he had walked over almost all the great bridges in the world and wished to complete his experience by crossing the one over the East River. He then started, but had not gone more than 50 feet when he jumped up, uttered a loud cry, and then fell upon the bridge in a fit. Fortunately, he dropped at the middle of the walk, else his struggles would have soon carried him over the side of the bridge. As it was, while the people on the Brooklyn abutment were looking at him with horror, and powerless to succor him, he writhed himself to within half a foot of the edge of the bridge. Several workmen then ran to Walsh's assistance. They bound him hand and foot, and carried him back to the abutment, where he shortly afterward recovered from his fit.

DEATH FROM LOCK-JAW.

An abandoned woman named Nellie Hayes died of lock-jaw in the Charity Hospital on Randall's Island on Tuesday last. She had been sent to the hospital from the Penitentiary. She was sentenced to the latter institution for a term of 30 days for drunkenness and disorderly conduct on Sept. 8. When she reached Blackwell's Island she complained of being sick, and showed a wound in her head, which, she said, had been inflicted by the policeman who arrested her. No evidence of the truth of this statement, however, has been procured. Coroner Woltman was summoned to take the woman's ante-mortem statement, but when he reached the hospital her jaws were rigidly locked together. He says there is no proof that the woman was maltreated by a policeman.

THE FUNERAL OF HIRAM CRANSTON.

SIMPLE CEREMONIES AT THE NEW-YORK HOTEL—SENATORS, GOVERNORS, AND HOTEL-KEEPERS AMONG THE MOURNERS.

Funeral services were held in the New-York Hotel yesterday morning over the body of Mr. Hiram Cranston, the late proprietor of that house, who died on Monday last. The services were conducted by Rev. Drs. Vandevoort Bruce and Charles F. Deems, in Mr. Cranston's private parlors, fronting on Washington-place. There was nothing like ostentatious display, and the services were both simple and impressive. Rev. Dr. Bruce spoke briefly and tenderly of the life and character of Mr. Cranston, whom he had known intimately for many years; and Rev. Dr. Deems said that, while he had known little of the inner life of Mr. Cranston, he was familiar with the man as he appeared among his fellows, and that he knew there were many men, women, and children who, having never seen Mr. Cranston's face, were yet sincerely mourning his death. The rooms were crowded at the hour appointed for the funeral—11 o'clock—the visitors being, for the most part, men past the prime of life, all of whom had known Mr. Cranston, and revered his memory. There were also a number of ladies present. The body reposed in a handsome rosewood coffin, with silver mountings, and the lid was half removed during the services. The plate upon the coffin's lid bore simply the name of Hiram Cranston, and the dates of his birth and death, Sept. 13, 1815, and Sept. 17, 1877. A few intimate friends of Mr. Cranston had sent handsome flowers, and a number of wreaths of white flowers lay upon the coffin and upon the catafalque which held it. Mr. Cranston had been a prominent Freemason, a member of the Holland Lodge, and one of the floral gifts was a masonic emblem contributed by Mr. Van Buren. Mr. Dailey, another friend of the dead man, also put flowers upon his coffin. Of the 14 pall-bearers nearly all were men prominent in public life. They were Senator Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware; Col. W. S. Church, of Albany; ex-Judge J. W. Fowler, Mr. Fletcher Westrey, Col. Beverly Saunders, Dr. Field, Mr. Vandenhoff, Mr. Arthur Gilman, Gen. John E. Ward, Mr. Eldridge, Mr. Dailey, Mr. Robert E. Randall, Mr. Samuel Smith, and Mr. Franklin Morris. The pall-bearers wore white and black sashes with rosettes. Among the other prominent gentlemen present were Gov. Robinson, Senator Randolph, of New-Jersey; ex-Gov. Swan, of Maryland; Gen. Gustavus A. Smith, of New-Orleans, formerly of the Confederate Army; Col. Isaac Reed, formerly President of the Corn Exchange; Mr. Joshua Jones, Gen. D. C. Buell and Capt. Dow; while the various hotels of New-York were mostly represented by at least one of their managers, and in some cases by more than one. Bret Harte, Mrs. Allen, of the Astor House, being there, together with Mr. Crockett, of the Grand Central; Mr. Judson, of Gramercy Park; Mr. Lewis Leland, of the Sturtevant; Mr. Purcell, of the Metropolitan, and Mr. Gardner, of the same house; Mr. Charles King, of the St. Nicholas, and Mr. Joseph Weaver, of the Everett House. Mr. Hildreth, of the West End Hotel, at Long Branch, was also present. After the services the body was borne to the family plot in Green-Wood Cemetery, followed by a few coaches. The business of the hotel was conducted as quietly as possible yesterday; the bar was closed and the billiard tables covered, and about the office and the reading-room people moved noiselessly, and showed, as they best could, their respect for Mr. Cranston's memory.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

COMPLAINTS OF REFUSALS TO ADMIT CHILDREN TO SCHOOL—THE NECESSITY FOR INCREASED ACCOMMODATIONS—IRREGULARITIES IN THE FIRST WARD.

The second meeting of the Board of Education since the termination of the Summer vacation was held yesterday, President Wood in the chair. The session was a protracted one. Communications were received from Trustees of the various wards nominating teachers for the evening schools. The Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward schools submitted a communication setting forth that 1,273 children had been refused admission to the schools, in consequence of inadequate accommodations, calling attention to the absolute necessity of increased facilities, and suggesting that a school-house be built at Lexington-avenue and Eighty-sixth-street. Mr. J. Sidney Goldsmith informed the board that his child had been refused admittance to the Seventy-ninth-Street School, and he threatened to apply to the Supreme Court for an enforcement of his rights. A report was received from Superintendent Kiddle concerning the results of a general inspection of the schools since their reopening on the 3d inst. The returns showed that at the closing session in July the aggregate number of pupils in attendance was 87,197, and that at the opening session on the 3d inst. there were 99,181, showing an increase as compared with last year of 3,635. Of 2,535 teachers all were present except 75, whose absence was caused by sickness and other causes. Grammar Schools Nos. 16, 39, 62, and 63 have not as yet been reopened, in consequence of delay in completing the repairs. Speaking of the overcrowded condition of some of the schools, the Superintendent says that the necessary refusals to admit children to certain schools have caused a great deal of inconvenience to many parents who look to the public schools as the exclusive means of education for their children. More schools are imperatively needed in the Nineteenth Ward. Some of the schools in the Twenty-first Ward are also entirely unsuited, by the addition to school No. 14, in Twenty-seventh-street, is very much needed. In the Tenth Ward also there is need of another school building for the primary department. The number of children attending the three primaries is 5,000, while scarcely more than 4,000 children can be accommodated. In other wards, particularly the Eleventh, Seventeenth, and Twenty-second, there is also a demand for increased accomodations.

The special order of the session was to have been the consideration of the report of the Committee on By-laws, Elections, and Qualifications, relative to corporal punishment. On motion of Commissioner Wickham, it was deferred until the 26th inst., at 7:30 P. M., when a special meeting will be held to discuss the report and to take final action thereon. The Committee on By-laws, Elections, and Qualifications, to whom was referred a communication from two of the Trustees of the First Ward relative to the failure on the part of the Board of Trustees of that ward to nominate a Principal and assistant teachers for the evening schools, reported that the proceedings of the Trustees of the ward has been characterized not only by certain irregularities and an absence of harmony, but also by culpable neglect of duty on the part of some. The committee submitted a resolution that Trustees Owen Murphy and Otto Remken be removed. The signers were Commissioner Hazeltine and Walker and President Wood. Commissioner Baker moved that the report be laid on the table, on the ground that it was informal, not having been signed by a majority of the committee. He held that President Wood, being an ex officio member of the committee, was not entitled to vote with the committee. The board sustained Mr. Baker by a vote of 10 to 9, and the report was not received. Commissioner Hazeltine thereupon moved that the committee be instructed to report during the meeting. His motion was adopted. A majority report, suggesting that the committee be discharged from further consideration of the matter, and a minority report were subsequently presented. The former was laid on the table, and action on the latter was postponed until this evening. An additional report of the Committee on By-laws recommended, in view of the refusal of the public reformatory institutions, with the exception of the Catholic Protectory, to receive truants, that no further arrests be made or commitments applied for, until such time as the department shall have been fitted up in which to place children. After transacting some further business the board adjourned until this evening at 7:30, when, among other subjects, the annual estimates will be considered.

THE NAVARRO WATER-METER CLAIM.

In the suit of José F. Navarro, through his representative, John Bayard, against the City, which has occupied the attention of ex-Judge Porter, as Referee, for the past four years, the proceedings are likely to assume a new feature in view of the promised revelations of William M. Tweed. In the year 1870, Navarro supplied the City with 10,000 water meters at a cost of $70 each, and presented a claim against the City for $700,000. He found no difficulty in having his claim audited by the Ring, but before its payment Andrew H. Green succeeded Connolly as Controller, and he directed an examination into the character of the claim. The result was a refusal on the part of Mr. Green to pay the bill on the ground that the meters were a fraud upon him and the several members of the Tammany Ring. A subsequently alleged cause of the refusal of payment was the comparative worthlessness of the meters which have been since lying in the Twenty-fourth-street pipe-yard, near the East River. Proceedings against the Municipality were commenced in the Spring of 1874. The claimant was represented by ex-Judge Ernest and Messrs. Vanderpool and Cuming. The City was represented by Messrs. Whitney and Bangs. Upward of 3,000 pages of testimony have already been taken, but so far the charge of conspiracy has not been sustained. Tweed's appearance as a witness for the people places the whole matter in a new attitude. He is willing to expose the facts of the whole transaction. He was to have been examined yesterday, but owing to an accident to Corporation Attorney Whitney the reference was unavoidably postponed. On the 27th inst. he will be afforded an opportunity to tell all he knows on the subject.

THE BOOK TRADE SALE.

OPENING DAY AT CLINTON HALL.

THE TRADE WELL REPRESENTED—A LARGE VARIETY OF JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.'S PUBLICATIONS DISPOSED OF—NEW BOOKS AND OLD BOOKS IN GOOD DEMAND.

The semi-annual trade sale of books by Messrs. George A. Leavitt & Co. was begun yesterday in their sales-room in Clinton Hall. There was a large attendance of the trade, sales were brisk, and the indications were that they will continue so during the eight days ending Sept. 27 which will be required to dispose of the very elaborate invoices of the various publishing firms. The catalogue covers 528 pages, and is thoroughly representative, containing the names of all the leading publishing firms of America, while some English invoices, as well, appear in it. It represents, even at the auction value of the books, about $200,000, but of course vastly more after they shall have passed through the hands of the retail traders. The publications disposed of yesterday were those of James R. Osgood & Co., late Ticknor & Fields, and Fields, Osgood & Co., Winthrop-square, Boston. So far the sale has been greatly superior to the corresponding one last year, and is even a shade or two better than the sale which took place last Spring. The catalogue of Messrs. Osgood & Co. is chiefly remarkable for the way in which the poets blossom all over it. They appear in every guise which can tempt public favor. They appeal alike to the popular craving for cheap culture, and to that opulent æsthetic discrimination which finds much good in the cover of a book. They are in demand as vest-pocket editions, in the more portly and substantial household form, or in the still more pretentious red-line editions, or they flaunt the beveled boards, the full-gilt edges, and, in brief, the gayer *ensemble* of the illustrated library. Their covers are of all degrees of pretension, ranging through half calf, half-calf extra, tree calf, morocco antique, full antique, &c. Again, they are spread over several volumes or are compressed into one, while in some instances single poems are drawn out, and illustrated and emblazoned until they assume the shape of very beautiful gift-books. A notable fact in connection with this sale is that Messrs. Osgood & Co. have succeeded in putting 5,000 copies of a new edition of Tennyson's poems on the market. The poems are complete in one 12mo volume, with 24 full-page illustrations, and are bound in black and gold, with full gilt edges, and are gotten up to sell, according to the publishers, to meet the very general demand for a finely-bound illustrated Tennyson, to range with the popular editions of other standard English poets, among the books which commanded the attention of the trade more prominently than others were "The American," by Henry James, Jr., which was so popular in its serial form. Only 100 copies were offered for sale, and these readily passed under the hammer. Bret Harte's poems, in the market with many warps, among other things 200 copies of his drama "Two Men of Sandy Bar," which, however, was not in lively demand. Mr. J. T. Wood, F. S. A., whose lectures on Ephesus commanded a good deal of attention at the time they were delivered, had fine copies of his work on that subject in the catalogue. The work is handsomely illustrated with engravings on wood and stone, vellum and plain. It sold readily. Some very fine heliotype books were sold among other things, and some valuable works on architecture, more or less recent, were also in demand. History and biography were represented by James Parton and Motley, and several books having something of a connection with the Russo-Turkish war, or the places where it is being waged, none of them, however, of special merit, were sold. The catalogue contained, of course, many books which would come under the description of old stock, but its general features were those of newness, either in respect to the matter itself or to the form in which old material was presented. Following are some of the books which were in good demand:

Tennyson's Poems. Complete in one 12mo volume, with 24 beautiful full-page illustrations, and elegantly bound in black and gold, with full gilt edges.

The American. By Henry James, Jr.

Oriental Religions and their Relation to Universal Religion—China. By Samuel Johnson. 8vo, 1,000 pp.

The Emotional Basis of Mind. Being the third volume of "Problems of Life and Mind." By George H. Lewes. 1 vol., 8vo.

Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America. By Henry Wilson. Vol. 3., completing the work. With full index. 8vo.

The Autobiography of Harriet Martineau, and Memorials of Harriet Martineau. By Mrs. Maria Weston Chapman. Illustrated with several steel plates. 2 vols., 8vo, uniform with Ticknor's Life and Letters.

Discoveries at Ephesus, including the Site and Remains of the great Temple of Diana. By J. T. Wood, F. S. A., &c. Illustrated with engravings on wood and stone, colored and plain. 1 vol. royal 8vo, gilt top.

Examples of Ancient and Modern Furniture, Metal Work, Tapestries, Decorations, &c. By B. J. Talbert, architect. 1 vol. folio.

The Octavo Illustrated Longfellow. 1 vol., 8vo, full gilt. Antique morocco, tree calf, and half calf.

Illustrated Library Poets. Each work complete in one octavo volume, with illustrations; finely printed, with red line borders; Longfellow's Poems, Whittier's Poems, Owen Meredith's Poems, Tennyson's Poems, Whittier's Poems, Songs of Three Centuries, edited by J. G. Whittier. The above in six vols., bound in full tree calf, full antique morocco, and half calf extra.

Poems of Places. Edited by H. W. Longfellow. As far as issued, comprising 16 vols., as follows: England and Wales, 4 vols.; Ireland, 1 vol.; Scotland, 3 vols.; France, 2 vols.; Italy, 3 vols.; Spain, &c., 2 vols.; Switzerland, &c. Same, bound in half calf.

Heliotype Books—Engravings from Landseer, 24 plates, reproducing the most famous of Landseer's works, including "The Challenge," "Chillingham Red Deer," "The King of the Forest," "The Monarchs of the Glen," &c., with an account of Landseer's life and works. Quarto.

Blake's Book of Job. From designs drawn and engraved by William Blake. Twenty-two plates, with biographical sketch of William Blake, and descriptions of the engravings by Charles Eliot Norton. Quarto.

The Book of American Humorists. By Charles W. Elliott. With descriptive letter-press and essays on the library and dining-room. Quarto.

Famous Painters and Paintings. By Mrs. Julia A. Shedd. Illustrated with heliotypes after Raphael, Correggio, Titian, Copley, Reynolds, Murillo, and others. 8vo, red edges.

Gallery of Great Composers, with 24 heliotype illustrations. Smaller edition.

Poetic Longfellow, Longfellow, 12 views, with descriptive selections from the writings of Longfellow, Lowell, and Holmes.

"Little Classic," Hawthorne, 23 volumes, each with new vignette illustration.

"Little Classic," Emerson, 9 volumes.

Poets—Household Editions—Longfellow's, Lowell's, Owen Meredith's, Tennyson's, Whittier's, and Whittier's Songs of Three Centuries.

Diamond Editions—Longfellow, Tennyson, Whittier, Owen Meredith's Lucile, Burns, Harte, Lowell, Proctor, and Saxe.

Art Foliage for Sculpture and Decoration; 72 plates; 1 vol., large 12mo; by James S. Colling. F. S. I. B. A. Examples of English Medieval Foliage and Colored Decoration; by James S. Colling. Examples of Modern Architecture. Ecclesiastical and Domestic; 24 views, from designs of eminent architects.

Decoration and Ornamentation of the Nineteenth Century. By Lidenard. Reproduced in fac simile by the heliotype process.

The sale of the Osgood collection lasted all day from 9 A. M., and did not conclude till late in the evening. It carried the work of the auctioneers as far as page 26 of the catalogue. The publications of J. B. Lippincott & Co. stand next in order.

THE RAPID TRANSIT DECISION.

WORK ON THE ELEVATED ROAD TO BE PUSHED FORWARD IMMEDIATELY — THE SIXTH-AVENUE COMPANY LIABLE FOR DAMAGES CAUSED BY DELAYS.

A reporter of THE TIMES called upon Mr. Clayton, the Secretary of the Gilbert Elevated Railroad Company, last evening, to inquire as to the action of the company now that the Sixth-Avenue Railroad Company intend to carry the case to the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Clayton, however, had been sick for three weeks, and knew nothing about the matter; but he suggested that Mr. John Baird, an engineer and a gentleman warmly interested in the success of the enterprise, should be seen. Mr. Baird, being called upon, said that he did not think the Sixth-Avenue Company would care about doing any more legal fighting. As to their carrying the matter to the Supreme Court, they could only take it there on grounds which had already been gone over very thoroughly, though in a different form, before Judge Sedgwick, when the Gilbert Company were entirely successful. The Sixth-avenue corporation had not a leg to stand upon. Furthermore, they were liable for all damages sustained by the Gilbert Company from the delay to the completion of their enterprise by the injunction which had stopped the building of the road pending the decision of the Court of Appeals. This injunction is still in force, and nothing can be done until it is dissolved by the State Supreme Court, which will be done now, as soon as the decree of the Court of Appeals is presented in legal form. The Sixth-Avenue Company had given a bond in $5,000 for all damages which might be sustained by the Gilbert Company when the injunction was dissolved. It was a very small bond under the circumstances, quite inadequate, in fact, in view of the interests involved; but the court put it at that small amount because the Sixth-Avenue Company was a responsible corporation, which could always be reached by legal process. If that company showed an intent still further to vex and delay the Gilbert enterprise by legal proceedings, the Gilbert people would turn and give them all they could attend to in defending themselves against suits for damages. Mr. Baird did not believe the horse railroad men would want to prolong that fight; he was of opinion that they had heard the last of the injunction business. They would go right on with the building of the road. Contracts were now nearly completed with three of the largest iron firms in the country for the building of sections of the first division of the road, which would run from Murray-street through West Broadway, up South Fifth-avenue to Sixth-avenue, and up that avenue to Fifty-ninth-street. Mr. Baird declared that the whole structure would be completed over this portion of the road in three months. By that time they also expected to have the stations and rolling stock ready, so that the line would be ready for traffic in less than four months.

Mr. Butler, President of the Sixth-Avenue Railroad Company, said to a TIMES reporter last evening that he could not tell at present what course would be adopted by the company until he heard from their counsel, Mr. Joseph H. Choate and Judge Comstock. He had not received from the counsel an opinion as to the scope and bearing of the decision upon the Sixth-Avenue Road, and until that was received no course of action would be decided upon. Mr. Butler said that the decision appeared to confirm all that was claimed for the Rapid Transit acts, but left the question of compensation still open for debate.

A GANG OF RAILROAD ROBBERS.

HOW THEY PLUNDERED THE ROLLING STOCK OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN ROAD—THE LEADERS CAPTURED.

During the past year the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company have been annoyed by the depredations of a gang of thieves, who, despite the vigilance of the employes of the company, have so successfully carried on their work that the company estimate their losses at several thousand dollars. The depredations of the gang have been confined to the works in and about Dover. The first intimation the company had of the robberies was when two cars were burned on the road. It was then discovered that the cars were stripped of their journals, and an examination of the rolling stock at Dover disclosed the fact that nearly every car had been plundered, the large brass journals having been taken from every axle. About a month ago the company employed detectives to ferret out and arrest the thieves. For weeks after their arrival at Dover no robberies occurred. A few nights ago, however, the officers were informed that a gang of men were hovering about the place. They were watched, and to-morning were seen at work "jacking" the cars. As the officers stole down upon them an outcher gave the signal, and the men fled, leaving behind them their tools and a quantity. In this were, besides a Murphy temperance ribbon and a pair of brass knuckles, was a letter which furnished a clue to the identity of the gang. Among the names mentioned as men on whom any one could rely were those of Charles Watson and Barney Mulvey, two notorious ex-convicts. At a little distance from the road was a truck, in which were found 320 pieces of the journals. The hydraulic jack which the thieves used in lifting the cars was a pretty little machine, capable, if they so desired, of toppling the cars over. From the information gleaned from the letter the officers came to this City and "shadowed" the Cornish boarding-house at No. 10 State-street. Here they found Watson, and, under the pretense of giving him work in a brewery in Jersey City, they got him quietly into a carriage and were driving off, when a fellow, when told of the letter, at once acknowledged his guilt, and made a full confession, implicating Mulvey and others. According to his statement the gang have stolen during the last year and a half over 30 tons of brass journals. The aggregate loss sustained by the company can be estimated when it is stated that its usual price is 30 cents per pound, and each journal weighs from seven to nine pounds. From Watson the detectives learned that Mulvey was in Albany. He was found in his brother-in-law's house, awaiting, through the influence of that gentleman and the City Missionary Society, an appointment in the Post Office. Justice Ciute, on being informed of the case, issued a warrant for his arrest, holding him until the necessary requisition papers were obtained. Mulvey also acknowledged his guilt. Both he and Watson are now in jail awaiting the action of the Grand Jury. William Story, late of Dover, and now of Newton, N. J., and John Irvey, Jr., of Dover, were also arrested, but were discharged on the preliminary examination. Other persons, wealthy and well known residents of the surrounding country, will be arrested if the papers now before the Grand Jury are such as to give evidence of their guilt on trial.

THE SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR.

AGED SEAMEN REFUSED ITS BENEFITS—DR. HEBER SMITH'S COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE INSTITUTION—ONLY ONE-SIXTH OF THE YEARLY INCOME EXPENDED FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE INMATES.

Dr. Heber Smith, Surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital, has complained several times during the past year to Mayor Ely, as chief Trustee of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, on Staten Island, in regard to the refusal of admission to that place of a number of disabled seamen, for whose title to its advantages Dr. Heber Smith holds himself responsible, by the persons who control the Snug Harbor. Dr. Smith directs public attention to the last annual report of the Trustees of the institution, in which it is shown that of its income, which amounted to $385,985 20, only $56,466 57 was expended for supplies for the support of the inmates, while $130,292 77 was deposited with a trust company, and $127,070 19 was used for the purchase of additional real estate, $29,088 77 being appropriated for repairs and salaries. That is to say, about three-fourths of the income went to increase the property. Dr. Smith asserts that the Board of Trustees leave the management of the affairs of the Snug Harbor to subordinates, or to "a controlling ring," while the salaries paid to the officers of the trust are stated find it impossible, without influence, and sometimes even when they have strong supporters, to obtain admission to it. Last June Samuel McFall, an old seaman, took to Mayor Ely a letter from the Marine Hospital Surgeon setting forth that McFall had been refused admission to the Snug Harbor, the writer of the letter asserting that he had exhausted his own resources in personal appeals to the agent of the harbor—"Capt. Cobb, against whom complaints are chiefly directed"—and to such of the Trustees as he knew personally. Dr. Smith asserted in this letter, moreover, that he was prepared to show that men had been admitted through favoritism and influence who were not entitled under the rules, to admission; and that men who were entitled to admission, but were without influence to aid them, had obstacles and difficulties placed in their way that were all but insurmountable. Dr. C. Henry King, Physician-in-Chief of the Seamen's Retreat Hospital, at Stapleton, Staten Island, gave certificates to Edward Kelly and Robert Osborn, showing that they were "permanently disabled," by the aid of which, and their certificates of sea service on American vessels, they tried to get admission to the Snug Harbor, but without avail. Kelly was refused admission because the officers of the Snug Harbor asserted that he was a coal-heaver, and not a sailor, although he had for more than the required number of years been in the American merchant service. Dr. Smith says that the Snug Harbor people make a distinction between the word "sailor" and the word "seaman" which the law does not allow. "Probably the real reason," says Dr. Smith, "for denying these men admission is that they are inmates of the Marine Hospital. From the establishment of the Marine Hospital fund, in 1798, to the present time, it has been uniformly held that relief in the Marine Hospital was to be temporary only, and that the hospital was not to be used as a home for the aged and permanently disabled."

MCCREERY & CO.'S AUTUMN OPENING.

The regular Autumn display of fashions and fabrics was made yesterday in the store of James McCreery & Co., on the corner of Broadway and Eleventh-street, and the attendance throughout the day was so large that to-day and to-morrow will be observed there as additional opening days. Messrs. McCreery & Co. say that, in their opinion, the better times which have been prophesied continually for two or three years have come at last. They base their opinion upon the briskness of their own trade and upon the large number of letters which they have received lately from Western and Southern neighborhoods, containing remittances and assurances of increased prosperity in those sections. As for the materials displayed yesterday, the dress goods department was, perhaps, the centre of attraction. The most popular materials for overskirts this Autumn are tufted goods, combinations of silk and wool, known as Bulgarian cloth, and of Oriental blendings. These materials come either of single or double width, five yards of the latter constituting a dress pattern. Underdresses will be of plain colors, and either of velvet or silk. Merinos and cashmeres will be as much favored as they have been hitherto, and there is a very full assortment of both at McCreery's, in colors to harmonize with the leading shades of silk. Plaids of the Rob Roy, Stuart, and Macpherson patterns, with characteristic names, will be sought after as much as ever; for every-day wear they are both serviceable and genteel. A specialty is made of cheap dress goods. The display in the silk department is imposing, and comprises the latest tints for street, reception, and dinner costumes. The house is offering silk now at a reduction of more than 25 per cent. upon last year's prices. What is called "bridal silk"—a new shade of white silk, introduced by this house—has become a favorite for wedding outfits. Black silks in all the leading makes are displayed in great profusion, the Cashmere Sublime de Novi silk retaining its popularity because of its finish and durability. Corded silks will still be fashionable, and may be obtained in all colors, including black. In the costume department there are many notable achievements of Worth and Pingat, as well as a large number of home-made designs which compare very creditably with the importations. The cloaks on exhibition display originality and taste, and there are many elaborate specimens of head-gear, including some brought from the millinery houses of Mesdames Virot, Therese, and Tarbé, of Paris.

THE POLICE COURT SWINDLERS.

On the 8th inst. the Board of Police Commissioners issued an order, which was extensively published at the time, to the effect that criminals in the Police Courts in this City should at all times, when on trial, have the privilege of choosing and sending for counsel. The order was intended to mitigate the evils arising from the practices of "shysters." The "shysters" have been successfully evading the order ever since. Yesterday afternoon, after the close of the courts, Commissioner Erhardt summoned the principal officers of most of the Police Court squads before him, told them of the failure of the order, and warned them that they would be held personally responsible for any failure in regard to its enforcement in the future.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Custom-House Inspector Kane seized yesterday 400 cigars and 382 bundles of cigarettes on the Havana steamer City of Vera Cruz.

The steamers Abyssinia, France, and City of Vera Cruz took out yesterday 30,470 letters, 307 registered letters, and 46 bags of newspapers.

The body of a male infant, aged about 1 month, was found yesterday morning in a sachel floating in the river at the foot of East Tenth-street.

The body of a man was found yesterday morning at Pier No. 41 North River. It was so much decomposed that the features could not be recognized.

Henry Hemmer, aged 38, of No. 537 West Fifty-seventh-street, was run over by an ice-cart, at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street, yesterday afternoon. He was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital.

John T. Barrett, aged 20 months, yesterday morning at 8:30 fell from the third-story window of his home, at No. 34 City Hall-place, to the pavement. He was attended by Dr. Sproat, and died last night at 9:55 from his injuries.

The funeral of Mr. Stephen Bush, one of the oldest members of the Produce Exchange, took place yesterday from the Church of the Ascension, Fifth-avenue and Tenth-street. The remains were taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

Charles Lamb, aged 11, of No. 163 Avenue B, fell off the rear platform of a horse-car in Christopher-street yesterday morning, and was run over by a wagon driven by Patrick Smith, of No. 508 East Thirteenth-street. His injuries are not serious.

The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, and re-elected Mr. Robert L. Taylor a Pilot Commissioner. Chairman Babcock announced the death of Mr. Matthew Maury. The Chamber will take formal action in the matter in a few days.

The Board of Apportionment yesterday authorized the Controller to issue $25,000 of Museum of Art and Natural History stock, and also to pay $15,000 for the rent of the Fifteenth-street armory, the amount having been allowed by the Armory Commission. An appropriation of $6,732 was made to the Women's Hospital, being a per capita allowance to the institution.

Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, and Detective Slevin, assisted by several Police officers last night at 9:30 made a successful raid on a faro bank at No. 818 Broadway. The place was run by Henry Morrison. He and four others, supposed to be interested, were captured and locked up in the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house. All the paraphernalia of the faro bank was also seized and taken to the station-house. The raid was made on a warrant obtained on complaint of Herman Gottschalk, of No. 318 East Forty-second-street, who lost $75 in the place on Tuesday night.

The ship Ocean King, Capt. Freeman, one of the largest vessels afloat, while being towed down Newark Bay on Tuesday morning, collided with the schooner W. B. Herrick, Capt. Baker, from Bordeaux. The Ocean King, which was bound for San Francisco, had her jib-boom and head-gear carried away, and had to return to the city for repairs. The schooner had her mizzenmast

The New-York Times.

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THE POLITICAL CANVASS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS.

MEETING OF THE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—THE CAMPAIGN FAIRLY OPENED—CHEERING REPORTS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE STATE—A STRAIGHT FIGHT BETWEEN THE TWO GREAT PARTIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 20.—The political campaign in this State may now be considered fairly opened. The Republican State Executive Committee held a preliminary meeting in this city to-day, and the feeling there manifested and the reports received encourage the friends of Republicanism to hope for a substantial victory in the Keystone State in November. The attendance at the meeting was very large, and the proceedings were of the most harmonious character; in short, in every particular the committee presented a marked contrast to that of the Democracy which met here recently. Every section of the State was represented in the members present. Passmore and Hart, the candidates for Auditor-General and State Treasurer, were present during the session of the committee. But little business was done, the object being simply to organize and obtain reports of the condition of public and party sentiment in the various parts of the Commonwealth. The meeting was presided over by the Chairman of the Committee, William B. Wilson, Esq., of Bellefonte. John A. Small, of this city, was made permanent Secretary. The Treasurer has not yet been selected. An Executive Committee of thirteen and a Financial Committee of five were appointed. Philadelphia was fixed upon as the head-quarters of the committee. The reports of the members regarding the spirit and temper of the masses of the party were of the most cheering character. Those from Allegheny County report that the Labor Reform Party in that section is falling to pieces, there being a total lack of harmony and unity among those who control it. The same is also said of the Greenback movement. From Clinton County come reports of an open rupture in the Democratic Party, which will injure Noyes, their candidate for Treasurer, in no slight degree. Philadelphia members represent the feeling in the party in that city as everything that could be desired, and they declare that the majority from there will be as large as ever. No apprehensions were expressed regarding the Labor, Greenback, and Temperance Parties, and it is thought their following will be weak. The impression seems to prevail that their movements are being controlled in the interest of disappointed politicians, who seek only their own aggrandizement. The Labor Party has lost its best candidate by the declination of Judge Elwell, who does not covet such cheap honors. With him out of the field, the party possesses no leader of ability or influence, and will command but a limited vote from the ranks of the laboring men of the State. The presence of noted screeheads in the leadership of the other two parties will neutralize, in a great degree, their power for injury. One of the most encouraging signs in the political horizon is the hearty indorsement the Republican platform and candidates have received in all sections of the State. This unanimity of feeling is in marked contrast to the jealousies, bickerings, and ill-feeling which harass and weaken the Democracy. The campaign will be a comparatively quiet one; such seems to be the desire of both parties. There will be few meetings, and those will be held in the regions where the Labor and Greenback movements threaten most harm. The fight between the two great parties will be conducted on strict party differences. There will be no side issues dragged in to embarrass the voter. It will be a contest between strict Republican principles on the one hand, and the old-time Democratic policy on the other. The Republicans will go into the fight as the champions of protection and the best interests of the people and industries of the State; while the Democracy will rally around their free-trade banner to the battle-cry of "Tariff for revenue only." With such an issue, and with the cheering reports which come in from every hand, the Republican Party of Pennsylvania should give a good account of itself on the 6th of November next.

THE MARYLAND REPUBLICANS.

WARM DEBATE OVER THE RESOLUTION INDORSING THE PRESIDENT'S SOUTHERN POLICY—A SUBSTITUTE VOTED DOWN—DR. G. E. PORTER NOMINATED FOR STATE COMPTROLLER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.—The Maryland Republican State Convention to-day was remarkable for the absence of the war-horses of politics in the past, who are mostly holding offices, or sulking in their tents because they have been left out in the distribution of places. The management of the proceedings was entirely in the control of the Custom-house faction, and among the delegates was a large proportion of young men who are just making their appearance upon the political stage. Jacob Tome, of Cecil County, uncle of ex-Postmaster-General Creswell, had been elected a delegate, and was expected to lead the opposition, but he was absent from the meeting, and his trust was committed to other hands. All the counties were represented, except Worcester; and the keynote of the campaign was struck when E. M. Allen, of Hartford, temporary Chairman said in his address that although the State is now controlled by Democratic rings, grog-shops, and other like influences, the day is coming when the Republican Party will gain a victory over them. J. Henry Sellman, of Anne Arundel County, permanent President, followed up the lead by advising the Maryland Republicans to heal up their previous dissensions and allow no divisions to be apparent here to-day or afterward. This counsel was not universally accepted, and after the resolutions had been read, C. D. Motter, of Frederick County, objected to that indorsing the Southern policy of the Administration. He claimed that he had the best right to speak as the representative of the strongest and most reliable Republicans of Maryland as to the Southern policy, and many of them would be driven off if such a firebrand as an unqualified indorsement of it should be cast among them. He did not propose to oppose the Administration, but he did not want to have it crammed down the throats of Republicans who differed with it on this particular question, and were not prepared to sacrifice their principles. He offered as a substitute the following:

Resolved, While we recognize and respect the difference of opinion existing among us as to the course pursued by President Hayes toward the South, we are heartily in accord in honoring the patriotic motives which have guided him; in hoping the results of his policy will be peace, good will, and the complete recognition of the equal rights of all men in every section of the country; and to the efforts of his Administration to bring into effect the principles of the platform upon which he was elected, we pledge our hearty and cordial support.

E. Stockett Matthews, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, defended the original resolution, and his appearance as a supporter of the Hayes policy had much effect, because he has always been an extreme and uncompromising Radical. In the course of his speech, he said that he had surrendered his own judgment to the convictions of others. The tenor of his remarks was that President Hayes had known better and acted wiser than those Republicans who had opposed him. It is very far from being a certain thing that he has not been altogether wise and right when he went directly contrary to the opinions of his own friends, and dared to provoke hostility, denunciation, and alienation. Matthews went on to attack Packard and Chamberlain as recreants, because they had abandoned their posts when they were no longer held up by bayonets. He made a good point by saying that if they had stuck where they were they would have been no worse off than Republicans of Maryland, who do not hold a State office, and yet keep up their organization, and last year polled over 70,000 votes. He pleaded for peace, and said there was no way out of the difficulties of the situation except the one the President has taken. Because, said he, we indorse the President's attempt to make the people of the South, out of very shame, introduce some sort of decency into their management of public affairs, are Republicans going into the Democratic Party? The Republican Party is 33 1-3 per cent. better off now than it has been any time since 1865. Mr. Matthews concluded with an eloquent apostrophe to peace, and carried the convention with him. Some members of the Frederick delegation got into a wrangle, in which the lie was given and retorted, but when the vote was taken Motter's substitute was voted down by a great majority and the original resolutions adopted. The platform is admirable, especially in its features with regard to Democratic extravagance, the over-assessment of property, heavy taxation, and oppression of the oyster interests. Gabriel E. Porter was nominated by acclamation for Controller of the Treasury, and will run better than any other man who could have been placed in the field, as he has a fine record as a scholar and soldier, and is decidedly conservative in his views. The Custom-house has had everything its own way, but has made good use of its opportunities. The following are the resolutions adopted by the convention:

Resolved, That the President of the United States possesses our entire confidence as a public officer, and commands our fullest respect for his personal character. His patriotism was demonstrated by four years' service in the Army of the Union, and is still attested by the scars of honorable wounds. His probity and purity of character was proved by his blameless conduct and successful Administration during three terms of office as Governor of Ohio. In determining, therefore, upon a policy toward the people of the South which imposes upon their leaders and public men the responsibility of establishing peaceable relations among all classes in every community, of building up strong and beneficent Governments for the several States, under which justice may be impartially dispensed and freedom be universally enjoyed, and of selecting for all public places capable and right-minded public servants, the President has evinced a praiseworthy desire to put an end to the sad antagonisms of civic strife, with all their attendant evils and disasters. The step taken by him was a patriotic endeavor to carry out in good faith the pledge of the Republican platform of 1876 and the explicit promises of his letter of acceptance. We therefore believe it to be due to the President, as well as to the Republican Party, to declare that he has our cordial approbation in his undertaking to restore just and salutary governments throughout the South and the kindliest relations among all its inhabitants, so that the law may be everywhere obeyed, life may be everywhere held inviolable, and genuine liberty be made the actual possession of the least and lowliest of the American people.

Resolved, That we recognize in the steady diminution of the premium on gold and the correlative appreciation of the national currency the wisdom and courage of the Republican Party in opposing all forms of inflation and repudiation, and that the statesmanship which was based on honesty and a deference to economic laws is surely but gradually bringing about resumption of specie payment. We are therefore unwilling to unite with demagogues in favoring the repeal of the Resumption act of 1875, feeling assured by the indubitable restoration of prosperity to the country through our commerce, manufactures, and agriculture, of which numerous and healthy signs are already visible, that the last day of January, 1879, the resumption of specie payments will be deemed by all honorable and sensible men as absolutely necessary to the stability of our trade and the development of all our industries.

Resolved, That the efforts of the Democratic Party to impugn the title of Rutherford B. Hayes, as President of the United States, are only equaled by their audacity in claiming that they will be the legally elected Governor of Maryland, and while the title of one was confirmed by a high tribunal composed of Republicans and Democrats, and created by Democratic votes, the title of the other has never been acknowledged by any respectable majority of the people in the State, and was only acquiesced in because there was no tribunal in the State that was willing to decide it upon the proofs of fraud and violence, through which only he became Governor.

Resolved, That we are in favor of obeying all laws, and of suppressing, by force if need be, all lawlessness; that the laws made by the representatives of all classes ought to be observed by all; that we hold in equal respect the rights of capital to control its investments, and of labor to regulate its compensations by peaceable means, but we denounce any resort by any class to any mode of violence to subserve its demands; and we declare it to be the privilege of every man to assert his rights only within the bounds of law. At the same time we remind the voters of Maryland that the Republican Party, through its protective tariff and other proper legislation, has fostered, as far as legislation can so do, the interests and industries of the laboring classes.

Other resolutions were adopted relative to State matters, denouncing as shameful the conduct of Democratic officials in administering the Election laws, holding the Democratic Party responsible for the high taxes imposed upon the people, and for imposing exorbitant tolls on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and unjust discrimination in freights on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. We hold that our great works of internal improvement, whether canal or railroad, were built for the benefit of the people, and that freights and tolls should be so regulated as not to discriminate against local traffic, or for or against special private interests.

DISGUSTED DEMOCRATS.

HOW THE NEW-JERSEY BOURBONS WERE HUMBUGGED—INSIDE HISTORY OF "THE MOTH-KILLER'S" NOMINATION—NOT SO FAIR AS IT SEEMED.

TRENTON, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1877.

It seems to be taken for granted by those who are not acquainted with the dark and devious ways of the New-Jersey politicians, that the enthusiasm which resulted in the nomination yesterday of Gen. George B. McClellan was a sort of spontaneous combustion. The fact is that the enthusiasm was manufactured for the occasion—cut and dried, if the terms can be made to describe enthusiasm for use in the effort to beat Abbett in the race for the Gubernatorial nomination. the feelings which inspired the antagonism to Senator Abbett's candidacy were partly personal, partly local, and partly political. There seemed to be among some a conviction that Hudson County, having bagged the Presidency of the Senate, the Speakership of the House, and some of the minor offices within the gift of the Legislature, while she had her representative in the Gubernatorial chair in the person of Gov. Bedle, was asking too much in pressing forward another "favorite son" for the highest office in the State. United States Senator McPherson was understood, too, to be in favor of Senator Abbett's candidacy, though in some quarters it was said that McPherson's only anxiety to give him the nomination was that he might beat him at the polls, and so cripple him politically. Whatever his motive, the fact that Senator McPherson was for Abbett was enough to make Senator Randolph a strong partisan against him. Gov. Bedle, a kinsman of Randolph, desired to be appointed Chief-Justice, as successor to the venerable Mercer Beasley; and, though Abbett is his next door neighbor in Jersey City, it seemed to be pretty well agreed that Bedle would receive no favor at his hands. So it happened that Senator Randolph sent to Morristown for his moneybags, and pitched in warmly to defeat Hudson's candidate. Added to these elements of opposition were any number of politicians who had personal grievances to avenge. An effort was made among these to combine on one candidate, lest the natural desire to be on the winning side should attract the scattered friends of the weak candidates to Abbett's support. The labors of the whole night and the efforts of the forenoon promised no favorable results, and it was finally decided to put McClellan's name before the convention. McClellan is the bosom friend of Fitz John Porter, who is indebted for more favors than one to Senator Randolph, and McClellan and Randolph are themselves warm personal friends. How could he be got before the convention? In anticipation of being forced into taking him as their standard-bearer, many of the delegations had been invited to make him their caucus choice; but except in a few isolated instances, the effort had been marked by no success. And so it was found necessary for the managers to manufacture the enthusiasm they could not create. Tents were "drummed" for claquers. Over 400 were hired and supplied with tickets of admission, which it was hard work for some of the delegates even to secure. They were distributed with a keen eye to effects all over the hall. They were scattered through every county delegation. Gen. McClellan's picture had been hung over the platform ready for use, but lay, till the time for its display arrived, with the face against the wall. Some counties which had been induced to vote for McClellan were instructed at first for other candidates, so that they might lead the changes of votes to McClellan. As soon as McClellan's name was announced the outside delegation set up their shouts, and each time it was mentioned they renewed the noise. In the midst of the prevailing excitement the county delegations, with whom a change had been arranged, went over to McClellan. The unsophisticated delegates thought that the enthusiasm was infectious, and that McClellan's nomination was a foregone conclusion. The natural desire to be on the winning side led some of them over. The picture which hung against the wall was displayed to the shouting, yelling crowd, while the band, who had probably been subsidized, struck up "Hail to the Chief." The Abbett men lost their heads. They were sullen and ugly. Even they gave up the struggle, and the manufactured enthusiasm of the anti-Abbett Ring had carried the day.

A POLITICO-SOCIAL MEETING.

CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS TOGETHER—POLITICS SECONDARY TO SOCIAL ENJOYMENT—NATIONAL AFFAIRS NOT TOUCHED—ONLY STATE MATTERS TALKED OVER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 20.—The gathering of Republicans at Stony Creek to-day drew together the representatives of the party from every county in the State. Altogether, there were about 250 present, including Gen. Hawley, Gov. Jewell, and Hon. H. C. Robinson, of Hartford; Postmaster Sperry and other leading Republicans, of New-Haven; Speaker Harrison, of Guilford; Hon. O. H. Platt, of Meriden; Gen. S. W. Kellogg, of Waterbury; Congressman Wait, of Norwich; Postmaster Burt, of Middletown; ex-Senators Howard of Coventry, Spencer of Westbrook, Griswold of Chester, and Hough of Essex; Sheriff Hutchinson, of Middlesex County, and very many other gentlemen of local prominence. It had been expected that something would be done toward effecting a more thorough organization of the State Committee, but so much time was spent in the enjoyment of the shore dinner, that the committee did not even have a formal meeting. There had been talk also that matters of special political significance would be considered, but there was a surprising absence of everything of the sort. All that was said or done was general in character, and though an attempt was made to have a few speeches the gentlemen called upon treated the occasion wholly as a social affair, and nothing could be drawn out from any source on a matter which some were desirous of having brought out—viz., the President's so-called policy. Privately it was said it would be impolitic to make any questioning of the present administration, as it would inevitably lead to a division of sentiment, and would result, if not in harm, certainly in no good. It was apparent it would not have met with cordial approval, not because of the presence in the gathering of gentlemen holding office, but because in no promiscuous gathering of Connecticut Republicans can an indorsement of the order or of the policy supporting it be harmoniously secured. It was the opinion that the meeting did well in confining itself to social matters, and in what was said politically did a sensible thing in talking exclusively over State matters. Reports from all sections were favorable to a good contest this Fall in the Senate districts—success in which is desirable in order to prevent the repeal of the Election law in case of any change in the complexion of the House, and also in order to gain strength ahead, as the election is for two years, so as to fortify for the election of United States Senator one year from the coming Winter. Before the meeting adjourned a committee of one from each county was appointed to call a similar gathering next year. And now that this first meeting has been so pleasurable, it is believed that the next one will secure an increased attendance.

STATE POLITICS.

The delegates to the Republican State Convention from Schoharie County are Henry Smith, A. W. Clark, and J. W. Smith.

The delegates to the Republican State Convention from the First District of Dutchess County are: John H. Ketcham, John B. Dutcher, Dr. John Thorne, and Samuel A. Hoyt.

The Prohibitionists of the Thirty-second District have nominated L. B. Sessions for the Senate. It is reported that should the Republicans nominate him an independent candidate will be run.

James E. Booth, Jonas Jones, David H. Westbury, Henry S. Hebard, Abram S. Mann, and George G. Clarkson are the delegates from the Second District of Monroe County to the Republican State Convention.

The Republicans of the Third District of St. Lawrence County have nominated Rufus S. Palmer for Assembly, and elected C. T. Hulburd, A. X. Parker, Parker W. Rose, and Jonah Sanford delegates to the State Convention.

The delegates from the Second District of St. Lawrence County to the Republican State Convention are L. W. Russell, A. B. Hepburn, A. Tuck, and R. Dalzell. Hon. A. Barton Hepburn was nominated for re-election to the Assembly.

The Westchester County Third Assembly District Republican Convention was held in Peekskill yesterday, and Chauncey M. Depew, Richard Taylor, James S. See, and W. C. Lawrence were chosen delegates to the State Convention.

The Republican Convention for the First Assembly District of Cayuga County yesterday nominated W. H. Eaken for member of Assembly, and chose J. E. Leonard, N. Jones, W. B. Woodin, and Frank Rich as delegates to the State Convention.

The Rockland County Republican Convention at New City on Wednesday selected Henry E. Abell, John H. Hopper, and Edward [illegible] as delegates to the State Convention, and P. S. Jacobs and Gen. Robert Avery delegates to the Judiciary Convention.

H. C. Lake, C. Ewell, R. N. Marvin, James Prendergast, and Charles Hequembourg are the delegates from the Second District of Chautauqua County to the Republican State Convention. The alternates are R. L. Shepard, M. H. Taylor, T. Z. Root, H. D. Ingraham, J. T. McDonough.

The Warren County Republican Convention elected Robert Waddell, Alexander T. Pasco, and Lewis Burgess delegates to the State Convention; James C. Clark, L. R. Locke, and James Eldridge delegates to the Senatorial Convention, and Isaac Mott delegate to the Judiciary Convention. The Senatorial delegates are believed to favor the nomination of W. W. Rockwell, of Glen's Falls, for the Senate.

THE SHAKEN SAVINGS BANK.

A RECEIVER APPOINTED FOR THE MERCHANTS', FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, OF CHICAGO—THE SARATOGA SAVINGS BANK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 20.—The Merchants', Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank, which suspended here yesterday, had about 3,000 depositors. On the 30th of June, the date of the last statement, the bank's condition was as follows: Deposits, $760,310; investment certificates, $103,800; capital and contingent fund, $112,000; total, $976,110. Loans, bank building, cash, and other available securities, $976,110. Since the statement was made there were 2,329 drafts upon 1st of September, and 1,337 from that day until Saturday last. The deposits ran down to $500,000. Mr. Myers has published a letter in which he regrets the sad occurrence; promises not to run away, but to assist in making the assets go as far as possible in liquidating the debts; explains the plan on which the bank has done business—that of keeping one-half of the assets in mortgages and the balance in public scurities and cash—and the enforcement of the notice rule when necessary.

At the opening of Judge Williams' branch of the Circuit Court this morning, Messrs. Hoyne and Horton filed a bill for a Receiver for the bank, and the court appointed S. D. Ward Receiver, who filed his bond this afternoon in the sum of $350,000.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The Trustees of the Saratoga Savings Bank have complied with the requirements of the Bank Superintendent and made up the deficiency in assets. The injunction was therefore raised, and the bank will resume business.

TURKEY AND HER INVADERS

THE CAMPAIGN IN BULGARIA.

POSITIONS ABOUT PLEVNA UNCHANGED—OSMAN PASHA IN COMMUNICATION WITH CHEVKET PASHA'S FORCE—SERVIAN ARDOR CHILLED BY THE RUSSIAN REVERSES.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A Russian official dispatch, dated Gorny-Studen, Sept. 19, says: "Yesterday affairs were quiet everywhere. The blockade and bombardment of Plevna continue."

A Bucharest dispatch says: "The First Division of the Russian Imperial Guard having passed through Roumania, the passage of the Second Division has commenced."

A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople says it is stated in well-informed circles that the Porte will not accept mediation while a single Russian soldier remains on Turkish soil, nor will it consent to an armistice unless the basis of subsequent peace proposals are at the same time defined. Chevket Pasha, commanding the relieving force at Orchanie, has communicated with Osman Pasha. The revictualing of Plevna is therefore expected very shortly.

A Belgrade dispatch to the *Times* says: "The news of the repeated Russian disasters has created great uneasiness here, especially as everything was prepared for the crossing of the Danube at Gladova by the Russians, and their reception in Negotin and the Timok villages. It is announced that the Cabinet have agreed to postpone entering into action, and the troops who were marching to the frontiers have been recalled into towns not so near the border, in order to give no umbrage to the Porte."

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The *Times* military correspondent at Gorny-Studen telegraphs that he has personally inspected the position before Plevna, which he describes as follows: "The Russo-Roumanian Army occupies a line extending from Gravitza to Tatchenitza. At Gravitza the Roumanians have advanced by sap to within 250 yards of the second redoubt, which will probably fall in a few days. Further to the left from Gravitza stands Krudener's Corps, which has been reinforced since the battle by parts of two divisions from Russia. Next stands Zotoff's Corps, fearfully reduced in numbers, battalions being brought down to 300 men. On the extreme left, near Tatchenitza, is Imeretinsky's detachment, namely, the second division and the Fourth Rifle Brigade, the latter diminished from four to two weak battalions. Here are also the remains of Skobeleff's detachment. The spirit and temper of the Russian soldiers are admirable. The Russians have upward of 320 guns, and are constantly firing on the Turkish works, which scarcely ever reply. It is said that the ammunition of the Turks is failing, but there are no means of verifying this. They walk about their redoubts most unconcernedly. The Russians are strongly intrenched all along their front with shelter trenches, rifle pits, and redoubts. Twelve to 16 regiments of Russian and Roumanian cavalry are hovering about the Sophia road to impede, if they do not wholly stop, communication. The Turks are calculated by competent judges at from 60,000 to 80,000 strong, with about 140 guns, none of which are apparently very heavy. The capture of Plevna is an affair of time and trench-work. When the reinforcements which are coming up arrive it ought to fall easily. The Turks have refused Gen. Zotoff leave to bury his dead, which lie within 300 yards of the Russian positions, and must breed disease.

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The correspondent of the *Daily News* who was present at and reported the battle of Plevna, telegraphing from Bucharest under date of 17th inst., takes the most despairing view of Russian prospects. He says the Russians were definitely thwarted and finally paralyzed on the 11th, when they lost 20,000 men. The Russian medical staff is overwhelmed, and great numbers of wounded are literally rotting and festering, being uncared for. As for the Roumanian Army, its surgical arrangements are utterly inadequate. The surgeons make no concealment of the fact that a wounded man's time for being looked at comes on an average two days after he has been struck.

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THE CONFERENCE AT SALZBURG.

SEQUEL TO THE RECENT IMPERIAL CONFERENCE—SEMI-OFFICIAL VIEWS OF THE OBJECT OF THE MEETING OF PRINCE BISMARCK AND COUNT ANDRASSY.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—The meeting of Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy at Salzburg is to be regarded as a sequel of the recent interview between the Austrian and German Emperors, and as merely strengthening the views then exchanged between the two sovereigns regarding the continuance of the understanding between the three imperial courts upon the means of averting European complications. This result is secured without formal treaty stipulations, inasmuch as it represents the complete personal agreement existing between the three Emperors.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The foregoing, which is a semi-official *communiqué*, is identical in meaning with the following comments of the London *Times'* Vienna correspondent:

"Its importance ought not to be underrated, not only as regards Germany and Austria, but touching the Eastern question itself. The triple alliance, about the existence of non-existence of which there has been so much talk, has indeed become a woeful anachronism since Russia stepped out of it and took her own line, but it must not be forgotten that it had another and perhaps deeper meaning, and as regards that, happily, not only for the parties concerned, but for Europe at large, it still exists, and it may be hoped will be strengthened anew by the Salzburg interview. Except for the apparatus of permanent mediation constantly at work since the Berlin meeting in 1872, which laid the foundation of the triple alliance to smooth down the differences which existed between the interests of Austria and Russia regarding the solution of the Eastern question, probably by this time, instead of a local struggle, Europe would have found itself in the midst of an European war."

SALZBURG, Sept. 20.—Count Andrassy has left for Vienna.

RUSSIAN ALLIES IN THE STRUGGLE.

ILL-SUCCESS OF THE INVADING ARMY—THE IMPENDING ENTRY INTO THE FIELD OF SERVIA—HER INSOLENT DEFIANCE OF EUROPE—THE ROUMANIAN SOLDIERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TURNU-MAGURELLI, Friday, Aug. 31, 1877.

I must commence by the correction of a statement made in my last letter, to the effect that no correspondents of the foreign press were present at the combats of Schipka. I gave it on the authority of a Russian official, who, it turns out, was misinformed, as a number of these gentlemen were able to witness the action and give a description of its incidents to their readers at home. Having thus made the *amende honorable*, I may pass on to a consideration of the affairs and of the situation, which last may be said to be unchanged. The hostile armies are within striking distance of each other, and yet neither does more than feint at his adversary, in the hope, apparently, of being able to profit by some mistake. A curious feature of this campaign, which, whatever be its ultimate results, cannot fail to be registered by its historians, is that, in every instance and notwithstanding the immense moral superiority generally attributed to the assailant, every attack, by whomsoever made, has been unsuccessful. The great Turkish victories have all been won defensively, and in these latter days, when they in their turn have attempted to assume the offensive at Schipka, they have only succeeded in proving their courage without obtaining any real advantages from their sacrifices. That this is greatly due to the nature of the positions, offering everywhere strong natural intrenchments, cannot be doubted; but there are other considerations which will be some day developed by professional strategist, while to the general public the conviction must gradually become more and more settled that, in courage and in incapacity the troops and their Generals on both sides are very evenly matched, and that Russia has not that military superiority which she arrogated to herself so insolently at the début of the struggle. What has she come to accomplish in Bulgaria if, after two months of active operations, she is reduced to stand entirely upon the defensive and to esteem herself fortunate if she can continue to hold two or three positions? It is scarcely the rôle of "Liberators"; not at all the attitude worthy of a power which dictated so haughtily its ultimatum at the conference.

Just now the two most important facts connected with the war are the impending entry into the field of Servia and the great change of opinion in favor of Germany, for whose Chancellor the ladies of Moscow are said to be embroidering a table-cover. The Servians are not in themselves a formidable antagonist, and last year's campaign taught the Turks to despise both their Army and its leaders. Still, the roads to Nisch and Sopha are open, and a corps of 20,000 fresh troops, wretched although they be, operating on the rear and flanks of a position, cannot fail to cause legitimate apprehensions for its security. The Serbo-Roumanian alliance is an accomplished fact, and the movements of their united forces on the plateau between the Isker and the Vid, and in the valley of the Timok, must constitute a serious danger to the army of Osman Pasha, whose situation will become exceedingly critical, not to say untenable, unless he be in sufficient strength to detach a corps of at least 30,000 men to secure his communications to the rear, without so weakening the garrison of Plevna as to render it no longer capable to obstruct the enemy's advance. It is, however, to the political bearing of the Servian violation of the peace, rather than to the active participation of this petty State in the war, that attention must be called. Crushed and humiliated by her abortive efforts of last year, without a single grievance against her suzerain, she has succeeded in wringing from Russia a reluctant permission to raise the banner of Pan-Slavism, and has hurled an insolent defiance in the teeth of Europe, to whose good offices she owes her existence. That she could venture upon this course can only be accounted for on the supposition of pressure having been brought to bear upon the Cabinet of Vienna of such a character that it has been obliged to yield in time to avoid being forced to take up arms for the defense of the national existence. Now, Russia is too crippled by her defeats to be able to effect anything in this sudden change of Christian policy, which is inexplicable if the solution of the enigma were not to be found in the almost servile flattery addressed to M. De Bismarck by those very organs of the Russian press which, a few months ago so distrustful of the designs of Germany, are now blatant in their praises of the Grand Chancellor, to whose noble conduct all Europe owes the "profoundest gratitude." That this is politics not war, and that my duty is to chronicle not to discuss, I am fully aware; but the alliance, defensive and offensive, of the German and Russian Empires is the theme of general conversation among all ranks of Russian officers, who look upon its completion as a certain symptom of the speedy termination of the war, and the conclusion of a peace whose conditions are to be dictated by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, backed up morally and, if needs be, materially by all the vast resources of the Teutonic Empire. No one here believes that England will do aught except diplomatize, or that her action will go beyond the strengthening of her Mediterranean garrisons just sufficiently to safeguard her own interests in Egypt. And in this the assurance of the Imperial Head-quarters and, reflectively, of the entire corps of officers, is strengthened by the tone of the Philo-Russian English newspapers, whose correspondents are petted and made much of in order to secure their eloquence to work upon the feelings of the British public, which, by harrowing details of atrocities—often purely imaginary and always exaggerated—is kept in willful ignorance of the dangers threatening not only England's interests in India, but the peace and well-being of every nation in Western Europe. So far the Turks have bravely held their own, and, single-handed, have kept at bay all the forces of their mighty antagonist, but they must succumb eventually, when Greece unites her forces to those of Servia and Roumania, under the banner of Pan-Slavism, and German legions play policemen in Poland, to aid in the conscription of its population and crush its aspirations after autonomy. The issue cannot be doubted. It may be won by force of arms after a bloody struggle; it may be gained within the next three months by the purchase of but, alone and unaided, the Mohammedan Empire is doomed to fall. Whether England be responsible for the war, as her enemies assert, or not, is not now the question. It remains to be seen whether her rulers will be content to let the Mediterranean become a Russo-German lake, simply from a humanitarian unwillingness to precipitate a catastrophe which, if adjourned now, is certain to involve all Europe within the next 10 years, although the so-called Eastern question proper may be apparently settled for all time to come.

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BERLIN, Sept. 20.—The meeting of Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy at Salzburg is to be regarded as a sequel of the recent interview between the Austrian and German Emperors, and as merely strengthening the views then exchanged between the two sovereigns regarding the continuance of the understanding between the three imperial courts upon the means of averting European complications. This result is secured without formal treaty stipulations, inasmuch as it represents the complete personal agreement existing between the three Emperors.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The foregoing, which is a semi-official *communiqué*, is identical in meaning with the following comments of the London *Times'* Vienna correspondent:

"Its importance ought not to be underrated, not only as regards Germany and Austria, but touching the Eastern question itself. The triple alliance, about the existence or non-existence of which there has been so much talk, has indeed become a woeful anachronism since Russia stepped out of it and took her own line, but it must not be forgotten that it had another and perhaps deeper meaning, and as regards that, happily, not only for the parties concerned, but for Europe at large, it still exists, and it may be hoped will be strengthened anew by the Salzburg interview. Except for the apparatus of permanent mediation constantly at work since the Berlin meeting in 1872, which laid the foundation of the triple alliance to smooth down the differences which existed between the interests of Austria and Russia regarding the solution of the Eastern question, probably by this time, instead of a local struggle, Europe would have found itself in the midst of an European war."

SALZBURG, Sept. 20.—Count Andrassy has left for Vienna.

RUSSIAN ALLIES IN THE STRUGGLE.

ILL-SUCCESS OF THE INVADING ARMY—THE IMPENDING ENTRY INTO THE FIELD OF SERVIA—HER INSOLENT DEFIANCE OF EUROPE—THE ROUMANIAN SOLDIERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TURNU-MAGURELLI, Friday, Aug. 31, 1877.

I must commence by the correction of a statement made in my last letter, to the effect that no correspondents of the foreign press were present at the combats of Schipka. I gave it on the authority of a Russian official, who, it turns out, was misinformed, as a number of these gentlemen were able to witness the action and give a description of its incidents to their readers at home. Having thus made the *amende honorable*, I may pass on to a consideration of the affairs and of the situation, which last may be said to be unchanged. The hostile armies are within striking distance of each other, and yet neither does more than feint at his adversary, in the hope, apparently, of being able to profit by some mistake. A curious feature of this campaign, which, whatever be its ultimate results, cannot fail to be registered by its historians, is that, in every instance and notwithstanding the immense moral superiority generally attributed to the assailant, every attack, by whomsoever made, has been unsuccessful. The great Turkish victories have all been won defensively, and in these latter days, when they in their turn have attempted to assume the offensive at Schipka, they have only succeeded in proving their courage without obtaining any real advantages from their sacrifices. That this is greatly due to the nature of the positions, offering everywhere strong natural intrenchments, cannot be doubted; but there are other considerations which will be some day developed by professional strategist, while to the general public the conviction must gradually become more and more settled that, in courage and in incapacity the troops and their Generals on both sides are very evenly matched, and that Russia has not that military superiority which she arrogated to herself so insolently at the début of the struggle. What has she come to accomplish in Bulgaria if, after two months of active operations, she is reduced to stand entirely upon the defensive and to esteem herself fortunate if she can continue to hold two or three positions? It is scarcely the rôle of "Liberators"; not at all the attitude worthy of a power which dictated so haughtily its ultimatum at the conference.

Just now the two most important facts connected with the war are the impending entry into the field of Servia and the great change of opinion in favor of Germany, for whose Chancellor the ladies of Moscow are said to be embroidering a table-cover. The Servians are not in themselves a formidable antagonist, and last year's campaign taught the Turks to despise both their Army and its leaders. Still, the roads to Nisch and Sopha are open, and a corps of 20,000 fresh troops, wretched although they be, operating on the rear and flanks of a position, cannot fail to cause legitimate apprehensions for its security. The Serbo-Roumanian alliance is an accomplished fact, and the movements of their united forces on the plateau between the Isker and the Vid, and in the valley of the Timok, must constitute a serious danger to the army of Osman Pasha, whose situation will become exceedingly critical, not to say untenable, unless he be in sufficient strength to detach a corps of at least 30,000 men to secure his communications to the rear, without so weakening the garrison of Plevna as to render it no longer capable to obstruct the enemy's advance. It is, however, to the political bearing of the Servian violation of the peace, rather than to the active participation of this

and important ceremonies of decorating the graves of the dead heroes. Thanking you for that beginning of a good work, I now propose to show you that we also are engaged in it by palpable, tangible witnesses. You have heard from one distinguished public man of New-York, and now will be glad, I know, to hear from another distinguished man—Gov. Hampton, of South Carolina.

The appearance of Gov. Hampton was greeted with prolonged applause. He said: I scarcely feel that I am authorized to detain you one moment when those of you out there are standing in the rain, but I will at least have the comfort of telling you that if I do so, that my speech will not be a dry one. I come to you, my friends, after having met the President of the United States when he first came upon Southern soil. The authorities in Louisville did me the honor to invite me to join him there, and that gentleman himself added to that honor by expressing the wish that I should come. I went there expecting to remain only a few hours, to greet him on Southern soil as a Southern man, and I recognized in him a man higher than a party man. [Applause.] a man who had forgotten that he was a party man as he rose to be a patriot. [Applause.] It has been my good fortune to accompany him as he traveled southward, and I think we may say to-day that he had struck the "solid South." He is here in Chattanooga, standing here upon your battle-scarred plains, looking and seeing everything filled and crowded with the evidences of war, remembering that your soil has been stained by precious blood poured out by brave men who were fighting honestly for their convictions on each side. Remembering all that, I am glad to come here with him, and see the motto that you have written there of peace and harmony once more restored in our beloved country; and, my friends, in the few remarks that I have had the honor of making at the many been in this triumphant procession of the President, I have studiously avoided any allusion to politics. I have tried to subordinate them entirely to a feeling of patriotism, and I say to you now, men of the South, as far as possible to forget the past differences between our people, and to devote yourselves to developing and opening up the best resources of this country. I want to urge upon you this thing, and you will have power and peace and happiness evermore. I have not spoken of politics; it was my misfortune, perhaps, to differ in politics from the President of the United States, but Democrat as I am, Democrat as I have been in politics in no man in America to whom I more cheerfully, cordially, and willingly do honor than to the Republican President of the United States. I do that, my friends, because he is the first act of his administration, lifted that great pressure which was upon the neck of your own people. Many of them said he but did his duty. Many of them had never smelt powder. Show me the man who will do his duty without fear and without favor, and who will not do more than his duty, and I will clasp hands with him, and will stand upon the same platform with him. [Applause.] He has brought back peace to our people; he has shown that the men who fought each other can meet in peace and fraternity without any loss of respect, and to-day I stand in the place that was pinned down by bayonets, and my right arm should have dropped from my shoulder before I would have given my hand in peace while my State was pinned down by bayonets. [Applause.] When we felt that every State was the equal of every other, that every man in every State was equal, white and black; when the great Republican Party, the dominant party, the representative party of the Union—come back into the household of States—come back to the hearthstones of your fathers"—I felt that better things could be accomplished. I felt as a Southern man, as a Southern soldier—as a rebel, if you choose—I could come back. [Applause.] I told the men in Illinois that I had fought them as long and as hard as I could, and I would have been fighting them now if I had been ordered to do so. They honored and respected me for it; and that is the way for us to meet, as brave men should meet; if not forgetting the past, at least drawing a curtain over it; looking not to the bloody past, which is full of horrors all of us, but looking forward to a brighter and higher future, when all of us can march on bravely, honestly, truthfully, each one doing his duty to the whole country, leaving the consequences to God. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

The President then introduced Judge Key in a humorous manner as "a stranger."

Judge Key spoke warmly of his love for East Tennessee and Chattanooga, but pleasantly apologized for not making a speech, and concluded by leading forth Mrs. Hayes, saying: "Here is the best speech that I think has been made. They abuse all other members of the Administration, but no one abuses her."

Mrs. Hayes was greeted with loud and continued applause.

Rev. A. P. Milton (colored) came forward and read the following address:

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND HONORABLE MEMBERS OF HIS CABINET PRESENT: I have had the honor of being appointed to address you in behalf of the colored citizens of Chattanooga and vicinity, and I know not how better to express myself in the time I feel at liberty to occupy, than to say that our country has gone through long years of anxiety, perplexity, and unrest, caused by the great body of the nation, as it were, to bleed at every pore, her great heart at times to nearly suspend its pulsations, and the body to despair of life; but "the stone which the builders rejected has become the head of the corner." That stone, polished with Divine excellence, took the shape of an American sun, and rose on the 4th day of March last as the Chief Executive of the nation, and began while yet just above the horizon to shed its rays over this vast domain; which were first mistaken by some, and regarded with disfavor by others; but in the onward approach of that sun the clouds have disappeared. That bright anticipation of prosperity in the near future is warranted in the already returning peace, amity, and kindly feeling to us at least in this part of the State. Allow me to assure you that we highly appreciate the precedent of your Administration, and of our unwavering confidence in that (which is to follow, believing that you will endeavor to do that which will result in the greatest good to us, not as colored or white, rich or poor, high or low, but as citizens of the United States. Permit me further to assure you of the satisfaction we feel in you in accepting an invitation to visit our humble city. In conclusion, may we convey to you the hearty welcome and kind greeting of our people. May the richest blessing of the Everlasting God may rest with you and your Cabinet to the benefit of the whole people.

To which the President replied:

MR. MILTON AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is very gratifying indeed to be so welcomed by the colored people of this section of the country. The testimony which this address bears to me of the condition of the colored men in this part of the United States since the policy of peace and harmony has been adopted is indeed very satisfactory. I rejoice to hear such testimony from the colored people. It is precisely in accord with what I believed would occur when the full right was given to the country complete and permanent pacification was made. Among the most anxious inquiries and investigations that I made were those in reference to the probable conduct the colored people would be in after the policy was adopted. My desire was, as was that of all associated with me in the Government, as it is the desire I am sure of all good citizens, that the colored people should be safe and secure in all their rights under the Constitution as it is, and under the laws of the land. [Applause.] We were solicitous that their rights and interests should be regarded, and our belief, our confidence we may say, was perfect, that with the bayonets removed from the South the people of color would be safer in every right, in every interest, than they ever were when protected merely by the bayonets. [Applause.] I rejoice that your address assures me that so far as you are concerned here the result is according to our anticipations. I thank you for coming here to welcome me; for coming here to bear this testimony before the country. I trust, my colored friends, that your future will be brighter and brighter, your condition better and better, and that you will always remember that to command respect men must have the virtues to deserve respect: industry, good conduct, and intelligence are good alike for white men and for colored men. [Applause.]

In the evening a banquet followed at the Stanton House, where the festivities were kept up to a late hour. The party will leave for Knoxville to-morrow morning and thence to Atlanta.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE PRESIDENT'S SOUTHERN TOUR.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The *Times*, editorially commenting on President Hayes' Southern tour, says: "In little more than half a year the President has succeeded in beating down a compact mass of prejudices, and in allaying a host of conflicting passions. The visible triumph of his policy is now being assured. He has this week begun a journey through the Southern States, which is intended to show that the work of pacification is not here completed. The Federal Government has no intention of interfering in the local administration of the Southern States; the Southern States have no desire to disturb the great achievements of the civil war which have been embodied in the constitutional amendments. The removal of the objects of contention makes it easy to re-establish friendly relations between people who respect each other, and the sympathetic meeting of the President and Gen. Hampton is an omen of the coming time when the North and South will no longer be separated by the lines of division which the civil war had traced."

RACING AT LEXINGTON.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 20.—The races over the Association Course to-day were well attended. Track and weather excellent.

SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Mile dash.

Mahlstick	0
Charlie G. Gorham	0
Baloma	3

Time—1:44½.

SECOND RACE.—One and one-eighth miles.

Joe Rodes	1
Mahlstick	2
Buff and Blue	3

Time—1:56¾.

THIRD RACE.—Two and one-eighth miles.

Ten Broeck	1
Fair Play	2

Time—3:58½.

THE WOODBURY PARK MEETING.

WOODBURY, N. J., Sept. 20.—The Woodbury Park meeting closed to-day. The first race was for 3-year old colts, half-mile heats, best two in three, and was won by Jersey Girl; Mande Mac second, May Morrell third. Time—1:31; 1:34½. The second race, for the 2:45 class, was won by Kitty Cly, who took the third, seventh, and eighth heats, General winning the fifth and sixth heats, and Lady Hood the first and second. Best time—2:41¾. The third race, for the 2:35 class, was won by Sam French in three straight heats, Gibbs second, Davis Wallace third. Time—2:36¼; 2:35½; 2:38. The fourth race, for the 2:27 class, was won by Snowball in three straight heats, Delaware second, Baron Leff third. Time—2:35; 2:35¼; 2:35¼. The unfinished 2:31 race of yesterday was won by Morning, Hambletonian Mambrino second, Sam French third. The unfinished 2:40 race was won by Sana Souci, George Brooks second, Lilly Jackson third.

THE ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS.

THE SESSION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF THE UNITED STATES—THE PROPOSITION TO CHANGE THE NAME OF THE GRAND LODGE TO SUPREME LODGE LOST—GENERAL BUSINESS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 20.—The Grand Lodge Independent Order of Odd-fellows again met at 9 o'clock this morning, Grand Sire J. W. Stokes presiding. A committee was appointed to take into consideration the organization of a Mutual Benefit Society, to report at this session. The hour 10 o'clock Friday morning, was set apart for receiving memorials of deceased members. The special order, the amendment to change the name of the Grand Lodge from "Grand Lodge of the United States" to "Supreme Lodge Independent Order Odd-fellows" was taken up. The yeas and nays were called and the amendment lost. Yeas 74, nays 61, not a three-fourths vote as required by the constitution. A number of appeals from the action of various lodges, of a personal character principally, were taken up and acted upon. Among these was the appeal of Benjamin F. Reynolds, F. G., from the action of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, and the report of the Committee on Appeals, sustaining the action of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island and dismissing the appeal of Reynolds, was adopted. This case has been one of active controversy in the jurisdiction of Rhode Island since July, 1873. Reynolds was charged with conduct unbecoming an Odd-fellow, in calling the Noble Grand of Unity Lodge No. 2 of that jurisdiction, a liar, accompanied with profane language, and he was tried and expelled from the lodge. The Grand Lodge of Rhode Island subsequently sustained the action of the subordinate lodge. He appealed to the Grand Lodge of the United States, which to-day sustained the action of the State lodge.

A charter was granted for a lodge in Amsterdam, Netherlands. Permission was given to transfer Montreal Encampment, No. 1, of Quebec, to the jurisdiction of Ontario.

The action of Grand Officers in granting dispensations for encampments at Lima, Peru; New Westminster, British Columbia, and Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, was approved; also for subordinate lodges at New Castle, Port Townsend, and Dayton, Washington Territory; Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada; McAllister, Indian Territory, and Richmond, Province of Quebec, Canada. The constitution and by-laws of Grand Encampment of Nevada was approved. The revised constitution of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia was approved; also the revised constitution and by-laws of the Grand Lodge of Switzerland. The right of grand jurisdiction to establish widows' and orphans' endowments was approved, provided they are founded upon a basis of voluntary contributions, but it is declared to be against the organic law of the order to make forced assessments for that purpose. The appeal of Edwin Bounds from the action of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, which involved the right of lodges to provide in their by-laws for a graded benefit, according to the length of attendance, was dismissed, fully acknowledging the right of lodges so to regulate their benefits. The Grand Lodge refused to alter the laws so as to permit Indians to be initiated. It was considered inexpedient and impracticable, on account of the laws of the Spanish Government in relation to secret societies, to take any steps toward granting a charter for a lodge in Havana, Cuba. The question of reciprocating courtesies between the Manchester Unity, of England, and the Order in this country was referred to the Grand Sire and Grand Secretary, to be reported upon at the next session. At 2 o'clock the Grand Lodge took a recess until 3:30.

The grand lodge reassembled at 3:32 P. M. The Australian mission was taken up and discussed at some length. The report of the committee proposed to send an accredited member of the order to Australia to reorganize the order, issue instructions and otherwise assist the lodges of that jurisdiction in adjusting complications now existing in that country. The proposition appropriates $1,000 to defray the expenses of the Grand Sire, J. W. Stokes, and in case he cannot go, those of the Deputy Grand Sire, J. B. Harmon. The report of the committee was adopted—yeas, 84; nays, 47. A motion to reconsider the vote was laid on the table.

After the transaction of other business, not of general interest, the session was adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

AUSTRALASIA.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-ZEALAND—POLITICS AND THE NATIVES—THE CRATER OF KILAUEA—AWFUL COMMOTIONS IN THE KINGDOM OF SAMOA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—The steamer City of Sydney, which arrived here to-day from Sydney, New South Wales, via Honolulu, brings the following news:

The Australian news is meagre. In New-Zealand wrecks are reported on the west coast, with loss of life. At a great meeting of the natives in Mavri, King Tawhiao found his supporters in the minority. There is every indication of the hostiles coming within the law, although for the present they shut up their own country against Europeans. The mines in the Auckland gold fields continue to return large dividends.

Politics do not run smoothly, and if the Government survives the session it will be with greatly crippled energies. Additional taxation will be necessary, and this is unpopular.

The steamer brings the following from Honolulu: Travelers visiting the crater of Kilauea during the first week of September represent it as very active and brilliant. The old south lake was on the 10th inst. about 1,000 feet in length and 600 feet in width, boiling and spouting.

The steamer brings the following news from Samoa: "Immediately after the German man-of-war Augusta left for Sydney civil dissensions broke out. The revels appeared openly with arms in their hands, and on July 21st one of the chiefs moved on Apia in a strong position. There they remained for some time without striking a blow. On July 12 a strong force of the King's party marched up to the rebel intrenchments, which were quietly surrounded. A parley was then held between the chiefs of both sides. While it was going on a sudden fire was opened on the insurgents, of whom between 50 and 100 were killed. They resisted for some hours. In the morning following the rebels surrendered, and the King, taking away their arms, set them at liberty. Almost all the dead bodies were mutilated. The heads were cut off and the victors bore them about on sticks for some days, now and then performing war dances around them. Many white men went to see the fighting. The Steinberger party is now the dominant faction."

THE PAOLI MONUMENT DEDICATION.

PAOLI, Penn., Sept. 20.—The dedication of the new Paoli monument in honor of the 53 American soldiers under Gen. Anthony Wayne, killed by British troops under Gen. Grey 100 years ago, took place to-day. The monument, which is of Quincy granite, bears upon the east side the following inscription: "Erected by the citizens of Chester and Delaware Counties, Sept. 20, 1877, being the centennial anniversary of the Paoli massacre." Underthis is the following: "The other inscriptions on this stone are copied from the memorial stone formerly standing here, which was erected by the Republican Artillerists and other citizens of Chester County, Sept. 20, 1817." Hon. Washington Townsend presided. Prayer was offered by Rev. James S. Evans; J. Smith Futley was the historian, and Hon. Wayne Mac Veigh the orator of the day. The programme was interspersed with patriotic music, and a salute of 36 guns was fired by the Griffin Battery. Among those present were Gov. Hartranft and staff, and a grandson of Anthony Wayne. The attendance was large.

THE WESTCHESTER MASKED BURGLARS.

The examination in the case of Michael Costello, John Angler, and James Boyle, the three young men arrested on Tuesday night in this City on suspicion of complicity in the recent outrageous burglary perpetrated at the residence of Col. James A. Hamilton, in the vicinity of Dobb's Ferry, was begun yesterday morning before Justice Storms, at his office in the above-named village. The prosecution was represented by Mr. E. S. Lovatt, and A. Jackson Hyatt represented the prisoners. The prisoners were examined separately. John Angler, alias "Dutchy," was the first one brought before the magistrate. By advice of his counsel he pleaded guilty, and said that he threw himself upon the mercy of the court, at the same time expressing a perfect willingness to divulge all he knew about the burglary. He then proceeded to give a full and very thorough account of the burglary, the story being almost identical with that published in THE TIMES immediately after the occurrence. He said that Michael Costello, another of the prisoners, had induced him to take part in the commission of the crime. His testimony was full of details, but nothing new in addition was divulged. Boyle, another of the prisoners, was discharged with the consent of the prosecuting attorney. The third prisoner, Costello, through his counsel put in a plea of "not guilty," and waived examination and was remanded by Squire Storms to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.

John Collins was arrested last evening by Central Office detectives, on a telegram from the Chief of Police of Westerly, R. I., in which he is charged with escaping from the jail at that place. Collins, it is alleged, was arrested for the commission of a burglary, and was committed to the jail somewhat in default of $2,000 bail. He escaped from the jail on Wednesday night, and was arrested by the detectives on his arrival in this City. He was locked up at the Central Office to await further developments.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE TRADE SALE OF BOOKS.

INVOICES FROM SEVERAL PUBLISHERS DISPOSED OF—A BRISK DEMAND AND GOOD PRICES—SOME OF THE BOOKS SOLD.

The semi-annual trade book sale, of which Messrs. George A. Leavitt & Co. have charge, was resumed yesterday morning at Clinton Hall. The publications offered for sale in the first instance were those of J. B. Lippincott & Co. The Lippincott consignment was not nearly so heavy as that of Messrs. Osgood & Co., which, even at auction prices, realised over $55,000, but it was nevertheless of more than respectable dimensions. It had also the advantage of bringing before the trade works for the most part of a radically different character from those presented by the Boston firm. Poetry did not flourish so abundantly in its catalogue, but it must by no means be inferred that that divine art was neglected. The octavo editions of the poets offered for sale is a very potent negation of any such assumption, comprising as they did the works of Burns, Byron, Campbell, Moore, Scott, Rogers, Milton, Young, Gray, Beattie, Collins, Mrs. Hemans, and many others. These volumes were purchased readily. The Lippincott invoice was notably very strong in works of fiction, and the several editions of Dickens, more especially, were in remarkably good demand. First of all, there was the standard edition of the popular author's works, complete in 30 volumes, and very handsomely illustrated with steel plates, while in nearly equal favor were the diamond edition in 14 volumes, and the Charles Dickens edition in 16 volumes, and containing 160 illustrations. In the same group were sold his *Life* by John Forster, sixth edition, and a work by Charles Kent touching Charles Dickens as a reader. Bulwer's works were also purchased very freely. The Library edition, which is a very handsome one, in large type, on fine tinted paper, and complete in 47 volumes, sold at very nearly the price marked on the margin of the catalogue—a very unusual thing in auction sales. There were altogether, however, only three sets, two 12mo, cloth, and one half-calf, gilt extra. Five sets of the Globe edition, in 25 volumes, 16mo, extra cloth, and one set, half-calf, gilt extra, were also disposed of, and seven sets of the Lord Lytton edition, complete in 25 volumes, five of them in penciled and gilt cloth, one in sheep, and another in half-calf, found ready purchasers. The Kensington edition of Thackeray, 12 volumes, illustrated, was offered for sale to the extent of six sets, and the clever and eccentric "Ouida" was represented by the complete works in a set of 12 volumes. Twenty sets of George Eliot's *Middlemarch*, in four volumes, were sold, and numerous works of fiction of lesser value were easily disposed of. Among the features of the catalogue of Lippincott & Co. should be mentioned the valuable works of cyclopedic information which it contained. Not least of these was the new edition of the firm's *Pronouncing Gazetteer or Geographical Dictionary*. The new edition contains 1,000 new articles. Only 10 copies were offered for sale, and these were purchased promptly, and brought a good price. Chambers' publications in this line were also in good demand. The *Book of Days* and the *Cyclopedia of English Literature* sold readily, and the popular *Encyclopedia* was disposed of in a variety of forms, including a cheap and handsome trade edition. Prominent among the works in the Lippincott invoice was Worcester's Quarto Dictionary, containing 1,854 pages and a vocabulary of more than 100,000 words. The ponderous volume sold well, nearly 50 copies, in various qualities of binding, going to the trade. Among other valuable works offered were George Ticknor's *Life of W. H. Prescott*, Prescott's complete works and life, in 16 volume, and a new and revised edition of his works, edited by J. F. Kirk. The catalogue contained many gift books, in splendid covers, and some very good contributions to the Juvenile Library.

At the close of the Lippincott sale the auctioneers disposed of the short invoice of Clark Maynard, of Philadelphia, the works comprised in it were chiefly conversant with Freemasonry, but there were also some miscellaneous publications, including Schiller's poems and ballads, translated by Lord Lytton. The catalogue of Little, Brown & Co., Boston, which came next in order, although not large, contained some very valuable works. Among those which received most attention from the trade were *Bacon's Essays*, Bancroft's *History of the United States*, in 10 volumes; Black's *General Atlas of the World*, an excellent work, comprising 70 maps engraved on steel, with geographical descriptions and a copious index; Campbell's *Lives of the Lord Chancellors*, fourth edition, 10 volumes; the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, ninth edition, 21 volumes; Gibbon's *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*; Ferguson's *History of Architecture*, volumes; Hurd & Houghton's Illustrated *Household Book of Painting*; *Plutarch's Lives*; *Webster's Life and Works*, edited by Edward Everett, and *The Jesuits in North America in the Seventeenth Century*, by Francis Parkman. The publications proposed of were those of Andrew F. Graves and Henry A. Young & Co., both Boston firms. The works offered for sale on their part were altogether of the juvenile order, but came in a good place in the general catalogue, and to order came in very good consignment of books from James Miller, of Broadway. Mr. Miller occupied the dual position of publisher and bookseller. He purchased largely from the Osgood and other stocks, and yesterday no inconsiderable number of publications were offered for sale. Among them were some very charming editions of Elizabeth Barrett Browning's works: a very beautiful red-line edition of Macaulay's *Lays of Ancient Rome*, with full-page illustrations; *Hood's Poetical Works*, complete, with excellent illustrations; *Pebie's Christian Year*, and *Bishop Heber's Poems*. Of the lighter kind of works there was a considerable assortment of Mayne Reid's stirring tales. The Brooklyn firm of Bouton, whose consignment concluded yesterday's sale, were represented chiefly by quarto Bibles, but had a few miscellaneous publications, including Bayar d'Taylor's *National Gift Book*. The publications of G. P. Putnam's Sons will be the first offered for sale to-day.

IMPORTANT TOWAGE DECISION.

United States Supervising Inspector E. Platt Stratton has just rendered a decision which will be of interest to persons engaged in the towage business, and steam-boat Captains generally. On the night of July 13 the passenger steamer City of Troy ran into the barge Republic, which was in tow of the tug Atlas on the Hudson River, about half a mile below Damokomer Point. The owners of the barge and cargo claimed $18,000 damages. The Local Board of Inspectors of Steam-boats at Albany, after a hearing of the case, decided that the pilot of the City of Troy, E. L. Van Keuren, was in fault, because he "changed his course, and neglected to blow an alarm whistle between the first two whistles and the single whistle, as required by law." They therefore revoked his license. The evidence made it clear that the Atlas was not showing proper lights at the time, and on the strength of this Pilot Van Keuren appealed to the United States Supervising Inspector. Mr. Stratton's opinion is very voluminous. He says that owing to the many important points involved he has given the subject full consideration and has made careful examination of the law. He decides that the question of lights is of primary importance, and says that Judge Blatchford has fully covered the matter in the case of the Blanche Page, decision delivered July 10, 1877. There he held that "a steam-tug not towing is bound to carry a light at her head and an after-light in a central range, and when towing two lights at her head vertically, that is, one above the other. In the latter case she may dispense with the after-light, but must still carry red and white lights." This distinction is for the purpose of informing passing vessels whether it is necessary to give her a wide berth or not. After an exhaustive review of the testimony in detail, Mr. Stratton finds, on the evidence of the master of the Atlas, that she was not carrying "two lights arranged vertically at her head, but only one, and that her failure to do so contributed to the collision. He also finds from the testimony that the barge was not carrying the lights prescribed by the statute, which says that "white lights shall also be carried on the extreme outside of each end on either hand and also on the extreme after part of the same." Mr. Stratton concludes that "whatever fault there was, is to be placed to the account of the tug and the barge is free from any charge of not proper lights required by law to be carried on a steam vessel towing and her tow alone contributed to and occasioned this collision." He therefore reverses the decision of the local board, restores Pilot Van Keuren to all his former privileges, and orders that he be relicensed accordingly.

DINNER OF THE HOBOKEN TURTLE CLUB.

Nearly 300 members and guests of the Hoboken Turtle Club, one of the oldest Metropolitan clubs in existence, sat down yesterday afternoon to its fourth and final dinner of the season, given on the capacious club grounds in the grove in Jerome-avenue, near Macomb's Dam Bridge. The dinner, which consisted simply of an almost endless quantity of green turtle soup, with an equally plentiful supply of champagne and similar beverages, was preceded in the forenoon by a mighty breakfast of green turtle steaks, cooked to perfection. Having dispatched the rich delicacy, the members went to their business, and returned in the afternoon to the more formidable task of disposing of the dinner. Shortly after 5 o'clock a gong was sounded, the signal bringing the company to the large pavilion, where the dinner-tables were invitingly spread with large soup-plates, gold-plated spoons, and great piles of Graham bread and hard-boiled eggs. No sooner was the order to be seated given by Mr. A. L. Ashman, the portly President of the association, than the air resounded to the united drumming on the soup-plates of some 300 spoons, as the members began to shop up the boiled eggs preparatory to mixing them with their soup. When quiet was restored, after this remarkable prelude had continued for some minutes, the President opened the dinner by serving out steaming soup from a huge tureen. The soup had been prepared under the supervision of an old member of the association, in an immense iron pot, which has been used to prepare the club dinner for over 50 years. The numbers and guests applied themselves with a will to do justice to the feast, and forever there appeared disappeared with marvelous rapidity. Every one having at length become satisfied, the President rapped for order, and, in accordance with the custom, presented the championship bouquet to Mr. MacClellan, of Westchester, that gentleman having accomplished the distinguished feat of eating 20 plates of soup at one sitting. The bouquet consisted of a varied assortment of Lima beans, carrots, onions, turnips, and small cabbages neatly bound up in the form of a nosegay. Mr. MacClellan returned thanks in an appropriate speech. He was followed by Mayor Kly, Mr. England, a hale old gentleman, who was President of the club over half a century ago; Dr. Isaac E. Hayes, who delivered a poem, and others. The speeches being interspersed by some fine singing and music by a brass band.

THE PREVENTION OF CRIME.

MEETING OF THE NINTH WARD SOCIETY—ADDRESSES BY EMINENT CLERGYMEN.

The Ninth Ward Auxiliary Society for the Prevention of Crime met last evening in the Presbyterian Church in Thirteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. There was a very large attendance, and everybody appeared to be greatly interested in the remarks of the speakers, Rev. Drs. Crosby, Bevan, and Taylor. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. S. Birchard, Pastor of the church. Rev. William B. Merrit, President of the society, then introduced Dr. Crosby. That gentleman addressed the audience in favor of the objects of the society, and made some statements in regard to what it was doing. He did not speak as an advocate of total abstinence or total prohibition, but as an advocate of the strict enforcement of the Liquor law of 1857 and other acts which restrict the liquor traffic within narrow limits, and which have the effect to suppress groggeries. This was what the parent society, of which he was a member, was endeavoring to accomplish. It was working to prevent pauperism, crime, and vice by the removal of their causes. This enterprise, he said, should not be allowed to die out on account supineness and apathy. Mr. Merrit said that the society in the Ninth Ward intended to put down the great nuisance in that locality. There were several hundred groggeries, liquor saloons in the ward, and he appealed to his hearers to procure evidence against them and inform the society. Dr. Bevan was then introduced. He differed with Dr. Crosby in some respects, being a teetotaler. Although always in favor of moral suasion, there were influences drawing him into a more pronounced position. Fighting the battle against grog shops could not be done by one man or one set of men. A platform on which men of all views in regard to temperance could stand was necessary. This platform seemed to be found in that of the society. The speaker concluded by exhorting his hearers to sustain the society. Dr. Taylor, the last speaker, said that his views in regard to temperance were more radical than those of Dr. Crosby, but he was willing to co-operate with him in any movement that helped the cause. There are 5,000 groggeries in the City, we are told, and $60,000,000 are annually expended in them. It was terrible to contemplate that this vast amount of money was consumed for liquor. It was terrible to contemplate that this money was the cause of crime and orphanage it produced. What could ministers, Sunday-school teachers, and tract distributers do in the face of the temptations of these groggeries? He thought that the charitable institutions of the City were taxed in a measure by the revenues they drew from the sale of liquor, and regarded it as a device of the evil one, and he deprecated the fact that money came to them from such a source. He concluded by giving an account of the establishment of coffee-houses or "Holly-tree Inns" in Liverpool, which were patronized by working men in preference to beer-shops. There were 24 of them in that city, and all successful and not charities, but were paying a dividend of 10 per cent. to those who had invested in them. He hoped that public-spirited individuals would establish such places here.

AN UNNATURAL FATHER.

Seven weeks ago to-day a miserably-clad girl, 14 years of age, named Mary Ann Coppinger, entered the Fourth Precinct Station, bearing in her arms a sickly, attenuated babe and related to Capt. Petty a pitiable story of destitution, the direct result of criminal neglect on the part of a drunken husband and father. She informed the Captain that her mother and her sister, Nora, aged 12, were lying ill in their room at No. 8 Vandewater-street, and that her father, John Coppinger, being an habitual drunkard, neglected to furnish his family with means for the purchase of the common necessaries of life. Repairing to the house, the Captain found Mrs. Coppinger in a squalid apartment entirely destitute of furniture, dying from consumption. The child Nora was also very ill and weak in consequence of a lack of proper nourishment. An ambulance was telegraphed for, and the poor woman and the two younger children were removed thereby to the Chambers-street Hospital. A few days later the mother died, and preparations were made for her burial by the City in Potter's Field. Hearing from the eldest girl that the body of her mother was about to be consigned to a pauper's grave, Capt. Petty kindly took charge of the funeral, and, unassisted by donations from others, defrayed the expenses of an interment in Calvary Cemetery. Subsequently the kind-hearted Police Captain ascertained that Coppinger had neglected to care for his children, notwithstanding that he was earning wages, as a longshoremen, sufficient for their support. He was arrested yesterday, arraigned before Justice Duffy at the Tombs Police Court, and held on the charge of cruelty to children in default of $500 bail. The child Nora and the babe were surrendered to Mr. Chiardi, the agent for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The oldest girl, Mary Ann, is employed, and earning enough to support herself.

UNLICENSED ENGINEERS.

A very largely attended meeting of the licensed engineers of this City and Brooklyn was held last evening at No. 134 Canal-street, W. O. Cloyes in the chair. In addition to the stationary engineers composing the Brotherhood, there was a full delegation present from the Boiler Makers' Union, and of Boiler Engineers. The question for discussion, as stated by the President, was the fact that nearly all the engines and boilers in the public institutions, and many of our own large hotels, are run by unlicensed engineers, and that in a great number of cases the amount of work put upon the men is such great as to unfit them from performing their duties properly, and that they thus endanger both life and property. It was stated that the Board of Education was in the habit of employing unlicensed engineers to run the boilers in the schoolhouses, and that in consequence they were kept in a condition that they are dangerous, and that an accident is possible at any moment. The charitable institutions of the City, it was stated, are in even a worse condition. At the Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, there are five boilers with only one licensed engineer. His only assistants are the convicts, who are entirely ignorant of the work. In the Female Lunatic Asylum there are three boilers, and these are attended to by one practical engineer, who in addition has to attend to three other boilers in the lodges, which are three-quarters of a mile from the main building. It was alleged that a similar state of affairs exists on Ward's Island, and that in the Homeopathic Hospital, which has an average of 250 inmates, five large boilers, 25 feet long, had to be attended to by only one man, and that his assistants are all unskilled laborers. On Randall's Island, it was stated, there are two institutions half a mile apart with two boilers in each, and with only one man to attend to them, and that he has also to look after the gas machines. It was decided to lay the matter before the Police Commissioners and ask that a thorough investigation be made.

ROBBING A RAILROAD.

Albert D. Smith has for some time been in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as superintendent of the workshops on the Hackensack Meadows. In that capacity he has had full control of the pay-roll of the mechanics employed there. On Wednesday last Mr. George W. Barker, the General Superintendent of the Road, discovered on the pay-roll for the last month the names of ten persons who had never been in the employ of the road. Each was debited as having drawn $40 per month for their services. Mr. Baker at once made affidavit before Justice Davis, and a warrant was issued. It is charged that Smith had pocketed the money paid to him for these men, and signed the receipts with a mark on behalf of the recipients. Smith yesterday made his appearance in Mr. Barker's office, and a messenger, who was sent for an officer, returned with constable Chalow. Smith was at once taken into custody, and on being arraigned before Justice Ward he waived examination and was committed to jail for trial on charges of forgery and embezzlement. The amount lost by the company by his manipulations has not been ascertained.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Joseph Y. Meeker, jeweler, of No. 443 Sixth-avenue, made an assignment to Frederick M. Lockwood.

The assignment of Charles Salomon to Gabriel Goldsmith was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

Frederick W. Martin and James P. Berry, composing the firm of Martin & Berry, wine-dealers, of No. 42 Murray-street, assigned their property to Samuel J. Berry, Jr.

Reinhold Von Minden, music-dealer, of Morrisania, assigned his property for the benefit of his creditors to Charles A. Zoebisch. The liabilities of the assignor are set down at $94,362 53, the nominal assets at $71,380 96, and the real assets at $26,627 32. The Assignee was ordered to give a bond in the sum of $25,000.

THE VANDERBILT WILL CONTEST.

The hearing in the matter of the contest of the will of Commodore Vanderbilt was some time ago set down by Surrogate Calvin for 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, but it is stated that Judge Jeremiah S. Black, counsel for Mrs. Mary Allen La Bau, one of the Commodore's daughters, who is the only contestant, will not be able to be present, and that a postponement for a month will be asked.

LAW REPORTS.

"JIM" BRADY SENTENCED.

THE NOTORIOUS CRIMINAL CONFESSED TO THE STATE PRISON FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS AND SIX MONTHS.

District Attorney Phelps appeared in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday to move for sentence on "Jim" Brady, alias "Albany Jim," alias James H. Morrison, alias Oscar D. Petersen, having declined to surrender the notorious criminal into the hands of the authorities of Kings County. The prisoner appeared perfectly indifferent, but seemed, if anything, rather anxious that a final disposition should be made of him. Brady was convicted of firing a loaded pistol at Edward Bromfield while endeavoring to escape from the custody of the Police on Aug. 2, and subsequently pleaded guilty to the two indictments charging him with firing at Police Officers Paddock and Kettner. For the offense, to escape the consequences of which Brady fought so desperately, that of stealing gentlemen's furnishing goods from the store of the Ward Brothers, the accused was also indicted, but as it would probably not amount to more than petit larceny it was not pressed. When asked what he had to say why judgment should not be pronounced against him, Brady replied, "nothing." He gave his age as 28, and his residence as Rochester. District Attorney Phelps said the prisoner stood convicted on three indictments, and proved the unexpired term remaining six years and six months. He would suggest, therefore, that the terms of sentence then about to be imposed should be made to commence at the expiration of the unexpired term. Judge Gildersleeve, addressing Brady, said it was evident that he was a man of considerable ability, which, if used in honest pursuits, would have made him as successful a citizen as he was now a criminal. His conduct upon his arrest, however, had been very fair, and he had had the frankness to plead guilty to two indictments. Notwithstanding his previous bad character, therefore, he was entitled to the benefit arising from his plea. On the conviction for shooting at Bromfield he would impose a sentence of five years in the State Prison at hard labor, to commence at the expiration of the unexpired term which he is now serving. On the charge of guilty in shooting at Officers Paddock and Kettner, he would impose a sentence of three years on each indictment—each term to commence on the expiration of the others. This consigns Brady to the State Prison for 17 years and 6 months, including his unexpired time.

The prisoner heard the sentence with the utmost indifference, and mechanically held up his hands to receive the shackles. Five minutes afterward the notorious criminal, handcuffed to one court officer, and surrounded by three others, was taken from the court-room to the Tombs, followed by a crowd of spectators. He will probably be taken to Sing Sing speedily, as the Sheriff's officers are fearful that he may attempt to escape, and ample measures have been taken to guard against such a contingency. The final destination of the prisoner, however, will be Clinton or Auburn Prison.

THE EXAMINATION OF GESNER.

JUDGE WESTBROOK DECIDES THAT IT SHALL PROCEED BEFORE JUSTICE DUFFY SHALL IN SPITE OF THE INDICTMENT.

Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday rendered his decision in the case of Nelson A. Gesner, the alleged forger. The decision was publicly announced, Judge Westbrook delivering his opinion from the bench. John Graham, C. Bainbridge Smith, and Abraham Kling were present in Gesner's behalf, and Assistant District Attorneys Herring and Leary appeared for the prosecution. Gesner and his wife were present, and seemed well pleased at the result. The point raised in the case is novel and interesting. In the opinion Judge Westbrook says, among other things: "To the writ of habeas corpus issued and served upon him, the Warden of the City Prison returns that he holds the prisoner, Nelson A. Gesner, under two warrants of commitment—one of Patrick G. Duffy, a Police Justice of the City of New-York, committing said Gesner pending an examination upon a complaint charging him with the crime of forgery, and the other a bench warrant from the Court of Sessions of the County of New-York, issued upon an indictment found by the Grand Jury of said court, and accusing him of the same crime. The proof shows that on the 22d day of August, 1877, a complaint was made to the said Mr. Justice Duffy,

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SIX GRANDMOTHERS. A Summer Salad. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1877.

The present taste in American fiction seems devoted to the analysis of the component parts of the family. We are inclined no longer to treat the family as a whole, but in its elements. Mr. Habberton having discovered near at hand a *terra incognita*, these newer realms have afforded to later explorers the amplest materials. We are therefore just now in the midst of books which describe the *raison d'être* of our children, our wives, husbands, and even grandmothers.

It may be worth while to notice just here some peculiarity as to our method of approaching such topics. Whereas M. Michelet and Victor Hugo have painted the mother and the grandfather, smothering their portraits under no end of sentimental garnish, English and American writers, though not wanting in proper respect, have treated such subjects with much less poetic feeling. Rolling up their sleeves, they have, in vulgar parlance, "gone for" the "aged parent" in an apparently ruthless way. Of course, "honor thy father and thy mother" is the most hallowed of all the Commandments. If we are less expansive than our Gallic friends, we are pretty sure that the love we bear our parents is of the most devoted character and quite as reverential, though we may indulge in less nonsense about it. If with the tender reminiscences of childhood we still conjure up the semblance of some grand old lady, who, 50 years since, told how the Hessians marched through Philadelphia when she was a little girl, still a smile comes as we recall her manner of taking her pinch of Maccaboy, and the many funny ways that grandame had. A bit of honest fun does no harm, even should it be directed toward our ancestors.

Winthrop Ogden and his wife Eleanor, living in some pretty country residence, within an hour of New-York, have suddenly thrust on their snug, artistic home, two grandmothers, Grandmother Ogden, and Grandmother May. Grandmother Ogden is the personification of a hard, close-fisted, scheming, and petty-minded New-England woman. If she has worked herself down to skin and bone by a life of self-imposed drudgery, she has not forgotten it, and old age, instead of bringing calm and repose, has left her more disagreeable than ever. Grandmother May is a sweet, helpless, shiftless old woman, but overrunning with the milk of human kindness. Old age to her, as it should, means rest and quiet. "I never amuse myself," says Mrs. Ogden, snappishly. "I love to be coddled," plaintively purrs Mrs. May. Between the two, Mrs. Eleanor Ogden leads a wretched life. Eleanor is practically and theoretically a superb housekeeper, and with a will of her own; yet Grandmother Ogden interferes with the *ménage*, and naturally makes Mr. Ogden unhappy in regard to the family bills. Because a few potatoes have been ruined, the kerosene oil having leaked over them, old Mother Ogden, in order to save waste, insists on having a pig and a cow. The pig has to be fed at the expense of Mr. Ogden, and the products of the dairy are doled out to the family. The old woman absolutely cheats the family, giving them skimmed milk instead of the natural fluid. In her imperative, obstinate way, Grandmother Ogden inveigles old Mrs. May into an esca pade to New-York, and the Ogden family are in an agony because the two old women are lost, and fail to turn up until past 1 o'clock in the morning. The poor old things have gone astray, having wandered all over the country. Grandmother Ogden is curiosity personified, rummages the house, and not even Eleanor's desk can keep its secrets. At last a catastrophe comes. The disagreeable old woman is suddenly startled when playing the eavesdropper; she falls down a flight of stairs, has her arm broken, and, to cap the climax, the watch-dog bites her.

Of course, in a book of this character there is little or no attempt at a plot; for it is the two granddames who are the central figures. Nevertheless, *His Grandmothers* is a perfect illustration of how successful a book may be when it is artistically interpreted. Tea., the abbreviation of Tecumseh, the man of all work, is Yankee to the core. Tea. has married four wives, and has a girl called Norma Antoinette. For real finish, Tea. resembles some of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes' characters. Eleanor, the much-imposed-upon wife, has a compound of elegance and practical good sense which has its charm. She can interpret Schumann and make a custard. Eleanor's henchwoman, Katy, with "a parlor and" to her kitchen, is a well-drawn personage. We are inclined to give great praise to *His Grandmothers*, believing that among a good many productions treating of inner domestic life, this book has distinguishing qualities. Its merriment has nothing coarse about it, and the lessons it imparts are pleasantly inculcated. The volume is far removed from the commonplace, and as to the *vraisemblance*, so natural are the people in the story, that one can almost believe that the anonymous author had been inflicted with just such a harridan as Grandmother Ogden. We are quite certain that *His Grandmothers* will find numerous readers, and the merit of the book be fully appreciated, as it is an excellent representation of American humor in its higher flight.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

—Prof. Ernst Haeckel, the truculent defender of the doctrine of evolution, contributes to *Kosmos* a polemical essay in defense of "Urschleim." Urschleim or Primeval Slime is a thin, jelly-like phenomenon found at the bottom of the sea, and decided to be living organisms, with the name *Moners* or simple forms. When discovered in great masses on the track of the first Atlantic cable, and decided to be organic, this form of life was considered a great argument in favor of the theory of evolution. It approached so closely to inorganic or mineral forms that it seemed to narrow the gap between the living animal and the lifeless earth. Since the return of the Challenger expedition, however, the faith of the evolutionary naturalists has been shaken in *Moners*. Prof. Huxley, who named the gelatinous substance *Bathybius Haeckelii*, the depth-inhabiting *moner* of Haeckel, now retreats from his former position, and doubts the existence of the gelatine as a living thing. The Challenger naturalists could not find any layers of this deep-sea substance, and one of them asserted that the specimens hitherto obtained were simply the precipitate of common sea-water when strong alcohol was poured into it. Against this defection of his chief and friend Prof. Haeckel enters a vigorous protest. If he does not give additional proof that the substance exists, he points to the proofs already on hand and the independent naturalists who have observed and recorded similar forms of life. What he signally does is to show that the naturalists are hasty in assuming the non-existance of *Bathybius* because it was not found in certain parts of the sea, and because a precipitate of similar appearance can be formed in common sea-water.

"With respect to living bathybius, we have positive testimony as to its characteristic, rhizopod-like movements from three competent observers, namely, Sir Wyville Thomson, Prof. William Carpenter, and Dr. Emil Bessels. All three made their observations on deep-sea ooze from the North Atlantic. On the other hand, the attempts made by members of the Challenger expedition with that organism, to repeat and confirm these earlier observations on the movement phenomena, led only to negative results. What follows now from this testimony, all of which we must recognize as of equal credibility, but which, nevertheless, is self-conflicting? Simply that the bathybius-ooze has a limited geographical distribution, and that it was an over-hasty generalization by people of the Challenger expedition with that organism, to assume that the Gulf Ooze of Challenger expedition is not representative living bodies; it surely does not follow that the observations made in other localities by the Porcupine expedition were falsity. Or, from the fact that the Challenger expedition found radiolarian-ooze only in a comparatively limited area in the Pacific, and nowhere else, must we draw the conclusion that no such thing exists? We know that the vast majority of organic species have a limited distribution; why, then should not the distribution of bathybius be limited too?"

Huxley contributes to *Nature* a short paper on "Elementary Instruction in Physiology," which is here reprinted, while *The Academy* furnishes a paper by Prof. Lankester on the American lectures of the distinguished evolutionist. Illustrated articles are "Simple Experiments in Optics," by Eliza A. Youmans; "Snoring, and How to Stop it," by John W. Wyeth, and "Specimens of Educational Literature," by F. W. Clarke, in which that Neophagon College is again ridiculed which has already received bastinado from the *Nation*. L. R. Curtiss has a paper on "Molecular Magnitudes," and Lester F. Ward on "Cosmic and Organic Evolution." Charles Nisbet offers an antidote to Pessimism which will, it is to be hoped, be of more efficacy than the "sure cures for hydrophobia" that infest the journals during the dog-days. Prof. Daniel Kirkwood writes about "Mars and its Satellites," and Prof. Goldwin Smith's article in *Macmillan's*—"The Decline of Party Government"—reappears here. The portrait of Prof. Jevons forms the frontispiece to the October number of this magazine, and the editorial departments have the usual number of interesting facts.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Osgood's "Vest Pocket Series" already numbers 100 volumes.

—*That Wife of Mine* is passing rapidly through the press, and will be out in a few days.

—*My Mother-in-Law* has reached a circulation of 25,000 copies. It is the joint production of two men.

—It is stated that Judge Blackwill reply to Mr. Stoughton, and that his reply will be printed as a supplement to the November number of the *North American Review*.

—The title of Mrs. Phelps' new novel is *The Story of Avis*, and, as she always writes with a definite aim, a work may be expected which enters the realm of philanthropic ideas and generous purposes for human-kind.

—A volume of essays on *French Poets and Novelists*, by Henry James, Jr., the author of *The Americans*, is announced for early publication by Macmillan & Co. They also have in preparation a new volume of sermons by Rev. Alexander Maclaren, the celebrated English Baptist preacher.

—*The Principle of the Pledge* is the title of a new temperance tract, written by Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, and making the second of the temperance pamphlets which are being issued by Thomas Whittaker, of this City, for the Episcopal Association for the Suppression of Intemperance. It will soon be published.

—The first issue of choice autobiographies which Mr. William D. Howells has undertaken to edit, will comprise the *Memoirs of Frederica Sophia Wilhelmina Marygravine of Baireuth*, the sister of Frederick the Great, with a special introduction of about 30 pages. This work will be in two volumes, in the "Little Classic" style, and will be followed by the *Lives of Thomas Elwood, the Quaker, and Lord Herbert, of Cherbury*, in a single volume.

—Cardinal Manning is one of the most accomplished literary men of the day. He writes and speaks eight languages, and has had a voice in nearly every question which affects the Roman Catholic Church, or which relates to matters of public and social interest. Two volumes of these review articles and public addresses were recently published in London, and Lawrence Kehoe has now brought them out under the auspices of the Catholic Publication Society in this City.

—*St. Nicholas* is already making promises for 1878, of a new serial, by Louisa M. Alcott, entitled, "Under the Lilacs;" of poems by Bryant and Longfellow; of contributions by the author of *Alice in Wonderland*; of manuscripts left by the lamented Theodore Winthrop; of stories by the author of *The Schönberg-Cotta Family*, and Julian Hawthorne; of a series of articles on "Parlor Magic," by Prof. Leo H. Grindon, of Manchester, England, and a long account of sea-travel, entitled, "Around the World in a Yacht, Boys."

—It is definitely announced, though in a roundabout way, that William Everett is about to edit his famous father's memoirs and letters. If this is true, the public will in no long time be in possession of volumes which cannot fail to be as delightful on their literary side as the late George Ticknor's or Lord Macaulay's memoirs. Edward Everett was counted the most brilliant American of his day, and divided with Prof. Ticknor the honor of bringing to the Athens of America 50 years ago the choicest culture of the Old World.

—A book which, in England, has passed to a second edition, and which is evidently to have a large circulation, is *The Gospel for the Nineteenth Century*. It is somewhat in the style of *Ecce Homo*, and is mentioned by British reviewers as worthy of a place beside Dr. Farrar's *Life of Christ*. While it is useful to those who honestly doubt the Divine mission and nature of our Lord, its chief value is said to lie in its practical character. Cassell, Putter & Galpin, who have a branch house in this City, are the publishers. The name of the author is not given.

—Robert Carter & Brothers have issued the autobiography of Rev. William Arnot, who was successively minister in the Free St. Peter's Church of Glasgow and the Free High Church of Edinburgh. The larger portion of the book is occupied by a memoir written by his daughter, Mrs. A. Fleming. An appendix contains extracts from sermons preached in Edinburgh on the occasion of his death, one having been pronounced by Rev. Principal Rainy and the other by Rev. Prof. Blackie. Rev. Mr. Arnot was present at the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in New-York in 1873. He was a persistent advocate of temperance principles.

—The hard times have led the publishers in many cases to reproduce old and standard works in more attractive and cheaper styles, and one of the latest is E. P. Dutton & Co.'s reissue of the Hare brothers' *Guesses at Truth*, a work which never grows old, and has many of the elements which make the perennial vitality of Lord Bacon's essays. It is in the new style inaugurated by the Riverside Press, smooth and thin paper, gilt top, rough edges, and wine-colored cloth binding, with backs firm yet flexible, the book opening readily at any place, and the leaves easily adjusting themselves to the page. Better binding or better taste in the mechanical making of books is seldom found.

—Dr. John Henry Newman is a brave man, and as wise as he is brave. When he consented that his intimate friend, Rev. W. J. Copeland, should edit his *Parochial Sermons*, and he himself brought out annotated editions of his essays and miscellaneous writings with abundant apologies for his former opinions and confutations of them, it was felt that he had been unusually brave, and the religious public were glad that he had the courage of his opinions, but two of his volumes were supposed to be dead and buried. One was the famous work on *The Doctrine of Development*, by which he reasoned himself into the Roman Church, and the other was the *Lectures on the Prophetical Office of the Church Viewed Relatively to Romanism and Popular Protestantism*, published in 1837, and containing the strongest arguments he could possibly bring against the Church of Rome. He has now written a new preface to this work, and, having furnished it with antidotes in the shape of numerous foot-notes, sends it out as one of the last volumes in his collected writings. It is probable that *The Doctrine of Development*, which has been long out of print, and not indorsed by the Roman authorities, will speedily follow, and then nothing will remain to be added to the complete edition of his works but the fresh volumes which the wonderful dialectitian has yet writing among his papers. Mr. Lawrence Kehoe, No. 9 Barclay-street, is the only person who keeps complete sets of Dr. Newman's writings on sale in this country.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Demorest's Illustrated Monthly and Mirror of Fashions*. New-York, October. 1877.

—*My Mother-in-Law*. Wayside Series. Boston: Lockwood, Brooks & Co. 1877. Paper. Small 8vo.

—*History of the City of New-York*. By Mrs. Martha J. Lamb. New-York and Chicago: A. S. Barnes & Co. By subscription; parts 13 and 14. Crown 8vo.

—*The Communes in 1860. Downfall of the Republic!* New-York: The American News Company. 1877. Pamphlet.

—*The Anti-Billed Shirt Club*. New-York: The Authors' Publishing Company. 8vo, paper. 121 pages. 1878.

—*The Prose Tales of Edgar Allan Poe*. First series. New-York: W. J. Widdleton. Paper, 8 vo, 338 pages. 1877.

—*Blackberry Jam*. By Joanna H. Matthews. New-York: Robert Carter & Brothers. 1878. Small, 8vo, cloth, 305 pages.

—*Four Irresponsibles. Another Helen's Babies*. What they Did—What they Undid. Boston: Loring. Paper. 1877.

—*Don't Put the Poor Working Man Down*. Music, with Song and Chorus. By Bobby Newcomb. Cincinnati: F. W. Helmick.

—*Report of the New-Jersey Commissioners on the Centennial Exhibition*. Trenton, N. J. 1877. Large 8vo, cloth. With maps.

—*The Story of the Great Fire at St. John, New-Brunswick*. By George Stewart, Jr. Illustrated. Toronto: Belford Brothers. 1877.

—*Report of the State Board of Education of Maryland*. For the year ending Sept. 30, 1876. Annapolis: L. F. Colton & Co. 1877.

—*The Question of Labor and Capital*. By John B. Jervis, C. E. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth. 8vo. 216 pages. 1877.

—*The Sanitary Condition of City and Country Dwelling-houses*. By George E. Waring, Jr. 'New-York. 1877. 12mo, boards, 145 pages.

—*Future Religious Policy of America*. By William Riley Halstead. Cincinnati: Hitchcock & Walden. 1877. Cloth, 8vo, 218 pages.

—*Arizona as It Is; or, The Coming Country*. By Hiram C. Hodge. New-York: Hurd & Houghton. 1877. Small 8vo, cloth, 270 pages.

—*The Religious Feeling*. A Study for Faith. By Newman Smyth. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. 1877. 12mo, cloth, 171 pages.

—*The Western Review of Science and Industry*. Edited by Theo. S. Case. Kansas City, Mo.: Journal of Commerce Printing House. 1877. August.

—*Some General Ideas Concerning Medical Reform*. By David Hunt, M. D. Boston: A. Williams & Co. Small 4to, cloth. 50 pages. 1877.

—*The Nineteenth Century*. A monthly review. London: Henry S. King & Co. New-York: The Willmer & Rogers News Company. September. 1877.

—*A Manual of Inorganic Chemistry*. Vol. II. The Metals. By T. E. Thrope, Ph. D., F. R. S. New edition. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1877.

—*Nicholas Minturn*. A Study in a Story. By J. G. Holland, author of *Sevenoaks*, &c. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. 1877. 8vo, cloth, 418 pages.

—*The Old Bible and the New Science*. Essay and four Lectures. By J. B. Thomas, D.D. New-York: Daniel C. Potter. 1877. Cloth, 8vo, 224 pages.

—*The Way of Life*. A Service Book for Sunday Schools. Compiled by Frederick L. Hosmer. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1877. Boards.

—*Autobiography of Rev. William Arnot, and Memoir*. By his daughter, Mrs. A. Fleming. New-York: Robert Carter & Brothers. 1878. Cloth, 8vo, 512 pages.

—*Abraham, the Friend of God*. A Study from Old Testament History. By J. Oswald Dykes, M. A. New-York: Robert Carter & Brothers. 1877. 8vo, cloth, 352 pages.

—*The Star-Spangled Banner*. An address delivered by Nathan Appleton at the Old South Meeting-house. Boston: Lockwood, Brooks & Co. 1877. Pamphlet.

—*A New Star Atlas for the Library, the School, and the Observatory*. In 12 circular maps. By Richard A. Proctor, B. A. Fifth edition. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1877.

—*Japan. Beitrage zur Kenntniss des Landes und Seiner Bewohner*. Von W. Heine. Berlin: Paul Bette. Large folio. Photographs. Text, (German.) Part I. Installment IV.

—*The Bodleys Telling Stories*. By the Author of *Doings of the Bodley Family in Town and Country*. New-York: Hurd & Houghton. 1877. Boards. Decorated. Royal 8vo, 236 pages.

—*The Age of Anne*. By Edward E. Morris, M. A., of Lincoln College, Oxford. With maps and plates. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. 1877. Large, 8vo, cloth, 251 pages.

—*The Rotation of the Earth and Planetary Bodies. Considered as a Product of a Change of Motion*. By William L. Walker. New-York: S. W. Green. 1877. 12mo, linen, 64 pages.

—*Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the City of Brooklyn, year ending Dec. 31, 1876*. Published by order of the Board. Brooklyn, N. Y., 1877. Pamphlet, 164 pages.

—*The Polytechnic*. A Collection of Music for Schools, Classes, and Clubs. Compiled and written by U. C. Burnap and Dr. W. J. Westmore. New-York, Chicago, and New-Orleans: A. S. Barnes & Co. 1877. Boards.

—*Revised English Bible*. According to the Authorized Version. Compared with the Hebrew and Greek Texts. London: George E. Eyre & William Spottiswoode. New-York: Pott, Young & Co. 1877. Royal 8vo. Full calf.

—*Woman's Work Among the Lowly*. Memorial volume of the first 40 years of the American Female Guardian Society. By Mrs. S. R. L. Bennett. New-York: American Female Guardian Society. 1877. 8vo, cloth, 514 pages.

—*France and England in North America. Count Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV*. A Series of Historical Narratives. By Francis Park man. Part V. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1877. 8vo, cloth, 463 pages.

—*Mormonism Unveiled; or, The Life and Confessions of John D. Lee*. Written by Himself. Also, *The True History of the Mountain Meadows Massacre*. Illustrated. St. Louis, Mo.: Bryan, Brand & Co. 1877. Crown 8vo, cloth, 390 pages.

—*A History of Cavalry. From the Earliest Times. With Lessons for the Future*. By Lieut.-Col. George T. Denison, Commanding the Governor-General's Body Guard, Canada. London: Macmillan & Co. 1877. Royal 8vo., cloth, 567 pages.

THE NORTH RIVER DROWNING ACCIDENT.

The bodies of Ellen McNamara, aged 16, and Johanna Wing, aged 18, both of whom resided at No. 11 Hoboken-street, and who were drowned by the overturning of a small boat, in which they, with some companions, were rowing in the North River on Sunday evening last, were recovered yesterday. The body of Miss McNamara was found by John Dunigan, of No. 436 West Thirteenth-street, in the North River, off Pier No. 48, and was brought ashore at that point and taken to her late home. At about the same time the remains of a young woman were descried floating in the North River by the foot of Forty-eighth-street, by Capt. Baker, of the Weehawken ferry-boat Roslyn. Capt. Baker lowered a boat and took the body ashore at the ferry-house, whence it was taken to the Morgue. There the remains were identified as those of Johanna Wing, the companion of Miss McNamara. The capsizing of the boat was caused by its being run down by the steamer D. R. Martin, in the North River, off Pier No. 50. Coroner Woltman was notified of the finding of the bodies, and will hold an inquest next week. Yesterday afternoon he issued a warrant for the arrest of the Captain and pilot of the D. R. Martin, and they will be held to await the result of the inquest.

THREE COMPLAINTS OF BURGLARY.

James Saunders, (colored,) who was committed in default of $2,000 bail by Justice Bixby, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, a few days ago, for two burglaries committed at the residences of Thomas Vall, No. 18 Grand-street, had another complaint entered against him yesterday in the same court for another burglary. Minnie Kate, a domestic in Bechtel's flower factory at No. 30 West Third-street, testified that on the night of the 4th inst., while she was asleep in a basement bedroom, Saunders broke into the house, went through her room into the kitchen, lighted the gas, and gathered up $90 worth of clothing and valuables and went off with them. The girl was so terrified that she dared not utter an alarm. Next day complaint was made at the Eighth Precinct Station-house, and Officer Murphy was put on the case. Yesterday morning Saunders was identified as the burglar, and another $1,000 was added to his bail.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 20.—At a late hour last night the third floor of Whetstone's linseed-oil factory, on Eggleston-avenue, upon which rested about 15,000 bushels of flax-seed, gave way under the weight, and carried all the floors below to the cellar, and all their contents formed into the solid wall. The loss will exceed $20,000; it is doubtful if the insurance will cover this sum.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 20.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL.—10 A. M.

$10,000 La. con	51½	800 North-western	36⅝
100 Del. & Had	49¾	100 do	36⅝
100 do	49¾	200 do	36⅝
400 Quicksilver	19⅝	110 do	36⅝
100 Quicksilver pf.	36	1100 do	36
300 do	35¼	100 North-west. pf	63⅝
100 do	35⅝	500 do	63¾
100 do	36¼	400 do	63¾
100 Western Union	81¾	1000 St. L., K. C. & N.	4¼
300 do	81⅝	800 St. Paul	36¼
200 do	81⅝	100 do	36⅝
400 do	81⅝	100 do	36⅝
600 do	81⅝	600 do	36⅝
100 do	81⅝	100 do	36¾
200 do	81⅝	2650 do	36
200 do	81⅝	100 St. Paul pf	70½
25 N. Y. C. & H	103½	100 do	70¾
50 do	103	200 do	70¾
400 Erie Railway	11¼	100 C., C. & I. C	4¼
300 Mich. Central	61	200 C., C., C. & I. bs.	41
700 do	60⅝	200 do	41¼
700 do	60⅝	100 do	41¼
100 do	60⅝	20 do	41
20 do	60⅝	900 do	41¼
300 do	60⅝	100 do	41¼
100 do	60⅝	100 do	41¼
100 do	62¼	50 do	41¼
100 Cen. of N.	13⅛	400 Wab. R. Rec.	13¾
25 do	13⅛	300 do	13¾
400 Lake Shore	64⅞	200 do	13¾
1800 do	64¾	300 Del., L. & West	53¾
500 do	64⅝	500 do	53¾
1500 do	64½	500 do	53
200 do	64⅝	500 do	53¼
100 do	64⅝	90 do	52¾
500 do	64½	700 do	52⅝
200 do	64⅝	200 do	52⅝
200 do	64⅝	300 do	52⅝
300 do	64½	200 Morris & Es	77¾
10 Union Pacific	69⅞	300 Ohio & Miss	7¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$17,000 U. S. 6s, '81, reg	109¾	$6,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '67	112.07¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	107⅝	10,000 do	107⅝
5,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, reg	105⅝	20,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, C	112.10⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 C., R. I. & P. 6s, 1917	105⅜	100 Mich. Cen	60⅜
1,000 do	105¾	100 do	60⅞
2,000 L. & W. B. con.	35	800 do	60⅜
1,000 do	34¾	100 Ill. Cen	70⅜
2,000 Mil. & St. P., 73-10	97¼	800 L. S. & M. S	64⅞
1,000 Mil. & St. P., c. & t.	97¾	200 do	64⅞
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st, L. C. Div	103	700 do	65
2,000 N. W. C. C. 6	92	100 do	64⅞
2,000 do	91⅞	700 do	64⅞
6,000 C., C. & I. 1st	109¾	400 C. & N. W	86¾
1,000 C. & N. W. con	106¾	200 do	86¼
1,000 M. H. & E. 1st	13½	2500 do	86¼
5,000 D. & H. C. 7s	104.10½	100 do	86¼
5,000 Un. P. a. f	94¼	100 do	86¼
10 Manhat. Bank	134	325 do	86¼
53 Bank of Com	127½	400 do	71⅛
30 Adams Ex	99½	300 do	71¼
10 do	99¾	600 do	71⅜
40 American Ex	52¼	100 do	71¼
100 Wells-Fargo	84	600 D., L. & W	53
900 Quicksilver	19⅝	100 do	53⅛
200 do	20	100 do	53⅛
300 do	20¼	500 do	53¼
100 Quicksilver pf.	36¼	100 do	53¼
200 do	36¼	1700 do	53⅛
100 Can. Sti	21¾	200 do	53⅛
50 do	21¾	200 do	53¼
300 Del. & Had	49½	2300 do	53¼
25 do	49⅞	800 do	53¼
100 do	49⅞	500 do	53¼
200 West. Union	81½	205 C., C. & I.	40¼
200 do	81¾	200 do	40¼
200 do	81⅝	200 Wab. Pac. com	13¾
200 do	81⅞	Rec	13¾
200 do	82	7 Mor. & Es	77½
300 do	82¼	100 C., B. & Q	101½
140 do	82¼	50 do	101½
900 do	82¼	300 St. L., K. C. & N.	4¼
800 do	82		4¼
200 do	81½	200 do	4¼
1400 do	81⅝	200 do	4¼
400 do	81⅝	100 do	4¼
100 do	81¾	400 do	4¾
100 do	81¾	200 St. L., K. C. & N. pf.	2b
200 do	81⅝	200 do	25½
900 do	80½	100 Pacific M	23¼
100 do	80½	100 H. & St. Jo	13¾
800 L. S. & M. S	64⅝	100 Han. & St. J. pf	31½
1400 do	64¼	400 St. L., K. C. & N.	4¼
900 do	64½	100 St. L., K. C. & N.	4¼
100 do	64¼	pf	25½
25 do	24	25 do	4¼
100 N. Y. C. & H	103¼	600 do	4¼
100 do	103		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL.—12:30 P. M.

$5,000 Ohio & M. 2d	51½	400 North-west. pf	63½
100 Del. & Had	49⅜	100 do	63¼
100 do	49¼	100 do	63⅛
200 do	49	200 Rock Island	102¼
200 Quicksilver pf.	36⅜	100 do	102¼
400 do	36	400 do	102
200 do	36⅛	100 do	102
100 West. Un	81⅜	500 do	102
300 do	81½	100 St. L. K. C. & N.	4¼
200 do	81⅝	300 St. L. K. C. & N. pf.	25⅛
100 do	81⅝	1060 Ohio & Miss	7¾
100 do	81⅝	100 do	7
100 do	81¾	100 do	7⅛
100 do	81⅜	100 Wab. R. Rec.	13¾
100 do	81⅜	300 do	13¾
100 N. Y. C. & H	103¼	100 D., L. & W	53¾
200 do	103	200 do	53¾
600 do	103⅛	900 do	53
600 do	102¾	500 do	52⅞
100 Erie Railway	11¼	1100 do	52⅝
200 Mich. Central	60⅝	1300 do	52⅝
600 do	60½	1000 do	52½
4 Union Pacific	69⅞	800 do	52¼
200 Lake Shore	64⅝	400 do	52¼
400 do	64½	200 do	52⅛
200 do	64½	300 do	52⅛
700 do	64⅝	200 do	52⅜
900 do	64¼	600 St. Paul	36⅜
300 do	64⅜	500 do	36¼
100 North-western	36⅝	400 do	36
400 do	36½	100 do	36⅛
200 do	36⅜	500 St. Paul pf	71¼
200 do	36¼	300 do	71
100 H. & St. J. pf	31¼		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s '81, reg	109¾	$5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68	109⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, M	105⅝	10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67	107⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N	105⅜	3,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C	107½
10,000 U. S. 10-40 R.	107⅝		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s	106⅜	100 U. S. Express	47½
1,000 Mil. & St. P., c. & t.	98	200 Erie Railway	11
2,000 Chi. & Mil. 1st	107½	50 C. & P. gd	83
1,000 No. Mo. 1st	100	100 do	36¼
5,000 Gt. West. 1st, x coupon	92½	400 do	36⅜
10,000 Gt. W. 2d	72	300 do	36¼
3,000 O. & Miss. 2d	94	200 do	63
600 Quicksilver	20¼	300 do	63¼
200 Quick. pf.	36⅜	100 C., C. & I.	40¼
50 do	35½	100 do	40⅝
200 Del. & H	49	100 do	40⅝
100 do	48¾	100 C. of N. J.	17⅞
100 do	48⅝	100 do	18
100 do	48⅝	1700 do	53⅛
100 do	48½	200 do	53¼
100 do	48¼	200 do	53¼
700 do	48	100 C. & R. I.	102
200 do	48⅜	500 do	102⅜
100 do	48⅜	200 do	101⅞
300 West. Union	81½	100 C., M. & St. P.	18⅞
300 do	81⅜	2800 do	36
900 do	81¼	100 C., M. & St. Paul pf	70⅞
100 do	81¼	100 do	71
100 do	79⅝	800 do	71
400 N. Y. C. & H	102½	100 do	70¾
400 do	102¾	300 do	70⅞
600 do	102¾	900 Ohio & M	7¾
300 do	102⅝	300 do	67⅜
200 do	102¾	200 Ohio & M. pf	12¾
100 do	102⅝	400 Wab. Pac. Com. Rec	13⅜
100 Mich. Cent	60⅜	200 do	13⅜
1000 do	60⅜	200 do	13⅜
100 do	60⅝	10 P., Ft. W. & Chi.	
900 do	60⅜	2d	91½
800 L. S. & M. S	64⅝	100 H. & St. J.	13⅝
1400 do	64¼	400 St. L., K. C. & N.	4¼
900 do	64½	100 St. L., K. C. & N.	4¼
100 do	64¼	pf	25⅜
100 do	64⅜	200 Mor. & Es	77½
1500 do	64¼	200 C., C. & I.	41¼

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$4,000 Un. P. a. f	94¼	900 North-west	36⅛
5,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st	38	25 do	36⅛
100 Del. & Had	49⅜	100 do	36⅛
200 Quicksilver	20¼	500 do	36⅛
200 Quicksilver pf	36¼	900 do	36⅜
100 West. Union	79⅞	100 North-w. pf	63¾
250 do	80	300 do	63⅜
100 do	80⅜	200 do	63⅜
100 do	80⅝	100 do	63¼
700 Erie Rail	11⅛	300 Rock Island	102
200 Mich. Central	60⅛	100 do	102⅛
200 do	60⅜	300 do	58 102¼
1000 do	60⅜	100 St. Paul	36⅛
300 do	60⅜	500 do	36⅛
700 do	60⅜	1100 do	36¼
200 Lake Shore	64⅜	1200 St. Paul pf	70⅜
100 do	64⅜	1100 D., L. & W	52¼
300 do	64⅜	500 do	52¼
300 do	64⅝	800 do	52¼
100 do	64⅜	300 do	51⅞
400 do	64⅜	200 do	52
200 Illinois Cen	52⅜	300 do	52⅛
100 St. L. & K. C	4¼	200 do	52⅜
100 O. & Miss	7		

THURSDAY, Sept. 20—P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day was less active than for several days past, and the market presented few features of interest. The Granger stocks were firm, and a further slight advance was established. The Quicksilver shares also displayed strength and recorded an improvement of 1¼@1¾ ₱ cent. The general list was firm in the early dealings, but toward midday became weak, and under a moderate pressure to sell declined ½ to 1¾ ₱ cent, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and Delaware and Hudson being conspicuous in the downward movement. Late in the afternoon the market exhibited a firmer tone, and at the close prices showed a general recovery of ¾ to ½ ₱ cent.

The total transactions reached 136,681 shares, which embraced 22,900 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 22,605 St. Paul, 21,100 Lake Shore, 15,625 North-western, 14,500 Western Union, 9,625 Michigan Central, 4,075 New-York Central, 4,150 Quicksilver, 3,900 Ohio and Mississippi, 3,900 St. Louis, Kansas and Northern, 3,745 Rock Island, 3,025

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 21, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—STRUCK OIL—Miss Maggie Moore, Mr. J. C. Williamson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—LA BELLE HELENE. (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Marie Aimée, Mlle. Berthe Marie.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROBINSON CRUSOE—Miss Lydia Thompson and Company.

PARK THEATRE.—THE CRUSHED TRAGEDIAN—Mr. E. A. Sothern.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—UNDER THE WILLOWS—Mr. E. P. Thorne, Mrs. Waller.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—WILD FLOWERS OF MEXICO.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—BURLESQUE, MINSTRELSY, &c.—Messrs. Cool White, Dave Reed.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—BURLESQUE AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, George Knight.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MANIKINS, STATUARY, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN—GRAND CONCERT AND SUMMER NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—FAIR AND EXHIBITION OF PRODUCTS AND MECHANISM.

MASONIC TEMPLE.—PIANO CONCERT—Blind Tom.

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The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate, for New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, stationary or falling, followed by rising, barometer, southerly shifting to colder northerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and areas of light rain.

We are within five days of the meeting of a Republican State Convention, and there is hardly a ripple of discussion over the selection of candidates for State officers. There is a great deal of discussion as to the kind of indorsement which the Convention shall accord to the Administration, or as to whether it can indorse the President's policy at all. These are questions which rather remotely concern the canvass in this State, which will mainly turn upon the selection of the men best qualified to prosecute with vigor and decision the work of reform in municipal and State affairs which has, unfortunately, been brought to a deadlock. So far as the State ticket is concerned, the most important office to be filled is that of Attorney-General. If the Democrats renominate Mr. FAIRCHILD they will simply accept his policy of compounding with thieves, of neglecting the great opportunities presented to him of bringing to justice delinquent officials of insurance companies and savings banks, and, generally speaking, of letting the administration of the punitive powers of the State run in its old grove. If a nominee of KELLY is placed in the field, he will be put up with a tacit agreement that he should release TWEED, and that he should be entirely blind on that side of his head which takes cognizance of the unpunished rascals who are flourishing like a green bay tree under the protection of "reformed" Tammany and its new "Boss."

Such a state of things not only presents a great opportunity for the Republican Convention, but also for the candidate who may be nominated to undertake the trust of wielding the prosecuting powers of the State, which, in the hands of the other party, is certain to be neglected, and likely to be abused. Will any Democratic authority tell us why the formidable series of "Civil Remedies" acts drawn up by Messrs. TILDEN and O'CONOR and passed by the Legislature of 1875, has by Democratic officials been treated as so much waste-paper? More formidable weapons for the detection and punishment of fraud were never put in the hands of the law officers of any State, and it would be difficult to imagine more disappointing results than those achieved during the last two years in the cases of canal thieves, municipal robbers, and embezzlers of public money generally. Democratic professions of reform have not only ended in smoke; they have become a positive hindrance to any effective work in the direction of elevating the standard of public morals. The people have been led to believe that rogues who could steal on a large enough scale might snap their fingers at the law, and they have become accustomed to regard breaches of corporate trust as among the safest while at the same time the most heinous forms of rascality. The law and its administration have thus been equally brought into contempt, and it remains for the Republican Party to enunciate principles, and nominate candidates that will be a pledge of its determination to change all that in the most radical and effective manner.

The ever-accurate "G. W. B." corrects our statement about the salary enjoyed by GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN as Engineer of the Department of Docks. He correctly states the General's salary at $20,000, and with equal justice intimates that he could not have been expected to waste five millions of dollars for less remuneration. The salary was, we believe, fixed at this high figure, to console him for his disappointment at not being elected President of the United States, and Democratic journals gleefully pointed out at the time that "Mr." MCCLELLAN, as his New-Jersey friends now persist in calling him, was quite as well off, in a pecuniary sense, as if he had been translated to the White House. All of which, of course, lends point to the resolution of the New-Jersey Democrats condemning the extravagant scale of official salaries which is the result of Republican legislation.

There is not yet any indication of the uneasiness among the Mussulmans of India which some timorous Englishmen have seemed to dread. But the Mohammedans of Bombay and Calcutta are said to manifest such an interest in the war in Turkey that the native gazettes issue what are called "extraordinaries," giving the latest news of battles fought. These are read aloud in the public places, so that the most illiterate know what is going on. The natives manifest their sympathy with Turkey by subscribing to a fund for the relief of the Turkish wounded. This humane movement furnishes occasion for issuing an address, couched in a florid Oriental style, in which "Christians, Followers of MOSES, Hindus, Followers of Buddha and Jina, Zoroastrians, and Parsees" are besought to give in the sacred cause of humanity. This practical form of testifying to the existence of a bond which unites a portion of British India to Moslem Turkey may not be what the alarmists looked for, but it is highly approved, nevertheless.

Our Paris correspondent gives some curious details of the way in which the Government of M. MACMAHON came to abandon the State funeral offered to THIERS. The chief difficulty was, as has been announced, the wish of Mme. THIERS to remain "mistress of the ceremonies," which the Government refused. To have granted the condition imposed by M. THIERS' widow would have been to surrender the regulation of the speeches and the places allotted to the members of the Chamber. This the Government would not give up. The question was, in substance, a political one, but the impression that the Republicans were intent on a great political demonstration is only partly true, as the event showed. The purpose of the Ministry was plainly to prevent M. THIERS' political services being praised in the funeral addresses, and to banish his political friends from the cortége, which Mme. THIERS very properly opposed.

Col. PELTON, "the nephew of his uncle," Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, has been elected Vice-President of the Elevated Railroad, and will thus find better employment than directing the operations of the Bureau of Nincompoops. The Elevated Railroad is to be congratulated on having enlisted in its direction the Tilden interest—represented by the nephew in New-York, and the uncle, as financial ambassador in Europe. Mr. TILDEN has assisted at the wrecking of so many corporations that it well befits his declining years to lend his undoubted ability to the work of building up an enterprise likely to be of material assistance in the development of New-York. His identification with such a work may, however, compel him to abandon any political ambition which he still cherishes. The Elevated Railroad is undoubtedly useful, but its track is unsightly and its construction involves the virtual confiscation of property enough to make more enemies for Mr. TILDEN than all the friends whom a reconstituted Literary Bureau could ever secure for him.

TWO CLASSES OF DIRECTORS.

Of all the savings banks that have come to grief very few have been the victims of downright misfortune. Now and then the collapse may be traced to errors of judgment as regards investments or other points of management, but in a majority of instances the causes of trouble are to be found either in a perversion of trust by the Directors and responsible officials, or in a blind reliance upon their associates on the part of certain of the Directors. To this criminal abuse of opportunities on one hand, and this credulous confidence in individual and unknown integrity on the other, the majority of failures are traceable.

The fact invests with significance another equally obvious. There are in nearly all financial institutions of this character two classes of Directors. The Directors who become such to serve a friend, or to promote some object which they consider meritorious; and the Directors who comprehend the advantages incident to the handling of others' money, and accept positions with a deliberate intention of using them for their own gain. We may acquit the former class of the guilt which attaches to the mere schemers, but the responsibility toward the public does not essentially differ in the two cases. Morally, of course, there is the difference between rascality and negligence, but their practical results are so nearly alike that the public may be excused for confounding the creature of misplaced confidence with the knave who profits by the credulity or remissness of his associates.

Whenever the failure of a provident institution occurs, whether it be a savings bank or a life insurance company, some of the trustees or directors proclaim that, though they were nominally participating in the management, they really were ignorant of the affairs. They appeal to their general standing in the community by way of proving that they could not possibly have been parties to the tricks and irregularities, or the ordinary mismanagement which failure reveals. Here and there the appeal serves its purpose, and the men who make it receive the sympathy of their neighbors. Without judging harshly every case, it is certain that as a rule the pity is undeserved. No one has a right to plead neglect of duty as an excuse for consequences which his vigilance might have averted. Nor can he be justified on the ground that he trusted too implicitly to others. There will not be a proper sense of the responsibilities growing out of fiduciary positions until both these forms of extenuation are discarded. The higher the standing of the Director the greater the necessity for holding him to a strict accountability for the exercise of his opportunities. He may not "lend" his name with impunity in any connection that involves the confidence of others. And if he be foolish enough to do this, either in compliance with the entreaties of friends or under a belief that the institution will prove useful, he should be taught that the law will rigidly exact the penalties which mismanagement should entail. As a matter of equity, he is as responsible for the results of fraud, or swindling, or mere mismanagement, if by his inattention these things have been possible, as though he sat at the Directors' table and nodded approval of all that was done.

Moreover, these virtuous protestations should be received with many grains of allowance. The proverbial elasticity of the corporate conscience is not more remarkable than the accommodating morality of the respectable citizen when transacting business in the Directors' parlor. The individual is sunk in the Director, and very often the Director is not above doing what in his private capacity he would condemn as a disgraceful, not to say dishonest, act. Vague assertions of integrity are worth little until the records of the concern have been overhauled. In the case of a recent life insurance failure, the press and the public were asked to suspend judgment because of the private repute of the chief officers and Directors. By and by it was discovered that the persons who had been loudest in the assertion of innocence were implicated in transactions which, under a proper administration of law, would subject them to the discipline of a prison. We do not allege that they had put the company's money into their pockets. But it is certain that, being cognizant of embarrassments, they sanctioned dishonest methods of meeting them, and were parties to a systematic perversion of accounts with the view of misleading the community. The Clairmont Savings Bank, which has just closed its doors, gives us another phase of respectability as sometimes seen at the Directors' table. We have persons who resent as an affront the faintest reflection upon their conduct, but who nevertheless profited personally by their chances in a manner which the Attorney-General can hardly overlook. Of all the savings bank failures, that of the Clairmont seems to be about the worst. None else in this part of the country display quite so many swindling qualities as are already apparent in the affairs of this concern. We must travel to Chicago to find its parallel.

At this stage of the general investigation our second class of Directors come into full view. They understand the various ways in which a directorship in a savings bank or a life insurance company can be made to pay. They don't wait to be solicited,—they have their eyes open for the position, and they profit by it from the start. In a large life insurance company, percentages upon disbursements form a source of income sufficient to satisfy moderate appetites. The investments, however, whether of a life company or a savings bank, are the main reliance of these persons. Tolls are levied upon mortgages and upon holders of mortgages who desire to discount them, upon securities negotiated, upon loans on collaterals, and, generally, upon the various methods of putting out money. A little dexterity enables Directors to speculate with money they should regard as sacred, or to obtain accommodation that would be granted them in no other quarter. The indirect advantages of a directorship in the hands of this class are therefore very great and help to elucidate many mysteries. They explain, for example, why the stock of a company which by its charter is limited to an 8 per cent. dividend, sells at 400 per cent. premium. And they enable us to comprehend the rapidity with which savings banks were multiplied, and the readiness with which Directors were in every instance obtained.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS AND THE FRENCH SYSTEM.

We described the other day a system adopted by the Eastern Railway of France to regulate its relations with its employes. We believe that in principle this system is a sound one, and that it can be introduced on certain important American railway lines, with great reason to expect from it a substantial success. And whether or not we are mistaken in this opinion, we recommend that until the American railways have made a resolute and intelligent experiment in the direction of attaching their employes to them, they cannot ask the Government to assume extraordinary responsibility in the repression of strikes. The principle of the French system is very simple. It is to exhaust every resource which the organization of the company supplies, and which the ingenuity of the managers can suggest, to make it to the employe's interest to maintain a faithful and steady performance of his duty, and to make it unprofitable for him to either neglect or abandon his post. The methods by which this principle has been applied in France, we have pointed out. Doubtless, there are some of them which could not be adopted here. But it is not a question of imitation, it is a question of adaptation.

The French company has the advantage of dealing with a class of employes more capable of minute and regular organization than Americans of corresponding position. The habits of the former lend themselves to regulation more readily. The sense of a secure position, though at small pay, and the dread of uncertainty are more powerful as incentives there than here. A French workman would seldom "take the chances" as an American would. Again, French employes look upon their employers in a very different light from that in which Americans can look on theirs. To the former a great company has something of the prestige and authority of the Government, which they are accustomed to seeing concern itself with many details of daily life. To the latter the company has little prestige or authority, and is regarded with the cool and confident spirit of a substantial equal. The little attentions which count for a good deal in the case of the French railway might go for very little in the United States.

Again, none but the roads of large capital and substantial unity and permanence of management could hope to apply the principles of the French system as completely as is done by the Railway of the East in that country. But in this connection it should be remarked that it is only on these roads that the system is really needed. On the smaller roads there is enough intimacy of personal relations between the employers, or their chief agents and managers, and the employed to secure a certain degree of justice and amity which are wanting where the force is larger, and where everything goes by system.

The first and most important feature, as relates to organization, in the French system is the grading of the permanent employes, the admission of new men into the lower ranks only, the filling of vacancies by promotion, and the certainty of a moderate but regular advancement in pay or position or both, according to length of service. This, we believe has been partly adopted by the Reading Railroad, and up to 1875 had worked extremely well. At that time, Mr. GOWEN stated that when a vacancy occurred in a situation bearing a salary of $6,000, a series of promotions followed, and the only new appointment made was that of a boy at $200 a year. This plan, however, did not prevent a very formidable strike by engineers on the Reading Road, though it undoubtedly led to a firmness and solidity of organization which enabled the road to contend more successfully with the strike when it came than it otherwise could have done. There is no reason why the plan should not prevail on all large roads. It has gradually been adopted by all French roads, and has given the most satisfactory results. It should be remarked, however, that it is of the essence of this feature of the French system that it be openly adopted and firmly established. It is not enough that, as a matter of fact, good work may be generally rewarded. It should be understood that for the regular, permanent force of each road every employe doing his work well is sure of a permanent place, and of steady and reasonable advance. The creation of such an understanding cannot be a difficult matter.

Outside of the organization of the force, and of great importance, but not necessarily involved in that feature of the plan to which we have referred, are the provident fund and the pension fund. The first of these is of the most immediate interest and efficiency, and is most readily to be adapted to American corporations. It is in reality a substitute for the mutual aid societies prevalent among the working classes. The fund is made up of assessments on the employes, of small amount, to which is added a contribution by the company equal to the total assessment; there are besides the fines levied on employes. This fund provides insurance in a moderate amount against sickness or accident, and the expenses immediately consequent upon death. It is an easily managed fund, being all collected and disbursed—within a small balance—each year. Its benefits are valuable, and the effect of it as an inducement to steady work is considerable. Such a fund is eminently practicable in the case of any American railway, and is something which would appeal with great force to the average American employe.

The logical completeness of the system also requires the establishment of a pension fund, and this, too, is practicable, but it would be accompanied with difficulties of detail, as well as with the radical difficulty of the proper investment and management of a fund which would steadily increase in amount, and would be subject to complicated claims. This involves the consideration of the general trustworthiness of our corporations, which is too large a matter to be satisfactorily treated here. It is enough to say that no reform of system can take the place of stanch honesty, and that any company which can be sure of the latter can find ample food for study with reference to the former in the history of the Eastern Railway of France. It is announced that the Boston railroads are about to consult with the Massachusetts Commissioners with reference to this subject.

THE BOUNTIFUL HARVEST.

Some time must elapse before all branches of business can feel the effect of the now obvious revival. The depression of trade which followed the panic of 1873 showed itself in diminished trade, diminished profits, the stoppage of mills and furnaces, and in the enforced economy which was practiced by our immense population. It may still be a question whether we have "touched bottom" or not. But, at this present moment, there are many encouraging signs. It is certain that the season now closing is one of a prosperity which is as unusual as it is welcome. The danger is that our people, naturally sanguine as they are, may "discount" the future and again lose themselves in reckless speculation. Of one thing, however, we may be certain: The product of agricultural labor is abundant and in good demand at fair prices. So much at least is secure; and as the trade in these products is one of the most important factors in our national prosperity, we have one step toward better times now solidly laid down. The grain crop is conceded to be extraordinary. In Kentucky they say that "the barns are bursting." In Minnesota and the North-west generally, the proud grain-raisers are twitting the East with being "redeemed from destruction" by their unprecedented crops. Something like this has been said before, however, when there was no great demand for our surplus. This year the foreign demand is well-nigh as unprecedented as the American supply. The war in Eastern Europe, now likely to be prolonged into another Summer, not only curtails home production, but, in various ways, increases a demand which must be met somehow. The English and French harvests have been described as "ill-sown, ill-grown, ill-gathered, and ill-conditioned." The prices, which form the basis of the next inquiry, promise to be generous enough to bring forward the production. At the middle of September, 1874, No. 2 Spring wheat was quoted in Liverpool at 9 shillings 3 pence per cental. At the corresponding date in the following year, it was 8 shillings 10 pence; same date in 1876, 8 shillings 7 pence; and on the same date in 1877, it was 11 shillings 10 pence. One year ago, No. 2 wheat ranged from $1 02¼ to $1 06 per bushel in Chicago. At this time $1 11 is offered for the same grade.

With prices ranging considerably higher than at the same date during any one of the past three years, we may consider the question of market rates as settled. But the published statements of deliveries at the principal grain depots in the West ought to remove all doubt as to receipts. It is too early to state with exactness what the yield of the grain-producing States will be. So far we have been obliged to content ourselves with estimates which are, to say the least, enthusiastic. The reports speak of crops which are "phenomenal" and "unprecedented." But the receipts at Chicago and Milwaukee ought to be considered conclusive. For example, during the month of September, 1876, there was received at Chicago 1,325,044 bushels of wheat; and during the first two weeks of September, 1877, 1,302,891 bushels. Milwaukee received during corresponding dates in 1876, 1,160,992 bushels, and in 1877, 2,017,512 bushels. These remarkable figures show, therefore, that Chicago received during the first half of the present month nearly as much as she did in the whole of September, 1876, and that the receipts at Milwaukee during the first two weeks of the present month were almost double those of the whole of September, 1876. We must take it for granted that the farmers—or the middlemen—are marketing some portion of their hoard. No crop, however "phenomenal," could be large enough to account for this astonishing increase of shipments. The receipts at Milwaukee for the whole of the present month are reasonably estimated at 5,000,000 bushels, considerably more than four times as much as the receipts during a corresponding period last year. Of course, we must concede that the abundant harvest largely accounts for these figures, but the good prices have opened the doors of the granaries.

Mention has already been made in these columns, from time to time, of the increasing demand for textile fabrics consumed by the masses of the people, and of the stimulus which has been felt at many of the manufacturing centres. The demand for staple woolen goods, sheetings, shirtings, prints, and fabrics for ordinary household consumption is brisker now than it has been since 1865. In some branches of trade, orders given sparingly last Spring are now liberally duplicated. If the figures implying a great movement in the grain trade mean anything, the effect on other branches of commerce is inevitable. The wealth represented by these millions of bushels of grain is distributed among consumers of dry goods. Necessarily, the branch of business which is the first to feel the depression is among the first to note a rising barometer in trade. If the West is able to consume and pay for the products of the East, there seems abundant reason to believe that the long-postponed "better days" are at hand, and that other departments of activity than those which we have just touched upon will eventually feel the revival.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The first important meeting of the Board of Education since the vacation was held on Tuesday evening. The reports offered by Superintendent KIDDLE and others on that occasion are not as encouraging as could be desired. They show a great deficiency of school accommodation in the poorer wards. In the Nineteenth Ward it is believed thousands of children are excluded, especially from the primary departments, for want of room; in the Twenty-first Ward a great number of small children are prevented from enjoying the benefits of popular education. The Tenth Ward also needs another large school-building; and in such poor and crowded districts as the Eleventh, Seventeenth, and Twenty-second Wards the same state of things exists. Though a spacious new school-building has been erected on the West Side, near the Park, where so large a district existed without school accommodation, there is still a very great overcrowding of primary rooms in this quarter, while thousands are altogether excluded. This is the more hard on the industrious laboring population living between Eighth-avenue and the river above Fifty-ninth-street, as scarcely any night-schools are opened in this quarter by the Board of Education. Throughout the City, it may be said that many thousands of poor children are shut out from the free schools by want of room. The Corporate and Industrial Schools are straining every nerve to fill up the gap, and to receive all who are are too poor, ragged, and irregular in attendance for the ward schools. But even they are obliged to exclude great numbers for want of space. Of the population who would not otherwise attend school, these Industrial Schools receive in the course of the year, say 20,000 children—the schools of the Children's Aid Society accommodating some 10,000; of the Home of the Friendless, some 5,000; and the others some 5,000 more.

The fact of so large a number of children of the laboring classes being prevented from attending school by absolute want of room in the buildings is a very serious one, and should receive instant attention from the board. The growth of an ignorant population in our poorest wards is in the highest degree perilous to the City's future, and is discreditable to the administration of our popular education. The difficulties, however, before the Board of Education are obvious. They are restricted in their annual allowance by the Board of Apportionment, and have in fact not sufficient revenue for all their branches. Their application for next year is, indeed, a far larger sum (about $4,000,000) than they have hitherto received. But it is doubtful if even that would permit any great increase of school accommodation, so long as all their departments are kept up in their present condition. There is only one course for them. They have, in fact, to choose between schooling the poor and the rich. They can cut down the outlays for the Free College, the Normal College, and such schools as the Twelfth-street school, and easily find a surplus with which to pay for teaching the poor children of "Mackerelville" and "Cow Bay." It is, of course, hard for teachers to shut out the clean, well-dressed, and wealthy children, and receive the untidy and poor pupils. Of themselves, the teachers will never do it. It can only be done by the higher authorities. But it is obviously the duty of the board, if it only have a certain sum to expend, to educate the ignorant and needy and neglected, rather than the children of the fortunate. A great number of families who send their children to such schools as the Twelfth-street school, where a girl can be trained in all the higher branches of study, could perfectly well afford to send them to private schools. Why should the public tax itself to teach Latin and science to a wealthy gentleman's child, when it cannot afford a place wherein to teach A B C to the child of the rag-picker?

It is not, of course, practicable to exclude any children from the ward schools because of their dress or appearance, and especially because of the superior neatness of their appearance. But the same result can be obtained in another way. Let the board cut down the grade of their best schools. Let them dispense with Latin and all advanced studies, and open more primary classes. This would break up the classes in more elegant or learned studies, and send the children to private seminaries. The money saved in such instruction could be immediately applied to primary instruction in the poorer wards. Even if buildings were not at hand, the board could hire rooms, and begin humbly but thoroughly at its legitimate work. The same reasoning may apply to the large sums appropriated to the Free College. We believe that, under certain circumstances, a community has the right to tax itself in order to furnish advanced education to such of the needy classes as require it. But is New-York in such a condition as to justify this? And is it expedient to neglect the education of the masses for the sake of the few?

THE WAR IN A NEW ASPECT.

When the Russo-Turkish war began, and it was universally believed that the effete Turks would be easily defeated and Constantinople captured by the Russians, reams of powerful articles were written by American journalists showing at what points the Turks would try to make a stand against the enemy, and how Europe would look upon the capture of Constantinople. When the Russians with great modesty declared that they would only occupy Constantinople temporarily, and that their sole object was to obtain guarantees for the safety of the Christian Bulgarians, the declaration was generally held to be untrustworthy, and it was confidently predicted that England would go to war sooner than permit Constantinople to fall into the hands of the Russians. The actual result of the campaign has deprived all these powerful articles of their force and meaning, and it has become necessary to write an entirely new supply, based upon the disastrous Russian defeats of the last two months.

It is by no means certain that the Russians, after retiring from Bulgaria, will attempt to defend the line of the Danube against the advancing Turks. This line is far too long to be adequately defended against the numbers and discipline of the Turkish Army. If the Czar is wise he will probably fall back behind the Pruth, and endeavor to delay as long as possible the passage of this river by the enemy. Few unprejudiced persons can believe that the line of the Pruth will long delay the invaders. Brave as the Russians may undoubtedly be, and inspired as they are by patriotism and religious fanaticism, they are in no condition to cope with the Colossus of the South. It is true that the Czar may proclaim a holy war and rally to his standard the wild tribes of the Asian Steppes, but those barbarous hordes will be of little value when opposed to the well-armed and well-disciplined troops of the Sultan. Doubtless there will be hard fighting on the Pruth, but eventually the Russians will have to retreat to their third line of defense—the Dnieper. If they cannot successfully dispute the crossing of the Pruth, much less can an already defeated and decimated army defend the line of the Dnieper against the victorious foe; and when they are forced to abandon this line they will be compelled to shut themselves up in fortified towns, and so prolong for a few weeks or months their death-struggle with the armies of the Crescent.

The passage of the Dneiper opens the road to St. Petersburg and Archangel. The Turks will, perhaps, leave an army of observation in the great Russian quadrilateral—which, as every one knows, is formed by the strong fortresses of Odessa, Archangel, Tobolsk, and Petropaulowski—but their main army will march directly upon the capital. St. Petersburg is in no condition to stand a siege, and must inevitably fall unless Europe interferes. With the capture of St. Petersburg the empire of the Russians in Europe would vanish. They would retire beyond the Ural Mountains and become once more, as they originally were, a purely Asiatic power. During the centuries in which they have encamped in Europe they have never taken root, but their occupation of these European provinces has been a purely military one. The Western powers have made a grave mistake in keeping alive the Russian Sick Man, and the time is near at hand when the Muscovite horde must be driven out of Europe.

Still, greatly as civilization and progress would be benefited by a Turkish occupation of Russia, it is doubtful if the jealousy of the Western powers would permit it. Germany would find her position as the dictator of Europe imperiled by the vastly increased power of the Sultan. Denmark, which is still sore over the loss of Slesswig and Holstein, would be unwilling to be cut off from access to the Caspian Sea by an unbroken stretch of Turkish territory; and England will never tamely permit the Turks to hold Archangel, and thus convert the White Sea into a Turkish lake. Were Archangel in the hands of the Turks, their fleets could at any time sever the communication between England and the North Pole. In the opinion of nearly all Englishmen it is a matter of vital necessity that the route to Melville Island and Victoria Sound should be exclusively in British control. So long as an effete power like Russia holds Archangel, and the Turkish men-of-war are deprived of access to the White Sea, England's Polar Empire is safe, but British interests cannot permit the Crescent to float over the key of Melville Island.

With England, Germany, and Denmark united to prevent a permanent Turkish occupation of Russia, the victorious Sultan will be compelled to exercise moderation. Of course, the Czar will be forced to give substantial guarantees for the protection of the Poles, and probably Poland will be made semi-independent under a Mohammedan Prince. Turkey will also be entitled to some recompense for the cost of the war, and as Russia is not in a condition to pay money, she will have to surrender a certain amount of territory. Europe would, doubtless, consent to the annexation of Kamtchatka to Turkey, and if Denmark were allowed to take possession of Finland, Turkey might also be allowed to add Odessa and the Crimea to her possessions. Whatever the precise conditions of peace may be, we can feel reasonably sure that the Turks will secure an extension of territory and the autonomy of Poland under a Mohammedan Prince, but that Russia will still be permitted to occupy for a few years longer the Baltic and White Sea provinces.

Nevertheless, the expulsion of the Russians from Europe is evidently only a question of time. The growing power of the Colossus of the South cannot always be restrained by allied Europe. The real or fancied interests of England, Germany, and Denmark cannot forever bolster up the effete Empire of the Czars, and civilization will not always permit the Roman Catholic Poles to languish under the yoke of barbarous and schismatic Russia. The present generation may yet witness the exodus of the last Russian across the Ural Mountains, and listen to the *muezzin* calling the faithful to worship in the Mosques of St. Petersburg. Of course, this will be a very different state of things from that which the American press predicted when the present war began, but it is clear that the Russians have changed their intention of capturing Constantinople, and that whatever was originally written about the resistless armies of the Czar must now be applied to the victorious armies of the Sultan.

GENERAL NOTES.

Senator George R. Dennis, of Maryland, is seriously ill.

Philadelphians complain of a superabundance of silver coin.

The Toledo (Ohio) *Commercial* says that Mr. Pendleton had a quiet time at Xenia on Saturday. He spoke there.

Philadelphia papers are now appealing to the women of America to save the "Permanent" Exhibition from failure.

On the 12th inst. 640 Chinamen, including several families, left San Francisco by steamer on their return to the Flowery Land.

Mr. W. H. Gale, of Somerset County, Md., declines to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Controller of the State.

Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn has informed a Kentucky editor that his chances for the Speakership have greatly improved in the last 30 days.

It is authoritatively denied that Col. Thomas A. Scott intends to retire from the Presidency of the Texas Pacific Railroad. Perhaps the denial was not necessary.

Ex-Gov. John G. Downey, of California, refuses to be a candidate for the United States Senate. He says that his knowledge of politics is anything but profitable or pleasing.

Congressman George D. Robinson, of Massachusetts, says that he is in earnest sympathy with the President in his efforts to improve the civil service and to pacify the South.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* thinks the Democrats of Wisconsin, who organized the Greenback movement in that State, did a cunning thing in selecting a Republican as the ostensible leader.

A man in Dansville lately slightly wounded his hand with a nail, and then washed the blood off with water in a pail in which there chanced to be scrapings of wall paper. Soon after his hand commenced swelling, gangrene set in, and he died.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* commends Mrs. Custer's letter to the survivors of Gen. Hood's Texas Brigade as worthy of the best type of the true American woman, and says that the resolutions of the old brigade were worthy of Southern heroes.

J. H. Brown, a conductor on the Grand Trunk Railway, some time since gained a verdict of $1,000 against the South-western Railway for injuries received in a collision at the crossing, and the decision has just been sustained by the Canadian Court of Appeals.

Judge William Elwell has declined the working men's nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, saying that he is not ye prepared to sever his connection with the Democratic Party, and, moreover, does not desire a nomination from any party for any office this Fall.

Gen. W. T. Forrest, of Cincinnati, one of the Democratic candidates for the Ohio Senate, called at the rooms of the Campaign Committee on Monday to say that his check for $300 was at the immediate service of the committee, and to ask what he could do beside for the success of the whole ticket.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *News* paints a domestic picture thus: "Gen. John B. Hood has nine children, all under the age of 8 years, and three pairs of them twins. They are officered by four nurses, a governess, his wife, and his mother-in-law, and the corps presents a fine appearance on dress parade."

The Rochester *Union* (Democratic) states it as a fact, of which it has many evidences, that an organized movement is being made from the State Hall at Albany to pack the Democratic State Convention with delegates in the interest of the State officers. It says in so many words: "Clerks and other emissaries have been sent out, at the cost of the State Treasury, to every Assembly district for the purpose of influencing and controlling the action of the caucuses and local conventions."

A writer in the Syracuse *Northern Christian Advocate* is much disturbed by the efforts of the Roman Catholics to proselyte the freedmen in the South. He says: "In nearly every Southern city gigantic schemes are on foot to accomplish this result. The Catholic schools are being established in the centre of large colored populations. In many cases tuition is offered free, and in others they are hired to come. The priests and nuns are lynx-eyed and ever on the alert to gain an advantage."

The *Evening Post* has an enduring faith in the correctness of the special dispatches to THE TIMES, which is entirely warranted by the impartiality and ability of our correspondents. We regret, therefore, that the intelligent compositor should have set up, and the intelligent proof-reader should have passed so ridiculous a blunder as the substitution of "wild applause" for "mild applause" in the dispatch of our correspondent at the Worcester Convention, and should thereby have misled our confiding contemporary.

A DEMOCRATIC CARPET-BAGGER.

Speaking of the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "Is Mr. Bishop a carpet-bagger? The condemnation of carpet-bag government has been so severe by both parties that our people have reason to apply a rigid standard to aspirants for office. Mr. Bishop migrated to this city from Kentucky. The vicissitudes of trade in that State had made a carpet-bag architect for his honest possessions. He came; but did he become one of our citizens in heart? Through the secession war his sympathies were with the South. Thus he continued alien at heart, living on the substance of our citizens, but not of them. Another quality of the carpet-bagger is office-seeking. In this Mr. Bishop has been persistent. Wherein is he not a carpet-bagger? We pause for a reply, but cannot wait long."

A SUGGESTION.

The Lowell (Mass.) *Courier* of the 19th inst. says: "THE NEW-YORK TIMES is not alone in entertaining the sentiment 'that the daily record of Presidential trips grows somewhat wearisome.' But there is one thing which might be accomplished which would relieve the monotony of the accounts, and show how much real basis there is for the belief in the sincerity of the South in accepting the President's policy. Let the President and Cabinet abstain from their customary speeches, and let the representative Southern men occupy the time in assuring the country that they really mean to live up to the constitutional amendments, and make equal civil rights a thing of fact as well as history. The whole North is ready to meet them full half way."

A NEW VIEW OF THE POLICY.

A telegram from Urbana, Ohio, to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, dated 17th inst., contains this statement: "Hon. G. W. Carter, an unreconstructed rebel Colonel, spoke here to-night, mingling closely eulogies of Hayes, the negroes of the South, and the Republican Party. He takes a new view of the Southern Policy, and claims it as a legitimate result of the Republican policy as followed since the close of the war."

THE FUNERAL OF M. THIERS.

A DISAGREEABLE INCIDENT OF IT.

THE LYING IN STATE—VAST CROWDS IN ATTENDANCE—THE GOVERNMENT AND MME. THIERS—WHO SHOULD CONDUCT THE FUNERAL?—A POLITICAL AND PARTY SQUABBLE OVER THE DEAD STATESMAN.

From our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 7, 1877.

I have just returned from the Place Saint-George, where the body of M. Thiers is lying in state, and have lost the greater portion of the afternoon for nothing. An immense crowd is assembled in the place and in the adjoining streets, and I had to get into line some two and a half blocks away. Only 60 or 70 persons are admitted into the yard at one time, and it was 3 o'clock before I arrived within sight of the hotel, which was hung with black and crowded with people. Finding that it would be impossible for me to get in before 5 o'clock in the evening, too late to get my letter off by this mail, I left the line and hurried back to my bureau. On the way down I met M. Jules Simon, who offered to pass me in if I would return, but it was already too late, and I had to give up my idea of visiting and describing the room in which the dead statesman is lying. All about it the people are yet collected, and groups are standing about the adjacent thoroughfares, and even to the bottom of the Rue Lafitte. More are coming at every moment, and this evening the *ouvriers* of Belleville and Meuilmontant will come down by hundreds if they are not prevented by the Police. Probably they will not be, if they remain quiet and do not indulge in cries of any kind; but if the expected demonstration begins this evening, the crowds will be quickly dispersed. The streets are full of Police agents, and the troops are patrolling the city in order to show that the authorities are vigilant.

I am sorry to say that the burial of Thiers has given rise to something like a scandal. Mme. Thiers has not responded favorably to the offer of the Government, and there are two stories respecting her action. It is certain that she responded in the dryest possible manner to the dispatches of the Marshal and Mme. De MacMahon. She has never gotten over her anger at the way they treated her husband on the 16th of May. I must say here that there are two ways of looking at this matter, and, in order to understand the feeling, I must give the idea of Mme. Theirs. When the Due de Broglie got up his famous *coup*, M. Thiers was regarded as *l'homme necessaire*, that is, so necessary to the country that no other man could be found to put in his place. When Parliament went against him he threatened to resign, and asked the party leaders whom they would get to replace him. He played the parties off against each other. The Duc de Broglie engaged De MacMahon, and as soon as M. Thiers heard of this he went to the Marshal. The latter, he averred, promised him that he would not accept the Presidency if it was offered him. "Then I am satisfied," replied M. Thiers, "and as you are a loyal man I do not doubt your word." M. Thiers refused to yield to the demands of the Assembly, and that very day heard that the Marshal had accepted the Presidency. The excuse is this: the Marshal said he could not accept while M. Thiers was *in power*, but he had sent in his resignation and it had been accepted by Parliament. Hence he was freed from all obligations, and relieved of his promise. M. Thiers thought that he had been tricked and betrayed, and Mme. Thiers has always cherished her anger against the Marshal and Mme. De MacMahon.

I give here the opinions of M. Thiers and his partisans, without pretending to defend them, without saying that they are just; but those feelings exist, and Mme. Thiers has never forgotten the brusque way in which she was driven from the Elysée and the Prefecture to give place to the Duchesse de Magenta. When the latter sent her condolences, therefore, Mme. Thiers responded in the dryest possible terms, and, although she had already thanked the Government for its offer to make the burial of her husband a national affair, she suddenly seemed to change her mind. She refused to hear of the intervention of the State, although the decree had been issued and sent to the *Journal Officiel*. It appeared the next morning. Meanwhile M. Mignet, the life-long friend of Thiers, was hastening back to Paris in response to a telegram stating these facts, and he arrived at the Place Saint-George greatly fatigued, to meet Barthelemy Saint-Hilaire. I state the scene that followed as it was told to me. Mme. Thiers was greatly irritated, and would not listen to M. Mignet when he told her that such an offer as that made by the Government could not be refused. She said that she would not accept, and, moreover, she felt sure that the testament of her husband would settle the matter. The Executors had a right to decide the matter, and those Executors were before her. She handed the will to M. Mignet, who fainted, or nearly lost consciousness. When he recovered he broke the seal and read a few lines. "Ah, bien! Madame," he said, "the decision of the Executors is that the offer of the Government be accepted." Mme. Thiers went out in bad humor, and sent at once for some of the leading Republicans. What they told her is more than I can say, but the result was a decision on the part of Mme. Thiers to refuse the offer of the Government unless she was allowed to regulate the conditions of the ceremony. When this was known it created a profound sensation in Paris, and the following document was drawn up by the Republicans:

"Yesterday evening, Wednesday, 5th September, at 8 o'clock, MM. Voisin, Prefect of Police, and Molard, Grand Master of Ceremonies, called upon Mme. Thiers, to come to an understanding about the funeral ceremonies of M. Thiers. MM. Mignet, Jules Favre, Barthelemy Saint-Hilaire, and Calmon, charged by Mme. Thiers to confer therewith these gentlemen, placed in their hands the following document: 'Mme. Thiers accepts with gratitude all the honors which will be rendered to her husband by the President of the French Republic. She accepts the date, Saturday, Sept. 8. The family insist upon paying the expenses of the funeral. She demands the Church of the Madeleine. She demands to remain mistress of the procession, without reference, it is understood, to the troops and the Police.) She demands that the pall-bearers shall be two members of the Institute, one President of the Chamber of Deputies, and the rest Ex-Ministers or Ex-Deputies. The Speeches shall be made by M. Grévy, by one or two of the former Ministers of M. Thiers. There shall be no other discourses.'"

MM. Voisin and Molard replied that they had been sent to receive a categoric answer, yes or no, and could not discuss conditions, but, in any rate, in view of the gravity of this case, they would refer it to the Minister of the Interior. At 11 o'clock in the evening they returned to present the following to Jules Favre and Mignet:

"The Government, in order to render a solemn homage to the memory of M. Thiers, hastened to decide on that the funeral should be at the charge and expense of the State. Mme. Thiers, on receiving the text of the report and decree, sent her thanks to the President of the Republic. The Government desires, as far as possible, to take into account the desires of Mme. Thiers. But in the note submitted by her there are two points to which it cannot adhere: 1. The expenses of funerals conducted by the State must be at its charge. 2. The order of procession in official ceremonies is determined by decrees and rules in force, and the Government cannot give up their execution to any one. It cannot consent to leave Mme. Thiers mistress of the procession. The Government will be happy to confer directly with Mme. Thiers respecting the note transmitted in her name."

The last words made the friends reflect a little, and they arranged a meeting with Mme. Thiers for the next morning. All the Republicans leaders were present, and, as they had had a meeting during the night for consultation, the following was submitted:

"In order that there may be no difficulties at the last moment, and in order to allow both parties time to make preparations, the family declares that it has never intended to avoid the observation of the rules nor to mix itself up with the legitimate attributes of the State. These are the essential points: 1. The family alone will have the right to designate the pall-bearers and those called upon for speeches. No discourse can be pronounced except those authorized by the family. 2. The members of the former Assembly and of all the Assemblies to which M. Thiers belonged will occupy the place usually accorded to Deputies. 3. The members of former Assemblies will have their places designated in the procession. 4. Mme. Thiers insists in the most formal manner upon paying the expenses of the ceremony. However, if the Government perseveres in its demand, Mme. Thiers, in order to avoid discussion and difficulty, declares that she will give the sum paid by the Government to the poor of Paris."

This was signed by Jules Favre, Calmon, Mignet, and Barthelemy Saint-Hilaire. I need not say that the Prefect of Police could not accept this document, and he went away, saying that the Government could do no more. Nor need I say, I hope, that this is the result of party feeling. The whole thing smells of the pettifogger Jules Favre. It is a scandal of the first water. The whole thing is simply an attempt to give a place to the 363 ex-Deputies of the Left as if they were actual Deputies, and, if the Government were to accept, it would be equal to saying that the dissolution was illegal. This morning the following appears in the *Journal Officiel*:

"Mr. PRESIDENT: Inspired by a sentiment which the country fully shared, you ordered that the funeral ceremonies of M. Thiers should be at the charge and expense of the State, and, in conformity with your orders, I had the honor of transmitting to Mme. Thiers the text of your decree, and of the report which preceded it. The reception which this communication received, authorized me in thinking that there would be no obstacles to the execution of this decree, which had no other aim than to render supreme honors to the tomb of your illustrious predecessor. But to-day, Mr. President, the family of M. Thiers has sent me word that it cannot accept this honor unless allowed to regulate itself the order of a State ceremony, which the law prevents you from abandoning to private direction, and which would lose, moreover, by so doing, its national character. I am therefore obliged, Mr. President, to propose that you withdraw the decree in question. But I owe, in my regretting, at the same time, my profound regret that the conditions, the character of which I need not speak of here, have rendered impossible the solemn homage that you desired in the name of the whole nation to render to a great name."

This is approved by the Marshal, and has the force of a decree. To-morrow the family has its funeral, and the Republicans are trying to organize a monster demonstration for political effect.

AMERICAN ARMY OFFICERS ABROAD.

THE THREE NOW ON OBSERVING DUTY IN EUROPE—DISSATISFACTION AT THE RUSSIAN HEAD-QUARTERS WITH THE YOUNG OFFICER SENT THERE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Some time ago the War Department detailed three officers of the Army to visit Europe for the purpose of observing the active operations of the Russian and Turkish Armies in the field. Gen. Hazen was detailed to Austria, Col. Chambers to Turkey, and Lieut. Greene to Russia, each being assigned as military attaché to the United States Legation at the capitals of the respective countries named. Col. Chambers is now with the head-quarters of the Turkish Army, and Lieut. Greene is with the Russian head-quarters. It seems that the Russians are not pleased with the presence of Lieut. Greene. In view of the fact that an officer of the rank and military reputation of Hazen has been sent to Austria, which nation is engaged in no hostile operations, and that a field officer has been sent to Turkey, the Russians regard the sending to them of a young officer without rank and experience as a discourtesy, which is increased in consideration of the amicable relations which have always existed between their Government and that of the United States. There is considerable feeling in Russian official circles at St. Petersburg upon this subject, which has been made manifest to our representative at the Russian capital. A private letter received here from a prominent American gentleman at St. Petersburg who has conversed with our representative there about the matter, says: "St. Petersburg is an interesting place. Lieut. Greene is a smart fellow and writes good dispatches. It is a pity he has not higher rank. The Russians don't like it. They say we have sent to Austria, a country at peace, an officer of distinction and rank—Gen. Hazen. We have sent to Russia, a country at war, an officer of neither distinction nor rank, though a clever fellow. Greene has been sick with fever contracted from the filth around head-quarters. He went to Bucharest, and has now recovered."

The Russian armies in the field do not dig trenches in which to bury the refuse matter of the camp, and it is believed Lieut. Greene, being unaccustomed to field service, contracted sickness from the cause stated in the letter above quoted, and has criticised the sanitary condition of Russian head-quarters in a manner that has given offense. It is generally admitted here that the Secretary of War made a mistake in detailing so young an officer as Lieut. Greene for Russia. The Lieutenant was acting as private secretary to the Secretary of War when detailed for this service.

THE UNION PACIFIC BONDS.

DISCUSSION OF A PLAN TO REIMBURSE THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF THE BONDS GUARANTEED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Hon. James F. Wilson, a Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, had an interview to-day with Secretary Schurz, with a view of coming to some agreement to be submitted to Congress at the next session in reference to the establishment of a sinking fund to reimburse the United States for the interest and principal of the bonds guaranteed by the Government. At the last session of Congress an effort was made to pass a bill with this object in view, but the various opposing interests could not be reconciled and the effort failed. Under the decision of the Supreme Court, the Pacific Railroad Companies are not required to reimburse the Government for interest paid on their bonds until such bonds become payable, which will not be until 1892.

COLLECTOR FREELAND'S TROUBLES.

THE REMOVED DEPUTIES ASKING FOR ANOTHER CHANCE—THEY WILL BE HEARD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Messrs. Boone, Patterson, Truesdale, and O'Connell, late Deputies to Collector Freeland, of Brooklyn, who were dismissed for alleged illegal and dishonest practices, have made application to have the action of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in their cases recalled. Collector Freeland has been authorized to receive the affidavits of the dismissed parties in answer to the charges, and to forward them for consideration in connection with their application. It is not true that the Commissioner has reconsidered his action in directing the dismissals.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1877.

William D. Haven has been appointed Superintendent of Public Buildings at Harrisburg.

The steamer Niagara, with the United States mails for Havana, will sail from New-York on the 22d inst., instead of the 29th, as announced yesterday, the date of her departure having been again changed.

The Indian delegation, consisting of Sioux and Arapahoes, are expected to arrive here on Saturday night or Sunday morning. The Council will commence the first of next week in the office of Secretary Schurz.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day awarded contracts for furnishing a quantity of cordage to 64 life-saving stations on the Atlantic coast and 30 stations on the lakes to Edwin H. Fitler & Co. of Philadelphia, at $74 38 per station on the Atlantic coast, delivered at New-York; and $75 75 per station on lake coasts, delivered at specified points.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $13,994,511; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,265,412; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $53,305,000; coin, including $40,279,000 in coin certificates, $109,613,049; outstanding legal tenders, $357,976,164.

All of the licenses for the sale of liquor in this city will expire on the last day of October. At present there are over 2,000 persons who are known to be engaged in the sale of liquor in this district. Of these only 450 have licenses. The Board of Police some time ago adopted a rule to refuse all applications for liquor licenses when presented by parties who during the year have been fined for violation of the liquor law. If this rule be adhered to, and the probabilities are that it will, several of the prominent hotels will be refused licenses. Besides this nearly half of the bar-rooms in the city will be refused licenses.

The trial of ex-Assistant Secretary Sawyer was continued to-day in the Criminal Court. First Auditor Mahon and ex-Secretary Richardson gave testimony in the case regarding certain indorsements on the claim of Parkman, Brooks & Co. Mr. Richardson was shown the indorsements, and identified his signature, and said the indorsement was in Sawyer's handwriting. Sawyer's duty was to see that the indorsements were correct, and, if correct, to place his initials on the paper, and witness signed the indorsement because of Sawyer's check. If the reference was to have the claim examined the indorsement was not proper; it should have read "referred for examination and report."

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

AN IMPORTANT EVENING SESSION.

THE CASE OF THE FIRST WARD TRUSTEES—RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS—THE QUESTION OF DEDUCTING A PERCENTAGE OF THE SALARIES OF EMPLOYES DISCUSSED—THE ESTIMATES FOR 1878.

An adjourned session of the Board of Education was held last evening, terminating shortly before midnight. A minority report, submitted by the Committee on By-laws, Elections, and Qualifications, submitted on Wednesday, recommending the removal of Messrs. Owen Murphy and Otto Heinken, Trustees of the First Ward, for alleged delinquency in the performance of their duties, was taken up. The technical ground for their removal was that they had failed to attend repeated meetings of the Board of Trustees, called for the purpose of nominating a Principal and assistant teachers for the evening schools. After a protracted discussion the report was laid over for further consideration. Reports from the Health Department relative to the sanitary condition of the schools were referred to the Committee on Buildings, and a resolution adverse to the establishment of a new colored school in the Thirteenth Ward was adopted. The resignation of Michael Ryan, Trustee of the Second Ward, and William Cleary, Trustee of the Eighth Ward, were adopted. Messrs. John Dearden, of No. 99 John-street, and Joseph F. Rogers, of No. 63 Vandam-street, were appointed their successors respectively, while Mr. John D. Kinner, of No. 183 Grand-street, was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Fourteenth Ward Board of Trustees occasioned by the death of Mr. Hiram V. Losee. The Finance Committee reported $912,000 as the total amount needed for salaries for the last four months of the present year. Pending its reception Commissioner Dowd offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a deduction of 3½ per cent be made from all the pay-rolls of the Board of Education (excepting those of the City Superintendent and his assistants) for the months of September, October, November, and December, 1877, and that said reduction, together with those of the same percentage that preceded it for the months of April, May, June, July, and August, shall be restored and made good to the parties affected thereby whenever the same shall be justified by the financial condition of this board for the year 1877.

Commissioner Wood, resigning the chair temporarily to Commissioner Wetmore, eloquently opposed any further deduction from the salaries. He offered as a substitute a resolution to the effect that the Finance Committee be directed to set aside a sum from the reserved fund of $200,000 to refund to the teachers of the schools and the other employes the sums deducted from their salaries from March 1 to the present, and further, to make such provision as may be necessary to pay their salaries on the existing scale until Dec. 31, and that, so far as possible, a requisite amount be held sacred for the purpose specified out of the reserved fund. Messrs. Walker and Watson warmly opposed Mr. Wood's resolution. The resolution offered by Commissioner Dowd was adopted by striking out September, October and November, and the matter was then referred to the Committee on By-laws, with instructions to report before adjournment.

The estimates for 1878 were next presented by the Finance Committee, with the explanation that it merely submitted the items as suggested by the various committees, and should not, as Commissioner Vermilye considerately remarked, be considered as having been adopted by the committee. The following are the estimates as presented:

Salaries of teachers in grammar and primary schools	$2,420,000
Salaries of janitors in grammar and primary schools	126,000
Salaries of Professors, teachers, and others in the Normal College	90,000
Salaries of teachers and janitors in colored schools, day and evening	88,000
Salaries of teachers and janitors in evening schools	110,000
Salaries of Superintendents, clerks, and other employes of the Board of Education	76,500
Total salaries	$2,860,500
Books, maps, slates, stationery, &c., all schools	$175,000
Fuel, all schools and hall of Board of Education	80,000
Gas account	16,000
Rents, school premises	45,000
Pianos, and repairs of	5,000
Workshop wages and materials	2,000
Incidental expenses of ward schools, allowance of $25 each, including clerks, average 1876, $100,789, and for increase, $3,000, at 60 per cent	65,300
Incidental expenses of Normal College, three departments	4,000
Incidental expenses evening schools, repairs, printing, &c	1,500
Incidental expenses colored schools, repairs, printing, &c	2,000
Incidental expenses Board of Education, for repairs to hall, advertising, printing, stationery, postage, &c	20,000
To enforcement of the act entitled "An act to secure to children the benefits of an elementary education," passed May 11, 1874	20,500
The support of the Nautical School, established by act of Legislature, passed April 25, 1873	35,000
Total sundries	$471,300
Purchasing, leasing, and procuring sites, and erecting buildings; furnishing, fitting up, altering and enlarging and repairing buildings and premises under the charge of the Board of Education, and for altering and repairing the furniture and heating apparatus; for the support of schools which shall have been organized since the last annual apportionment of school moneys, and for such further sum or sums as may be necessary for any of the purposes authorized by law	550,000
Total for public school purposes	$3,881,800
N. B.—The last preceding item embraces the sums required	
For new buildings, and the alterations, enlargement, and repair of buildings	$335,000
New furniture and the repair of furniture	40,000
New heating apparatus and the repair of heating apparatus	45,000
School sites	112,000
The support of schools newly organized and such sum or sums as may be necessary for any of the purposes authorized by law	18,000
Total	$550,000
For corporate schools fixed by acts of the Legislature	108,000
Total	$3,989,800

For providing a suitable building for the detention of truant children, required for the enforcement of the act entitled "An act to secure to children the benefits of an elementary education," the board being unable at present to properly carry out the provisions of said act in consequence of not having under its control any place in which such children can be temporarily detained and instructed in the manner called for by said act 100,000

The total amount of these estimates is far in excess of the appropriations of the present year, and for that reason several Commissioners objected to several of the items. Commissioner Watson moved to lay the report on the table. The motion was lost. Commissioner Baker presented a resolution decreasing the total to $3,553,000, the sum appropriated for this year, but that, after a heated discussion, was also lost. A motion to recommit to the committee for revision, and to be again submitted at an adjourned meeting on Wednesday evening next, was carried.

The Committee on By-laws, to which was referred the report of the Committee on Finance relative to the salary budget for the ensuing months of this year, and the resolutions offered by Commissioners Dowd and Wood, reported in favor of $912,000, which was adopted. No disposition being made of the resolutions, Commissioner Wood renewed his with a slight amendment. It was defeated after a negative vote to lay it on the table. The board adjourned after transacting other business of at unimportant character. The consideration of the question of corporal punishment has been postponed until the next regular meeting, when it will be taken up as the special order of the session.

A SPEECH BY EX-GOV. CHAMBERLAIN.

POTSDAM, N. Y., Sept. 20.—EX-GOV. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, delivered an address here to-day before the Racket and St. Regis Valley Agricultural Society. Twelve thousand persons were present. The address was pronounced the ablest and most satisfactory ever delivered before the society. The speaker disclaimed the intention of discussing political subjects, and confined himself to such matters as interested all members of the society. After discussing agricultural matters in general he took up hard money, education, and civil service reform. However much he might differ from the Administration on other points he heartily indorsed its efforts to reform the civil service, which he believed should be entirely divorced from politics.

SUPPOSED MURDER IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—John L. Hunter, an inmate of the Sailors' Home at Quincy, was found dead this afternoon near the depot at Wollaston with a bullet-hole in his head. It is supposed to be a case of murder. He was last seen in the company of a man supposed to be a tramp. The authorities are investigating the affair. The real name of deceased was William Appleton, and he was the son of a wealthy merchant of London, England. No cause is assigned for the murder.

THE LOSS OF THE SCHOONER GIUSSEPPE

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 20.—The following are the particulars of the loss of the schooner Giusseppe. She was struck by a squall on Aug. 28 in longitude 85° 36′ west, latitude 18° 15′ north, and sprung a leak and filled rapidly. The Captain and three men were picked up by the schooner Maud Barbour. Two of the crew—T. Smith and H. Wilson—were drowned.

TRAVELING ON COUNTERFEITS.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.—Two men were arrested by detectives in this city to-day. They gave their names as William Barfoot and S. White, and stated that they were residents of Camden County, N. G. They had been on a trip to New-York and were on their return home. On being searched five $10 counterfeit notes on the The National Bank of Buffalo were found upon Barfoot. Both men were taken before United States Commissioner Rogers, who committed them to jail for a further hearing on Thursday next.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

BREAKING OF AN AXLE ON A BRIDGE—SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED—AN EXCURSION TRAIN IN TROUBLE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 20.—An accident occurred on the Connellsville Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad about 6 o'clock this morning. The axle of the tender of the express train west broke as the train was crossing the bridge at Mill Creek, one mile east of Casselman Station. The baggage car, passenger coach, and sleeper were thrown from the track. No one was killed. The following are reported to have been injured: J. W. Webber, of Atlantic City; slightly; Mrs. Webber, bruised about the head slightly; Mrs. W. L. Taylor, of No. 256 Pennsylvania-avenue, Pittsburg, side bruised slightly; Miss Wessersmith, of Baltimore, in the head, slightly bruised; Hoonse Duren, car cut; Robert S. Brown, No. 1,000 Market-street, Philadelphia, slightly cut about the head, and back sprained; Mary Isher Duran, actress, head cut slightly; Mrs. M. R. Legge, No. 3,616 Butler-street, Pittsburg, nervous shock; W. H. Miller, Van Buren, Iowa, slightly bruised; Conductor S. S. Drake, Cumberland, Md., head and face badly cut, and bruised about the body; Baggage Master Hunt, Uniontown, Penn., cut about the head; Brakeman Wall, cut on the face. The officers of the road say that no one was dangerously hurt. Physicians from Myersdale, Confluence, and Connellsville were on the ground promptly and did everything possible to relieve the wounded.

YORK, Penn., Sept. 20.—At 6:30 o'clock this morning, a train of 15 cars, containing six or seven hundred Sunday-school excursionists, left Delta on the Peach-Bottom Narrow Gauge Railroad, and on approaching Lutz Bridge, about 18 miles from York, the engine was thrown from the track. Two boys named Jones and Barton who were standing on one of the platforms were instantly killed. One man was seriously and five or six other persons were slightly injured.

STEAM-BOATS DESTROYED BY FIRE.

THE GRAND REPUBLIC AND THE CARONDELET BURNED AT ST. LOUIS—LOSS ABOUT $200,000—THE CYRUS P. SMITH BURNED NEAR BALTIMORE—LOSS, $12,000.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—The steamer Grand Republic, the largest and finest steam-boat on Western waters, took fire about 12 o'clock last night and burned to the water's edge. The flames communicated to the steamer Carondelet, lying alongside, and all her upper works were destroyed. Her hulls of iron, and therefore will be saved, but her machinery will no doubt be badly damaged. Both boats were lying at the foot of Cypress-street, and the other employes the sums deducted from their salaries from March 1 to the present, and further, to make such provision as may be necessary to pay their salaries on the existing scale until Dec. 31, and that, so far as possible, a requisite amount be held sacred for the purpose specified out of the reserved fund. Messrs. Walker and Watson warmly opposed Mr. Wood's resolution. The resolution offered by Commissioner Dowd was adopted by striking out September, October and November, and the matter was then referred to the Committee on By-laws, with instructions to report before adjournment.

The estimates for 1878 were next presented by the Finance Committee, with the explanation that it merely submitted the items as suggested by the various committees, and should not, as Commissioner Vermilye considerately remarked, be considered as having been adopted by the committee. The following are the estimates as presented:

Salaries of teachers in grammar and primary schools	$2,420,000
Salaries of janitors in grammar and primary schools	126,000
Salaries of Professors, teachers, and others in the Normal College	90,000
Salaries of teachers and janitors in colored schools, day and evening	88,000
Salaries of teachers and janitors in evening schools	110,000
Salaries of Superintendents, clerks, and other employes of the Board of Education	76,500
Total salaries	$2,860,500
Books, maps, slates, stationery, &c., all schools	$175,000
Fuel, all schools and hall of Board of Education	80,000
Gas account	16,000
Rents, school premises	45,000
Pianos, and repairs of	5,000
Workshop wages and materials	2,000
Incidental expenses of ward schools, allowance of $25 each, including clerks, average 1876, $100,789, and for increase, $3,000, at 60 per cent	65,300
Incidental expenses of Normal College, three departments	4,000
Incidental expenses evening schools, repairs, printing, &c	1,500
Incidental expenses colored schools, repairs, printing, &c	2,000
Incidental expenses Board of Education, for repairs to hall, advertising, printing, stationery, postage, &c	20,000
To enforcement of the act entitled "An act to secure to children the benefits of an elementary education," passed May 11, 1874	20,500
The support of the Nautical School, established by act of Legislature, passed April 25, 1873	35,000
Total sundries	$471,300
Purchasing, leasing, and procuring sites, and erecting buildings; furnishing, fitting up, altering and enlarging and repairing buildings and premises under the charge of the Board of Education, and for altering and repairing the furniture and heating apparatus; for the support of schools which shall have been organized since the last annual apportionment of school moneys, and for such further sum or sums as may be necessary for any of the purposes authorized by law	550,000
Total for public school purposes	$3,881,800
N. B.—The last preceding item embraces the sums required	
For new buildings, and the alterations, enlargement, and repair of buildings	$335,000
New furniture and the repair of furniture	40,000
New heating apparatus and the repair of heating apparatus	45,000
School sites	112,000
The support of schools newly organized and such sum or sums as may be necessary for any of the purposes authorized by law	18,000
Total	$550,000
For corporate schools fixed by acts of the Legislature	108,000
Total	$3,989,800

For providing a suitable building for the detention of truant children, required for the enforcement of the act entitled "An act to secure to children the benefits of an elementary education," the board being unable at present to properly carry out the provisions of said act in consequence of not having under its control any place in which such children can be temporarily detained and instructed in the manner called for by said act 100,000

The total amount of these estimates is far in excess of the appropriations of the present year, and for that reason several Commissioners objected to several of the items. Commissioner Watson moved to lay the report on the table. The motion was lost. Commissioner Baker presented a resolution decreasing the total to $3,553,000, the sum appropriated for this year, but that, after a heated discussion, was also lost. A motion to recommit to the committee for revision, and to be again submitted at an adjourned meeting on Wednesday evening next, was carried.

The Committee on By-laws, to which was referred the report of the Committee on Finance relative to the salary budget for the ensuing months of this year, and the resolutions offered by Commissioners Dowd and Wood, reported in favor of $912,000, which was adopted. No disposition being made of the resolutions, Commissioner Wood renewed his with a slight amendment. It was defeated after a negative vote to lay it on the table. The board adjourned after transacting other business of at unimportant character. The consideration of the question of corporal punishment has been postponed until the next regular meeting, when it will be taken up as the special order of the session.

A SPEECH BY EX-GOV. CHAMBERLAIN.

POTSDAM, N. Y., Sept. 20.—EX-GOV. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, delivered an address here to-day before the Racket and St. Regis Valley Agricultural Society. Twelve thousand persons were present. The address was pronounced the ablest and most satisfactory ever delivered before the society. The speaker disclaimed the intention of discussing political subjects, and confined himself to such matters as interested all members of the society. After discussing agricultural matters in general he took up hard money, education, and civil service reform. However much he might differ from the Administration on other points he heartily indorsed its efforts to reform the civil service, which he believed should be entirely divorced from politics.

SUPPOSED MURDER IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—John L. Hunter, an inmate of the Sailors' Home at Quincy, was found dead this afternoon near the depot at Wollaston with a bullet-hole in his head. It is supposed to be a case of murder. He was last seen in the company of a man supposed to be a tramp. The authorities are investigating the affair. The real name of deceased was William Appleton, and he was the son of a wealthy merchant of London, England. No cause is assigned for the murder.

THE LOSS OF THE SCHOONER GIUSSEPPE

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 20.—The following are the particulars of the loss of the schooner Giusseppe. She was struck by a squall on Aug. 28 in longitude 85° 36′ west, latitude 18° 15′ north, and sprung a leak and filled rapidly. The Captain and three men were picked up by the schooner Maud Barbour. Two of the crew—T. Smith and H. Wilson—were drowned.

TRAVELING ON COUNTERFEITS.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.—Two men were arrested by detectives in this city to-day. They gave their names as William Barfoot and S. White, and stated that they were residents of Camden County, N. G. They had been on a trip to New-York and were on their return home. On being searched five $10 counterfeit notes on The National Bank of Buffalo were found upon Barfoot. Both men were taken before United States Commissioner Rogers, who committed them to jail for a further hearing on Thursday next.

THE IRREGULAR BROKERS.

EXCITEMENT ON WALL-STREET.

THE TIMES' ARTICLE CAUSES A SENSATION—THE STOCK EXCHANGE TAKES ACTION—AN INVESTIGATION TO BE HAD—WHAT THE BROKERS SAY.

THE TIMES' exposure of some of the dark ways of Wall-street, as was natural, created a tremendous sensation all around the vicinity of the Stock Exchange. On very few occasions of "corners" or "panics" has there been so much or such intense excitement as was visible on the street at the opening of business yesterday morning. The news-dealers with stands in the neighborhood of the Exchange were quickly cleaned out of their stock of copies of THE TIMES, and messengers were dispatched in every direction to purchase others. The article was the sole topic of conversation. The opinions expressed were various. Many of the brokers, particularly those belonging to the older and more solid houses, were delighted. They urged THE TIMES reporter to stand firm and not permit himself to be "bluffed" into "taking a back track." They said that the charges were true in every word and could be fully substantiated. The "Street" had, they said, suffered too much from the peculiar tactics of a certain few, and it was about time they were put a stop to. Some went further and characterized the story as "old," though they subsequently acknowledged that it had never been made public before. One gentleman, not a broker, told the reporter that in his speculations through prominent firms, several of which he named, he had been swindled regularly of an eighth or a quarter before his face, but he had been compelled to stand it because he had no remedy. Others who did not care to commit themselves more definitely, said they thought there was "more truth than poetry" in the article. Many of the smaller brokers professed to believe the transactions quoted might be susceptible of explanation. The friends of the two brokers whose cases were cited were very indignant, and those gentlemen themselves were furious. They wildly charged that the whole thing was the outcome of a black-mailing scheme of which they were the victims. During the afternoon Messrs. McMicken & Burras sent the following letter to the President of the Stock Exchange:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1877.

To H. Meigs, Esq., President New-York Stock Exchange:

Owing to certain statements appearing in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of this morning, we would respectfully ask that a Committee of Investigation be appointed to inquire into the matter.

McMICKEN & BURRAS, in liquidation.

Mr. F. F. Hill subsequently sent a similar letter. President Meigs accordingly called a special meeting of the Governing Committee of the Exchange for 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, to take action on the matter. The committee was in private session until 5 o'clock. It was then announced that it had been resolved to commit the whole business for thorough investigation to a special committee of five, two to be members of the Governing Committee and three to be selected by the Exchange at a meeting to be held this afternoon. The composition of this committee will be closely watched, and should any parties implicated or suspected of participation in the practices of which the two brokers to be investigated are accused be appointed on it, the inquiry will be denounced as a farce concocted for the purpose of "whitewashing" the culprits, and indirectly the Exchange itself. Only brokers whose long experience and standing places them above suspicion will be satisfactory. All the books of accounts, stub books, and cancelled checks used in the preparation of THE TIMES' article will be placed at the disposal of the committee, and the ex-clearing broker alluded to in that article expresses his willingness to testify before them. If the bankers whose names appear as among the ordering victims could be put under oath, their testimony would be extremely valuable; but as, as was pointed out in THE TIMES, they are all liable to their customers for loss, damage, and accrued interest arising out of any transactions of the character denounced, they naturally have a very great interest in pocketing the "shaves" upon them and concealing the frauds. These gentlemen were all very reticent yesterday, and did not appear as though they were likely to be willing witnesses for the prosecution. THE TIMES' article, while fully explaining the method of the swindle, merely used so much of the transactions as were necessary for illustration. For the sake of the good name of the Stock Exchange, it is to be hoped that the committee will not confine themselves to the published examples, but will thoroughly ventilate the entire subject and pass upon the cases of all the brokers who appear by the books to be guilty of "shaving" their employers.

In conversation with a TIMES reporter yesterday afternoon, President Meigs, of the Stock Exchange, said he hoped that all the accusations contained in the article would be explained away. He said that there is a perfectly legitimate custom in vogue among brokers known as "scalping," or "chasing an eighth." When a broker has no commission to employ him he goes upon the Exchange and speculates on his own account, buying 100 shares and getting rid of them again at the first rise of a fraction. When these parties have not money or credit enough to pay for the stock, they make use of another broker to clear for them. Mr. Meigs suggested that this might be the explanation. When his attention was called to the fact that most of the firms on the "shaved" side of the list were bankers and not brokers, and that certain of these names appeared with suspicious frequency, he said he did not know what to think. If, as charged, the accused brokers had been acting on orders, receiving a commission, they were undoubtedly guilty and the Exchange would see that they are properly punished.

The following letter was sent to THE TIMES yesterday for publication:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: In an article entitled "Dark Wall-street Ways," you represent the undersigned as having at various times given Mr. F. F. Hill orders on which he has realized "shaves." After having examined our books, we fail to find any charges against Mr. Hill, as we find that in many of the instances referred to he did not act as our broker, and whenever he has it has been to our complete satisfaction, and at no loss to us or our clients. We beg to express our fullest confidence in Mr. Hill's honor and integrity.

CAMMANN & CO.,
E. P. SELMSER,
W. T. HATCH & SONS,
RUTLER & GROSS,
C. GREGORY,
BROWN & ANDERTON,
late Brown, Anderton & Imbrie.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1877.

JUSTICE TO LIVINGSTONE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow an admirer of Dr. Livingstone to express surprise and dissent from the estimate of the relative importance of Livingstone and Cameron's transcontinental journeys, stated in your article to-day noticing Stanley's successful journey down the Congo River. Dr. Livingstone, in 1848-9, passing over the desert north of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, in South Africa, enduring thirst and hunger, first discovered Lake Ngami. Then, in 1850, he discovered still further north the great inland basin of the Zambesi, and did not leave his work till he had traced that great river to its western sources and passed over mountains to the Atlantic Ocean, and thence returning eastward crossed in an entirely unknown track, to the Indian Ocean at the mouth of the Zambesi.

His next explorations were in the Eastern Africa, north of the Zambesi, and included a survey of the Shirewa River, Lake Shirewa; then Lake Nyassi and its outlet; then still northward to the Lake Tanganyika, which both Cameron and Stanley have since visited and more perfectly mapped. From this lake he was led to go westward to Lake Moero, ascend the river which fed it, till he entered on Lake Bangueolo, in latitude 12°; thence, returning, he came again to the Moero Lake, and found the great river Luala

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since Per last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkg.	7	Hides, bales	34
Beans, bbls.	210	Hops, bales	871
Buffalo Robes, bales	84	Leather, sides	7,183
Bullion, bags	219	Pitch, bbls	30
Cotton-seed-oil, bbls	50	Oil, bbls	36
Copper, bbls	350	Oil-cake, pkg	1,625
Copper, cakes	810	Pork, pkg	43
Eggs, pkg	702	Rice, pkg	226
Flour, bbls	10,452	Oat-meats, pkg	307
Corn-meal, bbls	1,135	Lard, tcs	50
Wheat, bushels	79,300	Butter, pkg	5,486
Corn, bushels	197,800	Cheese, pkg	10,298
Oats, bushels	34,600	Tallow, pkg	272
Rye, bushels	9,838	Starch, pkg	123
Malt, bushels	900	Steamers, pas	135
Barley, bushels	900	Sailers, pas	169
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Tobacco, hhds	202
Rice-seed, bags	6,135	Tobacco, pkg	317
Grass, pkg	84	Whisky, bbls	519
Flax-seed, bags	329		

COFFEE—Quiet; held firmly. Sales, 2,000 bags Rio, by the Savona, at Baltimore, on private terms.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate demand for early delivery, at former rates. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,043 hdds. (of which 181 bales were on last evening), including 195 bales to refiners and 918 bales to spinners. And for forward delivery business has been more active at stronger rates, though again closing unsettled. Sales have been reported since our last of 67,400 bales, of which 13,800 bales were on last evening and 50,600 bales to-day, with 3,100 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, September closing at 11.31c.@11.32c.; October, 11.28c.@11.29c.; November, 11.11c.@11.12c.; December, 11.12c.@11.13c.; January, 11.22c.@11.23c.; February, 11.36c.@11.38c.; March, 11.51c.@11.53c.; April, 11.64c.@11.66c.; May, 11.76c.@11.78c.; June, 11.87c.@11.89c., showing an advance of 7@10 points, closing weak. The receipts at the port to-day were 1,000 bales, and at the shipping ports 2,735 bales, against 1,664 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 17,921 bales, against 10,589 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1877, were 36,767 bales, against 113,234 bales for the corresponding time in this year, showing a decrease since Sept. 1 at the ports (five days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 1,942 bales; to the Continent, —— bales; to France, —— bales; to Mexico, —— bales; coastwise, 8,608 bales; to Canada, —— bales; stock at New-York to-day, 48,309 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 100,823 bales.

Closing Prices of Cottons in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Or.	Texas.
Ordinary	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
Strict Ordinary	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Good Ordinary	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Strict Good Ordinary	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Low Middling	10 15-16	10 15-16	11 1-16	11 1-16
Strict Low Mid	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	11¼
Middling	11 7-16	11 7-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
Good Middling	11 9-16	11 9-16	11 11-16	11 11-16
Strict Good Mid	11 13-16	11 13-16	11 15-16	11 15-16
Middling Fair	12 1-16	12 1-16	12 1-16	12 1-16
Fair	12 15-16	12 15-16	13 1-16	13 1-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9¼	Low Middling	10 5-16
Strict Good Ord	10 3-16	Middling	10 13-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in steady request, and prices have ruled firmer on basis as to values. The feature of the day's movement was the activity in shipping and low grade Winter Wheat Extras, the former largely for forward delivery, as a material improvement of 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. The purchases were mainly on export account. Desirable Spring Wheat Extras, especially cal crop, were offered sparingly and at very full rates, though operations were checked by a good demand was noted, particularly for favorite brands of Minnesota Extra. The better grades of Winter Wheat Extras were moderately sought after, in a jobbing way, at about former figures. Superfine and No. 2 Flour in good request, and choice to fancy lots quoted somewhat stronger. Sales have been reported since our last of 26,500 bbls., of all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very poor to choice, at $2 85@$6 75, mostly unsound Extras at $2 85@$3 25; Sour Flour at $3 50@$3 75, chiefly Sour Extras at $3 75@$4 50; poor to fancy No. 2 at $3 50@$4 75, mainly at $4 @$4 50 for ordinary to very choice Winter, and up to $4 75 for strictly fancy do.; inferior to strictly fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 15@$5 75, mostly at $5 40@$5 65 for good to very choice, and up to $5 75 for fancy; poor to good Extra State at $5 75@$6 15: good to fancy do. at $6 15@$6 60; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, $6 75@$7 25 fair to very choice do. for South American family trade, $7 50@$8 2b for good to fancy; do., for English markets, at $5 @$6 20@$6 50, chiefly for October delivery reported sold at $6 30@$6 50, mainly for the latter; of the latter for choice; inferior to good shipping Extra Western, $5 85@$6 15; (of which 1,000 barrels, Milwaukee Extra, prompt shipment, at $6 ;) good to fancy do. at $6 15@$6 50; very inferior to very choice Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 50@$6 mainly at $6 ; $7 00; very inferior to very choice do. Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, at $5 85@$6 25, chiefly at $6 @$6 75, (of which about 3,900 bbls., for export, within the range of $6 20@$6 50, chiefly at the latter rate for Wheat do. at $6 25@$6 50, chiefly at $6 50@$7 75, (very fancy held higher); fair to choice Extra Genesee at $6 50 @$7 75, mostly at $7 @$7 25; City do. at $7 25@$8 50. Minnesota clear Extras at $6 25@$7 75, most at $6 40@ $7 50 for fair to choice; do., straight Extras at $6 75@ $8 75, (the latter rate for choice Spring Wheat); Double Patent Extras, poor to very choice, at $7 25@ $9 75, mainly at $7 25@$8 75 for new, and $8 25 @$9 50 for wild, with very choice old up to $10 25, (an extreme;) Winter Wheat Patent Extra, $6 75@$10 25, the latter for strictly fancy. Included in the reported sales were 12,100 bbls. shipping Extras, for prompt and forward delivery, mainly the latter, (of which 8,400 bbls. City Mill Extras,) 950 bbls. Minnesota clear, 1,550 bbls. do. straight Extras, 1,000 bbls. do. Patent do., 5,100 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, 850 bbls. Superfine, 960 bbls. No. 2, 390 bbls. Sour, and 425 bbls. unsound Extras at quoted rates. Southern Flour has been moderately sought after, with prices generally quoted steady. Sales have been reported of 1,450 bbls. in lots, at $6@$7 25 for poor to choice shipping Extras, and $7 25@$8 25 for good to strictly choice Trade and Family Extras, (with fancy brands lacking.) Patent Extras, up to $8 75,) and $6 25@$8 75 for Superfine. The dealings were mostly in Extras at $6 50@$8. Rye Flour has been in fair demand at from $4 75@$5 60 for ordinary to strictly choice State Superfine, and up to $4 75 for very fancy do., (an extreme;) $3 90@$4 35 for Superfine Pennsylvania; $3 75@$4 25 for do. Western, and $3 60@$3 80 for poor to fair do. Sales have been reported of 480 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $4 25@$4 60 for Superfine State. Corn-meal has been offered more freely, and has been in generally slack request, with values quoted weak within the range of from $2 85@$3 for common to fancy Yellow Western, $3 85@$3 10 for Yellow Jersey, and $3 40@$3 50 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of 470 bbls., in lots, including Yellow Western, chiefly within the range of $2 70@$2 90 for fair to choice, and Brandywine, at $3 @$3 40.

Corn-meal, in bags, has been selling moderately, in a jobbing way, within the range of 98c.@$1 30 for coarse to fancy ₱ 100 ℔. Most of the business was for export on lots on the basis of $1 08 for City Mills, and $1@$1 03 for Southern and Western. Oat-meal has been in light request, even in the jobbing line, within the range of $5 50@$7 for fair to choice, and $7 50@$8 for Wheat Flour in some request, with new crop State to arrive, quoted at $3@$3 50 ₱ 100 ℔.

GRAIN—Wheat offered less freely, and again quoted as a rule, much stronger, the decline in the speculative line indicating an average advance of 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel, and for prompt delivery, an improvement of 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, and, in the instance of No. 2 Red, a more important rise on, however, a less active business, as well on speculative account as for shipment and milling. Sales have been reported of 2,100,000 bushels, (of which about 128,000 bushels for prompt delivery,) including Extra White State, 4,100 bushels, at $1 55; No. 1 White State, 1,200 bushels, at $1 50@$1 51; White Western, 9,500 bushels, at $1 50@$1 58, (6,000 bushels very choice White Michigan at $1 58;) Milwaukee Club, 16,000 bushels, to arrive from the canal, at $1 52; ungraded Red and Amber Western, in lots, about 21,000 bushels, at 90@92c. ₱ 52 lbs., chiefly Red at 91@91 40, (1,600 bushels very poor, in store, at $1 30.) New-York No. 2 Red Winter 6,000 bushels at $1 50, subsequently quoted at up to $1 55 bid for stock to deliver on contract, (and a number of additional lots reported at $1 50;) do., delivered at Buffalo, 27,000 bushels at the last call at $1 50@$1 50½, (showing an advance in this option of 4c.@5c.;) New-York No. 2 Red, steamer grade, 1,200 bushels at $1 47; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, prompt delivery, 52,000 bushels at $1 42 for choice, (the latter reported as sold early at $1 42; but rumors not confirmed;) No. 2 Chicago Spring here, 16,000 bushels at $1 40@$1 41; and Spring, in lots, 16,000 bushels at $1 38½@$1 40; (a boat-load at $1 40;) New-York No. 2 Spring, September option, 112,000 bushels at the close at $1 36@$1 38, 16,000 bushels at the last call at $1 38½; do., October 16,000 bushels, at $1 29½@$1 30. The quotations at the afternoon call were for No. 2 Red Winter, September delivery, at $1 50@$1 51½; do., October, $1 40@$1 41; do., November, $1 30@$1 32½. And New-York No. 2 Spring, September option, $1 36@$1 38½; do., October, 16,000 bushels, at $1 29½@$1 30. The quotations at the afternoon call were for No. 2 Red Winter, September delivery, at $1 50@$1 51½; do., October, $1 40@$1 41; do., November, $1 30@$1 32½; and New-York No. 2 Spring, September option, $1 36@$1 38½; do., October, [illegible]

[illegible] 280 bu. Sales reported of 440 bbls. at 95 37½ for 50 ℔. Sales reported of 440 bbls. at 95 37½ for 50 ℔. Sales reported of 440 bbls. at 95 37½ for 50 ℔

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all parts of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York in winter, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
SCOTTIA...WED., Sept. 26 | GERMANIA...WED., Oct. 10
*RUSSIA....WED., Oct. 3 | BOTHNIA....WED., Oct. 17
*Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $150, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.

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The steamers of the route take the Lake Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6, 5 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 53 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $26.

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NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Oct. 4
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Oct. 11
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Oct. 18
STATE OF NEBRASKA.....Thursday, Oct. 25

First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. According to state room; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at 53 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.

The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct rail to Philadelphia.

TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER.....Sept. 22, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Oct. 20, 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Bolivia....Sept. 22, 3 P. M. | Ethiopia....Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
California, Sept. 29, 10 A. M. | Victoria...Oct. 13, 10 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $22.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Abana....Sept. 29, 10 A. M. | Citta....Oct. 10, 3 A. M.
Cabin, $75 to $70; Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

HERMANN....Sat., Sept. 22 | WESER....Sat., Oct. 6
NECKAR....Sat., Sept. 29 | MOSELLE....Sat., Oct. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

IDARO.....Sing.....TUESDAY, Sept. 25, 7 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Oct. 2, at 1:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Oct. 9, at 7 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, and $75, according to state room; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR LONDON.
Holland..Sept. 27, 8 A. M. | Denmark..Oct. 4, 2 P. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Spain..Sat., Sept. 22, 3 P.M. | Egypt..Sat., Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
Italy..Sat., Sept. 29, 9 A. M. | Erin..Sat., Oct. 13, 9 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.
Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
CANADA, Frangeul.....Wednesday, Sept. 26, 4 P. M.
ST. LAURENT, Lacrosse.....Wednesday, Oct. 3, 2 P. M.
AMERIQUE, Forest.....Wednesday, Oct. 10, 8 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for SOUTHAMPTON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
FRISIA.....Sept. 27 | POMMERANIA....Oct. 11
HERDER.....Oct. 4 | WIELAND.....Oct. 18

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold: Second Cabin, $66, gold: Steerage, $30, currency.

KUENHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents.
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.; FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 22
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 26

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

Steamers will sail as advertised above, unless steamer loaded. Merchants and shippers are notified that extra steamers will be provided and dispatched as rapidly as the press of business warrants.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

The steamer
GULF STREAM
will sail FOR CHARLESTON TUESDAY, Sept. 18, from Pier No. 27 North River, instead of Wednesday, 19th, as heretofore advertised.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, THURSDAY, Sept. 20, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Sept. 22, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

ST. JOHNSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, Sept. 25, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent, C. R. R. of Ga. Agent, C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Saturday, Sept. 29
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship ALASKA.....Thursday, Oct. 11
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Wednesday, Oct. 10

For information and tickets apply at Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
CITY OF HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Tuesday.....Wednesday, Sept. 26
CITY OF MEXICO, McIntosh.....Saturday, Oct. 6
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Dearborn.....Wednesday, Oct. 10

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
via Havana. Progress, Campeachy, Tuspan, Tampico and City of Mexico. Mexican.....Saturday, Oct. 6

Steamers leave New-Orleans Sept. 23 and Oct. 14, for Vera Cruz, and all the above ports.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CLIDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 29
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

THE BEEBE RANGE (TRADE MARK) BAKES well, wears well, and consequently sells well at the reduced price of $48 and $52 for the two largest family sizes; smaller sizes for apartment houses. For sale by all plumbers and stove dealers, and by the manufacturers,

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR

INVITE WHOLESALE BUYERS TO INSPECT THEIR STOCKS OF

RARE NOVELTIES
IN
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
MANTLES AND CLOAKS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS, &c.

FRESH GOODS IN THE LATEST STYLES OF THE FRENCH, GERMAN, AND ENGLISH MARKETS ARRIVING BY EVERY STEAMER AND OFFERED TO THE TRADE AT VERY LOW FIGURES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH-ST., N. Y.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:50 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 8:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, Pres't. L. P. FARMER, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD. Commencing Sept. 10, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Saratoga, and Montreal; also to St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Saturdays only, Troy Special. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, and all stations north, except Livingston.

6:06 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through to Cincinnati the next day in the sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at 413, 529, 531, 706, and 1,239 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express, arriving at Cincinnati at 10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Motel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Springfield and Albany, 8:05 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:13 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERIKA J. BREITHAUPT, OZIER B. WILSON, and WILLIAM SEWARD, JUN., bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Frederika J. Breithaupt, Ozier B. Wilson, and William Seward, Jun., hereinafter carrying on business in the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and the debts of each of them, and other claims provable under said act and the amendments thereto, and that the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," and that the 25th day of October, 1877, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of John W. Little, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, on the 15th day of September, 1877.

GEO. P. BETTS, Clerk.

W. HASLOCK, Attorney for said bankrupts.
s21-law2w*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of September, A. D. 1877, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RICHARD KOLB, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held in a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, Room No. 6, in the said City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Esq., Register, on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1877, at 12 o'clock M. LOUIS F. PAYN,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

W. HASLOCK, No. 4 Warren-street, New-York City, attorney for said bankrupt.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC H. VAN DYKE, Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Michael M. Van Dyke, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the — day of September, A. D., 1877.

BENJAMIN W. WEST, Assignee.
1 Fulton-market, New-York City.

W. HASLOCK, Attorney for said Assignee.
s21-law3w*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM B. CORWIN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before John W. Little, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of William B. Corwin, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the — day of September, A. D. 1877.

THOMAS M. TUNISON, Assignee,
122 Chambers-st., New-York City.

W. HASLOCK, Attorney for said Assignee.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,938 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of

THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEWING.—By a Scotch Protestant girl, or parlor maid. Call at Mr. Davis' stationery store, No. 471 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl; or chamber-maid and nurse; no objection to a cap; good reference. Call at No. 130 West 19th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Protestant girl; would assist with fine washing and ironing. Call between 10 and 4 at No. 2 West 34th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do chamber-work and plain sewing, or to take care of growing children. Call at No. 242 East 27th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A WELSH GIRL as chamber-maid; seamstress, or waitress; good references. Call for two days at No. 328 West 16th-st., fancy store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl; would assist in washing and ironing; good reference. Call at No. 759 2d-av., in store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS first-class chamber-maid; is a good sewer; City or country; best City reference. Call at 138 East 30th-st.

COOK.—WAITRESS.—BY TWO GIRLS TOgether: one as cook, washer, and ironer; other as first-class chamber-maid or chamber-maid, fine washer, and ironer; have five years' City reference from last employer. Call at No. 344 West 30th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; THOROUGHLY understands her business in all its branches; first-class baker; understands all kinds of soups, meats, and made-up dishes, boning and larding; six years' City reference. Call at No. 143 West 39th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN OF steady habits; makes all kinds of soups, also bread and pastry; City or country; best reference. Call at No. 241 West 18th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as good cook, washer, and ironer, with little girl 13 years old, who will be useful; City or country; reference. Call at No. 217 East 39th-st., room No. 17.

COOK.—BY A GIRL, IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily as cook, and to assist with washing and ironing; best City recommendation. Call at No. 100 West 50th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT AS COOK AND AS-sist with washing; is an excellent bread and cake baker; City or country. Call at No. 2 Pacific-place, West 29th-st.

COOK.—NURSE.—BY TWO GIRLS TOGETHER in private family; both are excellent servants; good references. Call at No. 78 South 5th-av., two flights up, for two days.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; understands all kinds of cooking; good baker of all kinds; good references. Call for two days at No. 328 West 17th-st.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS; THOROUGHLY UNDERstands her business in all its branches; best reference; wages from $30 to $40. Call or address R. S., No. 211 York-st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, IN A PRIvate family; thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker; no objection to country. Call at No 411 East 17th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK; FULLY REliable; good baker, pastry, cakes, soups, and boning butter if required; good reference. Call at No. 316 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in candy store.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; good baker and pastry; best City references. Call at No. 230 West 41st-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook and assist in the washing. Call or address No. 236 East 75th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 236 East 29th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant young woman; or to do the work of a small family; good references. Call at 456 West 45th-st.

COOK AND TO DO PLAIN WASHING.—HAS good City reference. Call at No. 75 Skillman-st., Brooklyn, E. D., Long Island.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL IN A PRIVATE family; is a good baker; good City references. Call at No. 8 West 44th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 118 West 17th-st.

COOK.—BY A FULLY COMPETENT COOK IN A private family, and do coarse washing; excellent baker; City reference. Call for two days at 448 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A COLORED WOMAN IN A PRIVATE family. Can be seen at No. 14 Cornelia-st., near 4th-st.

DRESS MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT PROTestant woman in a good family as good dress-maker; can cut and fit; serve as Waiter. Willow machine; will assist in any light duties required; has good reference. Apply or address No. 568 7th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH woman to do house-work; fairly educated; reliable and thoroughly good cook; reference. Address G. O. Moore, No. 15 East 29th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH Lady's maid in a private family; good seamstress; best reference. Address for three days M. D., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,238 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress or to do general house-work in a small family. Call for three days at No. 526 West 43d-st., top floor.

LAUNDRESS—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO Lutheran girls, one as laundress, the other as chamber-maid; willing and obliging; best of City reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 144 Waverley-place.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; thoroughly understands her business; in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 3 West 20th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Girl in a private family. Call at No. 343 5th-av., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT Lwoman, and assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Call two days at No. 150 East 26th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; A NORTH German Protestant; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 201 East 43d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG Lwoman as first-class laundress in private family; good City reference. Call at No. 213 West 37th-st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as laundress and assist with chamber-work; City or Brooklyn. Call at No. 301 East 30th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman as nurse and take charge of a baby from its birth, or nurse to an invalid; first-class reference. Call at No. 309 East 54th-st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESpectable Protestant girl as nurse and chamber-maid or as nurse and to do plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 302 West 24th-st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH INFANT'S nurse in that capacity; for capability, trustworthiness, and amiable disposition none can have higher references. Call at No. 216 East 45th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WITH A LADY boarding or in a small private family. Call at present employer's, No. 106 Madison-av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO take care of children and sew; City references. Call at No. 314 West 14th-st.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, AS INFANT'S nurse; highly recommended in City. Call for two days at No. 686 6th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—WITH HER OWN WHEELER & Wilson Sewing-machine, by the week; understands all kinds of family sewing and children's dresses; best of references. Call or address No. 16 East 126th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY; can cut and fit ladies and childrens dresses; $1 50 per day; best City reference. Call at 153 West 36th-st.

WAITRESS—COOK.—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS girls; one as waitress, and the other as cook; both good references. Call at their present employer's, No. 191 West 23d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS in a private family; willing to assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 706 3d-av., between 44th and 45th sts., third bell.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, or chamber-maid and plain sewing. Call at No. 462 5th-av.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; family washing by month or dozen, or would take ladies' or gentlemen's washing; can do all kinds of lace, fluting, and fine work; best of reference from first-class families. Call or address Mrs. Plunkett, No. 326 East 39th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, gentlemen's or family washing to do at her home. Call at No. 239 East 59th-st., one pair of stairs, back Room No. 6.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out washing, ironing, and house-cleaning, or take washing; good reference. Call at No. 236 West 32d-st.

WASHING, IRONING, OR HOUSE-CLEANING. —By a good laundress, by the day; can do cooking; best City reference. Call at 218 West 27th-st., Room 8.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, to go out by the day, or to take home; good reference. Call at No. 143 West 19th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do washing at her own home; fluting done; good City reference. Call at No. 176 7th-av.

WORKING HOUSE-KEEPER.—ENGLISH; good cook and laundress; widower's or single gentleman's family; age 40; fond of children. Address Mrs. O., care of Miss Sarah Burns, No. 217 East 19th-st., call till Monday.

MALES.

A BUSINESS GENTLEMAN OF LONG EXperience desires employment; is a fair accountant, and is fully competent to fill any position of trust; can furnish highest references. Address A. B., Box No. 119 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, married, no incumbrance; is a first-class man in every respect; has the best of references; City or country. Address S., for five days, Box No. 240 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY SINGLE MAN as first-class coachman; will be discharged 1st October, present employer giving up horses; thoroughly understands taking full charge of gentleman's place; first-class City and country reference; no objection to any part. Address Coachman, Groom's House, Times, care of Mr. Phipps.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; THOROUGHly understands his business; sober, willing, and obliging; single, and careful driver; good, good and highly recommended from last employer; leaves on account of giving up horses. Call or address I. C. Hare, No. 664 Sterling-pl.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPERIenced married man; thoroughly understands his business; first-class City recommendations as to sobriety and honesty; will be found civil and obliging. Call or address, Coachman, his employer's business place, No. 31 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A RESpectable married man as coachman and gardener, or to take charge of a gentleman's place; his wife to be the cook in the employer. Address Wm. C. Alford, Fort Chester, N. Y.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPERIenced married man; no incumbrance; no objection to the country; best City references furnished. Address J. D., Box No. 206 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,938 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT. Understands the care of horses and carriages; is willing and obliging; strictly temperate; City or country; best City reference. Address R. H., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,938 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant married man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; will be found willing and obliging; can show six years' references. Address for two days Coachman, No. 312 East 39th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; ONE IN a family; will be disengaged in few days; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; unexceptionable City reference. Address G. W., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,938 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROughly understands his business; has had seven or ten years' best City reference. Address G. H., care of J. E. Brewster & Co., corner 27th-st. and 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THOROughly understands his business; over three years with last employer. No fault for Europe. Call or address Thomas, No. 8 and 10 East 31st-st., in office.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG COLORED man, as coachman or waiter, in a private family or boarding-house. Call on or address, for three days, Peterson, No. 209 East 56th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom; thoroughly understands his business; can milk; no objection to the country; best reference. Call at No. 136 West 18th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class colored coachman; steady driver, safe, single man; first-class City references. Address A. H., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,238 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF LONG experience; no objection to City or country; three years' reference from last employer. Address J. D. H., Box No. 231 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—IN CITY OR Country; is willing to make himself useful; is a good milker; understands a furnace; wages moderate; best of references given. Address C. J., Box 210 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands his business in all its branches, greenhouses, graperies, fruits, vegetables, care of stock, and all required in a place; highly recommended. Address B., Box No. 237 Times Office.

GROOM.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN; thoroughly understands his business; references. Address M. H., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,938 BROADWAY.

STEWARD.—A POSITION AS MANAGER OR Steward of a hotel, restaurant or club-house; is a good cook; can give the best references as regards ability, character, &c. Call or address STEWARD, No. 463 5th-av., first floor, over store.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A PRIVATE family; understands his business; seven years' City reference; can be well recommended from last employer; willing to make himself useful. Call at No. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,938 BROADWAY.

WAITER—LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, OR First-class Seamstress.—By a Swedish couple in a private family; ages 27 and 24; sober, neat, and willing; no children, and have very best City references; wages moderate. Address J. D., No. 147 East 28th-st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN as first-class waiter in private boarding-house; good references from last place. Address C. G., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, N

DEATH OF AN OLD BANKER.

THE CAREER OF JOHN E. WILLIAMS.

HIS DEATH YESTERDAY AT IRVINGTON-ON-THE-HUDSON—A BUSY LIFE IN THE BANKING BUSINESS—HOW HE PREVENTED THE ISSUE OF "WILD-CAT" CURRENCY—HIS SUCCESS AS PRESIDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK.

Mr. John Earle Williams, President of the Metropolitan Bank, died at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning, at his residence, Irvington-on-the-Hudson. He had been in ill health a long time, and had been unable to attend to business since February last. His diseases were pneumonia, disease of the heart, and dropsy. So severe were the combined attacks that his demise has been expected from week to week for many months. Mr. Williams was born in Newport, R. I., in April, 1804, and was, consequently, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He was Cashier of the Newport State Bank before attaining his majority. Thence he went to New-Bedford, Mass., and took a clerkship in the Marine Bank of that city, now known as the First National Bank. Mr. Henry Grinnell, now President of that bank, and the oldest bank President in the United States, was his fellow clerk at the time. Mr. Williams subsequently rose to be its Cashier. He spent two years in the South as the agent of an express company. In 1844 he accepted the position of Cashier of the City Bank of Boston, and held it seven years. On May 14, 1851, the Metropolitan Bank was started for the purpose of dealing in the technically uncurrent money in use at the time—country bank notes. Previously, merchants were compelled to dispose of it to brokers at a large discount. Mr. Williams, who was the originator of the idea upon which the bank was founded, and whose acquaintance with "uncurrent" money was very thorough, was the Metropolitan's first Cashier. He became its Vice-President in 1853, and served in that capacity until 1857, when he was elected President, a position he has held ever since. The Metropolitan Bank sustained a continued fight for six years with those whose business had been superseded by the new system. All sorts of desperate devices were resorted to to destroy it, and lawsuits innumerable were brought against it, but in every instance Mr. Williams brought it out triumphant. It was to his energy and influence that the stoppage of the Western and New-Jersey "wild-cat" currency was due. He followed up the parties engaged in issuing the stuff, and, by presenting large amounts at a time for redemption, compelled them to suspend business, one after another. Between July, 1851, and March, 1857, the Metropolitan had redeemed $483,000,000 of "uncurrent money," without a loss worthy of note, and with a saving to the community of at least $1,000,000 in brokerage fees. During the panic of 1857, when everybody was demanding gold and refusing country bank notes, Mr. Williams suggested a plan which prevented widespread ruin. He proposed that these country bank notes, which were fully secured by deposits of securities, and had at the same time the assets of the banks behind them, should be sealed up in convenient parcels, deposited in a place of security, and certificates issued for each parcel by the Clearing-house Association, representing and acting for the banks of the City jointly and severally, each of the City banks to deposit the notes held by it and to receive therefor certificates carrying the liability of the associated banks. The country banks in the meantime, as a consideration for not having these notes presented for redemption, would pay interest on them at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The suggestion was adopted and worked a charm. The Metropolitan, under Mr. Williams' management, was always highly successful. Dividends on its capital of $4,000,000 have been paid semi-annually at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, and surplus profits, undivided, have accumulated to the extent of over $2,000,000. The line of loans maintained is between $14,000,000 and $15,000,000, and the City and county balances on deposit, about $12,000,000.

The death of Mr. Williams takes from New-York one of its noblest and most humane citizens—such a man as no community can easily spare. His name has become a household word throughout the country wherever measures of charity to the poor and good-will to men are considered and discussed. Among men of business and finance, his generous, impulsive character, his presence, and strong will, with much practical banking ability, gave him great weight and deserved influence. It is believed that early in the war of the rebellion no one personal influence had so great power over the New-York City banks in carrying them heartily to the support of Mr. Chase and the Government as Mr. Williams' ardent and impulsive patriotism. He was then and throughout the struggle an impassioned supporter of the North and the Union. He was a prominent member of the Sanitary Commission. His name was often presented to the Government by our leading citizens for a high position in the Cabinet and official life, and it was frequently sounded by the members of Lincoln's Administration as to the probability of his accepting responsible office. But he was averse to public political life, and only took part in it in useful work in his own village, Irvington, where all parties were glad to secure his great experience in managing village interests. He permitted himself also to be nominated on the Electoral ticket of Mr. Greeley, to whom he was strongly and personally attached. His successful management of the Metropolitan National Bank for many years, where he was so ably seconded by the skill of Mr. Seney, the cashier, is too well known in this City to need mention.

Where he was best known, however, and will be longest remembered, was in his labors of charity among the poor and street children of New-York. He has been Treasurer of the Children's Aid Society since its foundation, nearly 25 years, and during this time over $2,000,000 of trust funds, contributed by the benevolent from every part of the country for the benefit of New-York's homeless children, have passed through his hands. Every portion of the society's extended accounts has been carefully inspected by him, and not a dollar was spent without his approval. He was accustomed, also, to visit personally the various lodging-houses, industrial schools, and other branches of the society, and knew closely the whole work. He had been largely instrumental in raising the means for building the Newsboys' Lodging-house in Chambers-street, and his greatest pleasure when in the City was in addressing these poor lads and aiding them. No interest of this world—except his own family—was so much to him as this great charity to the poor children of the City. For it he appealed continually to business men, and to him much of its success is due. The branch of its work which especially appealed to his reason and sympathies was the emigration to the West; and for this he gave and collected large sums. It was in response to his solicitations that Mr. Chauncey Rose, of Terre Haute, Ind., endowed the charity with a gift of $75,000 in Government bonds.

In his beautiful country home at Irvington, where he has so often hospitably entertained the teachers of the poor and the workers in this charity, there will be present at his funeral many representing the wealth and culture of New-York; but no tears so sincere and heartfelt will drop over the humane man's coffin as those of the poor and unbefriended children who were so long aided and blessed by his life. Mr. Williams was a Unitarian. When he first came to this City he was a communicant at Dr. Bellows' Church. He then resided at the New-York Hotel. He was married three times. His last wife was a resident of Irvington, and after his marriage to her he made his home there. He leaves a widow and seven children. His nephew is President of the Eagle Bank, of Boston. His funeral will take place on Saturday at 2:30 P. M.

BROOKLYN TROOPS AT CREEDMOOR.

PRACTICE OF THE THIRD CLASS IN RIFLE-SHOOTING OF THE ELEVENTH BRIGADE.

The members of the third class in the school of rifle-practice of the several regiments in the Eleventh Brigade, of Brooklyn, and the First Separate Company of Infantry, of Flushing, occupied the ranges at Creedmoor yesterday. The details were as follows: Twenty-third Regiment, 194 men; Thirty-second, 55; Forty-seventh, 124, and First Separate Company, 33. Col. Rueger, of the Thirty-second, commanded the detachments; Capt. Joy, of the Twenty-third, was appointed officer of the day, and Lieut. Richardson, of the same command, was officer of the guard. Three Sergeants accompanied the brigade—Dr. Orth, of the Thirty-second; Dr. Lewis, of the Twenty-third, and Dr. Richardson, of the Forty-seventh Regiments. Lieut.-Col. Manning, Brigade Inspector, superintended the shooting. There was very little wind stirring, and a gray light made the targets stand out clear and distinct. The scores at 300 and 400 yards were as follows:

Twenty-third Regiment.—Private Ford, 34; Private Eldridge, 31; Sergt. Allen, 30; Sergt. Koop, 30; Corp. Oliver, 29; Private Knowles, 29; Private G. T. Musson, 26; Sergt. Talbot, 25; Private Roesicke, 25; Col. Partridge, 25; Private Lloyd, 25.

Thirty-second Regiment.—Private Schrock, 36; Capt. Schlige, 32; Col. Rueger, 32.

Forty-seventh Regiment.—Private Bayley, 37; Private Nevens, 36; Private Scull, 35; Private Downs, 30; Private Hoffman, 30; Private Davis, 29; Sergt. Henrich, 28; Private Musson, 28; Private McCormack, 27; Capt. Gaylor, 26; Private Campbell, 26.

Separate Company.—Quartermaster Smith, 34; Corp. Robson, 32; Private Noe, 28; Private Haviland, 27; Corp. Jarvis, 26; Private Daly, 25.

The winners and scores of marksman's badges were as follows, the highest attainable number being 50 points:

Twenty-third Regiment.—Sergt. Glenney, 42; Private Guion, 35; Lieut. Volak, 33; Capt. Joy, 33; Lieut. Pettit, 32; Sergt. Allen, 31; Private Ford, 31; Private Knowles, 31; Sergt. Koop, 31; Corp. Holley, 31; Private Richardson, 31; Private Lapsley, 31; Lieut. Bridge, 30; Private H. C. Brown, 30; Dr. Lewis, 29; Private Lloyd, 29; Sergt. Lynes, 28; Private Stanton, 27; Private Roesicke, 27; Lieut. Cowing, 27; Sergt. Nixson, 26; Capt. Hoyt, 26; Capt. Trualow, 26; Private Hammill, 26; Private Mangen, 26; Corp. Story, 25; Corp. Allen, 25; Private Barnard, 25.

Thirty-second Regiment.—Lieut. Nabe, 36; Capt. Waage, 33; Col. Rueger, 32; Sergt. Klein, 31; Private Richter, 31; Lieut. Parisett, 30; Sergt. Schmuloch, 30; Corp. Stinning, 29; Sergt. Link, 29; Private Lutz, 28; Corp. Lutz, 26; Private Schrack, 26; Capt. Schlig, 26; Corp. Robinson, 25.

Forty-seventh Regiment.—Private Downs, 42; Sergt. Henrich, 40; Private Story, 34; Private McCormack, 31; Private Robertson, 31; Private Currier, 31; Corp. Eddy, 30; Private Davis, 30; Private Hayes, 28; Private McGrath, 28; Sergt. Glover, 26; Private Godfrey, 26.

First Separate Company.—Private Noe, 30; Private Haviland, 28; Private Buland, 28.

PUSHING RAPID TRANSIT.

THE EAST SIDE ELEVATED RAILWAY TO BE BUILT AT ONCE—THE WEST SIDE TRACK TO BE DOUBLED—TILDEN GOBBLING A LARGE SLICE OF THE COMPANY—HIS NEPHEW PROVIDED FOR.

The Board of Directors of the New-York Elevated Railway Company held an important meeting at the general office of the company, No. 7 Broadway, yesterday afternoon. The following opinion of Mr. David Dudley Field relative to the recent decisions of the Court of Appeals was read:

OFFICE OF FIELD & DEPEW, No. 4 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1877.

GENTLEMEN: The Court of Appeals decided yesterday the case pending before it involving the constitutionality of the Rapid Transit act, and the right of your company to complete the lines and make the connections referred to in the order of the Supreme Court, from which the appeal was taken. This decision removes every obstacle to the construction, equipment, and operation of your railway on all the lines therein referred to, with the exception of an injunction in the suit of Patton restraining the construction of a track over the curb next to the Pacific Hotel in Greenwich-street, and an injunction in the suit of Story, restraining the construction of the track in Front-street, near Whitehall. These injunctions I hope now to see speedily dissolved. But in the meantime they do not interfere with the construction of the tracks in any other places, so that on the east side, starting one block east of Whitehall-street, they may be forthwith constructed to the East River Ferry, Brooklyn Bridge, the Grand Central Station, and the H— River, and on the west side, except that for the present there can be only a single track in front of the Pacific Hotel, a second track may be forthwith constructed from Whitehall-street to Sixty-first-street, and thence a double track through the island. Very truly yours,

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

To the President and Directors of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company.

On motion, the resignation of Hon. Peter Cooper as a Director was accepted, and the vacancy filled by the election of Col. William T. Pelton, nephew of Samuel J. Tilden, who, it is understood, has purchased a large share in the stock of the company, and is now in Europe principally in its interest. On another motion, the resignation of Mr. Milton Courtright as Vice-President was accepted, and Col. Pelton was promptly elected in his place. Mr. Courtright also handed in his resignation as a member of the Executive Committee, and on a third motion this too was accepted and Col. Pelton elected in his stead. It was furthermore given out that Col. Pelton has been invited to take an executive position in the company, "with a view to push forward the extension of the present line, and to complete a double track road from the South Ferry to the Grand Central Depot and Central Park on the east side as early as possible." He will at once enter upon the active management of the existing road from the South Ferry to West Fifty-ninth-street. Mr. Courtright will continue to be Chief Engineer of the company. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That proposals be invited for constructing a second track on the present line and extension to Eighty-first-street. Also, for constructing a double track from Whitehall-street to Sixty-first-street, and the various lines connecting with depots and ferries.

The meeting then adjourned. Subsequently Mr. Cyrus W. Field, President of the road, drew up a formal "notice to contractors" saying that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the company until Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 12 M., for the completion of its double-track railroad between the Battery and Sixty-first-street; for its double-track extension along Ninth-avenue, from Sixty-first to Fifty-ninth-street; west side; and for its double track from Whitehall, street, through Front and Pearl streets, the Bowery, and Third-avenue, to Fifty-ninth-street, including branches to the ferries, eastern terminus of the East River Bridge, and to the Grand Central Depot, east side, comprising altogether about three miles of single and six miles of double track; terms, cash. The right is reserved by the company to allot the work to such contractors only, and to any one contractor only so much as it may deem to be for its interest.

The two applications of property-owners on West Broadway and South Fifth-avenue for injunctions against the Gilbert Elevated Railway, which are pending in the United States Circuit Court several months, and involve substantially the same principles as have been definitely passed upon by the Court of Appeals, will probably soon be passed upon in conformity with the decision of the Court of Appeals, decision having been delayed awaiting the action of that court.

A SINGULAR BREACH OF TRUST.

A MESSENGER BOY'S STRANGE CONDUCT—HE HIDES HIS EMPLOYERS' LETTERS INSTEAD OF MAILING THEM—LITTLE OR NO MONEY ABSTRACTED.

For nearly a year past considerable confusion has existed in the business affairs of Messrs. Street & Smith, the proprietors and publishers of the New-York *Weekly* story paper, whose office is in Rose-street, in this City, on account of an inexplicable derangement of the entire correspondence of the firm. Of late hardly a day has passed that they have not been in receipt of letters containing complaints of the non-receipt of letters which they knew had been written, and which they were confident had been sent to the Post Office. They were at a loss to account for this, and were all the more perplexed in view of the fact that all the letters addressed to them were received. Innumerable letters were being received complaining that letters had not been answered which Messrs. Street & Smith knew ought to have been, and supposed had been, answered, and in many instances they were accused of dishonesty in not meeting business obligations of various kinds. In turn, Messrs. Street & Smith were at a loss to account for the cause of the trouble, and were naturally disposed to throw the blame upon those whose business it was to answer their correspondence. These persons stoutly maintained that they had performed their duties, each one was blaming some one else, while all, as is usual in such cases, had their suspicions that the fault lay somewhere in the Post Office Department. Thus matters went on until Monday last, at which time the mysterious cause of all the trouble was accidentally discovered by one of the men employed in the office of the firm. As is customary with a great many men doing a large business in this City, the proprietors of the New-York *Weekly* had in their employ a boy about 16 or 17 years of age, whose sole and only business was to take their letters to and from the Post Office. One day last week this boy was sent to Boston to distribute some circulars for his employers, and during his absence one of the clerks, in looking through some old drawers in the office for some article which was wanted, and which could not readily be found, happened to open one which was not locked, and was astonished to find it jammed full of letters, all sealed, stamped, and directed. An investigation at once revealed the fact that they were a portion, at least, of the missing correspondence about which there had been so much trouble and annoyance. Other drawers in the same room were then searched, and two of them, which were locked, were broken open, and they, too, were found stuffed full of similar letters; and in another drawer a few only were found, showing that the boy had just begun to use that as a receptacle for his booty. A telegram was at once sent to the boy ordering him to come home, and a note was sent to his father and mother, who live in Brooklyn, asking them to come to the office. Both the telegram and the note were duly responded to, and the boy and his parents met in the private office of Messrs. Street & Smith. The boy, although he seemed to feel very badly, did not appear to realize that he had done anything criminal. When asked to explain his conduct he replied that he had no explanation to offer. When informed that his services were no longer required, he begged piteously to be taken back again, promising never to do anything of the kind again, but Messrs. Street & Smith were inexorable, and the boy had to leave.

Mr. Street, who has the entire management of the business of the firm, was not in the office yesterday, but his partner, Mr. Smith conversed freely about the matter. He said he was entirely at a loss to account for the strange conduct of the boy, as he was evident that he did not keep the letters for the purpose of plunder. There were, he said, two or three letters in the lot directed to bill posters, which contained small sums of money, and which had been opened and their contents abstracted; but the money loss would not amount to more than $5. In addition, there were five or six of the letters which contained checks, amounting in all to about $400, but these were undisturbed. If plunder had been the boy's object, he certainly had ample opportunity, Mr. Smith said, to gratify that desire, because he brought all the letters from the Post Office, and he could easily have opened them, and would probably have got considerable sums of money to reward his dishonesty. But none of these letters were ever molested. Mr. Smith had but two theories to suggest in explanation of the boy's conduct—one that he was pounded by letters through a morbid disposition to hoard them up, or he did it simply to get rid of the trouble of taking them to the Post Office. The letters found, he said, embraced, he presumed, all that had fallen into this boy's hands by mail, and would number, he should judge, fully 2,000. They did not comprise all the correspondence of the office, for the reason that occasionally some one else took a few letters to the Post Office. It is not their intention, he said, to prosecute the boy.

THE BOGUS EXPRESS MESSENGER.

Richter & Sons, of No. 391 Broadway, yesterday morning appeared before Justice Bixby, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, and preferred one more complaint against James Williams, the express robber. The complainants alleged that Williams, seeing their placard out, notifying the New-York and Boston Dispatch Company to call, asked if they had anything to send by that express. They had a box of silk ties, worth $120, which they gave him, for which he receipted and which he afterward disposed of for his own benefit. Justice Bixby increased Williams' bail on the above complaint by an additional $1,000.

BROKEN SAVINGS BANKS.

THE CLAIRMONT INVESTIGATION.

PROCEEDINGS BEGUN FOR THE DISSOLUTION OF THE CORPORATION—HOW WOOL WAS PULLED OVER THE EYES OF TRUSTEES—FURTHER EXPLANATIONS BY MR. SWAN.

Affairs were quiet in the Clairmont Savings Bank yesterday. All day long the Trustees' Examining Committee were at work in the private office, where Mr. Swan, the black sheep of the establishment and the scapegoat of Mr. John Q. Hoyt, was frequently called to explain mysterious figures. The office was visited during the day by Mr. Orvis, the Bank Examiner, whose work there is at an end, however, as the Attorney-General has begun proceedings for the dissolution of the corporation by issuing an injunction against it, returnable on the 28th inst., with order to show cause why a Receiver should not be appointed. The furniture of the banking-house has, of course, not been changed, and there still hangs upon the wall a showy placard, setting forth the advantages of saving money, and informing the poor man that if he saves 2½ cents a day, he will have quite a formidable sum in his possession at the end of 10 years; and that if, by abstaining from cigars and liquor, he could manage to put away $1 37 a day, his fortune in 50 years would amount to $145,000. Mr. Edgar Garretson, the accountant, who is working in connection with the Committee of Trustees, Messrs. Marsh, Knapp, and Cornell, expects to have his report ready by Monday next. Mr. Marsh remarked good humoredly yesterday to a TIMES reporter that the committee were getting along rather slowly, as they frequently stopped working to wonder how the affairs of the bank ever got into such a condition. Mr. C. D. Disosway, one of the Trustees, gave the reporter his opinion of the manner in which that body had been deceived. "We would begin our examination in the morning," said Mr. Disosway, "and would be shown the cash, amounting to, say, $9,000. Then one of the officers, or Mr. Hoyt, would insist upon our going out to luncheon, and while we were eating the cash would be used to release the bonds, which were all pledged for debts, and in the keeping of the Union Trust Company and the National Exchange Bank, and when we returned the securities would be there, and of course we thought that they were all right." Mr. W. J. Osborn, one of the former Vice-Presidents of the bank, was mentioned yesterday morning as the person who deposited the checks of Jere. Johnson, Jr., the bankrupt auctioneer. Mr. Osborn said yesterday, and his statement was confirmed by officers of the bank, that, although he had deposited and drawn money upon checks of Mr. Johnson before he had gone into bankruptcy, he had not deposited this last set of checks, and Mr. Swan said that Mr. D. N. Beardsley, the lay preacher, who had indorsed the checks, had also drawn the money. Mr. Beardsley, however, writes to THE TIMES saying that he "has never kept an account in or had any dealings with the Clairmont Savings Bank," and that "the notes and checks in question were held by an outside party, and settled some time ago, and should have been canceled." Mr. Swan, the First Vice-President and Secretary, who has, in the opinion of the Bank Examiner, been merely the cat's-paw of stronger men, is a man below the medium height, with a thin face, upon which care and anxiety have left their marks. "I have no fault to find," said Mr. Swan yesterday, "with the manner in which the press has treated me." He said that he had been in his business career in 1861 as a clerk to Messrs. Roberts & Co., the flour commission merchants, and that when he entered the bank in 1871 he had no knowledge whatever of banking except that gained thereby. "At that time Mr. Broadwell, Mr. Osborn, and Mr. Hoyt were the bank. In course of time they gradually began to draw away and leave me in charge; when the load began to get heavy they put it on my shoulders. I am a plain man." An interesting anecdote concerning the management of the Clairmont Bank to THE TIMES reporter yesterday. "Last December," he said, "at a meeting of the Trustees Mr. Disosway made a speech in which he asked the appointment of a committee to examine the bank's affairs thoroughly, which was carried. It is customary in such cases to appoint the maker of the motion the Chairman of the committee, but Mr. Disosway was overlooked and Mr. Hoyt appointed Chairman of this committee, Mr. Henry Parsons, the bank's attorney, being made his associate. Mr. Parsons' time was taken up by his law business, and Mr. Hoyt kindly took most of the work of examination off his shoulders, and finally reported in glowing terms the excellence of the bank's securities, which were at that time pledged to about their full amounts, and in the possession of the Union Trust Company and the National Exchange Bank." Mr. Hoyt was in the bank yesterday, but uttered no remarks of importance. During the day, however, he asserted, by way of explanation, against his counsel's protests among the Trustees of the Clairmont Bank, that one of the bank's mortgages for $10,000 on Brooklyn property was a second mortgage, and that the property which was supposed to secure the bond had already been sold under foreclosure of a first mortgage. Another and longer letter of Mr. Hoyt to Mr. Swan was brought forward by the last-mentioned gentleman yesterday. It fills 11 pages, and so much resembles the letters already printed, that the publication of all of it is unnecessary. It is dated July 11, 1877, and addressed to "Friend Swan," and was written in reply to a note which that gentleman had sent Mr. Hoyt, asking him, how, if at all, he could never lose anything through himself or McKinney.

Dr. C. H. Moore, a physician of Jersey City, writes to THE TIMES saying that Mr. Sherman Broadwell, the President of the Clairmont Bank, is too ill to attend to business.

THE LONG ISLAND SAVINGS BANK.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL FAIRCHILD'S EFFORTS TO HAVE A NEW RECEIVER APPOINTED—THE BANK SAID TO HAVE BEEN INSOLVENT SINCE 1869—ITS CONDITION CONCEALED BY MANIPULATION OF THE REAL ESTATE ACCOUNT.

"Attorney-General Fairchild is full of fight," said Bank Examiner Orvis, yesterday afternoon, to a reporter of THE TIMES, "about the Long Island Savings Bank. He has granted an injunction against the new Receiver of that bank, Mr. Mortimer A. Ogden." Mr. Joseph U. Orvis, the banker, showed to the reporter, later in the afternoon, an interesting set of documents, which are calculated to set all doubts at rest in regard to that bank and the manner in which its business has been conducted. Two of these documents are reports made by the former Bank Examiner, Mr. George W. Reid, to ex-Superintendent Ellis, which have not hitherto been made public. In the first of these, dated as far back as May 24, 1876, Mr. Reid stated that he had just finished an examination of the bank's affairs, and had found a deficiency of $4,842 91 in the assets, and a deficiency of income amounting to $9,670 82. The banking-house on the corner of Fulton-street and Boerum-place, Mr. Reid said, cost $207,597. In the bank's report of that year the value of the building was put down as $230,000, an amount which was made up, according to the Examiner, "by adding the loss of income and interest on the cost. I also found," said Mr Reid, "memoranda of the Treasurer and Secretary for $6,210, counted as cash, as they say, by consent of the Trustees, which, of course, I did not allow. These items," he continued, "account for the difference between the January [1876] report and mine." One salaried officer and two clerks, the Examiner thought, could attend to all the bank's business at one half the expense; "but then," he added, "the three officers would not be provided for." The Examiner estimated that the taxes on the banking-house that year would amount to $3,000, and that the income from rents would only be $5,200. He thought that the building, if sold at this time in a forced sale, would have brought about $100,000. Ex-Superintendent Ellis never took any action, so far as can now be learned, to correct these abuses and make the bank solvent. On the 20th of August Acting Superintendent Lamb directed Mr. Reid to make a special examination of the affairs of the bank. That examination was begun on Aug. 23, and on the 28th the Examiner's report was filed with the Banking Department in which was a letter, which, in it, Mr. Reid said: "If the $10,000 charged to the banking-house (and credited to profit and loss December, 1868, and the $23,197 07 charged December, 1870, were deducted from the reports, it would be shown that the bank has not been solvent since 1869."

An explanation of this assertion of the Examiner, together with some other interesting matters relating to the Long Island Savings Bank, are contained in a personal letter to Mr. Orvis from one of the State authorities in Albany, of whose name Mr. Orvis prohibits the publication. The letter begins with a bold assertion, namely, "These trustees are cheating!"

"On the 25th of August," says the letter, "Gen. Crook, [of counsel for the bank,] owed the bank $2,500 for the rent of his office. In 1868 the bank paid $40,000 for a building lot; some one said to have offered $50,000 for the lot. So $10,000 was added to the cost of the building and credited to profit and loss. So with the $23,197 07. In January, 1871, the cost of the building was reported at $152,802 93; its market value was assorted to be $250,000; on the books it was valued at $202,686 19." The same value, the letter goes on to say, was given in the bank's report in January, 1872, except that the "cost" had been increased to $206,000; in 1873 the cost was set down as $207,597 58; the market value was asserted to be $260,000, and the building was valued by the bank officers as $230,000, while in 1875 the "cost" had been increased to $230,000. "So you see," says the letter, "the insolvency of the bank has been concealed by the manipulation of the real estate account. Yet Gen. Tracy says these be honorable men." Mr. George W. Reid said the other day that the three officers of the bank each drew a large salary when they found that its expenses were too high they sent away their clerks, and took $3,000 a year each, and put their own checks in the cash, the Treasurer's amounting to $4,100, and the Secretary's to $2,100. The Secretary's check, according to Mr. Reid, remains there still, and Mr. McKay, the Treasurer, put in a bond and mortgage as collateral to his overdraft.

The present Bank Examiner—Mr. Charles Eustis Orvis—said yesterday to THE TIMES reporter that a week ago last Tuesday the officers and Directors of the Long Island Savings Bank passed a resolution calling upon Bank Superintendent Lamb to give them a week's time, in which they would try to sell their bank building, before proceedings against the institution were begun. At that time the Banking Department had already asked the Attorney-General to appoint a Receiver. The Examiner asserts, without hesitation, that while asking for a delay the bank was trying to get Mr. Ogden appointed, and this appointment the Attorney-General is now contesting.

The officers of the bank, however, were yesterday of opinion that if time is allowed them they can pay their depositors in full and resume business. All the depositors who have communicated with the bank officers are said to be opposed to the action of the Attorney-General in reference to Mr. Ogden, the Receiver. They say, according to the officers, that Mr. Fairchild's action is inimical to their interests.

THE TAMMANY AXE.

DR. DESLANDES, VICE-MEDICAL DIRECTOR OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT, REMOVED BY MESSRS. KING AND GORMAN.

The Democratic majority in the Board of Fire Commissioners—Messrs. King and Gorman—continues at the work they began some time ago, of ousting from the Fire Department their subordinates who are not in sympathy with Tammany Hall. In this work, and in filling the vacancies they thus create, the Commissioners pay no regard to the competency of individuals. Their latest victim is Dr. P. F. C. Deslandes, who, on Wednesday last, was removed from the position of Vice-Medical Director of the department. Dr. Deslandes is a Frenchman, who has resided in New-York and practiced his profession here for over 20 years. He is well-known as a writer upon medical topics. In the course of his busy life he has never had time to bestow attention upon political affairs. He did not solicit the position of Vice-Medical Officer from which he has just been removed, but was induced to take it last January by ex-Controller Green and Mr. Roswell D. Hatch, who was then one of the Fire Commissioners. The fact that these two gentlemen are the personal friends of Dr. Deslandes is the reason for his removal. It is, of course, well known how heartily all Tammanyites detest Mr. Green. It is only, however, generally known that while Mr. Hatch was a Fire Commissioner he and Commissioner Vincent C. King were at daggers' points. Mr. Hatch, although a Democrat, was not of the Tammany kidney, and it has always been impossible for Commissioner King to treat a political opponent with courtesy. On Monday last Dr. Deslandes was informed by Col. Jussen, the Secretary of the Fire Commissioners, that he had been requested to ask him to resign. The Doctor inquired if any charges were made against him, and, upon being told there were none, said he would take time to consider whether he would resign or not. He then saw Commissioner Gorman, who said the matter of procuring his place for another person had been canvassed some time ago by himself and Mr. King, but that he had not lately heard anything about it. Dr. Deslandes next spoke to Commissioner King, who replied discourteously that his resignation was desired, and added, "We are tired of our own views." The Doctor did not reach the following morning as he was expected to do, and in the evening he received a summons to appear before the Commissioners the next day. At the regular meeting of the board on Wednesday morning Commissioner Gorman said to him: "It is the wish of the majority of this board that you should be removed." Dr. Deslandes asked if he was considered incompetent, and Gorman answered: "No; your professional skill is acknowledged by every one;" and Commissioner King chimed in, "But we want your place." Under the circumstances, Dr. Deslandes responded that he could say no more, bowing to the Commissioners, withdrew. He was immediately removed by the votes of Gorman and King, who replaced him with a doctor who is expected to find time to devote to political affairs in the interest of Tammany Hall.

DISCUSSING THE FREIGHT POOL.

A meeting of the railroad managers who are combined together under the freight apportionment plan was held on Wednesday evening at the Windsor Hotel. There were present H. J. Jewett, of the Erie Railway; William H. Vanderbilt, New-York Central; J. W. Garrett, Baltimore and Ohio; Thomas A. Scott and A. J. Cassatt, Pennsylvania Railroad, and Albert Finck, Apportionment Commissioner. The meeting took no action in any matter whatever, the members holding merely an informal talk about freights and business prospects, and the advisability of an increase in rates was brought up and considered. No decision however, was reached, although there seemed to be an impression that no change should be made immediately. No specific advance in rates for eastward-bound freight from Chicago was mentioned. Although it has been reported that there was some discussion of the condition of Erie, such was not the case, nor was there any explanation by Mr. Jewett of the reported proposition to place Gen. Sickles in control. There was some allusion by several of the members of the pool to the distribution of freight, and it was suggested by more than one that the apportionment was not entirely satisfactory, but no dispute arose on the matter. Without doing anything the meeting adjourned to meet some day next week.

THE FREE TRADE CLUB.

The New-York Free Trade Club met in the club-rooms last evening, and listened to an informal address by Mr. L. A. Wheelwright on South American Relations. Mr. Wheelwright began by describing the vast resources and capabilities of South America and the consequent importance of its trade, and then showed how this trade was being enjoyed by England, because this country had not made any effort to secure it. He held that, by the establishment of direct postal communication and the subsidizing of steam-ships, our export trade with the South American States could be augmented and brought to a better proportion to the import trade. Merchants there, he said, were anxious to trade with this country, and would do so as soon as we were able to compete with others. At the conclusion of Mr. Wheelwright's remarks a discussion took place, the general opinion appearing to be that free trade was the proper remedy for the evil presented. Mr. Wheelwright agreed that it would be a great benefit, but did not think that the balance of trade should be permitted to remain largely against us while waiting for what could not come suddenly, and would not be desirable if it could.

THE MISTAKE OF A HOTEL CLERK.

A lady guest at the Bath Hotel, in West Twenty-sixth street, gave in charge of the clerk on Tuesday last her pocket-book wrapped up in paper and containing $100. She wrote on the outside of the package the address of her husband in Vermont, and asked the clerk to place it in the hotel safe. The clerk, who was busy, not understanding the lady, and being under the impression that it was a City letter she wanted posted, hastily affixed a two-cent stamp to it and dropped it into a street letter-box, from which it was taken out by the letter-carrier, and the postage being insufficient, it was held and sent to the Post Office. The clerk discovered his mistake when the lady asked for the return of the "pocket-book," and he hurried to the nearest Post Office station, leaving her nearly breathless with surprise. On finding that the "letter" had been forwarded to the Post Office, he lost no time in "interviewing" Postmaster James, and yesterday had the satisfaction of returning the package to its owner.

LAST CONCERT AT PROSPECT PARK.

At Prospect Park to-morrow afternoon the Twenty-third Regiment Band, under the leadership of L. Conterno, will give the last concert of the season. The performance will begin at 3:30 P. M. and be continued for two hours. The following programme will be rendered:

PART I.

1. Grand March. "Tannhauser".....Wagner
2. Song. "The Bloom is on the Rye".....Bishop
   Popularly known as "My Pretty Jane."
3. Overture. "Ernir's Bells".....Mallisrdt
4. Serenade.....Schubert
5. Selection. "La Traviata".....Verdi
6. Galop. "Polo".....Gordellier

PART II.

1. Solo for Cornet-a-Piston. "Polka Prospect Park" Frehde
   (Herr Adam Siefert.)
2. Overture. "Poet and Peasant".....Suppe
3. Waltz. "Hyanpaten".....Gung'l
4. Song. "Stranahan," (by request).....E. C. Stanton
5. Galop. "Henrietta".....L. Conterno
6. March. "Scotch Melodies," arranged by.....L. Conterno
   Home Sweet Home.

THE NEW-JERSEY STATE FAIR.

The attendance at the New-Jersey State Fair at Waverly yesterday is estimated at over 25,000 persons. The managers had invited Gen. McClellan, the Democratic candidate for Governor, to be present, and the anticipation of his attendance served to draw a large number of Democratic politicians to the grounds. Among these were United States Senator McPherson, ex-Gov. Parker, Hon. Henry S. Little, and others. The General failed, however, to put in an appearance, and it is thought possible that he may be on hand to-day. The feature of the day was a number of handsomely-contested races. The fair will close to-day. At 1 o'clock Gen. Judson Kilpatrick will make an address and distribute the prizes. At 2:30 o'clock the Knights will begin their tournament on the track in front of the grand stand. There will be three contests, for a silver pitcher, silver goblet and silver cup, and an English riding bridle respectively.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Edward Schop, of No. 772 Second-avenue, had the points of four fingers cut off by a circular saw while at work at No. 243 West Forty-seventh-street yesterday.

Edward Mulvey, residing on the Boston Road in Fremont, while gathering nuts yesterday afternoon, fell from a tree and broke his right arm, besides receiving serious internal injuries.

Adam Schade, of No. 99 Monroe-street, while diving at the bath foot of Gouverneur-street, yesterday afternoon, struck his head against the floor of the bath and received a severe scalp wound.

Charles Riley, aged 5 years, died on Wednesday at the residence of his parents, Sixty-ninth-street and First-avenue, from the effects of eating a number of castor-oil plants which he found in the garden.

A very dangerous counterfeit $5 note on the First National Bank of Tamaqua, Penn., is in circulation. None but experts can detect it from the genuine, and all such notes should be refused or submitted to the judgment of an expert.

As a token of respect to the memory of the late John E. Williams, President of the Metropolitan Bank and Treasurer of the Children's Aid Society, flags on all the newsboys' lodging-houses in the City were placed at half-mast on the announcement of his death.

The third annual opening of the Art Students' League, of which Mr. Frank Waller is President, will take place at their rooms, No. 108 Fifth-avenue, on Monday, Oct. 1. Mr. Walter Shirlow has been engaged as Professor of Drawing, and his classes will be kept open from Oct. 1 to June 1, 1878.

The funeral of Dr. Ramon Amible, of No. 21 City Hall-place, who died on Monday last, took place yesterday, and was attended by a large number of his friends, including many Cubans. Rev. Father Curran conducted the services at St. Andrew's Church, and the remains were conveyed to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

The Commissioners of Public Charities have appointed Dr. William W. Strew, of No. 656 Lexington-avenue, Superintendent of the New-York City Lunatic Asylum, vice R. L. Parsons, M. D., resigned. Dr. Arnold, who has been temporarily acting as Superintendent, has been appointed First Assistant until Jan. 1, 1878.

Coroner Woltman concluded the inquest yesterday in the case of George H. Maraland, who committed suicide on the 17th inst. by shooting himself in the left breast, at his residence, No. 451 Canal-street. The testimony showed conclusively that Maraland was temporarily insane, and a verdict to that effect was rendered.

The Produce Exchange has received an invitation to be present at the official opening of the new Boston Produce Exchange, in Faneuil Hall, on Saturday at 2 P. M. This is the first organization of the kind Boston has had. President Cole replied in a letter tendering his congratulations and regretting his inability to be present.

Auditor Chambers, of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, states that the report to the effect that $40,000 of the $100,000 given by Mr. Vanderbilt to the employes of the road, had not been distributed is untrue. He states that the entire amount, with the exception of a few hundred dollars, has been apportioned and paid.

The official statement of entrances and clearances of American and foreign vessels engaged in foreign and coastwise trade at this port for August is been carefully compiled. Vessels in coastwise trade entered, 204; cleared, 288. American vessels from foreign countries, entered, 160; cleared, 162: foreign vessels entered from foreign countries, 332; foreign vessels cleared to foreign countries, 392.

There was a large attendance yester

The New-York Times.

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TURKEY AND HER INVADERS

FIGHTING REPORTED ABOUT BIELA.

A TEN HOURS' BATTLE SAID TO HAVE BEEN FOUGHT YESTERDAY — THE RUSSIANS AGAIN DEFEATED, WITH LOSS OF 12,000 IN KILLED AND WOUNDED.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, dated Constantinople, 10 o'clock to-night, says: "It is reported here that a great battle was fought to-day at Biela, lasting from 9 in the morning till 7 in the evening, and that the Russians were completely defeated." The *Daily Telegraph* has a special dispatch from Shumla, which asserts that the Russians lost 4,000 killed and 8,000 wounded in the battle.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The *Daily Telegraph's* dispatch, dated Biela, Friday, says: "A telegram just received at the War Office from Mehemet Ali announces that serious fighting began to-day. The Turks were advancing steadily when the message left Shumla this morning."

No other paper has anything touching the reported battle, although several have correspondents, both with the Czarewitch and Mehemet Ali.

THE RUSSIAN FORCES AT PLEVNA.

EARNEST OPERATIONS AGAINST THE TURKISH POSITION VIRTUALLY ABANDONED —DEMORALIZING EFFECT OF THE RECENT REVERSES ON THE RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The *Daily News'* correspondent, who was present at the battle of Plevna, telegraphing from Bucharest, Sept. 17, says: "The Russo-Roumanian Army has abandoned now even a pretense of prosecuting the attempt against Plevna, and fallen back into the positions occupied before the commencement of the bombardment. The field artillery remains still in some of the positions of the bombardment. It is announced that a third renewal is intended on the arrival of the Imperial Guard, in a fortnight. I have great doubt whether another attempt will be made, and very much stronger doubt whether, if made, it can succeed. The Turks are better soldiers individually than the Russians. Of that, after seeing not a few battles, I stand assured. The strategy of both, perhaps, is equally bad, but as regards both major and minor tactics, the Turks are simply immeasurably superior. They are better armed than the Russians, both in great and small arms. They have engineers who can design admirable defensive positions. The Russian engineers seem incapable of repairing a hole in a bridge. The Turks seem as well provisioned as the Russians and are flushed with success. The Russians are depressed by failure after failure. Nor is this all that impairs the Russian soldier's dash—for that it is becoming impaired my reluctant personal observation of the war can testify. There is no braver man than the Russian soldier, but a brave soldier cannot continually face more than the fair chances of war. The Russian is called on to face these, and dangers in addition which appeal with infinitely greater intensity of horror to his imagination. He knows that if he but receives a bullet in the ankle-joint when he is in the front of an unsuccessful attack, the chances are that he will die a death of torture, humiliation, and mutilation. No moral courage, no mental hardihood can stand against this horrible consciousness, and in the attack of the 11th inst. I distinctly observed his reluctance to begin the storming."

The *Times'* correspondent at Gorny-Studen, after inspecting the positions before Plevna, intimates that the Russians, with the reinforcements received since the battle, must number nearly 50,000. The casualties on the 11th and 12th amounted to over 60 per cent.

VIENNA, Sept. 21.—The *Political Correspondence's* Bucharest dispatch reports that all the regulars in Widdin have started for Plevna in all haste.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The *Daily News'* correspondent telegraphs from the Russian head-quarters as follows: "The feeling here is not so gloomy as it is described. The military men acknowledge that they have been beaten, but as much by their own errors as by the bravery of the Turks. There is not the slightest sign of hesitation or weakening of determination to fight it out. Everybody feels that it is a death struggle and a final successful issue is not doubted for an instant. Every preparation is being made for a Winter campaign. A military railway from Giurgevo to Simnitza is to be constructed, which it is hoped will be ready by the end of October. Steam ice-boats have been ordered in view of the freezing of the Danube. Anybody knowing the feeling of the Russian Nation and Army, knows that perseverance in the war is the only possible policy; but those whose mismanagement has so complicated the future, may expect a stern reckoning."

The *Times'* Bucharest dispatch says that Gen. Todleben will immediately proceed to inspect the Plevna positions.

THE COMMANDER AT PLEVNA.

WHO OSMAN PASHA IS—HIS NATIONALITY, PERSONAL QUALITIES, AND MILITARY TALENT AND EDUCATION.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Sir Patrick MacChombaich de Colquhoun, LL. D., a well-known scholar, who is familiar with Eastern affairs, writes to the *Times* that Osman Pasha, the Turkish commander at Plevna, is a native of Armassia, Asia Minor, and was born in 1832. He was educated in the Military School at Constantinople, and has never been in Europe, except in European Turkey. He is tall, of spare figure, somewhat delicate in health, active and intelligent, and attentive to his duties. He inquires personally into every detail of his army and its tactics, directing the mode in which they are to be executed. He possesses urbane and agreeable manners, and is a favorite with his friends and intimate acquaintances.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

A dispatch from Adrianople dated Sept. 20 says: "There has been no fighting in the Schipka Pass since the Turks withdrew from Fort St. Nicholas."

The Vienna *Presse* says no formal engagements were entered into at Salzburg, but the conference resulted in complete accord between Bismarck and Andrassy on the Eastern policy.

The London *Standard* of to-day says it is announced that four large London firms were yesterday invited to make tenders for a supply of iron huts, to be erected near Bucharest, for 100,000 Russian soldiers.

The Montenegrins have captured the Elostup and Nosdre forts, and are undisputed masters of the Duga Pass. The bombardment of Gatchko is imminent, and a state of siege has been proclaimed in Trebinje.

A special to the London *Times* from Athens says: "The Porte has sent 3,000 irregular troops into Thessaly, where they are sacking the country and outraging the inhabitants. Circassians have also been sent into Macedonia, in violation of repeated promises."

The Greek Foreign Office announces that on the 19th inst. about 200 Bashi-Bazouks attacked the Greek Consulate at Larissa, and were repulsed by the Consular Guards. Greece has addressed remonstrances to the Porte on the subject. The ministerial question is now being settled. The Ministers have agreed to withdraw their resignations. The post of President of the Council, made vacant by the death of M. Canaris, will not be allotted to any of the present Ministers.

A London dispatch of to-day, says: "The case of the Geshoffs Bulgarian merchants of Philippopolis, who are under sentence of death at Adrianople on the charge of treason, is causing some excitement in England. The Geshoffs traded in Manchester and Liverpool for some years. A petition was numerously signed at the Manchester Exchange, yesterday, praying Lord Derby to exercise his influence with the Turkish Government to prevent the execution. A memorial originating in London is also about to be presented to Lord Derby. It is said the real offense of the Geshoffs is in having written to the *Times*.

THE BURNED CITIES OF ROUMELIA.

A WIDE-SPREAD SCENE OF DESOLATION—THOUSANDS OF STARVING REFUGEES—HORRIBLE WORK OF THE TURKISH IRREGULAR FORCES—VILLAGES IN WHICH NO MALE INHABITANT HAS BEEN LEFT ALIVE—DISTRESS AND STARVATION.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ADRIANOPLE, Tuesday, Aug. 28, 1877.

I have had the good fortune to be able to make a journey of the very first importance through a district in which no English-speaking persons, save my companions and myself, have set foot since the beginning of the war. It is now a fortnight since I started, and I was still at work upon my last mail when an Armenian gentleman, resident at Philippopolis, sought me out and invited me to make a journey to that town, where he assured me I should find scenes of most dreadful misery and want. I started on the following morning, and at once placed myself in communication with the people who were most likely to afford me a fair and unprejudiced view of the situation. Philippopolis is, as you know, mainly a Bulgarian town, and it was natural that the majority of refugees who had found shelter within its walls should be Bulgarians. In company with a Greek Doctor who has devoted himself with rare energy and self-devotion to the amelioration of the misery about him, I visited the various hospitals, all of which were overcrowded. I saw in these places such sickening sights of horror as are not frequently to be met with, thank Heaven, even in war. The sufferers were all women and children. They had fled from the Bulgarian villages which used to surround Kasanlik, but which are now leveled to the ground. Among them all there was but one man. No other male adult had escaped from the fearful massacre perpetrated by the Turkish irregulars. There were children there who had never learned to walk, who were horribly cut and mangled. I saw one child of six months only who had been shot through the jaws by a wretch who had murderously pursued its mother. There was a woman in the Greek Hospital whose right hand had been chopped off by another savage, who found that the readiest way to the gold bracelet which she, in common with most women of her people, wore as her wedding dower. There was no lack of benevolence at Philippopolis but there was and still is a great lack of funds. The crowd of fugitives is so enormous, and increases at such a ratio daily, that private charity cannot cope with its multitudinous miseries. Mr. Calvert, the English Vice-Consul, has still a little remnant of the last year's fund at his disposal, but it is a mere drop in an ocean. The worst of the case is, that just at present there is a strong tide of reaction in England, which has hitherto been the chief source of relief, against the Bulgarian cause, and nearly all the money which comes out here now is intended for the relief of Turkish suffering. Turkish suffering stands most piteously in need of relief, but the Bulgarians are even in a worse plight, and are the more numerous body of the two. The whole land is ripe for famine and pestilence, and unless something be done, and that right speedily, those two powers will march their awful armies across the plain which stretches from the Bosphorus to the Balkans, and leave such devastation in their track as was never left yet. By the influence of the English Vice-Consul I obtained an escort of mounted Zaptiehs from the Governor of Philippopolis, and in company with a young English artist and my dragoman, essayed a journey up country, intending if possible to attach myself to the army of Suleiman Pasha, who was then reported to be at Kasanlik or at the Schipka Pass—nobody was quite certain which. The country we were told was very dangerous to travel in, from the vast number of Bulgarian insurgents who were roaming in bands about it, frenzied with bloodshed and desperate with defeat. We were originally offered a guard of 20 Zaptiehs, but the 20 dwindled down to two. Two were quite enough to breed respect in the minds of any of the irregulars we might encounter en route, and 20 would probably have been of no service against a horde of Bulgarians, and on this joint consideration we managed to be contented. Fortunately for our good reception by the Governor, Mr. Calvert introduced me not as a journalist but as a contributor of some 3,000 pounds of flour with which he himself had intrusted me for the relief of the famine-stricken people of Carlova, which was the first main town on our journey. He found that it was impossible to procure horses for ourselves, and were fain to put up with a carriage. A journey, let me now tell you, along the Balkan road is no particular joke to those who try it, as I, by mournful experience, can testify. Roads in Turkey are a cunningly arranged series of hillocks, so contrived as to impede progress, and aid jolts as much as possible. We bumped along 32 miles the first day, and got into Carlova at midnight. We were received by the Nurdir or Bunhashi with great courtesy, and on the following morning, after being put to a good deal of trouble to discover the relative numbers of Turkish and Bulgarian sufferers, I distributed the flour at my disposal. The amount of distress was enormously larger than I had been led to expect. It was swelled beyond all previous calculation by the fact that at Illidje, a tiny village seven miles north of Carlova, there was stationed an encampment of no fewer than 10,000 Turkish refugees. These people were without any means of support whatever, and are again at this moment in the same position. Mr. Fawcett, the English Consul-General at Constantinople, was my fellow-traveler from the City of Adrian to the capital, and I was glad to be able to make such representations as induced him to telegraph home for immediate help. He has now gone up with £18,000 at his disposal, and has requested me to follow him and act as his guide through the distressed districts, an invitation I shall hasten back to accept so soon as I have dispatched this mail. But by the time at which help will reach them, nine clear days will have elapsed since my discovery of the camp, and what the poor wretches must have suffered in the interim Heaven only knows. The flour having been intrusted to the chief men of tribes and to the Ivan of the Bulgarians, I made no inspection of the town. Except that the houses were all standing—a fact entirely due to the restraining presence of some few regulars when the sack and massacre took place a week before—the place was hardly worth calling a town any longer. There were no men left in it, and there was not a house or a shop which had not been utterly wrecked within. Our coming did something to restore the confidence of the women and children, who for days past had remained in hiding, crowding together in a few of the larger houses for companionship, and quite afraid to venture into the streets. Many of these people received us with the liveliest signs of gratitude, kissing our hands, kneeling before us, and weeping. Some of them who had been in times of peace among the more well-to-do took us into their houses and showed us the desolation to which they had been reduced. They showed us the blood-stains on walls and floors which marked the spot of the murder of their male relatives. One dreadful story, which has since been amply confirmed, was told us of the death of an elderly Bulgarian gentleman, who had the misfortune to be second cousin to the Russian Vice-Consul at Philippopolis. The relationship was known to the Zelbecks and Circassians, and he himself was perfectly aware that if ever those savages occupied the town his death was certain. He resolved to defend himself, at least, and to that end secured arms. His house was broken into, and after a brief but desperate resistance he was seized and bound. A huge Bashi-Bazouk set him down upon the floor, and there deliberately hacked him to pieces, prolonging the sufferings of the unhappy man as long as possible, and pausing after the infliction of each wound to watch the effect of his stroke, and rejoicing at every expression of agony which his cruelty succeeded in wresting from his victim. This barbarity was perpetrated in the presence of the man's female relatives, who were compelled to stay and witness it. There has been some poor and inefficient show made by the authorities with a professed view to the control of these villains, the Zelbecks, the Bashi-Bazouks, and the Circassians. But the arrest of 20 or 30 for plunder, arson, and murder is the merest mockery of justice, and the arrest of 30,000 would not amply meet the requirements of the case. The pill guaranteed to cure the earthquake would have been quite as efficient a medicine in its way as the arrest of these few rascals has been or can possibly be against the brutal and licensed savagery of the whole army of irregulars. Of the regulars it would not be easy to speak in too high terms. The unhappy Bulgarian women of Carlova told us with tears that the Turkish regulars had been as brothers to them, and more than one of them had exposed himself to danger in checking the barbarities of the marauders.

Quitting Carlova, we made our way to Calofre along a road which led us through the lower ranges of the Balkans. Calofre was once a place of 10,000 inhabitants. We found it a still smoldering heap of ruins, without a single roof remaining or a single whole wall left standing. The stench of burned carcasses and rotting men and cattle was in places almost insupportable. The place is one indescribable and fearful desolation. On our way to it we met Rassim Pasha and the remnant of his army falling back from Kasanlik to await the arrival of provisions and ammunition. He had strongly warned us against the northward continuation of our journey; and now, just as we had half frightened the life out of our Zaptiehs and our driver by expressing a determination to camp for the night outside the town of Colofre, Rassim sent a mounted orderly after us, beseeching us to return. We suspected that the man knew more than he would tell and allowed ourselves to be persuaded. We proceeded some miles through the dark across a rugged and broken country, encountering a good deal more danger I fancy than we should have been exposed to had we stayed where we proposed, and narrowly escaping a fall from a precipice, on the very verge of which our carriage stuck, defying for a quarter of an hour our united efforts to remove it. At last we managed to get the vehicle back on to the main road, and so traveled until we came to a deserted little Turkish village where we camped for the night under a vinery and by the light of a fire made of fragments of a destroyed hut. In the morning we returned to Calofre and made an inspection of the place by daylight, only to discover that the ruin was utterly and irretrievably complete. Straying about the interior of burned out houses and between tottering walls we came upon many evidences of the peaceful employments of the people of the place. They were nearly all weavers, and we found such parts of the machinery as were made of iron still recognizable. Everything else, of course, was burned. We found only two dead human bodies, but it was of course impossible to say how many people had been killed, or to guess how many of the corpses had been consumed in the burning houses. We returned thence to our camp of the previous night, packed up our traps, and pushed on to Sopot, which we reached by nightfall. What remains of the town stands under a sheer wall of mountain, and as we first saw it beneath the rising moon the aspect of the place was beyond all description weird and desolate. Our earliest impression was that it was as complete a ruin as Calofre, but in the morning we found that many of the houses remained standing and that there were still a hundred people in the town. They were all that were left out of 5,000, and, except for those who had been killed before their eyes, they could make no guess as to what had become of their old townsfolk. They told us that the Balkans, which overlooked the town, were thickly strewn with the bodies of men, women, and children, who had been slain by the Circassians in attempting to escape. The destruction of the people of this place and of Calofre had been so fearfully complete that in any of the hospitals and places of refuge further south I had not met, to my knowledge, with one creature who had escaped from either of them. These are at present the two most awful examples of the fashion in which war is made in this miserable country. It is only fair to state that the Turkish commanders seem at last to be awaking to a sense of the position of affairs. Parties of regulars are being placed in the various villages which have been merely evacuated and not destroyed, and their function is to restore the confidence of the populace and induce them to return. We met in the course of our journey many bands under escort who were going back to their villages, but this paltry effort is being made too late. The country is already depopulated, and there are no longer roofs and walls to cover a tithe of that gigantic army of refugees which is scattered in hundreds and in thousands throughout the length and breadth of the land. I myself have seen more than 20,000 homeless fugitives, and I have seen but a very small proportion. When the statistics of this war come to be published they will amount to appalling figures. Within a populous radius of 12 miles round Kasanlik the official returns show 73 unpeopled villages, with an aggregate of 10,000 inhabitants. These I have not seen, and they are, of course, outside the rough estimate of the numbers I have myself encountered. I have been careful to put that estimate greatly within the mark. On our return journey to Philippopolis, a distance of 36 miles from Sopot, we were followed all the way by a half-bred Scotch colley dog, who had lost her old master and was dolefully anxious to attach herself once more to civilization. I left her behind me at Philippopolis, but I shall claim her again when I return, and shall keep her in consideration of the fact of the welcome she gave us upon our arrival in her own deserted town. When I passed through Adrianople on my return journey I found the hangings going on with more than their old rapidity. On the day of my arrival 30 Bulgarians were strung up in the streets, and as I drove to the railway station on the following morning the executions were still going on, and my carriage passed one newly hanged man who had not yet ceased to struggle. A more tripod had been set up as a gallows, and half the street was blocked by it. A knot of women and children stood about this edifying spectacle, which is now growing so familiar that a hanging excites no more popular attention than would be created by the merest trifle of street interest in New-York or London.

I have received from Rassim Pasha a most cordial invitation to join his forces, and so proceed across country to Suleiman's Army. The relief scheme claims my first attention, but so soon as that is through and done with I hope to accept Rassim's invitation and so learn for myself what amount of truth is in the reports of Turkish victories at Kasanlik and Schipka which now crowd so thickly upon us.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

ADDRESS OF REPUBLICAN DEPUTIES OF PARIS TO THE NATION, IN REPLY TO THE PRESIDENT'S MANIFESTO—THE PRINCE IMPERIAL TO BE WATCHED.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—An address to the nation signed by a number of Parisian and provincial candidates for the Chamber of Deputies, representing all shades of republicanism, is published to-day. It replies point by point to President MacMahon's manifesto. The following is the concluding passage: "Your duty will increase with the audacity of those who presume to impose themselves on France. You cannot become the instrument of clericalism. The Republic must have Republican functionaries, and the country expects order, peace, and stability through the Republic."

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Reuter's Paris dispatch says it is denied that the *Journal des Debats* will be prosecuted.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The *News'* Paris correspondent states that the Secretary of the Prefect of Police has gone to Namur to watch the proceedings of the Prince Imperial on the Belgian frontier.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

THE CHAMBERLAIN OF THE SACRED COLLEGE—CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE ON THE WAY TO ENGLAND—EGYPT AND ABYSSINIA STILL AT WAR.

ROME, Sept. 21.—At a consistory to-day the Pope appointed Cardinal Joachim Pecci Chamberlain of the Sacred College. He also appointed several Italian and foreign Bishops.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 21.—The steamer Olga, towing the caisson containing the Egyptian obelisk, for London, sailed to-day.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Alexandria says that peace has not yet been concluded between Egypt and Abyssinia. The Abyssinians near Massowah have collected taxes due to the Khédive.

CORNWALL, Ontario, Sept. 21.—Canon Preston, of Cornwall, died suddenly last night, on the train from Montreal, while returning from the Anglican Synod.

WASHINGTON.

THE CURRENCY IN THE TREASURY.

AMOUNTS THAT MAY BE CONSIDERED WITHDRAWN FROM CIRCULATION—CIRCULAR OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a statement showing in detail the amount of United States and national bank notes in the Treasury and Sub-Treasuries on Sept. 15. The purpose of this statement is to show banks and bankers the amount of currency that is withdrawn from circulation and held by the Treasury on account of the several items specifically mentioned therein. The monthly debt statement merely shows the amount of currency held by the Treasury as "balance," which balance is held to meet current obligations, and the amount held for the redemption certificates of deposit. For instance, the August debt settlement showed that the item of currency in the cash balance, including that held for the redemption of fractional currency, amounted to over $20,000,000. The only other item of currency which the debt statement shows as being in the Treasury is the amount held to redeem certificates of deposit, which, on Sept. 1, was over $50,000,000, but which, as is shown in the memorandum now published by the Secretary, amounts to less than $45,000,000. The statement given below shows that the amount of currency actually held by the Treasuary on Sept. 15, and which for all commercial purposes is locked up, was nearly $97,000,000. This amount does not include the currency held by United States depositories, which would swell the aggregate amount withdrawn from circulation to over $100,000,000, or nearly one-sixth of the entire amount of legal tenders and national bank notes now outstanding. The certificates of deposit are really used as cash in commercial transactions, being substantially Clearing-house certificates, and may therefore be said for the most part to be so much currency. The $45,000,000 represented by these certificates cannot fairly be considered as withdrawn from circulation, although the Treasury holds on deposit that amount for their redemption. The following is the memorandum proposed by the Secretary:

United States notes in Treasury, $84,219,697 34; national bank notes in Treasury, $12,461,986 36; total, $96,681,693 70; fund for redemption of certificates of deposit, June 8, 1872, $44,790,000; Post Office Department account, $1,532,517 40; disbursing officers' accounts, $9,826,543 61. Fund for redemption of notes of national banks "failed," "in liquidation," and "reducing circulation," $13,629,918; 5 per cent. redemption fund, United States notes in the Treasury, $2,691,931 45; 5 per cent. redemption fund national bank notes held by the National Bank Redemption Agency, $10,039,957 45; Secretary's special deposit account, $13,539 17; currency and minor coin redemption account, $27,016 65; interest account, $37,740; Treasurer's transfer account checks outstanding, $2,001,632 43; Controller of the Currency, agent for creditors, $778,803 87; Treasurer, United States agent for paying interest on 3.65 District of Columbia bonds, $29,690 40; special fund held for redemption of fractional currency, $8,265,422; Treasurer, United States journal account, $3,016,997 27; total, $96,681,693 70.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.

TRIAL OF SAWYER, EX-ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, AND OTHERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The trial of ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Sawyer, ex-Commissioner of Customs Haines, and Messrs. Brooks and Bristow, indicted for conspiracy to defraud the Government, was resumed in the criminal court to-day, and Judge Fullerton, of New-York, appeared as one of the counsel for the defense. W. M. Taskin, a clerk in the banking-house of Lewis, Johnson & Co., of this city, testified that F. W. Brooks, one of the defendants, had deposits in that bank from Feb. 7 to May 28, 1874, amounting in the aggregate to $24,600. John W. Mancourt, of Brooklyn, N. Y., testified that he knew Brooks; had a conversation with him in March, 1874, at a Astor House, in New-York, in which Brooks said he had collected a claim of $57,000, and had paid for getting it through; that the most expensive part was Harines and Sawyer; the amount of money paid to get it through was not mentioned; Brooks stated that the claim had been taken from the Solicitors; it was known where would be heard adverse report. On cross-examination witness stated that he had been in the employ of the secret service.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $406,625 35, and from Customs $505,299 99.

Peter L. Brown was to-day appointed Revenue Storekeeper and Jacob E. Wentzel Gauger for the First District of Ohio.

Secretary Sherman emphatically and indignantly denies a report which has been circulated that he has approved a paper obliging the Ohio clerks in the Treasury Department to go home and vote at the coming election.

Reports of Internal Revenue Agents of their investigation of the Chicago offices have been forwarded to the Commissioner in this city, and the condition of the offices in that district is regarded as eminently satisfactory.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $14,377,839; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,265,412; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $53,430,000; coin, $109,567,153, including $39,746,800 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $357,976,164.

The Treasury commission examining the affairs of the Secret Service Division of that department are now considering a very elaborate report from Mr. Brooks, the chief of the division, in which an account is given of the entire workings of that office and its conduct under his supervision. Further than this nothing has been done in the investigation of the workings of the bureau.

Messrs. Pierrepont Morgan, George Bliss, Joseph Seligman, August Belmont, and F. O. French, representing the syndicate for the sale of the United States 4 per cent. bonds, arrived here to-day, and this evening had a conference of several hours with Secretary Sherman at the Treasury Department. After the conference the Secretary stated that the visit of the gentlemen above-mentioned was merely for the purpose of consultation with him, and the settlement of accounts between the syndicate and the Government; but no new proposition pertaining to the present contract or the sale of the bonds was considered. They leave for New-York to-morrow morning.

THE SIOUX DELEGATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Brig.-Gen. Crook arrived to-night in advance of the Sioux delegation, which is expected to reach Washington Monday. Gen. Crook believes this visit of the Sioux Chiefs will be attended with good results, as it will enable negotiations to be conducted free from those suspicions which are inseparable from the Indian mind when dealing with agents of the Government on the frontier.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS IN ANTWERP.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Much inconvenience has been experienced by Americans traveling in Belgium on account of the peculiar postal regulations of that country. The United States Consul at Antwerp informs the Department of State that letters directed to that city, with or without special directions as to streets or numbers, are not retained in the Post Office for any time, but are delivered at once into the hands of carriers, who, being unable to find the owners, return them to the Post Office. After a letter has thus passed through the hands of all the carriers, it is at once sent to the Dead Letter Office, at Brussels, to be returned to the writer thereof. To avoid all possible inconvenience or error, the Consul advises that all letters to Antwerp or to any other city in Belgium, specially or generally directed—and he favors the latter mode—should have written on the face of each envelope the words *poste restante*, in which case they will be retained at the Post Office until called for.

BANDIT TRAMPS IN VIRGINIA.

ROBBERY OF A RAILROAD STATION BY A GANG OF TWENTY—ATTEMPT TO SEIZE THE PAY TRAIN—CAPTURE OF SIX OF THE ROBBERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—A gang of tramps numbering about 20 made a descent upon the depot at Warrenton Junction, Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, on Tuesday, and robbed the building of everything portable it contained, amounting in value to about $400. They next attempted to board the pay train near Manassas, but were kept at bay until the engine could be reversed and the train run back to Manassas. There a number of citizens and railroad employes organized a posse and succeeded in capturing six of the gang, who are now in jail at Brentsville. On Wednesday morning, while a freight train, under charge of Conductor Fletcher Davis, was lying at Burke's Station, a brakeman informed the Conductor that five tramps had boarded the train and declared their intention of riding to Alexandria, and threatened vengeance against any one who attempted to eject them. Capt. Davis at once made search for the tramps and found them concealed in a stock car among a lot of sheep. Finding they were discovered they fled from the car, but he succeeded in catching and holding one of them, whom he brought to Alexandria. The man gave his name as George Wanser, and he was committed to jail. He was recognized by Capt. Davis as one of those who attacked the train at Manasses on the previous night.

NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Lieut.-Commanders E. T. Woodward, George W. Wood, and Yates Sterling; Lieuts. R. M. Berry, Thomas H. Stevens, John J. Hunker, Gotfried Blockingler, and James Franklin; Masters William Kilburn and Frank Ellery; Ensigns William Winder, B. A. Fiske, and F. W. Dunner are detached from duty at the torpedo station and placed on waiting orders. Lieut. J. R. Selfridge is detached from duty at the torpedo station and ordered to ordnance duty at the Washington Navy-yard. Lieut. Joseph N. Hemphill is detached from duty on the coast survey and ordered to the Swatara, at New-York. Lieut. Willie Swift is detached from duty at the torpedo station and ordered to the Plymouth, at New-York. Cadet Midshipmen Henry M. Dombaugh and Philip Lansdale are ordered to the Plymouth.

NEW-YORK STATE POLITICS.

The delegates from the First District of Steuben County to the Republican State Convention are J. W. Prentiss, F. A. Barney, and H. S. Tuft.

The Republicans of the First District of St. Lawrence County have nominated George F. Rowland for Assembly. Dr. McFalls was not a candidate for renomination.

The Republican Convention of the Thirty-second Senatorial District met in Jamestown yesterday, and on the second ballot nominated Loren B. Sessions for the State Senate.

The delegates from Montgomery, Fulton, and Hamilton Counties to the Democratic State Convention are understood to favor the renomination of the present State officers.

The Democratic Convention for the Fourth Judicial District, at Saratoga, yesterday, recommended Judge William H. Sawyer for re-election, he having faithfully, impartially, and in a competent manner performed the duties of Justice of the Supreme Court.

The Republicans of Franklin County have nominated John I. Gilbert for re-election as member of Assembly, H. A. Taylor for County Judge, and John P. Badger for District Attorney, and have elected F. D. Kilburn, H. N. Burns, John Hughes, and G. W. Dustin delegates to the State Convention.

Mr. Carlton Rice says that he is a volunteer candidate for Assembly in the First District of Madison County. He proposes, if elected, to have the equalization of taxes done away with and the church property in the State made subject to taxation. If he fails to accomplish this, he will give his salary for the benefit of the female inmates of the County Poor-house.

B. B. Willey, of Cayuga County, presided over the Greenback State Convention in Buffalo on Thursday. After a prolonged discussion the Indianapolis platform was adopted, and the following ticket for State officers was put in nomination: Secretary of State, Francis E. Spinner; State Treasurer, William Doyle; Attorney-General, Warren T. Worden; Controller, Thomas B. Edwards.

The Republicans of the First District of Jefferson County yesterday renominated Charles R. Skinner for Assembly, and elected George A. Bagley, Isaac L. Hunt, Jr., John C. Knowlton, and William Clark delegates to the State Convention. The Second District Republicans nominated Hon. R. B. Biddlecomb for Assembly, and elected Joseph Fayel, George D. McAllister, R. B. Biddlecom, and W. W. Enos delegates to the State Convention.

The Republican Convention for the Second District of Queens County was held at the Jamaica Town Hall yesterday afternoon. George T. Hewlett, of Hempstead, was Chairman, and Edward Schweefer, of Newtown, Secretary. Long Island City was not represented. George T. Hewlett, of Hempstead; Peter Haslam, of Newtown; Thomas W. Clary, of Jamaica, and Henry M. Jones, of Long Island City, were elected delegates to the State Convention. Delegates to the Second Judicial District Convention were also chosen, as follows: Robert A. Davidson, of Hempstead, and Garret J. Garretson, of Newtown.

POLITICS IN BALTIMORE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 21.—Rousing meetings of the Working Men's Party were held to-night in many wards of this city, and the formation of the entire municipal ticket, to be voted for on Oct. 31, is now nearly completed. The indications increase that the contest will be between the working men and the Democrats, as the Republicans will make no nomination, and Warfield is losing strength as a reform candidate. The superior council of the Reform Party has formally withdrawn from him and resolved to sustain the Working Men's tickets, which is an important accession of strength. The Democracy are growing alarmed and have commenced the intimidation of the Labor Party. A gang of Democratic roughs tonight broke up a Working Men's meeting in the Nineteenth Ward, but the latter are strong enough to fight their own battles in that sort of campaign if necessary.

THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 21.—A committee of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston left here to-day, having completed their arrangements for the field-day visit of the organization to Hartford on Monday, Oct. 1. A ball will be given in Allyn Hall on that evening, and on the following day a state dinner, served at the Allyn House. Extensive preparations are to be made by the Putnam Phalanx and other local military companies for the affair, and the most distinguished people in the State, both civic and military, will be invited to attend the ball and banquet.

LADIES SAVED FROM A DRIFTING YACHT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 21.—A special dispatch, to-night, from New-London, says: "The steamer James Bowen, of New-York, en route to New-York, picked up the yacht Juniata from Block Island to Stonington, having on board three ladies. The wind was blowing heavily from the north-west, and, but for the timely assistance of the steamer, the yacht would have been blown out to sea. All were landed safely at Stonington."

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT IN ENGLAND.

ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATION AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—A VISIT TO THE EXCHANGE—REMARKS OF THE GENERAL IN RESPONSE TO ADDRESSES—A TRIP ON THE TYNE—SALUTES FIRED ALONG THE SHORE.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Gen. Grant's visit to Newcastle-on-Tyne and neighborhood was the occasion of a most enthusiastic and remarkable demonstration. This morning the General and Mrs. Grant, accompanied by the Mayor of Newcastle, Gen. Badeau, Mr. Fairchild, with the United States Consul at Newcastle, and others, visited the Exchange and other places of interest in Newcastle. There were numerous banners along the route and large crowds of spectators. In the Exchange Gen. Grant received an address from the Chamber of Commerce, and, replying, thanked the large and enthusiastic audience for its kind reception, which was highly gratifying to him, and the American people, who would accept it as a token of kind friendship between the two nations. He could not say two peoples, for they were really one, having a common destiny, which would be brilliant in proportion to their friendship. He referred to the honorable settlement of all differences between England and America, and said they ought not only to keep peace with each other but with all the world, and by their example stop the wars which are now devastating Europe. The speech was loudly cheered. Gen. Grant and the Corporation then proceeded down the Tyne in a steamer, which was saluted with guns from almost every factory on the banks, every available spot on which was crowded with people. Gen. Grant stood on the bridge of the steamer during the greater part of the voyage, bowing in response to repeated cheers. The steamer stopped at Jarrow and Tynemouth, at both of which places the municipal authorities presented most cordial addresses. The ceremony was witnessed by large and enthusiastic crowds. Gen. Grant made suitable replies, of similar tenor to his Newcastle speech. At Tynemouth he said he had that day seen 150,000 people leave their homes and occupations to manifest friendship to America. The ex-President held a reception at Newcastle in the evening.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

SERIOUS COLLISION REPORTED — SEVERAL KILLED AND A NUMBER INJURED.

ROME, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The westward-bound Chicago express train, which was due in Rome at 5:15 P. M., was thrown into collision with a pick-up freight train by a misplaced switch, one mile east of Rome depot. Both engines were completely wrecked, and the mail and baggage cars were ground together in an almost solid mass.

The fireman of the express—said to be WILLIAM HENDRICKSON, of Albany—was instantly killed and badly mangled.

JOSEPH DURGIN, of Utica, head brakeman of the freight train, was killed.

J. L. TRENNARD, of Troy, a mail agent, has died from his injuries.

GEORGE W. FITCH, of Oneida, a mail agent, had his right thigh broken and back injured.

JOSEPH ULRICH, of Utica, engineer of the freight train, had his right leg bruised—not seriously.

D. W. HALLOWAY, a passenger, was injured about the head, and had his jaw and ankle broken.

FRANK C. ROBERTS, of Utica, a mail agent, was badly bruised. He was caught under the wreck and severely squeezed, but had no bones broken.

WILLIAM EARL, of Geneva, a mail agent, had his right ankle sprained.

WILLIAM WICKS, of Little Falls, had his head bruised, nose broken, and wrist sprained.

MRS. W. H. BUXTON, of New-York, had her ankle slightly hurt.

Several train-men were slightly bruised. Medical aid and the assistance of citizens were promptly rendered. The palace car, which was nearly empty, was partly wrecked. Passengers in cars to the rear of the palace car escaped with slight injuries. The switchman, who had been on duty 10 years, saw the misplaced switch too late to correct it, and swung the red flag. An inquest and investigation will be held.

THE REGISTRY LAW IN OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 21.—The universal lack of interest in the Ohio campaign received fresh illustration to-day. The newly-enacted a Registry law requires all voters who have changed their residences within a year to register on the 21st and 22d of September. This was the first day for registering under this law, but in spite of very vigorous drumming by the party organs, very few voters responded. In the strongest Democratic precinct in Cincinnati, where over 1,000 Democratic votes are usually cast, and where changes of residence are constantly taking place, only 15 registered. The list in scarcely any precinct exceeded 25. As a result of this universal neglect of means for qualifying voters, there is much uneasiness to-night, especially among Democrats. They know that if no more attention is paid to the matter to-morrow, thousands of their voters will be debarred from voting in October. Strenuous efforts will be made to-morrow by that party to hunt up the class affected by the law and drag them to registering places. The Democrats are denouncing the law to-night in unmeasured terms.

THE CYCLONE IN THE SOUTH.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 21.—The abundant crops of cotton, corn, and fodder in the valley of the Black

cannot repeat the words, but can only give a general idea.

Q.—Give the substance of it? A.—I cannot give you the substance of it except as I have stated.

Q.—You say it was to the effect that they wanted an injunction, and wanted you to go to Judge Barnard or some other Judge and procure the injunction for them? A.—That was the first of it.

Q.—And, subsequently, they said if you would do that they would make you a Director of the Erie Railway? A.—Yes; and if I would assist them with other matters connected with the road.

Q.—Was this one of the matters? A.—Yes, that was what they wanted to have done.

Q.—And thereafter you were made a Director? A.—After that I was made a Director.

Q.—Your impression is that some stock was put down to your name? A.—I was told some stock was put down to my name, but I never held it; I never paid any money for that stock.

Q.—Did you carry out your part of the bargain in regard to the injunction? A.—I did.

Q.—Now tell us what you did? A.—I took the papers they had prepared by their counsel and took them to a Judge, a friend of mine at that time.

Q.—What Judge? A.—A Judge of the Supreme Court.

Q.—What name? A.—Barnard.

Q.—George S. Barnard? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who were the counsel? A.—I don't recollect; the Erie Railway people were constantly changing their counsel with the variety of suits they had.

Q.—Go on and tell us what transpired between you and Judge Barnard. A.—I talked it over with him; he said if it was right, that they were entitled to it, and it was granted.

Q.—Did you offer any sort of inducement to Judge Barnard to do that? A.—No; I asked him to do it as an act of friendship to me.

Q.—Was that all? A.—Yes, Sir; at that time I was the best friend Barnard ever had in the world; he owed his position entirely to me, and I risked my life to nominate him.

Q.—Did he ever get anything, as far as you know for granting this injunction? A.—I don't know that he did; I don't believe he ever did.

Q.—You say that was the first transaction you ever had with the Erie Railroad in the management of the company? A.—Yes.

Q.—When was the next time that you came in contact with them? A.—I can't state; it went right along from that time until I got into these troubles, but all the time I was in trouble with the road while Fisk lived.

Q.—Did you do any other work with the Judges for them? A.—No, Sir; shortly after that I introduced Fisk to Barnard, and he became more intimate with Barnard than I was; he had more time to waste in cultivating his acquaintance than I had; Barnard required a great deal of time to be wasted upon him.

Q.—What do you mean? A.—He wanted people to hang around him, to praise him, to make him believe he was a great man, to pat him on the back frequently.

Q.—That was the only time that you ever got any favors for the road from the Judges? A.—That was the only favor I recollect, Sir.

BRIBING LEGISLATORS TO VOTE FOR ERIE BILLS.

Q.—Did you ever serve the Erie Railway Company in any capacity in Albany? A.—Yes, Sir; I was their agent in Albany.

Q.—In what capacity? A.—I was their agent.

Q.—What do you mean? What kind of an agent? A.—I did what business they had to do in the Legislature; anything they required to be attended to before the Legislature, I attended to it for them; any matter that required managing under their direction, I managed it.

Q.—Did you ever, by the instructions of any officer or Director of the Erie Railway, seek to influence legislators in their official duties? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Will you tell me as to those bills? A.—I cannot; I am in the same condition that a man would be who was a good swimmer, when you tie his hands and throw him overboard and tell him to swim; unless I have access to the proper memorandas I can't give you the information you require.

Q.—Don't you remember any bill in the passage of which you acted as lobbyist for the Erie Railway? A.—I don't recollect distinctly; no, Sir.

Q.—No particular bill? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation with Fisk or Gould with regard to influencing the Legislature? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you ever receive any money from either Fisk or Gould to be used in bribing the Legislature? A.—I did.

Q.—Can you remember any particular occurrences of that sort now? A.—I cannot now, Sir, they were of so frequent occurrence; not only did I receive money from them, but I find in the papers that almost everybody else who received money has it charged to me.

Q.—You say you received money from either one or the other; did you ever receive money from both? A.—I received it from each of them; they were both about the same.

Q.—Did you ever receive any money from Mr. Fisk? A.—I did.

Q.—Receive it with instructions from him to use it for the purpose of bribing members of the Legislature to vote for their bills? A.—Generally with such instructions; we had conversations as to what was to be done. They would say, "Can you do so and so?" and I would say "Yes," or "I would try," as the case might be.

Q.—Did Mr. Jay Gould ever give you money which he suggested to you should be used for the purpose of bribing the members of the Legislature? A.—He has, frequently.

Q.—And did he also, at the same time, suggest the names of legislators that you might buy? A.—I don't think he did; I was pretty well up in those matters myself, and I don't think he thought he could give me any information about them. I don't think he was able to give me any information that I did not know.

Q.—Now, with regard to the bill widely known as the Erie Classification bill? A.—When did it pass?

The bill was printed in the hands of the witness, and he called attention to that provision of it prohibiting Directors of the Central Railroad from participating in the management of the Erie Railway.

Mr. Tweed—I recollect distinctly money being paid for the passage of the act, but I can't recollect to whom it was paid, or how much.

Q.—Did you pay out any money to any members of the Legislature in connection with it? A.—I am under the impression that I did.

Q.—Don't you remember any person to whom you paid money? A.—I don't, Sir.

Q.—Whom did you receive this money from? A.—That I am not positive of; either Fisk or Gould, or both together; I think it was Gould, because he generally took charge of the financial part of the business.

Q.—Do you remember the circumstances connected with that particular transaction? A.—I do not.

Q.—Was this the only bill in which you used money in behalf of the Directors of the Erie Railway? A.—No, Sir, not by many. These matters were of such frequent occurrence that I kept no regular tally of them; I did keep tally at one time, but my books were burned up by my friends, supposing it to be for my interest.

Q.—Can you aid to the time remember any bill for which you used money in behalf of this railroad? A.—No, Sir, unless you call my attention to it.

Mr. Cole—I shall recur to this matter again when you will have the books and statutes before you.

Q.—In all these matters for the Erie Railroad, did you receive the moneys direct from either Mr. Gould or Mr. Fisk, and pay them yourself to members of the Legislature? A.—I did in the Senate, but in the Assembly the money was placed in the hands of Mr. Abraham Van Vechten or Mr. Barber.

Q.—To be used by them? A.—Yes, Sir; in fact they had charge of matters in the Assembly; I did very little with members of the Assembly.

Q.—You dealt with members of the Senate? A.—I dealt with members of the Senate, yes Sir.

TWEED AND THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

Q.—Recurring to the Brooklyn Bridge matter for a moment, will you state who composed the Board of Aldermen at the time that you say money was used to induce the Aldermen to make a subscription of $1,500,000 toward it? A.—I had just but a moment to examine the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen for the year 1866; a messenger from the board brought me up the books yesterday, and stated to me he was told to remain there until I got through; I was very busy at the time; my wife and children were with me at the time, and I did not propose to have them look over these books; I told the messenger I would take them up in the course of an hour or two, but he said his orders were very imperative, and he was not to leave until he was to take them back; I looked over them a moment, but I did not propose to make such an examination of them as I deemed they required in his presence: a messenger from the Corporation Attorney's office to-day furnished me with a list of them, but I can't verify them because I have no means of doing so; if the books are to be taken away immediately after they are brought there is no use in sending them to me; I can't advise with my attorneys I may be then engaged in or those who may be with me, and it is a waste of their time and mine to send them up if I am not allowed proper time to examine them.

The Chairman said there was only one copy of these records in existance, and they were careful about them.

Mr. Tweed—In connection with that I would say, right here, so that I may be as well informed as possible of this Brooklyn Bridge Company business, that immediately after the meeting the other day I put myself in communication with Demas Barnes, the projector of the bridge. To-day he sent a mass of information, which I have not been able to collate and compare with other records, but it is very valuable.

Q.—What I wish to ascertain is, which members of the Board of Aldermen were paid money? A.—I don't know that I ever knew, even at that time; if I did, I never knew it in connection with that matter; I was in communication with one gentleman only in connection with it.

Q.—Do you know of any other member of the Board of Aldermen receiving money in connection with that matter except the gentleman you have named? A.—I don't, Sir; I think that a member of the Board of Assistant Aldermen—

Mr. Townsend here interrupted the witness, and he stopped in the middle of his answer.

Mr. Tweed—As I was coming into the room a messenger from Mr. Demas Barnes handed me a paper containing a lot of questions, but I have had no opportunity to read them.

Mr. Cole—I will recur to those some other day.

Mr. Tweed—Mr. Barnes is a gentleman I have never seen or talked to in my life that I know of; Mr. Barnes writes calling attention to my testimony, given the other day, concerning the Brooklyn Bridge, that I am satisfied that the percentage given to Mr. Kingsley was 15 per cent., or in that neighborhood, and that the entire cost of its construction was to be $6,000,000.

THE CHARTER OF 1870 AND THE TAX LEVIES.

Q.—I understood you to say that the charter of 1870, in itself, was insufficient as a money making machine? A.—I think it was the most perfect power produced on the earth for the government of a city.

Q.—And that in order to enable members of the Ring to raise money that it became necessary to issue certain other bills—the tax levies of that year?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was any money paid to members of the Legislature to induce them to vote for the City tax levy and the County tax levy of that year? A.—I don't know that there was for the County tax levy, but I know there was for the City, and I guess for both.

Q.—Was this in addition to the large amount of money which was paid for the passing of the charter? A.—It was.

Q.—About how much do you think was expended to secure the passage of the tax levy? A.—I don't know; I think in the neighborhood of $100,000, however; somewhere between $50,000 and $100,000.

Q.—Did you personally pay any portion of the money to members of the Legislature. A.—I did.

Q.—Will you state some instances of that nature? A.—I cannot state positively who I paid it to; I have a general impression to whom I paid it, but I have no direct data to go upon.

Q.—To whom did you pay any money—first as to members of the Senate? A.—I don't know that I could give you the names, but I would like to have the little red book, the Legislative Manual of 1870, before I answer.

The book was handed the witness.

Q.—To whom did you pay any money to induce them to vote for the tax levy? A.—Senators William A. Graham, Norris Winslow, William Bryan, A. P. Harpending and Minler, Bowen and Wood.

Q.—You paid this money to each of these gentlemen yourself, personally? A.—I paid it to them myself, personally.

Q.—And this was under an agreement between you and each of these Senators that each of them should vote for the bill, and that this should be their compensation? A.—That was the understanding.

Q.—Now, as to the Assembly? A.—In the Assembly that matter was left entirely in the hands of Barber, who had deputies under him—Mr. Van Vechten, Charles Edwards, and others; Mr. Barber was the managing man in the Assembly.

Q.—Do you mean that you paid money to Mr. Barber, with instructions to him to pay it over to members of the Legislature to induce them to vote for the bill? A.—I do; that is what I mean.

Q.—Did he ever make any report to you? A.—He did.

Q.—Did he tell you whom he had paid the money to? A.—He brought me in a tally list containing the yeas and nays on the division; to some he paid $100, to others $250, and some $500; he had hieroglyphics opposite each name to indicate the amount paid; I understood what the hieroglyphics were, but if they fell into the hands of anybody else they would not know anything about them.

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation with any members of the Assembly to whom were paid these amounts of money? A.—I did, Sir, generally with most of them.

Q.—I want you to tell me what members of the Assembly for that year (1870) were reported to you by Barber or any other of your lobby agents as having received money to influence their votes, who subsequently in conversation with you particularly admitted the fact. A.—That I am unable to state; the thing happened seven years ago, and as my papers have been destroyed, I have no way of refreshing my memory. A.—

Q.—Can you state any of them? A.—I don't think I can; I have no recollection of any one gentleman now; they have prevented me from refreshing my memory by shutting up; their method was very effectual.

Q.—Have you named all the Senators to whom you paid money to influence their votes for that? A.—I think I have.

Q.—Now with regard to other bills—were there any other bills concerning the City or County finances passed during that year, do you remember? A.—No, Sir; in charters for savings banks and other matters, another method of obtaining money was to have friends placed upon the Board of Directors, so as to represent members of the Legislature, and the good all came to the latter.

Q.—Have you named all the members of the Legislature in both houses to whom you personally, as far as your memory serves you now, paid money to? A.—I am not as my memory goes, yes, Sir.

Mr. Cole—I shall recur to this matter at a subsequent time, and I want you to refresh your memory in that respect by then.

Mr. Tweed—I have no means of refreshing my memory by conversing with people who could enlighten me. People who could tell me are prevented from coming to me.

Q.—I understand that under the manipulation of the Board of Audit many claims were paid which had no foundation at all; is that the truth? A.—To the best of my knowledge and belief it is.

Q.—Have you been able to refresh your memory so as to give me a list of the fraudulent bills which were passed? A.—I have not been able to look the matter up, I have been so busy with other matters; I am willing to do it if I can, but it is a tax on me that I can't carry.

Q.—Were there cases in which bills were presented to the Board of Supervisors, and were passed upon, subsequently altered by forgery? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Adding figures? A.—Not that I know of; it was not necessary to do the thing, therefore it was not done; we could pass what we pleased, and we did.

THE NEW-YORK PRINTING COMPANY SWINDLE.

Q.—What was the New-York Printing Company?

A.—It was an offshoot of the *Transcript* Association.

Q.—What was the *Transcript* Association? A.—A newspaper professing to contain decisions and full reports of legal proceedings, and afterward the proceedings of the Corporation.

Q.—Who owned the *Transcript*? A.—It was started, I think, by M. Corson and two young gentlemen of the name of Stout, who were all three reporters; one was on the *Express*, one on THE TIMES, and one on the *Tribune*, I am not right; one of the Stouts sold his interest to me, and the other to James B. Taylor; during the war times there was a great deal of City printing done and we had the printing; Taylor and I attended to the management; Sweeny came in, as I brought under his own name, but I am since informed he came in under the name of his brother, James M.

Q.—But it was Peter B. and not James who was interested in it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Used he to attend the meetings of the Directors? A.—No, Sir; we never met as a Board of Directors, but we met informally.

Q.—Tell me the origin of the New-York Printing Company? A.—Everybody who was in the habit of supplying the City with stationery, Jones and the rest, were getting rich, and Wilbur and myself thought it would be as well if we took charge of the printing ourselves and made money; the company was formed for this purpose.

Q.—Who composed that company? A.—The same parties; I don't think Mr. Taylor was in it, although I don't recollect; at the present writer was not in it.

Q.—You think now that all the members of the old *Transcript* Association were members of the New-York Printing Company? A.—Yes; we supplied stationery and the Deputy Comptroller and we rendered them bills. In 1868 or 1869 a resolution was passed by the Board of Supervisors directing the Controller to pay the bills of the New-York Printing Company upon the certification of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and they were upon his certification. After the bills were passed they were certified to by the Clerk of the board and paid.

Q.—Did the Board of Supervisors receive any money to induce them to pass this general resolution? A.—I think not; I had it passed. I was the director of the company myself.

B.—Were those which were rendered and passed by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors fraudulent? A.—They were bills, I presume, in which there was some foundation for the claim.

Q.—Were they greatly in excess of what it should be? A.—I think not.

Q.—How much were they in excess? A.—Probably 25 per cent.

Q.—There was generally 25 per cent. added to the face of the bill? A.—I don't know what was added; I never made out a bill; there was a heavy income from that undertaking, probably $50,000 or $60,000 a year each; we each received one-fifth of the profits.

Q.—How much capital was invested in the New-York Printing Company? A.—I can't recollect.

Q.—Can't you give any idea about it? A.—My impression is that it was about $10,000, but I can't say; I know the dividend was about $50,000 or $60,000 a year for each of us; the books are in existence and the amount can be ascertained.

Q.—How were the dividends declared? A.—Wilbur had charge of the whole matter, and he would pay us our dividends.

Q.—You never had any meeting of the Directors? A.—Never that I know of in regard to the disposition of its finances.

Q.—Where did the New-York Printing Company keep its bank account? A.—I think in the Broadway Bank, and a short time in the Tenth National, in the Ocean, and in the Guardian Savings Banks.

Q.—I now call your attention to chapter 57 of the Laws of 1871.—will you please look at that for a moment? A.—I have looked at it very casually.

Q.—This is an act in relation to the widening and straightening of Broadway in the City of New-York. Do you know of any money being used in connection with the passage of that act? A.—I don't know anything about that, Sir, at all.

Q.—Did you ever know anything about it? A.—No, Sir, except that the act was passed and created a great deal of excitement at the time; I don't think I ever knew anything about that matter, and could not, therefore, recall it to my mind; I am satisfied I know nothing about it.

THE ARMORY STEAL.

Q.—I asked you at a former session whether you would refresh your memory so that you could testify as to those leases for armories and drill-rooms concerning which there were illegal practices? A.—All of them. I think I speak properly when I say all of them.

Q.—I should like that you would look over the records and testify as to each of those leases for drill-rooms and armories as your memory now enables you to say were fraudulent? A.—Here is one in 1870; I find here there is a lease for the premises Nos. 141, 143, 145, and 147 East Fourteenth-street, $36,000 per annum.

Q.—From whom is that leased—do you know? A.—Charles Johnson, George Shepherd, and Francis A. Palmer; on the fourth floor of No. 591 to No. 597 Ninth-avenue, and No. 410 West Twenty-seventh-street there is a lease of $18,000 a year to the same parties above mentioned.

Q.—Do you recollect who that was rented from? A.—I don't recollect; on the two upper stories of No. 108 and No. 110 West Twenty-fourth-street there is a lease from 1870 to 1877 at the yearly rental of $17,000—L. Ingersoll and W. White; third and upper floor of No. 23 Chrystie-street, unoccupied, November, 1868, to 1873, $5,000 a year; the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Sixth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-streets, there is a lease from 1869 to 1874 at $9,000 a year; on the property in Fourteenth-street, known as the Palace Garden, Valentine S. Hall, Executor, there was a lease from 1863 to 1873, $46,000; on the property No. 291 Bowery there was a lease from 1870 to 1873, $3,500, to Ingersoll & Watson; Frank W. Sterry, which was James H. Ingersoll, leased the Eighty-fourth Regiment Armory to the City for five years at $11,000 the first year, $13,000 the second and third and $15,000 the fourth and fifth; Conrad Boller, who was Ingersoll, rented the premises No. 216 West Twenty-fifth-street for $500 to the City as an armory, and the Grand Jury recommended that the contract be annulled; Levi S. Stockwell leased the premises No. 699 Broadway to the City for $9,600 in $9,000 a year; the building is unoccupied; that is all I know anything about; I don't mean those are all the leases, but these are all I know anything about, and my memory is very distinct about these armories.

Q.—In what did the illegality or frauds connected with these leases consist? A.—In paying so much to have the resolutions adopted.

Q.—Do you mean the lessor paid the Supervisors? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know in all these cases what would have been the proper rental for these premises? A.—I don't know anything about them.

Q.—Were these negotiations for the leases made directly between the lessors and the members of the Supervisors' Ring? A.—In some cases they were, but Woodward and Ingersoll can give all the information on this subject.

Q.—As to these you have testified concerning, can you state which of the lessors mentioned by you dealt directly with the Ring, or any member of the Ring? A.—If you read the names I will give you the information as far as possible. The premises in West Twenty-fourth-street I think Woodward attended to that; I am pretty certain he did; I think in all the rest Mr. Ingersoll made the arrangements; I don't know of anybody attending to any of these except Ingersoll and Woodward; I may have seen but I don't think I am; that they all paid for the leases I have no doubt, but who did the work I don't know.

Q.—Now as to the Stockwell lease which you have mentioned—do you remember anything concerning that especially? A.—I don't especially; that is at the corner of Fourth-street and Broadway.

Q.—Do you know there was money paid for that lease? A.—Not to me; I think it was paid to Woodward.

Q.—Did you share the money for that particular lease? A.—I presume I did; any way, wherever there was money going I shared it, Sir, if I heard anything about the matter.

TWEED CONFESSES THAT HE IS A LIAR.

By Alderman Cowing:

Q.—How is your memory now in connection with events in your life which occurred in 1870—good or bad? A.—Pretty good.

Q.—Is it any better than it was five years ago? A.—It is not as good.

Q.—And your testimony, then, five years ago, if it was given in connection with these matters, would be very likely to be true? A.—You must judge of that.

Q.—Were you examined as a witness before the Senate Committee in 1872 in which Senator Wood came up for investigation? A.—I think I was.

Q.—Do you remember whether you were or not? A.—I am satisfied I was.

Q.—Was this question asked you on that occasion: "Do I understand you to say that you don't know of any influence being brought to bear on Republican Senators?" Do you remember that question? A.—I don't remember it; no, Sir; but I have no doubt it was.

Q.—And did you make the following answer to the question: "Only through their advocacy of the passage of the Election or Registry law"? A.—I presume I did if it is the printed report of the proceedings which I saw.

Q.—If you stated so, was that true? A.—It was not.

Q.—If you made such an answer then, you say now it was false? A.—It was.

Q.—You testified under your oath, then, did you not? A.—I believe so.

Q.—To this question asked you: "Do you know A. D. Barber?" and did you answer "I do"? A.—I did.

Q.—Regarding the charter of 1870, was this question asked you: "Did he make any effort to secure the passage of that bill," and did you answer "I don't recollect that he did; he was my friend, and I presume assisted?" A.—I don't remember the question, but I suppose it was put and so answered.

Q.—If they made that answer to that question, was that a true answer? A.—No, it was not.

Q.—Were you asked "Was he ever employed by you?" and did you answer, "He never was?" A.—I don't know; I made that answer.

Q.—If you made that answer, was it true? A.—It was not.

Q.—Was this question asked of you: "Do you know, or have you been told, that any money was used, or attempted to be used, to secure the passage of any member of the Legislature for that measure," [meaning the charter,] and did you answer, "I do not know; I have not been told except through newspaper reports, or in casual conversation that I have not treasured in my memory, and by general rumor?" A.—I did say so.

Q.—Was that true? A.—No. Let me state, in regard to that examination that took place immediately after the commencement of these difficulties, that the understanding between us all was that men's reputations and those of their families should be protected all through; any all agreed to stand by that arrangement, and my testimony was given under it; we were all in it, and it was done to save a great many men and their families.

Q.—You state that testimony was false on your part? A.—Yes, Sir; I have given my reason for giving it.

Q.—Was this question asked you: "Have you any knowledge with reference to the payments of large amounts of money to any member of the Legislature in the session of '71, to aid the passage of any bill?" Did you answer, "I have not?" A.—I presume so.

Q.—If you made such answer, was it true or false? A.—It was not true.

Q.—Were you asked, "No cognizance of it in any way?" and did you answer, "I have no knowledge of it whatever?" A.—I suppose so.

Q.—Was this answer true? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When were you first apprised of the fact that you would be examined before a committee of the Board of Aldermen? A.—A short time after the passage of the resolution.

Q.—Had you any hand whatever in having this investigation started? A.—Nothing further than to assist in it; I was opposed to it then, and I am opposed to it now, and I answered the questions put to me here because I was compelled to answer them.

Q.—Have you been advised that your testimony given here is, substantially, owing to the circumstances which surround you, voluntary? A.—I have not been apprised of that, nor is it voluntary.

Q.—Is it the desire of all sections to be better acquainted; I want the people of all sections to be introduced to each other; not exactly as the soldiers have been, but to be friends as the soldiers here are friends; and one of the great objects of this tour is to encourage intercourse between different sections of the country. We want you in New-England, Ohio, and New-York. I want the men of Tennessee to be as much at home in the soil of Vermont as in any State of the South. I want the people of Ohio to feel as much at home in the South as in any State north of the Ohio River. I want all to be united in duty, and united as citizens. Then shall we be a happier people to the end of our career.

At the conclusion of the speeches a public reception was held in the hotel parlors, which lasted until 2 o'clock, when the President and party visited the Opera-house, where the pupils of the public schools were assembled. Returning to the hotel, the President, suite, and invited guests dined, and after a brief rest entered carriages and were driven to Forr Saunders and other points of interest.

At 8 o'clock a reception was given the distinguished guests at Col. C. M. McGhee's residence, whose grounds were adorned with gas-jets, and were thronged with the élite of the city.

The Presidential party left on the 10 o'clock train for Atlanta, and will return to Knoxville and pass the Sabbath, leaving on Monday morning for Lynchburg.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Sept. 21.—Postmaster-General Key telegraphs from Knoxville that the President will go to Atlanta to-night and return to Knoxville on Saturday night, and that he expects to be in Lynchburg about 2 P. M. on Monday.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 21.—The Mayor of Augusta has appointed a committee of 15 prominent citizens to go to Atlanta to induce President Hayes and party to visit Augusta. The committee will leave for Atlanta to-night.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN 1866.

Following is the list of members of the Board of Aldermen for the year 1866:

First District—JOHN MOORE.
Second District—THOMAS COMAN.
Third District—MICHAEL NORTON.
Fourth District—CHARLES MCBRIDE.
Fifth District—JONATHAN ELIAS.
Sixth District—JOSEPH SHANNON.
Seventh District—WILLIAM GEDNEY.
Eighth District—WILLIAM H. ELY.
Ninth District—LEWIS B. BYRES.
Tenth District—BERNARD REILLY.
Eleventh District—JOHN BRICE.
Twelfth District—CHARLES E. LOEW.
Thirteenth District—PETER MAHERBACH.
Fourteenth District—JOSEPH B. VARNUM.
Fifteenth District—JAMES O'BRIEN.
Sixteenth District—ROBERT MCGIBNIE.
Seventeenth District—B. W. VAN VOORHIS.

THE PRESIDENT'S JOURNEY.

RECEPTION AT KNOXVILLE, TENN.

A GRAND PROCESSION IN DENSELY CROWDED STREETS—SPEECH OF PRESIDENT HAYES IN RESPONSE TO THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME—A SHORT TRIP TO ATLANTA, GA.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 21.—President Hayes and party were met at Chattanooga by members of the Reception Committee, and arrived here on a special train at 11:30 o'clock this morning. They were received at the depot by Mayor Carpenter and Peres Dickinson, chairman of the Committee of Reception, and entering carriages were driven to the Lamar House, escorted by the Knoxville Rifles, Capt. Allison, and a company of University Cadets commanded by Lieut. Baxter of the United States Army. The President occupied an open phaeton drawn by four milk-white horses, in which Messrs. Carpenter, Dickinson, and Rev. Dr. Humes were also seated. The other members of the suite occupied carriages in the procession, which was arranged in the following order: The City Police, East Tennessee University Band, East Tennessee Corps of Cadets, the Knoxville Rifles, a carriage drawn by four white horses containing the President of the United States, Mayor Carpenter, Hon. Peres Dickinson, Chairman of the Reception Committee, and Dr. Thomas W. Humes; a carriage containing Secretary Evarts and members of the Reception Committee; a carriage with Postmaster-General Key and members of the Reception Committee, a carriage with Mrs. Hayes, Miss Evarts, and members of the Reception Committee; a carriage with Mrs. Key, Miss Key, and members of the Reception Committee; a carriage with Miss Platt, William M. Evarts, Jr., and members of the Reception Committee; a carriage with Webb Hayes and members of the Reception Committee; a carriage with R. B. Hayes, Jr., and members of the Reception Committee. The streets were jammed with people eager to obtain a sight of the chief magistrate, and the shouts of welcome were loud and prolonged. As the procession formed, the University Battery on Temperance Hill fired a salute of 21 guns. The march was a perfect ovation, and it was with difficulty the Police could keep the way clear for the procession to pass, so eagerly did the surging multitude press forward toward the carriages. The distinguished visitors alighted at the ladies' entrance at the hotel, and proceeded thence to the platform in front, where the address of welcome was made by Rev. Thomas W. Humes.

President Hayes, in response, said:

MY FRIENDS OF KNOXVILLE AND EAST TENNESSEE: I congratulate you on the beautiful day, contrasting as it does agreeably with the gloom of yesterday. I am glad to have heard the address of the distinguished gentleman to whom we have just listened. You are entirely right in intimating that in the vast numbers that we see around us, are united men of all political parties, and that the first point in the welcome is that it is respect for the office which, for the time being, it is my fortune to occupy. This multitude has assembled to show respect to the office of the Chief Magistrate of the country, and to exhibit their devotion to the nation, to the laws, and to the Constitution. [A voice. Hurrah for Tilden.] They expect also to show their attachment to freedom of speech, of which you have examples from time to time. [Laughter and applause.] And, my friends, it adds immensely to the satisfaction of this meeting to know that it is an assembly of men of both parties, and veterans of both armies, and citizens of all races. [Applause.] Such an assembly, meeting as you do, with the utmost good feeling and friendship toward each other, is proof that the general course of the Administration, or if not, the general intent, the general purpose of the Administration, in regard to the pacification of the whole country, is here heartily approved. And, my friends, why should we not approve a policy which seeks early restoration of national harmony. If we regard business, if we regard commercial interests, and all other important interests, are they not best promoted by friendship between the people of the National and State Governments; peace between the different sections of the country, peace between the different classes, in the promotion of enterprise, of development, of progress and happiness in every department of life. My friends, I have been during the past two weeks frequently upon this general discussion without special preparation, that I cannot but repeat the same in substance from place to place, and I find the feelings and personal opinions of the people everywhere so similar upon this subject that there is no occasion for a change of topics, even if such a change were possible. When a committee of working men comes to me, I am glad to receive them; if of colored men, I experience the same feeling; if of Democrats, they receive the same attention; and with Republicans it is the same, for we believe that the Government of the United States ought to be kept alike the rights and interests of all sections of the country, and that State Governments, as well as the National Government, should regard equally the rights and interests of all races of men. Now, again, upon this theme is no longer any cause of separation. Washington announced that the Constitution made us one people. Mr. Webster, carrying after, said: "We have one Constitution; we have one Union; we have one destiny." Let us, my friends, bear in mind these wise ideas. We may separate from each other as to currency, as to tariff, as to internal improvements, but, my friends, we must all agree with Jackson that the Union must and shall be preserved. We must look into the faces of this audience and see no doubt the faces of soldiers of the Federal and soldiers of the Confederate Army. Now we understand each other; we have been introduced to each other; we are acquainted; we have met before, [laughter,] and as I demand respect from the man I found fighting against me for my convictions, I yield the same measure of respect to him who fought for his convictions. I want the people of all sections to be better acquainted; I want the people of all sections to be introduced to each other; not exactly as the soldiers have been, but to be friends as the soldiers here are friends; and one of the great objects of this tour is to encourage intercourse between different sections of the country. We want you in New-England, Ohio, and New-York. I want the men of Tennessee to be as much at home in the soil of Vermont as in any State of the South. I want the people of Ohio to feel as much at home in the South as in any State north of the Ohio River. I want all to be united in duty, and united as citizens. Then shall we be a happier people to the end of our career.

At the conclusion of the speeches a public reception was held in the hotel parlors, which lasted until 2 o'clock, when the President and party visited the Opera-house, where the pupils of the public schools were assembled. Returning to the hotel, the President, suite, and invited guests dined, and after a brief rest entered carriages and were driven to Forr Saunders and other points of interest.

At 8 o'clock a reception was given the distinguished guests at Col. C. M. McGhee's residence, whose grounds were adorned with gas-jets, and were thronged with the élite of the city.

The Presidential party left on the 10 o'clock train for Atlanta, and will return to Knoxville and pass the Sabbath, leaving on Monday morning for Lynchburg.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Sept. 21.—Postmaster-General Key telegraphs from Knoxville that the President will go to Atlanta to-night and return to Knoxville on Saturday night, and that he expects to be in Lynchburg about 2 P. M. on Monday.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 21.—The Mayor of Augusta has appointed a committee of 15 prominent citizens to go to Atlanta to induce President Hayes and party to visit Augusta. The committee will leave for Atlanta to-night.

CRICKET IN PHILADELPHIA.

THE STATEN ISLAND CLUB WINS A GAME FROM THE GERMANTOWNS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPIA, Penn., Sept. 21.—The Staten Island Cricket Club played a match game with the Germantowns to-day at the Nicetown Grounds, winning an easy victory over a very strong team. The playing of the visitors was greatly admired, especially Mr. Whetham's batting, which was superior to anything he did last week, while here as a member of the St. George. The full score below will explain the contest:

STATEN ISLAND.

First Inning.

Moore, c. Jones, b. Kimber	31
Rowley, b. Jones	0
Jones, c. Wistar, b. Caldwell	7
Whetham, c. Sartori, b. Marsh	114
Kimber, b. Jones	3
Ronaldson, b. Marsh	29
Brewster, c. Brown, b. Comfort	3
Eyre, run out	5
Houghton, run out	0
Davidge, b. Comfort	0
Eshridge, b. Jones	4
Byes, 8; leg byes, 5; wides, 6; no balls, 1	20
Total	216

GERMANTOWN.

First Inning.		*Second Inning.*	
Kimber, b. Sprague	8	b. Brewster	20
Whetman, run out	7	c. Whetham, b. Eyre	17
Sartori, b. Whetham	1		
Kessler	25	c. Moore, b. Brewster	16
Welch, b. Brewster	9	b. Whetham	1
Caldwell, b. Sprague	7	b. Whetham	0
Jones, c. Houghton, b. Kessler	11	not out	13
J. Comfort, c. Sprague	14	b. Whetham	9
Thurman, c. Ronaldson, b. Kessler	2		
Marsh, b. Brewster	2	c. Whetham, b. Brewster	29
Brown, not out	9	b. Brewster	15
Wistar, c. Davidge, b. Jones	0	not out	2
Leg-byes, 7; wides, 2	9	Byes 5, 1 byes 2, wides 2	9
Total	100	Total	131

Runs at the Fall of Each Wicket.

GERMANTOWN.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1st inning	8	19	33	42	70	70	72	84	99	100
2d inning	28	42	61	88	90	94	126	127	127	131

STATEN ISLAND.

1st inning: 4 17 85 93 196 201 203 204 205 216

The members of the Staten Island Club were entertained by the Germantowns at lunch-house on the grounds this evening. To-morrow the visitors play the Merions at Ardmore.

BASE-BALL.

THE HARTFORDS DEFEAT THE CHICAGOS BY A SCORE OF 11 TO 3.

The Hartford and Chicago clubs played their eleventh championship game on the Union Grounds yesterday. The game was a poor one as regards fielding skill, but was marked by heavy batting on the part of the Hartfords. Play opened at 3:45 with the Hartfords at the bat. In their first two innings they took a decided lead, punishing McVey's pitching for 12 base hits with a total of 18, and scoring nine runs, five of which were earned. The Chicagos in these two innings failed to score, although Barnes and Bradley each made base hits. In the next five innings, which were all that were played, as the game was called at the end of the seventh inning on account of darkness, the Hartfords added two more runs to their score by safe batting by Ferguson, Carey, Start, York, and Cassidy. The Chicagos scored their first runs in the third inning. After Anson and Peters had each made a single base hit they were both sent home by Hines' long hit for three bases over Holdsworth's head in centre-field. They scored another run in their eighth inning by another good hit of Hines, helped by an error of Carey at short-stop, but were defeated by a score of 11 to 3. The most notable plays on the Hartford side was by Burdock and Ferguson. For the Chicagos, Anson's and Peters' second base without error, and Peters at short field played a very strong game. Following is the score:

HARTFORD.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Burdock, 2d b.	2	2	3	3	0	Barnes, 2d b.	0	1	1	2	0
Bond, c.	2	1	7	1	0	McVey, p.	0	1	0	3	2
Start, 1st b.	2	2	8	1	0	Anson, c.	1	2	3	2	4
Carey, s. s.	2	2	0	2	1	Peters, s. s.	1	1	4	1	0
Ferguson, 3d b.	2	2	1	2	0	Hines, r. f.	1	2	1	0	0
York, l. f.	1	1	1	0	0	Eden, l. f.	0	0	3	0	1
Cassidy, r. f.	1	3	0	0	0	Spaulding, 1st b.	0	0	6	0	1
Eldridge, c.	0	1	4	4	5	Eggler, c. f.	0	0	0	0	0
Larkin, p.	0	2	1	0	1	Bradley, 3d b.	0	1	1	1	1
Total	11	13	21	7	8	Total	3	8	21	8	10

INNINGS.

Hartford	3	6	1	0	1	0	0		0—11
Chicago	0	1	2	0	0	1	0		0—3

Umpire—Mr. Bunce, of the Nameless Club.
Runs earned—Hartford, 5; Chicago, 2.
First base on errors—Hartford, 3; Chicago, 2.
Total left on bases—Hartford, 24

SCIENTIFIC GOSSIP.

The coal brought from Discovery Bay by the late British Arctic Expedition has been found to be very nearly the same in composition as the coal found in England.

Prof. Marsh proposes to call the enormous land animal, the remains of which were found in the cretaceous deposits of Colorado, the Titanosaurus Montanus. It well deserves the name, as it was from 50 to 60 feet in length.

An English expedition to Lhasa, Thibet, from which much of scientific and commercial value was expected, as it was to be under the direction of Mr. Hine, is not to be undertaken. The Indian Foreign Office failed to countenance it.

A claim was made before the French Academy of Sciences on Aug. 27 that M. Borelly had discovered the two satellites of Mars nearly as soon as Prof. Hall, and that he knew definitely a little sooner that the bodies were really satellites.

Mr. W. H. Watson has found, through a series of experiments, that of a number of oils tested, paraffine and castor oils have the least action on copper, sperm and seal oils very little, and linseed, olive, almond, sesame, and neatsfoot have a great effect.

Some time ago a method was here given to determine by melting whether butter had been mixed with oleomargarine. This is another plan submitted by M. P. Juillard. When the butter is placed between two slips of glass the animal fats appear under the microscope as arborescent crystallizations. Pure butter is seen only as fatty globules.

A paper prepared with wax and covered with collodion, according to a process invented by M. Deyrolle, is likely to supersede glass plates for photographic purposes in exploring expeditions. It retains its sensitive properties for more than two years. The development after impression is easy; the negative can be preserved a very length of time.

Considerable doubt has lately been thrown upon the received opinion regarding the aid afforded by insects in the fertilization of flowers. Thomas Meehan has succeeded in obtaining two to six perfect seeds in every capsule of the common mignonette, which was forced in a green-house last Winter, where insect aid was absent. It would be interesting to know what other circumstances produced this result.

It must be exceedingly gratifying to those who have brought the Austrian schools of art and industry up to their present high position to find that the Prussian Government is to imitate the features of those schools in those it is about to establish in the chief industrial centres. The Austrians at present have the best possible opportunities for obtaining a first-class technical education.

The artificial flowers treated with the salts of cobalt, which for some time were used as "barometer bouquets" in Paris, as they change in color according to the quantity of moisture contained in the atmosphere, have now been employed to ornament ladies' head-dresses. The flowers in a lady's hat will thus be useful in warning them not to go far from shelter if the color changes to pink.

The gases contained in the tissues of sound fruit, according to the researches of Linache, consist of a mixture of oxygen and nitrogen in the same proportion as they exist in the atmosphere. Any injury to the tissues, however, transforms the oxygen into carbonic acid, and after a time true fermentation sets in, causing a large evolution of carbonic acid, but leaving the nitrogen unaffected.

MM. Pacquelin and Joly assert that pyrophosphates employed as medicine are so far from being reconstitutive, as is generally believed, that they are purely foreign bodies for the system, and their introduction into the stomach can only increase its expenditure in the work of elimination. The credit they have received for being reconstitutive had been probably due to other substances with which they had been united.

M. Salathe has produced syncope and convulsions in rabbits by keeping them in a vertical position with their head up. Reversal of the animals soon restored their respiration and heart-beats. Rotating the animals on a board caused cerebral anæmia or congestion very rapidly, according as the head or the feet occupied the position nearest the axis of rotation. Death by anæmia occurred in about 10 minutes, but it took 20 minutes and more to cause a fatal termination by congestion.

A new densimeter submitted to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, by M. Gosselin, is very simple in construction and operation. A wooden rule is suspended by a wire attached to some convenient point other than the central point. To the long arm a weight is attached sufficient to balance the body to be examined hung at the end of the other arm. The latter is immersed in water, and the weight on the longer arm is moved until the rule is again horizontal. A scale on this arm shows at once the density of the body at the point occupied by the weight.

M. De Bilera's plan for the extraction of silver from baths of cyanide, the residue of galvanoplastic establishments is as follows: The baths are treated with sulphuric acid, and the precipitate formed, which contains all of the silver, with copper, zinc, and iron, is ignited, and the residue subjected to the action of nitric acid to dissolve out the silver, zinc, and copper. From this solution the silver is thrown down as chloride. Whatever silver remains may be extracted with ammonia.

M. Maxwell-Lyte, of Paris, publishes in the *Chemical News* a modification of his new process for the volumetric extraction of zinc: Calcine the ore, if necessary; dissolve in hydrochloric acid; let the solution cool, and neutralize with chalk; add a solution of hydrochlorite of lime, enough to peroxidize, and precipitate any iron, manganese, copper, lead, cobalt, or nickel; filter, and wash the residue in the filter into a gauged flask; take a measured sample, and add about 5 to 10 per cent. of strong hydrochloric acid; boil till all the chlorine is expelled, and titrate the boiling solution with the ferrocyanide and uranium indicator.

Citing as an example of the effect of reversing the screw of a steam-ship under way upon the steering, the cases of the collisions of the Ville du Havre and the Loch Earn, which were due to the steamships having turned in a direction the opposite to that intended, Prof. Reynolds has called attention to a subject of which sailors appear to be ignorant. A steam-ship does not answer her helm in the same way when the screw is reversed, even if she still continues to go ahead; but usually the helm is turned as if she did, and disasters quite avoidable thus result. A few trials would serve to give a much needed experience in this matter.

M. P. Hess imparts a bronze coating to iron by painting the articles with linseed-oil and heating them exposed to the atmosphere. But if the goods are of such a nature that they may be injured by a high heat, he immerses them in a slightly-acid solution of ferric chloride, plunges them in hot water, and, when they are dry, coats them with wax or linseed-oil. To keep iron from rusting he submits the articles for a short time to the action of a solution of the sulphate of copper, and then introduces them into a solution of the sulphate of soda acidulated with hydrochloric acid. A blue-black surface is thus imparted, which neither air nor water can affect.

Some candles which had been sunk in the wreck of a vessel off the Spanish coast for about 173 years have been examined by Prof. Gladstone. The wicks had all rotted away, and the fat had been converted into a heavy substance of a dull white color by the action of the salt water. After the fat had been removed by ether, there remained carbonate and chloride of calcium and sodium, with traces of potassium and magnesium. The calcium, though less abundant than sodium in the ocean, had apparently the greatest influence in effecting the change noted; but notwithstanding the length of time the fat had been exposed, the reaction had only been about one-half accomplished.

The electrical volatilization of metals has been successfully turned to practical use in electroplating by Prof. Wright, of Yale College. In a vessel from which the air has in some degree been removed he arranges opposite to each other the two poles of an induction coil, suspends the object to be plated between them, and attaches to the negative pole the metal to be deposited. A two or three inch spark from the battery causes the metal to be volatilized, and it is condensed on the cool surface of the article to be plated in a uniform and solid manner. The oftener the spark is produced the deeper is the deposit. It is probable that this process will soon be extensively adopted in the arts.

As a specimen of the manner in which figures are sometimes made to give support to a pet economic theory, it may be stated that Mr. Stephen Bourne, in a paper read before the British Association of Dundee, sought to establish his proposition that the population of the United Kingdom does not press very hard on the means of subsistence, in this way: In the United Kingdom there are but 10,500,000 producers and 21,000,000 non-producing consumers, including 12,000,000 persons over 65 and under 15 years of age, 5,000,000 wives or women engaged in household duties, and 4,000,000 persons in professional pursuits. There was far more economic truth in the proverb of Poor Richard that "a penny saved is a penny gained" than in any such capricious kinds of classification. Mr. Bourne may be right in his assertion, but his method of establishing it is so much labor worse than lost.

It was announced many months ago that a method had been discovered of forming a black oxide on iron surfaces to prevent corrosion, or, in other words, to make iron rust a protective to iron. But it has been a difficult matter to obtain a uniform and firmly-attached coating of the oxide. Prof. Barff has recently explained the cause of failure. The wrought iron muffle containing the articles to be treated is heated to a dull-red heat, and, all the openings having been closed, dry steam is turned on so as keep the muffle full for two or three hours. At the end of that time the fire is withdrawn, and the articles are allowed to become black in the steam atmosphere. Lastly, the muffle and its contents are allowed to cool slowly. If, however, the steam is not quite dry, the result is unsatisfactory. The heat of the muffle varies, according to the nature of the objects to be coated, from 350° to 700° C. Atmospheric exposure, fresh or salt water, and nitric and sulphuric acids have no effect on iron protected by the properly-produced black oxide.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Westbrook settled the terms of the order in the Gesner case yesterday in accordance with the views expressed in his opinion.

Sarah McGuire and Bridget Gallagher, of No. 639 Tenth-avenue, were committed for trial, in default of $1,000 bail each, by Justice Bixby, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, on complaint of Adolph Meyer, of No. 846 Greenwich-street. Meyer alleged that the prisoners came into his saloon on Thursday night, drank a few glasses of beer, and then stole two watches, together worth $150, from the pocket of his waistcoat, which was hanging behind the bar.

William Reid has withdrawn the suits begun by him against Mrs. Sarah Ann Fagan, which have been heretofore reported in THE TIMES. The defendant, it seems, was for nearly married to the plaintiff's son, James Reid. The latter, during his lifetime, gave her a house and lot on Avenue A, and on his death she received her one-third share of his estate. The plaintiff claimed that she had not been married to his son, and he therefore tried to recover the property mentioned. In withdrawing his suits, as not being well founded, the plaintiff has given the defendant an absolute release of all claims, she having made no concessions excepting to omit to demand the costs she would be entitled to. W. T. Birdsall appeared for the plaintiff and G. A. Seixas for the defendant.

TROUBLE IN THOMPSON-STREET.

The Police of the Eighth Precinct during the past week, have had serious trouble with the colored roughs of Thompson-street, inhabiting the district known as "Africa," "Little Africa," and "Big Africa," from No. 56 to No. 138. On Thursday night Officer Heuge attempted to disperse a disorderly crowd on that street, and was set upon by a black rascal, who refused to give his name. The officer's assailant drew a revolver, but was disarmed by a blow from Heuge's club and taken into custody. As the officer was marching his prisoner to the Eighth Precinct Station-house, the fellow's companions hurled a volley of stones at him. Heuge took his prisoner before Justice Bixby, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, and the Justice sent him to Blackwell's Island for one month. On Thursday night Officer Sheridan attempted to arrest two colored women for fighting on the street. He was immediately surrounded by a mob of black roughs, but succeeded in obtaining a jury, counsel for the accused interrogating the jurors closely as to whether they were on terms of acquaintanceship with Gen. Sharpe, were in any way connected with the Custom-house or its officials, were engaged in the importation business, or were members of any political organization. All with which the answer was connected. Counsel questioned each juror as to whether he belonged to or was in any way connected with "the Custom-house Party," and also requested the District Attorney Phelps, who said that a juror could not belong to that organization, as no such party was in existence. After each side had exhausted the five peremptory challenges allowed by law, the following jury was impaneled: John Keeler, foreman, No. 257 Canal-street; Henry Harris, No. 21 Sixth-avenue; Alfred J. Brisher, No. 400 West Twentieth-street; John C. Cropsey, No. 49 Washington Market; George E. Aiken, No. 194 Broadway; William P. Brown, No. 456 West Forty-sixth-street; Nathan Roberts, No. 146 East Broadway; John W. Lewis, No. 16 Bible-house; John Robertson, No. 400 Ninth-avenue; Tobias Block, No. 1,343 Third-avenue; Evelyn F. French, No. 340 Seventh-avenue; Leopold Finisterer, No. 84 Bleecker-street.

Assistant District Attorney Bell, in opening the case, detailed the circumstances of the assault, which have already been fully published in THE TIMES, and said that although the case to be tried was only an assault and battery, yet the evidence would show it to be one of the most cowardly, brutal, unprovoked, and unjustifiable assaults that had ever taken place in the City. It was not only an offense against Gen. Sharpe as an individual, but an offense against the entire community, and demanded prompt punishment at the hands of a jury. The case was one of more than important one, and he would ask them, after he had proved the facts of the case, to vindicate not only the right of Gen. Sharpe to walk the streets of New-York without being subjected to the attack of a bully, but the rights of every law-abiding citizen in the community. The first witness called by Mr. Bell was Gen. Sharpe, who testified that he had been Surveyor of the Port some six or seven years; knew the prisoner, Grace, who was an inspector at the Custom-house when he became Surveyor; Grace's connection with the Custom-house ceased in April last; witness saw him half a dozen times after that and previous to the day of the assault; on July 20, witness spent the forenoon in the rooms of the Historical Society; rode down town in a Second-avenue car, and called at 33 Third-st., where he carried a large bundle of books and papers under his arm, and a sun umbrella in his hand. After leaving THE TIMES Building he saw Grace on the side-walk, near Beekman-street, and nodded to him; no conversation passed between them, but witness heard Grace as he passed call him an offensive name; witness walked along Park-row and stopped opposite Hudnut's to get a stage to take him down to the Custom-house, the day being very hot; not seeing a stage approaching he put on his glasses to see whether one was coming down Broadway, and immediately discovered that Grace was standing beside him; the latter immediately struck him a powerful blow on the right side of the face, knocking him from the sidewalk, which was high, into the street; witness tried to get back to the sidewalk, the street being full of vehicles, when he again struck in the face by Grace and felled to the ground; the accused then threw himself upon witness and continued to strike him, until he was pulled off by some citizens; witness then heard Grace say to the citizens: "I am a Police officer that he [witness] was a thief; the result of Grace's attack on witness was that he received a severe cut on the right cheek, a black eye, a severe abrasion of the left cheek, a cut on the lip, a bruised arm, and a disabled thumb. Gen. Sharpe was cross-examined by counsel for the defense, and denied that he had had any controversy with Grace prior to the assault, either at his office or elsewhere, or had made any threats against him.

Here Judge Sutherland inquired the purport of this line of cross-examination, and counsel replied that he proposed to show that Gen. Sharpe had defrauds in Surveyor Sharpe's department, and had reported the same to the Surveyor, but no notice was taken of it. He then reported the matter to the higher authorities, a fact which, counsel submitted, aroused the enmity of Gen. Sharpe, and finally led to the suspension of Grace, and a tender of resignation from Gen. Sharpe, which is now pending. This offer was excluded by Judge Sutherland. Counsel also endeavored to show that Gen. Sharpe entertained hostile feelings toward Grace, and had on the day in question, when he [Sharpe] said he nodded to him, spat in his face. Gen. Sharpe denied any hostility toward Grace, and characterized the alleged insult as absolutely false.

John H. Fagan testified that he was a butcher at No. 316 Tenth-avenue; on July 20 was crossing Broadway, and saw Grace and Sharpe talking and standing together; saw Grace strike Sharpe a blow that staggered him; Grace struck Sharpe twice after that, the third blow felling him to the ground; after Grace had Sharpe on the ground he struck him five or five times, without heard Grace say something, when he struck the first blow, about Sharpe having insulted him, and, supposing it to be a private quarrel, did not interfere; when, however, he saw Grace throw Sharpe down, and perhaps endanger his life, he interfered and pulled Grace away; after a Policeman had come upon the scene, witness heard Grace call Gen. Sharpe a thief.

Charles E. Rowan testified that he lived in Brooklyn and was a clerk in Welsh's wholesale grocery establishment; on July 20 was on Broadway, near Hudnut's, and heard some one say, "You are a thief;" immediately saw Grace strike Gen. Sharpe and repeat the blow, knocking the General down. A crowd then collected and witness went away.

John Rider, a manufacturer of rubber goods, residing at No. 27 Twenty-second-st., testified that he saw the assault on Gen. Sharpe opposite Hudnut's on July 20; as he got to the edge of the sidewalk heard Grace say to Surveyor Sharpe, "You are a—thief;" Grace repeated the epithet, striking at the same time and knocking the General down on his hands and knees; Grace struck Sharpe several times, and witness called out to the driver of a stage which was in danger of running over Gen. Sharpe to hold up; Grace was about to strike Gen. Sharpe again when a citizen interfered and pulled him back; witness saw three or four blows struck; Gen. Sharpe's face was badly cut and disfigured; when a policeman came up Grace again called Gen. Sharpe a thief.

William Thomas, the colored janitor of the offices of the Albany Day Line of steamers, testified that he saw the assault on July 20; the first he saw was Gen. Sharpe standing in the gutter and Grace striking him; Grace pulled the General up on the sidewalk and struck him in the face, throwing him to the ground; Grace again attempted to strike Gen. Sharpe, but was prevented; after the policeman came up Grace called Surveyor Sharpe a thief and attempted to strike him again, but was prevented by the officer.

Officer Louis Selig, of the Broadway Squad, testified that he saw the complainant and defendant for the first time on July 20, at 2:10 P. M. that day; saw a crowd opposite Hudnut's, and ran to the spot; saw Gen. Sharpe, with his body on the sidewalk and his knees in the gutter; saw Grace strike Gen. Sharpe three times, and call him "a —— thief." Witness then took Grace before Justice Otterbourg, and another officer took charge of Gen. Sharpe. Witness knew nothing of what had occurred before he came upon the scene.

William B. Lynn, an ex-Custom-house Inspector, testified that he had a conversation with Grace at the St. Nicholas Hotel on the day preceding the assault, and about 10 days after he [Grace] had been on duty. Mr. Bell offered to show by witness that Grace had said "that he would break every —— bone in Sharpe's body," but Judge Sutherland excluded the testimony.

The witnesses for the prosecution were cross-examined at length by counsel for the accused, but the facts testified to as to the suddenness and brutality of the attack remained unshaken. This closed the case for the prosecution, and the court adjourned until Monday, when the defense will begin.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 21.—In the Court of Appeals, Friday, Sept. 21, 1877: No. 23—Chittenango Cotton Company vs. Stewart; argument resumed and concluded. No. 121—Kasson vs. Kellogg Bridge Company; argued by S. S. Rogers for appellant and A. P. Nicholls for respondent. No. 125—Long Island City vs. Long Island Railroad Company; passed. No. 127—Delamater vs. Fonda and Johnstown Railroad Company; argued by A. D. L. Baker for appellant and A. J. Parker for respondent. No. 128—Constable vs. Brohan; argued by George W. Palmer for appellant and Douglass Campbell for respondent. No. 78—Rose vs. Hurd; argued by J. McGuire for appellant and E. Countryman for respondent; case still on.

The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Monday, Sept. 24: Nos. 79, 129, 130, 111, 6, 87, 131, 135.

A MEAN AND TYRANNICAL HUSBAND.

Justice Murray yesterday, at the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, was compelled for two hours to listen to a sad story of domestic infelicity which disclosed the brutal conduct of a tyrannical husband. A little over two years ago Johanna Walsh took Charles Lengara, a widower with three children, as her partner for life. Mrs. Lengara only lived with her husband about eight months, and at the end of that time, finding his treatment unbearable, she refused to live with him any longer, and accordingly left the house and sought means to support herself. Mrs. Lengara stated that during the first two or three months of her married life Lengara treated her kindly and respectfully; His conduct soon changed, however. He refused to give her money for any purpose whatever, not even for her own private wants. Lengara, probably thinking that his wife was not using what money he gave her to advantage, announced that for the future he would do all the marketing, and buy whatever necessaries were required for the house. This action Mrs. Lengara could not stand, and as an illustration of his conduct she told of justice that whenever she felt hungry or wanted some little delicacy she was compelled to go and ask him for it, and sometimes he refused to give her anything to eat more than dry bread and coffee. Mrs. Lengara became a mother about 15 months ago, and being unable to bear the burden any longer, arraigned her husband for the support of her child, as he had refused to give her any assistance whatever. Lengara, who is a wine-bottler at No. 31 Beaver-street, was despicable enough, in trying to extricate himself from his difficulty, to deny the paternity of the child. Justice Murray brought him to his senses, however, when he informed him that he would have to pay $2 a week for the child's support for one year from date.

DECISIONS.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Deece vs. Kuckler.—Order requiring Referee to make and file report, &c., granted.

Heard vs. Goetz.—Motion granted; $5 costs to be credited on judgment.

Hine vs. The Continental Life Insurance Company.—Appeal dismissed, without costs.

White vs. Whiting.—Order granted.

In the matter of Schneider.—Approved.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sheridan.

Foerster vs. Mower.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to plaintiff to abide event.

Howard vs. Doolittle.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, with $10 costs.

Kolmeis vs. Yoer.—Motion for interpleading granted.

Mosher vs. Granted.—Ritter vs. Haar; Kennedy vs. Allen; The Williamsburg Brewing Company vs. Hartig.

Ball vs. Young.—Motion denied.

Pershack vs. Arnold.—Motion denied.

Ellis vs. Nightshade.—Attachment allowed. Bail $300.

Orders Granted.—Gage vs. Dart; Final vs. Frankie; Vegraaat vs. Schiesconitz; Wait vs. Herman; Wait vs. Bauer; Roth vs. Schlamp; Chandler vs. Amado; Ahrens vs. Wood; Bank of the Metropolis vs. Neauder; Hitzelberger vs. Erhart; Mile vs. Sullivan; Sloss vs. Rathenberger.

Johnson vs. Rudolph.—Bond approved.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 21, 1877.

Trade in horned Cattle on this forenoon was slow and steady on a light run until the close of sales, when rates became depressed and a few head remained unsold. At Forty-first-Street Yards prices were 8¼c.@11¼c. ₱ lb.; weights 5¼ to 8½ cwt. At Harsimus Cove Yards prices ranged from 8¾c.@11c. ₱ lb., weights 5¼ to 7 cwt. From 55 to 56 lb. has been allowed as net for top Steers obtained 57 lb. net. Quality ranged from lean, rough grass-fed Steers to fair corn-fed Steers. Milch Cows sold at $42@$46 ₱ head. Calves included. Smooth quality Veals very scarce, and in demand at 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. Coarse quality Calves slow of sale at 3¼c.@4¾c. ₱ lb.; selected lots at 5¾c. ₱ lb. Sales also at $12 ₱ head. Trade in Sheep and Lambs steady, but small. Sheep sold at 4¼c.@5¼c. ₱ lb.; Lambs at 5¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. mixed flocks at 5¼c. ₱ lb. Dressed Mutton sold at 8c. ₱ lb. Dressed Veal at 8¾c. ₱ lb. Live Hogs held on sale. City Dressed slow at 8¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb., with light Pigs at 7¾c. ₱ lb.

CATTLE.

At Forty-first-Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 28 cars of horned Cattle; sales as follows: 39 Colorado Steers at 8¼c. ₱ lb., weight 5¼ cwt.; 75 Colorado Steers at 8¾c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 103 grass-fed Illinois Steers at 9c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 66 grass-fed Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 135 rough but fat Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head on a few head, weight 8¼ cwt.; 53 fair Kentucky Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 8½ cwt. H. F. Burchard sold for C. F. Reynolds 44 grass-fed Indiana Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 18 common Indiana Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., strong; 11 coarse Indiana Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant; for Rankin & Thompson, 56 grass-fed Missouri Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt., strong; 34 grass-fed Indiana Steers at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. strong; 56 grass-fed Indiana Steers at 9 9-16c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt., strong; 31 fair Indiana Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. Coon & Thompson sold for C. F. Reynolds 18 grass-fed Indiana Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; for Rankin & Thompson, 37 grass-fed Indiana Steers at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 17 coarse Indiana Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. Ellery & Carey sold for Goff Brothers 17 fair Kentucky Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 8¾ cwt.; for Rankin & Thompson, 56 Iowa Steers, grass-fed, at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 8¼ cwt., strong. Siegel & Myer sold for Klopfer 75 Texas Steers, direct from the Plains, at 8c. ₱ lb., with $50 off the herd, weight 5¼ cwt. F. Vogel sold for P. Bloom 19 grass-fed Illinois Steers at 9c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 6 cwt.; 15 grass-fed Illinois at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; for H. Rowe 52 grass-fed Indiana Steers at 9c., and $1 on ₱ head for 18 head at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. Rankin & Darby sold to beck sold 8 Calves, weight 2,130 lb., at 3½c. ₱ lb.; 15 Calves, weight 4,050 lb., at 3¾c. ₱ lb.; 4 Calves, weight 840 lb., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 7 yearlings at $12 50 ₱ head; 41 Yearlings at $13 50 ₱ head; 61 Bulls, live weight 54,400 lb., at 3c. ₱ lb.; 295 Michigan Sheep, weight 17,170 lb., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 19 Michigan Sheep, weight 1,550 lb., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 174 Canada Lambs, weight 13,650 lb., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 135 Canada Lambs, weight 11,640 lb., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 157 Canada Lambs, weight 14,590 lb., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 58 State Lambs, weight 3,810 lb., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 81 State Lambs, weight 6,160 lb., at 6¾c. ₱ lb. Hunt, Elliott & Co. sold 31 Calves, weight 7,240 lb., at 3½c. ₱ lb.; 25 Calves, weight 4,950 lb., at 3½c. ₱ lb.; 11 Calves, weight 2,430 lb., at 4c. ₱ lb.; 4 Calves, weight 1,000 lb., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 2 Calves, weight 120 lb., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 5 Veals at $12 ₱ head; 93 Ohio Sheep, weight 8,581 lb., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 107 Ohio Sheep, weight 9,700 lb., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 103 mixed State Sheep and Lambs, weight 6,450 lb., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 106 mixed State Sheep and Lambs, weight 7,160 lb., at $5 30 ₱ cwt.; 86 mixed State Sheep and Lambs, weight 6,550 lb., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 144 State Lambs, weight 10,690 lb., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 74 State Lambs, weight 5,020 lb., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 189 State Lambs, weight 15,790 lb., at 6¾c. ₱ lb. J. Kirby sold 2 Yearlings, weight 1,020 lb., at 3c. ₱ lb.; 1 Yearling, weight 450 lb., at 3¼c. ₱ lb.; 3 Bulls, live weight 2,340 lb., at 3c. ₱ lb.; 11 Calves, weight 2,430 lb., at 3½c. ₱ lb.; 11 Calves, weight 3,010 lb., at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 1 Veal, weight 110 lb., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 22 Bucks, weight 2,460 lb., at 3½c. ₱ lb.; 1 Ewe, weight 110 lb., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 4 Sheep, weight 350 lb., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 24 Lambs, weight 1,480 lb., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 12 Lambs, weight 940 lb., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; sold on same day, afternoon 30 Ewes, weight 2,470 lb., at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 52 Sheep, weight 5,260 lb., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 67 Sheep weight 5,910 lb., at 5¼c. ₱ lb. 10 Sheep, weight 1,150 lb., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 2 Sheep, weight 230 lb., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 2 Bucks, weight 310 lb., at 3½c. ₱ lb.; 3 Bucks, weight 440 lb., at 3¾c. ₱ lb.; 295 Lambs, weight 16,500 lb., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 62 Lambs, weight 3,980 lb., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 44 Lambs, weight 2,690 lb., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 53 Lambs, weight 4,200 lb., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 47 Calves, weight 7,110 lb., at 3½c. ₱ lb.; 7 Calves, weight 910 lb., at 4c. ₱ lb.; 3 Calves, weight 950 lb., at 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 3 Calves, weight 340 lb., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 1 Veal, weight 160 lb., at 8c. ₱ lb.

At Fortieth-street Hog Yards—George Reid sold on yesterday afternoon 106 Ohio Hogs, live weight 1½ lb. ₱ head, at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 93 Ohio Hogs, live weight 180 lb. ₱ head, at $5 80 ₱ cwt.; 18 State Hogs at $5 40 ₱ cwt.; 46 State Hogs at 5 1-4@5¾ ₱ cwt. Held on sale this forenoon, 680 head of Ohio Hogs.

At Harsimus Cove Yards—Coney & McPherson sold for G. L. Fogfield 33 grass-fed Ohio Steers at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; for Alfred Cox 33 grass-fed Ohio Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; for A. F. Morris 78 Indiana Steers, from common to fair, from 9¾c. @ 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt., strong; for Feller & Co. 30 common Missouri Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt., strong. Newton & Holmes sold for selves 11 grass-fed Illinois Steers at 8¾c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 27 grass-fed Illinois Steers at 9c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 11 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. Kane & Hidcock sold 156 Illinois Sheep, weight 92 lb. ₱ head, at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 307 Mixed Canada Sheep and Lambs, weight 80 lb. ₱ head, at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 250 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 61 lb. ₱ head, at 5¾c. ₱ lb. Judd & Buckingham sold 41 State Sheep, weight 91 lb. ₱ head, at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 105 Ohio Sheep, weight 88 lb. ₱ head, at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 266 State Lambs, weight 85 lb. ₱ head, at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 105 Ohio Sheep, weight 88 lb. ₱ head, at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 266 State Lambs, weight 85 lb. ₱ head, at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; sold on Saturday afternoon 198 Illinois Sheep, weight 89 lb. ₱ head, at 5c. ₱ lb.; 688 Illinois Sheep, wei. ht 90 lb. ₱ head, at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 208 Ohio Sheep, weight 87 lb. ₱ head, at 5¼c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-first-Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 956 head of horned Cattle, 4 Cows, 752 Veals and Calves, 6,538 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth-Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 4,383 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,333 head of horned Cattle, 4,467 Sheep and Lambs, 4,004 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 480 head: total for the week thus far, 8,976 head, against 11,560 head last week, a decrease of 132 cars: consigned through, 301 cars. No sales to-day; fresh arrivals consigned through; 33 cars through stock in the yards held for shipment to-morrow. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,100 head; total for the week thus far, 10,800 head, against 11,500 head last week; consigned through, 1,600 head. Market dull, with a light demand; sales of 1 car; fair to good Western Sheep at $4 25@$5 20; 8 cars of Lambs unsold, being held above buyers' views. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,600 head; total for the week thus far, 20,100 head, against 17,550 head last week; consigned through, 5,400 head. There was a fair shipping demand; sales of 15 cars; Yorkers, corn-fed, best, at $5 50@$5 55; good at $5 40; Michigans at $5 15@$5 25; heavy, corn-fed, good, at $5 50; choice at $5 65.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Cattle—Receipts, 4,800 head; shipments, 2,400 head; grades dull and drooping; one choice lot brought 3½c.; native shippers', $4@$4 60; butchers', $2 50@$3 65; Colorado-Texas slow at $3 10@$5 75; Texans dull, plentiful at $2 50@$3 25; stockers dull; no buyers. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000 head; shipments, 4,400 head; market brisk; prices higher; best shipping, $5 50@$5 80; Boston, $5 40@$5 50; packing, $5 30@$5 55; one lot of Berkshire packing sold at $5 85; light opened at $5 30@$5 35; closed at $5 40@$5 50 all sold. Sheep—Receipts, 640 head; shipments, 400 head; good shipping will bring $4 50@$5; common are heavy at $3@$3 50; good lots, $3 87½; all sold.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 477 cars, against 668 cars last week. The market has been very dull at a reduction of ¼c. ₱ lb. Milch Cows—Receipts large; market active at $30@$45 for Springers, and a few good to fair milkers at $45@$60 ₱ head. Veal Calves—Receipts moderate; graners at $4@$7 ₱ head; fed, $8@$12 ₱ head, and Veals 5¼c. @7¾c. ₱ lb. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 68 cars, against 88 cars last week; demand for Sheep limited at closing prices of last week. Lambs ruled stronger.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21.—Hogs quiet, unchanged. Cattle in fair demand and steady for Butchers' stock, and Texans; no demand for shipping grades; native Cows and Heifers, $2 50@$3 75; feeding Steers, $3 50@$4; stockers, $2 50@$3 50; Texans and Indians, $2 50@$3 75. Sheep steady, unchanged. Receipts—2,900 head Hogs, 1,400 head Cattle, 600 head Sheep.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 21.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 628 bales; gross, 1,159 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 42 bales; coastwise, 198 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 30,980 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 2,738 bales; gross, 4,701 bales; exports, Great Britain, 889 bales; coastwise, 2,490 bales; sales, 1,650 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 21.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, —— bales; sales, 221 bales; stock, 4,898 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 3,116 bales; gross, 3,138 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,271 bales; sales, 1,297 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 21.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary nominal; net receipts, 347 bales; exports, coastwise, 104 bales; stock, 3,408 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,670 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,063 bales; sales, 1,025 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 21.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10¾c.@10¾c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.@10¼c.; net receipts, 841 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 5,970 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 5,823 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,885 bales; sales, 3,150 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 21.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$19,000 La. con.	81	100	North-western	do.	38¾
5,000 Canada So. 1st,		500	do.	do.	38¾
cp. on	83	500	do.	do.	38¾
1,000 do.	84	200	do.	do.	38¾
46,000 do.	60	200	do.	do.	38¾
18,000 do.	61	200	North-west. pf.	do.	63¾
5,000 do.	61	100	do.	do.	63¾
5,000 do.	62½	200	do.	do.	63¾
1,000 Un. P. 1st	104¾	500	do.	do.	63¾
5,000 West. Pac. 1st	100½	300	do.	do.	63¾
1,000 Chi. & Ia. 1st	115	100	do.	do.	63¾
400 Del. & Hudson	42½	5	Rock Island		102½
25 do.	47¾	100	do.	do.	101¾
200 do.	48	100	do.	do.	101¾
100 do.	47¾	100

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 22, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Struck Oil—Miss Maggie Moore, Mr. J. C. Williamson. Matinee.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Robinson Crusoe—Miss Lydia Thompson and Company. Matinée.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—La Belle Helene. (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Marie Aimée. Matinée.—La Fille de Madame Angot.

PARK THEATRE.—The Crushed Tragedian—Mr. E. A. Sothern. Matinee.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Under the Willows—Mr. E. F. Thorne, Mrs. Waller.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Wild Flowers of Mexico. Matinée

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—Burlesque, Minstrelsy, &c.—Messrs. Cool White, Dave Reed. Matinée.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart. Matinee.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities. Matinée.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Fair and Exhibition of Products and Mechanism.

MASONIC TEMPLE.—Piano Concert—Blind Tom.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for to-day for the Middle Atlantic States, rising, followed by stationary or falling, barometer, cold northerly, shifting to warmer south-easterly, winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

Delegates to the Rochester Convention were elected at the Republican primaries in the Assembly Districts of the City last night. The elimination of Federal office-holders from active politics does not make quite so radical change in the old familiar names as some people supposed. In fact, it may be doubted whether the celebrated civil service order might not have been appropriately followed up by a "self-denying ordinance" on the part of Republicans holding City offices, binding them to abstain from interfering in party management. That would have disjointed the "machine" in a more effectual manner than that now apparent, and might have given a degree of freshness and spontaneity to the work of the State Convention which, under existing circumstances, may be found wanting. As to what influences are likely to "control" that body, it must be admitted that nobody outside of a rather limited circle of political gossips professes to know or care much. There is an excellent chance for something like frank and unembarrassed discussion at Rochester, and there is an extreme probability that whoever makes the attempt to dictate to the convention will receive a lesson likely to be remembered.

Gen. George B. McClellan may not be much of a moth-killer. Indeed, his Democratic friends may be as anxious to vindicate him from the charge of destroying moths, as they now are to change him from "Gen." to plain "Mr." McClellan. Nevertheless, the proprietors of the now notorious moth-exterminator wrote, Aug. 3, 1872, to Gen. George B. McClellan, agreeing to pay him 5 per cent. of any sums received by them on account of said exterminating preparation from the United States Government. It appears further, that this percentage was subsequently doubled, and that Gen. McClellan received $4,375 in four several checks, all on account of his transactions with the contractors. The citizen of many States always was an expensive person; but if he was not a moth-killer in the employment of Cowles & Co., his compensation from that firm was out of all proportion to his merits.

Between the sacking of an express car on the Union Pacific Railroad and the sacking of a depot on the Virginia Midland Railroad there is a difference only in degree, not in kind. The robbers in the first instance are called brigands; in the other case they are said to be tramps. The train-robbers carried away more than $60,000 in gold; the Virginia "tramps" only bagged about $400, and were prevented from boarding the Paymaster's car. There is an obvious tendency of the tramps toward brigandage, and the sooner these vagabonds are taught that their violence is simply highway robbery, burglary, or grand larceny, the sooner will their outrages cease. The Union Pacific Railroad robbers are just as truly tramps as were the gang who looted the Warrenton Depot and attacked the train at Manassas. The conventional tramp is not so much increasing in desperateness as he is in a boldness which is the consequence of long impunity.

On what appears to be weighty authority, it is now said that Osman Pasha is neither Bazaine nor R. Clay Crawford of Kentucky, but nothing more nor less than Osman Pasha himself, whose pedigree and antecedents, as a native of Asia Minor and a Moslem by birth and education, are on record. There never was any good reason to suppose that Marshal Bazaine was masquerading in Turkey when he might have joined the Sultan's forces of his own free will and accord and with entire publicity. But the desire to prove that the Turkish commander was an American adventurer has only brought to light some most unsavory reminiscences of R. Clay Crawford, if such a person ever existed. The admiring friends of the gallant Kentuckian, in their anxiety to show that the Pasha and the American soldier of fortune were one and the same, have succeeded in making the latter out to be as great a rascal as the Russians undoubtedly believe Osman Pasha to be.

The arrival of the Russian Imperial Guard is now looked for as the signal for a new attack on Plevna. Meantime, that stronghold is blockaded by the invading force, and the reports which correspondents friendly to the Russians send out do not justify any sanguine hope of success. The London *News'* correspondent declares that the Turks are not only flushed with success, but are as well armed and provisioned as the Russians. They walk about their fortifications very unconcernedly, while the Russians are dispirited and reluctant to fight. In tactics it is said the Turks are "immeasurably superior."

TWEED'S COMMENTARIES.

Tweed's memory needs refreshing; not exactly after the fashion adopted by John D. Townsend, which seems to consist in alternate doses of stimulants and narcotics, nor in the manner which is adopted by Mr. Cole, of the Corporation Counsel's office, whose ignorance of the nature of the questions with which he is crammed is as patent as his desire to avoid replies which will not be quite agreeable to all parties concerned. Is it likely that when Tweed undertook to bribe Republican Senators he should have retained a very strict account of the sum paid to each individual, but that he left Democratic Assemblymen to be manipulated by A. D. Barber, "Alec." Frear, and worthies of that character, without seeking to know who were the recipients of his bounty. Is it probable that he should know all about the complicity of Brooklyn Democrats in the corruption which marked the early stages of the Bridge enterprise, and yet should neglect to take account of the names of the New-York Aldermen who shared in the division of the $65,000 paid to secure New-York's participation in the job? Is the fact that a certain Republican Senator is one of the most formidable opponents of John Kelly not a very sufficient reason why Tweed should stretch his memory a little to blacken his character, just as the fact of certain Brooklynites being in favor of the Attorney-General, who is not satisfactory to Tweed or Kelly, helps to explain why the master thief should remember a good many things to their detriment?

Suggestions like these will occur to most people who are familiar with the events regarding which Tweed testifies, in spite of the exuberant confidence of the Tammany organs in his entire veracity, and the sneaking desire of papers like the *Tribune* to accept just so much of his testimony as suits their desire to gratify some personal animosities. Jay Gould's newspaper has an excellent chance to-day to show its appreciation of "evidence" which implicates its proprietor in wholesale bribery of the Legislature and systematic corruption of the Judiciary. Such charges, like most of Tweed's statements yesterday, are old and familiar, but it would not be amiss to hear whether the *Tribune* thinks that its present management should stand convicted and disgraced by charges far better established than those which were thought to be conclusive in the case of Senator Woodin.

A man who professes to know nothing about the Broadway widening swindle, and confesses that he has perjured himself on every important point relating to Legislative corruption on which he now testifies, is not precisely the sort of person to whom one would look for "legal evidence" of much value to anybody. Still, as there are people who affect to believe that Tweed is engaged in clearing the moral atmosphere, in ferreting out unpunished rascals, and what not, it would be a pity that any restraint should be placed on his presumed desire to communicate all he knows. We publish to-day a list of the Board of Aldermen of 1866, by way of helping Tweed to discover what became of that $65,000 said to have been paid out of the Brooklyn Bridge funds. It will be observed that there was a disposition to keep these names out of sight yesterday, and it is just possible that the fact of Bernard Reilly, at present Sheriff, and Charles E. Loew, at present County Clerk, having been members of that board, may have had something to do with the prompt removal of the records of that year from the notice of the witness. In regard to the New-York Printing Company and the Manufacturing Stationers' Company, Tweed told nothing new, and left unsaid a good many familiar facts. For example, Charles E. Wilbour, who was President of both companies, was paid $3,000 a year as stenographer to the Bureau of Elections, $2,500 as stenographer in the Superior Court, and $3,500 a year as Examiner of Accounts in the County Bureau. Cornelius Corson, who was Secretary of both companies, was paid $6,000 a year as Chief of the Bureau of Elections, and $3,500 for assisting Wilbour in "examining" claims against the County. It would be interesting to hear to whom these worthies owed their various sinecures.

Then, while on the subject of public printing and stationery, Tweed might be able to throw some light on the disputed bills of Jones, Seymour, Kennard & Hay, and Thomas W. Roe, and Peter Moneghan, the last-named of whom were indicted for "perpetrating gross frauds against the County." It appears from the statement of Mr. Tilden's accountant, H. F. Taintor, that among the last payments made to Roe and Moneghan were two checks amounting to $15,599 30, which were deposited to the credit of John Kelly. We believe that in this case Mr. Kelly makes the same defense as Mr. Hastings does to the charge of Tweed as to paying $20,000 for services as a lobbyist—that the money was received as part of a "business transaction." Those who are indisposed to accept the explanation of Mr. Hastings can hardly attach much credence to that of Mr. Kelly, though on such a point the collateral testimony of Tweed might be of some value. We trust that, in view of the inexhaustible stores of information still in Tweed's possession, the lawyers who appear before the committee will see the necessity of doing their squabbling elsewhere. It would be a public disappointment to have Tweed frightened into concluding his testimony "here and now."

THE TURKS ON THE OFFENSIVE.

The "unspeakable Turk" is raining blow after blow upon the Russian host encamped in the fatal Bulgarian triangle, and every blow tells. For months we were informed at frequent intervals by special military correspondents at the front, or thereabouts, that the Ottoman troops would never "fight in the open;" and it was as often stated that a purely defensive campaign was foredoomed to failure. The only military writer who expressed a contrary opinion was The Times's chief war correspondent, who from the first has asserted that the Turkish soldiers would give a good account of themselves at the proper time and place. Recent events have fully verified our correspondent's statements. The Turks have proved not only their ability to "fight in the open," but that they are the equals in every respect of the Russian rank and file. Suleiman Pasha's repeated attacks in the Schipka Pass, Mehemet Ali's advance along the Lom, and Osman Pasha's successes in front of Plevna, all have shown the Turks at their best, and that they can be relied upon in the attack. In the whole range of military history we remember no fighting which lasted so many consecutive hours as the struggle in the Schipka Pass. It was from the first a waste of valuable time and means, but it showed the power of the Ottomans in a desperate attack, and proved conclusively that they can fight as well in the open as when behind breastworks. These repeated successes of the army of defense will undoubtedly produce a moral effect worth thousands of soldiers to the Turks, and will go far to make the invading force despair of any result but failure.

The past few weeks of the present campaign having shown that the defensive has been almost invariably successful, we now find that great stress is laid on the murderous effect of the modern breech-loading weapons when defending a position. This, however, is but begging the question. At the close of the Franco-German war the success of the offensive had been so constant that nearly all military writers were converted into a belief in "the attack, and nothing but the attack." Had these theorists been less conservative they might even then have come to a conclusion which, at so late a day, has been forced upon them by Turkish bravery. The Germans were victorious in their defensive as well as their offensive battles. Their victories were not gained alone by frontal attacks, (these often failing, and, at best, only succeeding in pushing back the enemy somewhat, at a great sacrifice,) but by means of wide turning movements. When an army is well organized and thoroughly mobile, the initiative enables it to decide the day by wide flanking or turning movements, provided that it has sufficient superiority to hold the enemy along his front while executing the manœuvre. There is a difference between flanking and turning movements which it will be well to remember. The first is a movement executed by a body of men against the flank of an enemy, the attacking troops maintaining a close connection with those of their comrades who are engaged in front, and retaining the same line of retreat. The turning movement is one performed by troops which, abandoning all close connection with those making the front attack, and abandoning for the time the latter's line of retreat, pass completely round the flank of the enemy. They act in concert but not in combination with the main body. It is the want of this superiority and mobility which has reduced the Russians in the present war to the deadly frontal attack, and as a consequence their armies have been suffering heavy losses and perhaps disastrous failures.

Too much importance must not, however, be attached to the events which have recently taken place. The great body of the Emperor's Army has not yet been engaged, and until it has measured its strength with the Turks it is folly to predict permanent reverses to the Russian arms. The fact that the Russians are always reported as outnumbered is the only thing which has a bad look about it. It leads to the gravest suspicion that their strength is not at all so great as has been pretended.

HOW TO BECOME HOUSE-OWNERS.

The evil which is felt most by landlords of tenement property in this City is the entire want of interest among the tenants in preserving the property. Everything about a house is neglected by its occupants; water-closets are clogged with garbage; water-facets twisted off, banisters broken, stairways hacked, and nameless injuries inflicted, until the various items of damage offset much of the profits from high rents. On the other hand, the laborer (if a tenant) loses one of the greatest advantages from residing in a country where plenty of cheap land exists. Probably the highest benefit, economically, to the poor of our large agricultural domain is that so many laborers in the United States live in their own houses. Under the tenement-house system, the poor have no homes. The highest stimulus is thus taken away when a man is not gradually buying or improving his homestead. In a city tenement-house, after a summer day's labor, a working man has nothing for his several hours of day-light but idling on the public door-steps or drinking in a "grocery." There is no motive to that productive part of a nation's industry, domestic work on a garden or a home. Some of the best influences which mold so incessantly our rural laboring class, constantly raise it in intelligence and self-restraint, are almost unknown in the city tenement class. This is a natural and direct effect of the system. It must be admitted, too, that the most needed reform of the day in this City, the building of model or improved dwellings for the poor—does leave out of view this best element in elevating the laborer—in giving them a permanent interest in their homes. It would be difficult (though not impossible) to secure this feature in constructing large tenement-houses. Perhaps all that we can hope for in the large-lot division is to provide comfortable, healthful, and pleasant rooms, under moral supervision, for the laboring class. Even this is a great deal. But more can be accomplished.

An interesting experiment in a higher direction has been made by a benevolent gentleman of great business experience in one of the villages on the Upper Hudson. Having come into possession of considerable land on the borders of a manufacturing settlement, he determined to divide it into little homesteads, and sell them to the poorer workmen on somewhat peculiar terms. The plot was cut up into streets and lots of say 50 feet by 100 or 120. Each lot was offered at about $200. The workman buying was not obliged to pay cash. The gentleman did not execute the deed, but simply made a contract that he would sell the land to the workman on the above terms, and advance him say $300 for building, the conditions being that he should pay a certain amount—say $84—annually; all above the interest on the $300 advanced and the price of the lot being payments on the principal. The whole annual payment under this scheme not being in excess of what the laborer had hitherto paid in rent. When the payments reached say one-half the principal, the owner gave a deed and took a mortgage, having now the security of the house as well as the land. The laborer was now the owner of the house and land. The only further conditions of the deed and contract were that the house should be at least fifteen feet back from the street, that no nuisances should be created, and that maples and elms should be planted at so many feet apart in the street, for which fifty cents should be allowed for each tree. A carpenter, for instance, without a dollar of capital, applied for a lot. He received the $300 advance, and bought the timber, brick, and plaster needed. He worked upon the house after and before hours, or when he was temporarily out of a job. He exchanged labor with say masons or diggers or plasterers; his wife worked, perhaps painted some of the rooms; his children helped and prepared the yard and garden. As soon as it was at all habitable, he left his own rented house, saved rent, while at first only paying moderate installments on the principal. The landlord's security grew greater as the grounds were improved, and the building was completed. The tenant's interest was to keep everything in the best shape, and continually to improve the property. The homestead was built mainly by his domestic work outside of his hours of day labor. It was a clear gain in production over ordinary labor. The workman gradually paid his principal and his loans from his daily savings. His whole family and himself felt the good effects of this ingenious plan. They were all made industrious and saving. At the end of two years they all had that kind of permanent stake in the community, so important for general interests, which comes from owning a house, and the carpenter, who started with nothing, found himself the unincumbered owner of a place valued at $1,200. The gentleman has thus sold twenty-three lots and houses, with but little loss; he has raised those twenty-three families in the social and moral scale, and has invested his capital, on the best security, with a clear seven per cent. net profit.

Why can not such an experiment be tried near New-York? Westchester County offers scores of villages where land can be bought—considering New-York prices—cheap. Working men's trains could easily be arranged for such a settlement on the Harlem Road. Thousands of mechanics and laborers could thus gradually be made house-owners, to the immense advantage of others and with great benefit to themselves. As an investment, such a plan, carried out with businesslike care and skill, would seem to promise as much as almost any investing scheme in these times.

WADE HAMPTON IN THE WEST.

Gen. Wade Hampton, of Mississippi, who claims to be Governor of South Carolina, has been recently traveling in the West. He has been interviewed by a number of newspaper representatives and others, and he has talked very freely regarding the material and political condition of the Palmetto State. In Chicago he was particularly communicative, and gave what are called his "views" with a frankness and candor which does him much credit. Touching the Southern policy of President Hayes, for instance, he said, "with great warmth," according to the local chronicler, that the Administration was supported by the South "in all its just acts." Waxing eloquent on the subject, Gen. Hampton continued: "The opinion is quite general in the South that Mr. Hayes has done all that Mr. Tilden could have done. He seems to be performing his duty conscientiously and in accordance with the Constitution." Coming from such a source, this must be regarded as high praise. If further testimony were needed of the universal peace and good will which exist among all men of all colors and all parties in South Carolina, it will doutless be found in Gen. Hampton's declaration that "only one negro has been murdered by a white man since election time." It is somewhat unfortunate, however, that in this connection he did not explain that the Republican Party is dead in South Carolina; that the negroes no longer attempt to exercise the right of citizenship, and that consequently the occupation of his friend Hamburg Massacre Butler is gone, and Ellenton and Edgefield riots are no longer necessary. After referring in a somewhat indistinct and roundabout way to what he is pleased to call "a number of cowardly threats against his life," whether by disappointed office-seekers or other members of "the native and best" he does not state, the General becomes prophetic and says: "The people of the South are keeping quiet now, but in the next Presidential election they will exercise a potential influence."

Touching the pending political prosecutions in South Carolina, he is represented as having spoken at great length. He gives ready excuses for every wrong in the name of justice which has recently been committed by the party, and with much apparent unction tells the old and familiar story of how one negro Senator had himself supplied with whisky and tobacco at the public expense, and how another wicked Republican, a State officer, had his house furnished with carpets and hangings which were paid for out of the contingent fund. These and similar stories of what he very properly calls "Radical corruption" the General tells with a great flourish of trumpets, but regarding the many shortcomings of his own friends and supporters he is discreetly silent. He does not tell, for instance, why Moses, "the robber Governor," is to go unpunished; he makes no effort to explain why his boon-companion, Judge "Tom" Mackey, "the hero of Chester," has not been indicted; and touching the connection of his friends the editors of the Charleston *News and Courier*, with "Joe" Woodruff, "the disreputable Clerk of the Radical Senate," he is suspiciously silent. On the other hand, he goes out of his way to say numerous unjust things about his now powerless rival, the legally-elected Governor of the Palmetto State. He declares that Mr. Chamberlain "was connected with all the ring boards," which is simply not true, but unfortunately he is "unable to state to what extent he realized on the spoils."

It does not become Gen. Hampton to go about the country throwing mud at Gov. Chamberlain. All things considered, the leader of the shot-gun legion of South Carolina is hardly a proper person to bring charges against any man. His own record is not one of which respectable people would be proud. It has been conclusively proved, for instance, that this model gentleman, this second Bayard, failed for $1,085,081, and that his total assets amounted, at a high valuation, to only $142,443. Trading on false credit, he borrowed money right and left, mortgaged for large sums property that was already mortgaged for twice or three times what it was worth, and victimized capitalists, manufacturers, traders, factors, and all sorts of people who were foolish enough to believe his promises. This, in brief, is the record of the man whose grandfather was the head and front of the infamous "Yazoo Fraud." He is, indeed, a worthy scion of an ancient house, but he is hardly the man who should attempt to blacken the character of a political opponent.

MR. DARWIN'S INFANT.

Mr. Darwin has recently devoted himself to the study of infants, apes having apparently rather palled upon him. Not owning any personal infant, and fearing lest the purchase of a collection of assorted infants, or even of a single specimen of the common British baby, would give occasion for scandal, Mr. Darwin has preferred to investigate an infant belonging to his son—in fact, his own grandson. For several months the veteran philosopher has experimented with the baby in question to an extent that implies that its mother is either deaf, dumb, and blind, or else is hopelessly bed-ridden; for it is inconceivable that any efficient mother would permit an habitual scientific person to try experiments upon her baby without trying a few select experiments upon that scientific person's head, of a nature not wholly unconnected with large broom-sticks. On second thoughts, it is only too probable that Mr. Darwin's grandson is completely motherless, for in Mr. Darwin's report of his experiments he mentions a milk-bottle as one of the instruments used to test the infant's reasoning powers. Now, if that infant had a mother, why should there have been a milk-bottle in the house? Still, the fact that this instrument was in the house is not a conclusive proof of the absence of a mother, for if Mr. Darwin junior is as profound a thinker as his venerable father, he may have bought a milk-bottle at an early period of his married career, with a view to contingencies. However, the existence of the mother of Mr. Darwin's grandson is not a matter of very great importance, and may be safely left for future investigations.

A careful study of the manners and customs of his grandson during the first four weeks of that unhappy morsel's life convinced Mr. Darwin that it cried "automatically," or, as our Western scientific persons would say, "out of pure cussedness." Its cries meant nothing—so Mr. Darwin insists, though all experienced matrons will sneeringly remark, "Much he knows about it." It cannot escape notice that Mr. Darwin, thorough as he believed his investigations to be, entirely omitted to consider the influence of colic. He found that the baby cried whenever he attempted to hold it, and that it made no difference which end he held uppermost, or whether he laid it quietly on his lap, or, after placing it in the coal-scuttle, swung it violently around his head. Hence he argues that its cries did not proceed from dissatisfaction, but were due to the involuntary action of its vocal organs. How does he know but that baby was writhing in the painful embrace of colic, and that its cries were the expression of an instinctive longing for paregoric? This is a view of the matter which evidently never occurred to him, and yet he deems himself a close observer of nature.

He also informs us that the first material object which attracted his grandson's attention was a gold ring which decorated the philosopher's finger. If Mr. Darwin junior is a wise man and is counting upon inheriting any of the old gentleman's property, he will do well to follow up the clue and ascertain how his father came into possession of that ring—a topic upon which the latter maintains a significant silence. Now, it may be confidently asserted that the gold ring in question was not the first object which the infant under examination noticed. Beyond all question its first perception was a sudden and acute perception of pins. There can be no doubt that our earliest impression in regard to this world is that it consists of too little milk and too much pins, and it is not until comparatively late in our infantile life that we discover marbles, matches, and other objects suitable for swallowing. Nevertheless, we search Mr. Darwin's voluminous report in vain for the slightest allusion to pins, and if we were to derive our knowledge of infants solely from him, we should be entirely ignorant of the great central fact of nursery science that an infant is held together solely and exclusively with pins.

It was subsequent to the Darwinian infant's perception of that suspicious gold ring that it exhibited a knowledge of the uses of the bottle. At least so Mr. Darwin would have us believe. After the first month of its existence, the infant began to howl with a well-defined object, and this object was his milk-bottle. Mr. Darwin found that though he offered the clamorous baby a complete set of his scientific works, a photograph of Prof. Huxley, a large pitchfork, the skeleton of an orang-outang, and a score of other attractive objects, the infant continued to howl until provided with his bottle. We thus see—remarks Mr. Darwin, in effect—that the first vocal request of the human infant is for a milk-bottle. Had Mr. Emerson or any other New-England philosopher made this assertion, it would not have been wholly unjustifiable; but when Mr. Darwin makes it, he grossly libels the matrons of England, who, with the trifling exception of a probably allegorical allusion to honey, are accurately described in the Old Testament under the figure of the Land of Canaan.

It is hardly worth while to describe any more of Mr. Darwin's experiments, although some of them are certainly interesting, and at least one of them—his experiment of suspending the infant by the heels from the chandelier in order to utilize the force of gravitation in promoting a rapid growth of hair—possesses real value. Enough has been said to show that his views of the nature of infants are strikingly erroneous, that he is often mistaken in his data, and wholly untrustworthy in the conclusions which he reaches. It is quite clear that apes, and not infants, are his specialty, and henceforth he will do well to confine himself to the former, and to leave the investigation of baby to more competent hands.

GENERAL NOTES.

Hon. Thomas S. Bocock is a candidate for the Virginia House of Delegates.

The Baltimore *American* calls McClellan "the Prof. Pepper's ghost of politics."

Kentucky corn-growers are waging a war of extermination against the squirrels.

A Georgia paper chronicles the marriage of Robert Toodles and Marino Noodles.

Massachusetts Republicans say that their ticket of Rice and Knight is nice and right.

The will of the late Eliza Harland, of Philadelphia, contains bequests of about $15,000 for charitable purposes.

It is asserted by the *Alta* that out of 33,000 votes cast in San Francisco at the late election, all but 3,000 were scratched.

Some of the school-boys in a Newburg district threaten to strike because they are deprived of the usual Saturday holiday.

A Seneca County woman mourns the accidental breaking of a lamp chimney which she had used continually for 18 years.

A candidate for a judgeship in San Francisco was elected by 16,650 votes against 16,649 for his opponent. "Every vote counts."

Mrs. German, of Indianapolis, herself says that, so far as she has been informed, she was not the mother of the late B. Young, of Salt Lake City.

Hon. Caleb Cushing and a party of friends went fishing at Newburyport, Mass., on Wednesday, and returned with over 2,000 mackerel and 200 cod-fish.

Hon. G. W. Kimball, Jr., of Rockland, and Hon. George H. Pillsbury, of Lewiston, are candidates for the Speakership of the Maine House of Representatives.

It would be a sad day for the Union should the rank and file of the Republican Party fall into the despondent feeling of "not caring whether school keeps or not."

The Boston *Advertiser* says that the Massachusetts Republican platform is made of administration timber, and is diagonally cross-braced with civilservice reform planks.

A Virginia paper thinks that Thomas Jefferson's greatest deed was bringing "love apples" (which we now call tomatoes) from France to America as food for his hogs.

A lady visitor at Newport lost two rings, which cost $2,000 and $500, while collecting shells on the beach on Monday, and both were afterward found by searchers in the sand.

The Detroit *Tribune* forgot to inform its readers where it obtained the elaborate and accurate statistics for its interesting article on "The Decline of Immigration." This is not a characteristic failing in the *Tribune*, however it may be with some other journals.

The Boston *Transcript* makes the singular statement that the Catholic Church, burned at Foxborough, Mass., was worth about $3,000, and the insurance policy for $5,000 ran out a week or two previous to the fire. 'Twould have been profitable to keep that policy running.

A day or two ago, as a school girl in Lancaster, Penn., was marking on the palm of her hand with a lead pencil, a playfellow came ally behind her, and struck her on the elbow with his geography so forcibly that the pencil was driven some distance into the hand and broken off.

Sonoma County, Cal., which for 20 years has given an unbroken series of Democratic victories, by majorities ranging between 500 and 1,100, returned a Republican to the Senate, and also one Republican Assemblyman at the late election. This fact does not go a great way, but it affords some consolation.

The Legislature of Wisconsin made an appropriation for instruction in astronomy at the State University on condition that some private individual should give a well-equipped observatory. This ex-Gov. C. C. Washburn has now agreed to do, promising to erect during the coming year a suitable building, and to supply it with instruments equal or superior to those possessed by Harvard College.

Virginia papers are telling of a rebel Sergeant who was wounded in the arm at Malvern Hill, in the groin at Chancellorsville, had three ribs broken at the Crater, and was shot through the neck at Hatcher's Run. In 18 months eight pieces of bone "from the spinal column," they assert, worked out through his mouth, and a few weeks since, more than 12 years after the wound, the leaden bullet (which proved to be a percussion bullet from a Belgian rifle) came out into his mouth.

Californians are happy over their reports of the results at Creedmoor. The Sacramento *Union* expresses the general feeling thus: "It is a satisfaction to know that the Californians have whipped the world [*sic*] at Creedmoor, and when they come home we shall have to give them an ovation. They made a brilliant score—a score, in fact, which even the Sacramento Pistol Club would find it hard to beat, and they are ahead of all competitors. Gen. McComb will return covered with glory as with a garment, and if he and his comrades drink the healths of all the friends who will stand ready to pledge them, they will not be in trim for accurate shooting again until about the time of the next Centennial."

RAILROAD LITIGATION.

Portland, Me., Sept. 21.—Judge Libby has refused to grant the motion of the Trustees of the first mortgage bonds of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad for the appointment of a Receiver, but he has ordered the adoption of a system of accounts and payments which will equally well protect their interests. Meanwhile, the Directors, finding the receipts sufficiently large, have proposed that the four overdue coupons be funded in interest-bearing scrip, payable in 12 equal semi-annual payments, beginning on the 1st of October, prox., the Trustees to withdraw the pending proceedings, and commence foreclosure proceedings, which shall also be discontinued in July, 1879, if the payments are regularly met. The bondholders here approve this proposition, and doubtless it will be accepted.

HARLEM RAILROAD PASSENGER RATES.

Katonah, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Nearly 100 members of the Bedford Farmers' Club, including the leading farmers and professional men of this and adjoining towns, met at the Jay homestead this afternoon. The question of a reduction of passenger and freight rates on the Harlem Railroad was discussed; resolutions were adopted, and a committee appointed to confer with the officers of the road.

THE FUNERAL OF M. THIERS.

A PROCESSION IN THE RAIN.

PREPARATIONS FOR GOOD ORDER — THE PLACE ST. GEORGE THRONGED WITH PEOPLE—AN ARCHBISHOP'S INGRATITUDE —THROUGH THE BOULEVARDS TO THE TOP OF MONTMARTRE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Monday, Sept. 10, 1877.

Rain was falling heavily early on Saturday morning, the day fixed for the funeral of M. Thiers, and it continued to fall up to mid-day, the hour fixed for transporting the body from the Place St. George to the church. Throughout the night the weather had been chilly, wet, and disagreeable. Everybody said that the Marshal was in luck. Great apprehensions of difficulty were felt in every quarter of the city, for the agents of the working men's clubs and associations had been going about inviting the shop-keepers to close their doors, and the artisans and clerks to knock off work. Certain men were evidently working to get out as large a crowd as possible in case of an emergency, and where there are 25,000 men collected in one place, it takes but little to start the mass moving in one direction. Once started it is irresistible, unless it comes in contact with a line of bayonets. The ordinary Police agents can do nothing. But nothing dampens the ardor of a tumultuous crowd like a shower of rain, and not even grape and canister are equal to a storm for quelling an insurrection, or for putting down a riotous crowd bent on mischief of some kind, though not one in a hundred may have an idea what object there is in view. But the rain on Saturday came in time to prevent anything like organization. If the morning had been fine, the workmen would have passed the morning in the wine-shops, and come out drunk when the funeral cortège passed. As it was, they remained at work until 12 o'clock, and then rushed out by thousands to catch a standing-place along the streets. And at the same moment squads of infantry passed, ostensibly to clear the way, and at intervals the people heard the clashing of sabre and bit as a patrol of cuirassiers trotted by. There was no ostentation in the military display; it seemed to be a part of the ceremonies of the day. But Gen. De Geslin had carefully disposed his forces in the different quarters of the city, and knew very well that he was equal to any emergency. By this I do not mean to say that the people were ripe for revolution, or that they intended to revolt, but certain revolutionists did mean to get up a disturbance for the purpose of embarrassing the Government before the elections, and when troubles are once begun there is no telling where they may end. But, thanks to the rain and to Police precautions, everything passed off well, and a more quiet and orderly crowd was never seen.

By 9 o'clock in the morning the Place St. George was thronged with people, and at every moment the Police had to engage in disputes with persons who wished to pass the gates. Rain was falling in torrents, but, notwithstanding that, the persons there held their places, covering themselves with umbrellas as best they could. Cards of different colors had been issued for the members of the Institute, the ancient Deputies, the friends of the family, and only the latter were allowed to enter the yard where the remains of the dead statesman reposed. Gen. De Geslin, commanding the City of Paris, was present in civilian dress to direct the movements of the troops. His staff officers were also in civilian dress, the family having refused the grand military display offered by the State. The Police agents were massed in the vicinity of the hotel, and a company were echelonned along the sidewalk about the place. At 10:30 the first detachment of infantry arrived, headed by a band of music, which marked the time simply upon muffled drums, and soon after the rest of the detail from the Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiments came up. Gen. De Brauer, of the Sixth Division, Third Army Corps, was in command. At every moment the crowd increased, and at last it became too strong for the Police. The line was broken through, and the people invaded the court-yard of the hotel, pressing in numbers toward the temporary chapel in which the body was lying in state. Then came the deputations from the different cities of France, from the civic bodies, from the mines of Anzin, from the learned societies, until at last the place was full and the adjacent streets completely filled. It was with the greatest difficulty that the funeral chariot made its way through the crowd. I will not pretend to describe this magnificent vehicle, with its covering of palms and its massive silver ornaments, but will simply say that it was the same used for the interment of the Duc de Morny, whose funeral was celebrated with so much pomp and splendor. After a fashion it was gotten into the court and the coffin placed within it. Then the wreaths were placed in or upon it, and so numerous were they that they had to be hung about upon every corner. Upon one I noticed the words "Etats Unis," and learned that it had been sent by Mr. Washburne and Gen. Noyes, in the name of the American admirers of M. Thiers. I shall have a story to tell presently in connection with the name of our Minister, who leaves Paris to-day for home.

Mme. Thiers had desired to have the funeral ceremonies in the Madeleine, but the Archbishop of Paris refused the request. Yet it was M. Thiers who completed this magnificent Greek temple, and it was he who made Mgr. Guibert Archbishop of Paris, and who even nominated him for a Cardinal's hat. There seems to be something of ingratitude in this act, excused under a technicality, for Virginia Dejazet did not belong to the parish, and yet she was allowed a service in the Madeleine. The rule is to bury persons from the church of the parish in which they die, or from that of the parish in which they belong, but exceptions are made by Archiepiscopal dispensation, in case the family pays the tax demanded by the parish in which the deceased had lived. But Mgr. Guibert, who owes everything to M. Thiers, flatly refused to allow the service to be held at the Madeleine, and hence there was no alternative but the parish church of M. Thiers, Notre Dame de Lorette. It is scarcely more than a small chapel, as the visitor to Paris will observe as he looks at it down the Rue Lafitte. But the service had to be held here, and the friends of the family made the best arrangement they could of the small amount of space allowed them. They divided the church into compartments for the different-colored tickets, and had placards of the same color to guide the holders of cards.

Rain fell heavily as the cortège left the Place Saint-George, and, despite their umbrellas, the persons present were thoroughly drenched. Nevertheless, the crowd kept their places stoically until the procession had passed, when there was a general scamper. In 10 minutes the streets were thoroughly cleared. Owing to the crowds, it was a difficult matter to enter the church, but it was managed at last, and the body deposited before the altar. I will not enter into the details of the service—the same seen on all other occasions when the remains of man receive the benedictions of the Church before being consigned to earth—and, in fact, I saw very little of them. The church was too much crowded to be comfortable, and, as soon as possible, I drove away to the Boulevard Montmartre to take a place upon the balcony of a friend. The boulevards were already in the hands of the Police, and I had to make a long detour by the Rue du Fourth Septembre and the Place de la Bourse. But on arriving in the Rue Vivienne I found the crowd greater than ever. On presenting my *carte de circulation*, an officer of the Police force came forward and politely advised me to quit my carriage, as it would be impossible to pass. It was with the greatest difficulty that I made my way on foot to the Boulevard Montmartre, but once there a curious spectacle met my eyes. The sidewalks were so thronged that there was not an inch of space

ble space, and upon every balcony, at every window, in the garrets, and upon the roofs groups of people were seen, looking like clusters of grapes upon a vine. I never before saw so great a number of people concentrated in so small a space. It was really wonderful. And, as far as the eye could see, far down Montmartre and the Boulevard de Bonne Nouvelle, one saw the same crowds, the same clusters of heads ranging from balcony and window.

It was near 2 o'clock when a murmur of voices announced that the cortége was in motion, and presently we saw a squad of dragoons turning into the boulevard from the Rue Lepeletier. After them came a battalion of infantry, marching to the sound of muffled drums; then a company of gendarmes, then a band playing a funeral march, and a regiment of the line. Behind them came the agents of the *Pompes Funèbres*, then the funereal car. The crowd gave evidence of admiration, and it would have required but a signal to have made them give an outburst of applause; but respect for the dead kept them quiet. The men uncovered; the women made the sign of the cross upon their breasts and bowed their heads. After the car came the bearers of the decorations of the deceased; then the delegation from the D'Anzin Mines, of which company M. Thiers was President; then the mourning carriages of the family. Following them came the carriages of notable persons, among them those of Prince Hohenlohe and of Prince Orloff, though the latter marched on foot in the ranks of the intimate friends of the family. The carriage of Mme. Thiers was covered with crape, and contained the widow, her sister Mlle. Dosne, and the Princess Lise Troubetskoï. Behind them came the 363, or such of them as were in Paris, that is the Left of the last Assembly, and then another detachment of troops in honor of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor worn by M. Thiers. Following the troops, the crowd, flanked on either side by infantry marching in single file. More than 1,000 persons entered the line while the procession was passing up the boulevards. Numerous carriages followed, then another detachment of troops, a battalion of dragoons, and finally, bringing up the rear, a squad of Police agents.

Up to the top of Montmartre everything passed off tranquilly, the only thing to be noted being the respectful salutations given to Gen. De Brauer, who rode, in a Major-General's uniform, at the head of the troops. He had to salute with his sword at every instant. But there were cries a little further on, when the ancient Deputies passed the Café de Madrid, and when the habitués there caught sight of Gambetta. The latter waved his hand energetically to impose silence, and his signals were understood and obeyed. The same crowds thronged the exterior boulevards, and the Place Châteaudun was completely covered with people. The procession had to halt until the dragoons could clear a passage. The first accident occurred here. A woman in the last stages of pregnancy was so willful and so determined to see that she rushed to the front, under the very feet of the horses, and was knocked down senseless. She was taken into a druggist's shop, and, on recovering, gave birth to a child. The father, who was present, asked the sex, and, on being told that it was a boy, declared that its name should be Adolphe Thiers. The woman was a strong, healthy *ouvriere*, and does not appear to have suffered greatly from this forced and rather summary *accouchement*. No other accidents occurred up to the cemetery, but there a quarrel took place between the Police and the crowds pressing to get in, and a gendarme was wounded. But the dragoons advanced quickly and drove the masses back, clearing the place in a twinkling. Only those provided with tickets were allowed to enter the cemetery. This was not an agreeable thing for M. Jules Favre, but an economy for the City of Paris. At the last Republican funeral the crowd broke down the tomb-stones in every direction, and the city had to pay 300,000 francs damages. This time the idle and curious crowd was kept out, and everything passed off well. At the tomb of the Thiers-Dosne family the body was taken from the chariot, and before consigning it to the last resting-place of this illustrious statesman, a number of speeches were made. M. Grévy spoke first, then M. De Sacy in the name of the Academy, then Admiral Pothuan, then Jules Simon, the latter being the only one who indulged in disagreeable political allusions. The ceremony over, the procession returned by several different routes, and the crowds gradually dispersed. Taken as a whole, it was one of the finest demonstrations of respect ever seen.

I said above that I had a story to tell about Mr. Washburne. Almost the last words upon the lips of M. Thiers was his name. Monday morning a letter was received from the American Minister stating that some American friends of M. Thiers had sent him a pair of very fine lambs' wool blankets, and the matter was discussed at breakfast. M. Thiers was very gay. He said that the Americans were always practical, and that they had sent him, instead of flowers or speeches, something that would be of use at the approach of Winter. But the difficulty was to find some way for expressing his gratitude, and to frame a letter of thanks in proper terms. It was while joking upon this subject that the blood mounted to his head, and in an instant he fell unconscious. While speaking of Mr. Washburne, let us add that he goes home in the steamer which carries this letter. He went to the St. Lazare Station to see him off, meeting a large number of Americans, but, owing to a mistake in the orders given to the employes, we were not allowed to enter, and, hence, missed him. I desire to tell him, however, that a great many of his friends were anxious to shake his hand before his departure.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPÉRA BOUFFE.

"La Belle Hélène" had its first representation this season, at Booth's Theatre, last night. Mlle. Aimée personated *Hélène*, M. Mollard *Pâris*, Mlle. Dupare *Oreste*, M. Mezières *Calchas*, M. Duplan *Ménélas*, and M. Jouard *Agamemnon*. The work, in other words, pressed into service the best artists in the company, and an amusing performance could, therefore, be counted upon. "La Belle Hélène" was, in fact, given with a great deal of spirit and effect. If we were to judge the rendering of the opera bouffe from a Parisian standpoint we might, indeed, be compelled to take exception to many of its traits. Where an audience is quite *au fait* of the action and words of a piece of this sort, it is safe and fair to adhere to the line laid down by the librettist, and not attempt to exaggerate as clearly-defined a caricature as could be wished. The character of *Calchas*, for example, is comical enough to require no additional text or "business," while the silliness of *King Ménélas* and the wavering virtue of *Helen* —to cite no other examples—are indicated with sufficient sharpness not to demand an *ad captandum* emphasis. The continual tendency of most of the artists to drop into the *canean*, or, at all events, to exhibit an uncontrollable inclination to do so, would not be borne with, either, by spectators to the manner born, and we must protest against M. Duplan's variation of his verse in "Voici les rois de la Grèce," on other ground than that of its mere inappropriateness. As sung at Booth's Theatre yesterday, however, "La Belle Hélène" addressed itself to a gathering the majority of which could scarcely be expected to understand the niceties of the language, and hence, the ultra-liberality with which spontaneous pleasantries and dance-steps were scattered through the entertainment, amid frequent tokens of gratification, need not be severely censured in a subsequent review of the proceedings. Aside from the incidents which would doubtless be eliminated in presence of a throng of listeners rather than sight-seers, the well-known story was rehearsed, as to dialogue and song, with briskness, charm, and commendable completeness of detail. Although Mlle. Aimée still suffers from a severe cold, she sang her several airs with infinite sentiment, significance, and taste, according as passion, (as in "Amours divins,") irony, (as in the song to Jupiter-Leda, in the second act,) or half-playful, half-vicious mockery, (as in "Un mari sage,") was to be expressed. The exceedingly pretty duet commencing "C'est le ciel qui m'envois" was delightfully interpreted by Mlle. Aimée and M. Mollard, the *Pâris*, represented by the tenor, lacking, perhaps, something of the humor of the personage, but making ample amends for inclination to gravity by repeated proofs of lyric talent of no mean order. The three performances of MM. Mezières, Duplan, and Jouard were unanimously droll, the first-named performer endowing *Calchas* with a realistic vulgarity often contrasting somewhat more violently than was absolutely desirable with the legendary characteristics of the Augury, but admirably calculated to excite merriment. The trio in the third act beginning with the four first bars of the trio in "William Tell," was so impressively rendered that it had to be repeated. It only remains to add that the minor personages had competent representatives, that the finales went with suitable *brio* and precision, and that the stage attire was picturesque enough to please the eye. The audience was unusually large.

JUSTICE FOR DEPOSITORS.

ARREST OF SHERMAN BROADWELL.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BROKEN CLAIRMONT BANK HELD IN $10,000 BAIL—HOW HIS ARREST WAS EFFECTED—HIS REPORTED ILLNESS A PRETENSE—A LIVELY SCENE ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS.

A new phase has been put upon the affairs of the Clairmont Savings Bank by the prompt action of the committee appointed by the honest Trustees to push the claims of the depositors with the purpose of bringing the principals who are responsible for its bad management to punishment, and to secure the restoration of the abstracted funds. The committee have all along been satisfied that the Hoyt transactions did not, by a great deal, cover the amount of the deficiency, and they were furthermore satisfied that the deficiency was not caused recently, but had begun far back in the history of the institution. There was to them no doubt that the accounts had been falsified for years, and the committee have found many things to embarrass them and to hinder them from securing the necessary evidence upon which to base an action for an arrest of any of the persons implicated. But sufficient evidence has been obtained to warrant the proceedings below related, which will prove very interesting to persons who have concluded that there was no punishment for betrayers of trust in savings banks.

The committee of the honest Trustees are Messrs. Marsh, Cornell, and Knapp. With the purpose of proceeding promptly they consulted on Wednesday last with Mr. F. F. Vanderveer, a lawyer, and determined that some action should be taken to recover from Mr. Sherman Broadwell, the President, such money belonging to the bank as could be obtained from him. For this purpose they prepared a complaint against him, and drew up an order for his arrest. They found that it was totally impossible to get Mr. Broadwell within the jurisdiction of the New-York courts, although several of the Trustees visited him at his house to request him to come to the bank and explain matters which were doubtful. Finding that they could not obtain service of the complaint and order of arrest upon him in this City, Mr. Thomas Winsor, counselor, on Thursday arrived in this City, in obedience to a telegram which had been sent to him by the Trustees recalling him from the West. A consultation was held between Mr. Winsor, Mr. Vanderveer, and the Trustees, when it was determined that an action against Mr. Broadwell should be begun in New-Jersey. Having, at the request of the Trustees, associated with them as counsel Mr. P. H. Gilhooly, of Elizabeth, N. J., the latter drew the papers in an action of trespass on the case on behalf of the Clairmont Savings Bank against Mr. Sherman Broadwell, the late President. Mr. Gilhooly applied to Mr. George Van Horn, Supreme Court Commissioner, in Jersey City, who issued an order for a *capias*. Damages were laid in the action at $30,000, but the Commissioner fixed the bail at $10,000. The *capias* was issued and delivered to Under Sheriff Cornelius J. Cronan, of Hudson County.

Last evening Mr. Winsor, Mr. Gilhooly, and Mr. Vanderveer went together to Jersey City, found Sheriff Cronan, and all three were driven in a carriage to Mr. Broadwell's handsome residence, No. 405 Bergen-avenue, on Jersey City Heights. A plan for proceeding had been arranged, and, according to its details, Mr. Winsor alighted, ascended the stoop, rang the bell, and applied for admission. The door was opened after some delay by Mr. William Cooper, son-in-law of Mr. Broadwell, who has figured extensively in the bank's transactions, is the person who pledged in his own name, with other banks, the bonds of various depositors in the Clairmont Savings Bank. Having opened the door with great care, Mr. Cooper slid outside of it, closed it, and locked it behind him. Mr. Winsor asked to see Mr. Broadwell, whereupon Mr. Cooper impatiently asked if Mr. Winsor was a reporter, saying that he was determined that no reporter should have an interview with Broadwell. He further said that Mr. Broadwell was confined to his bed, unable to raise his head or to converse with anybody, having at last been convinced that Mr. Winsor was not a reporter, but only wished, as counsel for the Trustees, to learn what had become of some of the bonds and assets of the bank, he was admitted. Just as he entered the hall Mr. Broadwell opened the door and, coming down the stairs, completely and scrupulously dressed, and appearing to be in the very best of health. One of the understandings between Mr. Winsor and the others of his party was that he should remain inside for a few minutes it was to be a sign that Mr. Broadwell was in and could be seen. He had been in but a short time when Sheriff Cronan ascended the stoop and rang the bell. The alert Mr. Cooper was again on hand to open the door. He opened it cautiously, came out on the stoop, closed the door behind him and locked it. The Sheriff asked to be permitted to see Mr. Broadwell on a matter of business—important business—which would not bear delay. Mr. Cooper replied that it would be impossible to grant his request. Mr. Broadwell, he said, was sick in bed, too unwell to receive any business visits. Cooper then opened the door, stepped in, and was about slamming it again, when Sheriff Cronan thrust his foot into the narrow opening. He then called out: "My business with Mr. Broadwell is so important that I must see him. I am the Sheriff of this county, deputized to arrest him." Mr. Cooper now forgot himself and struck the Sheriff a violent blow, declaring that he should not enter the house, and that he might "Go to —!" The Sheriff did not accept Mr. Cooper's invitation, but being a large, muscular man, he grasped the irascible door-keeper by the throat and coat, and quickly doubled him up on the hall floor. Politely thanking the prostrate man for his courtesy, Cronan stepped into the parlor, when the President, the "sick man," was found in animated conversation with Mr. Winsor. Without many preliminaries the Sheriff announced his errand to Mr. Broadwell, who now began to exhibit symptoms of alarm, and before Cronan had ended, Mr. Broadwell sank upon a convenient sofa in a state of apparent collapse. With startling suddenness he roused himself from his lethargy, raised to a sitting position, and shouted with dramatic fervor, "Go for bail!" Then he swooned again. His fainting fit was spasmodic. Rallying in a moment, he recovered sufficient presence of mind to gasp, "Go for a doctor," when it pleased him to faint again. His third and last swoon was as brief as the first and second had been, for he soon sat up and inquired the meaning of such proceedings against him. The useful Mr. Cooper, who had straightened out and got his breath, now demanded of the Sheriff to give him his warrant. This the Sheriff declined to do, but he coolly explained that if Mr. Cooper desired it, or if Mr. Broadwell was ignorant of the cause of his arrest, he would read the capias. Mr. Broadwell failing to express his ignorance, this entertaining formality was dispensed with.

Sheriff Cronan now threw Mr. Broadwell into a fresh state of alarm by directing him to prepare to go with him to the court-house. This instruction caused Mr. Broadwell to place his right hand agonizingly on the top of his head, where he kept it for a considerable length of time. At the same time he broke forth with a moan: "Is it come to this? Must I go to jail?" The Sheriff did not look upon these queries as conundrums, and replied: "Either that, Sir, or give me bail in $10,000 here." Cronan then asked him how long it would take him to procure bail. Mr. Broadwell, who still kept his hand on top of his head, said he could get it in half an hour. The Sheriff then said that his orders were to take the prisoner to court, but he would consult Mr. Gilhooly and Mr. Vanderveer, who were still outside in the carriage. They now came in, no resistance being offered by the flexible Mr. Cooper, and they consented that a reasonable time should be allowed Mr. Broadwell to obtain bail. Mr. Cooper then sent out for all the physicians in the neighborhood, and another messenger went out for bail. In half an hour the last messenger returned, but none of the physicians came, nor did they appear to be at all necessary. The bail messenger brought Mr. Alexander Bonnell, a flour merchant, doing business in West-street, in this City, a friend of Mr. Broadwell, but one who does not appear in connection with the bank transactions. On his entrance, Mr. Broadwell made an ineffectual fourth attempt to faint, and burst out: "Mr. Bonnell, they want to take me to jail. I must have bail; and if you will only go upon my bond I will not have to go!"

A harrowing scene now occurred, as Mr. Bonnell was not at first willing, and it needed all the pitcous appeals of himself and the flexible Cooper to soften his heart. After some persuasion, Mr. Bonnell consented to furnish the bail; the Sheriff drew the bail bond, it was signed by Mr. Broadwell and Mr. Bonnell, and then Mr. Bonnell began to inquire anxiously as to what his responsibility would be under it. He was somewhat alarmed to ascertain that he would be responsible for the amount of the bond, when Mr. Broadwell exclaimed:

"Don't be afraid, Mr. Bonnell, I can pay it." While the bail bond was being drawn Mr. Cooper and Mr. Winsor conversed, and the latter said that he would like Mr. Cooper to obtain for him the bonds belonging to the bank which he said Cooper had pledged in his own name in the Union Trust Company and two other institutions. He also requested Mr. Cooper to meet him and the Trustees at the bank, when Mr. Cooper replied that his business engagements would not permit him to meet Mr. Winsor. The latter then said that Cooper had placed himself in an unpleasant position, and had used bonds belonging to other persons. Mr. Cooper, with much excitement and emphasis remarked: "You are a liar!" Mr. Winsor sprang across the room toward the maker of the epithet, as if to resent the insult, when Cooper wilted, explained that he had misunderstood Mr. Winsor's utterances, and wound up by promising to meet Winsor to-day. By this time Mr. Broadwell had recovered the entire unobstructed use of the top of his head, and was walking about, conversing generally with the officer and counsel about the bank. Mr. Broadwell declared that he was not responsible for the losses and failure, but that "he only signed the papers and left Swan to do the business."

Another incident of interest to the public in connection with the broken bank yesterday was the appointment of a Receiver in the person of Mr. Henry C. Smalley, a gentleman who is connected with a newspaper association in which Mr. Marsh, one of the Bank Trustees, owns stock. The order appointing the Receiver was granted yesterday by Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, and was made in a suit begun by Clarence E. Hatton, one of the depositors of the bank. In his complaint Mr. Hatton states that he has $1,852 55 on deposit in the institution, and that on Sept. 14 he drew his check on the bank for $21 10, but the check was only presented, but the bank refused to pay it. Mr. Hatton then recites that the bank has suspended, is unable to pay its debts, and has violated the provisions of the act under which it was organized, and that the Superintendent of the Banking Department has directed the business of the bank to be discontinued. 'Appended to the complaint is an affidavit from George D. Grundy, who has $4,000 on deposit in the bank, and who corroborates the statements made by Hatton. P. H. Wyckoff, another depositor, makes affidavit to the effect that, since the 15th inst., the bank has transacted no business, that none of the acting officers of the bank are to be found, and "that it appears that there is no person authorized to take charge of the remaining assets of the bank." For these reasons Mr. Wyckoff thinks the assets are in danger of a further waste or loss unless some person is appointed by the court to take charge of them. Mr. Smalley's bond was fixed at $10,000. It is expected that he will take possession of the bank's property at once.

The following additional letters from Mr. John Q. Hoyt to Secretary Swan were brought to light yesterday:

Jan. 22, 1877.

DEAR SWAN: Your letter received. I feel and appreciate every word you say, and I have no doubt but I feel your situation, and appreciate it very fully. I assure you have with all the intensity that it is possible for a man to bear and live, and still I *cannot* do faster than I am doing, for I am working with all the might and power I possess to sustain and protect my interests. The storm and in doing so I protect yours. I have never told you a word in all our business transactions except in good faith to perform, and I never meant to. The note this morning was not given to be paid until I heard from another party on another matter, upon which its payment depended. I wrote him about 9 yesterday, and it should not have been here at all, especially at present.

In haste,
J. Q. H.

MONTREAL, June 27, 1877.

FRIEND SWAN: I will endeavor to have a check for you for the $2,500 to-morrow morning. I have been hard at work all day and am tired out myself, and know you are, but we must fight this thing out a little longer. When the check comes in, it must be *paid at all hazards* or my wheels are blocked to help either you or myself, and I will give you something to act for it sure. For God's sake don't make things worse now, at the last moment, than they need be. If Stout [A. V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank,] gets back to-morrow, I think I can get some permanent relief by discount for one of these notes I have, but for Heaven's sake don't throw away what few friends we have left to help us. If you stand by me I will see you through, but impossible unless you do, and then we are both destroyed. I have, as you know, in my $2,500, $800 or more in the stock and my opinion, if it is up to 15 in the morning, is we had better sell, as that will give us some profit and help us to some $1,500. However, I will see you in the morning, but, for God's sake, don't go back on anything.

Ta haste.
HOYT.

The first of the above letters was written in reply to a letter from Mr. Swan, protesting against the sending of more checks to the bank for payment by Hoyt when he had no account with it. The notes referred to as promising to yield some permanent relief, are some that are now among the assets of the bank and the stock mentioned is that of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

BANK TROUBLE IN MONTREAL.

CONDITION OF THE CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK — SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Sept. 21.—The following dispatch was sent from Ottawa to the newspapers of this city to-day: "A manifesto signed by the leading merchants of Montreal and Quebec will be presented here, asking that the savings banks be placed under the patronage of the Government to inquire their good management." This step is taken on account of the serious rumors in circulation regarding the solvency and standing of the City and District Savings Bank of Montreal, and in consequence of numerous failures lately of such institutions in the United States. The rumors have been current for some time, but the press, in order to prevent a run on the bank, considered it advisable to take no notice of them. The City and District Bank was originally formed for charitable purposes, and its earnings for many years, after deducting the managing expenses, were distributed in equal proportions among the benevolent organizations of the city. The promoters, seeing that large profits were made, determined to form a joint stock company, and obtained a charter and advertised that subscription books would be open on a certain date. When that date arrived it was found that the stock had been all taken up by the original promoters, Messrs. Judah, Hart, and Workman, and Murphy & Co. Rumor is—and it is believed to be true—that the first call of 10 per cent. made on these gentlemen was paid on the note which were discounted in the City Bank and retired by the profits of the bank, so that not a single cent of the capital was paid in cash on subscription. For some time back the bank made large profits and paid dividends ranging from 15 to 50 per cent., but in 1876 heavy losses were made by advances on Western Union Telegraph and Lake Shore, Ohio and Mississippi, Montreal Telegraph, and Montreal City passenger stocks, at very high prices. These stocks declined fearfully, and then commenced the troubles of the City and District Bank. There was a slight run, but it was stopped by Father Dowd, who is said to have been bribed with $50,000 of stock to pacify the depositors. That clergyman went to the bank and was shown the securities held, of whose value he knew nothing, and addressed the crowd waiting for their money, assuring them that he had examined the books and found everything all right. He had only been in the building about five minutes, and how he managed to obtain information in so short a time to warrant this statement is a mystery. The assets of the bank are now locked up in doubtful securities and real estate, which in case of a run would not be available. A well-known broker to-day remarked to me that the management of the bank has been scandalous for years. The proprietors are accused of using the depositors' money for personal speculations.

FAILURE OF ANOTHER SAVINGS BANK.

WOLFBORO, N. H., Sept. 21.—The Trustees of the Carroll, County Savings Bank to-day decided to suspend payment to depositors. The deposits amount to $450,000. It is believed the bank will be able to pay in full.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN FLORIDA.

AN APPEAL FROM THE MAYOR OF FERNANDINA FOR AID—THE PROGRESS OF THE EPIDEMIC.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 21.—The following appeal has been issued by the Mayor of Fernandina: "In view of the fact that many of our citizens have left our stricken city, and that, therefore, the burden of providing for the large number of poor and sick devolves upon the remaining few, and also for the reason that medical gentlemen present announce it as their positive belief that the dreadful disease in our town will not be staid until after frost, we reluctantly ask our fellow-citizens who may read this call to moderately aid us in our trouble. We would ask the appointment of associations and private individuals who desire to extend a helping hand, may be pleased to notify us of the amount of moneys or supplies by them collected, and give us authority to draw upon them as our necessities may require."

There was one death from yellow fever at Fernandina to-day and 21 new cases are reported. Several of the critical cases reported yesterday are better to-day. Dr. Palmer has assistance and is quiet. The disease is becoming epidemic in the old town about a mile north of the city proper. There is a considerable increase of the disease among the colored people. A doctor from Key West arrived at Fernandina to-day. Contributions from the other towns in the State are being received.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM HENRY FOX TALBOT.

A cable dispatch from London announced the the death yesterday of William H. F. Talbot, the chief discoverer of photography. The deceased was born in 1800, and was the son of William D. Talbot, Esq., of Lacock Abbey, Wilts, maternally descended from the Earls of Shrewsbury. He was educated at Harrow, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained two prizes. He represented Chippenham in the Liberal interest in the first reformed Parliament. In his *Pencil of Nature*, published in 1844, he has related the steps by which he was led to the discovery of the photographic art, for which he received, in 1842, the medal of the Royal Society. Of late years Mr. Fox Talbot devoted himself to the task of deciphering the cuneiform inscriptions obtained from the East. He had written several works, the principal ones being *Illustrations of the Antiquity of the Book of Genesis*, published in 1839, and *English Etymologies*, in 1849.

MARINE DISASTERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The United States Consul at St. John's, Newfoundland, has informed the Department of State of the loss of the American bark A. Houghton, of New-Bedford, James A. Sinclair, master. The Houghton left New-Bedford on the 23d of May, 1876, on a whaling voyage, and was lost on the 12th of June, 1877, during a snow storm in Hudson's Bay, on a rock 25 miles south-east of Cape Fullerton, and 15 miles south-west of Depot Island. The Captain and crew, 31 in number, arrived at St. John's on the morning of the 11th inst., on board the whaling schooner Abbie Bradford, Capt. E. B. Fisher. Four of the crew of the Houghton will remain as passengers on the Bradford; the remainder will be sent home at the first opportunity. In the meantime the Consul will give them all necessary assistance.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 21.—The barrel-marked "Schooner Hare" with a quantity of boards, which were picked up in Winter Harbor, raises the fear that the schooner Harp, which left Calais Friday morning, bound there, was run down in the fog of Saturday night.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 21.—A special dispatch from Montreal says intelligence has been received there from Salmonolea, Newfoundland, that the British steam-ship Rowland, Capt. Swaffin, which sailed from Montreal on the 11th inst. for Queenstown with a valuable cargo of grain, was stranded on Holy Rood beach. The Captain thinks the vessel will be a total loss, but part of the cargo may be saved. She had on board 60,000 bushels of wheat, 20,000 of which were in bags. The vessel is insured in England and the cargo in American offices.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 21.—The steam-ship Gussie, from Indianola for Havana, with a cargo of cattle, broke her shaft on the 19th inst., when 38 miles east of the Passes. The first mate with five men started in a boat for the Passes to secure a towboat. The Gussie, however, has arrived at the Passes under sail, and nothing has been heard of the mate's boat.

HALIFAX, Sept. 21.—The Norwegian ship Helene is stranded at St. Esprit. She is a total loss. The crew were saved.

THE INDIAN HOSTILES.

THE PURSUIT OF THE ARIZONA BANDS WHO LEFT RESERVATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—A *Morning Call* special from Prescott, Arizona, says the commanding officer at Camp Grant, under date of 16th inst., telegraphs having received by courier from Capt. Tupper the following dispatch, dated 14th inst.:

"Pursued the Indians in a north-east direction, over an exceedingly difficult country, about 20 miles into the mountains east of the San Francisco and Tulerosa rivers, New-Mexico. Captives state that the tribe had been leaving the reservation for a week or more. Before they left 12 had been killed. Five squaws and six boys ranging from 2 to 21 years old, and two little girls, 13 in all, are captives in the hands of the Indian scouts. The party struck the same with which the Indians from the reservation had a fight at least 35 miles from the sub-agency. On the morning we left Gen. Thomas for that agency to take up the trail they were notified by a runner from the reservation that troops were in pursuit with a view of bringing them back. Every one killed or captured was on the jump or hiding in the brush. It was impossible to bring the Indians to bay. I think they must have suffered much and abandoned a great deal. An infant yet alive was found thrown away in its basket upon the open plain. They are scattered in the mountains over a large area of country. Lieuts. Hanna and Rucker will arrive at Bowie on the 16th or 17th. I expect to arrive on the 18th."

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—The Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Indian Committee are here to-day, and leave for Washington to-morrow to protest against their removal from the agencies to the Missouri River, and to secure a Government guarantee for their transfer to farms. The party consists of 21 chiefs, among whom are Spotted Tail, Red Cloud, Young-Man-Afraid-of-his-Horses, American Horse, Little Big Man, The Dog, Swift Bear, Good Voice, Touch-the-Cloud, and Iron Crow. Mr. L. W. P. Clark has charge of the party.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning on the fifth floor of the Knox Building, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and before it was extinguished the upper portion of the structure was badly damaged. The building, which is six stories in height, is owned by Charles Knox, the latter, who occupies the first floor as a store and the fifth and sixth floors as a manufactory. The intermediate floors are occupied as offices. The fire was discovered in the elevator shaft by Thomas Kennedy, the engineer, who, assisted by a number of workmen, attempted to extinguish the flames by water from a tank on the roof. Their efforts were futile, however, the flames making their way along the beams supporting the roof and extending throughout the floor. After valuable time had been wasted in endeavors to check the fire, an alarm was sent to the engine-house in Fulton-street, and the fire engines were promptly on hand. Before the firemen could extinguish the flames the two upper floors were gutted, and the lower floors deluged with water. Mr. Knox estimates his loss on building at $6,000, and it is insured as follows: Ætna, of New-York, $5,000; Pacific, $2,500; Ridgewood, $2,500; Buffalo City, $2,500; Park, $2,500; Stuyvesant, $2,500; Exchange, $2,500; Williamsburg City, $2,500; Relief, $2,500. The loss on stock, fixtures, &c., is estimated at between $8,000 and $9,000, and the insurance is as follows: Stuyvesant Insurance Company, $2,500; Greenwich, $5,000; Fire Association, of Philadelphia, $5,000; Newark City, $2,500; Lafayette, $2,500; Emporium, $2,500; Germania, $2,500; Philadelphia, $2,500; People's, $5,000; Globe, $2,500; Produce Exchange, $2,500; Arctic, $2,500. The fire is supposed to have been caused by some sparks from the furnace on the sixth floor, igniting one of the roof-beams near the flue.

The opera-house at Berringer City, a small oil town in the Lower Venango region, Pennsylvania, was burned to the ground last evening. The fire was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp during a performance, and the building being frame, the flames swept over it in a few minutes. The audience barely escaped with their lives. One unknown man was struck by a falling window and probably fatally injured. The fire spread from the opera-house to the printing establishment of F. H. Briggins and thence to Carter's hardware store, both of which were entirely destroyed. Several other frame buildings were burned. Loss about $7,000; insurance about $3,500.

A fire yesterday afternoon in Chicago destroyed the Union Planing Mill, at the corner of Twenty-second and Fisk streets, causing a loss of $20,000, on which there is an insurance of $13,000, distributed among 12 companies. About $5,000 worth of lumber was also burned. The same fire destroyed six drying-kilns belonging to T. W. Harvey's planing mill, causing a loss of about $20,000, on which there was no insurance. The fire burned two hours.

A special to the Chicago *Tribune*, from Lawler, Chickasaw County, Iowa, says: "That a fire broke out there at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and burned 28 business houses and five grain warehouses. Loss, $50,000. Insurance unknown."

A truck-load of furniture took fire from some unknown cause at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Madison-avenue yesterday afternoon and was destroyed.

THE LEXINGTON RACES.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 21.—There was a large attendance at the Kentucky Association course to-day. The weather was splendid and the track in fine condition. The following are summaries of the events:

FIRST RACE.—Produce Stakes for 3-year olds; $50 each, play or pay; $300 added; two-mile heats.

Lizzie Whipps	1 1
Typhoon	2 2
Spring Branch	dis.
Hyena	dis.

Time—3:36½; 3:39.

SECOND RACE.—Colts and filly stakes for 2-year olds; $25 each, play or pay, $400 added; second horse to save his stake; one mile; ten nominations.

Himyar	1
Leveler	2
Blue Eyes	3

Time—1:44½.

Pomeroy, Momentum, Belle Palmer, McHenry, and Nettie Hopkins also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Purse, $300; $250 to first, and $50 to second horse; one and a half miles; six starters.

Largonteen	1
Courier	2
Necy Hale	3

Time—2:38½.

Joe Rhodes and Emma C. also ran.

SEVEN PROFESSIONAL SCULLERS.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The single-scull race on Owasco Lake, which comes off on the 27th inst., will be the most exciting rowing match that has ever taken place. Riley pronounces the water of Owasco Lake the best he ever rowed upon. Seven entries have already been made, viz.: Courtney, Riley, Ten Eyck of Peekskill, Sayberger of Pittsburg, Gschwend of Allegany City, Brown of Geneva, and "Frenchy" Johnson of Boston. The railroads here will run extra trains at reduced rates.

CONDITION OF SENATOR MORTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—In a letter from Col. William W. Dudley, of Sept. 19, to Acting Postmaster-General Brady, occurs the following statement in regard to Senator Morton's condition: "I have just conversed with Dr. Thompson, who says Senator Morton is much better this morning: can digest more nourishing food; feels a sensation of returning strength in his limbs, and wants to stand on them."

Caswell & Massey's Beef, Wine and Iron. The best, most strengthening, and agreeable tonic for the box Massey, dispensing chemists, corner Broadway and Twenty-fifth-street, New-York, and No. 167 Thames-street, Newport, R. I.—*Exchange.*

REAL SCOTCH, genuine Hawthorne and other black and blue Cheviot suits at Devlin & Co.'s.

The quality of material corresponds with the elegance of cut.—*Exchange.*

CRAMPS, COLIC, CHOLERA MORBUS, SOUR Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Dysentery are speedily cure by DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. It removes all soreness of the bowels, quiets the stomach, and restores its natural action. It is also perfectly safe in its operation and easily administered.—*Advertisement.*

LELAND'S STUBTEVANT HOUSE, Broadway and 29th-st.—This desirable family hotel has several newly carpeted, frescoed, and painted Suites of Rooms to rent to permanent families. Single Rooms for gentlemen. Rates reasonable.—*Advertisement.*

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, No. 19 Cooper Institute, continue their specialty of extracting teeth absolutely without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. Our scroll numbers 99,743. Gas fresh every day.—*Advertisement.*

"The World" has become THE BRIGHTEST, SPRIGHTLIEST, MOST POPULAR, and SCHOLARLY Daily Journal in the Metropolis. —*American Art Journal.*
—*Advertisement.*

MALTBY'S CHOICE NORFOLK OYSTERS, 10 cents a pound—all meat, no waste—delivered from their wagons in New-York and Brooklyn. Depot, No. 41 Harrison-st. —*Advertisement.*

Ask for GAFF, FLEISCHMANN & CO.'S COMPRESSED YEAST. The genuine article bears our trade-mark and signature, to which we invite special attention.

No safe, vault, or store can be opened by any one out of business hours when protected by Central Office system of HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH COMPANY, No. 518 Broadway, without giving a signal at the office.

Best Soap for Family Use, Pyle's O. K.—It is pure, clean, hard, and is good for laundry, bath, and toilet. Depot, No. 350 Washington-st.

Wedding and Ball Cards, Monograms, Foreign Note Papers, Engraving, Printing; every description; lowest prices. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway.

Rupture cured by Dr. Marsh's Radical Cure TRUSS. Only office, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite St. Paul's Church.

MARRIED.

AMES—GRANNIS.—In the Church of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 20, 1877, by Rev. Henry B. Cornwell, Rector, SAMUEL AMES to MABEL GRANNIS, eldest daughter of Theodore C. Grannis.

BRUCK—WESTERBERG.—On Thursday, Sept. 20, at the Kips Bay Methodist Episcopal Church, East 37th-st., by Rev. W. H. Boole, assisted by Rev. C. P. Corner, WILLIAM MANFRED BRUCK and CAROLINE EMILY, daughter of the late Alfred G. Westerberg. No cards.

CAIN—EVANS.—On Tuesday, Sept. 11, by Dr. Thos. D. Anderson, Rev. D. CAIN, of Des Moines, Iowa, to KATE W. EVANS, of this City.

CARLOCK—DE MOTT.—At Tenafly, N. J., Sept. 19, 1877, by Rev. C. G. WALTER, V. CARLOCK, of Ridgewood, N. J., to GERTRUDE DE MOTT, of Tenafly.

FORBES—SAVAGE.—Thursday, Sept. 20, in the Congregational Church at Cromwell, Conn., by Rev. G. S. F. Savage, D. D., of Chicago, Rev. JESSE F. FORBES and JENNIE CRANE, daughter of Charles C. Savage, of New-York.

ROGERS—SOMERVILLE.—On Thursday, Sept. 20, at the South Reformed Church, by Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers, CLIFFORD B. ROGERS to SARAH J. SOMERVILLE, all of this City.

TOOTHE—KING.—At the Hanson-Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, Thursday evening, Sept. 20, 1877, by Rev. Alexander Macfarlane, HENRY W. TOOTHE to AGNES EMMA, daughter of Robert King, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 21, 1877, JOSEPH D. ANDERSON, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Stella Lodge, No. 485, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, George Zollinhofer, No. 26 Van Buren-st., on Monday, Sept. 24, at 2 P. M.

GOLDSCHMIDT.—On Friday, 21st inst., JOHN GOLDSCHMIDT, aged 75 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 142 West 21st-st., Sunday morning, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock.

UNDERHILL.—At Bethpage, Long Island, Ninth month, 20th, CATHARINE UNDERHILL, in the 81st year

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 21, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls	200	Leather, sides	17,949
B. B. Peas, bags	27	Spirits Turp., bbls	95
Beans, bbls	436	Resin, bbls	231
Bone-ans, pkls	3	Tar, bbls	229
Bullion, bars	429	Oil-cake, pkls	1,691
Cotton, bales	1,419	Oil, Lard, bbls	31
Copper, bbls	85	Fish-oil, bbls	347
Copper, cakes	293	Seed, pkls	95
Dried Fruit, pkls	338	Beef, pkls	187
Eggs, pkls	1,024	Oil-meats, pkls	2,735
Flour, bbls	15,424	Pork, bbls	1,715
Juro-meal, bbls	100	Lard, kegs	355
Wheat, bushels	118,520	Butter, pkls	6,138
Corn, bushels	407,537	Cheese, pkls	19,393
Oats, bushels	48,062	Dressed Hogs, No	351
Rye, bushels	19,754	Sponge, bales	60
Malt, bushels	696	Spelter, tons	943
Barley, bushels	16,274	Skins, bales	2
Peas, bushels	1,003	Starch, pkls	1,578
Flax, bales	394	Stearine, pkls	76
Flax-seed, bags	2,259	Tallow, pkls	127
Grease, pkls	186	Tobacco, hhds	373
Grass-seed, bags	236	Tobacco, pkls	1,039
Hides, bales	1,000	Whalebone, pkls	619
Hops, bales	288	Wool bales	397
Lead, pigs	2,343		

COTTON—Has been moderately active for early delivery at previous prices. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,663 bales, (of which 677 were on last evening,) all to spinners.....And for forward delivery no mentions has been lately made but low-er.....Sales have been reported since our last of 44,900 bales, of which 10,400 bales were on last evening and 34,500 bales to-day, with 4,100 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, September closing at 11.20c.; October, 11.08c.@11.09c.; November, 10.93c.@10.97c.; December, 10.97c.@10.98c.; January, 11.07c.; February, 11.21c.@11.23c.; March, 11.34c.@11.36c.; April, 11.49c.@11.50c.; May, 11.61c.@11.63c., showing a decline of 7@9/10 points during each day. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,459 bales, and at the shipping ports 4,105 bales, against 2,443 bales same day last week, and for the week 32,261 bales, against 13,113 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1877, were 41,107 bales, against 125,817 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year.....Consolidated exports (six days) for Great Britain, from all the shipping ports, 8,245 bales; to the Continent, none; total, to France, 91 bales; to the Channel, none; bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 48,121 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 296,085 bales.....The week's exports hence have been 1,195 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9⅞	9⅞	10	10
Strict Ordinary	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
Good Ordinary	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
Strict Good Ord	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
Low Middling	10 15-16	10 15-16	10 15-16	11 1-16
Strict Low Mid	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Middling	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
Good Middling	11 9-16	11 9-16	11 11-16	11 11-16
Strict Good Mid	11 13-16	11 13-16	11 15-16	11 15-16
Middling Fair	12 3-16	12 3-16	12 5-16	12 5-16
Fair	12 15-16	12 15-16	13 1-16	13 1-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9⅞	Low Middling	10 5-16
Strict Good Ord	10 3-16	Middling	10 13-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour ruled strong generally, in several instances selling at a further slight improvement, on an active business, especially in low grades for export, and to a fair retail interest, in part for forward delivery.....Sales have been reported since our last of 23,500 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, at prices poor to choice at $5 20@$5 75, mostly unsound Extras at $5 25@$5 25; Sour Flour at $3 50@$6 75, chiefly sour Extras at $5 75@$6 50; poor to fancy No. 2 at $3 75@$4 75, mainly at $4@ $4 60 for ordinary to very choice Winter, and up to $4 75 for fancy do.; inferior to strictly fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 75@$5 10, mostly at $5 40 @$5 65, for good to very choice, and up to $5 75 for fancy; Cities Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, $6 75@$7 25 for good to strictly fancy, chiefly at $6 90@$7 25; Southern Flour, $5 20@$7 50, chiefly @$5 2p for good to fancy; do. for English markets, at $5 90@$6, (2,000 bbls. for October, and 2,000 bbls. for November,) and $6 50@$7 50, the latter for choice; inferior to good shipping Extra Western, $5 90@$6 20, (of which 1,000 bbls. Illinois Extra, prompt shipment from the West, at $6;) good to fancy do. at $6 20@$6 50; and most other grades within yesterday's range.....Included in the reported sales were 2,400 bbls. shipping Extras, for prompt and forward delivery, mainly the latter, (of which 6,100 bbls. City Mill Extras,) 825 bbls. Minnesota clear, 1,900 bbls. for strictly fancy, and 1,000 bbls. do Patent do., 3,700 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, 1,200 bbls. Superfine, 1,370 bbls. No. 2, 550 bbls. Sour, and 325 bbls. unsound Extras at quoted rates; a sale of 1,000 bbls. Winter Wheat Extra, to arrive from Philadelphia, was reported at $6 50 ₱ bbl.....Southern Flour has been in more demand, in good part for shipment to South America, and the turn somewhat steady.....Sales reported of 2,350 bbls., in lots, mostly Extras, at $6 25@$6, of which 1,600 bbls. for shipment at $7 25@$7 75.....Of Rye Flour, sales were reported of 700 bbls., in lots, including Superfine State, within the range of $4 10@$4 60 for ordinary to strictly choice, and higher figures for fancy, (mainly $4 50@$4 65;) Western at $3 75@$4 25; market unchanged.....Of Corn-meal, sales were reported of 800 bbls., including Yellow Western, at $2 85@$3, the latter rate for very choice; 200 bbls. Brandywine, kiln dried, at $3 50, and Brandywine, in lots, at $3 40; marks: about steady.....And of Corn-meal, in bags, 1,400 bags coarse, on the basis of $1 05 for City, and $1 30@$1 03 for Southern, in lots, ₱ 100 lb.

FRUIT—The general movement has been moderately active, with values quoted somewhat irregular. Sales include 3,500 box. shells Valencia at $1 @$1 50; 500 box. new do., part at $1 80; 350 half box. Valencia at 8c.@ 9¢.; 3,000 box. loose at $1 55@$1 70 for old; 200 cases Sardines at 9¼@9¾c.; and for the week 32,261 cases, against 13,113 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1877, were 41,107 bales, against 125,817 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year.....Consolidated exports (six days) for Great Britain, from all the shipping ports, 8,245 bales; to the Continent, none; bales; to France, 91 bales; to the Channel, none; bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 48,121 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 296,085 bales.....The week's exports hence have been 1,195 bales.

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GRAIN—Wheat was freely dealt in for forward delivery, but at generally lower prices, Winter receding 1c.@2c. and Spring on the earlier deliveries, closing firm at ₱ bushel, under more liberal offerings, leaving off, in the instance of Spring grades, stronger, with a more urgent inquiry, chiefly from speculative sources, especially for October delivery. The business for prompt delivery was comparatively moderate, impeded in part by the peculiar position of No. 2 Red, which, under a very light supply, and a pressing want of this grade to deliver on contracts held by shippers having freight engagements to provide for, was very sharply advanced, the bidding on the spot and early running up quickly from $1 60 to $1 85, with $2 asked throughout, followed by much discussion, and later on by the purchase of sufficient of the specified grade at $1 80 to enable the original seller to make satisfactory delivery to the export buyer, who required three or four boat-loads to cover steam; the room already under contract for Continental ports. Apart from this exceptional feature, the restricted movement for early delivery indicated a weaker range of values, Spring grades yielding about 2c. to 3c. Sales have been reported to-day of 535,000 bushels, (of which about 84,000 bushels for prompt delivery,) including very choice White State, 1,400 bushels at $1 58; very choice Amber State, 1,300 bushels, at $1 58; ungraded Red Western, choice old lots, at $1 52; New-York No. 2 Red Winter, prompt delivery, 36,000 bushels, at $1 60, (or 10c. ₱ bushel higher than the best price realized yesterday;) do., September options, 176,000 bushels, at $1 49@$1 49¾, closing at $1 49¾; do., do., October options, 48,000 bushels, at $1 39c.@ $1 39¼; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, prompt delivery, 32,000 bushels at $1 41, (as against $1 43 yesterday;) do., deliverable by Sept. 25, 24,000 bushels, at $1 39; No. 2 Chicago Spring, 9,800 bushels, at $1 40; New-York No. 2 Spring, September option, 4,000 bushels, at $1 36¾@$1 37; do., October, 200,000 bushels, at $1 28@$1 30, closing at $1 30; do., November, 8,000 bushels, at $1 28¾..... The quotations at the afternoon call were for No. 2 Red Winter, September delivery, at $1 40@$1 41; do., October, $1 39@$1 39¼; do., November, $1 29@$1 29½, and New-York No. 2 Spring, September option, $1 37@$1 37½; do., October, $1 30@$1 30¼, (as against $1 29½@$1 32¼ yesterday;) November, $1 12½@$1 13, and No. 3 Northwest Spring, September option, $1 37 bid; do., October, nominal; November, nominal.....Corn has been less excited and lower, but closed heavy.....The dealings were almost wholly for prompt delivery, and largely in New-York No. 2.....Sales have been reported to-day of 157,000 bushels for early delivery,) including steamer Mixed, for early delivery, at 57c.@57⅛c.; New-York do., October option, 16,000 bushels, at 54¾c.; New-York No. 2, for October, 10,000 bushels, at 56c.@56⅛c., chiefly at 53¾c., closing at 53¼c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, at 54½c.@56c., and Mixed Western, in vessel, for sailing vessel, 56c. for choice High Mixed, (two boat loads at 59c.,) and 57c.@57½c. for steamer quality, and warm and inferior Corn at 54½c.@56c., by the afternoon call Corn, Steamer Mixed, September option, closed at 56¼c. bid and 58¼c. asked; October, 56c.@56⅜c.; November, 53¾c.@56c.....And New-York No. 2, September option, closed at 56¾c.@56⅞c.; do., October, 53¾c.@56c.; do., November, at 59c.@ 59½c.....Rye more active but lower, with sales reported of 17,000 bushels for early delivery, chiefly at 70c. and 23,000 bushels do., October delivery, at 71c., all for export.....Barley more freely dealt in, but at easier prices, sales having been reported of 19,000 bushels improved State here and 5,000 bushels do., October delivery, at 71c., here, at 85c.; and 10,000 bushels Canada to arrive, on private terms, quoted at 95c.@$1. Malt, Peas and Buckwheat are less quoted.....Oats have been fairly active, but rather easier as to values, on freer offerings.....Sales have been reported of 58,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, 1,400 bushels, at 42c. @42½c., (this grade firmer from scarcity;) New-York No. 2 White, 9,500 bushels, at 37½c.@37¾c., mainly at 37½c.; New-York No. 2, 41,000 bushels, at 36c., (two boat-loads, 21,000 bushels, went at this rate;) New-York No. 2, 6,500 bushels, at 34¼c.@35c., mainly at 35c.; New-York No. 3, 4,000 bushels, at 34c.@34½c., chiefly at 34c.; White State quoted at 34c.@34½c., (4 car-loads sold from track at 37½c.@ 38c.;) Mixed, (4 car-loads sold from track at 37½c.@ 38c.;) Mixed Western, 3,500 bushels, at 32-lb. went at 36c.;) Mixed Western, 3,500 bushels, at 34c.@36c.; White Western, 6,000 bushels, at 37½c.@41c.; No. 2 White (Chicago, 8,000 bushels, to arrive, prompt shipment, (Chicago inspection,) at 36½c.....Feed in fair demand and generally firm, equal to 40c. for Corn and 45c. for Oats, sold at $16 ₱ ton, 40-lb. bags, and $20@$21; 1,400 bags, 100-lb. at $23@$25; and 800 bags Rye Feed at $19.....A moderate sale noted for Bale Hay, with shipping quoted at 55c.@70c., and fancy at 75c.@80c., the latter for very choice. ₱ 100 lb.; Clover, 50c.@60c.; Salt Hay, 45c.@50c.....Straw dull, with Rye Straw quoted at from 60c.@65c.; Oat, 40c.@ 50c.....Seeds as unchanged, the week's export clearances, hence, for European ports, include 21,185 bbls. Flour, 574,917 bushels Wheat, 317,615 bushels Corn, 124,446 bushels Rye, 10,004 bushels Oats.

MOLASSES—Foreign refining qualities have been held very firmly on the basis of 35c. for 50 test, and there shown more animation. Sales reported of 200 hhds. Cuba Muscovado on private terms; 400 hhds. Grocery Porto Rico on private terms. Most other kinds quoted steady on a moderate inquiry, chiefly in the jobbing line; 200 bbls. New-Orleans sold at 40c.@60c.

NAILS—Continue in fair request on the basis of $2 50 for common Fence and Sheathing, and $4 25@$4 35 for Clinch, ₱ keg.

NAVAL STORES—A slow movement has been noted in Rosin on the reduced basis of $1 70@$1 80 for Strained to No. 1, and $2 for Good Strained, closing at $1 70, and 400 bbls. No. 1 at $2 25@$2 37½. Tar and Pitch without change.....Spirits of Turpentine in more request, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 34¼c. ₱ gallon. Sales, 450 bbls. at 34¼c.@34⅝c. for merchantable, and 35½c. for New-York prime.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in light request, with Western, in bags, at $33, currency, for prime; offerings mostly unsalable. Cake for export to West India seed nominal.....Exports for the week, 12,724 bags.

OILS—The general movement has been moderately active, the main dealing having been in small quantities of the leading kinds to meet urgent trade requirements, with prices showing more steadiness within the previous range. Sales have been reported at New-Bedford of 500 to 600 bbls. Crude Menhaden for manufacturing at 45c., and 300 bbls. Crude Sperm on private terms.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been firmer, and quoted at 8¼c. in bulk, and 8¾c. in shipping order.

.....Refined continues in fair request, with October options quoted at 13¾c. for 300 bbls. sold for prompt delivery, and 14¾c. Refined, in cases, quoted at 17c.@ 17¾c. for Standard brand, October delivery.....Naphtha quoted at 7c.@8c.....At Philadelphia, Refiners' Sentiment, for October delivery, quoted at 14¾c.....At Baltimore, Refined for October, quoted at 14¾c. At the Petroleum Exchange, sales reported of 63,000 bbls. United at 42 8-32@42 9-32c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in fair demand for early delivery, with a generally easier feeling. Sales reported since our last of 3,000 bbls. at $10 45, (New-York only dull. With Extra Prime and Western Prime Mess quoted wholly nominal.....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess has been in moderate request. September options quoted at the close at $13 53; October, $13 40 asked; November, $13 25@$13 50, and under the remainder of the year at $13 25@$13 55, with sales reported of 750 bbls., September, at $13 30@$13 35, and 250 bbls., October, at $13 46. Dressed Hogs in moderate demand, with City quoted at 6¾c.@7¼c., and fancy Pigs at 7¾c., showing a decline.....Quoted Hams have been quiet and unchanged.....Bacon Sales include small lots of Pickled Bellies, at 8¾c., and sundry small lots of other City stock, in bulk, at about former rates.....Bacon held rather more firmly, but inactive.....Western Steam Lard been decidedly more active for every delivery, chiefly for refining, purposes, and quoted higher.....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales at 8¼c., and for October, in part prime at $9 12½@$9 20, closing at $9 20; and 600 tcs. to arrive, at $9 12½@$9 17½.....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard has been less freely dealt in, with Western Steam, September option, quoted at the close at $9 17½, bid; October, quoted at the close at $9 10, bid; December, $8 77½@$8 80, and seller the remainder of the year at $8 77½@$8 80.....Sales have been reported of 6,000 bbls. Refined Lard, in part at 9¾c., and 1,000 bbls. Cotton (of through freight) at ¼c. ₱ lb. for compressed; 100 hhds. Tobacco on private terms; 1,000 box. Cheese 10c.@10¼c.; 800 box. Bacon at 10c.@ 10¾c.; 250 tcs. Beef Goods at 9¾c.@10¼c.; 150 tcs. Assortment Goods at 20c.@22c. ₱ ton.....For London, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, on private terms; 200 bbls. Apples, 500 pkls. Tobacco, and 500 pkls. Sole Leather, and 500 bags Oat-meal at market rates.....For Glasgow, by steam, 2,500 bbls. Flour, reported on private terms, quoted at 4s. 6d.@4s. 9d.; 150 hhds. Tobacco on private terms, quoted at 40s. for Kentucky, hhds.; sundry lots of Heavy Goods, within the means of 35s.@40s.; and 500 tcs. Oil-cake at 70s.@75s. ₱ ton.....For Bristol, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain, at 11½d. ₱ 60 lb.; and, by sail, 2,500 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.....For Cork, for orders, two Barks, with cargoes (to arrive,) hence, with Grain and other general cargo, rumored, on the basis of 8s. ₱ quarter for Grain, but without confirmation.....For York and Hull, by steam, 2,500 bbls. Flour, reported on private terms, quoted at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.....For Belfast, by steam, about 1,200 bbls. Flour, reported on private terms, quoted at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.....For Dublin, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour, reported on private terms, quoted at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, by sail, 5,000 bushels Wheat, Grain at 8-d. ₱ bushel; 850 hhds. Missouri Tobacco at 26s. 3d. ₱ hhd.; 200 bbls. Resin at 2s. 10½d. ₱ 280 lb., and by steam, 15,000 bushels Grain, at 9½d. ₱ 60 lb.; 1,600 bales Cotton (of through freight) at ¼d. ₱ lb. for compressed; 100 hhds. Tobacco on private terms; 1,000 box. Cheese 50s.; 800 box. Bacon at 40s.; 325 tons Heavy Goods at 35s.@40s.; 150 tons Assortment Goods at 20s.@22s. ₱ ton.....For London, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, on private terms; 200 bbls. Apples, 500 pkls. Tobacco, and 500 pkls. Sole Leather, and 500 bags Oat-meal at market rates.....For Glasgow, by steam, 2,500 bbls. Flour, reported on private terms, quoted at 4s. 6d.@4s. 9d.; 150 hhds. Tobacco on private terms, quoted at 40s. for Kentucky, hhds.; sundry lots of Heavy Goods, within the means of 35s.@40s.; and 500 tcs. Oil-cake at 70s.@75s. ₱ ton.....For Bristol, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain, at 11½d. ₱ 60 lb.; and, by sail, 2,500 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.....For Cork, for orders, two Barks, with cargoes (to arrive,) hence, with Grain and other general cargo, rumored, on the basis of 8s. ₱ quarter for Grain, but without confirmation.....For York and Hull, by steam, 2,500 bbls. Flour, reported on private terms, quoted at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.....For Belfast, by steam, about 1,200 bbls. Flour, reported on private terms, quoted at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.....For Dublin, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour, reported on private terms, quoted at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.....For Antwerp, by steam, 2,500 bbls. Flour, reported on private terms, quoted at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.....For Havana, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour, reported on private terms, quoted at $5 ₱ bbl.....For Matanzas, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour, reported on private terms, quoted at $5 ₱ bbl.....For Cienfuegos, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour, reported on private terms, quoted at $5 ₱ bbl.....For Trinidad, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour, reported on private terms, quoted at $5 ₱ bbl.....For Rio Janeiro, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour, reported on private terms, quoted at $5 ₱ bbl.....For Buenos Ayres, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour, reported on private terms, quoted at $5 ₱ bbl.....For Rio Janeiro, a British bark, 1,110 tons, (to arrive from Hamburg,) hence, with about 6,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 4s. 6d. (with option of Refined do., from Bremen, at the same rate) ₱ bbl.....For Amsterdam, a Dutch bark, 327 tons, hence, with Refined Petroleum, at 5s. ₱ bbl.....For a Spanish (Mediterranean) port, a Spanish brig, 143 tons, hence, with equal to about 4,500 cases Petroleum, on owners' account.....For Auckland, a British brig, about 230 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on private terms.....For Buenos Ayres, a British bark, 617 tons, (to arrive from an Eastern port, hence, with general cargo, on private terms, quoted at about 18c. ₱ cubic foot.....For Rio Janeiro, a British bark, 348 tons, with Lumber, from a Southern port, reported on private terms.....For Rio Janeiro, a British schooner, 254 tons, with Lumber, from St. Stephen, N. B., at $11 ₱ M.....For Havana, an American schooner, 158 tons, with Yellow Pine Lumber, from Pascagoula, at $11, gold.....For Aspinwall, two vessels, reported, gold.....For Aspinwall, two vessels, reported, gold.....For Aspinwall, two vessels, reported

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
SCOTIA....WED., Sept. 26|ALEPPO....WED., Oct. 10
*RUSSIA....WED., Oct. 3|BOTHNIA....WED., Oct. 17
*Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown at all the year round.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6, at 3 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Oct. 4
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Oct. 11
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Oct. 18
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Oct. 25
First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $28.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Sept. 22, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Bolivia....Sept. 22, 3 P. M.|Ethiopia....Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
California, Sept. 29, 10 A. M.|Victoria, Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Alsatia...Sept. 29, 10 A. M.|Elysia....Oct. 10, 8 A. M.
Cabins, $55 to $70; Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 24st., Hoboken.
HERMANN....Sat., Sept. 22|WESER....Sat., Oct. 6
NECKAR....Sat., Sept. 29|MOSEL....Sat., Oct. 13
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....$70 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R:
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Sept. 25, 7 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Oct. 2, at 1:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Oct. 9, at 7 A. M.
Cabin passage, $55, 65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River. FOR LONDON.

Holland. Sept. 27, 8 A. M.|Denmark....Oct. 4, 2 P. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Spain. Sat., Sept. 22, 3 P.M.|Egypt. Sat., Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
Italy, Sat., Sept. 29, 9 A. M.|England, Sat., Oct. 13, 9 A. M.
Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.
Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
CANADA, Pasteau.....Wednesday, Sept. 26, 2 P. M.
ST. LAURENT, Lachesnez.....Wednesday, Oct. 3, 2 P. M.
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz.....Wednesday, Oct. 10, 8 A. M.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
FRISIA.....Sept. 27|POMMERANIA.....Oct. 11
HERDER.....Oct. 4|WIELAND.....Oct. 18
Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUHNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 37 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 22
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 26
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination at half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.
Steamers will sail as advertised above, unless sooner loaded. Merchants and shippers are notified that extra steamers will be provided and dispatched as rapidly as the press of business warrants.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

The steamer
GULF STREAM
will sail FOR CHARLESTON TUESDAY, Sept. 18, from Pier No. 27 North River, instead of Wednesday, 19th, as heretofore advertised.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATUEDAY, Sept. 22, Pier 43 North River, 5 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent 409 Broadway.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, Sept. 25, Pier 46 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
RAHDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Sept. 27, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida Railroad.
C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Wednesday, Sept. 29
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship ALASKA.....Thursday, Oct. 11
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Wednesday, Oct. 10
For information and tickets apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Thrasher.....Wednesday, Sept. 26
CITY OF MEXICO, McIntosh.....Saturday, Oct. 6
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Deane.....Wednesday, Oct. 10
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana Progreso. Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO, McIntosh.....Saturday, Oct. 6
Steamers leave New-Orleans Sept. 23 and Oct. 14, for Vera Cruz, and all the above ports.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MCKELLAR, LELING & CO., Agents in Havana.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements at Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo. 10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-PORT, R. I.

Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, leaving at Allerton 8:42 A. M. and 1:37 P. M. at Newport. THOMAS WARLAND, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877,
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. daily.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M., arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 8:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 8:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.
Tickets Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place. L. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after June 25, 1877,
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.
Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. and 12 Midnight.
Tickets Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place. L. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—Commencing Sept. 17, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M. Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester; also to St. Albans.
10:30 A. M. Special Chicago and Western Express with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
11:30 A. M. Northern and Western Express, to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.
3:30 P. M., Saturdays only, Troy Special. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.
4:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, Garrison's, and principal stations north.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running Chicago every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.
Tickets for sale at No. 4 Grand Central Depot, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 2, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 3, 8:15, 10 A. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 6 P. M. For Sharon Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.
Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Superintendent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

STEAM-BOATS.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence direct.
A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound.")
Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 9 A. M., and BOSTON at 9:30 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.
THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st.
*Free transfer for passengers via either line to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the *Brooklyn Annex*, leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:25 P. M.

THE GREAT FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

And all points East, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
The mammoth palace steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Pier morning at 5 P. M. for Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.

The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with express trains for
SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND
WHITE MOUNTAINS,
and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West.
Free transfers to and from Brooklyn by steam-boat, leaving Jewell's Wharf (Fulton-st.) daily at 5:15 P. M.
FARE ONLY $1 50,
and price of state-rooms greatly reduced.
Messina's String Bands accompany each steamer.
S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-st. Pier, N. R., at 9:30, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central R. R. for the West. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River R. R. are received on board for passage. FREE TRANSFER from and to BROOKLYN by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex. Leaves Jewell's Wharf (Fulton-st.) at 8 A. M. Tickets over New-York Central and for Saratoga on the wharf.

SEA BIRD.

CAPT. H. B. PARKER.
FOR RED BANK, FROM FOOT OF ERICSSON-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 22d....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 22d....7:00 A. M.
Monday, 24th....3:30 P. M.	Monday, 24th....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 25th....4:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 25th....7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 27th....7:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 26th....8:00 A. M.
Friday, 28th....7:30 A. M.	Thursday, 27th....10:00 A. M.
Saturday, 29th....1:00 P. M.	Friday, 28th....11:30 A. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY AND SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA, leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 48 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, AND WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M., and 6:15 P. M.; and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.

Steamer AMERICUS leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 2:45 P. M., foot 23d-st., 3 P. M. connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents.
Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

A.—MARY POWELL—FOR WEST POINT, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, leaves Pier No. 39 North River, daily, at 3:30 P. M. Free transfer to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex, leaving Jewell's Wharf at 2:55 P. M.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 P. M. For freight and passengers, Pier, 81. Reeths free.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad, Pier, 21, North River. Connections at 11:30 A. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, COOPER Institute, Sunday, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.—Grand gallery of talent. The most attractive programme yet. T. S. Lambert, M. D., LL. D. This distinguished gentleman will speak upon "The true basis of the Argument for Total Abstinence, also the Relations of the Different Professions thereto." The while Rev. H. Corey will speak on the "Hope of the Temperance Cause." Prof. George B. Weeks will have charge of the musical programme. Prof. J. Jay Watson, the celebrated violinist, and Miss Annie A. Watson, pianist, will play Ole Bull's celebrated Norwegian Hymn and other musical selections. A collection of $ expected. Will be at the doors from all who are able and willing to contribute.
J. B. GIBBS, President.
J. B. COFFIN, Corresponding Secretary.

AT CHICKERING HALL, 83d-st., corner 18th-st.
UNION GOSPEL SERVICES.
REV. SAMUEL COLCORD
will preach Sunday at 3:30 P. M. on "Christ Seeking the Lost." Singing by Charles L. Gunn and the great new chorus choir. All seats free; everybody welcome.

AT FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th aves., Rev. J. Johns will preach at 11 A. M. on "David's Harp and Psalms, its Make-up and Effects;" Evening, "The Pale Horse and its Rider." A Bible reading every Thursday at 8 P. M.; at 4:15 P. M. same day, Sunday-school class for children, both conducted by the Pastor.

AT WASHINGTON-SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church, Rev. Jas. M. King, D. D., Pastor, will preach, Morning subject:—"The Glory of God Revealed in Christ." Evening subject:—"The Influences of Pleiades." Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-ST., west of 6th-av.—Rev. Hobart Newton, Rector. Morning prayer, litany, and sermon by Rev. William W. Newton, of Boston, at 10:30 A. M. Evening prayer at 4:30 P. M.

AT BLEECKER HALL, NO. 280 BLEECKER-st., corner Morton.—Edith O'Gorman, the "Converted Nun," having returned to the City, will speak this (Sunday) evening on "Convent Life." All denominations may attend.

A.—MRS. NELLIE J. T. BRIGHAM, INSPIrational speaker, lectures for the Society of Spiritualists, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., at their Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., near Broadway. Seats free. Children's Lyceum, 2:30 P. M.

AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th-st.—Dr. Armitage, Pastor, preaches morning, 10:30, subject—"The Moral Effect of a Visit from the Dead;" and evening, 7:30—"Atheism." Sunday-school, 9 A. M.

AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, WEST 53D-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Lindsay Parker, of the Sands-Street M. E. Church, Brooklyn, will preach at 10:30 A. M. All are cordially invited.

AT THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET REFORMED Church, West of 8th-av.—Rev. Carlos Martyn, Pastor.—Divine services, Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subjects—Morning, "Attachment to God's House;" evening, "The Slavery of Sin."

AT ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 4th-av. and 22d-st. Rev. Dr. Tiffany, Pastor, will preach on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Evening subject—"Humility and Self-Assertion." All invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH-AV. CORNER 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach Sunday, Sept. 23, 11 A. M. Evening service will commence the next Sunday, Sept. 30. Public cordially invited.

AT STANTON-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, Allen-street, near Houston.—Rev. Dr. Samuel W. Knapp, Pastor, will preach Sabbath day. Morning at 10:30, evening at 7:30 o'clock. All are invited.

AT SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Services to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Pastor, Rev. Samuel M. Hamilton will preach.

AT TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 55TH-ST., between Lexington and 3d avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by J. B. Simmons, D. D. All are cordially welcome. Usher's most stampers at the door.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner Downing-st.—The Pastor, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, will preach this (Sunday) morning at 10:45 o'clock. Rev. Alonzo Gunnison, of Boston, will preach in the evening at 7:45 o'clock. All are invited.

BISHOP SNOW WILL PREACH IN THE Medical College, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., on Sunday at 3 P. M. Subject—"The Grand Harmony of the Visions of Daniel. What is the Destiny of the Papacy?" Seats free and strangers welcome.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH,

Corner of Bedford and Downing-sts.,
On Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30 o'clock.
A cordial welcome to strangers.

BAPTIST MARINERS' TEMPLE, OLIVER-st., corner of Henry-st.—Rev. Dr. Deems, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Preaching at both services by the Pastor, Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D.

BRICK CHURCH, CORNER OF 5TH-AV. AND 37th-st.—The Pastor, Rev. Llewellyn D. Bevan, will preach on Sunday, Sept. 23, at 11 o'clock A. M., and 8 o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,

Madison-av. and 42d-st.
Hours of services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Rev. Ephraim Peabody, D. D., Rector,
will preach in the morning.
Rev. R. W. LEWIS
will preach in the afternoon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, Corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av., Rev. Brady E. Backus, Rector., will reopen, after extensive repairs and decoration, on Sunday, the 23d inst. Morning service, with sermon, at 10:30; evening, prayer at 5. All persons are welcome to sittings.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,

(Sixth Universalist Society,)
57th-st., near 8th-av. James M. Pullman, Pastor, will preach Sunday morning at 11. Subject—"How to Bear Up under Difficulties."

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D-ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by Rev. T. Ralston Brown, D. D. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. Prayer-meetings Monday and Friday at 7:30 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH Church, Lafayette-place.—Rev. Talbot W. Chambers, D. D., will preach on Sunday morning, 23d inst. at 10:30 o'clock, and Rev. Jacob Chamberlain in the afternoon at 4 o'clock.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH Church, 8th-av. and 29th-st.—Rev. Jabob Chamberlain will preach on Sunday morning, 23d inst. at 10:30 o'clock, and Rev. Talbot W. Chambers, D. D., in the evening at 7:45 o'clock.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH Church, 5th-av. and 48th-st.—Rev. R. R. Van Nest, D. D., will preach on Sunday morning, 23d inst., at 10:30, and in the evening at 7:45 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYterian,) corner Park-av. and 35th-st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor, will preach on Sunday, 23d inst. Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 55th-st., near Broadway.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. D. Wilson; service at 10:30 A. M. Sabbath-school in the new chapel on 57th-st. at 2:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st., east of 4th-av., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector.—Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADison-av. and 35th-st. Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector.—Sunday services at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

EIGHTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, West of 8th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. W. F. Hatfield, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject—"Christian Growth." Evening—"King David." Strangers cordially invited.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison-av. and 55th-st.—Sunday-school 9:30 A. M. Rev. William R. Sabine, Pastor, will preach morning 11, evening 7:45 o'clock. Strangers cordially welcome.

FOURTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of 2d-av.—The Pastor, Rev. H. Marling, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Sabbath-school meet at 9:30 A. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 6TH-st. and 11th-st.—The Pastor, Rev. W. M. Paxton, D. D., will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

FIFTH-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. —Services will be held in the chapel, (entrance on 45th-st.,) at 11 A. M. Rev. Cyrus Dickson, D. D., is expected to officiate.

IN WEST FORTY-FOURTH-STREET U. P. Church.—By Rev. William N. Richie. Sermon at 10:30 A. M.: "How we are Saved," (Matt., i., 21: at 3:30: Lecture on "The Parable of the Talents," (Matt., xxv.) Cordial invitation to all.

JANE-STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—Rev. Dr. Mahaffy, of Derry, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. All are cordially invited.

"LOOKING UNTO JESUS."—"JESUS ONLY." —Twentieth Anniversary of the Fulton-Street Daily Noon Prayer-meeting will take place on Monday, Sept. 24, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, in the Middle Dutch Church, corner of 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, between Broadway and Bowery.

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner of 57th-st.—Rev. William Lloyd, Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject—"The True Unity of the Church; its Absence a Cause of Modern Skepticism." Evening—"The Swellings of Jordan." All made welcome.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Pastor, Rev. R. F. Elder, D. D., will preach tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock, in the Chapel of the First Baptist Church, Park-av., between 39th and 40th sts. Sunday-school in the afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison-av. and 53d-st., Rev. Chas. S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Services in morning at 11 o'clock; evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M. Good-will Mission, 2:30 P. M.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23D-ST. AND 6TH-Av.—O. B. Frothingham, Pastor of the Independent Liberal Church, will speak on Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject: "The Unbelief of Believers."

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, NO. 111 FULTON-st. and No. 58 Ann-st., Rev. Gardener Spring Plumley, Pastor.—Divine services Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. In this church the Fulton-street daily noon prayer-meeting is held.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th-av. and 31st-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. R. Rossiter. Morning service, 10:30; subject, "The Promise of Eternal

THE MOTH EXTERMINATOR.

INFORMATION FOR THE IGNORANT.

LIGHT ON THE HISTORY OF GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN — QUALIFICATIONS OF THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF NEW-JERSEY — HIS SHARE IN A SWINDLE ON THE GOVERNMENT.

It takes a long time for truth to penetrate some kinds of intellects; for the tolerably notorious fact that Gen. George B. McClellan has figured in the rôle of a moth exterminator appears to be unknown to the *World*. That journal is incredulous on the subject; it never heard of George A. Cowles & Co., and mildly assumes that THE TIMES has mistaken some one else for the moth-exterminating General. To the end that even the *World* may be enlightened, and the voters of New-Jersey reminded of the facts of history, the circumstances connected with the contract between Gen. George B. McClellan and the firm of George A. Cowles & Co. may be briefly rehearsed here. This firm consisted of George A. Cowles, George W. Brega, L. H. Bacon, and one other. They did business in Philadelphia, as moth exterminators, having a patent process which, applied to clothing and other articles, was claimed to kill moths, preserve from mildew, and repel water. On March 11, 1869, this firm offered to prepare for the Government, free of charge, a certain quantity of army clothing for practical tests of the value of the moth-exterminating, mildew-preventing process. These tests were made at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, before a board of army officers. The board were unanimous that the process was not water-repellant, and divided upon its value as an exterminator of moths. The next thing we hear of is that the firm obtained from Congress, between the years 1870 and 1872, about $250,000 for the use of this remarkable patent process. In the Summer of 1872 Capt. Alligood being detailed to duty at the Schuylkill Arsenal, investigated this expensive moth exterminator, discovered that the process was entirely worthless, and so reported to the War Department. The response of that department was the prompt removal of Capt. Alligood, who was detailed to duty in North Carolina; but, apparently for the sake of appearances, a board of officers was appointed to further examine and report, upon the process. This board consisted of Gen. Marcy, (Gen. McClellan's father-in-law,) Gen. Ingalls, and Col. Lee. The report was unanimous that the moth exterminator was all that could be desired, and that the process ought to be continued. In two years more the Government paid over $100,000 additional for the extermination of moths by Cowles & Co. Then a quarrel over the division of the profits caused more trouble. Don Piatt had been the local Washington agent of the firm, but, discovering that he was not being paid according to agreement, and the explanation of Cowles that certain army officers were very expensive friends of the firm not satisfying him, he publicly denounced the whole concern as a fraud. This was in 1874. The Secretary of War (Belknap) was seen on the subject, and the expedient of a commission was again tried, with the same success as before. Gens. Ingalls, Van Vliet, and Sarton composed the commission. They reported favorably; the work of extermination went on at the same cost as before. Clymer's committee found that the total amount paid to Cowles & Co. was $489,000; and of this sum just two-thirds must have been clear profit.

Gen. Marcy, member of the first board, which reported favorably, is Gen. McClellan's father-in-law. Gen. McClellan's share in the profits of the firm of Cowles & Co. is partially shown by the following documents:

FROM GEORGE A. COWLES & CO. TO GEN. GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3, 1872.

Hon. George B. McClellan, New-York:

For and in consideration of the sum of $1, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, we agree to pay you five (5) per centum of any sums which may be paid to us by the War Department of the United States out of the future appropriations by Congress for the preservation of army clothing and equipage by our process. GEORGE A. COWLES & Co.

The commission of 5 per cent. would appear to have been unsatisfactory to Gen. McClellan, for in the month of November following we find it increased to 10 per cent., as shown by the following letter of a member of the moth-exterminating firm to Gen. Marcy, Gen. McClellan's relative:

GEORGE W. BREGA TO GEN. MARCY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1872.

MY DEAR GENERAL: Inclosed please find an agreement for Gen. McClellan in lieu of one given him on the 3d of August last, and which I hope will be satisfactory. It doubles the amount. Try and see the Secretary, and tell him that, as an old friend, I send you all our case, and that it is completely and satisfactorily. GEORGE W. BREGA.

Gen. R. B. MARCY, Washington, D. C.

The following are the memoranda of checks sent to Gen. George B. McClellan by George A. Cowles & Co., and drawn on the Girard Bank of Philadelphia:

No. 343—May 27, 1873	$1,000
No. 387—July 7, 1873	1,500
No. 415—Aug. 28, 1873	1,000
No. 424—Sept. 3, 1873	895
Total	$4,375

This record is not complete without the addition of a word or two on the remarkable explanation of these payments made by Mr. Cowles. Ignorant that the above quoted documents were in possession of THE TIMES, he told one of its reporters, who inquired of him on the subject, that his firm had made payments to Gen. McClellan, but it was only for the services of the latter in endeavoring to procure contracts for the process from the Prussian and some other European Governments. The firm considered that Gen. McClellan had rendered them valuable service in that connection. Unfortunately for this explanation and the gentleman it was intended to benefit, it happens that the agreement between Gen. McClellan and Cowles & Co. provides that the percentage to the former shall be exclusively from moneys paid by the United States War Department, and if this were not enough, it happens that Gen. McClellan did not go to Europe until after he had received the checks above mentioned. Mr. Cowles' explanation, therefore, left Gen. McClellan a little worse than it found him, and no one has ever made a better one since. This is the history of Gen. McClellan as a moth-exterminator.

1877

A TUG TAKES FIRE IN HELL GATE.

Late on Thursday night George Burke saw a boat on fire coming through Hell Gate. Calling a gentleman to his aid he hastened toward the burning vessel, which was discovered to be the tug C. Henderson. They rescued two men who were standing on the bow of the boat, the only part not in flames. The men were George Chapell, son of the Ferry Superintendent of that name, and Mr. Murphy, the pilot of the tug. Burke and his companion towed the burning boat to the foot of Sixty-second-street and gave an alarm of fire. Some engines responded, with whose aid part of the hull and the boiler of the vessel were saved. Neither of the rescued men could tell how the fire occurred, but only knew that it broke out while the tug was off Hog's Back Reef. The tug was the property of Superintendent Chapell. The amount of damage to, as well as the insurance on her is unknown.

HOTEL GUESTS POISONED.

A bold attempt was made on Thursday to poison Mrs. Mary A. Miller, the proprietress of the Willow Haven Hotel, at Pamrapo, N. J., and her guests. Mrs. Miller has acquired some notoriety by the plucky resistance she made to the effort, on behalf of Salters, her landlord, to get possession of the hotel property after she had spent $20,000 in beautifying it. During Wednesday night some unknown person broke into the ice-house on the premises and nearly swar all the morrisean spawn some flourish mackerel. Mrs. Miller was somewhat vexed by the theft, but no unusual importance was attached to it. On Thursday morning the mackerel were placed on the breakfast table. Shortly afterward Mrs. Miller, Mrs. McKeever, a guest, other guests, and some of the servants were prostrated by sickness. The limbs of the stricken persons began to swell, and dark spots appeared upon their body. It was evident that they had been poisoned, and Drs. Field and Finn were summoned. The effects of the poisoning were counteracted, and the victims are rapidly recovering.

NEW-JERSEY'S STATE FAIR.

CLOSING DAY OF THE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT WAVERLY—A REMARKABLE DISPLAY OF PRIZE POULTRY—NEW-JERSEY'S FRUITS AND VEGETABLES AND CATTLE—GEN. JUDSON KILPATRICK'S ADDRESS.

For 19 years the New-Jersey State Agricultural Society has given an annual exhibition of the products of the State upon the extensive fair grounds at Waverly, a pretty little place midway between Newark and Elizabeth. This year's fair was opened last Monday and was closed yesterday with appropriate ceremonies, including a capital address by Gen. Judson Kilpatrick. The fair grounds cover 65 acres, and in the centre there is a well-kept half-mile track for horse-racing, upon which yesterday, and during the preceding days of this year's fair, some New-Jersey trotters behaved admirably and made excellent records. There were tournaments, also, upon the track, in which young men of the neighborhood, mounted upon swift steeds, tried to remove rings from wire ropes with lances, as they galloped, and sometimes succeeded in doing so. This year's fair is said to have had a larger attendance than any of its predecessors, fully 100,000 persons having visited the grounds, and on all the five days the skies were clear and the weather agreeably cool. Exhibitors came from all parts of the State, and also from near neighborhoods in New York State. The display of poultry was, according to persons who know all about chickens and such things, an unusually fine one, comprising all varieties of fowls, such as Cochin Chinas, frizzles, spangled and laced Hamburgs, light and dark Brahmas, Japanese and white-booted bantams, and Plymouth Rocks, while there were also Egyptian geese, bronze turkeys, and Aylesbury, Rouen, and Muscovy ducks. There was quite a convention of prize pigeons—fantails, nuns, runts, and other sorts; 127 hogs, and a large and varied assortment of cattle. In the matter of cereals and seeds the exhibitions were quite equal to those of former years, and as far as fruit and vegetables were concerned, they were superior, while there were notable displays of pie and bread and farm machinery, including a patent milker, which the farmers present would like, however much the cows may object to it. Fifteen thousand dollars' worth of prizes were distributed yesterday, and medals and ribbons were given out in large quantities. The side shows of the fair were, of course, many in number and elaborate; the fat woman was there, the birds that tell fortunes, and the man who cleans teeth and says funny things while doing so. Gen. Kilpatrick made an altogether proper man to address the farmers, for he is a farmer himself, with 200 well-cultivated acres in Sussex County. His address was brief, forcible, and suggestive. He delivered it at 3 o'clock, from a platform in the building where the farming utensils were displayed, and while he spoke Gen. N. N. Halsted, Hon. Mr. Peddie, Hon. George A. Halsey, Hon. Amos Clark, and Hon. William M. Force stood near him. The General said that his address would differ somewhat from the stereotyped form for such occasions. He intended to give plain advice in a plain manner. That advice was that farmers should read good books and the daily newspapers, educate their children, and take their places among honest men to demand the resumption of specie payments. He thought that when it was necessary farmers should exert their political powers.

The conclusion of Gen. Kilpatrick's address was delivered with much fire. "I believe," he exclaimed, "that we have only just seen the day-dawn of our future glory; the full meridian of the sun-burst sun is yet to come. Let us, then, prove ourselves worthy of such a country and such a heritage; let us be true to our country and to ourselves; let us be true to the memories of the past, and stand firm as mountain rock to those great principles of free government upon which alone rests the life of the nation. Above all men, we who are farmers have no right to neglect our duties to the State and nation. Absorbed in our industry selfishness, the farmer too often fails to give even a single thought to his country; when it is a well-known fact that farmers are that class of voters who alone can check and counterbalance the ever-increasing majorities at metropolitan centres obtained by fraud and crime. Do not let us, then, fail to do our whole duty as citizens; do not let us shrink back disgusted from the contest of political combat, and permit, by fault of ours, the corrupt, unprincipled demagogue to climb to power. Carelessness, want of sentiment, and an inexcusable selfishness marked the political action of the people for years before the rebellion. But the thunderbolts of war at last startled them into action, and your blood and the lives of your bravest and your best was the price you paid for that neglect. My countrymen, let us not forget the sad lessons of the past; let us not, I entreat you, repeat the errors that have cost us so fearfully. Heed not the sneers and insults of the dainty, snobbish gentlemen who arrogate to themselves a virtue and a rule of action superior to that possessed by those whom Mr. Lincoln called the 'common people.' No; it is your duty to meddle with politics, and in such a way as to make your influence felt. The stability of constitutional government depends upon the men you select as your rulers. Let us, then, study well the lives, the acts, and words of public men; let us think for ourselves, and understand the principles we indorse, and know the men we support. If we find them to be honest, capable, patriotic, and just, then let us uphold their hands, no matter what their political sentiments may be. But if we find that they are false to liberty, truth, and justice, if they have dared to deviate even a hair's breadth for whatever cause from those grand principles of free government that the war vitalized and made possible, then I charge you to strike them down as relentlessly as you would strike your country's foe on the field of battle. Let us be bold to speak and brave to act, manly and independent, ready at all times to give our influence, socially and politically, to virtue, justice, and the rights of man. Let us do this and we need have no fears for the future welfare of our great Republic." The General concluded his address amid loud applause.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

AN AGREEMENT ARRIVED AT—NEW BONDS TO BE ISSUED—THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL'S CHEAP BARGAIN.

For some time past a committee representing the bondholders of the Canada Southern Railway Company have been endeavoring to make terms with a committee representing the New-York Central, whereby a reconstruction of the former road and its completion might be rendered possible. Yesterday afternoon the two committees met again in the rooms of the Union Trust Company. Messrs. Dillon, Ellis, and Baylis, on behalf of the Canada Southern, and Messrs. Schell and Worcester, representing the New-York Central, were present. It was agreed to advise to the bondholders on one hand and to the Board of Directors on the other, the issue of a new series of Canada Southern bonds, principal and interest to be guaranteed by the New-York Central Railway Company. With these bonds it is proposed to take up the old bonds of the road and to provide funds for its completion. The gentlemen of the committees refused to furnish details as to terms for publication, but it is generally understood that the new issue will be $14,000,000 of bonds, part to run three years, at 3 per cent. interest, and part 17 years, at 5 per cent. The agreement covers, in addition to the Canada Southern Railway proper, the Erie and Michigan Railway, which is a leased line, and the Toledo and Canada Southern and Detroit Railroad, and Michigan Midland Railroad, in which the Canada Southern owns a controlling interest. The bonded debt of the Canada Southern amounts to $11,189,441 95, of which $9,000,000 are first mortgage bonds and the remainder second mortgage bonds, both bearing 7 per cent. interest. The Toledo and Canada Southern and Detroit Railroad's bonded debt is $1,500,000, and that of the Michigan Midland $400,000. The Canada Southern was a pet project of the late Horace F. Clark. After his death Commodore Vanderbilt went quietly to work and gathered in, it is said, $10,000,000 of its stock and $1,800,000 of its bonds, in the name of the New-York Central. It subsequently defaulted on its interest, but under the Canadian laws could not be foreclosed. By the present deal the New-York Central gets possession, at a comparatively cheap rate, of a well-built and equipped addition to its line, which originally cost nearly $40,000,000.

THE WALL-STREET SCANDAL.

Conversation with the leading brokers and business men of Wall-street yesterday, seemed to indicate that the prevailing temper is in favor of a thorough investigation of the charges that have been made against members of the Stock Exchange. The general sentiment appears to be that the opportunity now offered to eradicate the evil should not be allowed to slip, and the progress of the forthcoming investigation will be jealously watched. A similar spirit seems to have actuated Fredk Meigs and the Exchange in their selection yesterday of the Investigating Committee. That body is composed of the following gentlemen: John T. Morris, of Green-leaf E. Morris, Chairman; and Salem T. Russell, late President of the Exchange, from the Governing Committee, and A. S. Hatch, of Fisk & Hatch; W. W. Heaton, of Heaton & Day, and T. S. Ferry, of Weston & De Billier, from the Exchange proper. It is believed that these gentlemen will act conscientiously and the only danger that remains is that their examination may not be sufficiently thorough. They will hold their first session to-day.

Mr. William Cooper, of the late firm of Taylor & Cooper, has written to THE TIMES to say that F. F. Hill's dealings with him were in the regular course of business, and that he has the fullest confidence in his integrity.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE GREAT BOOK SALE.

A LARGE VARIETY OF BOOKS DISPOSED OF YESTERDAY.

The valuable publications of G. P. Putnam's Sons were the first sold yesterday at the trade book sale in Clinton Hall. The firm was largely and variously represented, and most of the works were bought readily and commanded good prices. The sale opened auspiciously with the deservedly popular works of John Habberton, the author of *Helen's Babies*, of which large numbers were sold. Several works of fiction of more than common interest, and a number of juvenile books were then disposed of, after which the auctioneers put up some books which are entitled to be considered standard. Among these was *The Plains of the Great West and Their Inhabitants*, by Lieut.-Col. Dodge, of the United States Army, a very admirable work on an interesting subject. Only 50 copies were offered for sale, and these were bought up briskly. *The History of French Literature*, by Henri Van Laun, the translator of Taine's *History of English Literature*, was also purchased readily. Among the books of the metaphysical order which came in for special attention was Martineau's (James, LL. D.) *Modern Materialism in its Relations to Religion and Theology*, a work which deals analytically with the school of thought of which Tyndall is the prominent representative. Putnam's hand-book series, chiefly in reference to historical subjects, sold freely, and several works on protection and free trade were more or less in demand, according to the authorship. There was no lack of interest in that portion of the catalogue devoted to works of scientific purport and art subjects, as represented by the *Gallery of Landscape Painters*, a very handsomely illustrated volume with superb steel engravings which were well patronized by the trade. *Summer Etchings in Colorado*, by Eliza Greatorex, to which Grace Greenwood furnished an introductory chapter, was bought up eagerly, and *Old New-York from the Battery to Bloomingdale*, of which there were only five copies, found ready purchasers. Haydn's *Dictionary of Dates* evidently maintained its reputation as a book of reference, for the six copies of it offered for sale were eagerly sought by buyers. A very remarkable feature in the Putnam catalogue was the excellent collection of Washington Irving's works. They were offered in a variety of forms, including the Knickerbocker, the Riverside, the People's, and the Sunnyside editions, the author's revised edition of the *Sketch-book*, and the new Mount Vernon edition of the *Life of George Washington*, were also sold. Among works of statistical value may be taken the *Hand-book of Statistics of the United States*, a very comprehensive work of the Handy-book Series, third edition, the sale of which was very brisk. A large number of Putnam's bound annuals and books of both the Elementary and the Advanced Science Series were disposed of, as also several valuable library atlases. Among these was the *International Atlas*, a work of political, classical, and historical value.

Estes & Lauriat, of Boston, were next on the catalogue, and the sale of their books was begun by dispositing of the publications of Roberts Brothers. Among other works in their consignment, those appertaining to natural history and science were especially valuable. Some of those having special reference to ornithological subjects were in good demand, as for instance, *Birds of the Northwest*, of which 10 copies were offered for sale, containing an account of all the birds inhabiting the great Missouri Valley, and *Key to North American Birds*, which contains a description of over 600 species of American birds known up to this time. Several interesting works on religious subjects were also offered for sale by this firm. Hurd & Houghton came next with a large assortment of standard works. These included the works of J. Fenimore Cooper, De Quincey, Dickens, Macaulay, and the Waverley Novels. A complete edition (the first, it is stated, in the English of the world) of Hans Christian Andersen was also sold. Among the art contributions to the sale by the firm was *A Hand-book of Legendary and Mythological Art*, by Clara Erskine Clement, a handsome and profusely illustrated work, and "Riverside Classics," a cabinet edition of choice works in prose and poetry, were a feature of the Hurd & Houghton sale. William J. Widdleton, a New-York publisher, was represented in yesterday's sale by an elegant edition of classics, including the works of D'Israeli, Lamb, Burton, Byron, Hallam, Dean, Milman, Poe, Prof. Wilson, and the *Ingoldsby Legends*. Henry Harding, of Philadelphia, offered for sale *The Pilgrim's Progress*; Rectwood's *Life of Christ*, and Burden's *History of All Religions*, as also a large number of quarto Bibles. A great number of photograph albums from the same house were in the catalogue.

THE LATE JOHN E. WILLIAMS.

EXPRESSIONS OF REGRET AND SYMPATHY BY THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK AND THE TRUSTEES OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

The Board of Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank met yesterday in the bank building, Henry L. Pierson presiding, to take action in respect to the death of their late associate, John E. Williams, the President of the bank. They unanimously adopted a series of resolutions expressing their hearty appreciation of the unswerving fidelity with which the deceased, throughout a life of remarkable activity and usefulness, discharged every trust, public and personal, confided to him, reflecting credit upon his own character, and imparting dignity to the calling which he ennobled by his example.

The Trustees of the Children's Aid Society also met yesterday to take action in relation to the death of Mr. Williams, who was the Treasurer of that institution. Mr. William A. Booth presided. The following testimonial to the character and services of the deceased was unanimously adopted, and a copy sent to his family:

"The Trustees of the Children's Aid Society, of which Mr. Williams was a founder and the senior Trustee, and of which also he was, from its organization to the day of his death, Treasurer, desire to express their sense, as well as on behalf of the Society and of all engaged in its work, to make this record of their sense of the great and irreparable loss which all concerned in this charity have sustained by the death of their beloved and revered friend and colleague. Endowed by nature with many and rare gifts, conspicuous by his station in society, esteemed and honored as a fellow-citizen, and active in all matters of public concern, Mr. Williams was an example to all men by the consecrated use which he made of the talents which God bestowed upon him. From the very beginning of the labors and plans which resulted in the organization of this society, he was deeply interested in them: his kind heart and his enlightened intelligence both prompting him to do all that he could to save individuals in a society from the dangers which lie in the presence in a community like this of large numbers of friendless children. He never contented himself, therefore, with the performance of official duties only, but conscientiously and generously as that duty was always done by him; but was from first to last ever deeply and actively interested in everything concerned the work and welfare of the society. His reports as Treasurer year by year bore evidence of this, and remain as records, most interesting and complete, not only of the progress and development of this charity, but also of his share in its work and of his own earnest purpose and efforts to advance it and to excite other men to do, all that could be done to save the children whom it seeks to aid. In closing this testimonial, brief and inadequate as it is, of the services in this connection of one who 'as he had ability and opportunity did good unto all men,' and whose vacant place we cannot hope to see similarly filled by any who may come after him in this board, the Trustees would give expression to their sense of the loss which they have personally sustained by the death of a friend so valued and so endeared to them by years of harmonious association, and they would tender to his bereaved family this expression of their heartfelt sympathy with them in their great affliction."

The children and teachers of the various industrial schools under the supervision of the society and its employes generally will attend the funeral to-day in a body.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE EXCITED.

CURIOUS GRAIN COMPLICATIONS THAT UPSET BUSINESS AND AROUSED NUMEROUS DISCUSSIONS.

The Produce Exchange was thrown into a state of intense excitement for over an hour yesterday, and the whole business of the day was upset by some unusual complications that arose over a single transaction. A short interest in No. 2 red wheat for prompt delivery was developed at the first call on very active bidding on the part of a broker representing a shipper to whom a large quantity of the grade of wheat mentioned was due. This led to an advance in the bidding of from $1 60, the first bid, to $1 85, with $2 asked throughout the call, and no actual trade arrived at. At the close of the call, when the question came up to determine the settling price, the presiding officer, following the rules governing the case, decided that the average, $1 92½, between the final bid and the uniform asking price, would be the settling rate on No. 2 red wheat for delivery on the spot. When this decision was announced, the person who had sold the grain to the shipper in advance objected, and appealed. A *viva voce* vote was taken as to whether the rule would be supported by the trade, and the decision was in the affirmative. The objecting party claimed that such a vote was not sufficient to clear, and demanded a standing vote. While this was being discussed, a motion was made that the settling price be $1 60, as a fair and equitable difference between September wheat and cash wheat. A vote being taken this was decided affirmatively, and that price was placed on record. This decision again gave rise to a very excited discussion after the call, and, as a result, the matter was referred to the Grain Committee, but before these gentlemen could arrive at any conclusion, the person who sold the wheat managed to obtain three boat-loads at $1 60, and at once made a formal tender of it to the shipper, who accepted it. That settled that question. The difficulty gave rise, however, to another curious complication. The shipper had engaged room for the wheat via canal to Albany. It was supposed that he would not be able to provide his intended shipment, and it was given out that another person had gone in and secured his room. When the original shipper learned this, he claimed that as no notice of default could be given until the Grain Committee had rendered its decision, he still retained his right to the room. Out of this grew another excited discussion, which was finally settled in favor of the original shipper. When the probabilities were strongest that there would be a default, a cable dispatch was sent to Antwerp asking for a release from the shipment. An answer was received that this was out of the question, as the expected wheat was already contracted for.

THE DANSER WILL CASE.

THE INSTRUMENT FORMALLY ADMITTED TO PROBATE—THE QUESTION OF ALLOWANCES TO COUNSEL—REMARKS OF SURROGATE CALVIN.

The decree of Surrogate Calvin admitting the will of Miss Mary M. Danser to probate was formally entered yesterday, and the question of making allowances to counsel considered. Counsel appeared before the Surrogate in the morning to make suggestions as to what the amount of the allowances should be. Each of the counsel, representing the several religious and benevolent organizations made beneficiaries under the will, stated the nature and amount of the services they had rendered, in order to assist the Surrogate in arriving at a determination in reference to their claims, and all the counsel seemed to agree in the opinion that the amount of compensation should be substantially graded according to the amounts of the respective bequests involved. It was admitted by all that Messrs. Townsend, Dyett & Goldsmith, who, as representing the will, and Mr. Thomas F. Jeremiah, the Executor, had the greater part of the legal work to perform, should be compensated in full proportion to the great extent of their services. Messrs. William O. Bartlett and Clifford A. H. Bartlett, who represented Mr. Smith J. Danser, the uncle of the testatrix, and the other contestants, said that they would, without any statement of their claim, leave the amount of their allowance entirely to the discretion and judgment of the Surrogate. In the course of the several statements and suggestions made on the subject it appeared from the remarks of Mr. Dyett that Mr. Jeremiah, the Executor and residuary legatee of the will, had been greatly aggrieved by what he felt to be unfounded charges or insinuations, made during the progress of the proceedings in the case, apparently conveying the idea that he had unduly influenced Miss Danser to bequeath him the residuary legatee, (which bequest, under the settlement, he now surrendered.) In fact, his feelings had been so sensitive on the subject of what he considered unjust reflections against him that his health had become greatly impaired, compelling him to seek change of scene in order to recuperate.

At the conclusion of the remarks of counsel, Surrogate Calvin said that he desired to compliment and congratulate all the parties interested for having so sensibly, by mutual agreement, put an end to what promised to be a long and expensive litigation. Under the statute, had the case continued until its legal determination, the most that could be allowed to counsel representing the legatees would be 5 per cent. on the amount of the respective bequests, and thus would have been $1,000 at the most allowed, the maximum that counsel could expect would be $250.

At this point, Mr. John E. Parsons, who rep esented claims for bequests amounting to $40,000, said that he was not under the impression that he would get so large an allowance as 5 per cent. on the amount he represented, but, on the other hand, would be well satisfied with an allowance of 2½ per cent. at the utmost, and would take any smaller sum that the Surrogate might think proper to allow.

The Surrogate, in continuation, said that with 5 per cent. as a limit at the end of the litigation, if it had run its course, the fact would have to be taken into consideration that the proceedings had been cut short by the settlement agreed upon; also, the fact that all the legatees had to adopt substantially the same course of procedure, and this had necessitated consultation between and mutual advice to the various counsel on that side of the case; also, the further fact, in reference to the allowance to the counsel for the Executor and residuary legatee, that he had practically had one course of proceeding. In reply to a suggestion that the legacies to the various societies should be paid to them in full, the Surrogate replied that when any society or corporation employs counsel to protect or defend its claims or interests, it is expected to pay for such service. As to the allowance to counsel for the contestants of the will, whatever amount he might fix, if deemed too small for the importance or merit of the service rendered, the counsels' clients could increase it to an amount commensurate with the benefits resulting to them, if they saw fit to do so. Much as he was inclined to reward faithful legal services, he desired so to grade the allowances in this case that his decision would stand, and form no precedent for future excessive allowances.

It is expected that the Surrogate will make an order this morning apportioning the allowances to counsel on such a basis as may appear to him equitable.

Letters of administration were granted yesterday by Surrogate Calvin to Public Administrator Sullivan on the estate of Mrs. Ann S. Danser, the mother of Miss Danser, in order to convey to the latter's Executor, for distribution to her heirs, the portion of her estate which she was bequeathed by her mother.

THE VANDERBILT WILL CONTEST.

The Vanderbilt will case was called up by Surrogate Calvin at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The hour appointed being known to the public, the Surrogate's Court-room was well filled. Henry L. Clinton, on behalf of the Executors, announced that he was ready to proceed, but Scott Lord, of counsel for Mrs. Le Bau, said that he was not ready, for reasons contained in several affidavits, of which he would state the contents, and they could be read in full afterward if the court desired. He continued that after the most diligent efforts to get ready, owing to the absence of witnesses from the City, some of them being in Europe, it was impossible to be ready yesterday. They had expected to go on at once, but it was impossible, and the affidavits clearly show that they could not get hold of these absent witnesses. Judge Black, he said, is senior counsel in the case, and they could not try the case without him. They had telegraphed him to come, and in the same letter a single day but returned the same afternoon on account of illness in his family. They asked an adjournment till the witnesses can be brought from Europe and the far West. Mrs. Le Bau has not been informed of the death of her husband, one of these being Dr. Van Buren, one of Commodore Vanderbilt's physicians. Another is in Illinois, and he can be here by Oct. 25. Affidavits were then read signed by Mary A. La Bau, Scott Lord, and Ellen Allen, of counsel, and Sutherland Tenney, the solicitor, together with Judge Black's letter corroborating Mr. Lord's statements. Mr. Clinton said that the other side had had from early January to prepare for the contest, and that they should now be ready. After some further argument by counsel, Surrogate Calvin said that he should have no hesitation whatever in postponing the case for reasonable time, on account of Judge Black's absence alone. The affidavits make a case for postponement separately. The only question is to determine when the trial shall proceed. "My time," he added, "is all occupied till 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Oct. 16. After that time my calendar is clear. Counsel can agree upon a day for the continuation." After a short consultation, Monday, Nov. 12, at 2 o'clock, P. M., was fixed upon, the case to be continued on the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th.

DEATH OF CAPT. CHARLES A. WOOLSEY.

Capt. Charles A. Woolsey, for many years Superintendent of the ferries of the Pennsylvania Railway Company, died early yesterday morning of gastritis and catarrh of the stomach, in his sixty-eighth year. He was born in Milton, Ulster County, N.Y., on Nov. 26, 1809. His father soon after removed to New-York and took charge of the first ferry to New-Jersey, his fleet consisting of one periauger. Young Woolsey acted as his assistant while a boy, and subsequently obtained the agency of the Boston line of steamers. After that he was in succession clerk on the Benjamin Franklin, plying between New-York and Eastern cities, and Captain of the Narragansett, Providence, Monegan, and Rhode Island, of the New-York and Providence line of steamers. On Nov. 15, 1846, he was appointed Superintendent of the Cortlandt-Street Ferry, then running three small boats. It was through his influence that the Desbrosses-Street Ferry was afterward established. When the Pennsylvania Railroad leased the New-Jersey roads, Capt. Woolsey was appointed Superintendent of all their ferries, a position he held up to the time of his death. He remained at his post until within a short period, although he seems to have given up hope six months ago, when he settled up his affairs and made arrangements for his funeral. He leaves a wife and two children. Services will be held at his house, No. 62 Grand-street, Jersey City, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and on Monday his remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery. The various ferry-houses and the boats belonging to the Pennsylvania Railway Company were draped in mourning yesterday, and all the flags were at half-mast.

Capt. Woolsey had a complication of diseases. Six weeks ago the membrane of his throat contracted and the process of contraction was continued till the throat was entirely closed, and he was unable to swallow anything. Dr. Varick, who attended him, then introduced a tube into the throat, through which the liquids that sustained life were poured into his stomach. The pharynx was again opened by this means so that the sufferer could swallow liquids, but then his stomach refused to receive them. He had no desire to eat; but, on the contrary, awaited with horror the hours at which his wife administered food. The physicians are unable to define the nature of his troubles, and will make a post mortem examination.

GEORGE L. FOX, THE CLOWN, DYING.

It was reported in this City yesterday that George L. Fox, the celebrated pantomimist, is lying at the point of death at his brother James' residence in Cambridge, Mass. The patient, who has for the past two or three months been in fine health, was prostrated by another stroke of paralysis on Wednesday last, and has since been unable to recognize his friends. His case is considered so serious that his wife and relatives were telegraphed yesterday to come to him without delay if they desired to see him while he was yet alive.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Dr. C. S. Weeks lectured last evening before the Liberal Club on "The Use and Abuse of Alcohol."

Collector Arthur has appointed O. D. Madge, late Special Agent of the Treasury, to the position rendered vacant by the removal of Dr. Herbert Smith.

Odilia Louise Berg, aged 2 years, died yesterday from injuries received several days ago by falling out of a window at her parents' residence, No. 107 Essex-street.

The steam-ship Spain, of the National Line, which sails for Liverpool to-day, carries out 76,000 bushels of grain, the largest single shipment made so far this season.

Mr. Andrew Mount, a prominent auctioneer of this City, who died a few days ago at his residence at Red Bank, N. J., was buried yesterday from Trinity Church at Red Bank.

Sir Henry Halford, Captain of the British Rifle team, will start this morning at 8 o'clock for Montreal on the Albany steamer. He intends also to visit Niagara and the West.

The steamer Columbia will make its last excursion to Newburg to-morrow, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh. A fine musical programme will be interpreted during the trip.

Deputy Coroner Cushman yesterday made an autopsy of the body of the child found at the foot of Tenth-street last Wednesday, in a carpet-bag floating in the East River. He found that the child had died from cholera. No clue has yet been discovered as to its parentage.

Mr. Frank Prince, of St. Louis, the champion swimmer of America, will to-morrow at 2 P. M. essay the feat of swimming from the Battery to a point off Sandy Hook, distance 20 miles. Should the weather prove unfavorable the attempt will be made on the following Thursday at 3 P. M.

President Wenman, of the Cotton Exchange, has appointed the following committee to investigate the subject of mutual life insurance, and prepare a report for the consideration of the members: D. G. Watts, Chairman; George E. Moore, Thomas A. Patterson, A. B. Gwathmey, and W. H. Brodie.

A report was current on the street yesterday that Mr. Parrish, on behalf of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, had succeeded in coming to terms with the striking miners, and that work was to be resumed in all the Pennsylvania collieries on Monday next. This was afterward officially denied at the office of the company.

Patrick Holden, aged 60, living at No. 150 West Thirty-sixth-street, while passing through Thirty-seventh-street last Thursday evening at 8:30, stumbled on a short post in the sidewalk, on the corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street and fell. He received serious internal injuries from the fall that he died last evening.

The laying of the concreted bottom for the foundation of the second pier of the New-York approach to the Brooklyn Bridge will begin to-day, after which the construction of the masonry to the level of the street will be continued. The erection of the superstructure of the first arch will not be begun until the foundations have thoroughly settled and hardened.

The Maritime Association have received $340 additional subscriptions for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers at Fernandina, Fla., making $585 received in all. F. E. Grossman, Secretary of the Sanitary Committee at Fernandina, yesterday telegraphed his receipt of the previous remittance of $245. He reports 5 deaths and 21 new cases of fever on Thursday.

Capt. Samuel Parker, of the steam-boat D. R. Martin, who was in charge of the boat when she came in collision with and overturned a row-boat in the North River, off Pier No. 50, by which Ellen McNamara and Johanna Wing were drowned, appeared at the Coroners' office yesterday, and gave bail in $2,500 for his appearance at the inquest. Michael L. Flynn, of No. 58 Whitehall-street, became Capt. Parker's bondsman.

On Thursday afternoon, as Miss Sarah Wilson was on her way to her home, No. 108 West Thirty-seventh-street, a young man named Henry Miller approached her, snatched her pocket-book from her hand, and ran off with it. The pocket-book contained $3. Miller was arrested by an officer of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and yesterday morning, before Justice Bixby, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, he was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

Rheinboldt Von Minden, who is said to be a German Baron, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Murphy, on a charge preferred by Gustav Ludewig of obtaining $1,000 on April 1, as a loan, by falsely representing himself to be the owner of 11 shares of the Cleveland Organ Company, valued at $100 each. He gave his note for the loan, with the shares as collateral security. The Baron's note becoming due, it went to protest, and led to the discovery that the shares were not worth $100 altogether. Ludewig thereupon brought a suit to recover the full amount. Von Minden was admitted to $1,000 bail.

BROOKLYN.

There were 213 deaths, 216 births, and 59 marriages during the past week.

The last concert of the season in Prospect Park will take place this afternoon.

In the City Court yesterday morning Louis Schwenck recovered a verdict of $407 against Mrs. Emma W. Yate, the proprietress of the Mansion House, for work performed in the hotel at various times.

James Adams will be examined by Commissioner Winslow this morning on a charge of running an illicit still in a building on Lorimer-street, which was formerly used as a church by a congregation of colored people.

George I. Murphy was appointed Referee by Judge Neilson yesterday to take testimony in the divorce suit of Mrs. Encke against Capt. Christian Encke. The plaintiff charges her husband with cruel and inhuman treatment.

The several troops of cavalry and Gatling Battery of the Second Division, Brooklyn, contested at Creedmoor, yesterday, for "Marksmen's" badges. The Second Division Rifle Club held its final practice for the match with the Irish-American Club, to take place next Tuesday.

Mrs. Rosanna McCaffrey died yesterday at her residence, corner of Columbia-street and Hamilton-avenue, at the advanced age of 101 years, 9 months, and 7 days. Mrs. McCaffrey was born in County Derry, Ireland, and came to this country 30 years ago. There are 10 children and 23 grandchildren of the deceased living.

The promoters of the Queens County Horse Railroad, which has met with so much opposition from the property-owners on Lafayette-avenue, claim that the recent decision of the Court of Appeals in the matter of the New-York Elevated Railroads, setting forth that a lapse of five years from the time of granting a charter shall prevent any work being commenced, does not invalidate such charter, gives them the right to build their road. The building of this road will be opposed

The New-York Times.

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THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

NOTHING OFFICIAL CONCERNING THE REPORTED BATTLE AT BIELA—OSMAN PASHA REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSS.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—No official intelligence has yet been received from either side concerning the reported battle at Biela yesterday.

The Vienna *Political Correspondence's* special from Bucharest Saturday, says there has been severe, indecisive fighting for two days between the Czarewitch and Mehemet Ali. The Russians still hold Biela.

Another report, which is, however, so far unconfirmed, states that the Russian head-quarters have retired to Sistova. Osman Pasha attacked the Grivica redoubt Thursday night, but was repulsed with heavy loss.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 22.—Further intelligence concerning Mehemet Ali's victory yesterday states that he attacked the Russian positions beyond the Banica Lom. The Russians were intrenched in a village along the river. No official dispatch from Mehemet Ali has yet been published.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 22.—Gen. Ignatieff is suffering from fever. He passed through here last night to rejoin his family at Kieff, where he will remain until recalled by the Emperor.

A PITIFUL STATE OF AFFAIRS.

CONDITION OF THE CHRISTIANS SOUTH OF THE BALKANS—OUTRAGES BY OTTOMAN OFFICIALS—WORK OF RELIEF AMONG THE BULGARIANS.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The pitiful stories of the condition of the Christian population south of the Balkans are beginning to create uneasiness and indignation in Europe. The dispatch of Ahmed Vefik to Adrianople, at the instance of Minister Layard, has not had the effect of putting a stop to the executions. The Italian Consuls are sending to their Government fearful accounts of the doings of Ottoman officials. They say executions and transportations are depopulating Roumelia. The Italian Consul at Tripoli states that 2,000 Bulgarians have landed at Tripoli from a Turkish transport, and have been sent to the borders of the desert in the interior.

A correspondent of the *Times*, engaged in one of the relief agencies at work among the Bulgarians, sends a hideous account of the state of the Province. He is at present established at Carlova, on the southern slope of the Balkans, 20 miles west of Kasanlik. In this place, the population of which he estimates must have been nearly 20,000, there is not a grown man left alive. For six weeks the place has been at the mercy of the irregulars of the Turkish Army. There now remain of the ruins of what was once a beautiful and thriving town but 5,000 or 6,000 women and children. These poor creatures hide themselves as best they may, dreading the outrages of which nightly some of them are victims. They can hardly be said to have shelter, clothing, or food, and have sustained life by furtively gathering roots and vegetables left in their ruined gardens.

UNHAPPY FATE OF TWO MERCHANTS.

THE MESSRS. GESHOFF, OF PHILIPPOPOLIS—VENGEANCE OF THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The *Times'* correspondent, writing under date of Sept. 3 about the Geshoffs, says their case was fortunately taken up by Mr. Layard, and also, for the reason which follows, by the American Minister, and I believe they are now as good as saved, though still in prison. Some three days before their arrest one of the two was appointed American Vice-Consul, but, owing to the formalities necessary, the papers, signed by the American Minister, only reached Philippopolis the day before I left. The joy was great in that refined Bulgarian home, where I was able to announce the fact to the sister and aged father of one of the prisoners that United States Minister Maynard had intrusted the necessary papers to the correspondent of the Edinburgh *Scotsman*, who had traveled night and day to save these two innocent men from a shameful death. However, a subsequent telegram, via Syra, of date of 16th inst., previously telegraphed to the United States, renders it probable that the sentence has since been carried into execution, and that the efforts of their friends in this country will come too late.

The Manchester *Guardian* of to-day says the announcement of the intended summary execution of the Messrs. Geshoff, of Philippopolis, has been received with consternation by their friends in Manchester. A deputation bearing a petition in their behalf, together with an official letter from the Mayor, proceeded yesterday to lay the matter before Earl Derby in London. The Messrs. Geshoff are so well known in Manchester that their fate is a matter of concern to many besides their fellow-countrymen. The younger Mr. Geshoff was educated at Owens College, and it is believed, it is in consequence of representations as to the condition of Bulgaria made by him to the *Times* that the vengeance of the Turkish Government has fallen on the whole family.

AT THE REAR OF THE RUSSIANS.

THE TURKS ON THE OFFENSIVE—THE BATTLES BEFORE PLEVNA—THE CZAR'S PROMISES—MORE OUTRAGES REPORTED—A WAR OF REPRISAL—THE ROUMANIAN ARMY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SIMNITZA, Sunday, Sept. 2, 1877.

A great battle is being fought around Plevna, whose results will decide the situation of the Russian Army's Winter camps. Everyone not directly connected with the Army, that is to say, all the camp-followers, *i. e.*, the sutlers, money-lenders, teamsters, and newspaper correspondents, is entirely convinced that it will be only a repetition of former disasters; indeed, one of the last named category, on the strength of his vast military experience, acquired during three months' active service in the ex-National Guard of France, even goes so far as to prognosticate the date of the withdrawal of the imperial forces to the left bank, which he fixes at latest within a fortnight. I beg leave to differ with the great man, and am scouted, just as I was some time back for venturing to doubt that the invasion would be a military "walk over" as far as Adrianople. Events have proved that my judgment was not altogether wrong then, and I think that the next few days will prove that, ill-commanded as they are, the courage of the Russian soldiers may yet carry them through to an unexpected victory. One swallow does not make a Summer, neither does even a series of successes at one particular point necessarily prove the invincibility of an army or the transcendant talents of its commander. No man is infallible. Osman Pasha may make a mistake, and if so, by some happy chance, the enemy may take advantage of it. There has been a little manœuvring of late, and who can tell whether the hitherto victorious Pasha may not be deceived and fall into a trap? The apparent concentration of forces against his left wing has naturally forced him to weaken his right, whose safety he may have supposed to be almost assured by the alleged proximity of Suleiman Pasha's 50,000 men from Hain Boghas and Trajan. But these have not really got within supporting distance yet, and if some flash of genius should inspire the Russian leaders between Paradim and Seivi to make a sudden assault upon Lovdscha in the absence of the greater part of its garrison, the attack would have very great chances of success; all the more so because it would be nothing but hard fighting, and for this there is not much to choose between the rival armies. Of course, all this is speculation. Still, it is not only within the limits of possibility, but should be a probability, and if, as seems to be the case, Osman Pasha has neglected to secure his right wing against all danger of a *coup de main*, he has committed a grave fault whose consequences will be most serious, not only to his own, but to the existence of the forces destined to co-operate with him by their attacks on the Russian centre and left. If Lovdscha should be taken, Plevna will be turned from the rear, the assault of its front will become unnecessary, the communications of its army with its base—the Balkans—will be endangered, and its connection with the corps of Suleiman Pasha and Mehemet Ali will be lost. Such will be the consequences should this fault be committed and taken advantage of, and, for the first time since the opening of the campaign, will the Russians have won a strategical victory. But again I repeat that, up to this time of writing, all is speculation based upon the hypothesis that one General should do what he ought not to do, and the other should be sufficiently intelligent to perceive the blunder and enterprising enough to profit by it. I have always professed a great admiration for the bravery and steadiness of the rank and file, as I have never hesitated to criticise and blame the incapacity of their leaders. In both armies there is plenty of both, but I think it unwarrantable to judge of the issue of a war simply because one campaign has been successful, when success, at its opening, was unlooked for. Still, it must be confessed that public opinion, which three months ago was all in favor of Russia, has now veered round until the majority of European sympathies appear to be on the side of Turkey. That the victories of the latter have much to do with the change of feeling is unquestionable; but there are other and higher considerations which must be taken into account, and whether these be based upon fact or fiction, there is no doubt that the want of harmony between Russian promises and Russian acts has engendered a vast amount of distrust and dissatisfaction among her former admirers.

"We are about to undertake a war in the interests of humanity," said the Emperor, in his famous manifesto of Kischineff. "We come to build up, not to destroy," he protested in his proclamation to the Bulgarians. "We have taken up arms, with no *arrière pensée* of the modification of the map of Europe, but solely to ameliorate the condition of the Christians of the East," was the programme repeated by Russian diplomatists whenever they could find a listener. And all Europe trusted to the clearly-expressed promises, because there was no good reason to doubt their sincerity. But, as time wore on, results have not justified expectations, and Europe has been forced to admit that her confidence has been deceived. Even while protesting against the atrocities brought in its conquest, Russia was tacitly decreeing the annexation of several of the European Turkish provinces, and was casting lustful eyes upon the capital of the Turkish Empire. She proposed to "build up, not to destroy," and yet her Gen. Alchasoff's proclamation to the Abasians tells this people of Suchum to yield up your arms, send in hostages for your good faith, and throw yourselves upon the clemency of our magnanimous Emperor. Your refusal will entail your complete extermination; for I will order my troops to destroy, with fire and sword, your persons and your property." And how will humanitarians explain away the atrocities committed, in Bulgaria and elsewhere, by her troops or by the auxiliaries fighting under her standard? It is quite true that these atrocities have been denied officially by the Russian Government; that the report of Col. Wellesley, published by the British Government, excuses the army of the Grand Duke of all the charges of cruelty brought against it; and that the statements of the newspaper correspondents at head-quarters indignantly repudiate the accusation. But the Russian staff is an interested party, whose testimony cannot be conclusive when given in its own favor, and the most that can be said of the evidence of the British military attaché, and of the gentlemen of the press, is that they saw no instances of the outrages which other witnesses, by no means unworthy of credence, maintain to have been perpetrated during the operations of Gen. Gourkho's column in Roumelia. I have been shown private letters, not written by Mussulmans, which give details, and names and dates, that are too circumstantial to be entirely a fabrication. According to this writer everything is done systematically, and after the style so successfully inaugurated by Gen. Kauffman for the pacification of Turkistan. On the arrival of a Russian column in a village, the advance guard of Cossacks, always accompanied by a certain number of Bulgarian interpreters, begins by guaranteeing the safety of the Mussulman element of the population, to which is promised complete security against the marauding of the troops and the camp-followers. So soon as the head-quarters of the commanding officer is established, Mussulman inhabitants, composed almost exclusively of women, children, and old men, for all the able-bodied males are away with the Army, are assembled and packed like cattle in a distant quarter of the village, under the guard of Cossacks and Bulgarians, while the houses are searched for concealed arms or stow aways. This precautionary measure terminated, all the regular troops are withdrawn, Pilate like, washing their hands of future consequences, but always leaving with them and guarding with jealous care and immense courtesy all foreigners or newspaper correspondents who may happen to have accompanied the detachment. A few hours later the massacres commence. The Cossacks and the Bulgarians violate the women and girls, sabre the children, and finally butcher everybody, scrupulously appropriating to their own use everything of value on the persons of their victims. The next day the story begins to be noised about, but the correspondents have seen nothing, and cannot conscientiously venture to contradict the Russian authorities who affirm that the soldiers of the Russian Army have been guilty of no excesses of any sort or kind.

A long list of scenes of this nature was shown me, but I will cite one only, because it will give the explanation, if not the complete justification, of one peculiarity of Turkish reprisals. It happened at Kasanlik, where the Russians of Gen. Gourkho gave this first proof of the tender aid and protection promised to all peaceable and law-abiding natives, irrespective of religion. Kasanlik is the country of the roses, whose cultivation forms the wealth of the entire province, which is the centre for the manufacture of that exquisite essence renowned throughout the world. Among its most skillful distillers was a wealthy young Mohammedan, named Zabil, whose reputation, for personal beauty was general in the Pashalik, and only surpassed by the alleged charms of his three wives. He had not joined the Turkish Army, had never been even accused of intolerance toward his Christian fellow-citizens, and was respected by every one. Yet his house, being upon the high road, was the first one pillaged, while Zabil was tied to a tree and made to witness the violation of his wives by the Cossacks. The favorite was outraged by thirteen soldiers, and died after six days of fearful suffering in the hospital of Eski-Saghra. Luckily for Zabil he was able to escape and join a detachment of Turkish troops, which he warned of the intended surprise of the enemy. There was a sharp fight in the evening; Zabil took part, and during the night was seen to move about the field, killing all the wounded, whom he first mutilated. Since then he has remained with the advanced guard, and devotes the remains of his fortune to the achievement of his work of vengeance. The regular tariff which he has established for every trophy of honor brought to him by the Circassians and Zaptiehs is 10 piastres, (about 2½ francs.) After the battle of Yeni-Saghra he paid 5,000 piastres. This is one of the many instances of Russian amenity and Moslem revenge, which, by reviving the animosities of race and faith, have exposed the populations of this unhappy country to all the horrors of a religious war, for whose consequences the Cabinet of St. Petersburg is directly and solely responsible.

The desultory fighting at Schipka goes on unremittingly. Suleiman Pasha has established his batteries so that, although the enemy holds his positions, he cannot advance a step, even should the whole Russian Army come to his assistance, while the retreat of this forlorn hope would be followed by its destruction. It is worn out by fatigue and privations; the men have scarcely time to eat their scanty rations, and the supply of water is insufficient. The Turks, on the contrary, fight by reliefs, and, as their communications to the rear are open, provisions, water, and ammunition are transported to their positions by ox teams or on the backs of pack mules; in some cases, where beasts of burden cannot pass, by Bulgarians. In this the Osmanli only parody the Russian General Suwarroff who, when his cattle ran short in Roumania, bade the Intendance "harness the Bayards."

The probability of the Czar's abdication is again privately but generally discussed. Although he has passed the fatal date at which, according to an ancient superstition, the Roumanoffs should die, his mind is haunted with the idea of a tragic death, and the doctors urge him to quit a climate where fever and dysentery have begun to make fearful ravages in the ranks of the Army. His withdrawal from the theatre of operations would be hailed with satisfaction, his relinquishment of the cares of State with something more than indifference, for he is a nuisance to his Generals, whose plans he thwarts on all occasions, and the Russians rather reverence the abstract idea of sovereignty than cherish any particular respect for the person of him who is its actual incarnation. There are two or three scandals among the grand dignitaries of the Empire, but except as regards the decreasing influence of Prince Gortschakoff and the removal from office of the late Governor of Bulgaria, *in partibus*, Prince Tcherkasky, the rumors do not seem to rest on sufficiently authoritative grounds for their reproduction.

Col. Catargi, uncle of Milan of Servia, is at Studen. He it was who passed through Sistova three days ago to get the final instructions for the co-operation of the Servian Army, which will commence business as soon as Turkey has been well beaten. There is no question about this point. Two army corps are concentrated on the east Servian frontier, ready to assume the offensive in the Morava and Timok Valleys, against Nisch and Widdin, when they receive the signal to march and the price for their assistance has been paid, being nothing less than the 12,000,000 francs owed by Russia to the Roumanian Railway Company for transportation, but which it has been judged expedient to devote to another and more immediately important object than the mere payment of a debt. Still this subvention was not considered sufficient inducement for the sacrifice of Prince Milan's throne, greatly to be jeopardized by the probable unsuccess of his raw levies, and in consequence a little private arrangement has been made, guaranteeing to the Obrenervitch the rank of Lieutenant-General and a fat pension at the Court of St. Petersburg if the cause of Pan-Slavism should be after all a failure.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

THE COMING ELECTIONS IN FRANCE—THE RIVER NILE—THE VATICAN—LONDON POLICE OFFICIALS.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The *Official Journal* publishes a decree ordering elections for Deputies on the 14th of October, and summoning an extra session of the Chamber of Deputies on the 7th of November. A manifesto to the nation, found among ex-President Thiers' papers, will be published on Tuesday. Conservative journals already contest its authenticity.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The height of the Nile was telegraphed on Monday last at 16 cubits, four kerats, thus the retreat of the flood continues, while the average date of the highest point is close at hand. The official statement of the annual height of the river since 1825, gives 19 cubits, four kerats, the lowest measure recorded. The 31st of August is the earliest date given for the highest rise, and the 27th of Octgber is the latest, but it generally occurred between the 20th of September and 10th of October.

The *Times'* correspondent at Rome telegraphs: "Contrary to expectation, the Pope has proclaimed as Camerlengo, not Cardinal Panebianco, but Cardinal Pecci. Cardinal Panebianco has thus a chance of being the next Pope, as the election of a Camerlengo to the Pontificate would be almost an unprecedented occurrence."

Solicitor Edward Froggatt and Chief Inspectors Druscovich, Meiklejohn, Palmer, and Clarke, of the Scotland Yard Detective Force, who were accused of conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice in a celebrated confidence case in which a number of betting men were convicted of defauding the Countess de Goucourt of $50,000, have been committed for trial.

A CUSTOMS OFFICER DISMISSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Secretary Sherman to-day addressed a letter to Collector Arthur directing him to dismiss Inspector Lavid for failing to perform his duty in the case of Mr. Fnentas, who lately arrived at New-York in a European steam-ship, having in his possession a lot of priests' vestments, which were passed without proper examination and without duty.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—1 A. M.—The cyclone yesterday in New-England is passing off the coast of Nova Scotia. A storm is reported in the Windward Islands. The barometer is falling in the lake region, and is lowest in the Upper Mississippi Valley. Light rains are reported in the South Atlantic States. There has been a general rise of temperature. Northerly winds blow along the Atlantic and Gulf Coast and extreme North-west; elsewhere they are southerly. Clear or partly cloudy weather prevails, except on the South Atlantic Coast. The rivers have remained stationary.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, rising, followed by falling barometer, westerly, backing to south-easterly winds, and warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather.

For the Middle Atlantic States, northerly winds, backing to southerly, warmer, clearing or partly cloudy weather, and stationary, followed by falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, northerly winds backing to south-easterly, clear or partly cloudy weather, with stationary or rising barometer and temperature.

For the Gulf States, northerly winds, veering to south-easterly, stationary or higher pressure and temperature; in the West Gulf, clear or partly cloudy weather, and in the East Gulf States partly cloudy weather, with areas of light rain.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, stationary or lower pressure, clear or partly cloudy weather, and warm southerly winds veering at west stations to colder north-westerly.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys rising barometer, winds shifting to colder northerly, partly cloudy weather, and in the first named district, areas of light rain.

For the lake region, falling barometer, warmer southerly winds, increasing cloudiness, and areas of light rain, followed in the upper lake region by rising barometer and colder northerly winds.

The rivers will remain stationary.

Cautionary signals continue at Grand Haven, Chicago, Milwaukee, Escanaba, Marquette, Duluth, and Section No. 1.

HAVANA, Sept. 22.—North-eastern storms are reported from Barbados and St. Vincent.

HALIFAX, Sept. 22.—Vessels from sea report a severe gale yesterday. A heavy storm was raging at Pugwash this morning, accompanied by a high tide. Wharves were damaged, but shipping was uninjured.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	57°	48°	3:30 P. M.	62°	70°
6 A. M.	57°	47°	6 P. M.	62°	67°
9 A. M.	60°	52°	9 P. M.	60°	62°
12 M.	61°	61°	12 P. M.	58°	59°

Average temperature yesterday.....58½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....59½°

1876.	1877.
Weekly average.....64°	66 1-7°

Following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending 1 P. M., Sept. 22: Barometer—Mean, 29.910 inches; maximum, at 1 P. M. Sept. 22, 30.106 inches; minimum, at 12 P. M. Sept. 17, 29.677 inches; range, .429 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 64.4°; maximum, at 3 P. M. Sept. 16, 81°; minimum, at 5 A. M. Sept. 22, 48°; range, 33°. Remarks—Sept. 17, rain from 10 P. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water, .56 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 751 miles.

LAUNCH OF A STEAM-SHIP.

CHESTER, Penn., Sept. 22.—The iron steamship City of Savannah, measuring 272 feet over all, 39 feet beam, and 27 feet hold, was successfully launched here to-day.

THE TRIAL OF GAMBETTA.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH IN FRANCE.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION PUNISHED FOR AN AFTER-DINNER SPEECH—THREE MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT AND 2,000 FRANCS FINE IMPOSED—RESULT OF THE SECOND HEARING—THE DECISION AT THE FIRST TRIAL CONFIRMED.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—At the second trial of M. Gambetta to-day, on appeal from his previous sentence of three months' imprisonment and 2,000 francs fine, his counsel, M. Allou, argued that the first tribunal was incompetent. The court rejected the plea, and confirmed the sentence pronounced at the first trial.

From our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1877.

It was yesterday that M. Gambetta and M. Murat, gérant of the *Republique Francaise*, were cited to appear before the Tribunal of the Seine to reply to the charge of having insulted the President of the Republic and outraged the Ministers by publishing a public speech delivered by the former at Lille on the 15th of August last. I have already informed you that the authorities could not find a convenient way for prosecuting M. Gambetta directly, but he was reached in a roundabout way as an accomplice in the press offense committed by the gérant of his journal. In the accusation it is stated that on the 18th of August Murat published an article entitled "Discours de M. Gambetta," containing the gist of a speech pronounced by the latter at Lille, the said article beginning with the words, "And while the journals," and ending by these, "The situation of France." This designates the article incriminated, and I will translate a portion of the charge in order to show what it is, beginning with the part referring to insults addressed to the President of the Republic:

"Whereas it results from the debates and from the declarations of the accused that the report of this speech, taken down by stenographers with an ulterior view to publication, realized in fact, was sent by M. Gambetta, as political director of the *Republique Française*, to Murat, gérant of this journal, with orders to publish; whereas, in consequence of that publication the said article has been presumed as containing insults to the President of the Republic and outrages upon the Ministers—because, first, the person of the President of the Republic is protected by the laws against all offense; that is, not only against outrage, defamation, injury, or invective, but also against evil and passionate attacks, deposing the rights of legal criticism and free discussion of a nature to depreciate the character of the first magistrate of the republic; whereas the said discourse contains a charge which the tribunal has only to appreciate in its relations with the penal code, considered as a whole, and in its different parts, contains formally the offense characterized above, and particularly in the passages submitted; and whereas, in the first of these passages commencing with the words 'it is thus,' and finishing with the words, 'in press matters,' it is said that the dissolution of the Chamber was pronounced without pretext, without right; that the reasons alleged to justify that act in the President's letter of the 16th of May were 'falsehoods'—that is to say, lies, or pretexts without value which have been thrown aside since; that in thus appreciating an act emanating from the President of the Republic, acting within the limits of his attributions, with the assent of the Senate in a strictly legal manner, is to violate the laws of respect due to the chief of the State," &c., &c.

I need not go on with this document, two columns in length, which takes up each passage of the speech in the same stilted and pompous manner, for this portion of it is an example of the whole, and contains the strongest of the charges. The crime of M. Gambetta, the chief of the Opposition, consists in having said that there was no reason for the act of the 16th of May, a thing that has been said at least a thousand times since that date by the different Republican journals. I told you the other day that M. Gambetta had been summoned to appear before the magistrate, and had there acknowledged himself the author of the incriminated speech. Yesterday was the date fixed for the trial. M. Gambetta, being himself a member of the Paris bar, had himself represented by M. Bertholand. but that advocate was momentarily absent from Paris. He wrote, however, that he would be ready on the day named, and the *dossier* was sent to him for examination. On the day of the trial one of M. Gambetta's friends demanded a delay, and for the reason that M. Bertholand was unable to arrive in time. A letter was read saying that an attack of paralysis would prevent him from coming to Paris this week. M. Allon telegraphed as follows in response to the appeal made to him:

MY DEAR FRIEND: I am entirely at your disposition, but I only received your letter this (Monday) evening. I do not know that you can get my reply before the court opens. You can say that I shall be ready next week. The affair put off, send me all that you have, speech and notes. I am without papers or books. I shall start for Paris on Monday, and can see you after dinner. ALLON.

An examination of this note will convince almost any one, I am sure, that Maître Allon could have arrived in Paris yesterday morning if he had desired, since he is only two or three hours away from the city; but I fancy the intention was to let the case go by default. The court said as much without hesitation, and the demand for an adjournment was refused. The case was very soon over. MM. Gambetta and Murat having confessed to the authorship of the articles, there was nothing more to be said, and they were each condemned *in contumacium* to three months imprisonment and to pay a fine of 2,000 francs.

I feel sure that M. Gambetta expected to get a delay, for he is very powerful at the Palais de Justice, but the case came before the tenth chamber, in which there are magistrates devoted to the present Government. Now he has a certain time for reopening the case, and can present himself for an appeal. The law in such cases presumes that a man was detained by the strongest of reasons, and prevented from coming forward by any of the cases of force majeure. If the appealed case goes against him—that is, if the judgment of the lower court is sustained, M. Gambetta cannot be elected as a Deputy in the coming campaign. But I feel sure that he will come forward with overwhelming force to prove that his speech was not delivered in a public meeting, but at a strictly private reunion of friends, invited separately and individually as the law requires. If he should be acquitted the Government will regret its course exceedingly, for it is not a small affair to persecute the chief of the Opposition for simply criticising the persons and party in power.

EXPORTS FROM NICARAGUA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The Treasury Department has received official notification through the Department of State that the Government of Nicaragua has issued a decree, dated June 22, 1877, declaring a duty of 4 per cent. on all articles exported from that republic, valuing the articles at the following prices:

India-rubber, ₱ 100 bbls	$30 00	Common dark sugar, ₱ 100 lb.	2 50
Coffee, ₱ 100 bbls.	12 50	Cocoa, ₱ 100 lb..	30 00
Indigo, ₱ lb.....	80	Cotton, ₱ 100 lb.	12 50
Brazil wood, ₱ 100 lb.....	75	Cheese, ₱ 100 lb.	12 50
Cedar wood, ₱ 100 lb.....	50	Tortoise shell, ₱ lb	3 00
1,000 ft.....	35 00	Aguardiente, (rum,) under 25°, (Bartier,) ₱ gal.....	50
Beef hides, each..	2 50	Aguardiente, over 25°, (Bartier,) ₱ gal.....	70
Deer skins, ₱ 100 lb.....	30 00	Cattle, each.....	10 00
Bar gold, ₱ oz....	12 50	Mules, each.....	25 00
Bar silver, ₱ oz..	80	Cocoa-nuts, ₱ 1,000.....	25 00
Sugar, ₱ 100 lb..	5 00		

THE WORKING MEN'S PARTY.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 22.—E. M. Chamberlain, Chairman of the Labor Reform State Central Committee, has resigned the Chairmanship and membership. He advises that sections of the Working Men's Party be formed by the Labor Reformers and Working Men; that they affiliate with the national organization, choose delegates to the convention of that party to be held in Boston, Oct. 1, and in all other ways assist that organization.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 21.—A largely attended mass-meeting of unemployed workingmen was held at Union Hall to-night. The speeches were of the most incendiary character. The speakers bitterly inveighed against the Chinese, and proposed that the working men should organize, arm, and put themselves in position to enforce their demands for the exclusion of the Chinese from the country, despite the menaces of the Committee of Safety, the Police, and the Militia. An open-air mass-meeting was called for Sunday, 23d inst., and it is proposed to have a street parade of unemployed working men at an early day.

SENATOR THURMAN HEARD FROM.

TILDEN LEGALLY ELECTED—THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY—ADMINISTRATION OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

MARION, Ohio, Sept. 22.—The following is a short synopsis of Senator Thurman's speech to-day. A large audience of representative Democrats and many Republicans were in attendance. Senator Thurman spoke two hours. His remarks covered the question, first, relative to the disputed Presidential election. Mr. Thurman claimed the fair and undoubted election of Samuel J. Tilden to the Presidency; that the count by the Returning Board of Louisiana and of Florida was fraudulent, and the methods by which the final results arrived at in these States were clearly illegal under the law which created the Returning Boards, to say nothing of the unconstitutionality of the act itself. He claimed that the Electoral Commission, in refusing to hear evidence of want of jurisdiction in the returns of Florida and Louisiana, were clearly in error. He warned the people of the dangers of closely-contested elections if such proceedings did not receive their severe and immediate condemnation. Second, Senator Thurman claimed that the policy of President Hayes was one that while he [Thurman] had contested for during the past 10 years. He contrasted this policy with the speeches of Republican partisans last year and drew the conclusion that the Democracy were right, as the result in the South had proved. Third, he showed the necessity of reform in the administration of Hon. John Sherman; in evidence showing by his speech that an array of useless relatives had fed upon the Government for years, drawing pay for no services whatever, to the amount of nearly $2,000,000, in a portion of the Customs service and the Treasury Department, and claimed that this indicated extravagance in all the departments of the Government and that reform in the fullest sense of the word could only be secured by a complete change of administration and in all the departments and subordinate positions, by placing men who had no interest in concealing and covering up the wrong doing of the past.

In reference to the depression of business, and the want of employment of labor, the Senator said that without referring to the destruction of property in the civil war and the peculiar circumstances to which the war gave rise, there were three great causes that deserved notice; first, the effect of improved labor-saving machinery; second, of exorbitant taxation; third, of the appreciation in the value of the currency, that is, in the purchasing power of the dollar. He spoke at some length of the effect of each of these causes, and in reference to the last said that however desirable a return to a sound basis for our currency might be, it could not be denied that it was a severe operation on the debtor class; that the whole experience showed that we were reaching the specie basis as fast as a just regard to the interests of the country would permit, and that to force resumption then was neither fair or politic. He feared that forced resumption could not be maintained, but thought that without arbitrary measures resumption would take place in a comparatively short time, and would be maintained. He explained the acts of Congress demonetizing silver, and advocated remonetizing the dollar of the fathers as an act of simple justice as well as of good policy.

GRAND LODGE OF ODD-FELLOWS.

SIXTH DAY OF THEIR SESSION AT BALTIMORE—TRIBUTE TO THE DEAD—IMPORTANT BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 22.—The lodge met at 9 o'clock. The Committee on the Death of William Ellison, P. G. S., of Massachusetts, reported resolutions enumerating the eminent services of that distinguished member of the order, and expressed sympathy with his bereaved friends. A feeling eulogy was delivered by Representative Glenn, of Georgia, when the resolutions were adopted unanimously. Memorials were presented of the following deceased members: H. M. Gunn, of Massachusetts, by Representative Wellington; M. G. Iglehart, of Illinois, by Representative Tichnor; William Crutcher, of Mississippi, by Representative Barrows; S. J. Osgood, of New-Hampshire, by Representative Kidder; H. A. Manchester, of Rhode Island, by Representative Miller. It was resolved that it required four-fifths of all members whose credentials have been approved to change the written work. The Grand Lodge determined by a vote of 54 yeas to 41 nays to meet in 1878 at Austin, Texas. The appeal of Henry Ash, from the action of the Grand Lodge of New-York, was sustained. The by-laws were amended, providing for the appointment of a committee on printing and supplies before the final adjournment at each session, the Grand Secretary and Treasurer to be the chairmen of the committee.

The appeal of Hannah Cohen from the action of the Grand Lodge of New-York, relative to paying a funeral benefit, was dismissed. The Committee on Correspondence reported that the number of initiations had been about 10,000, about 1,000 more than with the previous year, and the revenue about $250,000, and the number dropped for non-payment of dues has increased about 5,000, yet there has been an increase in the total membership, and the financial condition of the order is sound and healthy. The temporary cessation of the rapid increase in the membership and revenue which has been observed in former years, is doubtless directly attributable to the continued serious depression in the business interests of the country, and to this cause alone. It was resolved as inexpedient at this time to take any step toward introducing the order in Asia. It was decided that a member dropped for non-payment of dues by his lodge is not affected in his Encampment membership for one year if he pays his dues in his encampment. Hereafter the only qualification for office in a Rebekah Lodge shall be actual continuing membership in good standing. No member is eligible to the office of Noble Grand unless previous service is shown in the Vice-Grand chair, either in a subordinate or Rebekah Lodge. The pass-words of the Rebekah degree only are to be used in the future by both sexes, from and after the 1st day of January next. It was deemed not advisable to make degrees in Rebekah lodges. A member who is in arrears to the amount of $13 would, if in arrears is not entitled to the term pass-word or to vote in the lodge or encampment, but is a contributing member until suspended or expelled in accordance with the law of his lodge or encampment. No member can be suspended from membership for non-payment of dues, unless at the time of his suspension he shall be indebted to the lodge or encampment for one year's dues. The fact of a member being over 12 months in arrears does not constitute him a suspended member. To render him such, the lodge or encampment must formally declare him to be suspended. The form of card issued by the Grand Lodge of Australia was declared illegal.

SLEEPING CAR LITIGATION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 22.—In the suit of E. H. Paine and others against the Pullman Southern Car Company, arising out of the consolidation of the Southern Sleeping Car Companies in 1872, Chancellor Bruce, yesterday, decided the law in favor of the Pullman Company; but upon technicality in the form of pleading, accounted the repurchase cash ordered the release of the attached dividends and stock held as collateral by the Pullman Company. A petition has been made for a rehearing upon the question of accounts. The case will no doubt go to the Court of Appeals.

POLO AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 22.—The last polo games of the season were played here this afternoon. Nine games were decided; George K. Fearing won four, Carroll Bryce four, and Fairman Rogers one. There was a fair attendance of spectators. The polo season has been a great success, and the Summer residents have realized the sport to a greater extent than any other out-door amusement which has ever been introduced here.

ESCAPE OF A BURGLAR.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 22.—Rufus Alexander, a burglar, who broke into the Summer residence of Rev. Henry C. Potter, of New-York, about a month ago, and who has been in jail since awaiting trial, escaped at 7 o'clock to-night. It seems that a boy prisoner unlocked his cell door and let him out. Alexander then removed one of the corridor windows, jumped into the back yard, and escaped. The escape was not discovered till two hours afterward. The Police are now in pursuit.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 22.—The reports from Fernandina to-night indicate no abatement in the epidemic raging there. A special to the *Sun and Press* says there have been five deaths since the last report, among the number being two Sisters of Mercy. There are a number of new cases, and many very critical ones. The weather is changeable, with rain. The aspect is very gloomy, and the citizens are despondent. The situation is apparently getting worse. Medical aid was asked from Jacksonville to-day, and a physician left by train to-night for Fernandina. Capt. Jacob Brock, a well-known pioneer steam-boat man of the St. John's River, is dead. He was 67 years of age.

THE WEST POINT ACADEMY.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS—SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The annual report of the Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy, after reviewing the means used for getting full and trustworthy information, &c., states that the Academy is educating officers of the Army in a thorough and effective manner. They recommend that a commission, small enough to be efficient and large enough to be serviceable, be constituted by act of Congress at as early a date as possible, with ample time and powers, to consist of gentlemen representing the Academic Board, graduates of the academy, and civilians familiar with general education, who shall report to Congress such changes in the organization of the academy and its course of study as shall promote its usefulness. They state that perfect decorum prevails in the mess hall at meals, and hazing, lying, profanity, and all use of alcohol are prohibited by stringent rules, which are rigidly enforced. In conclusion, they say that perfect regularity in sleep, dress, diet, care of the body, exercise, study, and recreation, under the wise direction of expert instructors, result in the finest physical development and great professional ability. The board remarked with great pleasure the modest and manly bearing of the cadets, and their freedom from all visible signs of any vicious indulgence, and the country may congratulate itself that the officers of its Army are so admirably nurtured as soldiers and men. The recommendations of the board are as follows: That the Commissary of Subsistence be allowed a clerk; that the barracks be enlarged and better lighted; that the hospital be finished; that the water supplies be enlarged; that the sewerage of the post be completed; that more ample gas works be provided; that the band be restored to 40 members; that inquiry be made as to the possibility of abolishing military parades on the Lord's Day; that a commission be constituted to revise the course of study.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1877.

The construction of the public buildings at Austin, Texas, and Harrisburg, Penn., will be proceeded with, all questions as to the title of the lands on which the buildings are to be erected having been satisfactorily settled.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided that Ohio voters employed in the Interior Department who have not exhausted their yearly leave, will be allowed to go home to vote; but that they cannot receive pay during their absence.

The State Department has received a notification from the United States Commercial Agency at San Juan Del Norte that the Government of Nicaragua has issued a decree dated June 22, 1877, declaring a duty of 4 per cent. on all articles exported from that Republic.

A specimen of the reported counterfeit $50 legal-tender note which has been so largely circulated in Chicago was to-day carefully examined by the chief of the secret service division of the Tre

CURRENT EVENTS ABROAD.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND'S CAPITAL.

AN INSULT TO AMERICANS—A LONDON SHOPKEEPER'S IDEA OF DECENCY—A NEWSDEALER AT THE HEAD OF THE ADMIRALTY OFFICE—THE DRAMA IN LONDON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 13, 1877.

It is too well known that a certain class of English shopkeepers consider strangers fair game for plunder. The liberality of Americans has made them favorite objects of sharp practice. Leading hotel-keepers are not above charging them an extravagant tariff. All this is deplored by the majority of English people. It is true that many Americans have only themselves to blame for having excited the cupidity of tradesmen who are not over scrupulous in any part of the world. There are stores in London where no difference is made between the treatment of a sharp native and that of an unpretentious stranger. But there are many other stores where the stranger is deliberately swindled, and no nationality is more preyed upon than that of the United States. This is generally acknowledged and as generally regretted; and it is therefore rather hard that a Jew clothier in Conduit-street should be permitted, without protest, to insult every American and annoy every Englishman of decent feeling who chance to find themselves in his neighborhood. Let me hold this person up to New-York as a warning. In doing so, I hope also to attract attention to a fellow named Benjamin, on this side, in such a way as will lead to the withdrawal of a "notice" pointed out to me yesterday by an American lady as an affront to her country, which will give greater annoyance to English people than could possibly be felt by herself and friends:

NO AMERICAN ORDERS TAKEN WITHOUT A DEPOSIT.

This placard is placed in the show window of Benjamin, a tailor, who calls his store "Ulster House," and fills English newspapers with his catchpenny advertisements. He justifies his foolish impertinence, I hear, by the statement that an American ordered a lot of goods and went away without paying for them. That is this miserable trader's excuse for hanging out a cold-blooded and deliberate insult to every American in London. It may be said that the affair is too trivial for notice. It is not. The great troubles of life develop out of petty annoyances. Trifles beget strong prejudices. No American can see this arrogant notice without a feeling of anger. All the politeness and hospitality experienced in a happy visit to London is blighted by a sting like this directed at the pride of a people which glories in paying its way, and whose representatives in England have done so much to command the respect and esteem of London. I do not wish to incite my readers to a breach of the peace, but any American who should call upon Benjamin, of "Ulster House," and compel him to remove his outrageous sign, would not find the law go hard with him, provided he used no more force than was necessary. A city which has just recently made Gen. Grant a freeman, a community which has lavished kindness and hospitality in word and deed upon an ex-President in honor of the great American Republic, could hardly sympathize with a citizen of London who exhibits in his window an insult to the American people for every passer-by to read. Conduit-street is an important West End thoroughfare, and Benjamin occupies one of the largest shops in the street. I now hand him over to the tender mercies of public opinion in the two greatest cities of the world.

From time to time a persistent rumor crops up crediting Mr. W. H. Smith, the famous news agent, and now First Lord of the Amiralty, with the purchase of the *Daily Telegraph*. No matter that you say Mr. Smith has always declared as a principle that he would never be connected with the proprietorship of a newspaper. Why should he buy the paper in question? In the first place, to secure that paper for good to the Tory Party, and thereby earn the title which Lord Beaconsfield would consider a fair reward for such a service. A weekly paper, more daring than the rest, says that Mr. Smith has not only bought the paper, but quotes the price as $3,000,000. The editor gave his readers almost an assurance of his knowledge of these facts. But why should the Lawsons sell the paper? Because they are tired of it, and are anxious to give up the heavy responsibility of its management. It is no use Edward Lawson, the editor and chief proprietor, looking hearty and well. Rumor says he is tired of the work. The fact that the Lawsons are very rich men, and that the paper is one of the finest newspaper properties in England, does not influence the gossip who promulgates the news of the purchase by Smith. I can contradict the report authoritatively. Neither the Lawsons nor the Levys are tired of the paper. Edward Lawson takes a personal pride in wielding its power, and Mr. Smith has no more idea of becoming a newspaper proprietor now than he had last year or the year before. The monopoly of Smith & Sons in England is even greater than the American News Agency in the United States; and the son of the founder of the establishment in the Strand would never jeopardize so lucrative a business by introducing into it the proprietorship of a daily newspaper. Struggling journals have plenty of grievances against Smith & Sons without the firm giving them an opportunity to charge them with pushing the sale of their own paper to the exclusion of rival journals. Moreover, the support of an independent newspaper is far more valuable to the Government than the lavish approval of a subsidized journal that is tainted by party. The *Telegraph* was the leading organ of the Liberal Party. After appealing to the patriotism of its political supporters in regard to "British interests," without shaking the fanatical views of Mr. Gladstone, it turned boldly round, and became the exponent and supporter of the foreign policy of the present Government. No leading newspaper in my time has effected so complete a change of front. "England before party" was Lawson's motto, and the paper has gained in prestige and popularity by the daring and vigor of its chief. It still claims to be Liberal in its tone of principles on all other questions outside that of the foreign policy of Lord Beaconsfield. The Government has not, however, exactly danced to the tune which the paper has piped, and the policy of hounding the Cabinet on to declare war, when the staff must have known that Ministerial dissensions would prompt Lord Beaconsfield to keep the peace, may fairly be questioned. Nevertheless, by the Conservative Party it is looked on as a large body of Liberals the paper is regarded as having rendered the nation an important service at a critical period of England's history.

At the close of the sittings of Parliament I pointed out certain indiscretions of Lord Beaconsfield's intention to retire from the cares of office at no distant day. I pick up, in the current stream of the day's gossip, two other straws which show the direction of the tide. Mr. Montagu Corry, private secretary to the Premier, has signified to the Carlton Club his desire for a seat in Parliament. If he gets it, Sir W. H. Dyke (who the other day was plain Mr. Hart Dyke) will retire from the onerous position of Conservative whip and be relegated to the calm atmosphere of the Upper House. Lord Beaconsfield is certainly looking after his friends, and he is not the man to give up the privileges of patronage while some of those he esteems most are unprovided for.

It is a curious coincidence, and one which is tempting the inventors of *mots* into a wild literary excitement, that the two most ambitiously proclaimed dramas of the Autumn season should have had metallic titles, and that they should both be dire failures. "Brass" has emptied the Haymarket. "Guinea Gold" nearly led to a more serious demonstration than hissing on the opening night. Yet both pieces are the works of clever men. G. F. Rowe has a deservedly high reputation as an actor. H. J. Byron is the most prolific and successful of playwrights. The author of "Our Boys," Byron, has written a score of good things, and his very conversation is the essence of humor. But he can't write a melodrama. He is, therefore, to be satisfied with nothing else. He will do a melodrama. Nothing will stop him. Success in the direction of farcical comedy and burlesque is nothing. He pooh-poohs it. Drama, that's the thing for Byron. Melodrama is his constant dream. They gave him a brilliant chance two years ago to distinguish himself in comedy-drama. "Trimmles" was the result. It was simply foolish. All the critics said so. The work was withdrawn, though Byron insisted that it was the best thing he had ever done. The Princess' Theatre knows him well. "Haunted Houses" was produced there, a dreary, meaningless drama of strained situations and unnatural people. A few weeks ago a new melodrama was announced to be produced at this house by H. J. Byron, under the management of a new impresario, Mr. Gooch. "Guinea Gold" appeared on all the boardings. Sandwich men paraded the streets with announcements of the cast and the scenic effects. Lydia Foote, Charles Warner and William Rignold were guarantees that the drama would be acted. In all parts of the town mercenary or impecunious men and women were tickled with sudden raptures by finding gold coins under their feet. Spade guineas were scattered broadcast. Admirable imitations in metal and coinage, this new kind of advertisement, while it would have been even more appropriate for "Brass," was intended to remind her Majesty's liegos of the opening night of "Guinea Gold." The fatal night came. Alas, poor Byron! There was a large and friendly audience. They cheered the opening scenes, applauded the leading actors; but the sunshine was only transitory. Absurdities, that almost amounted to insult, followed incidents that were as unnatural as they were weak; and at last the audience could endure the strain on its patience no longer. A storm of hisses, a shout of derision stopped the play. Mr. Jackson, the acting manager, who was also on the stage as an actor, appealed to the house for a patient hearing; but nothing would keep the audience quiet. It laughed mockingly; it hissed angrily. "If you don't like the play, neither myself nor the management can help it," exclaimed Mr. Jackson; "we have done our best." And so they had. They had decorated the theatre with flowers; they had abolished the fashionable regulation prohibiting bonnets in the stalls; they had put down fees and performed the refreshmenting department; but in the absence of a good drama all this went for nothing. "Guinea Gold" was damned, and the criticisms appearing in the leading journals are the hardest and cruelest I have ever read. The *Daily News* is the only journal which, out of respect for the author, tones down its criticism into a mild description of his work, though the writer says "from first to last the play is outrageously absurd." The *Telegraph* says: "If Mr. Byron's name had not been announced no one could have believed it possible that a play so clumsy in arrangement, so destitute of interest, so wildly unnatural in incident, so dull and heavy in relief, so feeble in humor, and so bald in dialogue, could have been put forward by a practiced hand as containing a mere skeleton of a successful work." The drama is indeed so far beneath criticism that I prefer to quote my contemporaries to show how low it is in the scale of dramatic art rather than commit THE TIMES to so serious a denunciation of a clever man as Mr. Byron deserves. The *Theatre*, which is conducted by an accomplished young member of the London *Times* staff, says: "Without a sense by which we can recognize the hand of a stage-player, without literary merit of any kind, without cleverly devised situation, interesting character, or entertaining dialogue, the production is one which would disgrace the rawest of school-boy playwrights, and is absolutely incomprehensible as coming from the source to which it is attributed on the play-bills." It is to be hoped Mr. Byron will take the critics to his last, or may write brighter farcical comedy; no playwright has done better burlesques. "Our Boys" just misses the point where farce ends and comedy begins, but its success eclipses that of any other modern work. The actor-managers of the Vaudeville did not think much of "Our Boys" when Byron read it to them; they refused to buy it out and out even after the first performance. Byron would gladly have sold it for £500 or £800; he did sell the country rights for £200 or £300. James & Thorne preferred to pay him a royalty of £3 or £5 a night; so that when their thousandth night arrives they will have paid him either £3,000 or £5,000. Whether the royalty is £3 or £5 a night is not known outside the treasury except by Mr. Byron, who preserves a mysterious secrecy about it. Mr. Duck, a Bath manager, who bought the provincial rights, has made a little fortune out of the work. James & Thorne have netted by it over $100,000.

The report that Mme. Adelina Patti had entered a convent is as true as the romance of Bazaine turning up in the character of Osman Pasha. Patti has entered into engagements to sing at some concerts in Manchester this year. Next year she will be the prima donna *assoluta* at Convent Garden. Mr. Gye has further secured her services for a concert tour on the Continent, as well as in Great Britain early in the Spring.

The cloak-room and refreshment grievance at the theatres is beginning to be earnestly discussed in theatrical newspapers. At a West End house last week the attendants positively refused, though my wife and daughter carried their hats in their hands, to admit them to a box unless their head-dresses were left in the cloak-room. This apartment is a dirty hole, presided over by a hag. When you leave the theatre you are detained here sometimes for more than 15 minutes. On the night in question I had to catch the cars for a little town on the Thames. These 15 minutes were of importance to me. After a personal altercation with an attendant, my people were allowed to carry their head-dresses to the box on payment of sixpence each. Arrived there we were charged a shilling for programmes, and between every act we were worried by the hawker of iced and mineral drinks, which, had we partaken, might have poisoned us at three times the charge for which we could have been poisoned at the theatre bar itself. All this is disgraceful. It arises through the impecuniosity or greed of managers. They rent the bars to a person licensed to plunder the audiences; they sell a like concession to a cloak-room manager; a vendor of programmes has similar rights, and out of these licenses the lessee pays a large proportion of his rent; but he has not the sense to calculate how much he loses by keeping money out of his theatre. Any man who was annoyed as I was last week would never subject himself to a repetition of such misery; he would give that particular theatre a wide berth in future, however attractive the entertainment might be. The lessee at the new theatre recently built in the thriving town of Leicester issues a characteristic advertisement for tenders for the supply of refreshments. He "reserves to himself the right of dictating what the quality of the liquors shall be, as he hopes to have the presence of his patrons for some years to come, and has resolved that they shall not be poisoned." It would be far better if bars were prohibited in theatres. You do not feel the want of them in America; but if we are to have them the management should be responsible for the character of the liquors and the moderation of the charges. At the Opera Comique last night I paid $1 50 for a pint of champagne; within a dozen yards of the theatre the same wine could be purchased for 60 cents. The theatrical bar-keepers, when you discuss the question with him, tells you that he pays such a heavy rent for the right to sell refreshments in the theatre that he cannot cover his expenses without vending inferior articles at an extravagant price. The wonder is that they have any customers at all.

TROUBLES OF A YOUNG BRIDEGROOM.

The Albany *Argus* of Friday says: "Yesterday morning James D. Rourke was arrested on complaint of his son Joseph, aged 17, who alleges that his father assaulted and severely beat him. On an examination of the case before Justice Nott, it appeared from the testimony that Joseph, without his parent's knowledge or consent, was married on the 6th inst. to a daughter of a saloon-keeper in the neighborhood. As soon as his father heard of the event he disowned the boy, forbidding him to come upon the premises. Shortly after, saying he had brought the family to disgrace and broken his mother's heart by contracting such a marriage. The young man left home and secured rooms for himself and wife on Morton-street. On Sunday last the young couple went out for a walk, and in going over Delaware-avenue passed his father's house. Rourke senior was sitting on the stoop, and as they went by arose and followed them. Fearing that he intended mischief the couple started across the fields to evade him and reach home. The father, however, ran and caught his son, throwing him down and giving him a severe beating. He then turned his attention to his wife, and beat her. Others interfered and rescued the pair, who then proceeded home, and subsequently the son procured the warrant. Finally, under the alternative of going to jail, the father consented to refrain from molesting the boy hereafter, when the latter withdrew the complaint."

COMPROMISE IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal* of Thursday says: "We learn from a correspondent that the political animosities which have hitherto prevailed in Tunica County, Miss., have been appeased. The leaders of both parties have agreed to select a ticket on which is to be found the names of Democrats and Republicans, who are assured of general public support. In this way, it is thought, the people are certain to have public servants of approved character and ability. An irregular mode of procedure. If it suits them, it must commend we suppose we ought not to complain."

FOUNDERING OFTWO SHIPS.

COLLISION IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL

SINKING OF AN MIGRANT SHIP—NEARLY 100 LIVES LOST—NARRATIVES OF THE SURVIVORS.

The London papers of Thursday, Sept. 13, furnish us with the following details of the terrible collision off Portland on the 12th inst.:

"A collision in the Channel, the like of which has not happened on this part of the coast for many years, occurred last night some 10 or 12 miles off Portland. The particulars of the disaster, so far as I am able to gather them, are as follows: It seems that two large full-rigged ships left London—the one, a passenger ship, on Saturday, and the other, in ballast, on Sunday. When off Portland they came into collision, and about 100 lives are believed to be being lost. The name of the first ship is the Avalanche, an iron-built craft of 1,154 tons register, of Southampton, Capt. E. Williams, from London, for Wellington, New-Zealand, with about 60 passengers on board, and a crew of 34 all told. The other ship is the Forest, 1,422 tons, from London for Sandy Hook, in ballast, and commanded by Capt. Lockhart. From what I hear, the Avalanche came into collision with a foreign bark off Sheerness, losing some of her rigging, but not sustaining sufficient damage to necessitate her going into port to repair, as was the case with the bark. All went well afterward, until about 9:30 last night, when, as I have stated, the collision occurred. The night was very dark, and the weather thick; but about 9 o'clock the look-out man reported a ship's light on the port tack. The Captain examined the lamps, and noticed them burning brightly; but as the clear ship did not seem to take any notice of them, he thought it desirable to order a 'flare-up' to be burned. The ship at this time was under very easy sailing, and going between three and four knots an hour. The strange craft still continued to bear down upon the Forest, which caused her second officer to remark, 'That ship is very near, Captain;' to which he replied, 'I am afraid there is no look-out kept.' The man at the helm was immediately directed to luff, and did so. She luffed up; but, being under low canvas and in ballast, she paid off again almost immediately. A few moments afterward the collision occurred, the Forest striking the Avalanche amidships. So violent was the shock that in two minutes the latter went down, with the whole of the passengers and crew, excepting the third mate and two seamen. The scene at the moment of the accident is described as heartrending. Many of the passengers rushed on deck only to find themselves in the water, while numbers were drowned in the cabins. The darkness was so dense that it was almost impossible to distinguish the persons struggling for their lives; but the cries for assistance were heard in all directions—the voices of men and woman imploring the aid it was impossible to render. The confusion of the scene makes the few survivors almost dread to talk of it. They say that within five or ten minutes after the passenger-ship was struck all cries for assistance were hushed. As soon as the first excitement of the scene had passed away the officers of the Forest directed his officers to report the state of his vessel. They returned with the fearful news that the water was then nearly up to the between decks, making it impossible for her to remain long afloat. The three boats on board he ordered to be launched, at the same time telling the crew—21 in number—to save themselves as best they could. Two boats having been launched, the first mate and several men got into one. They begged the Captain to leave, as the boat was partly filled with water, and that the high violence of the sea, could not be kept alongside. He waited till he had seen the third boat launched, and then got into the weather boat. On pulling away from the ship he looked about for the other boats, but could not see them. The night his craft was tossed about at the mercy of wind and sea, both of which were very rough, the occupants never expecting to see daybreak. Even after the boat had left the ship a man was seen trying to save himself by clinging to the anchor, but it was impossible to save him. When about 200 yards from the ship it was also noticed that there were yet some other persons on board. These burned blue lights in vain, no doubt, of attracting the boats to come back and take them off; but this was impossible, and with sad and aching hearts the Captain and his crew were compelled to abandon them to their fate. They kept sight of the vessel for some time, when a heavy rain set in, and they did not see her again.

"The third mate of the Avalanche, John Sherrington, was in his bunk at the time the collision occurred. He states that he heard the second mate say to the mate, 'Come on deck, Mr. Bowling, come on deck; I think there will be another smash.' Immediately he had uttered those words the Forest came down upon the ship. The following telegram has been received from Portland: "J. C. Sherrington, third mate; J. P. McCarthy, and T. G. Mills, of the Avalanche, were landed at Portland this morning, and are the only three men saved from the Avalanche. The master, Lockhart, mate, steward, and six seamen of the ship Forest, of Windsor, Nova Scotia, were also landed at Portland. Of the five dead bodies washed ashore at Portland, one identified as J. H. Jamieson, the others as seamen belonging to the Forest."

The following are the names of the passengers on board the Avalanche:

Chief Cabin.—F. W. Wanton, Mrs. F. Cooper, Jane E. Cooper, Sir. Neale, Henry Wilkins, Mary Ann Wilkins, Mary M. Wilkins, Helen Wilkins, Alfred Wilkins, William Wilkins, Albert Wilkins, Miss Wilkins, Miss M. Watt, Mrs. Shield, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Wychodil, W. E. Snow, F. C. Simmons, A. Montgomerie, J. O. Cook, W. H. Bennett, J. M. Richards, Miss Foote, Dr. Tanner, Mr. Tanner, Cecil E. Walker.

Second Cabin.—Annie Spreadbow, Mary Spreadbow, Alexander Kelly, C. H. Prickman, J. C. Chamberlane, Eliza A. Chamberlane, John J. Chamberlane, George Chamberlane, W. J. Whitmore, John Munter, John R. Munter, L. D. Kirby, J. Graham, J. T. Somerville, George Kerr, James Wilston, Mrs. Wilston.

Steerage Passengers.—Fred Lee, Matilda Lee, Edith Lee, Annie Lee, Mary Lee, Esther Lee, G. F. Smith, W. Edmunson, J. A. Blyth, C. Lysaght, C. Carly, Max Wertheim, John Bishop, A. Hormutewicz, Charles Stock, Louis Peterson, N. A. Kenworthy, J. Maxwell, F. Plowes.

The following are the names of the crew:

F. E. Williams, master; W. Bowling, mate; A. Tuberville, second mate; J. C. Sherrington, third mate; J. H. Jamieson, carpenter; J. Allen, steward; Robert Dudeon, cook; James Norris, boatswain; William Miller, T. G. Mills, Michael Carrol, J. P. McCarley, John Smith, James Hamilton, Andrew Bennett, John Watts, James Dynane, Sam and White, W. J. Mahler, Thomas Bennet, R. F. Combes, A. H. Craddock, C. J. Jasen, engineer; W. A. Woodward, assistant steward; W. C. Mason, assistant steward; T. Donaldson, sail-maker; Peter Peterson, second cook; Sidney Kenworthy, butcher; H. J. Smith, second steward.

There were also five apprentices on board the Avalanche, named L. A. Alexander, D. McAllum, W. G. G. Priest, N. Pearce, and H. A. Moriarty.

THE LEARNED CROW OF KOKOMO.

HOW HE TALKS, LAUGHS, AND PLAYS MISCHIEVOUS PRANKS—A STORY VOUCHED FOR BY THE MAYOR OF THE CITY.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Sept. 20.

Kokomo, the county seat of Howard County, has long been known as being a live city in more senses than one. But it has a distinction of which I was not aware until spending a day there during this week. I refer to its having as one of its citizens a feathered biped, a male crow, which is probably the most learned of its species in the United States. I was the guest of Col. Richmond, the Mayor of Kokomo, and every fact stated by him was amply confirmed by others who have been daily observers of what I am about to state.

As I was on my way to the excellent high grammar school of Kokomo, where I had been invited to deliver a lecture on the "Physical Geography of the Amazon," my attention was diverted from the conversation with Col. Richmond by seeing a beautiful, glossy plumaged crow sweep before us, and suddenly alight in the door-yard of Mr. Kennedy, only a short distance from us. Col. Richmond informed me that Dick, the blue-black son of a corvus, was the property and pet of his children, and that Dick was a character well known in Kokomo. In other words that this crow was learned, could speak many words, could laugh, was filled with mischievous pranks, and daily went to the grammar school, and was a general favorite with all the children of the town. Man has been considered the only laughing animal, but here is an exception, for Dick not only laughs, but he knows how to have the laughing come in at the right place.

After delivering my lecture (during which Dick, outside of the high school, could be heard delivering another lecture on his own hook,) I made more particular inquiries concerning the history and deeds of the learned crow of Kokomo. Col. Richmond informed me that his father-in-law, Mr. Kennedy, some two years ago, when on a visit to his farm, (only a short distance from Kokomo,) perceived a young crow which had evidently prematurely issued from the maternal nest high in the trees above. Mr. Kennedy took pity on the gawky fledgling, and carried him home. He proved such a voracious bird, and, withal, was so constantly crying, like the horse-leech's daughter, "Give, give," that Mr. Kennedy, to be rid of the crow, gave him to his grandchildren, the son and daughter of Col. Richmond. These three were soon intimate playmates, and Dick, becoming too familiar in the hall or entry of the house, was frequently told in a very emphatic manner by Mrs. Richmond to "walk right out of this." This expression was not lost upon the bird, for one day a visitor coming to the house, and finding the door open, entered the hall without further ceremony, when was saluted by a gruff voice in very decided English: "Walk right out of this." And ever since that day many a tramp and many a respectable citizen has been ordered by Dick from Col. Richmond's doorway. No pains had been taken to educate Dick. He is a genius, and educated himself in many phrases, some much more emphatic than agreeable. I took down from no less than four persons the phrases that Dick had been heard repeatedly to utter.

Each morning during term time he goes to school as regularly as the children, and usually goes to the room where Col Richmond's son and daughter are. If in the Summer time, he enters by the window and perches upon the teacher's desk; "only this," as something more, for he surveys the assemblage with due gravity, as if on inspection. Very often his exclamation is "bad boy," and more rarely "good boy." During the colder months of the year Dick seats himself on the window-sill outside until satisfied that all is right, and then, as in Summer time, he flies to "pastures new." Let me say that he seems to understand the school-bell as well as the children. At recess he is sure to come back, doubtless attracted by the sound of merry voices. It is particularly at this time that he displays his love of mischief. He has frequently been known to come swooping down upon the play-ground, and snatch off a boy's cap or the straw hat of a boy, has gone sailing off with it, amid the shouts and clamor of his unfeathered playmates; and when at such times receiving the objurgations of the boys, he will retort by calling out to them, in a most ludicrous manner, "Very bad crows." I am sorry to say that Dick is not gallant, for the scamp will sometimes fly off with the light hat or bonnet of a little girl, and alighting upon some fence he will deliberately dissect this piece of millinery in order that he may obtain the feathers of South American or Asiatic birds which adorn the bonnet. It grieves me also to say that Dick is a thief, or to be more polite, is addicted to kleptomania, for he has often been known to run along a clothes-line and steal all the smaller clothes-pins, and the lighter articles like pocket-handkerchiefs and stockings. But Dick does not confine his mischief to children. He is a great consumer of young chickens, and Col. Richmond tells me that he has seen Dick, with malice prepense, watch a cat with the greatest attention until pussy's attention was directed to something else, when suddenly his corvine majesty would seize the tip of tabby's tail in his beak, giving the poor animal a severe nip, which would cause a terrific meow, upon which Dick would fly to the branch of a tree near by and laugh in the most side-splitting manner.

Dick, I am forced to confess, is somewhat profane. Not, it is true, calling down maledictions on people and conferring d. in several letters—but he indulges in expressions such as, "O Lord!" in which it is evident that veneration and piety are notintended.

Some of his favorite cries he has learned from the little Richmonds, when he has heard them calling for their father and grandfather, Mr. Kennedy—"Papa!" or "Oh, grandpa!" But they never gave him any instruction.

Dick's patriotic qualities are unmistakable. And what I am about to relate seems almost incredible, but there are hundreds of persons in Kokomo who are ready to attest the truth of it. During the late Presidential campaign Dick took an active part, and was a "black Republican" of the deepest dye. Every time there was a Republican demonstration he was on hand, flying around and shouting, "Hurrah for Hayes." But when the great Democratic rally took place at Kokomo, my informant tells me that Dick hid away in the wood-shed—would not come forth—but constantly muttered "bad boys." On the day after the election, when the returns were coming in, and hundreds of people were gathered at the telegraph office, Dick was there "in full force," and when he saw his political friends joyous he would shout at the top of his voice, "Hurrah for Hayes!" On the morning of the returns in the telegraph office, and was soon surrounded by crowds, who were amused and astonished by Dick's vociferations, and by his evident attempt to make speeches.

There are many instances on record of not only parrots, but crows and magpies, being taught to speak a few words; but for a bird to enter heartily into speaking and laughing from "self-culture," and from apparent downright fun of the thing, I have never in my experience on four continents found the equal of Dick, the learned corvus of Kokomo.

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Sept. 18.

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Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 22.—The Staten Island Cricket Club played the Merions on the Ardmore Grounds to-day, and were beaten in one inning. A second inning was attempted, but could not be completed on account of the darkness. Whetham, who played so remarkably in the game with the Germantowns Friday, had his hand badly injured by being struck with the ball early in the game; otherwise the result might have been different. Following is the full score:

STATEN ISLAND.

First Inning.		*Second Inning.*	
Moore, c. Baily, b. Law.	4	c. Huston, b. Law.	0
Harvey, b. Law.	28	run out.	10
Whetham, b. Law.	3		
Kessler, b. Law.	0	b. Law.	2
Brewster, b. Law.	0		
Ronaldson, run out.	12	l. b. wicket, b. Law.	0
Jarvis, c. Comfort, b. Law.	0	b. Comfort.	0
Lee, b. Law.	0		
Eyre, c. Huston, b. Law.	1	run out.	1
Partridge, c. and b. Law.	0		
Sprague, run out.	0		
Byes, 2; leg byes, 1; wides, 1.	4	Leg byes.	4
Total.	62	Total.	26

MERIONS.

First Inning.		*Second Inning.*	
F. Bailey, b. Sprague.	6	c. and b. Harvey.	0
Sayres, run out.	3	Run out.	8
Huston, l. b. w., b. Sprague.	3	b. Brewster.	4
Ashbridge, b. Sprague.	8	c. and b. Sprague.	4
Thayer, c. and b. Harvey.	9	b. Sprague.	0
Haines, c. Ronaldson, b. Harvey.	8	c. Harvey, b. Brewster.	7
Law, c. Whetham, b. Harvey.	7	b. Brewster.	10
Hoffman, b. Brewster.	2	b. Sprague.	1
Comfort, b. Brewster.	8	b. Brewster.	11
A. Baily, run out.	10	b. Brewster.	0
Carey, b. Sprague.	5	b. Sprague.	26
Leg byes, 8; wides, 2.	10	Byes, 1; leg byes, 3; wides, 4.	8
Total.	79	Total.	82

ORSON PRATT, THE MORMON APOSTLE.

Orson Pratt, the Mormon Apostle, who recently arrived here from England, left the City for Utah, last evening, accompanied by Joseph F. Smith, a nephew of the "Prophet," Joseph Smith. Mr. Pratt is apparently about 60 years of age, and possesses rather expressive features. He wears a flowing, venerable beard, has ruddy cheeks and keen eyes For a man of his comparatively advanced age his movements are characterized by remarkable vigor and activity. The tone of his voice is deep and sonorous, and he speaks with the air of a man of almost unlimited authority. His general appearance and demeanor partake more of the politician or the wealthy possessor of mining stocks than of a clerical dignitary. While sojourning in this City Mr. Pratt conversed rather unreservedly upon subjects touching Mormonism, and expressed his entire satisfaction with the recent succession in the Church.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 22.—At 2 o'clock this morning John Williams, a brickmaker, of Weston, in a drunken fit split his wife's head open with a hatchet, killing her instantly. The murderer, who has been arrested, is the father of 11 children.

RACING AT JEROME PARK.

PROGRAMME OF THE FALL MEETING.

TWENTY-NINE RACES TO BE DECIDED—NINE CLOSED EVENTS—A LARGE NUMBER OF ENTRIES—THE PROBABLE CONTESTANTS IN EACH RACE—THE PROMINENT STABLES REPRESENTED.

The Fall meeting of the American Jockey Club at Jerome Park will be formally opened on Saturday next. The programme is arranged for seven days, taking in three Saturdays, and twenty-nine races are to be decided, of this number there being nine closed events. This is an increase in the number of stakes over previous years, and is demanded by the constant accession to the list of turfmen—gentlemen who are forming new stables and purchasing the best stock at the great annual sales; but the increase in the number of stakes has crowded upon the domain of the open events, and in this the programme is open to criticism. There are very few weight for age races, for the majority of the events are handicaps and selling affairs. This is explained by some members of the club as the effect of the Pool bill in cramping their resources, as the Spring meeting was not a financial success, and consequently the programmes for both the Spring and Fall meetings this year have been shortened by one race each day. The outlook for an excellent Fall meeting, however, is very good, and the attractions of the opening day are sure to draw a great attendance of spectators.

The initial event is a spin of three-quarters of a mile for a purse of $300, with an allowance of 5 pounds to beaten maidens if 4 years old or less, and 12 pounds if 5 years old or more. This will be followed by the Jerome Stakes for 3-year olds: $100 each, half forfeit, and $1,500 added; the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes. The distance is two miles, and as there are 54 nominations, the stake is a valuable one. The field of starters does not promise to be very large, but there will be a sufficient number to make a good race. Pierre Lorillard's b. g. Bazil, by Melbourne, Jr., out of Nellie Gray, by Lexington, is the favorite. It is only the money of Mr. Lorillard that has installed Bazil as favorite, for he has done nothing particularly brilliant to place him in such an exalted position. Bazil's victory in the Kenner Stake was looked upon as a scratch, and it was certainly the masterly riding of Evans on that occasion that brought him in a winner. Bombast, the stable companion of Bazil, is quoted at three to one, and there is little doubt that he is the best of the two, and will give strength to the stable at the post. It was Bombast that saved the "cherry and black" from defeat in the Withers Stake, when Bazil was meant for it. The next in order in the betting list is Col. McDaniel's colt 'Major Barker, by Asteroid out of Schottische, by imported Albion, who is quoted at six to one, and has been well backed at longer prices. He has shown himself an improving colt, and after scratching a victory from Bombast ran second to Bazil in the Kenner Stake, to the surprise of everybody. His stable companion, St. James, by Lexington, out of Banner, by Albion, is quoted at ten to one, and his mission will be to cut out the work for Major Barker.

The next on the list is Messrs. Carr & Co.'s ch. c. Rifle, by Asteroid, out of imp. Target, by Rifleman, and therefore the brother to Parole, who attracted by the sound of merry voices. It is particularly at this time that he displays his love of mischief. He has frequently been known to come swooping down upon the play-ground, and snatch off a boy's cap or the straw hat of a boy, has gone sailing off with it, amid the shouts and clamor of his unfeathered playmates; and when at such times receiving the objurgations of the boys, he will retort by calling out to them, in a most ludicrous manner, "Very bad crows." I am sorry to say that Dick is not gallant, for the scamp will sometimes fly off with the light hat or bonnet of a little girl, and alighting upon some fence he will deliberately dissect this piece of millinery in order that he may obtain the feathers of South American or Asiatic birds which adorn the bonnet. It grieves me also to say that Dick is a thief, or to be more polite, is addicted to kleptomania, for he has often been known to run along a clothes-line and steal all the smaller clothes-pins, and the lighter articles like pocket-handkerchiefs and stockings. But Dick does not confine his mischief to children. He is a great consumer of young chickens, and Col. Richmond tells me that he has seen Dick, with malice prepense, watch a cat with the greatest attention until pussy's attention was directed to something else, when suddenly his corvine majesty would seize the tip of tabby's tail in his beak, giving the poor animal a severe nip, which would cause a terrific meow, upon which Dick would fly to the branch of a tree near by and laugh in the most side-splitting manner.

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A. Baily

CURRENT LITERATURE.

LIFE AND DEATH.

"What is Life, father?" "A battle, my child,
Where the strongest lance may fall,
Where the wariest eyes may be beguiled,
And the stoutest heart may quail;
Where the foes are gathered on every hand,
And rest not, day nor night,
And the faint or little ones must stand
In the thickest of the fight."

"What is Death, father?" "The rest, my child,
When the strife and toil are o'er;
The Angel of God, who, calm and mild,
Says we need fight no more:
Who driveth away the demon band,
Bids the din of battle cease;
Takes the banner and spear from the failing hand,
And proclaims an eternal peace."

"Let me die, father! I tremble and fear
To yield in that terrible strife."
"The crown must be won for heaven, dear,
In the battle-field of Life.
My child, thy foes are many and strong and tried,
He loveth the weak and small;
The Angels of heaven are on thy side,
And God is over all."

—*The Argosy.*

THE PRINCESS PAOLINI.

I.

One fine January night, some years ago, the Princess Paolini held a great reception. It was the first entertainment of any kind that had taken place beneath her roof since the death of the old Prince, her husband, and all Rome flocked to attend it. Cardinals and Ambassadors, monsignori and Generals, Roman Duchesses and English tourists, gray-jacketed Papal Zouaves fresh from the field of Mentana, artists and sculptors, statesmen and antiquarians, they streamed up the broad marble staircase in an unending tide; for everybody was anxious to get a sight of the beautiful young Princess, and on an occasion like this invitations were not hard to come by. Outside, the gray, time-worn façade of the old palace was lighted up by a row of flaming torches; the piazza, of which it occupies one entire side, was thronged with carriages, and, from a stage erected near the portico, a brass band brayed forth operatic selections with more or less of cheerfulness and accuracy.

Everybody who knows Rome knows the Palazzo Paolini, and everybody who has any acquaintance with Roman society is aware that its late owner was no lineal descendant of the famous old family whose name he bore, but a partner in the well-known Florentine banking-house of Flocchi & Co. It was upon his marriage with the orphan daughter of poor old ruined Filippo Paolini that he was permitted to assume the title and arms upon which his subsequent career reflected so much credit; and, though I believe that he was somewhat coldly received by the Roman nobility upon his first advent among them, his generosity, his artistic tastes, his fine manners, and, above all, his great wealth, soon sufficed to triumph over the prejudices of the most exclusive, and placed him, ere long, upon as high a social pinnacle as any dweller in the Eternal City, who was neither a priest nor a politician, could aspire to occupy. He bought back the palace and the lands, which had gradually slipped away from the possession of his wife's ancestors; he even, at infinite pains and expense, recovered many of their lost art treasures; he set the old family upon its legs again, and received such members of it as presented themselves to him with open arms and an open purse.

Of these there was no lack. From many a dilapidated farm in the Umbrian marshes, and many a crumbling, moribund city, they flocked to the capital, those handsome, impoverished Paolinis—priests, some of them, and some soldiers, but most without occupation—and for them all the new Prince willingly expended his money and the influence which money carries with it. He revived the glories of an ancient house in short, and, in so doing, deserved well of his country. Such, at least, was the expressed opinion of his Holiness Pope Gregory XVI. and others, though some people, remembering the past history of the Paolini family, may have thought that the world would have suffered no great loss by the extinction of that race of plotters, poisoners, and spendthrifts.

And so, for a matter of 30 years, Giuseppe Flocchi, Prince Paolini, reigned in Rome as a leader of society and a liberal patron of the arts, and was beloved by all classes alike, the only drop of bitter in his cup being the want of any child to succeed him in his honors. But when, in the fullness of time, the Princess Paolini died, the widower thought fit to take a step which—at least among the ranks of his relatives—proved immediately fatal to his popularity. If, as the proverb says, no man should be accounted happy, neither perhaps ought he to be deemed wise, until he is dead. At the age of 70 or thereabouts, the sage and experienced Prince Paolini, who had undertaken a journey to London with the pardonable object of diverting his thoughts from the loss which he had sustained, reappeared in Rome, bringing with him, as his second consort, a beautiful English girl fresh from the school-room; and his cousin the Cardinal, throwing up his hands and his eyes, cried aloud, in the bitterness of his heart, that there was no fool like an old fool.

The Prince's second experience of married life proved a brief one. He was found dead in his bed one morning very shortly after his return home; and the newspapers, which united in lauding the many good deeds of his long life, differed a little as to the cause of its termination, some speaking of apoplexy, and others of heart disease. Rumor, ever prone to be ill-natured, filled the air, at the time, with whisperings which I should be the last man in the world to think of repeating, especially as they are scarcely relevant to the present narrative; but certain it is that the sad event, which caused many tears to flow from the eyes of those who had been recipients of the dead man's bounty, left his relatives wonderfully calm. However, they gave him a magnificent funeral; and I well remember seeing the procession pass slowly and solemnly down the Corso, a troop of monks leading the way, bearing huge lighted candles and chanting a melancholy dirge, some ghastly masked figures, members of the confraternity of the Misericordia, striding on either side of the bier, and a long train of mourners and coaches and carriages following. The Paolinis were all there—a goodly class of them. They reverently deposited the remains of their departed chief in the Church of Sta. Maria del Popolo, and then I dare say they drove back as quickly as they could and heard the will read.

I don't know whether it was then or upon some subsequent occasion that the contents of that document were communicated to the relatives of the deceased; but, whenever it was, I should have much enjoyed being present and watching their faces while it was announced that, barring a few unimportant legacies, the misguided man had bequeathed the whole of his vast property, real and personal, to his widow. The lady was not even hampered with any of the ordinary provisos which common prudence dictates with regard to marriage or to wills. Her husband's wealth was hers, and hers absolutely. The family felt this to be very grievous, and could perhaps hardly be blamed for so feeling, though, no doubt, young Carlo Paolini, of the Guardia Nobile, went a little too far when he declared publicly that, in his opinion, it would be a righteous act to dig the old fool up out of his grave and fling his body into the Tiber. His uncle, the Cardinal, very properly rebuked him for such a display of temper and bad taste, and suggested the more practical course of disputing the will. Some such attempt was, indeed, subsequently made, but it proved abortive; and the young Paolinis, with that common sense which has never yet deserted them where their own interests have been at stake, recognized the fact that by far the best thing they could do would be to keep on good terms with the fortunate foreigner to whom their ancient palace and broad lands now belonged.

Of course, certain people declared that they tried to poison her; but what will not certain people declare? There was nothing in the rather abrupt departure of the young Princess for her native land to excite so shocking a suspicion in any but evil-thinking minds; nor could anything be more natural than that a girl married and widowed at the tender age of 18 should fly for comfort and consolation to the arms of a fond mother. At all events, Rome saw her again at the end of a couple of years. She took up her abode in the luxurious apartments of the Palazzo Paolini, which had been prepared to receive her as a bride; she showed herself upon the Pincian in an English-built victoria drawn by a pair of high-stepping bays, and presently—by way, as it was thought, of manifesting in a public manner that she understood the duties and importance of her position—she issued invitations for the great reception of which mention has already been made.

Those who were privileged to attend this gathering were forced to admit that the demeanor of their hostess afforded little room for adverse criticism, and that Englishwoman as she was, she bore herself in all respects as became a Roman Princess. She was very tall, very beautiful, and very magnificently dressed. With her dark hair and eyes, and her clear pale complexion she might have been an Italian born. She was a little proud and cold, perhaps, but that was a fault upon the right side. Standing at the head of her staircase, with Cardinal Paolini at her elbow and a little court of her relatives and other great people grouped around her, she received her guests like an Empress. She made no mistakes. Possibly she had gone through a private rehearsal with the Cardinal, or it may have been that she had taken some pains to learn her part; at any rate she was polite to everybody, and more than polite to a favored few. She had a word, a bow, or two or two for each of the great ladies whose friendship was worth securing; she advanced a few steps and shook hands with the Minister of a country understood to be friendly to the Papal Government, while the representative of another power, with whose action his Holiness had recently had reason to be displeased, was dismissed with a grave, distant bow.

The latter form of recognition was, indeed, the only one vouchsafed to the majority of the Princess' guests as they defiled before her, and passed on to the picture gallery and the great ball-room, where a string band was playing for their benefit; but when my own turn came to pay my respects to the lady of the house, I was honored by a much warmer reception. The fact is that I had entered the Palazzo Paolini uninvited. I had only just arrived in Rome, and, having heard of the proposed festivity, I thought I would walk around after dinner and see how my old playmate, Sybil Ferrars, (with whom I had been intimately acquainted since the day when I had the honor to attend her christening,) would acquit herself in her new and rather trying situation. I flattered myself, too, that the sight of a familiar face among all those strange ones would not be unwelcome to her; and so I was not at all astonished when the Princess, on recognizing me, forgot all her stateliness and dignity for a moment, and held out both her hands with a little glad cry of surprise.

"You here?" she exclaimed. "How delightful! When did you arrive? and how long will you remain? Oh, I hope you are going to stay the whole Winter? Where have you been all these long, weary years?" (It was only two years since I had seen her last; but at her time of life two years is a much longer period than it is at mine.) "Will you come and see me tomorrow morning about 12 o'clock? Then we can have a good long talk all by ourselves."

Cardinal Paolini fixed his glass on his eyes upon my humble person, and looked me through and through. He is a handsome, commanding-looking man, as all the Paolinis are, and he has a way of confronting inferior mortals with a cold, penetrating gaze which is supposed to strike terror into their mean souls. Of course, I had no chance against him. With his tall, spare figure draped in scarlet robes and old lace, he looked the very picture of a proud Prince of the Church, and seemed born to exact obedience, if not respect; whereas I, I am sorry to say, am a rather fat old man, and though I may have had my share of good looks once upon a time, I have never heard that my appearance was of an awe-inspiring kind. However, I am not afraid of Cardinal Paolini, nor, for that matter, of the whole Sacred College put together; so I favored him with a Briton's stony, stolid stare, before which he presently dropped his eyelids, while the faintest possible smile flickered for an instant about his thin lips.

I suppose the Princess must have noticed the rigidity which had suddenly overspread my speaking countenance, and have guessed at its cause: for she glanced over her shoulder at the Cardinal, and remarked, in a very clear and distinct voice, and in the Italian tongue (which I observed she had learned to speak with remarkable purity,) "Your Eminence need feel no alarm. Mr. Clifford was at school with my father, and, what is better still, he is married already."

At this speech there was a general smile, and I saw several of the bystanders nudge their neighbors; for, of course, everybody knew that the Paolinis were not going to let their fair relative take a second husband if they could help it, and the Cardinal's distrust of Englishmen was, as I afterward learned, a matter of notoriety.

I passed on into the picture gallery, feeling rather sorry that the Princess should have thought it worth while to make something like a scene out of so small a matter. It was sufficiently obvious that the Cardinal must wish and intend to get her under his thumb, and I have always observed that, when a clever and strong-willed man has such designs with regard to a woman, the only safe opposition she can bring to bear against him is that of a wall of passive resistance. He has already taken a long step toward victory when she tries to sting him with sharp speeches.

I never have any lack of acquaintances in Rome, where I am in the habit of spending two or three months out of every year, and I soon found myself surrounded by a knot of old friends, in whose society an hour slipped away pleasantly enough. I was just thinking that it was about time for me to be going back to my hotel to bed when I ran up against young Dick Seaton, the sculptor, who grasped my hand with more than his usual cordiality.

"My dear Mr. Clifford," he cried, "you are the very man of all others whom I wanted to see! You knew the Princess Paolini before she was married, didn't you? Who was she? What made her marry that driveling old man? Tell me about her."

"Why all this eagerness?" I inquired. What are Princesses and Paolinis to you, my poor Dick? Have you fallen in love with her, you foolish boy? And do you suppose she is ever likely so much as to notice your existence? Oh, vanity of youth!"

Dick burst out laughing. "Fallen in love with that beautiful statue!—not exactly!" he answered. "I could as easily fall in love with the Capitoline Venus. Besides, I hope I know my place, and have a proper reverence for my betters. Moreover, I can tell you, if you don't know it already, that the Princess Paolini will never marry again. His Eminence yonder would have a hundred suitors poisoned sooner than let it come to that."

"Well, well!" I said. "I dare say she will be none the less happy if she does have to remain single. What do people want to get married for? Is matrimonial bliss so common a thing that all you young folks should be in such a hurry to surrender your freedom?

Dick laughed again, and asked whether Mrs. Clifford was with me. Dick is sometimes inclined to be a little bit impertinent.

"You know very well that the climate of Rome does not suit my wife," I answered. "She is in England, paying a round of visits. So you want to hear all about the beautiful Princess, do you? Well; walk home with me, and I will tell you what I know."

We made our way through the crowded rooms, down the broad staircase, and so out on to the piazza, where we lighted our cigars, and strolled away in the moonlight.

"The Princess Paolini," said I, as we turned into the Corso, "is one of that old cat Lady Augusta Ferrars' daughters. You don't know Lady Augusta, because you live abroad three parts of the year, and when you do go to London you roam about the streets in a velveteen coat and a pot hat, so that even your relations have to look in at a shop window when you pass; but everybody else knows her, and I believe most people rather like her. A select few, of whom I have the honor to be one, hate her like poison. I don't know whether her daughters feel grateful to her, but I suppose they ought, for she has done the best she possibly could for them, according to her ideas. The eldest will be a Duchess one of these days, when her husband succeeds to the title: the second is married to old Kreutzerpfenning, the German banker, and will be one of the richest women in Europe when he dies, as he is bound to do before long; the third is the famous Lady Highcliffe, of whom you must have heard. They tell me she leads one of the most exclusive sets in London; but I don't know much about her myself; she soared to a social height which I can never hope to reach. Lady Augusta arranged all these matches, and carried them through, unaided and alone, in the face of considerable difficulties. It was she who took poor Sybil almost out of the nursery, made her change her religion, and handed her over to old Prince Paolini, who might have been her grandfather. I believe the poor child made some objections, but children never know what is good for them; and, after all, now that the man is dead—"

Here Seaton spat upon the ground in an offensive, noisy manner, of which I strongly disapprove.

"Don't do that, Dick," said I: "it is unnecessary and ungentlemanly. Live in Bohemia, if you will, but for Heaven's sake keep clear of its low habits."

"I will back the habits of Bohemia against the habits of Belgravia, any day," he returned. "In Bohemia a woman has at least some natural love for her offspring."

"So she has in Belgravia, only it takes a different form."

"Fough! don't tell me. Made her change her religion, did they? I am a Catholic myself, as you know, but then I was born one; hang forcible conversions! And you talk of it as if it wasn't enough to make a man sick!"

And here I am sorry to say that, in spite of my remonstrance, Dick repeated his objectionable act. "But I dare say she was a willing victim," he resumed, after a pause. "No doubt she is as worldly and selfish and mean as the rest of them, and Heaven only gave her those great melancholy brown eyes by some mistake."

"Sir, it is nothing of the kind," I answered—"at least she used not to be."

"Then why did she marry that old dotard?"

"My good Dick," I said, "you don't know the stupendous power of a nagging woman. I sincerely trust you never may. Lady Augusta's daughters were all high-spirited girls, but they had to give in to her in the long run; and, for my part, I don't wonder at it."

"H'm! Well, I don't think I shall execute the order all the same," remarked Dick, musingly.

"What order?" I asked.

"Oh, the Princess Paolini honored my studio by a visit the other day, and, after criticising my poor productions with a good deal of complimentary condescension, was kind enough to say that she was anxious to sit to me for her bust. I told her that I didn't much care about that kind of work as a general thing, but that, as her face interested me, I would see whether I could not make an exception in her case."

"That was rather impertinent of you."

"Yes, but her manner had been rather impertinent to me. Besides, I only spoke the truth. Her face interested me. All things considered, I don't think it interests me any more; and when she comes to my studio to-morrow, as she has appointed to do, I shall tell her I can't find time for her."

"You young goose!" I said, "what have you to do with the private life of your sitters? Do you institute inquiries into the antecedents of all your models, pray? The Princess Paolini, who is no worse than her neighbors, you may be sure, will pay you well for your work, and bring you into notice if you are civil to her. Don't quarrel with your bread and butter."

"I shall do very well without the Princess's patronage," answered Dick, with his nose in the air; "and I am not going to degrade my art into a mere means of grubbing up money. Here is your hotel. Good-night."

And so my young friend marched away in the moonlight, ascended the broad flight of steps that leads from the Piazza di Spagna to the church of the Trinità de' Monti, and was soon out of sight. Dick Seaton's father, as I happened to know, was in that time an allowance of £300 a year, upon the strength of which I suspect that the young sculptor muddled away more than double that amount annually. I was rather pleased with him for respecting his art, and despising money; I like to see youth generous and careless and free-handed; and as I knocked up the porter at the Hôtel de l'Europe, and stumbled in through the half-open door, I said to myself that Dick was a fine young fellow, though of course an ass. I dare say, though, that if he had been my son I should have considered the latter part of the phrase more descriptive of him than the former.

II.

Punctually at 12 o'clock on the following morning I presented myself at the Palazzo Paolini, and after a short delay was ushered into the presence of the Princess. She received me in what would, I suppose, have been called her boudoir, had not such a name seemed so absurdly inappropriate as applied to one of the vast lofty chambers of the grim old palace. It was too large a room to be altogether comfortable, and of course its windows fitted badly and let in currents of air, as all Roman windows do; but it had a southern aspect, it was luxuriously furnished in the modern Parisian style, and a mass of flowers and a great cage full of twittering birds gave it a certain cheery, home-like appearance. A wood fire was burning brightly on the hearth, on one side of which the Princess reclined in a low easy-chair, while her Cardinal, a red-backed, sandy-haired, middle-aged person, whom I at once perceived to be her lady companion.

A sense of humor, we are often told, is nothing more nor less than a quick perception of the incongruous; but to my own mind I must confess that there is no spectacle at once more ludicrous, so delightful, and so rare, as that of absolute fitness. Every condition in life has its ideal type, yet how seldom is that ideal realized! Portly bishops, weasel-faced attorneys, admirals who talk in a sustained bellow and interlard their conversation with oaths—how few and far between are these witnesses! Everybody has met the ideal companion scores of times in novels and plays, but how many people have come across her in real life? The Princess Paolini's companion fulfilled all the above enumerated conditions; and when I was introduced to her and heard that her name was Miss O'Grady, she struck me with such force, and tickled me to that extent, that I had much ado to keep myself from bursting into an unseemly guffaw.

Miss O'Grady so completely satisfied my soul that for the first few minutes I really could not take my eyes off her, and was only able to lend a half attentive ear to the conversation of the Princess, who was chatting away about old times in a manner far more characteristic of the Sybil of former years than of the *grande dame* whom I had seen patronizing Ambassadors on the previous evening. It was the sound of Seaton's name that roused me from my state of contented contemplation.

"I suppose Mr. Seaton is an old friend of yours," the Princess was saying. "I saw you go away arm-in-arm last night. Do you know, I have taken rather a fancy to that young man? He was so very rude to me the other day."

"And do you like people who are rude to you?"

"Sometimes. It makes a change, you know. Nowadays I find that nearly everybody crouches down at my feet; and I think that those who hate me most are the most polite to me."

"I can't believe that any one can hate you," said I.

She shrugged her shoulders, but made no reply; and Miss O'Grady, without lifting her eyes from her knitting, delivered herself of a short sharp "Hem!" which I took to mean, "Well, you are an old fool!"

"Would you believe," the Princess resumed, "that Mr. Seaton makes difficulties about producing a bust of me? As if the greatest sculptor in Rome would not be only too glad to have such an order. I don't in the least want a bust of myself, and certainly, in the first instance, had not the slightest anxiety to sit to your friend; but when he seemed inclined to refuse my offer, I determined at once that he should accept it whether he pleased or not; and, in fact, I am going to give him my first sitting this morning. Will you come with me, and relieve Miss O'Grady? You don't care to come, do you?" she added, turning to her companion; and that lady, looking up for a moment, answered in a deep solemn voice, "I'd be glad to be excused."

Mindful of the foolish determination which Dick had announced to me, I thought I might manage to do the young fellow a good turn, in spite of himself, if I acceded to the Princess' request, so I said I should like very much to accompany her, and shortly afterward found myself comfortably settled on the soft cushions of the victoria of which mention has already been made, and progressing at a round pace up the steep streets which led to the Via di San Nicolo da Tolentino, where Dick's studio was situated.

As we pulled up before the door with a jerk, a little incident occurred which half amused and half distressed me. An elderly man, dressed in a suit of threadbare black, who had been sauntering along the pavement on the opposite side of the way smoking a cigarette, halted as the clattering equipage dashed past him, and, with pardonable curiosity, stood still for a moment to scrutinize the beautiful lady enveloped in furs who was preparing to descend from it. The Princess caught sight of him while her foot was on the step, and, turning instantly to the footman who was holding out his arm to assist her to alight, she said, in her quick imperious way, "Tell that man to come here."

In a moment the stranger, hat in hand, was standing before her and bowing obsequiously, polite interrogation expressed in all his features.

"Cardinal Paolini sent you to watch for me," said the Princess, looking over the man's head as she spoke. "You can tell him that you saw me enter Signor Seaton's studio, and that I shall probably remain there an hour or more. You may add that I had no one with me except an English gentleman." And with that she swept into the house.

The stranger opened enormous eyes of astonishment, dropped his head beneath his shoulders, exhibited the palms of a dingy pair of hands, and volubly assured me that the lady had made some mistake. He had never seen her before in his life, and had not so much as heard the name of Cardinal Paolini. But I was too much ashamed and annoyed to answer him, and hurried into the studio without daring to glance at either of the servants.

I followed the Princess into the bare, scantily furnished ante-room in which Dick was accustomed to keep his visitors waiting for him, and then, using the privilege of an old friend, I ventured upon a mild expostulation. "After all," I concluded, "the man was very likely not put on to watch you."

She had turned her back to me in order to examine some bas-reliefs which hung against the wall, and had not, I am fraid, paid much attention to my harangue.

"Oh, yes, he was," she said, quietly. "I know his face perfectly well; and he knows that I know him."

"But why speak to him before your servants? Surely it would be more dignified—"

"That is of no importance whatever," she interrupted. "It is an open secret that the Cardinal surrounds me with spies, and, for anything I know, those very servants may be in his pay. Of course I might disregard his emissaries as beneath notice if I chose, but it makes him angry to know that he is detected and laughed at; and so, from to time time, I send him a message which I am sure will be delivered, because all his creatures hate him as much as I here in Rome."

Mr. Seaton now made his appearance. He was clad in a complete suit of brown velveteen, with knickerbockers; his fair hair, which in moments of excitement was apt to stand on end, was parted in the middle and carefully brushed; his beard had evidently been trimmed that morning, and a faint odor of eau de cologne entered the room with him. In short, I perceived at once that the young jackanapes had come in prepared to ride the high horse, and his first words convinced me of the correctness of my judgment.

After bowing low to the Princess—I only got a nod—he expressed his regret that she should have been put to the trouble of revisiting his studio. He had given the subject full consideration, he said, and he had arrived at the conclusion that he must decline the honor of executing her bust. In point of fact, he did not go in for that kind of work. Of course a beautiful face was always worth studying; and that (if he might be permitted to say so) was the reason why he had hesitated a little in the present instance; but, after thinking it over, he had decided that it would be wiser for him not to depart from his general rule. He must therefore beg to be excused.

The Princess was sitting with her back toward me, so that I could not see how this announcement affected her. She did not, however, appear to be offended.

"Of course, if you won't do it, you won't, and there is no more to be said," she answered; "but I confess I am disappointed. I want to have a good bust of myself, and I fancied that somehow or other, that you would succeed better with me than one of the others, to whom I shall now have to apply. I don't know what your reasons may be; but if it were only loss of time that you dreaded—"

"You would pay me at a rate that would override that objection. I don't doubt it, and I am infinitely obliged. But, Princess—there are some few things in the world that money will not buy. My productions, which are very far from being first-rate, are worth a certain price; and that price I expect and receive for them. I don't want more and would not take more."

At this juncture I could not refrain from calling out, "That's bosh, you know;" but I doubt whether either of the young people heard the interruption.

"I beg your pardon," said the Princess, quite meekly; "I ought not have tried to bribe you; and, indeed, I did not exactly mean to do that; but I thought perhaps your time might be valuable, and—and—but it does not signify. You don't pursue art as a profession, then?" she resumed after a momentary pause.

"Oh, yes, I do," answered Dick, laughing, and showing a fine double row of white teeth; "and very glad I am to get an order, too. But I love my art for its own sake, not for what it may bring me, and I would not undertake any work that went against the grain with me, if I were offered £5,000 for it.

Here again I felt constrained to exclaim, "Dick, Dick, don't be such a prig!" And I am bound to say that my second observation met with as little recognition as my first.

"Oh, if it goes against the grain," said the Princess softly.

An ingenuous blush suffused the cheeks of the young sculptor. "I did not mean that," he cried, quite confused and altogether forgetful of his usual dignity. "You must forgive that—ludicrous, so delightful, and so rare, as that of absolute fitness. Every condition in life has its ideal type, yet how seldom is that ideal realized! Portly bishops, weasel-faced attorneys, admirals who talk in a sustained bellow and interlard their conversation with oaths—how few and far between are these witnesses! Everybody has met the ideal companion scores of times in novels and plays, but how many people have come across her in real life? The Princess Paolini's companion fulfilled all the above enumerated conditions; and when I was introduced to her and heard that her name was Miss O'Grady, she struck me with such force, and tickled me to that extent, that I had much ado to keep myself from bursting into an unseemly guffaw.

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She shrugged her shoulders, but made no reply; and Miss O'Grady, without lifting her eyes from her knitting, delivered herself of a short sharp "Hem!" which I took to mean, "Well, you are an old fool!"

"Would you believe," the Princess resumed, "that Mr. Seaton makes difficulties about producing a bust of me? As if the greatest sculptor in Rome would not be only too glad to have such an order. I don't in the least want a bust of myself, and certainly, in the first instance, had not the slightest anxiety to sit to your friend; but when he seemed inclined to refuse my offer, I determined at once that he should accept it whether he pleased or not; and, in fact, I am going to give him my first sitting this morning. Will you come with me, and relieve Miss O'Grady? You don't care to come, do you?" she added, turning to her companion; and that lady, looking up for a moment, answered in a deep solemn voice, "I'd be glad to be excused."

Mindful of the foolish determination which Dick had announced to me, I thought I might manage to do the young fellow a good turn, in spite of himself, if I acceded to the Princess' request, so I said I should like very much to accompany her, and shortly afterward found myself comfortably settled on the soft cushions of the victoria of which mention has already been made, and progressing at a round pace up the steep streets which led to the Via di San Nicolo da Tolentino, where Dick's studio was situated.

As we pulled up before the door with a jerk, a little incident occurred which half amused and half distressed me. An elderly man, dressed in a suit of threadbare black, who had been sauntering along the pavement on the opposite side of the way smoking a cigarette, halted as the clattering equipage dashed past him, and, with pardonable curiosity, stood still for a moment to scrutinize the beautiful lady enveloped in furs who was preparing to descend from it. The Princess caught sight of him while her foot was on the step, and, turning instantly to the footman who was holding out his arm to assist her to alight, she said, in her quick imperious way, "Tell that man to come here."

In a moment the stranger, hat in hand, was standing before her and bowing obsequiously, polite interrogation expressed in all his features.

"Cardinal Paolini sent you to watch for me," said the Princess, looking over the man's head as she spoke. "You can tell him that you saw me enter Signor Seaton's studio, and that I shall probably remain there an hour or more. You may add that I had no one with me except an English gentleman." And with that she swept into the house.

The stranger opened enormous eyes of astonishment, dropped his head beneath his shoulders, exhibited the palms of a dingy pair of hands, and volubly assured me that the lady had made some mistake. He had never seen her before in his life, and had not so much as heard the name of Cardinal Paolini. But I was too much ashamed and annoyed to answer him, and hurried into the studio without daring to glance at either of the servants.

I followed the Princess into the bare, scantily

pleased to blame me because Dick Seaton chose to fall over head and ears in love with the Princess Paolini, and who, with that terse vigor which characterizes all her utterances, has more than once observed that nothing but senile imbecility or pure wickedness can explain my conduct in not "nipping the thing in the bud." But although, from considerations which it is needless here to particularize, I have for many years made it a rule never to contradict Miss O'Grady, I must say I have my own doubt whether, even if I had been possessed of the blighting influence attributed to me by my wife, I should have done wisely or well to exercise it. For whose sake, pray, was I to interfere? For Sybil's? Was I to deprive her of the honest devotion of an honest heart and of a few brief hours of enjoyment and oblivion out of a life predestined to cloth splendor? For Dick's, then? Why, what better thing can happen to a young man than that he should fall in love? What is more certain to bring out the good side of his nature, to subdue the earthly, to lead him to do the very best that he can to achieve name and fame? I am fat, but I am not blind, here in Rome, any more than elsewhere, and have had my own experiences; and it is my deliberate opinion that no mortal has ever been otherwise than benefited by having truly loved another. I watched, then, the progress of Dick's attachment with the serene conviction that no harm could come of it. If there had been a question of ultimate marriage, I grant you—but I was perfectly aware of the utter impossibility of any such issue.

After that visit to the Pamfili gardens we four commonly spent our afternoons together. We explored the Palace of the Cæsars, we rambled among the Coliseum and among the ruins of Caracalla's baths. One pair of us developed an immense interest in ancient architecture—an interest only to be satiated by clamberings over giddy heights of masonry, where apparently no two people could safely post themselves except hand in hand. The remaining couple, more sedate, were content to pitch their camp-stools upon the green sward below, where the violets grew, and to gaze up at the figures of their adventurous friends standing out sharp and black overhead against a deep blue sky.

Dick was crazy in love, and showed the state of his feelings so openly that the most indifferent of lookers-on could scarcely ignore it. Even Miss O'Grady, a singularly cautious and reticent person, honored me with an occasional meaning smile when the young man made himself more than usually ridiculous, though she never alluded to the subject in words. As for Sybil, she smiled and looked pleased, and I dare say had a comprehension of her sentiments with regard to her adorer. She was wayward and capricious with him, treating him sometimes kindly, sometimes coldly, and occasionally favoring him with a very direct and unequivocal snub. She seemed to be really fond of the lad, and yet anxious to keep him at a certain distance. I wondered whether she sought his company for his own sake, or merely with the amiable object of annoying her relative, the Cardinal.

I happened to meet that distinguished prelate, one morning, on the staircase of the Palazzo Paolini, whither I had betaken myself upon I forget what errand. Dick had trumped up some frivolous excuse to accompany me. The Cardinal came stepping down the marble stairs, an erect, stately, scarlet figure, with his two footmen in their gayest, old-world liveries behind him, and I stood aside to let him pass, taking off my hat, as in duty bound. Dick, on the other hand, never so much as lifted a finger to his wideawake, and frowned aggressively.

"What do you bow to that fellow for?" he asked, rather before his Eminence was out of hearing distance.

"Honor to whom honor is due," I answered.

"Honor to whom you're a heretic; and you oughtn't to think any honor is due to the Scarlet Woman, as you call the Holy Church."

"I took off my hat to the scarlet man," says I. "I have nothing to do with his religious opinions; I simply acknowledge his social position."

"Social position!" echoed Dick, with tremendous scorn. "Yes, that is all you fellows who pride yourselves upon being 'men of the world' think of. You don't care two straws whether a man be honest or not; but if he can write 'Duke' or 'Cardinal' before his name, off go your hats instinctively. What a set of poor toadies you are, to be sure! I never thought, Mr. Seaton except as a friend. I have so few friends," she added, with a sigh; "indeed, I have none except you, and my good, faithful O'Grady and Mr. Seaton. I don't choose to give any of you up at the Cardinal's bidding."

Quite so; but don't you think it might be prudent—"

"To drop Mr. Seaton? I daresay it might; but, fortunately or unfortunately, neither he nor I happen to be cowards. Do you know that he was very nearly murdered a night or two ago?"

"Well, I did hear something of the kind. But who told you?"

"Mr. Seaton himself," she answered, looking me calmly and a little defiantly in the face. "Why should he not? I spoke to the Cardinal about it this morning, and told him I knew of his unsuccessful attempt."

"And what did he say to that?"

"Oh, he only laughed, and assured me that if he wanted to get rid of anybody he should use some less clumsy means to effect his purpose. And then he said that Rome was full of robbers, and that my friend ought to keep a lamp on his staircase. After which he declared that he forgave me my suspicions, and went smiling away. It is not always easy to make him angry. There is a cool determination about him that frightens me. Sometimes I think I will give up all my money to these Paolinis, as they tried to make me do when I first got it; but then I don't like the idea of being beaten by the Cardinal; and besides," she added, with a sigh, "you know what sort of a welcome I should meet with at home if I returned to my mother penniless."

Indeed I did. With Lady Augusta on one side and Cardinal Paolini on the other, I could foresee little but troublous times for my poor Princess.

Presently she rose from the low tapestried chair upon which she had been seated, and shook her lovely shoulders, as if to free them from some physical load. "Come," she said, "let us forget our troubles for a day or two at least. Have you ever seen my villa at Frascati? Miss O'Grady and I are going out there for a little change: will you join us? I have asked Mr. Seaton to give himself a holiday too, and come and examine my frescoes, which he says he is very anxious to see."

I accepted willingly enough, but I confess that I should have been just as well pleased if Dick had been left out of the party. I was beginning to feel really uncomfortable when I thought of that unscrupulous old Cardinal. There was a mediævalism about his course of procedure which I did not like. Romance is all very well, but it is hard that one should have to submit to the dull monotony of the nineteenth century and incur the perils of the sixteenth at the same time; and I reflected with a shudder that our enemy was quite capable of undermining the Frascati villa and blowing us all up, *à la* Darnley.

However, my soul soon ceased to be disquieted within me. When I was sitting, after dinner, in the great cool dining-room of the Villa Paolini, sipping my Montefiascone, I was able to take a calmer and more philosophical view of the situation. The Princess had at that time a day in whose praise I cannot speak too warmly; the Montefiascone was excellent; the view which I indolently contemplated through the open windows left nothing to be desired. Beyond the gardens of the villa—the marble terraces, the statues, the fountains, and the dark cypress and ilex groves—stretched the billowy Campagna, in whose praise I cannot speak too warmly; the Montefiascone was excellent; the view which I indolently contemplated through the open windows left nothing to be desired. Beyond the gardens of the villa—the marble terraces, the statues, the fountains, and the dark cypress and ilex groves—stretched the billowy Campagna, spanned by ruined aqueducts which lessened into the distance; far away against the horizon rose the dome of St. Peter's, a shadowy blue cupola, and the snows of remote Soracte were flushed with the afterglow of sunset.

"One can bear but die once," thinks I, being perhaps a trifle pot-valiant; "and if anybody wants to assassinate me, now is his time. We are all of us tolerably contented and happy at the present moment, and how do we know what bad times the future may have in store for us?" I added aloud. "This is better than Rome."

"It is not better, cries the Princess, who was in high spirits. "Heaven be praised; we have put twelve good miles between ourselves and the Cardinal."

And Miss O'Grady, looking down at her plate, muttered *sotto voce*, "Bad luck to um!"

As for Dick, he said nothing; but I dare say that, like the parrot, he thought the more.

Ah, well, we had a very pleasant and happy week, we four, at the Villa Paolini. The young people had the best of the fun, no doubt; but that was only right and proper. After a certain age one ceases to expect any special happiness on one's own score; but if a man be only sentimental enough, his gray hairs need not debar him from enjoying a good deal of vicarious life. We galloped over the brown, windy Campagna. (Miss O'Grady in a short gray habit and voluminous blue gauze veil was indeed a joy forever;) we drove to Albana and Rocca di Papa; we climbed Monte Cavo, and picnicked among the ruins of ancient Tusculum; and at night, when the sun had set, and the heavy southern dew had fallen, we wandered among the terraces and avenues of the Paolini gardens, or sat in arm-chairs on the verandas, and watched the stars. That is to say, that two of the party wandered, while the other two sat still. I had, and have, a great respect for Miss O'Grady; but I like to remain quiescent for a time after dinner, and my intercourse with her was not of that kind which demands solitude and picturesque accessories. Yes, it was a quiet, happy time, and I think I was happy and otherwise, by the time it came to an end. I well remember our last evening. The stars were glittering in a cloudless sky, the air was as soft and warm as on a June night in England, and all the good folks of Frascati had gone to bed to save their candles. There was profound silence in the garden, whither, as usual, we had betaken ourselves after dinner. I was peacefully puffing at my nocturnal cigar; Miss O'Grady, who was unable to knit in the dark, was sitting in a low chair a few paces from my own, her head supported by her long, lean hand; and Dick and the Princess had strolled away together, as they pretty generally did at that hour. From time to time we caught glimpses of their figures flitting from shadow to light and from light to shadow among the scented orange trees and the myrtles and tamarisks, and every now and then the sound of their voices was borne to us and died away again as the fitful night breeze rose and fell. Once they passed by a marble balustrade some 50 yards away from us, and I could see that that rascal Dick was gazing with all his might and main into the great brown eyes of his beautiful companion.

"O zarte Sehnsucht, süsses Hoffen!
Der ersten Liebe goldne Zeit!"

As I have, I think, said before, I am old, but I am romantic; and while my eyes were resting upon the Princess and the sculptor, my mind had skipped nimbly back to the year 1830, and to the days when I too lingered out of doors in the falling dews and forgot this weary world and all its dull necessities in looking into just such another pair of brown orbs. I do not speak of Mrs. Clifford's eyes, which, indeed, are not of that color, but of a bluish-green or greenish blue, I think. I have not the advantage of her presence beside me as I write, and can't be positive as to a shade or so. Poor homely O'Grady, too, must have had some recollections of happy bygone days, I fancy; for she moved uneasily in her chair, and heaved a prodigious sigh from time to time, and the bones of the formidable stays in which she was enc

"And you call yourself a man! If I was a man I'd let 'em see!"

"Well, my dear Miss O'Grady," said I, "and suppose you were a man, what would you do?"

"Sure I'd stand by me friends," cried the intrepid lady, her brogue developing in equal measure with her excitement. "I'd not see a poor child hunted and driven into consenting to marry a man who's not fit to black her shoes!"

"Oh, she *has* consented, then? I think you forget that the Princess is a free agent, and that no one can force her to marry against her will. How do I know that she may not like Lord Chelsfield well enough?"

This was rather disingenuous of me, I admit; but Miss O'Grady's violence had so taken me by surprise that I wanted time to collect my ideas.

"Indade and indade there's nothing of the kind," she returned, with much warmth, "and it's you that should be ashamed to say so. See now," she continued, lowering her voice to a whisper: "you can save her yet, if you'll do what I tell you. Her mother's gone to Naples for three days. Now, here's what you have to do. Be off to England, the first thing in the morning, and take the poor child with you. She's half dazed with fright and distress, and she'll go with you if you tell her she must. And there's one we know of who won't be long in following. If you make the most of your time, I wouldn't say but you might get her safely married before ever my Lady Augusta caught you up."

"Gracious Heavens!" I exclaimed, aghast, "you cannot have realised the meaning of what you propose. I kidnap the Princess Paolini! Why, my dear lady, if there were no other objection to the plan, you must see that, old as I am, it would be in the highest degree scandalous and improper—"

"Sure, haven't you got your wife with you?" broke in Miss O'Grady composedly.

"My wife! And you really imagine that my wife would join in such an adventure! No, no, Miss O'Grady; I am very, very sorry for poor Sybil, and goodness knows I would help her if I could; but your plan is hopelessly impracticable—it is indeed. The fact is that Mrs. Clifford's views with regard to this question are by no means identical with my own, and—and in short I could not even think of making such a suggestion to her as you speak of."

"So you're afraid of your wife!" sneered Miss O'Grady, rising, and shaking out her gray skirts with a gesture of infinite scorn. "Very well. But remember now, whatever comes of this, it will be your fault. Good morning to you."

And with that she strode majestically away, and left me. I felt a little ashamed of myself, though I did not see how I could have answered Miss O'Grady differently, nor in what way I could have impeded a marriage to which the Princess had herself consented.

Later in the day, I came across Dick in the Piazza di Spagna, and, thinking it as well that he should know the worst, I caught him by the arm, and briefly informed him that the Princess was engaged to marry Lord Chelsfield.

"I am perfectly well aware of the fact," he answered coldly, and turned on his heel.

So that was all the thanks I got for voluntarily undertaking a disagreeable task. Truly it is an ungrateful world.

IV.

That same evening I was taken by Mrs. Clifford, rather against my will, to a great ball given by the French Ambassador. It was a very grand affair; there was a larger display of uniforms than usual; the stairs were lined by servants in gala liveries, and the Roman princesses had got their famous diamonds out from the bank for the occasion, and were all ablaze with them. Rather to my surprise, the first person whom I met, on entering, was Dick Seaton, who did not seem particularly pleased to see me. He was standing close to the door, and I rather gathered from his attitude and expectant look that he was waiting for somebody. My suspicions were confirmed when I returned, in the course of half an hour or so, after having made the complete circuit of the rooms and found him in the precise spot where I had left him. I had some doubts as to the probability of Somebody's arrival, and I had none whatever as to the inexpediency of a meeting between her and Dick, so I ventured, at length, to approach the latter, and to remonstrate with him upon the folly of stationing himself at the elbow of a powdered footman, who might sneeze at any moment, and cover him with flour from head to foot; but he took me off impatiently, alleging, with obvious absurdity, that he was standing near the doorway for the sake of fresh air.

I sauntered away again, thinking to myself that, at that advanced hour, my young friend was not likely to receive any reward for his long vigil, and that, after his conduct to me, he deserved to meet with disappointment; but just as the clock was striking 12:30 my ear caught the sound of a distant Junker's voice behind me, and "The Principessa Paolini," and presently in sailed Sybil, magnificent in sapphires and diamonds, and shook hands with the ambassadress. Dick followed in her wake. I never saw the beautiful Princess looking so well. Her usually pale cheeks had a faint pink flush; her eyes were sparkling; she conversed in a far more animated manner than was habitual with her with the circle of admirers by whom she was immediately surrounded. She was evidently excited; and, strange as it appeared to me, I could not help thinking that she was happy.

What did it all mean? I was completely puzzled, and my wonderment was increased when I saw the Princess take Dick's arm, and move away toward the ball-room, whither I followed the pair in time to see them join in the waltz which was just then being played. Now I knew that the Princess had never honored Dick in this way before, and I knew, too, that of late she had not even spoken to him in public; therefore I was more perplexed than ever. One of the French attachés offered me an explanation of the phenomenon.

"*La belle princesse s'amuse*," said he. "They are going to make her marry the milor, but they tell me she has sworn to lead him a stormy life. That will be the more easy for her, as I believe he is the incarnation of jealousy."

Following the direction of my informant's glance, I caught sight of Lord Chelsfield, whose goggle eyes were fixed upon his betrothed, while he struggled to screw up an intractable set of features into the semblance of a scowl.

"Oh, that's it, is it?" said I. And then, having seen enough, I went home to bed.

I was a little disappointed, I confess. In my young days, people who were crossed in love, or forced to marry against their wishes, took their affliction in a different, and I venture to think a more healthy spirit, from that which obtains in modern society; and I must say that I would rather have seen Sybil pale and despairing than reckless. "*Autres temps, autres mœurs*," thought I to myself, as I blew out my candle. "Perhaps, after all, it comes to much the same thing in the long run."

Mrs. Clifford has long held a theory, built upon I know not what foundation, that it is good for her health to breakfast in her own room. I myself, when I am abroad, adopt the foreign hours, and take a solitary *déjeuner à la fourchette* at midday, or thereabouts. I had just made an end of this repast, on the morning after the ball at the French Embassy, when a huge bouquet was brought to me, which I found to inclose a politely-worded request from Cardinal Paolini that I would do him the great favor to call upon him at his residence in the course of the day. He would be ready to receive me, he said, at any hour that might suit me.

My acquaintance with the Cardinal being of the most formal character, I felt some curiosity as to his motive for desiring an interview with me, though it was easy to divine that it must have some connection with the Princess and her affairs. That her intended alliance with the English lord must have thrown the good man into a state of furious indignation I well knew; and it occurred to me that he might possibly have formed some scheme for using me as a means of persuading or intimidating her into renouncing the project. I was resolved that, should this surmise prove well founded, I would show a bold front to the enemy. I dare say it was a consciousness of having been conspicuously worsted in several recent encounters with members of the opposite sex that made me say to myself with so much determination, as I prepared to obey the Cardinal's summons, that I would stand no bullying from him or any other living man. I marched down the shady side of the Via Condotti, and so across the Corso to the Cardinal's residence in the Via della Scrofa, and rang his door-bell as bold as a lion.

I was at once shown into a small, rather scantily furnished study, where I found the great man in conference with his secretary. He dismissed that functionary as I made my entrance, and rose to receive me, looking dignified and handsome, as he always did, and far more amiable than usual. He took my hand in his well-shaped white fingers, on one of which sparkled a huge archiepiscopal ring, and favored me with that gentle pressure which is the Italian equivalent for a hand-shake, and which somehow is always rather disagreeable to me.

"I thank you infinitely, Sir," he said in his own language, "for your kindness in granting me an interview. I should not have ventured to put you to so much trouble had I not known how sincere an interest you take in all that concerns my cousin, the Princess Paolini."

I grunted, not choosing to make civil speeches till I should have heard what was wanted of me; and the Cardinal, begging me to take a chair, resumed his own seat, and continued:

"I have a piece of intelligence to communicate to you, with which you will, I think, be surprised, and I hope pleased. You can hardly have failed to notice that your friend Signor Seaton (a most agreeable and talented young man, with whom I regret that I am but slightly acquainted) has for some past been attached—very deeply attached—to my cousin."

I smiled, and shrugged my shoulders. It might be so, I said, or it might not. Who could answer for the foolish notions that will get into young men's heads? For you see I was not going to commit myself.

The Cardinal leaned back in his chair, rested his elbows on the arms, and, folding his hands, peered at me over them with a sidelong, benevolent gaze. "It has been so," he said; "and I may add that the attachment has been mutual."

He paused again; but I was getting bewildered, and judged it best to hold my peace.

"Yes," he repeated, "the attachment has been mutual; and I am happy to announce to you that Signor Seaton and the Princess were married at 8 o'clock this morning."

I started to my feet with a cry of amazement, called forth not more by the news itself than by the fact that Cardinal Paolini should be the person to communicate it to me. For a moment I really thought that this grave ecclesiastic was making me the subject of a hoax.

"Surely you cannot mean—" I stammered.

"Is it possible that this can be *true*?"

"I have the best reason for knowing it to be so," replied the Cardinal, smiling, "since I had myself the honor of performing the ceremony."

After that I felt that nothing could ever astonish me again. I was quite prepared now to hear that Lady Augusta had been present at the wedding, and that Lord Chelsfield had given away the bride. I suppose I must have involuntarily uttered the name of the ill-used nobleman; for the Cardinal remarked dryly, as if in answer to some observation from me:

"Ah, Lord Chelsfield—I fear this will be a disappointment to him, and also to Lady Augusta Ferrars. In truth, one of my reasons for seeking an interview with you, Sir, was to request you to kindly convey the news to that lady—she having thought fit to use expressions to me, shortly after her arrival in Rome, which have rendered all further intercourse between us impossible. The young couple left by train this morning, and, for reasons the force of which you will easily appreciate, desire their destination to remain a secret for the present."

"But you yourself, *Eminenza*," I could not help saying, "surely this marriage cannot be agreeable to you. I should have thought that the loss of the Paolini estates—"

"It certainly would not have been agreeable to me that the Paolini estates should pass out of the family," he replied, calmly. "Happily no such misfortune has occurred. The Princess has made a formal and legal transfer of all the landed property and a large portion of the personal estate of her late husband to her cousin, the present Prince. I pressed upon her the propriety of some such course in the early days of her widowhood, but she did not at that time see fit to listen to my counsels. The present transfer was made at her own instance, and is therefore the more creditable to her."

I saw it all now. The priest had outwitted the lady after all. The Church was triumphant, and Lady Augusta was nowhere. I picked up my hat and umbrella and prepared to depart.

"I congratulate your Eminence," I said, "upon the excellent bargain that you have made. It is to be regretted that I am unable to carry the good news to Lady Augusta Ferrars, as you so obligingly desire me to do; but circumstances compel me to quit Rome immediately. I have the honor to wish you a very good morning."

I hurried back to the hotel, packed up my clothes, left a note for Mrs. Clifford, drove to the station, and never paused again till I was safely on the other side of the Alps. There I ensconced myself in a hotel at Geneva, drew a long breath, and awaited events.

Denunciations of an epistolary kind I did receive in due course, but at these I could afford to smile. The season was drawing to a close before I again joined Mrs. Clifford, and by that time the Paolini-Seaton scandal was already an old story.

Dick Seaton is now a famous sculptor, and makes a handsome income, I am told, by his art. Miss O'Grady often visits him and his wife, and I see her from time to time; but she has a poor opinion of me. A little energy on my part, she says, might have saved the Paolini property and defeated the Cardinal and Lady Augusta at one blow. She has never been able to pardon me for the failure of this pretty design; but I don't know that anybody would have been much the happier had it succeeded.

Mrs. Seaton—she dropped her title when she married again—is one of the most agreeable and popular women in London. Everybody unites in singing her praises; but, for my own part, handsome as she is, and charming as she is, I shall never be able to feel quite the same interest in her, in these days of her prosperity, that I did in the beautiful, unfortunate Princess Paolini.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

MEN, WOMEN, AND FURNITURE.—We maintain, too, that, in reality, man has no need of furniture, and that everything he does worth doing could be done without these adjuncts. In the highest stage of civilization men will not need either a bed, a table, a stool, or a candlestick—things which, just now, he considers to be of absolute necessity, but which one people, the most refined, the most intelligent, and the most highly civilized that has lived on this planet in historic times—the Japanese, to wit—have shown can be perfectly well dispensed with. Indeed, in every age, the more refined the race, the less has it thought furniture necessary, and it might be even asserted, without much fear of contradiction, that a people that need a great deal of furniture to be comfortable and happy is in a state, so long as that need is felt, that can only be termed barbarous. Man proper, man in his highest condition of spiritual and physical development, is absolutely independent of furniture—sits on his heels, sleeps on the floor, eats with his fingers from dishes made of gourds and leaves (or, if he prefers it, of wood exquisitely lacquered) placed on the ground; avoids the necessity of candlesticks by using lanterns, or by going to bed early and sleeping late; and writes on his wristbands. All the noblest art, the most exquisite decorative design, all the immortal books, have come from people or from individuals to whom "things" have been unnecessary or unknown. And, therefore, to insist that man is distinguished from the lower animals by having furniture, is not to say a handsome thing about him, but to derogate from his dignity. When we come to clothes, however, we find the case a different one. Clothes seem to go hand in hand with man's development as a social being, and every high-tide in civilization has been marked by great inventiveness, splendor, and even luxury, in dress.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

EDUCATION AND MORALITY OF THE POOR IN SPAIN.—Education was some few years since greatly, it is now slightly, on the increase; a great impetus was given to it during the reign of Amadeo or Isabella, when schools were founded in barracks and prisons, and when, under the Republic of Castelar, education was made compulsory and model schools founded. In the year 1803 only one in 350 could read or write, or do both; now one in every 10 can at least read a little. In the village schools the education is simply wretched; the children learn but very little; but in the work-house schools and the model schools in large towns and cities, both of which are paid for in part by the Town Council, the education is simply excellent, and to my own mind is fully equal to the education offered to children in any national school in England. The children pay but little, 1 penny per diem. At least 3,000 or 4,000 children are receiving a capital education in the various Protestant schools scattered throughout the Peninsula, which offer a very cheap and exceedingly good education. But with all this, in the rural districts it is very hard for a child to obtain a good education. In the work-house, and prison schools, all of which I have closely and for years studied, I believe the education offered to be very fair indeed. The clergy, as a rule, save when driven to it by a spirit of rivalry, take little or no interest in the education of the masses. As regards morality, I should say that the girl carefully guarded by her mother, and watched in all her ways, is kept straight; the lad is immoral from the time he arrives at the age of puberty. Nor do the parents ever exercise any moral coercion or give good advice to their children; a lad of 17 will calmly tell his mother that he has been to a house of ill-fame, if she inquire whence he has come, and will receive no reproof, but only a shrug of the shoulders from the mother. But her daughter's purity she guards strictly indeed, and the number of illegitimate children and the number of prostitutes I take to be far less, in proportion to the population, in Spain than in France or England. In character the Spanish poor are naturally of a rich vein, but everything tends to corrupt them; a corrupt Government, a corrupt priesthood, a corrupt and very heartless upper class. Yet, withal, the poor are lovers of what is pure; have a keen sense of justice, and bear their ills with patience and fortitude, nay, even with cheerfulness. They are brave to a fault, loyal to those whom they feel to be their superiors, courteous and kind to the stranger, very courageous, very affectionate, fearfully passionate, but rarely vindictive. When the checkered life of the Spanish peasant is at an end, when the spirit has returned to God who gave it, the roughness of treatment which he has experienced during his lifetime follows him to his grave. He is but a Spanish peasant; unhelped, uncared for, uncultivated, with only that natural goodness of heart with which he came into this world, the peasant passes into the presence of his Maker.—*Temple Bar.*

MY SWEETHEART.

Do you know my sweetheart, Sir?
She has fled and gone away.
I've lost my love; pray tell to me
Have you seen her pass to-day?

Dewy bluebells are her eyes;
Golden corn her waving hair;
Her cheeks are of the sweet blush roses:
Have you seen this maiden fair?

White lilies are her neck, Sir;
And her breath the eglantine;
Her rosy lips the red carnations:
Such is she, this maiden mine.

The light wind is her laughter;
The murmuring brooks her song;
Her tears, so full of tender pity,
In the clouds are borne along.

The sunbeams are her smiles:
The leaves her footsteps light;
To kiss each coy flower into life
Is my true love's delight.

I will tell you who she is,
And how all things become her.
Bend down, that I may whisper:
My sweetheart's name is—"Summer."

—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE WALLACHIAN BOYARD.—The Wallachian boyard lives in great style, and with much display. His house is large and commodious, and splendidly furnished. The ceilings here are beautifully painted. He has a host of servants and satellites attached to his mansion—two or three men cooks, the same number of coachmen; valets, footmen, and maids in battalions. These, sometimes to the number of 30 or 40, all inhabit his house and court-yard, and in many cases the wives and children dwell with them. But the master is good-natured and generous, and makes no objection to a system which would exasperate any one else. He keeps open house, and has a dinner prepared for any friends who may present themselves. It is on record that as many as 40 guests have sat down at a table to which none had been previously invited. This would test pretty severely the resources of most establishments, but it affects him not. His *cuisine* is of the most recherché order, in fact, a combination of whatever is most excellent in others. Here you have the very best of everything, a mingling of the Eastern and Western modes, that is most piquant. He has lived over and over again at the best hotels in every corner of Europe, and his taste and experience in matters of the table are magnificent, and his stables probably contain some English thoroughbreds. He has his own particular carriages and coachmen, and his wife here, quite distinct—a very convenient arrangement, it may be remarked, whereby much trouble and annoyance are avoided. For, in this country, woman certainly is in the fullest enjoyment of her rights and privileges, and, as is but natural, seems determined to make the most of them. She has her own horses and servants, her own suite of apartments, and is thorough mistress of herself all the livelong day. She may expend a fortune upon her toilet, indulge in any amount of flirtation, and, if she grow weary of her long-suffering husband, she is free to wed another whenever she may fancy so doing.—*Temple Bar.*

AN ENGLISH SEPTEMBER.—It is curious that September should be the one month in which we feel the strongest assurance of settled calm; have more reason to believe that tomorrow will be like to-day than at any other season of the year; and yet that it should be the last month of Summer, with which all the really green, warm, pleasant days practically depart. The poetry of decay is brought before us in October and November, but not in the month we are speaking of. In three seasons out of four September is green to the last, or sufficiently so to prevent one from noting much change. And it is this contrast no doubt, a contrast we have already spoken of, which constitutes one of its chief charms—the deep stillness before the equinoctial tempest. But the same contrast may be regarded from another point of view. If there is one idea more than another which the aspect of September awakes in us it is one of mellowness and maturity. It seems to speak of the strength and fullness of ripe and sunny middle age, the warmth of youth without its fever, the sobriety of age without its frost. The ideas of plenty and abundance, moreover, which we associate this month come in to corroborate the impression which its outward aspect is calculated to produce; and a momentary fancy will sometimes flit across the mind that September cannot really be passing away, or that its life will be prolonged like Hezekiah's. It seems so difficult to suppose that the warm, genial, yet calm withal and tranquil weather, so redolent of life, health, and permanence, is so soon to leave us. But then come up the words of George Herbert, "But thou must die"—and with thee all the lasting beauty of our brief English Summer. October has its fine days, but the days are short and the nights are cold. It is as much an indoor month as an outdoor month. With September come to an end all the *molles sub arbore somni* in the happy afternoons, the moonlight stroll in the shrubbery, or the lounge by the garden gate, with perhaps some fair companion whom the softness of the scene makes doubly soft herself. After September these become pleasures of the past; and though of course they are as appropriate to any other Summer month as they are to September, yet September is the month in which people in the country see more of each other than they do in June and July, and when, consequently, there are more opportunities for the poetry of moonlight flirtation.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

SIXTUS V.—This was the Pope who astonished the Cardinals who had elected him, under the impression that he was a tottering, bent old man, by throwing away his crutch, raising himself to his full height, and "intoning" a hymn in a strong bass voice as soon as he was elected. His reply to some one who ventured to speak to him of his greatly changed appearance from the days when he was a Cardinal is well known: "Ay! Then I was looking for the keys of Paradise, and sought them with bent back and downward look. But now that I have found them I look heavenward, and have no more need of anything on earth." And on that same day of his elevation, when it had been the habit of previous Popes to throw open the prisons, he refused to do so, saying that there were more than enough malefactors at large, and caused two brothers, caught in doing a little highway robbery as they returned from Rome, where they had been to see the ceremony of his installation, to be forthwith hanged. In a very short time he made it safe to walk the streets of Rome with a pocket full of gold at any hour, whereas the city and the environs had been before so overrun by bandits of every sort that robbery in the streets of the city was a daily occurrence. He made himself respected, if not loved, by the Romans and the Sacred College, and must always be reckoned as one of the great Popes.—*Adolphus Trollope, in the Atlantic Monthly.*

BLUE BEARD AND MICHAEL KELLY.—A famous operatic piece of the old time was "Blue Beard," written by Colman the younger, the music by Michael Kelly, produced at Drury Lane in 1801. In the first scene there was a grand procession of Blue Beard's Army, which is first seen in the distance winding among the mountains. To preserve the perspective, boys were employed for this part of the spectacle. He who represented *Blue Beard*, mounted on an elephant, was little Edmund Kean. Did he then imagine that he would one day be the great and all-dominating genius of that house? It is not at all improbable, for the boy had a soaring ambition. Apropos of the elephant a good story is told. While the piece was preparing, Sheridan went into the property-room one day to consult with Johnson, the property-maker, among other matters, about this very animal. "Don't you think," said the great lessee, "that you had better go to Pidcock's, at Exeter 'Change," (then a celebrated menagerie,) "and hire an elephant for a number of nights?" "Not I, Sir; if I can't make a better elephant than that at Exeter 'Change I ought to be hanged," contemptuously replied Johnson, who evidently believed art to be superior to nature. Although the play made so decided a success, it was greatly endangered during the earlier scenes by supernumerary boys.

CONCLUSIONS AS TO ANIMAL COLORS.—The various causes of color in the animal world are molecular and chemical change of the substance of their integuments, or the action on it of heat, light, or moisture. It is also produced by interference of light in superposed transparent lamellæ, or by excessively fine surface strize. These elementary conditions for the production of color are found everywhere in the surface structures of animals, so that its presence must be looked upon as normal, its absence as exceptional. Colors are fixed or modified in animals by natural selection for various purposes; obscure or imitative colors for concealment—gaudy colors as a warning—and sexual markings, either for easy recognition by strayed individuals, females, or young, or to direct attack from a vital part, as in the large brilliantly-marked wings of some butterflies and moths. Colors are produced or intensified by processes of development—either where the integument or its appendages undergo great extension or modification, or where there is a surplus of vital energy, as in male animals generally, and more especially at the breeding season. Colors are also more or less influenced by a variety of causes, such as the nature of the food, the photogenic action of light, and also by some unknown local action probably dependent on chemical peculiarities in the soil or vegetation. These various causes have acted and reacted in a variety of ways, and have been modified by conditions dependent on age or on sex, on competition with new forms, on geographical or climatic changes. In so complex a subject, for which experiment and systematic inquiry has done so little, we cannot expect to explain every individual case, or solve every difficulty; but it is believed that all the great features of animal coloration and many of the details become explicable on the principles we have endeavored to lay down.—*A. R. Wallace, in Macmillan's Magazine.*

IDEAS IRRESISTIBLE.—All our political disasters grow as logically out of our attempts in the past to do without justice, as the sinking of some part of your house comes of defect in the foundation. One thing is plain; a certain personal virtue is essential to freedom, and it begins to be doubtful whether our corruption in this country has not gone a little over the mark of safety, so that when canvassed we shall be found to be made up of a majority of reckless self-seekers. The divine knowledge has ebbed out of us, and we do not know enough to be free. I hope better of the State. Half a man's wisdom goes with his courage. A boy who knows that a bully lives round the corner which he must pass on his daily way to school is apt to take sinister views of streets and of school education. And a sensitive politician suffers his ideas of the part New-York or Pennsylvania or Ohio is to play in the future of the Union to be fashioned by the election of rogues in some counties. But we must not gratify the rogues so deeply. There is a speedy limit to profligate politics. Fear disenchants life and the world. If I have not my own respect I am an impostor, not entitled to other men's, and had better creep into my grave. I admire the sentiment of Thoreau, who said: "Nothing is so much to be feared as fear; God Himself likes atheism better." For the world is a battle-ground; every principle is a warnote; and the most quiet and protected life is at any moment exposed to incidents which test your firmness. The illusion that strikes me as the masterpiece in that ring of illusions which our life is, is the timidity with which we assert our moral sentiment. We are made of it, the world is built by it, things endure as they share it; all beauty, all health, all intelligence, exist by it; yet we shrink to speak it or to range ourselves by its side. Nay, we presume strength of him or them who deny it. Cities go against it; the college goes against it; the covered and assured society of the world is the decision which its outward aspect is calculated to produce; and a momentary fancy will sometimes flit across the mind that September cannot really be passing away, or that its life will be prolonged like Hezekiah's. It seems so difficult to suppose that the warm, genial, yet calm withal and tranquil weather, so redolent of life, health, and permanence, is so soon to leave us. But then come up the words of George Herbert, "But thou must die"—and with thee all the lasting beauty of our brief English Summer. October has its fine days, but the days are short and the nights are cold. It is as much an indoor month as an outdoor month. With September come to an end all the *molles sub arbore somni* in the happy afternoons, the moonlight stroll in the shrubbery, or the lounge by the garden gate, with perhaps some fair companion whom the softness of the scene makes doubly soft herself. After September these become pleasures of the past; and though of course they are as appropriate to any other Summer month as they are to September, yet September is the month in which people in the country see more of each other than they do in June and July, and when, consequently, there are more opportunities for the poetry of moonlight flirtation.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

BROKEN CAREERS.—If we single, out of the whole range of human history, the few men of genius whom we are constrained to regard as the eminently favored and endowed of our race, we find what a broken career has been allotted to most of them. Have not many of them, possessing courage to inspire, intelligence to enlighten, sensibility to refine the world sickened under the languor of neglect or got embittered at the endless contradictions and misrepresentations of their fellows, dying at last as unfortunate men, unhappy to themselves, unbeneficial to their contemporaries? What an evil is the not unfrequent depravity of genius, and which under happier circumstances might have been a great salutary influence instead! Might not the tremendous forces of Swift, for example, have been turned to better account than left to explode in shocks of half-diabolic hate in earlier days, and in madness at the end? Think of the generous human heart, brave will, and clear head of Burns, a man of quite transcendent powers, yet fain to slink past on the shady side of the street, left to bleed so wretchedly to death in the midsummer of his days. Contemplate the great intellect and great heart of Lessing, a man of thrice-excellent mother-wit and effectiveness, disposing with a lordly air of the whole literature of Europe, awakening with his clarion voice the slumbering nation to new intellectual conquests, yet himself imprisoned for so many of his best years in the stifling library dust of Wolfenbüttel, isolated there in the midst of an unhealthy swamp; the world such a dish of skimmed milk as to be incapable of any sense of honor. Was not Lessing's child born of unsuitable sense, who so soonest came into the world than, seeing his mistake, made out of it double quick? Is it not probable that many brave souls, braver and better perhaps than any known to fame, have gone down to silence unregarded, the world's stupidity being more than a match for the gods themselves? Think of good *Edgar* in "King Lear," and had he been left to die a maniac, would that, think you, have been untrue to fact? Even the one or two to whom fate has been most propitious, as Shakespeare, a Goethe, have not they too suffered from the bruises or flattery of fortune, fallen at any rate far short of the fullness and balance a happier age and education might have conducted them to? People are indeed fond of raising monuments and holding ceremonies (to the so-called honor!) of great men, but do you think there is any significance at the bottom of it? Very little indeed. The fathers kill the prophets, and the sons garnish their sepulchres. In the face of these facts and considerations how disgusting to hear the universal cant about "public opinion." The shoemaker's opinion may indeed have some value on the matter of boots, the tailor's on that of clothes; but what opinion can the masses, all absorbed in the question of simple existence, have about government and education and religion? At best they are capable of a total heart-belief in *names*, of dying as martyrs for *names*. Dean Stanley admits that most of the noble martyrdoms have been in attestation of peculiar combinations of letters of the alphabet. See the intellect and heart of Scotland wrangling, down into the latter end of the nineteenth century, (and into how many later centuries?) as to whether little children at school shall learn how to define effectual calling, and distinguish between justification, adoption, and sanctification!—*Macmillans Magazine.*

VEII AND ETRUSCAN ART.—At Veii the tombs are of various kinds, from the simple cell cut in the volcanic stratum near the surface and covered with a tumulus, to the Campana Tomb with its double vestibule and two compartments in the interior. Intermediate between these two forms we saw many single-chambered tombs furnished with doors. These are principally hewn out of the rock. The Campana Tomb—so called because of its discovery by Commendator Campana—is by far the most interesting. We entered warily with lighted torches and macintoshes—for the air is deadly chill—into the presence of skeletons 2,300 years old, laid out on stone beds, with armor and urns and shreds of clothing about them. On the partition wall between the outer and inner compartments of the interior is a fresco painting representing human figures and horses in black and white and brick color. It closely resembles Egyptian work, both in the forms of the figures depicted and in the general attitudes and treatment. It is probably the oldest fresco in Italy. In the inner compartment are cinerary urns. These are of three descriptions: 1. Black. 2. Painted—"a corpo." 3. Painted on varnish. These are very few of the latter. The figures painted upon them generally represent winged genii, animals, and trusses. Some have shells or husks *(baccelli* and other ornaments in relief and incision. The art of vase-painting is that by which we have learned most of the manners and customs of the Etruscans. One vase has been found at Veii of peculiar interest in this respect. It has two handles, and is painted on both sides with a continuous subject. On the one side are depicted two armed warriors in conflict. Between them are their feet lying one vanquished, and on either side stands a woman waiting to crown the victor. On the other side the conqueror returns triumphant, riding in a *biga*, which is driven by a warrior and accompanied by women. Cannia suggests that this was probably the prize at the Etruscan Games in honor of the Etruscan Minerva, the Etruscan name for which they ruled. Cannia holds that the art was indigenous, and discredits the theory that it was borrowed from Asia Minor, on the ground principally that the people of the two countries had no intercommunication in the earliest times. But if we refer to the Homeric Hymn, we find at least legendary tradition that the Etruscans did visit the remote countries of the Mediterranean; and, more, the Captain said he hoped to reach Egypt or Cyprus, or the Hyperboreans, or even further off. They were celebrated for their fleet, and their piratical use of it, down to 474 B. C., when Hiero, of Syracuse, destroyed it. The designs and coloring of Etruscan vases have a strong affinity with Egyptian work, even to a resemblance in the signs of the Scarabæus and serpent and eye. The earliest Chiusi vases found in the sepulchres have no pictorial design—merely a rough scratching on the terra-cotta for ornament. The later vase-painting bears evidence of Greek influence; but as it is extremely difficult even approximately to fix the date of it, it is impossible to draw from it any conclusions as to its origin.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

A YACHTSWOMAN.—There is little or no affectation about the yachtswoman, save in the matter of nautical acquirement. She is especially proud of her skill in boxing the compass, will take her "trick" at the tiller, or "take a sight" as well as the smartest of midshipmen. Moreover, she is weather-wise, and can appraise the promise of a "bit of blue" or of a cloud no bigger than a man's hand, to a nicety, and with due reference to the quarter of the wind. She is uncomplaining under adverse circumstances, and bears the "wild northeaster" and the sirocco with equal serenity. Only those who have cruised with the genuine yachtswoman can truly appreciate her. The conditions of yachting incline, perhaps, to make her somewhat overmuch *bon camarade*, and to promote a frankness—not to say loudness—of tone. Her detractors assert that she can, and under extreme circumstances will, "swear like a trooper." She must know how to "coax," for while in harbor she hears perforce much rough language; but I solemnly affirm, with my head on *Hunt's Yachting Magazine*, that I have never heard her exhibit her proficiency in this branch of nautical learning.—*All the Year Round.*

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Company I, Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, will give a ball on Monday, Oct. 29.

Battery B, Artillery, First Division, Major John Klein commanding, had a field day at Prospect Park Parade Ground last Monday.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding, will go to Creedmoor for its closing rifle practice next Friday morning.

The several organizations in the Seventh Division will parade for inspection at their respective head-quarters during the present week.

The several regiments in the Second Brigade, Gen. Frederick Vilmar commanding, will send their competitors for "Marksmen's badges" to Creedmoor to-morrow.

Capt. B. J. Wardell, formerly commandant of Company I, Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, has been appointed to a position on the staff of Gen. Plume, Jersey City.

Col. Carl Jussen, Inspector of the First Division, will inspect the Washington Grey Cavalry Troop at Elm Park, Ninety-second-street and Ninth-avenue on Monday, Oct. 1.

At a meeting of the commissioned officers of the Eleventh Regiment on Friday the 14th inst., ex-Lieut.-Col. Albert P. Stewart was re-elected to his former position, and ex-Adjt. Richard Fahrig was chosen Major.

Second Lieut. Edward W. Rachan, of Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, has passed a favorable examination before the Second Brigade Examining Board. Col. Vose and Major McAlpin, of this command, are enjoying a brief vacation in the Adirondacks.

Col. James McLeer, commanding the Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, has issued orders directing all officers and enlisted men in his command who are in the third class of rifle practice to go to Creedmoor for practice in the second class and for "Marksmen's badges," next Wednesday.

Paymaster-General Uhl has signified his intention of paying the troops of the Second Brigade, Gen. Frederick Vilmar commanding, as follows: Ninth Regiment, next Tuesday evening; Eleventh, Wednesday, and Seventy-first Regiment, Thursday evening next, at 8 o'clock on each occasion.

The First Brigade, Gen. W. G. Ward commanding, is under orders to send its members in the third class of rifle practice to Creedmoor next Tuesday. Major William G. Wilson, of the Twelfth Regiment, will command the detachment, and Dr. Arthur T. Hills, Surgeon of the same command, has been directed to perform surgical service on that occasion.

The Creedmoor Land Association, which has long been believed to be a mythical corporation, established its existence last Thursday by delivering at the office of the National Rifle Association the deed of the plot of land presented by the Land Association for competition at the Spring prize meeting in 1875. This "prize" was won by Lieut. Frederick W. Hofele, of the Eighth Regiment.

Col. J. W.Y ale, commanding the Fifty-first Regiment, Syracuse, is evidently disgusted with the condition of his command as illustrated during the recent riots, and has issued orders reducing all of the non-commissioned officers to the ranks, calling for elections to fill the vacancies thus caused, and prohibiting the election of non-commissioned officers "unable to read and write." Evidently a school-master is wanted in Syracuse.

Col. James R. Hitchcock, commanding the Ninth Regiment, has issued orders to his command for rifle practice at Creedmoor to-morrow, and the regimental inspection at Tompkins-square on Tuesday, Oct. 16. Commandants of companies are directed in orders to parade their commands at the regimental armory on some evening previous to the date of inspection, for inspection by the commander of the regiment. A list of 82 members of this command who have qualified for "Marksmen's badges" has been published in orders.

The members of the Eighth Regiment, Col. G. D. Scott commanding, who are in the second class, will shoot for "Marksmen's badges" at Creedmoor next Thursday. Lieut.-Col. F. A. Schilling will assume command on that occasion. Sergt. Adam Schueler, of Company D, and Corp. James McCarron, of Company H, have been reduced to the ranks for neglect of duty, and Private Thomas Nicollet, of Company H, has been expelled for conduct unbecoming a soldier.

The Fifteenth Battalion, Brooklyn, is under orders to practice rifle-shooting at Creedmoor next Wednesday, assembling at its armory at 7 A. M. Company D of this command, which also bears the title of the "Sherman Rifles," will have an excursion to the Schiellein's Park, East New-York, to-morrow, when rifle practice will form the chief amusement. If there are accommodations at that park for "Creedmoor work," this practice will be beneficial, but if it is to be performed with hair-trigger rifles or air-guns, the effect can only be detrimental to the men.

Col. W. A. Pond, commanding the Veterans of the National Guard, Seventh Regiment, has issued an order directing both the uniformed and ununiformed members to parade on Thursday, Oct. 4, at the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new Seventh Regiment Armory. Mayor Ely will preside at the ceremony, and Hon. William M. Evarts will deliver the address. The regular Fall meeting of this association will take place at the State Arsenal, Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, on Monday evening, Oct. 1. After a business meeting the corps will be drilled in battalion movements. The officers and non-commissioned officers of the ununiformed corps will be announced at that meeting.

The team representing the Forty-eighth Regiment, Oswego, in the matches of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor recently, reached home last Tuesday evening, and received a glorious reception at the hands of its fellow-townsmen. Although the rain fell heavily at the time of its arrival, the regiment, headed by its band, was awaiting the team at the depot, and escorted the victorious riflemen in carriages to the Lake Shore Hotel, where an address was delivered to them by Mayor Allen from the balcony. This pleasant ceremony over, the procession passed on to the regimental armory, at which a feast had been prepared for the party. They do things differently in New-York, where even the American team receives no dinner at the expense of "a grateful public."

Company drills in the Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Josiah Porter commanding, will commence on Monday, Oct. 1, and will continue weekly as follows: Companies A, B, and G, Mondays; D, F, and H, Tuesdays; C, E, and I, Wednesdays; and Company K on Thursdays. Joseph P. Jardine has been appointed Commissary of Subsistence, and Gardiner A. Strube Drum Major. The members of this command in Companies E, B, C, and G, comprising the left wing, will go to Creedmoor for rifle practice on Tuesday next. The regimental visit of the regiment to the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, has been postponed until next Spring. The Regimental Board of Examination, Adjt. W. J. Harding, Chairman, passed upon a number of non-commissioned officers last Wednesday evening.

There has been some growling at Creedmoor this year, as well as in former years, over the ammunition, and the *Syracuse Journal* thinks it solves the problem in the following statement: "This ammunition was formerly the property of the War Department at Washington. Some 10 years ago the calibre of the United States arm was changed, and the fixed ammunition then on hand became useless. It was purchased by the State of New-York. It is described as so poor, from age and

LAW REPORTS.

CONFUSION IN POLICE COURTS.

INDIGNATION OF THE JUSTICES AT THE ACTION OF THE POLICE AUTHORITIES—THEY REFUSE TO RECOGNIZE THE ORDER—THE LAW IN REGARD TO "SHYSTERS."

Attempts on the part of the Sergeants of the Police Court Squads yesterday to execute the recent order of the Police Commissioners, were met by determined opposition from some of the presiding magistrates, who regard it as unnecessary and calculated to retard the court proceedings. When Justice Duffy ascended the Tombs bench at 8:20 A. M. the officers of the district were all in attendance with their night watches, but the clerks were sitting idly at their respective desks, Sergeant Woodruff having not only retained the returns in his possession, but also prevented the policemen from approaching the bench to make their affidavits. Seeing the Justice enter, the Sergeant handed him the envelope containing the returns. The magistrate handed it to his clerk, Mr. Brown, and passed into his private room. The envelope having been opened by Mr. Brown, the policemen were called up to make their complaints, but the Sergeant refused them admittance inside the railing. His refusal was immediately communicated to the magistrate, who, becoming indignant, declared that if the Police Commissioners did not rescind the order directing the Sergeants to hand the returns under seal to the Justices in person, he would dismiss the entire court squad and employ in their stead a force of Deputy Sheriffs. The usual hour for the opening of the afternoon session is 2 o'clock. Several policemen were present at that hour with prisoners, but, were not permitted to make their affidavits until the arrival of the Justice. Meanwhile the clerks, nevertheless have occupied the intervening time in preparing the papers affecting the cases to be heard, were compelled to remain temporarily inactive. Justice Duffy arrived at 2:40 P. M. and hearing of the Sergeant's action, gruffly asked that official, "Who is running this court, you or I?" "You run it, Judge," meekly answered the Sergeant. "Then," rejoined the Court, "why don't you let those officers come up here to make their affidavits during my absence? You can tell the Police Commissioners they may issue an infinite number of orders to you, but they must not interfere with the affairs of this court." The meek Sergeant, who simply performs his duty in obeying his superiors, essayed no reply. When the business of the day had been transacted. Clerk Brown, in a mocking tone, said: "Sergeant, can we go home now? You run this court."

The efforts of the Sergeant commanding the Jefferson Market Court squad, caused a great deal of confusion and delay in the transaction of the business of that court. Justice Bixby refused to open the envelope containing the returns. When questioned by a TIMES reporter he stated his reasons for his conduct in the following terms: "The order of the Police Commissioners is said to be intended to prevent shysterizing by preventing collusion between court clerks and lawyers. The proper way to prevent shysterizing is to procure the disbarring of there lawyers who practice it. I will protect my clerks. If the Commissioners intend to put a reflection upon their honor, I shall do my duty to them, in this act. I have the returns both sworn to this court sealed and go away with the seal unbroken, no ground can be raised for any suspicion that the clerks know what is in them and have had collusion about their contents with the lawyers. In order to delay justice. Under the old rule, when a case reached the Justice it was ready for trial, having passed through the hands of the clerks and been prepared by them. Under the new rule it is expected that complaints shall be brought immediately before the Justice, and afterward, when he has decided that it is a proper matter for trial, the case shall go to the clerks, pass through their hands and then return to the Justice at last, after all this circumlocution, just as it did at first under the old rule."

An order was issued by Superintendent Walling yesterday, calling the attention of Inspectors and the Sergeants in command of the court squads to the following sections of the Code of Procedure which went into effect on the 1st inst.:

SECTION 63. A person shall not ask for or receive directly or indirectly compensation for appearing as attorney in a court in the City and County of New-York, or in the County of Kings, or make it a business to practice as an attorney in a court in either of these counties, unless he has been admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor in the courts of record of the State.

SEC. 64. A person who violates the last section is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding one month, or by a fine of not less than $100 or more than $250, or by both such fine and imprisonment. A Judge or Justice of the Peace within the City and County of New-York, or the County of Kings, who knowingly permits a person to act in his court a person who has not been regularly admitted to practice in the courts of record of the State, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished as prescribed in that section; but this and the last section do not apply to a case where a person appears in a cause to which he is a party.

THE DIVORCE MARKET.

MALTREATED WIVES SEEKING FREEDOM.

The limited divorce suit of Anna E. Gardiner against John H. Gardiner will be before Judge Van Vorst, in Chambers of the Superior Court, to-morrow, on a motion by the plaintiff to compel the defendent to pay her $150 per week for the support of her and her two children, and also to compel him to pay her counsel, James M. Ward, $500, as fees for prosecuting the suit. The parties to the action were married on May 22, 1866. Mrs. Gardiner in her complaint says that since April, 1873, her husband has been addicted to the immoderate use of intoxicating liquors, and that while under the influence of drink he treats her and the children in a very cruel manner. In April, 1873, she says he struck her on the wrists and arms with an iron poker, tore her ear-rings out of her ears, and struck her with his clinched fists. In July, 1874, he knocked her insensible on the floor with a blow. She remained unconscious for several hours. In November of the same year he returned home one night at 2 o'clock, grossly intoxicated, and beat her and the children, and a few days ago, in the Lenox House, at Stamford, Conn., he knocked her down and threatened to throw her out of the window. It was in the habit of applying foul and abusive epithets to her in the presence of servants and of the children. Mrs. Gardiner says her husband is worth at least $70,000, and that he lives in an extravagant, wasteful, and disreputable manner, spending at least $200 per week outside of his business and household expenses. She says she has been thus far restrained from beginning a suit against her husband because of her fear of him, he having threatened to brain her if she did, and to sell his property and leave the country. Mrs. Gardiner's two servants make affidavits corroborating her statements. One of the servants also tells how, on one occasion, Mr. Gardiner stopped her in the hallway of the house, and, taking from his pocket a huge roll of bills—about $5,000, the servant thought—rubbed them on her sleeve and asked her what she would do if she had so much money to throw away. Judge Van Vorst has granted an order restraining Mr. Gardiner from disposing of his property pending the hearing of the motion for alimony.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted an order for the publication of the summons in the case of Eliza Jane Pullen against Harry Hall Rawden Pullen. The action is brought for a limited divorce on the ground of the defendant's alleged cruel treatment and desertion of the plaintiff. The parties were married in this City on Oct. 24, 1876. The plaintiff charges that her husband has treated her in a cruel and inhuman manner, and that on Jan. 27, 1877, he abandoned her, taking with him $200 belonging to her, $100 belonging to Dinah Wells—and $400 belonging to her aunt—Mrs. Eliza Duke. The plaintiff says she induced her mother and aunt to give the money to her and her husband on the latter's assurance that he would invest the same in a profitable commercial business in this City, from the profits of which he would be able to support the plaintiff. The $200 given the defendant by Mrs. Wells was all the money that the latter, who is an invalid, owned. The defendant, instead of applying the $600 to business, secretly left the City and departed for Europe on Jan. 27.

A DECEITFUL CHIMNEY-SWEEP.

John Prince, colored, lives at No. 109 Bleecker-street. He has a friend named George Johnson, also colored, who is a chimney-sweep, living at No. 156 West Thirty-first-street. Yesterday morning Johnson met Prince and asked him if he did not wish to be introduced to "a nice girl." Prince said he did. Johnson took him to the house in the rear of No. 17 Sullivan-street, and introduced him to Miss Kitty Miller. Then Johnson left the room. In about five minutes he returned, and finding Prince still in Miss Miller's company, indignantly demanded "What are you doing with my wife!" Then Johnson attacked Prince and took all the money he had from him, amounting to $1 50. Prince made complaint at the Eighth Precinct Station-house, and Officer Reichert was sent to arrest Johnson, which he did. Johnson was taken before Justice Bixby, in the Jefferson Market Police Court later in the day, and committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.

Mrs. Elisa McKenna, of Eighty-eighth-street and Third-avenue, yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, charged Thomas Wade, who resides in the same house, with assault and battery. The case, as the complainant stated it, seemed to be an aggravated one. It seems that Mrs. McKenna and Wade's wife had a quarrel, and Wade, happening in in an intoxicated condition, interfered. Mrs. McKenna at once withdrew to her own apartments. Wade, being in a fighting humor and incensed at Mrs. McKenna's silent victory, followed her into her room, and commenced abusing her. The lady, thinking that quiet tactics would succeed, gently reasoned with him at first, and finally, as he became more abusive, strongly remonstrated with him. Wade finally caught his weak opponent by the back of the neck and threw her down a steep flight of stairs, injuring her internally. Mrs. McKenna managed to crawl down another flight of stairs, intending by this means to escape from the man's clutches. She had hardly got on the landing when she swooned, and while in this condition Wade beat and kicked her unmercifully. The complainant's daughter, a little girl, about 7 years of age, seeing her mother's critical condition, commenced screaming. Wade rushed up stairs, and catching the innocent child in his arms, accorded her the same treatment as he had given the mother, grabbing her down stairs and thereby spraining her ankle. Wade was immediately arrested by Officer Simmons, of the Mounted Squad. In court, the prisoner, in extenuation of his offense, said that he was drunk. Justice Murray, after committing him, held him for trial in default of $500 bail.

A NOVEL EXTRADITION SUIT.

HEARING IN THE CASE OF AN EX-GERMAN COUNCILOR OF WAR—THE EVIDENCE FOR THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT—ARGUMENT OF JUDGE DITTENHOEFER.

The case in which Eberhard Wiegand, late Councilor of War of the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, is sought to be extradited by the German Government on the ground of embezzling 20,000 florins of public money, came on for hearing yesterday before Commissioner Osborn, ex-Gov. Salomon appearing for the German Government, and ex-Judge Dittenhoefer for the accused. Judge Dittenhoefer made an elaborate argument, taking up most of the afternoon, in support of a motion for the discharge of his client on the following grounds: That the charge against the prisoner did not constitute the crime of forgery, as embraced in the treaty of extradition, the charge being the making of false entries in the books of the Hessian Government. If anything, that was only statute forgery, while the forgery embraced in the treaty was forgery which, in the legislation of both countries, has some common element. The making of false entries was not forgery by the laws of Germany and the United States. It was only forgery, if at all, under the laws of the State of New-York. There was no evidence anywhere that the alterations appearing in the books were made by the defendant or in his handwriting, or that the books were even kept by him. On the contrary, there was some affirmative evidence that the party who testified as to the alteration of the books did not know the handwriting of the defendant. As to the charge of embezzlement, the embezzlement mentioned in the treaty was the embezzlement of public money. There was no evidence in the case that the money embezzled was public money. It might have been the private money of the Grand Duke or the private fund of some regiment. There was nothing showing that it was the State money. If there was an embezzlement of the public money it was outlawed, as on the face of the papers it appeared that the embezzlement took place in 1867. Under our laws five years outlawed, and it must be judged by our laws, where the treaty provides that the evidence of criminality shall be such as will warrant the holding of the prisoner for trial under the laws of the State in which he is apprehended. There was no embezzlement charged anywhere; only a deficiency in the accounts. A deficiency was not synonymous with embezzlement. There was no direct proof anywhere that the defendant received or kept any money; only inferential proof from the comparison of entries in various books. Gov. Salomon began his reply to Judge Dittenhoefer, contending that a clear prima facie case had been established, warranting an extradition under the treaty, but before he had proceeded far, owing to the lateness of the hour, an adjournment was taken to 10 o'clock next Saturday morning.

FATAL END OF A NEGRO EXCURSION.

ROSS VINCENT ARRESTED FOR STABBING WILLIAM VAN RENSSELAER—THE WOUNDED MAN'S PARTIAL RECOVERY AND SUBSEQUENT DEATH.

On Aug. 15, 1876, an excursion and picnic was held by the members of several societies of colored men in aid of the *Progressive American*, the organ of the colored residents of this City. The party, who were on board the steam-boat William Cook and the barge William Meyers, went to Dudley's Grove, N. Y., and on the way back to the City, several disgraceful fights occurred between two rival factions of negroes, hailing respectively from the Eighth and Twentieth Wards, and Mr. John J. Freeman, the editor of the paper in whose interest the picnic was given, was unable to preserve order. While the steamer was endeavoring to make a landing at the foot of West Thirty-seventh-street, between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, Ross Vincent, alias William Martin, who was also known by the nickname of "Loss," and who then resided at No. 269 West Thirtieth-street, approached William Van Rensselaer, of No. 135 West Third-street, with whom he had previously fought, and drawing a revolver said he would "kill him anyhow," and shot him through the left cheek. Vincent then jumped into a small boat alongside, and rowing away made his escape. Van Rensselaer was taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital, where the wound healed, and he was allowed to depart. Soon after he was taken sick and admitted to the Colored Hospital, where he died on Sept. 2. During his illness he was attended by Dr. F. H. Lyon, who certified that his death was caused by double pneumonia. In the meantime, kept out of the way, and was not heard of again until Aug. 22, when he fell into the hands of the Police, together with a negro named Theodore Johnson, on suspicion of having committed a burglary in the house of Mrs. L. Sterns, No. 109 West Thirty-first-street. The prisoners were tried at the Court of General Sessions on the 13th inst., when Johnson was convicted and sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment. The evidence against Vincent was not sufficient to warrant his conviction, and he was discharged. During the time he was in prison Capt. Williams was informed that Vincent was the author of a homicide, but before the Captain could procure a history of the case, Vincent was discharged. Within the past few days, however, Capt. Williams learned of the shooting of Van Rensselaer by Vincent, and gave orders for his arrest. Vincent was captured on Friday night, and Mr. Freeman at once identified him as the man who had shot Van Rensselaer. Yesterday the prisoner was taken to the Coroner's office, but no inquest had been held in the case, and the Coroners had no jurisdiction in the matter. Vincent was therefore arraigned before Justice Bixby, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and remanded to await examination.

COURT NOTES.

In the Essex Market Police Court yesterday Jacob Lawall, of No. 13 Bowery, was placed under $100 bail for violation of the Excise law.

Carl Messner, who is accused of having killed his brother, was admitted to bail in $2,000 by Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday.

Some 21 warrants were issued recently by Commissioner Deuel for the arrest of liquor and cigar dealers in Haverstraw, Rockland County, N. Y. on charges of non-payment of the special tax required by the Internal Revenue law, and most of the parties have been brought to this City and held to answer.

James Sheehy, the publisher at No. 33 Barclay-street, who was charged by a letter-carrier with having forcibly ejected him from his premises after having opened a package and refused to pay postage on it, voluntarily surrendered himself before Commissioner Deuel yesterday, and apologized for his conduct. The charge was accordingly withdrawn.

Francis Peris and the four other sailors on the ship Ocean King who were held by Commissioner Deuel on Friday on a charge of mutiny, in refusing to do duty, and whose defense was that they were not given enough to eat, were discharged yesterday with a reprimand, the vessel having gone to sea, and there being no evidence on which to hold them.

Judge Donohue, in Chambers of the Supreme Court, granted a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Mary Fitzgerald, who is described as "a woman of full age" and as being "detained against her will by the so-called Dominican Sisters," at No. 109 West Twenty-eighth-street. The reason why she is detained is stated to be that her spiritual interests would be jeopardized by allowing her to leave the premises of the Sisters and resume her duties as a servant at No. 192 West Tenth-street.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Upner vs. Flynn.—Motion denied.

Kelly vs. Anarim.—Motion denied, with leave to renew.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Gibbons vs. Vollmer.—Motion for Receiver granted. Parties should agree upon a person to be appointed Receiver.

Schaefer vs. Doerschuck, et al.—Defendant adjudged in contempt and fined $27, besides costs. Amount of fine to be credited on judgment and execution.

Golden vs. Golden.—Fifty dollars counsel fee granted.

Hersh vs. The Continental Life Insurance Company.—As the plaintiff has obtained an order on the Receiver to pay her judgment, no disposition of this question is needed.

Hynes vs. McDermott.—Motion to vacate order for examination granted.

The New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Hess—(3 cases.)—Motion for judgment on answer granted. See opinion.

In the Matter of Sichel.—Assignee's account will be referred for examination.

Ali vs. Dalton.—Motion granted, and order for paying over surplus money.

Franchi vs. Fellows.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Muzzy vs. Steiert.—Motion for Receiver granted.

Duckworth vs. Roach et al.—Ordered on file.

Motions Granted.—Gournud vs. Trust et al.; Wendall vs. Aldrich, $10 costs.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sheridan.

Serin vs. Koch.—Motion granted with $10 costs.

Mayer vs. Wiley.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted.

Rifland vs. Merigold.—Roger Pryor, Esq., appointed Receiver.

Benson vs. Fox.—Motion to amend answer granted on payment of $10 costs.

Roemer vs. Danth.—Motion granted on stipulation not to sue.

McCallum vs. Backe.—Motion to vacate attachment granted with $10 costs.

Orders Granted.—Seidler vs. McKeon; Banar vs. Weber; Beltrick vs. Lindner; Seidenbach vs. Christie; Hazara vs. Doolittle; Lempke vs. Peterson; Mayer vs. Schneider; Wicke vs. Bonnett; Shenfield vs. Schlomski; Mudge vs. Rothschild; Mayer vs. Muldauer; Myers vs. Brennan; Sindie vs. Rosenstein; Dreshler vs. Waring; Hyams vs. Goaling; Hyams vs. Mayer; Rice vs. Niggesmith; Mayer vs. Harbison; Lenze vs. Harlem; Pluiip vs. Christie; Downing vs. Magima; Woolley vs. Mayers; Tomas vs. Aesch; Erich vs. Bonnett; Stone vs. Woodward.

By Judge Sinnott.

Miller vs. Bode.—Costs taxed at $153, keeper's fees.

By Judge McAdam.

Opinions.—Bougher vs. Nolan; Young vs. Otterson.

Cassidy vs. Rudolph.—(No. 1.)—The answer does not admit a material allegation in the complaint, and sections 511 and 512 of the new Code, on the contrary, denies any indebtedness. Motion denied; $10 costs to defendant to abide event.

Cassidy vs. Rudolph.—(No. 2.)—The motion to make the answer more definite should have been made before the service of the reply to the counterclaim. (old Code, section 180, new Code section 546—12 Abb. pr. 74—15 Ib., 287, Supreme Court Rule 28.) Motion denied, $10 costs to defendant to abide event. In re Reilly committment for nonpayment of money allowed.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION—AN UNUSUALLY FINE DISPLAY IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

The forty-sixth annual exhibition of the American Institute, which has been now open for more than a week, gradually assumes the harmonious proportions which are usually foreign to all art and individual displays when the public are first invited to witness their marvels. It is still, however, many degrees removed from completeness, a circumstance more particularly noticeable in the department devoted to machinery. The sanguine expectations of managers in respect to the forward condition of their enterprise on a particular date are seldom fulfilled, but in this case, at all events, their rose-hued anticipations concerning the probable quality and success of the display need lose none of their color. There appears to be good reason to conclude that this exhibition has been favorably affected by the great Centennial display. If in no more substantial way, it has certainly gained in a purely æsthetic aspect. Never before has the *ensemble* been so strikingly handsome. Exhibitors at Philadelphia built costly show-cases for the great World's Fair which they would not willingly consign to the limited notoriety of their stores, and they therefore take this opportunity of placing them once again before the public. Presumably, too, they furnish them with wares worthy of so brilliant a setting. Concerning the desire for representation at this exhibition, the managers have received many more applications for space than can be possibly entertained. At present there are about 150 would-be exhibitors entirely unprovided for, and only a few of those whose demands are very modest can be possibly accommodated. The machinery department, which is usually the most attractive, is so far rather imperfect, but it is assumed that when complete the machines exhibited will be of greater variety and of better quality than at any previous show. Awards of special prizes have induced very keen competition in the various sections. Thus the machine-tool display of machinery used for pumping is excellent in all its grades, and is set down by authorities as superior to any exhibition ever held in this country, with the one exception of the Centennial display. A great many steam-engines are among the exhibits, some of them quite novel devices, but the test of experience is yet needed to prove how far these are of value. The machinery used for mining purposes is a feature of the exhibition, that portion of it which is used for crushing ores being peculiarly valuable. The machinery employed for working and controlling passenger elevators—an important factor in the economy of our large hotels and offices—receives also a great deal of attention. In the main building one cannot fail to observe the great number of sewing machines on exhibition. The display in this respect is said to be larger than that of any other three years put together. There are seven or eight new patterns which have sprung into existence since the expiration of the patents controlled by the old firms. Among the special awards is one for the best means of escaping from burning buildings, and this has brought to the front a host of competitors, and the invention of several new fire-escapes. Another offspring of the special award system is a method of preventing the alterations of checks, bonds, drafts, and other valuable documents. The department devoted to the products of home manufactures is very creditably filled. There is a very good display of silks and of the various articles connected with the manufacture of clothing—fabrics, laces, trimmings, &c. The display of fancy articles appurtenances of the household is unusually extensive. Owing to the novelty of the telephone, it is, of course, a central object of attraction. There are stations at all points in the building, connecting at a central point in Room No. 10, and visitors are permitted to test the instrument according to their discretion—a privilege which is largely exercised. So high does the competition run that some exhibitors are chiefly concerned in self-raising flours have their cooks present in the orthodox costume to manufacture pancakes *ad libitum* for the public, who are the supreme court of appeal in this delicate matter. Most of the leading processes of manufacture, such as the making of envelopes, the turning and shaping of ivory, plating in various forms by means of a galvanic apparatus, are carried on on the premises, and, as one exhibitor says, very ingenious machine for pasting labels on all manner of packages is yet to be exhibited. The Institute is a favorite resort in the evenings, in which large numbers of citizens find entertainment and instruction. Both in the afternoon and evening music is supplied by the Thirteenth Regiment Band, of Brooklyn.

THE GREAT BOOK TRADE SALE.

The fourth day of the great book trade sale at Leavitt's sales-rooms was begun yesterday with the disposal of a number of the fiction publications of Donnelly, Lloyd & Co., of Chicago, and an extensive series of Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s (Chicago) books, beginning with John Habberton's "Jericho Road." This consignment also contained 20 sets of "Tales from Foreign Tongues," comprising "Memoirs" from Max Müller, "Graziella," from Lamartine, and "Marie," from the Russian of Pashkii, all of which sold well. Next came a very large and varied consignment from Claxton, Remsen & Haffelinger, of Philadelphia, containing a number of standard historical, legal, medical, religious, juvenile, and poetical works, juvenile books, and miscellaneous publications. Small consignments of the text-books of Schaefer & Koradi, of Philadelphia, and of Collins & Brothers' miscellaneous publications followed, at fair prices. The next sale-lot was the large list of Sheldon & Co.'s books. Among these were Justin McCarthy's novels, Spurgeon's sermons and miscellaneous books, and Abbott's juvenile series, which were sold at fair prices and with considerable briskness. A fine selection from Henry Holt's general list of publications, comprising his extensive and handsome juvenile sets and general publications, were next sold at good prices. Those of Thompson, Brown & Co., of Boston, were the next publishers represented. They offered a list of educational, Biblical, miscellaneous, and Government works. Next came a large consignment from Lee, Adam, Wesson & Co., among which were a number of books of more than ordinary interest. There was Dr. Russell's book on the "Tour of the Prince of Wales in India," which was published with the Prince's sanction; the late Henry Kingsley's writings, and Dean Ramsay's Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character," besides Lord Dufferin's popular "Letters from High Latitudes," and Charles Reade's "Hard Cash," which was so warmly praised by the *North British Review*. Twenty-five copies of Mr. W. L. Alden's humorous work, "The Vagaries of a Journalist," were also offered in this consignment, and found ready purchasers.

THE STORY OF A MISSING WIFE.

A few days ago Mr. Theodore Hellman, who is somewhat eccentric in his ways, called at Police Head-quarters and reported that his wife was missing. He was in a very downcast mood and went away crying. Yesterday Mrs. Hellman appeared before Justice Murray, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, and charged her husband with assault and battery. About a week ago Hellman abused his wife, and she went to live with her mother. Hellman was denied admission to his mother-in-law's house, and not knowing whether his wife was there or not, considered that she was lost or had been kidnapped. After searching for her himself, and soon the invention of several new fire-escapes. Another offspring of the special award system is a method of preventing the alterations of checks, bonds, drafts, and other valuable documents. The department devoted to the products of home manufactures is very creditably filled. There is a very good display of silks and of the various articles connected with the manufacture of clothing—fabrics, laces, trimmings, &c. The display of fancy articles appurtenances of the household is unusually extensive. Owing to the novelty of the telephone, it is, of course, a central object of attraction. There are stations at all points in the building, connecting at a central point in Room No. 10, and visitors are permitted to test the instrument according to their discretion—a privilege which is largely exercised. So high does the competition run that some exhibitors are chiefly concerned in self-raising flours have their cooks present in the orthodox costume to manufacture pancakes *ad libitum* for the public, who are the supreme court of appeal in this delicate matter. Most of the leading processes of manufacture, such as the making of envelopes, the turning and shaping of ivory, plating in various forms by means of a galvanic apparatus, are carried on on the premises, and, as one exhibitor says, very ingenious machine for pasting labels on all manner of packages is yet to be exhibited. The Institute is a favorite resort in the evenings, in which large numbers of citizens find entertainment and instruction. Both in the afternoon and evening music is supplied by the Thirteenth Regiment Band, of Brooklyn.

THE TWEED INVESTIGATION.

It was rumored among politicians yesterday that at the next meeting of the Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, which will be held on Friday next, Tweed will refuse to answer any further questions. One of the questions to be put to him is whether some of the members of the present Tammany organization were associated with him in the Ring frauds.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY the great regular horse and carriage sales, at BARKER & SON'S Tattersall's, 39th-st. and Broadway. Entries of stock received at any time.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that a white heifer, now in the Public Pound in Inwood, will be sold at public sale, at said pound, on TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock noon.
WILLIAM BARRY, Pound-master.
Dated New-York, Sept. 21, 1877.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT.—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop house, fully and handsomely furnished, till July 1; rent per month $225 to $250; between Madison and 7th avs., 34th and 59th sts.; for a small private family. Address Post Office Box No. 4,854. Agents will not take notice.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED TO RENT, below 59th-st., between 4th and 6th avs. Address, giving full particulars, BANKER, Post Office Box 4,310.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SEVEN FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone-front three-story and basement houses; cabinet and hard-wood finish in principal stories; located in the most beautiful district adjacent to the Central Park. They have been built by day's work, and are in every respect the most desirable residences to be found in the City at the price. For particulars apply on premises, of the owner and builder, JOHN McNERNEY, 77th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZE HOUSE FOR sale in 34th-st., near 5th-av.
ALSO,
In 39th, 45th, 52d, 54th, 56th, and 57th sts., and on 5th, Madison, and Park avs.; first-class houses, some with extensions.
For permits and further particulars apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN ELEGANT HOUSES
40th-st., opposite Reservoir-square, 4 story H. & B. S.
47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 4 story H. & B. S.
51st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 4 story H. & B. S.
58th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 4 story H. & B. S.
Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G. and H., basement.

ATTENTION OF BUYERS IS SPECIALLY called to the new houses Nos. 38 and 40 West 40th-st., opposite Reservoir Park, built by day's work, under supervision of Jardine Brothers, architects; design, drainage, ventilation, and interior finish perfect; will be sold cheap. Apply to ROBERT E. BREWSTER, 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 41ST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th Madison avs., a four-story 22-foot house, with pantry extension; lot 100 feet; the house is a comfortable and conveniently arranged one, and is in the most perfect order; price, $37,000; will rent to private family at $2,500. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT HOUSE FOR SALE AT A great bargain, Madison-av., near Central Park; brownstone; 25 feet wide; cabinet finish by Fottier & Stymus; elegant mirrors and chandeliers; will be sold for about half original cost. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 222 SPRING-ST., (TRINITY lease;) best location for business in the Eighth Ward. Inquire of JAMES MURPHY, Jr., office of the People's Fire Insurance Company, No. 168 Broadway, from 9 to 10 A. M. or 3 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE ON EAST 59D-ST., NEAR MADISON-av., several new and first-class houses, of different widths; price $22,500 each; for permits and further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

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The house is two stories, with extension, and a frontage of 60 feet; is well furnished, and contains 16 rooms; located on a pleasant, sloping lawn, and surrounded by fine shade-trees; an abundance of fruit of all descriptions; ample out-buildings.

A never-failing spring of water is led in pipes to the house, barn, fountain, &c.

It is admitted to be one of the finest inland places in Queens County.

Also, a tract of 17 acres, with an extensive front on the highway—14 acres in woodland and 3 acres cleared, with a neat cottage.

The whole will be sold at a price to correspond with the times. Apply to or address GEORGE SEARING,
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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

GREENWICH, CONN.—PROBATE SALE. At public auction on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, 1877, on the premises, the old-established farm and building land of Husted Hobby, deceased. The property is conveniently located within one and a half miles of the depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and commands fine prospect of Sound and country. This sale offers a rare chance to obtain choice property in the above popular and healthful town.
JOHN DAYTON, } Administrators.
WM. A. HUSTED, }
GREENWICH, Sept. 13, 1877.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, two stores on 74th-st.; between 2d and 3d avs. Refer. No. 112 East 74th st.; elegant three-story high-stoop brown-stone house; dimensions, 18x50x102.2.
Sale absolute. Terms liberal.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Madison-av. and 74th-st.; seven elegant and complete new four-story brown-stone richly-finished houses, 16.8x 54 each; lots 75 and 100 feet deep.
Sale absolute. A rare chance. Terms liberal.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

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FARM WANTED.—DELAWARE OR MARYLAND preferred, in exchange for desirable City property. Address W. A. F., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

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On the Eastern Boulevard, (Avenue A.) between 58th and 59th sts. Splendid situation, on high ground, overlooking the East River, Blackwell's Island, and Long Island. Each floor complete with every convenience. For small respectable families only; modern means these flats are among the most desirable in the City. Rent, $20 to $35 per month.
Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-st.,
or to JOHN D. CRIMMINS, No. 1,037 3d-av.

APARTMENT BUILDING NOS. 126-130 EAST 24TH-ST.—Large unfurnished suites with every convenience for families desiring first-class accommodations without housekeeping cares; careful attendance. Owner resident. Inquire of Janitor.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE THREE-STORY high-stoop house No. 350 West 19th-st.; 14 rooms; in splendid order. Rent reasonable to a private family. J. DEHAM & CO.,
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TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 306 2d-av., near 17th-st.; in fine order; rent low. Apply to
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AN ELEGANT MANSION ON MADISON-av., near 30th-st., to rent, with the entire furniture, for the Winter or longer. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. No. 3 Pine-st.

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The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 23, 1877.

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The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for to-day for the Middle Atlantic States, northerly winds backing to southerly, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, and stationary followed by falling barometer.

So far as can be judged by the synopsis of Senator THURMAN'S speech last evening, that gentleman is no more of a statesman and no less of a time-serving and petty politician than he was a year ago, or has been for at least four years past. He gave a good deal of his time to the work of the Electoral Commission, of which he was a member, but he did not say—what was true—that the Commission was made by Democrats, and was only condemned by them when it failed to meet the desperate hopes which had been rested upon its findings. On the financial question Mr. THURMAN "trimmed," as is usual with him. He talked vaguely about the harm that would be done by "forcing" resumption, and about the serene way in which we would float to resumption if we were only careful to do nothing to increase our speed. No man knows better than Senator THURMAN the hollowness of this kind of talk. It is pitiful to see a man of so much native strength of mind and so much actual knowledge trifling like a silly demagogue with so grave a question. The Senator also advocated the "remonetizing of the dollar of the fathers" as an act of "justice" and sound "policy," which is a more feeble and unnecessary piece of folly than his position regarding resumption.

The "Mississippi plan" seems to work on those who indulge extensively in it in much the same way as the intemperate use of alcohol. It breeds a habit which is kept up long after the occasion of the first temptation has passed away. According to the New-Orleans *Times*, a Democratic paper of an extreme type, Pike County and the neighboring counties of Mississippi, are infested by bands of armed raiders, who ride masked through the country, pursuing whomever their vengeance may fall upon, driving their victims from their homes, plundering, and even murdering them. Meanwhile, Gov. STONE, who represents the Mississippi ideal of local self-government, is reported to be in a state of "inexplicable quiescence," which is very much the condition he has been in since the Chisholm outrage. It is to be noted, however, that several indictments have at last been found in Kemper for complicity in the Chisholm murder.

The Pope has proclaimed as *Camerlengo*, not Cardinal PANEBIANCO, but Cardinal PECCI, which leaves the former still a chance of being the next Pope. The Roman Catholic Church has been without her *Camerlengo*, whose duty it is to assemble the Cardinals in conclave and act generally during the "*Sedia Vacante*," since July last. For some time after the death of Cardinal DE ANGELIS, who last held that important office, it was understood that PECCI would succeed him. But difficulties arose, of which the chief had reference to innovations that might be required in the rule for calling the Cardinals together. According to the prescribed rule, ten days have to elapse between the Pope's death and the meeting of the conclave, and Cardinal PECCI was loth to accept the office under the obligation of possibly having to break this rule. To meet the difficulty, a Bull of the nature of that relating to the election of his successor left by PIUS VI. was prepared by Cardinals SIMEONI and MERTEL, authorizing the Sacred College to make, in addition to the alterations in the mere formalities to be observed at the next conclave already decided upon, such others affecting the essentials as the necessities of the moment might require. This Bull, which removes the responsibility entirely from the *Camerlengo*, was only quite recently approved by the Pope, and now PECCI has accepted the office.

M. GAMBETTA passed the second stage of his legal prosecution yesterday. According to the cable telegram it was the hearing of an appeal from the Court of Correctional Police. But, as recently very clearly explained by the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, of this City, it was probably only a hearing before the original court, given for the purpose of argument to show why the sentence by default should not be confirmed. In any event, the argument failed, and the sentence has been confirmed. The point is important only as affecting the time which M. GAMBETTA has yet left to him. If he can put off his final sentence until after the elections, it is thought that he will be covered by his right of freedom from arrest as a Deputy. According to the view of the *Courrier*, he has yet the following delays to count on: First, the time within which he can make an appeal; second, the time necessary to hear the appeal; third, the time within which the case can be taken to the Court of Cassation; fourth, the time necessary to hear the case in that court. Supposing the decisions to be constantly against M. GAMBETTA, and to be rendered without a moment's consideration, the final decree would not be reached before the 5th of October, the elections occurring on the 14th. On that eight days may depend the question of peace or war for France.

Our readers who are fond of horse-racing for the sport's sake, and independent of the charm lent to it by the pools before these were forbidden by law, have promise of a good deal of enjoyment at Jerome Park this Fall. The programme of the races, which begin on Saturday next, will be found in detail in our columns this morning, together with a careful account of the entries, and of the merits of some of the principal horses which will run. There will be 29 races in all, and these cover seven days, including three Saturdays, and close on the 13th of October. If we are favored with any such weather as we have had for a few days past, the scene at Jerome Park, apart from the enjoyment of the racing, will be an inspiriting one.

TRANSIENT OR DURABLE PROSPERITY?

Darkness and depression have so long overshadowed every industrial and trading interest that a disposition to exaggerate the significance of the present improvement might well be pardoned. A drowning man clutches a straw; and it would not be surprising if a business man, who for three years or more has had hard work to keep his head above water, now overrated the extent and value of the change apparent. Nor is it desirable, by any reservation or qualification, to renew the discouragements that have operated much too far. It has been the boast of Americans that, in a degree greater than that possessed by any other people, they have the faculty of finding grounds of hope in the presence of the saddest misfortune. Perhaps the worst result of the gloomy period which began four years ago has been its tendency to destroy this elasticity and to accustom Americans to the sombre aspects of affairs with which the Old World is familiar. We have been taught that differences on which we have prided ourselves have been partially eradicated, and that under the operation of various causes the commercial and social life of this country has been reduced to a level not materially different from that which obtains in Europe. Hence the danger of magnifying the scope and duration of the favorable influences now at work. The rebound is from a condition not much removed from despondency, and it may easily produce impressions not really warranted by the facts or probabilities of the day.

For the good actually obtained, and for the greater good in prospect, we cannot be too thankful. A boon is realized when the clouds that overhang every interest finally break, and reveal the promise of immediate prosperity. That is our condition at the present moment. A bountiful harvest and an assured market for the surplus products have dispelled the gloom and imparted an almost incredible activity to various branches of trade. Throughout the West and North hopeful signs multiply. The great grain-growing interest is jubilant. Retail trade experiences the effect of the improved feeling among the farmers. The wholesale trade, East and West, responds buoyantly to the confident spirit of its customers. Railroads fed by the granaries of the West find their transportation resources once more taxed to convey its surplus riches to the sea-board. Generally, indeed, farm life reacts on city life, and, instead of despondency, we have a cheerful trust in the promises that abound on every side. It is not our purpose to depreciate the import of these promises. There is not one of them on whose fulfillment we may not, humanly speaking, confidently rely. The more hopeful spirit which pervades all classes, the substantial gains already realized by trade, the new life imparted to the nation's energy and enterprise by the forces once more at work, are so many pledges of a better state of things, that the popular faith in the return of prosperity is as rational as it is wholesome.

The error which it may possibly sanction is sufficiently serious to demand attention. The notion is prevalent in some quarters that owing to the enormous extent of its undeveloped resources and the peculiarities of its geographical position, this country is exempt from the economic laws which are absolute elsewhere. The same delusion leads a certain class of persons to the conclusion that this year's superabundance of agricultural riches starts the nation upon a new cycle of prosperity, which having thus come upon us without any effort of our own, may be depended on to continue, happen what may. Ordinary prudence suggests another line of reasoning. Both of the immediate causes of the brighter outlook which encourages all classes of business men are in a certain sense accidental. The farmer plows and plants, but for the increase he relies upon forces beyond his ken. His harvest this year is bounteous above the product of recent years, and its like may not speedily recur. So also with the profitableness of the markets which seem likely to absorb all he can spare. Short crops in Europe are an incident he could not control. The aggravating influences of war are not his handiwork. If he be wise, therefore, he will accept the advantages which a concurrence of accidents has thrust upon him, as a step toward better times rather than as evidence that the better times are here and will stay.

No one would accept a spasmodic improvement in the coal or iron trade, in the wool or cotton manufacture, as a forerunner of general prosperity. Supposing that the cause were accidental, prudent persons would acknowledge the folly of depending upon it beyond the period over which the transient influences extend. This is as true of agriculture as of any branch of industry or trade. None of them is equal in importance to the farming interest, but the difference is one of degree only, not of kind. What is wanted is a reasonable assurance that the impetus given to trade by the bounteousness and profitableness of the wheat crop shall not be wholly lost, if next year's yield be poor, or if, meanwhile, the exceptional demand cease. This condition of confidence is attainable only in one way. Our diversified industries must be enabled to share the substantial benefits which, originating in agricultural profit, already impart vitality to certain branches of trade. There can be no absolute confidence until the manufacturing industries are relieved from the load that oppresses them. How shall this be done?

It is clear that "protection," as vulgarly understood, is not an available nostrum. The misfortune is that many of our most important industries have been so excessively "protected" that they barely manage to live. The senseless adaptation of the Chinese policy to a nation whose limitless energy and enterprise indicate its proper place in the competition of the world, has borne its natural fruit. The proper remedy is to get rid of the charlatans and monopolists who have contributed more than aught else—more, even, than the follies and frauds of the railroad schemers—to the present disastrous state of our industrial affairs. With a tariff framed in the interest of the revenue instead of, as now, in obedience to the demands of a few greedy monopolists, industries now dormant would be stimulated into healthy activity, and labor and skill and enterprise, at present paralyzed, would be restored to vigor. The policy which dictates a constant vigilance in the search for new markets, also exacts the opening of our own market to the products of other countries. If we are ever to regain lasting prosperity, this is the direction in which it should be sought. And whatever satisfaction may be created by the advent of the better times now in sight, will be subject to many qualifications unless the new life acquired be used to make sure of the changes so obviously needed.

THE WEEK'S SUMMARY OF THE WAR.

Among the events of the past week, two stand out conspicuously—the Salzburg conference and the substitution of regular siege operations for the headlong assaults upon Plevna. The occurrence, though its details have not yet been made public, may fairly be supposed to have defined the limit to which Germany is willing to extend her present support of Russia, as well as the degree in which the anti-Russian zeal of Hungary will be permitted to influence Austria's desire for perfect neutrality. The change of tactics against Plevna is equally important in another way, as showing that the Russian leaders have begun to realize the folly of squandering their men in hap-hazard assaults upon a position which has thrice defied their utmost efforts. It is true that rumors are afloat of a fourth attack, to be made on the arrival of the Imperial Guard; but this is probably a mere ruse to inspirit the troops and disquiet the enemy, being sufficiently contradicted by the arrival of mortars and siege guns, by the formal approaches through which the besiegers are closing in around the doomed stronghold, and, above all, the impending visit of such a master of siege works as Gen. TODLEBEN—unless, indeed, these preparations are themselves a feint to throw the Turks off their guard. However this may be, the Russians are placed at present, by a singular turn of fortune, in the very situation of their antagonists before Sebastopol twenty-three years ago, viz., besieging in a strong position a force superior to their own, with Winter approaching, their own country far away, and a relieving army hovering on their flank. Under such circumstances it is no slight achievement to display a firmness and constancy, which even the eye-witnesses who take the gloomiest view of their position cannot but praise. That firmness will be sorely tested should the Czarewitch's reported defeat at Biela prove true; but the seeming exaggeration of its figures, the fact of its being mentioned by only one journal out of the many that have correspondents on the spot, and, above all, its emanation from Shumla, the great fountain-head of pro-Turkish *canards*, render its authenticity somewhat doubtful. Come what may, however, the Russians must hold the lines around Plevna at any cost. They have now in their grasp the Sultan's ablest General, with an army of 70,000 men and 140 guns, representing a full third of the entire Turkish force now in the field, and the capture of such a prize, though it might not actually prostrate the enemy, would certainly deal him a blow second only to the capture of Adrianople.

Against the gloomy background of the "week of disaster," the successive victories of the Montenegrins stand out with double brilliancy. Indeed, what little interest still lingers amid the sanguinary sameness of this long massacre, is due to the chivalric valor of the "Black Mountaineers." Invaded, ravaged, hemmed in, engulfed again and again by overwhelming numbers, the gallant little colony still persists in "never knowing when it is beaten," and refuting the strongest logic of adverse facts with the simple might of its heroic stupidity. Nicsics taken, Gatchko besieged, the forts of the Duga Pass carried by storm, the famous defile itself cleared of invaders, Bilek (Belckia) captured, and with it five Krupp guns and the command of the great road from Ragusa to the interior—this is certainly a fair fortnight's work for a State whose entire population would hardly fill Hoboken or Jersey City; and the recent dispatch to Montenegro of the entire Bagdad Army Corps, 35,000 strong, shows how fully the Turks have learned to appreciate the mettle of these indomitable enemies.

But if this uncalculating heroism required a foil to set it off, it could ask no better one than the chronic cowardice of its Servian neighbors. The fluctuations of the war register themselves as on a barometer in the movements of these despicable time-servers, blustering into a show of valor with every Russian success, and taking to their heels at the first sign of a change of fortune. At present the "cold fit" is in the ascendant once more, and the troops which were marching toward the border to confront the enemy before whom they fled so fast a year ago, are recalled again till the fall of Plevna shall enable them to venture out without any risk of falling in with a Turkish battalion. Should Servia demand compensation for her "services" at the close of the war, she may fitly receive the answer given by JULIUS CÆSAR to a poltroon who vaunted an arrow-wound in his face: "Beware how you look round the next time you run away."

As regards the minor details of the struggle, there is but little further news, though that little is of considerable importance. CHEFKET Pasha, the commander of the 30,000 men sent to relieve Plevna, has communicated with OSMAN Pasha from his post of observation at Orchanieh. Fort St. Nicholas, in the Schipka Pass—gained and lost again by the Turks in one day—has remained unmolested since its reoccupation by the Russians last Sunday evening. The Greeks are complaining bitterly of outrages committed by the Circassians and Bashi-Bazouks along the Thessalian frontier. Recent dispatches from Armenia announce that Gen. TERGUKASSOFF'S position at Igdji is being cannonaded by the Turks, apparently as a preliminary to an attack upon it in force. OSMAN Pasha's appointment as Minister of War shows that his services are appreciated as they deserve by the Turkish Government, although a Turkish Minister surrounded by 50,000 Russians is likely to gain as little by his honors as the Welsh Esquire knighted by HENRY V. as he lay dying on the battle-field. The "regulars" left to garrison Widdin—8,000 strong—have been sent off to Plevna *en masse* to aid their former commander. Foreign residents concur in stating that the pressure of the war upon Turkey is becoming more and more intolerable, the salaries of both civil and military officials being a twelvemonth in arrear, and the troops forced to subsist upon the country itself, while the stoppage of the import trade cuts off all supplies from without. On the other hand, the determination of the Russians to persevere to the utmost is shown in their recent preparations for the Winter campaign, as also in the bringing up of the Imperial Guard, the First Division of which has already reached the Danube, while the Second is daily expected to follow. Orders have been issued for the construction of steam ice-boats, the laying down by the end of October of a railroad from Giurgevo to Simnitza, and the bringing out from England of a supply of portable iron huts capable of sheltering 100,000 men; and this, together with the projected fortified camps at Matchin, Hirsova, Sistova, and Nikopolis, sufficiently answers all surmises as to the possibility of peace.

THE LABOR PROBLEM IN NEW-YORK.

During the coming Winter, which is certain to be a severe one on the laboring classes of this City, there will be many proposals to employ the hard-pressed working people on more or less necessary public works. They will all have but one effect, and that the least expected by their benevolent authors. Being artificial means of aiding one set of workers at the expense of another, they will attract in laborers to this City to enjoy this new distribution of money. Every one familiar with the condition of New-York is aware of what an evil is the distribution of our charitable means each Winter. They call in a procession of the idle, the weak, the worthless, and the unemployed, who live through the cold season on the public and private alms of our citizens. Nothing complicates the problem of charity like this sudden inflow of thousands of the poor each year into this Metropolis. Benevolent institutions are crowded; private beneficencé is taxed to its utmost; an artificial competition is introduced with our home labor, and the burdens of poverty and taxation greatly increased in this City. Any plan like that recently suggested by Mr. ROOSEVELT adds to these annual difficulties ten fold. The news that the public authorities of New-York were about to "provide work for the unemployed" would attract hundreds and thousands of this class from all the neighboring States. Nothing could prevent their migration. It is true that when they reached the City they would find the work allotted to the friends and followers of the Aldermen and politicians; still, their number, added to the thousands of our own unemployed, would seriously complicate all the dangerous questions between capital and labor and add to the heavy weight already pressing on our tax-payers. Its effect would be like that of those artificial "protective" duties which attract capital and labor where they never repay, and finally leave the laboring class to suffering.

The only true direction for any remedy of our evils in New-York is in that which will further the foundation of new industries or which will scatter our workers. For the first we must wait for the natural development of business and the recovery of production. But in the line of the second, private and, indeed, public charity might work to great advantage. We have in this City too great a concentration of labor, while in many districts there is a want of it. The United States is so vast a country that the same economic conditions do not at once pervade it. Many portions of the agricultural West and South are now very prosperous and demanding more labor. This is particularly the case in portions of the Southern States, where the blacks have preferred to work on their own little farms, and will not serve their old masters, or where they have flocked to the cities and towns, and left the fields comparatively untilled. There is in many of the Southern States a considerable demand for white labor. Good land, too, is cheap. The white laboring class fare as well as the small farmers. The climate is favorable and there is altogether a very fortunate chance offered to working people for getting ahead in the world. The objections are the somewhat poor food and house accommodations offered to laborers compared with the West, and the fewer advantages of civilization—such as schools, churches, and an intelligent social tone. These defects, however, are being remedied every day. The laborers' families which have removed from this City during the past year have succeeded wonderfully well. They were here in extreme poverty and distress and with no prospect for the future. They have found comparative comfort and plenty of work there; they are buying land, and their children are rising in the world.

To a limited degree, the same thing is true of the West. Though Western cities are now overcrowded with unemployed men, there are yet many districts where laborers are very much needed, and would at once add to the production of the country. Female labor is in especial demand in the West. The true direction of effort for benevolent men, such as Mr. ROOSEVELT, is to encourage and enlarge efforts for forwarding industrious and needy laborers, resident in New-York and known here, to parts of the country where their work is needed. Some $50,000 is spent each Winter by the Commissioners of Charity in "out-door relief," apart from their expenses in almshouses and hospitals. It is generally admitted that this outlay is mainly thrown away. Yet, if judiciously managed, that sum would put 5,000 laborers where they would have work in plenty and never be a public charge again. Or, if there be objections to this use of public moneys, how easily could a considerable sum be raised among the well-to-do of the City for the purpose of removing poor and industrious families to places of work. Let us first faithfully follow the natural laws of this country in the distribution of labor before we adopt the Commune's precedent of providing labor by the State.

HOWARD'S FRUITLESS CHASE.

Mortifying as has been the result, thus far, of Gen. HOWARD'S Summer campaign, that officer at least ought not to be made the scapegoat for faults not his own. Jaded by his long jog after JOSEPH, HOWARD ventured the other day to hint that he would like help—a suggestion which seems to have brought from Gen. SHERMAN a retort. Yet thus far HOWARD'S fellow department commanders have apparently looked with much composure upon his pitiable task of pursuit, and have not succeeded in affording him the slightest assistance. He wandered out of his own Department of Columbia into that of Gen. TERRY, and back again, without getting any aid. JOSEPH'S band rode across the entire width of Idaho, from Oregon into Montana, giving, one would suppose, some opportunity to head him off, and in fact, HOWARD telegraphed eastward the particulars of JOSEPH'S trail. But so feeble and unskillful were the preparations made ahead to meet him, that JOSEPH, on coming in sight of the handful of troops drawn across his trail, dodged one side through a mountain pass, and was gone. This was just before GIBBON'S fight at Big Hole. Very likely the other department commanders had no animals or troops to spare; at any rate, HOWARD got little help from them. Since then, JOSEPH has taken the precaution to occasionally cut the wires, and news of him and of HOWARD comes rarely.

The volunteers have been also of little use to HOWARD'S column. Some of them have ridden to his camp, occasionally with great flourish, but have disappeared again whenever they could not have their own way, or did not like the prospect ahead. They seem to have been volunteers in the extreme sense of the word, limiting their extent of service to their own fancy, whether a day or a week or a fortnight. Finally, if we note the difference between the Indians and our forces in the matter of horses, we shall see one reason why the pursuit is so fruitless. Our cavalry is the only force, of course, that can press the Indians closely, the infantry and artillery being usually behind, and only catching up at a long halt. The Indians can safely halt in defensible positions, and defy attack from our advance until the main forces are up, by which time they have had their rest and can push on. They never have anything in their front or on their flanks, and have only had their rear to guard. Still more noticeable is the fact that the Indians, by raiding on the ranches of settlers, can supply themselves with fresh horses, while our forces having no privilege of either buying or stealing, have had to use the same mounts that they started with. JOSEPH got fresh horses for his band all around in Montana, and has plenty of change horses with him, to use in case of any giving out, or of his being pressed by our cavalry to greater speed. The animals used by our forces are the same wearied ones that they started with. We must say that, despite the popular mockery of HOWARD, we do not think it strange that, in a solitary and unaided chase like his, the Indians should have been able thus far to outride him.

TARGET PRACTICE FOR THE ARMY.

Now that marksmanship is the mania of the hour we are glad to see indications that its value is understood in that quarter where skill in shooting is of the most practical use, namely, the Army. Troops in the field cannot be expected to indulge in target-firing, but troops in garrison may pay attention to it, and we observe that General Order No. 7, Department of Texas, dated Sept. 6, prescribes target practice forthwith throughout that department. Elaborate directions are given for scoring and signaling, substantially on the Creedmoor system; monthly reports of the firing are to be sent to head-quarters, and Gen. ORD says he shall publish in the official newspapers the best and worst scores, with the names of the regiments or companies making them. During continued bad weather post commanders are to cause simulated practice to be held in company quarters, and company commanders are advised to reward the best shot in each day's practice by excusing the marksman from some duty. "The soldier," emphatically concludes this order, "is armed so that he may, in battle, hurt somebody with his rifle; and the sooner he learns to do so, the better the soldier." It strikes us that this vigorous measure will soon produce good results. It is quite certain that the emulation excited in those garrisons where rifle practice has already been properly carried on has greatly raised the average of marksmanship.

Our readers may have noted that the engineers at Willett's Point sent to Creedmoor this year, as usual, a squad of marksmen to take part in the short-range team match for teams of five, and that they acquitted themselves with much credit. They stood, to be sure, on the total score, only thirteenth among twenty competing teams; but at the longer range, the 300-yard distance, the United States Engineer team beat all the other nineteen, making one more point at this range than the Massachusetts Rifle Association, that won the first prize. This is a fact well worth noting. This year the Engineer team from Willett's Point was the only representative of the Army.

The Army has an excellent infantry arm for all purposes, whether for target practice or field use, in its Springfield rifle. But under the subsisting regulations of 1874, only ten ball cartridges per man per month are authorized for target practice. Perhaps, some day it may be recognized by those who provide the annual army budget, that, considering the pay-roll for the enlisted men is an affair of millions, and that the cost of manufacturing their arms is one of some hundreds of thousands, it would be economy to authorize the extra practice cartridges that might make troops and arms doubly efficient.

THE DOOM OF ENGLAND.

It has been more than once hinted that England has on various occasions exhibited a rather overbearing disposition toward other powers. The time has, however, arrived when we should forget whatever faults England may have committed and remember only her merits. Let us speak only good of the dying. Retribution, though long delayed, has at last overtaken the proud British Empire. She has rashly stepped on the sensitive toes of Peru, and her doom is sealed. Peru has formally demanded satisfaction for the attack on the *Huascar* by British frigates, and, of course, proposes to enforce her demand at the mouth of all her available horse-pistols.

It will be remembered that the *Huascar* was an iron-clad frigate belonging to the numerous Governments that constantly succeed one another in Peru. Some time ago an ingenious Peruvian, who desired to vary the regular routine of revolution, seized the *Huascar*, established a new Government on her quarter-deck, and started on a coasting voyage with the view of collecting taxes—in the nature of food, tobacco, and second-hand clothing—from the Peruvian sea-ports. Now, there happened to be two British frigates in the Peruvian waters, and their commanders, regarding it as grossly irregular for an entire republic to sail around in an iron-clad, agreed that the *Huascar* was a pirate and ought to be captured and returned to her lawful owners. They, therefore, set sail in search of the *Huascar*, and having found her, opened fire upon her with the avidity of noble seamen spoiling for a fight. The wicked Government on board the iron-clad refused to surrender to the Englishmen, but after fighting until the vessel was severely injured, fled into a neighboring port and surrendered to the other Peruvian Government.

At first the Peruvians on shore were greatly pleased at the recovery of their iron-clad, and were filled with admiration for the unselfish patriotism of the floating Government when it had restored her to them. When, however, they inspected her, their joy was turned to indignation. The ruthless English cannon-balls had knocked so much paint off the outside of the vessel, and had smashed so much of her woodwork, that she was in imperative need of repairs. To repair a Peruvian iron-clad is a work of enormous difficulty and expense. The local tin-smith of Lima confessed that while he could solder up the smaller holes, he could not make her positively bullet-proof, and the Government finding that the necessary repairs to her would cost fully seven hundred dollars, gloomily acknowledged that the required amount could not be raised without heavily increasing the burden of taxation. Thus, it was apparent that the nice new iron-clad, on board of which so many delightful balls had been given, was entirely spoiled by the rude and lawless conduct of the two British Captains, and a fierce demand for vengeance and the expenses of repairing the *Huascar* was made by an outraged and angry nation. To this demand the Peruvian Government was compelled to listen, or else to witness the immediate outbreak of from six to twelve revolutions in the leading wine-shops of Peru. Of course, it chose the former alternative, and hastily sending for a priest who knew how to write, and making a special appropriation for the purchase of a sheet of paper, an envelope, and a stick of sealing-wax, it drew up a formal demand upon the British Government for satisfaction.

If England should accede to this demand, and either give Peru a new iron-clad or send out a man to repair the *Huascar* at the cost of the British Treasury, all would be well; but the British Government is too proud to do anything of the kind. The consequence will be war between Peru and England. Peru has been provoked past endurance, and England will soon learn what is the consequence of awakening the just anger of a powerful and valiant nation. When the Peruvian fleet sails up the Thames, and, casting anchor before the Tower of London, cannonades that ancient and gorgeous edifice until the Queen and her courtiers fly shrieking from the back door, the English people will know what retribution means. Whether Peru decides to hold England as a conquered province, or to disdainfully leave her to her fate after having forced every Englishman to come on board the Peruvian Admiral's ship and to publicly empty his pockets on the quarter-deck, will be a matter of little consequence. In either case England will be crushed and humiliated, and her power will be gone forever. All this merely because two hot-headed English Captains interfered with the sports of Peruvian Governments, and spoiled a Peruvian iron-clad under pretense of restoring her to her original owners.

The war will not seriously affect the prosperity of Peru while it is in progress. The productions of that country consist chiefly in volcanoes, earthquakes, and revolution. The export trade in these staples is so trifling that it will not be appreciably injured by war. On the other hand, Peru can import what few things she needs—such as flour, cards, second-hand clothing, and bottles, from the United States. In fact, the whole cost of the war will be confined to fitting out a fleet and sending it to England, and, of course, Peru made up her mind to bear this expense when she demanded reparation. Thus another great Empire is destined to go down in the smoke and flame of battle. By this time next year Peruvian Generals in large straw hats and white cotton trousers will smoke their cigars in the House of Commons; a Peruvian padre will celebrate mass in Westminster Abbey, and the fair wives of Peruvian Admirals and Captains will rummage through the Queen's trunks and closets, and try on her best dresses and bonnets. This is a hard fate for a country that has been so great and proud as England, but it will teach Englishmen that pride must have a fall, and that a nation cannot spoil other people's new iron-clads without paying the penalty.

THE FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The members of the Syndicate were in consultation last evening with the Secretary of the Treasury and other officers of the department. The accounts of the 4½ per cent. loan were closed. The whole amount is $200,000,000, of which $185,000,000 are for refunding purposes, and $15,000,000 for resumption purposes, and will appear in the next debt statement. The 4 per cent. loan is being rapidly paid for and adjusted, and will be settled during the next month, as the calls mature—the first call maturing on the 5th of October, and the last on Nov. 3—and $5,000,000 each for the months of August, September, and October will be applied for resumption purposes.

NEW-YORK STATE POLITICS.

Theron Van Auken and Thomas S. Powell have been nominated for Assembly by the Prohibitionists of Ontario County.

Messrs. George William Curtis, Charles W. Heustis, and D. J. Tyson are the delegates from Richmond County to the Republican State Convention.

The delegates from the Second District of Niagara County to the Republican State Convention are William Pool, A. P. Wentworth, and H. H. Bickford.

The First District of Rensselaer County sends Hon. John M. Francis, Gilbert Geer, Jr., Samuel Foster, and William Lape to the Republican State Convention.

The delegates for the First Assembly District of Niagara County to the Democratic State Convention are understood to favor the nomination of a new ticket.

The Republicans of the Second District of Ontario County have elected Holmes C. Lucas, Josiah Snyder, and Israel M. Powell delegates to the State Convention.

The First Assembly District Republican Convention of Niagara County elected Willard A. Cobb, Elisha A. Holt, and Luther Forsyth delegates to the State Convention.

The Allegany County Republican Convention selected A. J. Willman, Hamilton Ward, Enos W. Barns, O. T. Stacy, and M. S. Blair as delegates to the State Convention.

The delegates from Tioga County to the Republican State Convention are T. C. Platt, E. B. Gere, O. A. Barstow, and L. Horton. John T. Sawyer, of Waverly, has been nominated for Assembly.

The delegates for the Second District of Dutchess County to the Republican State Convention are John I. Platt, Augustus J. Elmendorf, J. C. Pumpelly, Cornelius Pitchee, Abraham Wiltsie.

The Republicans of the Third District of Rensselaer County have elected Charles H. Thomas and Patrick Barret, of Greenbush, and Sylvester M. Lester, of Sand Lake, delegates to the State Convention.

George D. Terry has been nominated for Assembly by the Republicans of the Second District of Washington County, and Joseph H. Harris, H. T. Gaylord, and Lorenzo Barnard elected as delegates to the State Convention.

The Republicans of the First District of Orange County have elected George H. Clark, B. B. Odell, Edward S. Fowler, and Dewitt Drew delegates to the State Convention, and Walter C. Anthony and James W. Taylor to the Judicial Convention.

The delegates to the Republican State Convention from the First District of Saratoga County are S. G. Younglove, D. F. Winney, and F. Vandecar. The Second District sends P. C. Ford, Edward Edwards, Charles W. Spaulding, and D. F. Ritchie.

In the Republican Convention for the Second District of Wayne County, J. Thistlethwaite, A. P. Peer, and James F. Miller were elected delegates to the State Convention. A resolution indorsing the policy of President Hayes was debated and withdrawn.

The Tompkins County Republican Convention selected Charles M. Titus, Lafayette F. Cutter, Charles Cody, and R. G. H. Speed as delegates to the State Convention, W. S. Bostwick, S. R. Wickes, A. F. Curry, D. H. Marsh, Jackson Graves, and Egbert Williams to the Senatorial Convention, and F. M. Finch to the Judicial Convention.

The Republicans of Clinton County have elected N. A. Kinney, H. L. Doolittle, E. C. Baker, James L. Harte, and W. V. S. Woodward delegates to the State Convention, and made their nominations for county officers as follows: For member of Assembly, William P. Mooers; Sheriff, Capt. Nathan H. Mooney; District Attorney, Lucius L. Shedden; Justice of Sessions, Reuben W. Smith.

At the Republican Convention for the Second Assembly District of Westchester County, held at White Plains yesterday, James H. Moran, of White Plains; William P. Esterbrook, of East Chester; J. S. Millard and Dudley Field, of Greenburg, were elected delegates to the State Convention. To the Convention for the Second Judicial District, to be held in Brooklyn, Oct. 1, William H. Robertson, of Bedford, and Gideon W. Davenport, of New-Rochelle, were chosen, and to the Senatorial Convention, Joseph Barrett, James H. Jenkins, D. O. Bradley, James Hopkins, Ephraim Sours.

Mr. George William Curtis, who has just been elected a delegate from Richmond County to the Rochester Convention, said in conversation yesterday that he looked for a harmonious convention of the Republicans of the State. The feeling of hostility to the Administration policy which appeared to be so intense at one time had, he believed, considerably moderated, and he did not anticipate any attack upon it. If it was contemplated, he did not know whence it would come. He had as yet not decided what course he should adopt in the convention, but he trusted that there would be a hearty indorsement of the Administration policy.

HOW MUCH CAN THEY AFFORD?

The Sacramento (Cal.) *Union* of the 10th inst. has this queer paragraph: "It is already evident that the Democrats have so large a majority in the next Legislature that it is practically unwieldy, and this fact promises to introduce embarrassment into the great event of the session—the contest for the United States Senatorship. The candidates find themselves confronted by a Democratic vote so large that it will be a very difficult matter to handle it, and unless all the usual accompaniments of such contests are absent, it will also be a very expensive matter. Several of the Democratic candidates are wealthy men, and it has already been whispered among 'the boys' that such a contest can hardly be won without an expenditure of several score thousands of dollars. Of course, all the members elect may be incorruptible. We know nothing to the contrary, and far be it from us to insinuate anything against their honor. But some experience in politics convinces us that the election of a United States Senator is inevitably a costly matter, no matter how far above reproach the Legislature may be. The purchasing power of money at such times seems somehow to be reduced, and little things that any other time would cost only a few dollars, fetch hundreds or thousands then. If, indeed, there were any room for anticipating the display of venality, the purchase of such a majority as the present might well appal a millionaire. Even without any such risk, however, the difficulty of putting up slates will be very great, and all the skill of the managers will be called into requisition."

WILLING TO BE BOUGHT UP.

Secretary McCrary recently informed Gov Vance, of North Carolina, that he could not give permission to the Militia of that State to occupy the United States barracks at Raleigh during the time of the Agricultural Fair, because that matter was solely under the control of Congress. Some of the Virginia newspapers, nevertheless, are condemning the refusal as ungracious, and the Petersburg *Index* goes so far as to say that the property really belongs to the State of North Carolina, and to advise that a small bill be introduced into the next Congress demanding the payment of rent. It adds: "There could be no question of its passage by the House, and the Administration Senators would probably think twice before they defeated it in their upper chamber. The matter is rather a small one, but it might be as well for the Southern Senators and members to have it understood very clearly from the very first, that in small matters as well as great they intended to demand and exact full justice for the people of their section. The votes of Southern Senators may come to be very valuable to Mr. Hayes if the Blaine and Conkling coalition acquires a heavy following in the Senate. Let moderate Republicans come forward, then, and prevent the infliction of wrong on the South. Then will all good men, of whatever section or party, be prepared to act together and defeat the extremists on the basis of reform, of equity and charity to all, and oblivion of the differences of the buried past."

THE MISSISSIPPI TROUBLES.

The New-Orleans *Times*, a Democratic journal, says: "Clearly there is a reign of terror in Pike and the surrounding counties of Mississippi, and Gov. Stone is displaying in this respect the same apathy that shocked the country in connection with the DeKalb tragedy. The local newspapers are beginning to fill up with accounts of armed bodies of men riding masked through the neighborhood, driving citizens from their homes, defying the public officers, and paralyzing the law. Whole communities are held in fear, and all pretense of well-regulated society is destroyed. Murder and burning are the forms of vengeance commonly inflicted on those who offend the outlaws, and so far an almost absolute immunity has been enjoyed by them through the help-lessness of the law-abiding people on the one hand and the inexplicable quiescence of the Governor on the other."

THE PRESIDENTIAL TOUR.

A DAY IN GEORGIA.

RECEPTION IN ATLANTA—THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME — PRESIDENT HAYES' REPLY—THE PARTY ON THEIR WAY TO KNOXVILLE.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 22.—The Presidential party arrived here at 7:30 o'clock this morning, and made their head-quarters at the Markham House. After breakfast the party were driven over the city. At 10 o'clock, on a stand in front of the Markham House, in the presence of 10,000 people, Mayor Angier welcomed the President for the City of Atlanta, and Gov. Colquitt for the people of the State of Georgia. The latter said: I bid you and your companions, the gentlemen and ladies present, a cordial welcome. [Applause.] We are in the habit of opening our hearts and our gates to strangers who come among us from beyond our borders, and to us the virtue of hospitality is its own exceeding great reward. Under any circumstances the hospitality of which we trust Georgians may justly boast would make the President of the United States cordially welcome upon our soil. [Great cheering.] But you, Sir, come into our midst not as a President only. The great interests over which you preside, the stupendous power which you wield as chief magistrate, the dignity with which your name is invested by that power—these are not the sole ideas which move us in this greeting to-day. [Applause.] But most prominent in our minds, higher, greater than every other distinction, is the character which you illustrate [applause] as the peacemaker between brethren estranged. [Immense cheering.] It is enough to fill the measure of the loftiest ambition to remove fear and suspense from the hearts of twelve millions of people, your fellow-citizens, [great cheering,] and restore to them a sense of repose and security under your Administration. [Applause.] We invite you, Mr. President, to the closest scrutiny. We are not mistaken; we do not deceive ourselves, and we do not intend to deceive others. When we say we are for peace and union we mean good government; we mean to give a helping hand to any and to all who shall aid in the establishment of constitutional government, and in the restoration of fraternity between the States. [Applause.] The great moving cause of these hearty demonstrations which have greeted you since you reached Southern soil is to be found in the generous confidence with which you believe what we say, and your magnanimous trust, which will not exact cringing and servile guarantees. [Applause.] Differ though we may in party, without thinking of the complications of the past or caring for them, we can assure you of the sympathy and support of this good old Commonwealth in your every effort to restore peace and good will between citizens, people, and States. In this spirit and in the name of this people I welcome you and your noble wife [applause] and these gentle ladies and honored gentlemen to the hospitality of the people of Georgia. [Great applause.]

President Hayes was then introduced, and was greeted with great cheering. He said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF GEORGIA: My friends of Georgia, I regret that by reason of a slight cold, taken a day or two ago in a rain-storm in East Tennessee, my voice is not in a condition to be heard in the first few sentences of my address by any considerable portion of this vast audience; but if you will bear with me, I expect in a very few minutes I shall make myself heard. The day before yesterday, at Chattanooga, I met a committee of your citizens, who desired me and urged me to extend, with the party accompanying me, our trip to your beautiful and prosperous city. We were all very desirous to accept that invitation. We felt that, extended as it was, it was a very great honor to us. Individually, we felt that it would be a very great pleasure to meet you at your homes, but our arrangements ahead had been made, and I supposed it was out of the question to extend the trip. Happily, our railroad friends assured us that by riding all last night and all of to-night we should be able to visit Atlanta, and at once those who were the healthier and stronger of the party, urged by those of the other sex, consented to come, and now we are here. I wish to say in a single sentence we are glad to be here. [Applause.] The very eloquent address to which we have listened, and especially the very encouraging assessments we have heard from the Governor of Georgia are surely of themselves—greeted as they have been, and indorsed by the applause of this great audience—they are of themselves a great gratification that I would not on any account have missed the pleasure I have felt this morning [Cheers.] I suppose that here, as everywhere else, I am in the presence of men of both great political parties: I am speaking also in the presence of citizens of both races. I am quite sure there are before me very many of the brave men who fought in the Confederate Army [applause:] some doubtless, of the men who fought in the Union Army. [Applause.] and here we are, Republicans, Democrats, colored people, white people, Confederate soldiers and Union soldiers, all of one mind and one heart to-day. [Immense cheering.] And why should we not be? What is there to separate us longer? Without any fault of yours, or any fault of mine, or of any one of this great audience, slavery existed in this country. It was in the Constitution of the country. The colored man was here not by his own voluntary action. It was the misfortune of his fathers that he was here. I think it is safe to say that it was by the same misfortunes that he was here. He was here, however, and we of the two sections differed about what should be done with him. As Mr. Lincoln told us, in the war there were prayers on both sides for him; both sides found in the Bible confirmation of their opinions and both sides finally undertook to settle the question by that last final means of arbitration—force of arms. You here mainly joined the Confederate side and fought bravely, risked your lives heroically in behalf of your convictions. And can any true man anywhere fail to respect the man who risks his life for his convictions? [Prolonged cheers.] And as I accord that respect to you and believe you to be equally liberal and generous and just I feel that as I stand before you, as one who fought in the Union Army for his convictions, I am entitled to your respect [cheers] now that the conflict is over. My friend Gov. Hampton repeated to you last night the way in which I have been in the habit of putting it since I came to the South. There were a larger proportion of trained soldiers at first in your army than in ours. In a much larger proportion you were good marksmen and good horsemen, and that is two-thirds of a good soldier. [Laughter.] But gradually we learned to ride too. [Laughter.] and, as some of you know, gradually learned to shoot. [Renewed laughter.] I happen to know how well you could shoot. [Cheers.] Well, having learned how to ride and shoot, it was a case of fighting between Greek and Greek. "When Greek meets Greek" you know what the conflict is. [Cheers.] And more than that, you know exactly how it will terminate. That party in that fight will always conquer that has the most Greeks. [Laughter and cheers.] So, with no discredit to you, and no special credit to us, the war turned out as it did. [Cheers.] Now, shall we quit fighting? [Cries of "Yes, yes."] I have been in the habit of telling an anecdote about Gen. Scott and a statesman at Washington, in which the statesman said that as soon as the war was over, and the combatants had laid down their arms, we would have complete peace. "No," said Gen. Scott, "it will take several years in which all the power of the General Government will be employed in keeping the peace between the belligerent non-combatants." [Laughter.] Now, I think we have gotten through with that, [cheers,] and having peace between soldiers and non-combatants that is an end of the war. Is there any reason, then, why we should not be at peace forevermore? We are embarked upon the same ship, upon the same ship, under the same old flag. Good fortune or ill fortune affects you and your children as well as my people and my children. [Cheers.] Every interest you possess is to be promoted by peace. Here is this great City of Atlanta gathering to itself from all parts of the country its wealth and business by its railroads, and I say to you that every description of industry and legitimate business needs peace. That is what capital wants; discord, discontent, and dissatisfaction are enemies of enterprise. Then all our interests are for peace. Are we not agreed about that? What do we want for the future? I believe it is the duty of the General Government to regard equally and alike the interests and rights of all sections of this country. [Cheers.] I am glad you agree with me about that. I believe further that it is the duty of the Governments to regard alike and equally the rights and interests of all classes of citizens. [Cheers.] That covers the whole matter; that wipes out in the future in our politics the section line forever. [Cheers.]

Let us wipe out in our politics the color line forever. [Cheers.] And let me say a word upon what has been done. I do not undertake to discuss or defend particular measures. I leave the people with their knowledge of the facts to examine, and discuss, and decide for themselves, as to them. I only speak of general considerations and motives. What has troubles our country at the North, what has troubled them, was that they feared that these colored people, who had been made freemen by the war, would not be safe in their rights and interests in the South unless it was by interference of the General Government. Many people had that idea. I gave that matter some consideration; and now my colored friends who have thought or been told that I was turning my back upon the men whom I fought for, now listen. After thinking it over, I thought your rights and interests would be safer if this great mass of intelligent white men were let alone by the General Government. [Immense enthusiasm and cheering for several minutes.] And now, my colored friends, let me say another thing. We have been trying it for these six months, and in my opinion for no six months since the war has there been so few outrages and invasions of your rights, nor you so secure in your rights, persons, and homes than for the last six months. [Great applause.] Then, my friends, we are all together upon one proposition. We believe—and in this all those who are here agree—in the Union of our fathers, in the old flag of our fathers, the Constitution as it is, with all of the amendments; and we are prepared to see it fully and fairly obeyed and enforced. [Cheers.] Now, my friends, I see it stated occasionally that President Hayes has taken the course he has because he was compelled to it. [voice: "We don't believe it."] Now I was compelled to it [Applause.] I was compelled to it by my sense of duty, under my oath of office. [Intense enthusiasm and cheers.] What was done by me was done, not merely by force of special circumstances, but because we believed it was just and right to do it. [Cheers.] Now, let us come together; let each and make up his mind to be a patriot in his own home and place. You may quarrel about the tariff, get up a sharp contest about the currency, about the removal of the State Capitol, and where it shall go to, [laughter,] but upon the great question of the union of the States and the rights of all the citizens we shall agree forevermore. [Great cheers.] I shall not forget this reception and this greeting; every good purpose I have will be strengthened by what I have seen and heard to-day. I thank you for the help it will give me hereafter during my term of office. I bid you good morning. [Cheers.]

Secretary Evarts and Postmaster-General Key made similar addresses as elsewhere. The banquet was a grand success. Speeches were made by Messrs. Hayes, Evarts, Key, Ben Hill, and Gordon. The President's party left for Knoxville at 11 o'clock.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 22.—President Hayes has for the present declined the invitation to visit Augusta. He hopes to be able to accept it during the Winter.

OBSCURE UTTERANCES.

SOME QUEER INTIMATIONS IN A LOUISIANA DEMOCRATIC JOURNAL.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* apparently holds different views from Mr. Stanley Matthews. In its issue of the 13th inst., referring to President Hayes' speeches in Ohio, it says: "When Mr. Greeley was nominated by the Liberal Republicans on a platform which substantially embodied the Southern policy Mr. Hayes was one of the prominent supporters of Gen. Grant, who was the great exponent of the opposite policy. Again, when the election news reached him indicating his own defeat for the Presidency, he said that so far as he was personally concerned the result did not trouble him, but that he was disturbed and anxious about the fate of 'the poor negroes.' The natural inference drawn from this utterance was that Mr. Hayes had no faith in the Southern policy announced by the Democrats under the leadership of Mr. Tilden, and that if elected he would remain faithful to the old policy of which Thaddeus Stevens was the author and Gen. Grant the executive. The times have changed, however, and Mr. Hayes having changed with them, is under some necessity of explanation. Accordingly, we find him upon the stump, upon the eve of an election which turns largely upon his course in this regard, declaring that it occurred to him 'that the American people would be glad to have such methods applied to the relations then existing between the States and between the whites and blacks as would, if possible, settle these differences peaceably and bring back the Republic to the condition in which it was 100 years ago, when the fathers were one upon all questions.' Unfortunately for Mr. Hayes, explanations are not excuses. Why did it not occur to him four years ago that the American people would be glad to have the equality of States re-established and the conflict between the white and black races composed upon a just and generous basis? The Southern situation had undergone no change during those years which elapsed between the defeat of Mr. Greeley and the inauguration of Mr. Hayes. The gentlemen who visited Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina in search of that missing vote which stood between Mr. Hayes and the Presidency, reported that very state of affairs upon which the Stevens-Grant policy had been predicated and carried into effect; they affirmed that those States were terrorized, that white Republicans were ostracised, and that the blacks kept away from the polls only to preserve their lives. When Mr. Hayes was inaugurated this last step was to withdraw the troops and to leave the blacks to the tender mercies of the people whom his friends assured him and the country were organized cutthroats, intolerant of Republicanism, and unrelenting enemies of the Union. The secret history of the Southern policy is known to all students of contemporary history. It is based entirely upon the promises which Mr. Hayes' friends made to the Southern Democrats in Congress in order to avert the filibustering which threatened to interrupt the count and secure the defeat of Mr. Hayes. Those promises were executed in such a shape that their fulfillment became a matter of necessity and not of choice."

And in its issue of the following day the *Picayune* says: "Fortunately, it is not very important to this section what opinion obtains in Ohio as regards its loyalty. Thanks to its solidity, its own opinion is just now very important in the estimation of a large number of politicians interested in the organization of the next House of Representatives, and it has nothing to fear from the vacillations of Presidential timidity. If the worst comes to the worst, we have President Hayes' promises reduced to writing and securely stowed away, which may be produced when occasion shall demand."

DEATH OF FRANK KERNS, MINSTREL.

Frank Kerns, a well-known negro minstrel and variety performer, died in this City on Friday last. His disease was consumption, and he had been suffering from it for five years. Frank Kerns was born in Philadelphia in 1844. He made his first appearance on the stage in that city as a song and dance man in Long's Varieties, in 1860. He soon became a comedian and general performer, and remained in Philadelphia for a year, at the end of which time he joined a traveling company, which soon went to pieces. He next appeared in the Varieties in Washington, where he met Johnny Thompson, with whom he formed a partnership to do for the first time what is now known, and popular, as the "double song and dance business." The two made a great "hit" immediately, and traveled through the country, commanding the largest salaries that had, up to that time, been paid to minstrels. When Richmond was taken, Kerns and Thompson went there and took part in the first performance given after the entry of the Union troops. They played for a time under salaries, and then seeing that the business was very large, decided to become managers of a company. As there was no hall sufficiently large in the city, they bought a circus tent, and fitted up a portable stage in it. Within three months they made $50,000. Business then dwindled, so Kerns and his partner came on to New-York. After a time they accepted an engagement at the American Varieties, No. 444 Broadway, and kept it until that theatre was destroyed by fire in February, 1866. They afterward traveled through the country with Sam Sharpley's Minstrels. Upon returning to this City Kerns was compelled to separate from his partner because their joint salaries were too high for one manager to pay. Kerns then fulfilled engagements with Sam Sharpley and Tony Pastor in the Bowery Opera-house; R. W. Butler at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway; Josh Hart, at the Eighth-Avenue Opera-house, and at the Theatre Comique. He also made several tours through the country. About four years ago his health became precarious, and he has since been compelled to spend every Winter in Florida. His last performance was at Tony Pastor's, on Broadway, where he played at a benefit on May 16, 1877. His reception as one of "The Siamese Twins" was uproarious on the part of the lovers of his peculiar style of acting. Frank Kerns, all the members of his profession say, had not an enemy in the world. His funeral will take place this afternoon from the "Little Church Around the Corner" and his body will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery

McCLELLAN NOT READY TO MOVE.

The committee appointed by ex-Chancellor Williamson, Chairman of the late Democratic State Convention, to inform Gen. George B. McClellan of his nomination for the Governorship of the State, met yesterday afternoon in Ashbel Greene's office, No. 120 Broadway. There were present ex-Chancellor Williamson, Senator Ludlow, of Middlesex; G. S. Cannon, of Burlington; Hon. A. A. Hardenburgh, of Hudson, and Hon. David Dodd, of Essex. Judge Greene and Mr. Kase, of Sussex, two of the members, were absent. The committee drafted a letter informing McClellan of his nomination, and appointed Messrs. Hardenburgh and Dodd a sub-committee to deliver it. The two gentlemen left New-York on the 5 o'clock train, and, on arrival at the depot in Orange, were driven in Mr. Dodd's carriage to the residence of Gen. McClellan on the top of the Orange Mountain. Some time was passed in discussing the beauty of the view from the house, and then Mr. Dodd handed the letter to the General. The Democratic nominee said that he had expected to see the whole committee, and Mr. Hardenburgh explained that it would have been difficult for some of the members to attend, since they would be unable to enjoy Sunday at home, and the sub-committee had consequently been appointed. Gen. McClellan took the letter and said that he would prepare a reply in a few days. He did not say to the committee whether he would accept the nomination or not, though he rather intimated that they need have no fears on that score. Nor did he, while the committee were with him, open and read the letter which had been prepared for him. A large number of invited guests were meanwhile pouring into the house, among them ex-Mayor Wickham, of New-York. An entertainment was on hand, and the committee declined his invitation to remain for supper and departed.

THE SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

The following delegates were chosen on Thursday evening to represent the Seventeenth Assembly District in the Republican State Convention on Wednesday next: Delegates, Joel W. Mason, Benjamin K. Phelps, John McClave, and S. N. Simonson; alternates, Luther Hordon, Uriah P. Wakemore, William H. Aldis, and Benjamin Firth. Through a stupid blunder an incorrect list was published in THE TIMES of yesterday.

SENATOR MORTON'S CONDITION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Acting Postmaster-General Brady received a telegram this morning from Col. Burbank saying: "Senator Morton is better this morning than he has been at any time since his illness, and he feels much encouraged."

BEN PERLEY POORE AT HOME.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Sept. 22.—A grand fête was given this evening at Indian Hill Farm, the home of Ben Perley Poore, on the occasion of a visit of Gen. Heth, of Virginia, Gen. Burnside, and Senator Anthony. About 200 members of the Grand Army of the Republic, officers of the Militia, and prominent citizens of the neighborhood were invited to meet them. The grounds were brilliantly illuminated, and two bands were in attendance. There was a banquet, speeches, &c.

THE BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION—THE CONKLING MEN IN THE NINTH DISTRICT BOLT AND SELECT A DELEGATION OF THEIR OWN.

Conventions were held yesterday in the Ninth Assembly District of Kings County, to elect delegates to the Republican State Convention which is to be held in Rochester on Wednesday next. Among politicians a rumor has been in circulation for some time to the effect that a fight would be made by the friends of Senator Conkling, with the purpose of securing, if possible, a majority of the Kings County delegation to act in the interests of that gentleman at Rochester. The event proves that the rumor, while having some slight foundation in fact, was untrue. An issue was not made between the Administration Republicans and the friends of Senator Conkling, except, perhaps, in the Ninth Assembly District. This district has always been the stronghold of Mr. Conkling in Brooklyn. When the convention met yesterday it became apparent that an agreement could not be arrived at by the delegates. After some excited discussion the men who are understood to favor Mr. Conkling bolted, and, leaving the room, called a convention of their own, at which delegates were elected who will contest the seats of the regular delegation at Rochester. The pretext for the bolt was that the county-town men wanted to control the delegation and exclude to some extent the Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Wards, which form the remaining part of the Assembly Districts. The men in the Ninth who are Conkling men have received a severe blow. In the Second Assembly District—known as the "Heights District," because of the fact that the wealthiest and most influential men in Brooklyn reside in that section—a delegation was elected bitterly opposed to Mr. Conkling. The delegation is headed by Mr. Samuel McLean. In the Fifth Assembly District, which is the strongest Republican district in the City, a delegation was elected containing some pronounced anti-Administration men. As a whole, the delegation is said to be opposed to the President's order in reference to officeholders. The Kings County delegation, at Rochester, will contain a small majority of men who unreservedly indorse the President's policy, but as between Mr. Conkling and any other State leader are in favor of the Senator. Following is a list of the delegates and alternates:

First District.—R. Cornell White, Ludovic Bennett. Alternates—William Burton, J. H. Johnson.

Second District.—Samuel McClean, Alfred Dorlon, Albert Ammerman, Martin M. Day. Alternates—J. E. Miller, C. S. Mason, C. D. Graham, Thomas Lynch.

Third District.—Joseph Coffin, Transom Boyer. Alternates—J. L. McIntosh, P. Flynn.

Fourth District.—Robert Fielding, John Pickott, John F. Henry, R. Gelb, Benjamin Lewis. Alternates—R. B. Eeeman, Tunis G. Bergh, Jr., William Aiken, George Thomas, Robert Bergen.

Fifth District.—Robert D. Benedict, William W. Goodrich, William H. Warring, Peter W. Ostrander. Alternates—D. C. Wilson, W. L. Benham, E. H. Coffin, R. B. Luch.

Sixth District.—Jacob Worth, August Goner, Max Ball, Henry Roehr. Alternates—G. W. Wren, Louis Nichol, James Ball, F. J. Kroeber.

Seventh District.—Edmund Kaufman, A. H. Getting, Samuel Maddox. Alternates—Theodore Green, H. W. Meeker, John W. Green.

Eighth District.—Thomas T. Parker, James L. Jensen, Hubbard Hendrickson, David Williams. Alternates—John Harris, James Creamer, H. R. Pashley, William Allison.

Ninth District.—Augustus H. Hill, E. H. Cobb, Henry Wolfert, George W. Stillwell, Peter Vanderveer, H. H. Middleton. Alternates—Samuel Mitchell, James Wells, Dr. Atwood, D. C. Bennett, D. H. Costigan, John Missing.

Bolters—A. W. Gleason, W. L. Woods, W. O. Stoddard, James F. Ellery, James N. Smith, Robert Hill. Alternates—J. W. Beaudry, Jr., Thomas B. Jay-Gould, James, E. A. Stoddard, Thomas McCall, Jared Clark.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A dispatch from Shelbyville, Ill., states that 10 business houses on Main-street, in that city, were destroyed by fire early last night. The loss is estimated at between $30,000 and $40,000; insured for $9,300 in Hartford and Western companies.

A fire occurred early yesterday morning in the grocery store of Gustave Bartles, on the first floor of No. 151 East Houston-street. Damage to stock, $500; insured for $1,600 in the Home Company.

A fire in the finishing department of Slater's cotton mills, at Webster, East Village, Mass., Friday night, caused damage to the extent of $5,000 or $7,000. The property is insured in Providence companies.

The large brick farm-house of Alexander McConnell, at Louisville, N. Y., was burned yesterday morning, with the contents. The loss is $6,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

FUNERAL OF SENATOR BOGY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 22.—The funeral of Senator Bogy took place to-day, and was attended by a very large number of old and most prominent citizens of the city. The ceremonies were performed at Lawrence O'Toole's church, Father Hayes being the celebrant. Father Dalen delivered the funeral discourse. All the city offices were closed, and the Mayor and many citizens, officials, and the members of the Bar Association attended the funeral.

ARREST OF A SMUGGLER.

QUEBEC, Sept. 22.—William A. Delafield, a passenger by the steamer Sarmatian, from Liverpool, was arrested to-day for attempting to defraud the Canadian Customs. He had $16,000 worth of diamonds in a belt round his waist. He was also in possession of a large number of Russian, Italian, and Peruvian bonds, besides £250 in Bank of England notes. He says he is a London diamond merchant. He has retained counsel. The Customs authorities here hold the diamonds for duty.

BASE-BALL.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 22.—The Lowells beat the Bostons here to-day, by a score of 5 to 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 22.—The St. Louis Club beat the Athletics here to-day, by a score of 10 to 0.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 22.—Hartfords, 11; Chicagos, 9.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 22.—Cincinnatis, 4; Indianapolis, 2.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 22.—The Stars beat the Alleghenys a game of base-ball here to-day by a score of 6 to 4. This gives the Stars the championship of the tournament.

A MILLIONAIRE'S ESTATE.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 22.—The estate of the late Capt. E. B. Ward, which was inventoried at his death at several millions of dollars in excess of his debts, has, on account of the late great shrinkage in values, depreciated to such an extent that the Executor has proposed to the smaller creditors to settle their claims at 75 cents on the dollar.

THE ABANDONED WHALERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—The schooner Newton Booth, just arrived from the Arctic Ocean, reports that of the 70 men left on the abandoned whaling fleet, last year, only two, both Kanakas, have reached Point Barrow. All the rest are supposed to have perished in the ice-pack.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Robert Heller is at the Westminster Hotel.

Gen. D. C. Buell is at the New-York Hotel.

Frederick Billings, of Vermont, is at the Brevoort House.

Judge D. N. Cooley, of Iowa, is at the St. James Hotel.

Judge George Hoadly, of Cincinnati, is at the Gilsey House.

Surgeon-General William Grier, United States Navy, is at the Stuyvesant House.

Hon. Mathew H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, is at the Hoffman House.

Gregoire De Willamov, Secretary of the Russian Legation at Washington, is at the Everett House.

Rev. Robert Laird Collier, of Boston, Judge George F. Comstock, of Syracuse, Hon B. Maxwell, and Harold Power, of England, and Capt. W. H. Thompson, of the steam-ship Britannic, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

AN "ENVELOPE GAME" BROKEN UP.

Detectives Von Gerichten and Hickey, of the Central Office, were detailed yesterday by Superintendent Walling to watch the premises No. 43 Chatham-street, where it was reported gambling by means of the "envelope game" was being carried on. Last night the detectives gained an entrance to the place and found the game in full blast. Procuring assistance from the Fourth Precinct they made a raid on the place and arrested Thomas J. Taylor, the proprietor, and 34 men who were found in the room. The prisoners were locked up at the Central Office. The detectives seized all the paraphernalia of the game.

MACHIAS, Me., Sept. 22.—Capt. Amos Wallace, of the schooner Oriental, was drowned in Millbridge yesterday.

HALIFAX, Sept. 22.—The first session of the Fishery Commission, since the 7th inst., was held today, when six American witnesses were examined.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 22.—The trial of Jared Wheeler for the murder of his aunt, Harriet Wheeler, at Hatfield, last June, has been concluded. The jury to-night, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

CHATHAM, Quebec, Sept. 22.—Last night Capt. Luke Pilon, of the steamer Express, while walking across the lock-gates at Greece's Point, fell from the gate to the stone sill, 17 feet below, and was instantly killed.

QUEBEC, Sept. 22.—The Quebec and Gulf Ports Steam-ship Company have decided to run a weekly line of steamers between New-York, Porto Rico, and St. Thomas after the close of navigation on the St. Lawrence.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

"Blind Tom" will give concerts throughout this week at the Masonic Temple.

"The Wild Flower of Mexico" will be represented at Niblo's Theatre this week, which is to be the last of its run.

Frau Wilde and Herr Wiegand, of Mr. Fryer's German opera troupe, arrived here on Tuesday aboard the Frisia.

"The Thumping Process" and "Danites, or the Heart of the Sierras," are part of the week's programme at the San Francisco Minstrels' Opera-house.

Mr. Sam Devere acted at the Bowery Theatre, during the week just ended, and the play in which he figured—"Jasper," by Mr. Frank Rogers, proved very attractive.

Advices received in this City leave no room whatever for doubt that Mme. Patti will visit the United States next Fall, under the management of Messrs. Maurice and Max Strakosch.

The New-York Aquarium can be visited on Sundays as well as during the week, and a special programme of "sacred" music is rendered there every Sunday afternoon and evening.

A complete change of programme will be effected at Bryant's Opera-house to-morrow evening, and Mr. Hughey Dougherty will appear there for the first time. Mr. Neil Bryant's enterprise is prospering.

The regular season at Wallack's Theatre will be entered upon Monday week, with Mr. Boucicault's new comedy called "Marriage." To Mr. Montague, Mr. Beckett and Miss Rose Coghlan are assigned the leading rôles.

In spite of assertions to the contrary, no arrangement has as yet been effected between Mr. Theodore Thomas and the Philharmonic Society. And it is to be feared, for the sake of the society, that no arrangement is possible.

Mr. E. A. Sothern will to-morrow enter upon the fourth week of his sojourn at the Park Theatre. "The Crushed Tragedian" still proves potent to assemble large audiences, and no change of programme is, therefore, in contemplation.

Wood's Theatre, in Brooklyn, was closed last night by the Sheriff's officers, who attached the property to pay a New-York printer's bill of $50. The theatre, which has been known as Hooley's Opera-house, was closed before the audience had assembled.

The New-Yorker Saengerrunde, a choral organization of considerable numerical strength and artistic proficiency, will take part in to-night's concert at Gilmore's Garden. Wagner's "Eine Faust Ouverture" is to be among the numbers allotted to the band.

The artists of M. Durand's French dramatic troupe—with the exception of M. Véniat, who preceded them by a week—reached this City on Wednesday. The season at the Twenty-third-Street Opera-house commences on Tuesday week, with "Les Faux Bonshommes."

The present week is to be the last but one of Miss Lydia Thompson's sojourn at Wallack's Theatre. "Robinson Crusoe" will continue to be the medium for the exhibition of the company's talents until Friday evening, when a special programme will be interpreted, on the occasion of Miss Thompson's benefit.

Mr. Daly's traveling company begin their tour at New-Haven to-morrow evening. They will subsequently visit Worcester, Springfield, and Hartford. "Life" and "The Princess Royal" will be the plays, the list of artists including Messrs. Fisher, Davidge, Hardenbergh, and Barrymore, Mrs. Gilbert, and Miss May Davenport.

Mr. Edwin Adams is reported on his way hitherward. It is intended to signalize his reappearance in New-York by a benefit representation, with "Hamlet" as the play. Mr. McCullough, it is said, will personate *Hamlet*, and Messrs. Sothern and Florence the *Grave-diggers*, and sundry well-known artists are to assume the other rôles.

"La Boulangère a des Ecus" will be sung at Booth's Theatre, to-morrow evening, and "La Grande Duchesse" is in rehearsal. After this week, if we are not mistaken, Mlle. Aimée and her company will tenant the Broadway Theatre, and, during their occupancy of that house, it is intended to produce at least one opera new to local audiences.

Messrs. Harrigan & Hart, not content with controlling the destinies of the Theatre Comique, add to the attractiveness of the representations the influence of their own labors. They appear nightly in "specialties," that is to say, in an order of songs and scenes which has made the authors' and interpreters' names famous throughout the land.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Williamson have deepened the good impression produced by their performances in "Struck Oil" at the Union-Square Theatre, early this week. Mrs. Williamson's songs and dances have to be repeated nightly, and the dramatic force of Mr. Williamson's acting in the final scenes of the piece commands both critical approval and popular applause.

A dispatch from Boston, received last night, runs as follows: "George L. Fox, the comedian, is at the house of his sister, Mrs. G. C. Howard, in Cambridge. His situation has not materially changed for some time, and he may survive for several months. The widow of one of his brothers has been sent for to aid in taking care of him. He has a good appetite, though paralysis has made sad work of him."

Though no arrangements have yet been concluded for securing a tenant for the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, there is reason to believe that Mr. Stephen Fiske may finally become its manager. It is reported, however, that among the applicants for a lease are Miss Kate Rogers and Mr. E. S. Gilmore, besides a number of less responsible persons. It is also reported that the rent has been fixed at $25,000, i. e., $10,000 less than was exacted of Mr. Daly.

Mme. Helena Modjeska, Countess de Bozenta, a Polish actress, lately attached to the Imperial Theatre, in Warsaw, recently acted at the California Theatre, in an English version of "Adrienne Lecouvreur." Mme. Modjeska had been sojourning in California for some months, in the now fulfilled hope of recovering her health, and had devoted her leisure to studying the vernacular. The San Francisco newspapers speak of this lady's performance as a "revelation," and, from the unanimity and enthusiasm of their critiques, little or no doubt of her exceptional talent can be entertained.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mrs. Rousby will appear at the Park Theatre, in London, on Oct. 10.

Mlle. De Belocces, who was expected in London, is to sing during the Spring at Madrid.

Mlle. D'Angeri has, it is said, been engaged for the Carnival and Winter seasons at the Scala.

Mr. Carl Rosa is to commence a series of English operas at the Adelphi Theatre in February next.

Mlle. Augusta Armandi has been engaged as principal contralto for the next season of Italian opera at Madrid.

It is expected that the opera "Don Cesare di Bazan," by the well-known baritone, Sparapani, will be produced in Italy this season.

In the official list of the artists for the approaching season of Italian opera in Paris the name of Mlle. Albani does not appear.

Mr. Digby V. Bell, who has been studying in Naples during the past two years, is to make his operatic début at Malta in November.

Mr. Brinley Richards has been meeting with enthusiastic receptions in South Wales, where he has been lecturing in many of the chief towns.

Mme. Gerster Gardini will sing during this month at a concert to be given at Baden-Baden in honor of the visit of the Emperor of Germany.

M. Henry Wieniawski is, it is said, about to retire from the Professorship of the violin at the Conservatoire at Brussels, where he succeeded Vieuxtemps.

A testimonial concert is to be given to Signor Lauro Rossi (composer of "Biorn") by the pupils of the Conservatoire of Naples, the direction of which Rossi has just resigned.

At the last meeting of the committee of the Théâtre Français, Mlle. Emilie Broisat, who plays so prettily the part of *Juliette* in "Oscar," was unanimously elected a *sociétaire*.

The new star at the Paris Renaissance, and who is to play the chief part in M. Lecocq's new opera, is a certain Mlle. Humberta. She is said to be pretty, and to bring from St. Petersburg a charming Russian accent.

Herr Tichatschek, the once famous tenor, last month celebrated his seventieth birthday in Dresden, when he received a pension and orders from the King of Saxony and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, together with numerous congratulatory telegrams from all quarters.

The King of Bavaria, although an eccentric sovereign, is no fool. He has just inaugurated a dramatic competition at Munich for the best historical play, the best high-class tragedy, and the best first-class comedy. The prize in each case will be $500, and the copyright is to belong to his Majesty.

Mme. Adelina Patti has canceled her first agreement with Mr. Maurice Strakosch, and has signed a fresh contract, by which she agrees, under a heavy penalty, to sing for 60 representations in Europe, such representations to take place before the end of next March. Mme. Patti will make five appearances only in England before the next opera season, and these will all take place at concerts in the provinces. The first Patti concert will be given at Manchester, Oct. 12, and others at Liverpool, Oct. 17, and at Birmingham, Oct. 19, two more dates remaining to be fixed before Oct. 22. Mme. Patti will sing 10 nights at the Milan Scala, with Signor Vianesi as conductor, in the course of the month of October, and the remaining 45 nights will be distributed over the Continent.

DINNER-TABLE HILARITY.

The Detroit *Free Press* has interviewed Mr. Bronson Howard, and prints at great length his views of Mr. Augustin Daly's managerial career. Incidentally the matter of stage-laughter was brought up, and in this connection Mr. Howard is reported to have said: "A 'natural' laugh is the most difficult thing to accomplish artificially. An actress can depend on feeling for the necessary excitement of a strong situation, but she can never depend upon an inclination to laugh at the right moment. She must learn to laugh with the throat and face whatever her feelings happen to be. Mr. Daly recognized this fact and insisted in every rehearsal upon full and merry laughter whenever the business of the piece called for it. I have seen him go back time and again to rehearse a scene when his ladies insisted that they would laugh in the proper place in the evening. I remember a dramatic dinner at the St. James when all the ladies of his company were among the guests. The witty Oakey Hall, then Mayor of the City, occupied the Chair, but he was entirely eclipsed by the apparent brilliancy of Lawrence Jerome. The ladies on either side of the gentleman—Miss Linda Dietz and Miss Kate Claxton—burst from time to time into the merriest ripples of laughter. Everybody around the board was anxious to share in the fun. The Prince of Wales commissioned a friend to make inquiries and report the facts. It turned out at last that the ladies named had entered into a conspiracy to give Mr. Jerome a reputation for special brilliancy that evening. If he had been Sheridan himself he could not have elicited more hearty, spirited, and contagious laughter from his fair friends. When the facts became known the laughter of Mr. Daly's rehearsals became general all around the table."

RESULT OF A SUIT BY AN ACTRESS.

The Baltimore *Sun* of Saturday says: "Marian Mordaunt, an actress who played as a star, warranted William J. Gilmore, lessee of Holliday-Street Theatre, for $44 35, her expenses in coming from Buffalo to Baltimore, and board, &c., during an engagement of about one week at Holliday-Street Theatre in December, 1876. A Justice of the Peace gave judgment against Gilmore, and he appealed to the City Court. Yesterday the judgment was reversed and a nolle prosequi entered, a rule for the costs laid against Miss Mordaunt not having been complied with. By the engagement the actress was to have had 50 per cent. of the receipts after deducting $300 per night for five nights, and one clear third on the benefit night and matinée for expenses. After this picture of "Hearts are Trumps," &c. Mr. Gilmore alleged nothing was due her, but Miss Mordaunt claimed that the contract was that she was not to lose anything, and she put in the bill stated as due her—her expenses of all road fare, back fare, board for one week, &c. There was no trial in court, the case going off under the rule for costs."

AN ACTRESS ASSAULTED.

The Philadelphia *Times* of Monday says: "Miss Fanny Glading Buckingham, the new *Mazeppa*, is shortly to appear in another rôle. The interesting début will take place on next Thursday in the old Quarter Sessions Court-house, when Miss Buckingham will appear in the character of a prosecutrix, ably supported by James Gibbons, who will take the part of the defendant. The main incidents of the drama are these: Mr. Gibbons, it is said, is a dealer in furnishing goods, and the fair *Mazeppa* purchased a quantity of striped hose. The latter was not paid for, and the stocking-seller getting mad, made a visit to the Buckingham, gave her a piece of his mind, got more of the lady's tongue than he could stand, and ended in knocking her down."

A CARD FROM SHERIFF REILLY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of to-day you mention my name as having been a member of the Board of Aldermen of the year 1866, and insinuate that my being so might have something to do with the prompt removal of the records of the board of that year. Permit me to say that I have no recollection of any appropriation having been made, or other action relative to the Brooklyn bridge being taken, by the Board of Aldermen of 1866 or 1867 during the time I had the honor to be a member thereof, and that I do not fear any records or statements relating to my actions as an Alderman. The records of the board for those years are very easily procured.

BERNARD REILLY.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 22, 1877.

A REMARKABLE FLOOR COVERING.

Linoleum is warm, non-absorbent,

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE.
And Nos. 83 and 85 FORSYTH-ST.,

WOULD CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT,

WHICH IS NOW COMPLETE WITH ALL THE NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS FOR THE FALL SEASON.

SASH RIBBONS, PLAIN AND FANCY SATIN RIBBONS, REVERSIBLE SATINS AND GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, IN ALL SHADES, WIDTHS, AND QUALITIES. SATIN TO MATCH ALL THE NEW SHADES, WITH A COMPLETE LINE OF COLORED SILK VELVETS. BLACK VELVETS, $1 25 PER YARD AND UPWARD.

FINE ASSORTMENT OF MILAN HATS FOR EARLY FALL WEAR; ALSO, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH FELTS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN. THE HELMET, ASCOT, ALPHIA, HORTENSE, IRIS, WINDERMERE, &c., &c.

BLACK, SHADED, AND SOLID-COLORED TIPS TO MATCH SATINS AND VELVETS.

FANCY FEATHERS IN GREAT QUANTITIES.

LADIES' NECK WEAR; THE MOST COMPLETE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT TO BE FOUND.

THEY INVITE AN INSPECTION OF THE

TRIMMED HAT AND BONNET DEPARTMENT,

TO WHICH NEW STYLES AND DESIGNS ARE BEING ADDED DAILY.

LORD & TAYLOR,
GRAND, CHRYSTIE, AND FORSYTH STS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE,
And Nos. 83 and 85 FORSYTH-ST.

Youths', Boys', and Children's

CLOTHING DEPARTMENTS,

WILL OFFER DURING THE COMING WEEK EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS IN BOYS' CLOTHING FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON.

YOUTHS' OVERCOATS AND SACK SUITS, NEW STYLES. ULSTERS OF ALL GRADES, WITH OR WITHOUT HOODS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

BOYS' JACKET SUITS, SINGLE AND DOUBLE BREASTED, NEW STYLES.

KILT SUITS, ELEGANT HATCHET SUITS, ELABORATELY TRIMMED AND MADE.

BLACK TRICOT KILT SUITS, WITH SASH.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF CHILDREN'S WEAR, FROM 2½ TO 10 YEARS OF AGE.

LORD & TAYLOR,
GRAND, CHRYSTIE, and FORSYTH STS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE,
and Nos. 83 and 85 FORSYTH-ST.,

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

CARPETS,

HAVE JUST OPENED A LARGE LINE OF CARPETS, EMBRACING ALL GRADES AND STYLES, AND AT PRICES TO MEET THE POPULAR DEMAND. AXMINSTERS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRIES, 3-PLYS, INGRAINS, MATTINGS, MATS, RUGS, &c.

WOULD CALL **SPECIAL ATTENTION** TO OUR STOCK OF **MOSAIC RUGS AND CARPETS**, MANUFACTURED BY A **NEW PROCESS.**

FURNITURE.

ALL THE LATEST DESIGNS IN PARLOR, LIBRARY, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE WILL BE FOUND IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

Lace Curtains and Upholstery Goods.

THEY INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF REAL LACE GUIPURE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, COTTAGE DRAPERY AND CURTAINS, NETS, LAMBREQUINS AND WINDOW DECORATIONS, CORNICES, MIRRORS, &c. FURNITURE COVERINGS AND MATERIAL FOR LOOSE COVERS.

WINDOW SHADES.

HOLLAND AND OPAQUE, MADE AND PUT UP AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

MARSEILLES, CROCHET, ANE HONEY-COMB QUILTS, BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES, SHEETS, AND PILLOW-SHEETS.

SPRING BEDS, MATTRESSES, AND FEATHER-BEDS, PILLOWS, AND BOLSTERS MADE TO ORDER AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

LINENS.

WHITE AND BROWN LINEN DAMASK IN ALL QUALITIES.
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES IN ALL SIZES AND COLORS.
TOWELS AND TOWELING, DRUGGETS AND CRUMB CLOTHS.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, ALL STYLES AND SIZES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
GRAND, CHRYSTIE, AND FORSYTH STS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE,
And 83 and 85 FORSYTH-ST.,

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 24, A FULL LINE OF NEW AND HANDSOME

Ladies' and Children's Cloaks,

THE FINEST LINE EVER BEFORE OFFERED, AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, IN BEAVER MATALASSE, VELVET, SILK, AND FUR, FROM $2 AND UPWARD.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S IN EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WATERPROOFS, GOSSAMERS, AND ULSTERS, NEW DESIGNS IN GREAT VARIETY.

DOLMANS FOR EARLY FALL WEAR AT ONE HARTER THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

LADIES' SUITS.

ALL THE LATEST FALL AND WINTER STYLES, HANDSOMELY TRIMMED AT VERY LOW PRICES.

LADIES' WRAPPERS, IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE, AND AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

CHILDREN'S SUITS.

A VERY FINE ASSORTMENT OF SUITS FOR CHILDREN 3 TO 16 YEARS OF AGE.

SUITS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN MADE TO ORDER, AND FIT GUARANTEED.

MOURNING SUITS ON HAND, AND MADE TO ORDER IN SIX HOURS.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

HAVING MADE EXTENSIVE PURCHASES AT THE RECENT AUCTION SALES, AS WELL AS THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, THEY ARE PREPARED TO OFFER FULL AND COMPLETE LINES OF BLACK AND COLORED SILKS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

170 pieces at 75c., former price $1.
130 pieces Gros Grain, $1, former price $1 25.
225 pieces extra wide, $1 25, former price $1 65.
168 pieces $1 50, former price $2.
THESE GOODS ARE THE BEST LYONS SILK IN ALL THE NEW AND FASHIONABLE SHADES.
BLACK CASHMERE HAND-WOVEN SILK IN ALL THE CELEBRATED MAKES.
BONNET, PONSON, GUINET, and LORD & TAYLOR FAMILY SILK.

SHAWLS.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF SHAWLS WILL BE FOUND IN THIS DEPARTMENT, INCLUDING ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES FROM FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MARKETS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
GRAND, CHRYSTIE, AND FORSYTH STS.

KEEP'S SUPERFINE ENGLISH HALF-HOSE, full super-fashioned, $3 dozen, 25c. pair.
No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. | No. 323 Sixth-av., No. 623 Broadway, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SAMPLES OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE Wanted on commission for the Dominion of Canada; first rate connection, unexceptionable references. COMMISSION AGENT, Box No. 114 Post Office, Cobourg, Ontario.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE-furnishing and stove store; best location in the City, and a paying business; no agents need answer. Address W., Box No. 306 THIRD UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

A PARTNER WANTED WITH $5,000 TO $10,000 cash, in an established wholesale business. Address T. C., No. 60 Perry-st.

DRY GOODS.

Stern Brothers,

Sixth-avenue and Twenty-third-street

DIRECT THE ATTENTION OF THEIR FRIENDS AND PATRONS TO THEIR OPENING OF LARGE AND COMPLETE LINES OF GOODS IN ALL THEIR DEPARTMENTS, WHICH WILL BE FOUND, UPON EXAMINATION OF

ASSORTMENTS AND LOW PRICES,

TO BE FAR AHEAD OF ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THEIR

SILK DEPARTMENTS.

Wherein will be found a splendid stock of
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
COLORED DRESS SILKS,
BLACK AND COLORED SILK VELVETS,
DRESS AND TRIMMING SATINS,
PLUSHES IN ALL COLORS,
TWILLED SILKS AND CREPE DE CHINES.

ALL OF WHICH WE GUARANTEE TO BE CHEAPER THAN ANY ESTABLISHMENT IN THE CITY, WHICH AN INSPECTION WILL PROVE.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS

All the leading and latest styles of
LADIES' FRENCH FELT HATS AND BONNETS,
CHILDREN'S FELT HATS.
A magnificent collection of
FANCY FEATHERS,
OSTRICH POMPONS AND PLUMES,
BLACK AND COLORED OSTRICH BANDS.
JETTED FEATHERS,
BONNET ORNAMENTS.

PARISIAN NOVELTIES IN

Ribbons and Scarfs.

DOUBLE FACE SATIN RIBBONS,
SATIN AND GROS GRAIN RIBBONS,
PLUSH RIBBONS,
GROS GRAIN RIBBONS,
in all widths, colors, and qualities.
CHENILLE SCARFS,
PLUSH SCARFS,
LACE AND SILK SCARFS,
in all the latest designs and colors.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Large lines of
, ALL WOOL, SHAKER, AND OPERA FLANNELS IN ALL QUALITIES; BLANKETS FROM $2 UPWARD; DAMASKS, TOWELS, TOWELINGS, NAPKINS, QUILTS, SHEETINGS, DIAPERS, TABLE-CLOTHS, IN ALL QUALITIES,
all at

Unusually Attractive Prices.

Hosiery and Underwear.

The leading and standard makes of
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN HOSIERY
FOR
LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
in all styles, qualities, and sizes.

Merino and Lambs' Wool Underwear

from the lowest to finest imported, with a choice assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

comprising all the leading styles of
GENTS' AND BOYS NECK WEAR,
SUSPENDERS, COLLARS, AND CUFFS,
LAUNDERED AND UNLAUNDERED
SHIRTS, SCARFS, PINS.
SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c.

Trimming Departments,

Exclusive novelties in
SILK AND CHENILLE FRINGES,
CLAIR DE LUNE PASSEMENTERIES,
TRIMMING GALLOONS,
SILK AND BEADED ORNAMENTS,
MOSS GALLOONS, &c.
AT
Our Well Known Low Prices.

AN INSPECTION OF OUR DEPARTMENTS THIS SEASON WILL AMPLY REPAY LADIES DESIRING TO PURCHASE THE FINEST CLASS OF GOODS AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

STERN BROTHERS,
Sixth-avenue and Twenty-third-street

James McCreery & Co.,

Broadway and 11th-st.

ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24,

WILL EXHIBIT THREE CASES OF CHOICE

IMPORTED NOVELTIES

IN

CLOAKS AND WRAPS

RECEIVED SINCE OUR SUCCESSFUL

OPENING DAY

OF THE PAST WEEK.

We shall continue to receive during the week additional invoices for our

Ladies' Suit Department

of the most elegant materials and designs for the present season.

FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS,

Fine Millinery Goods,

FINE DESIGNS IN

Fur-Lined Garments, &c., &c.

KEEP'S UMBRELLAS.

Best quality gingham ..... $1, each
Best quality silk ..... 3 each
No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. | No. 323 Sixth-av., No. 623 Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

James McCreery & Co.,

Broadway and 11th-st.

GRAND FALL OPENING

OF OUR ENTIRE IMPORTATION OF

Dress Goods,
Silks,
Satins,
Velvets.

FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS IN EUROPE, AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER QUOTED IN THIS COUNTRY.

James McCreery & Co.,

Broadway and 11th-st.

SHAWLS.

Ladies who contemplate purchasing

India Camel's Hair Shawls,

before making their selection, will find it to their advantage by inspecting a few

SPECIAL BARGAINS,

JUST RECEIVED.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO THE PUBLIC.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF A CONTEMPLATED CHANGE IN THE MANAGEMENT OF MY BUSINESS, I WILL OFFER ALL THIS WEEK DECIDED BARGAINS THROUGHOUT MY ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT.

Richard Meares,

6TH-AVENUE AND 19TH-STREET.

PEREMPTORY SALE

In Bankruptcy,

Of the large and carefully selected stock of
CHANDELIERS, CHINA, CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS AND PLATED WARE,
FANCY GOODS, &C.,
Of the late firm of

F. B. NICOL & CO., No. 4 Great Jones-st.

Also, Store Fixtures, Show Cases, Tables, Mirrors, &c.
E. N. BOND, Assignee.

DRY GOODS.

Le Boutillier Bros.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY THE FOLLOWING

Extraordinary Bargains

FROM THE RECENT GREAT AUCTION SALES:

COLORED SILKS.

50 pieces at 75 cents per yard, usually sold at $1.
150 pieces FAILLES at $1, usually sold at $1 35.
60 pieces, 22 inches wide, at $1 25, worth $1 65.

BLACK SILKS.

25 pieces of COLIN & BERGER'S CELEBRATED CACHEMIRE SILKS at $1 50 per yard.
35 pieces COLIN & BERGER'S soft satin finish, at $2, sold last season at $3.
20 pieces of the SAME MANUFACTURE at $3 50 and $3, worth $4 and $4 50.
THESE LOTS ARE THE CHEAPEST WE HAVE EVER OFFERED, AND SHOULD BE INSPECTED AT ONCE, AS THE PRICES AT WHICH THEY ARE MARKED WILL INSURE THEIR IMMEDIATE SALE.

DRESS GOODS.

5 cases 48-inch BLACK CASHMERE, ALL WOOL, FINE AND HEAVY, at 85 cents, worth $1 25.
20 pieces 6-4 BAYADERE VIGOGNE at $1.
250 pieces ST. PETERSBURGH TWILLS, 28 inches wide, EXTRA HEAVY, only 15 cents per yard.
ALSO,
NEW-YORK MILLS Muslin at 10⅜ cents per yard.
WAMSUTTA Muslin at 10⅜ cents per yard.
UTICA NONPAREIL Muslin at 10⅜ cents per yard.
CLOSING OUT A LOT OF
2-BUTTON REAL KID GLOVES AT $1.

Le Boutillier Bros.,

48 East 14th-st., N. Y.

KEEP'S CANTON FLANNEL DRAWERS, very best quality, 75c. per pair.
No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. | No. 323 Sixth-av., No. 623 Broadway, New-York.

MME. GALOUPEAU, NO. 53 EAST 10TH-ST., New-York, will open her importation of PARIS MILLINERY for the Fall Season on WEDNESDAY, 26TH INST.

KEEP'S FLANNEL UNDERWEAR—VERY BEST F and C red flannel drawers and shirts, $1 50 each.
No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. | No. 323 6th-av., No. 623 Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

NOTICE!

B. ALTMAN & CO.

BEG TO INFORM THEIR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC THAT THEY HAVE FOR THE PAST FEW WEEKS AND ARE STILL LARGELY MANUFACTURING THE MOST ELEGANT COSTUMES, COPIED FROM THE MOST ELABORATE PARIS-MADE GARMENTS, AS WELL AS THEIR OWN EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS, AND, IN CONSEQUENCE OF ORDERS ON HAND AND ANTICIPATED, REGRET THEY ARE PREVENTED FROM HAVING THEIR USUAL FALL OPENING. NOTWITHSTANDING THIS, THEY SHALL OFFER EACH DAY THE MOST STYLISH BLACK AND COLORED SILK, BLACK AND COLORED VELVET, SILK AND WORSTED AND ALL-WORSTED SUITS AND COSTUMES, COPIED FROM THE MOST ELABORATE PARIS MODELS, AND WHICH (INCLUDING THE MODELS) WILL BE OFFERED,

Contrary
To the Prevailing Custom,
At Nearly One-Half
The Usual Prices.

ON MONDAY, SEPT. 24,

AND EACH SUCCEEDING DAY, THE NEWEST AND MOST

Elegant Designs in

VERY STYLISH

WORSTED, AND WORSTED AND SILK SUITS,

AT

$28, $30, $35, $38, $42 to $55.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,

19th-st. and 6th-av.,

HAVE NOW READY

FALL

CLOAKS, MANTLES, WRAPS, &C. FURS, SEAL-SKIN SACQUES, FUR-LINED CLOAKS. DRESS GOODS, SILKS, VELVETS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, ORNAMENTS, BUTTONS. LACES, LACE GOODS, RIBBONS. KID GLOVES, HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, AND GENERAL FALL GOODS OF EVERY VARIETY.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,

19th-st. and 6th-av.

B. ALTMAN & CO.

WILL OFFER

ON MONDAY, SEPT. 24,

2 Cases

OF

FRENCH MERINOES,

(ALL WOOL) 1¼ YARD WIDE,

At 55c. per Yard.

Grand Opening!!!

1877 Fall and Winter 1878

Rodgers & Orr Bros.,

183, 185, 187 8th-av.,

BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.
WE WILL OPEN OUR

Late Importations of

LADIES' SUITS,
CLOAKS, BONNETS,

FROM PARIS AND LONDON, ON

Tuesday and Wednesday,

SEPT. 25 AND 26.

SPECIAL AND ATTRACTIVE

NOVELTIES

IN RICH SILKS,
RICH DRESS GOODS,
RICH MILLINERY,

Will be OPENED on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25 and 26, and FOLLOWING DAYS.

Ladies' and Gents' Underwear

For FALL and WINTER at VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

20 CASES
POPULAR DRESS GOODS,
10c., 12 1-2c., WORTH DOUBLE.

FLANNELS AND BLANKETS.
ALSO, FULL LINES OF
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
At Extraordinary Low Prices.

RODGERS & ORR BROS.,

183 to 187 8th-av.

MILLINERY.

AT MARIE TILMANN'S, OF PARIS, AGENT and importer.
PARISIEN BONNETS.
Unique Fall modes in elegant designs.
FINE EXPOSITION MONDAY.

Mlle. Tilmann's hats are perfect "poems in silk." Her bonnets show the touch of the artist. Her show-room is the real counterpart of a Paris salon.—*Home Journal.*
No. 423 6th-av., second door below 26th-st.

RIKIN, NO. 870 BROADWAY, WILL OPEN on Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 25 and 26, a choice selection of French Bonnets and English Round Hats.

DRY GOODS.

FALL IMPORTATIONS

OF

SPECIAL NOVELTIES

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION, AT

RETAIL.

FRENCH, GERMAN, AND ENGLISH

DRESS GOODS,

IN THE LATEST DESIGNS AND COLORS.
THE HANDSOMEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK EVER OFFERED IN THE CITY.

SHAWLS.

BEAUTIFUL AND EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS.
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR FROM $55.
VALLEY CASHMERE FROM $195.
STRIPED INDIA FROM $15.
BEING FIFTY PER CENT. LESS THAN LAST YEAR'S PRICES.
ALSO,
VELVET REVERSIBLE, PERSIAN, HIMALAYAN, AND BERLIN SHAWLS OF VERY BEAUTIFUL STYLE AND FINISH.
PARIS AND PAISLEY BROCHE SHAWLS, SCOTCH, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN LONG AND SQUARE WOOL SHAWLS, IN ALL DESIRABLE PATTERNS AND COLORS, AND AT VERY ACCEPTABLE PRICES.

Mantles, Cloaks, and Wraps

OF PARIS AND BERLIN MAKE, IN MATELASSE AND OTHER CLOTHS.
A SELECTION OF RARE EXCELLENCE.
ALSO,
A LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK
OF

Matelasse and Woolen Cloakings

FOR SALE BY THE YARD, IN ALL LENGTHS, OR WHICH WE WILL MAKE UP TO ORDER FROM PARIS DESIGNS.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR

IN GREAT VARIETY, IN

Silk, Wool, and Cotton.

LADIES' HOSIERY IN THE NEW STYLES OF BRACELET PATTERN, VANDYKE POINTS, NEW FRENCH PLAIDS LAFAYETTE AND MACDONALD, THE SLIPPER STOCKING, (COINS PATTERN,) MEPHISTOPHILES, AND THE ALPINE AND JASPER MIXTURES, WITH OTHER ENTIRELY NEW FEATURES IN THIS NECESSARILY BEAUTIFUL PORTION OF A LADY'S WARDROBE.

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS,

BOWS, NECKTIES, AND OTHER ARTICLES OF THE SAME CLASS IN ENDLESS VARIETY AND THOROUGH ASSORTMENT.

TRIMMINGS

AND SMALL WARES, BUTTONS, SEWINGS, &c., &c., IN ALL COLORS TO MATCH GOODS.

HOUSE - FURNISHING

AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, WINDOW SHADES, AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
EMBRACING EVERY ARTICLE USED IN FITTING UP AND FURNISHING DWELLINGS AND HOTELS.
OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS, STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY, AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY, ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK, AND THE VERY REASONABLE PRICES AT WHICH IT IS OFFERED.

SAMPLES OF GOODS, AND CATALOGUES OF LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.
ORDERS FOR GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CAREFULLY FILLED WITHOUT CHARGE, AND GOODS PACKED AND FORWARDED TO ANY DESTINATION.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST.

Waller & McSorley

NO. 245 GRAND-ST., NEAR BOWERY, NEW-YORK.

We shall offer immense bargains from the greatest auction sales ever held in New-York. Our friends, patrons, and the public are respectfully invited to examine the latest novelties in Suits, Cloaks, Dress Goods, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, also a very fine assortment of White Goods, Flannels, Blankets, Edgings, Embroideries, and Ladies' Underwear, a specialty. We positively give Broadway fabrics at Grand-street prices.

BLACK SILKS.

Fine Black Gros Grain Silk at 75c. and $1; extra quality of Black Silk at $1 25 and $1 50. Importers ask 50c. per yard more.
The most beautiful Satin and Cashmere Finished Black Silks at $1 75, $2, and $2 25.—DIRECT importations from Lyons and Paris manufacturers, elegant Cashmere Finish Black Silks at $2 75, $3, and $3 50. These goods are extra good value for $1 per yard more.

COLORED, STRIPED, AND PLAID SILKS.

We shall offer a Plain Silk at 75c. and $1 that is worth $1 15 and $1 50.
We shall offer a Plain Gros Grain Silk at $1 25 and $1 50 that is worth 75c. per yard more.
The best quality Colored Gros Grain Silk in the latest shades and a beautiful finish at $2 50 and $3. The prices on Broadway are $3 25 and $3 75.

STRIPED AND PLAID SILKS.

Beautiful quality Striped and Plaid Silks from 60c. to $1 25 per yard.

LADIES' SUITS AND CLOAKS.

Fine Stuff Suits from $7 to $20, well worth $5 more each.
Elaborately trimmed Suits made of Cashmere, Matellasse and the new Brocades at $22 and $25 and $30.
Best Black, Colored, and Striped Silk Suits from $22 to $250.

LADIES' CLOAKS AND MANTLES.

Very heavy Beaver Cloak from $3 to $30.
Very fine Cashmere Cloak from $2 50 to $65.

DRESS GOODS.

Beautiful Prismatic Dress Goods at 20c., 25c., and 31c.
Camel's Hair Frills and Serges at 25c., 31c., and 37½c.
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ALL 24 INCHES WIDE.
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Crape Cloth, from 35c. to $1.
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200 pieces Cashmere, all wool, 50c.
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1877

EVERY-DAY ENGLISH.

PARTS OF SPEECH.

BY RICHARD GRANT WHITE.

A business man, whose letter will be found in another column of this day's TIMES, asks me how he shall set about to learn the German language. A strange request this, to make of me; for in these articles I undertook only to tell my readers, so far as I could do so, something about the English language; and, in general, I profess acquaintance only with my mother-tongue—at least with any approach to thoroughness. I do not publish this correspondent's letter, however, as an example of the unreasonable expectations and requests with which I am complimented, although it represents many of them in kind very fairly. I give it because it happens to suit my purpose to-day by way of illustration. I would gladly help this business man, if I were able to do so; but I am not. Let us see how the case stands: He is 30 years old; he has little time for study, and he wishes to learn German, the most complex of the languages known to modern literature, without learning the laws of its complex construction. He thinks also that I would not advise him to commit the main rules of German grammar to memory; and for a very strange reason—because he is unused and inapt to that work. On the contrary, this is the very reason why he, hoping to learn German at all, should make himself thoroughly acquainted with the laws of its etymology and its syntax, should learn them by heart, and have them ready for application at any moment.

If this correspondent will only give himself the trouble to be born once more, and become as a little child, and if he will so order the preliminaries that the interesting event shall happen in Germany, and if he will thereafter live in Germany for a dozen or a score of years, he may then learn German so as to speak it fluently and read it easily, without learning its grammar. The German that he will then speak will be good or bad, exactly in proportion to the education and the social culture of the people with whom he consorts, and the kind of authors whose books he is in the habit of reading. But even if he should accomplish what I have suggested to him, he could hardly, I venture to say, write German with precision and clearness unless he should study the grammar of the language. From my very moderate acquaintance with its structure, I should say that of all the languages that are learned for business or literary purposes—English, German, French, Italian, and Spanish—German is the one in which an acquaintance with the rules of its grammar is most necessary to a writer of it, even when it is his mother-tongue. It is, indeed, a most discouraging language to a foreigner; and its grammar is only less complex than the Greek. About as well might a man undertake to learn Greek as German without learning its rules. True, it may be, and it is, picked up in a valet-de-place way by valets-de-place. Then there is the Ollendorf method. But I frankly confess that I have not much respect for that. It seems to me but a poor substitute for the being born over again in the right place. The effect of this regeneration is not accomplished by asking in a foreign tongue, "Have you seen the green goggles of my uncle?" "Have you worn the petticoat of my aunt?" and replying, "I have not seen the green goggles of your uncle;" "I have not worn the petticoat of your aunt." I know no way of learning a foreign language that has a real grammar, that is, the structure of whose sentences depends in a great measure upon the forms of words and the correlation of those forms, than by studying the laws of that grammar; and if this correspondent means to learn German, he must prepare himself for a long, tough wrestle.

But it is asked in various quarters, in other journals as well as by correspondents of this one, and even by those who begin to see the real nature of the English language, if I would have no rules at all of English grammar taught. I answer, none whatever, to children under 12 years of age or thereabout; none until the scholar has already learned good English by hearing it and by speaking it. In this I have the support of so eminent a philologist as Prof. Whitney, who says that it is "constant use and practice under never-failing watch and correction that makes good writers and speakers; and that good English is to be taught not through the study of grammar, but by "the application of direct authority." The example and the authority of parents, kinsfolk, friends, and teachers, who themselves speak correctly, will lead a child surely into a right use of his mother-tongue. After he has thus learned that use, then let him enter upon the "reflective study" of its history and structure, if he has the time, the inclination, and the ability for such a mental exercise. This study, however, will not help him to speak correctly or to write well. It is merely a knowledge, simple of itself, barren of daily usefulness. In Prof. Whitney's words, "no one ever changed from a bad speaker to a good one by applying the rules of grammar to what he said." It is true, as the *Sun* puts the matter, as to grammar, that "without a knowledge of its laws, acquired either from actual tuition in it, or from constant intercourse with people who speak grammatically, or from the reading of good writers, no man can write correctly and eloquently." But the force of implication in these *ors* is tremendous. In my opinion the intercourse and the reading is worth the tuition a thousand times over.

One trait of the English language is the great flexibility, not to say looseness, of its structure in regard to what are called the parts of speech. In this respect it is, as in others, nearly unique among the languages of the civilized world. English may almost be said to have no distinctive parts of speech. This is a strong putting of the case, I admit; but it expresses the truth more nearly than it could be expressed without a long and carefully-elaborated statement. The principal parts of speech are the noun, the verb, the adjective, and that peculiar sort of word which by grammarians has strangely come to be called the pronoun, and about which I hope to be able to say something hereafter. With these words sentences can be formed, and without any others we could speak and write, and attain all, or nearly all the great ends of language. True, our speech would be clumsy, the forms of our thought blockish, compared with what they are now; but we could speak of the necessary things of daily life and communicate intelligibly upon almost any subject. Now, the fact is that these principal parts of speech are so interchangeable in their use in English that they can hardly be said to be distinguished from each other. In English almost any simple noun may be used as a verb without any change whatever in its form, and in like manner almost any verb may be used as a noun. Nouns are used as adjectives and adjectives as nouns. Pronouns may be, and are, used as nouns, as adjectives, and even as verbs. We wire a message, we table a resolution, we foot our way home, a hunter trees a bear, a broker bears stock or bulls it, the merchant ships his goods, the hypocrite cloaks his sins with acted falsehood, the invalid sums himself, the east wind clouds the sky. We thus constantly use, and for centuries have used, words originally nouns as verbs. On the other hand, we speak of the run of a ship, of a great haul of fish, of a horse coming in on the jump, of a mean being on the go, of a great rush of people, of the push of business, of the thirst of the sufferer of a house, of the Spring and the Fall, and so on, using verbs as nouns. We cannot speak of the right and the wrong, the good and the bad, the strong and the weak, without using adjectives as nouns; for the pretense of the elder grammarians that a qualified noun is understood in these cases is unfounded, and made only for the sake of keeping up the forms of grammar. And as to using nouns as adjectives, we cannot speak of a gold watch, an iron bar, a bar-room, a carpet-bag, a carpet knight, a brick house, a stone bridge, or a wind-mill without doing that. It is the commonest conversion of parts of speech. We could hardly communicate in English without it. And it is not because in the phrases "lady-friend" and "gentleman-friend" a noun is used as an adjective that they are so offensive—at least to some people. When we say a brew-house, a wash-house, or a turnstile we use verbs as adjectives. As to pronouns, "he" and "she" are constantly used as adjectives, as, a he-goat, a she-animal. Shakespeare uses "thou" as a verb, "If thou thou'st him," *i. e.*, if if thou saist "thou" to him; and we, now-a-days, say that Friends thee and thou us. Indeed, this convertibility of the parts of speech is so characteristic of the English language that I found this sentence in a London magazine: "Here are the *whereons* to make your fortune"—an adverb being used as a noun. The example is not one which I should hold up for imitation; but it is in the normal line of English speech development, which tends to the obliteration of the *formal* distinction of parts of speech.

A BUSINESS MAN'S INQUIRY.

Richard Grant White, Esq.:

SIR: Before you leave the general subject of grammar, I beg to ask you how you would set about, in my place, to acquire the German language. I am a business man, 30 years old, with but little time each day for study. And although I do not aim to acquire it within a given period, yet I am discouraged at the complex grammatical structure of this tongue, and the large number of rules and exceptions which my proposed teacher declares must be committed to memory. I apply to you because from reading your articles I gather that even in studying a foreign speech you would not advise anybody, especially one, like myself, who is unused and inapt to that work, to harass his mind by the slow, confusing attempt to memorize countless rules. I told my teacher I was going to appeal to you, and should desire him, if he could take me happily, to direct my study according to any plan that you would kindly propose, although, of course, I do not expect you will take any notice of this letter whatsoever should you not deem the matter of general interest to your many readers. Obediently yours.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1877. H.

FROM A SCHOOL-TEACHER.

To Richard Grant White:

SIR: As others are doing I make bold to do also, and write to express my gratitude to you for the articles on "Every-Day English" we readers of THE TIMES are having the benefit of. There, that is the every-day English that I speak, and when it slips into my writing I invariably feel compelled to correct it, that it may accord with "good grammar." I did not set out to ask you questions, but it seems to be your fate to have just such questions flung at you as the above suggests to me. Pardon me for being another interruption point. Is it an unpardonable offense to conclude a sentence with a preposition, as in the above instance? If so, please consider that error corrected. I really felt electrified to find your thoughtful research and ready pen denouncing some of the faulty enunciations of Americans that have so often disturbed me, making it hard for me, as a teacher, to establish a habit of distinct as well as natural delivery among scholars in reading. It has seemed to me there is a tendency of late years that dares not to fully inflate the lungs (thus making them liable to consumption,) and set the vocal organs to do their duty faithfully. You have cleared the phonetic cobwebs from my brain most effectually. Thanks, and I can but express the wish that your ideas on grammar had reached me and gained my acceptance a dozen years or more ago. I would gladly know more of general literature and the sciences at the expense of the technical terms and arbitrary rules of the grammar I labored over most assiduously, only to find its technicalities slipping from the grasp of an overtasked memory.

Having also another interrogation to presume upon your attention with, I address you this: Would you—do you deem it indispensable to authorship to be well versed in the dead languages? As the result of a father's prejudice against their study, I find myself at nearly 30 without that acquirement, yet wishing I possessed it. I have seriously thought of attempting it, yet shrink from the time and labor necessary. Although I inclose a stamped and directed envelope for a reply, I shall not in the least resent the just reward of my presumption if you return it empty, as I needs must know your time and attention are required in other matters than noticing letters from strangers and returning wished-for opinions; yet could you spare a few moments to me I would be doubly grateful. N. B.

MILAN, Erie County, Ohio, Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1877.

As to ending a sentence with a preposition, that is a matter of taste, a point in the *art* of writing. No general and inflexible rule in regard to it, or in regard to any other like it, can be safely given or adopted. The effect of "to" or "for" or "of" at the end of a sentence is in many cases bad. In earnest, serious writing it is apt to weaken the sentence. But in other cases the effect is sometimes good. The intuitive perception of a person who has the gift of writing clearly and with force, and who is familiar with the works of good English authors, is the best guide upon all such points, which are questions, not of grammar, but of rhetoric; and no one ever became a good writer by studying rhetoric and following its rules. Butler wisely said,

"For all a rhetorician's rules
Do nothing but to name his tools."

As to the dead languages, a knowledge of them is not necessary to "authorship." Good writing is the result of having something to say, and of saying it well. All knowledge helps toward that end; and an early training in Latin and Greek is the best literary discipline that has yet been discovered. Even when the Latin and the Greek are themselves forgotten, or almost forgotten, the study of them gives a tone and a character to the mind which is unmistakable, and which seems to be ineffaceable. "George Eliot" is a thorough scholar, and Elizabeth Barrett Browning was one. They are eminent examples of scholarship among female writers of distinction. Scholars by profession, however, are apt to write in a constrained and formal style, as if they were not masters of their language. Some of the best English writers knew nothing of any language but their own. But as to authorship, the best course in regard to it is—to let it alone.

HETEROPHEMY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Ever since Richard Grant White discovered heterophemy and gave it its name, I have been interested in its working, and have observed it when occasion offered and I could think about it. So I venture to say that I think that a Sunday or two ago he was rather hard on a correspondent who attributed something by Sir Philip Sidney to "Sir Sidney Smith." Was not this evidently a mere case of heterophemy? Mr. White had quoted the passage as from Sir Philip Sidney, whose name he plainly gave. It seems to me that, to use Mr. White's own form of expression, this correspondent merely thought Sir Philip Sidney and wrote Sir Sidney Smith. I am led to this conclusion by another recent instance of very manifest heterophemy involving the same name. A little while ago (Aug. 23) my eye was caught by a passage at the end of an article in the *Evening Post*, which I looked at, as one sometimes does, wrong end first. I saw Sir Philip Sidney spoken of as not being Junius! Glancing up the article I saw the same idea repeated again and again, and finally arrived at the astonishing remark, "Aside from Sir Philip Sidney's life-long denial of the authorship" of Junius! Sir Philip Sidney, who lived in Queen Elizabeth's time, denying the authorship of Junius, who lived in George III.'s! And this in the *Evening Post!* But when I arrived at the beginning of the article, at a mention of "Taylor's theory that Junius was Sir Philip Francis," the mystery was explained. The writer of the book criticism, (it was on Mr. Alexander H. Stephens' book on the *Letters of Junius,*) having first correctly written Sir Philip Francis, substituted for that name Sir Philip Sidney in repeated this error, as I found, five times, and did not discover his mistake, nor was it discovered by the editor or proof-reader. A plainer case of heterophemy could not be produced. Mr. White pointed out several such in the writings of very eminent authors; so the *Post* need not be at all ashamed. The phenomenon is a very remarkable one in the action of the mind. Why should a man know one thing and mean it, and yet speak, or what is stranger yet, write another! It is a subject worthy of further investigation, which Mr. White, I think, promised.

F. A. P.

TARRYTOWN, Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1877.

"F. A. P.'s" charitable suggestion is not unnatural. It occurred to me when I wrote the remarks to which he refers. But having the letter in question (which was printed in THE TIMES) before me, I saw that the writer had written "Sir Sidney" and that he had afterward *interlined* "Smith." An interlineation is a deliberate correction, and is inconsistent with the supposition of heterophemy. The example from the *Evening Post* is remarkable, and I thank my correspondent for bringing it to my attention. I have recently met with in Thackeray and Sir Walter Scott two remarkable examples (strangely enough, identical in terms) of that sort of heterophemy which consists in saying just the reverse of what the writer or speaker has in mind. In each of these a man is spoken of as a "creditor" when he is shown to be a *debtor*, and when his being a debtor is the very point to which the writer means to direct attention.

THE WIT AND WISDOM OF THE WORLD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Being a pretty thorough reader of our best periodicals and newspapers, I see THE TIMES and the *World* every Sunday. I have read with great pleasure Richard Grant White's articles on Every-Day English in THE TIMES. They seem to be chock-full of knowledge, and instructive, although I am hardly yet willing to cast aside English grammar so entirely as he advocates now, and has advocated before in his *Galaxy* series.

I have been surprised and, to speak plainly, disgusted at the sneering tone of the *World* for some time past at a writer who has done so much as Richard Grant White, and done it so well and in such a good spirit. The *World* does not venture to undertake to show that he is wrong, but peeks at him whenever it can find or make occasion, and hunts through his articles to find little slips and petty faults—very little and very petty they seem to be to me a puerile way and a contemptible spirit. On Monday it had a paragraph saying that it had learned "with mingled awe and astonishment" from the last article that sex is something that belongs to living things," and then added, "from which we infer that a dead woman is a man." This was the *World's* comment upon a most striking and original presentation of the subject of grammatical gender. It is the poorest specimen of foolish wit that I ever saw in a journal of the *World's* pretensions. On the Sunday before it had a long editorial full of such silly snappishness, saying among other things that he had "wasted most of the space allotted to him in THE TIMES in exploring the blunders which he had committed on the previous Sunday." Now, as I preserve these articles, I referred to the one quoted, and I found that Mr. White, in an article that filled two columns of THE TIMES, had occupied just 10 lines in candidly acknowledging an error in regard to the life of Cobbett. Such misrepresentation as this seems to me very mean and a disgrace to a decent newspaper.

The *World* also descended into personality, which was bad enough in itself, and worse because it had nothing to do with the subject in question. If Mr. White should choose to retort, I can furnish him with some facts in regard to Mr. ——, which would put the boot on the other leg with a vengeance. People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones. Mr. White put the *World* in rather a ridiculous light, but, as I think, the considered and unprovoked onward attack of the *World* upon him would have justified a much severer reply.

As one of the reading public, I like a discussion, and I wish that some competent writer might just up the other side of this grammatical question, so that we might see what could be said about it. Would Mr. White have no rules of grammar taught at all? If not, although he has made it clear that he is right on the main part of the question, how are children at school to be taught what is right and what is wrong in language? I hope that the subject may be discussed without personality, in a sensible, dignified way, as it deserves, and I hope you will publish this communication. S.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1877.

While I thank this correspondent for his good will and good opinion, I respectfully decline his offer of facts with which to make personal retorts for personality. He seems to have honored my writings with some attention; and he ought to know that among their faults that of making unpleasant remarks about persons is not to be found; and that even when I criticise unfavorably, I confine myself to opinions and language, and generally omit the names of the persons who furnish me with "terrible examples." With the same motives I have now struck out the name which my correspondent mentions in his letter. I think that I may safely say that in all the criticism—far too much—that I have written, I have never been guilty of a line intentionally unpleasant to any individual, except in defense of myself against a malicious personal attack; these instances being very few. As to the editor of the *World*, I have been on friendly terms with him for some years; and were it not so, I would not adopt my correspondent's suggestion. And I have too much respect for his [the editor's] intellect, and for his good taste, to believe that he is a willing party to the course of the *World* upon which "S." remarks. He is plainly, for some reason or other, unable to control the mischief-making vagaries of some subordinate who is tainted with intellectual vulgarity. *He*, I think, could hardly so far have forgotten his classics as not to remember that Hercules said nothing to the wagoner about his own strength, but merely recommended him to put *his own* shoulder to the wheel; nor would he have committed the blunder of the *World* in regard to the passage "*Nec Deus*," &c., from Horace's epistle to the Pisos; and he, I think, would have seen that it was quoted in my article, not as an assumption on my part, but as an intimation that I thought the making a fuss about a word to enable a young lady to talk "frequently" in general society about her particular admirers, was small business, either for the *World* or for me, whom the *World* superfluously, not to say maliciously, dragged into the discussion. As to the *World's* style of personal comment, which my correspondent so severely censures, it is simply one of those nuisances which cannot be cured and must be endured—unless they pass the point of toleration. R. G. W.

A SHARP FARMER CAUGHT.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Leader* of Friday says: "Mr. William A. Nutt, a dealer in grain, resides in Quincy, a town in Logan County, to the east of Bellefontaine, and on the line of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railway. One day last Spring, in April, he learned that there was a letter in the home Post Office directed to one Isaac Baughman, an honest old farmer who lived down below a piece. By reasons not necessary to detail here, Mr. Nutt knew that said letter contained an offer for Baughman's wheat, and also knew that the market was rising. So up he went to the office and offered to carry to Mr. Baughman any mail that might be for him. The Postmaster, never suspecting crookedness, gave him the letter, which he took home, and which Mr. Baughman failed to get his hands on. Then Mr. Nutt went down and bought of Mr. Baughman all his wheat at $1 52, the same on that day being worth $1 90 in the market, and days later bringing $1 85. So far all was smooth, and continued so until Mr. Baughman discovered at the Post Office that a letter had been sent to him which he had failed to get. He tackled Mr. Nutt at first denied, but finally confessed, and proceeded to somewhat bulldoze Mr. Baughman into keeping silence. The facts in the case finally reached the postal authorities, and Special Agent Henry came down to look into it. Of course he got the bottom facts, and Mr. Nutt, on yesterday, was allowed an interview with United States Commissioner White, who held him to bail in $500 to appear for trial before the United States Court in October. The bail was promptly furnished, and Mr. Nutt went home to think it over."

THE FIRST BISHOP OF QUEBEC.

A telegram from Quebec, dated 20th inst., says: "The workmen, in excavating the cellar of the Basilica to-day, immediately under the sanctuary, discovered the coffin of Mgr. De Laval, the first Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Quebec, and, in fact, the first Bishop in British North America. At the time he was in power this country was under French rule. The wooden coffin was encased in lead, and on the outside of it was an inscription in Latin, of which the following is a translation: 'Here repose D. D. Francoise De Laval, first Bishop of Quebec; died the 6th day of May, in the 82d year of our salvation 1708, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, and fiftieth of his consecration. Rest in peace.' A portion of the top was bent in. Just at the time of this discovery a note to this effect was sent to Mr. Casgrain, who repaired to the scene in company with several of his clergy, both from the city and country, and ordered the removal of the lid, when the remains were placed in a box. They were sealed and removed to the vault of the Seminary Chapel."

LETTER FROM GEN. N. B. FORREST.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* prints the following letter, addressed by Gen. N. B. Forrest, of Tennessee, to an old friend in Atlanta:

BAILEY SPRINGS, Sept. 15, 1877.

Capt. G. W. Adair:

MY DEAR SIR: I have just persuaded my wife to write you a few lines. I have been lying here fast on my back for a month, unable to get up without help. I feel now that I am just passing out of a most terrible case of sickness, which has lasted me about 12 months. My disease has been inflammation of the stomach and bowels. I am too weak to write about without help—only weigh about 120 pounds. My symptoms now are all gone, and the doctor thinks I will soon recover. My wife's health is unusually good. Willie has four fine children, and is planting with one hand and working with the other 600 acres in cotton, and 400 in corn. The crop looks very promising. I am endeavoring to raise all kinds of stock. My wife and myself send much love to Mrs. Adair, yourself, and all the children. Remember me kindly to Dick, and all the other of the escort who are with you, as well as any other friends that may inquire after me. Write soon, and direct your letter in this place. I am ever your true friend,

N. B. FORREST.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

DELICACIES IN THE MARKETS.

Prices for meat and fish are about the same as last week and the rates for butter, cheese, and eggs are unchanged. Game is quite cheap for the season, very nice partridge, grouse, or prairie chickens selling at $1 to $1 25 per pair, while those of a poorer quality are much lower. The season for snipe is nearly over, and there are no English snipe in market. Small yellow leg sell at $1 25 to $1 50 per dozen, large yellow leg at $2 50 to $3, and sand snipe at 25 cents to 30 cents per dozen. The season for reed birds is also drawing to a close. They are now in small supply and sell at 60 cents to $1 per dozen, according to quality. The only kind of wild ducks offered in Washington Market yesterday were teal, which brought 75 cents per pair. Chickens, for broiling, are worth 18 cents to 20 cents per pound; chickens for roasting, 18 cents; turkeys, 18 cents to 22 cents; ducks, 20 cents to 22 cents, and geese 15 cents to 20 cents. Vegetables of all kinds are very plentiful. There are no "Peachblows" arriving yet, but very fine "Early Rose" are selling at $2 per barrel, and "Peerless," which are better in quality than they were last year, are lower priced. Tomatoes can be bought as the rate of 25 to 40 cents per crate, green corn at 12 cents per dozen, and other vegetables at the prices of last week. The supply of peaches is much lighter. Buyers must pay as high as $3 per basket for choice fruit. Pears and Plums are in better demand and a little higher. The season for watermelons and cantaloupes is nearly over, but large quantities are still offered for sale, and they can be bought low. Choice apples are scarce and pretty high, and grapes are plentiful and cheap.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

FRIED SCOLLOPS.—Dry the scollops in a towel; beat an egg, and roll soda crackers very fine; dip the scollops into the egg, and then roll in the cracker dust; have very hot equal parts butter and lard, and fry the scollops in it.—MRS. A.

BAKED TOMATOES.—Skin the tomatoes; put into a baking dish a layer of rolled cracker and small pieces of butter, then a layer of tomatoes, sliced; add another layer of cracker and butter, with pepper and salt to the taste; then a layer of green corn, cut from the cob; repeat until the dish is filled. Bake three-quarters of an hour.—MRS. A.

WHITE MOUNTAIN CAKE.—One cupful of butter, two of sugar, three of flour, with two teaspoonfuls baking powder, and a little salt; one cupful of milk and the whites of eight well beaten eggs; bake in layers of different sizes, decreasing in size as it is built up. Two cupfuls white sugar, with just enough water to moisten; boil to a thick syrup, pour boiling hot on the whites of two well beaten eggs; add one-third teaspoonful citric acid, and stir till cold, flavor to taste, and ice on top.

RHODE ISLAND JOHNNY CAKE.—A quart of Indian meal; if unbolted sift into a six quart bowl. Have a kettle of boiling water ready and pour on to the meal sufficient water to moisten it thoroughly, stirring it with a spoon; salt to taste; add half a pint or a pint of milk. The mixture before cooking should be considerably stiffer than ordinary griddle-cake batter. Bake on the griddle rather less than half an inch thick for half an hour. The excellence of these cakes depends on the meal being fresh and well scalded.—UNCLE DICK.

BOILED APPLE DUMPLINGS.—One quart flour, one tablespoonful lard, the same of butter, one teaspoonful soda, dissolved in a little hot water; two teaspoonfuls cream tartar, sifted through the flour; a little salt, enough milk to make the flour into a soft dough; roll out the paste less than half an inch thick, cut it in squares, and place in the centre of each an apple, pared and cored; bring the corners together; place each dumpling in a small, square, floured cloth; tie the top, leaving room enough to swell; boil 50 minutes.—MOLLIE.

PUFF PASTRY.—Use only the very best butter sifted flour, and ice water. A marble slab is better than anything else to roll pastry on. If you do not possess one a hard, smooth board will answer, and it should be used for no other purpose. One pint of flour, one-half pound of best butter, the yolk of one egg, one gill of ice-water. Mix the flour, one tablespoonful of the butter, the well-beaten yolk, and the ice-water into a paste. Flour your pastry board and roll out the crust very thin; then spread on part of the remaining butter, fold up the paste, butter side in, sprinkle a little more flour on the board, and roll out again. Repeat this until the butter is all used up. At the last, roll very thin and set it in a very cool place for 10 or 15 minutes before making up. As soon as taken from the oven, and while hot, baste it over with beaten egg.—MOLLIE.

BOILED CRUST.—Some crusts require one hour for boiling and others 20 minutes. A very good crust for steamed apple pudding is made quickly by using prepared flour. Pare one quart of apples, cut them up, and place them in a deep round pan; add water enough to not quite cover them, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, a little ground cloves and cinnamon, a teaspoonful of butter. Make a crust; use only prepared flour and milk enough to make it as stiff as bread dough; spread it about one inch thick all over the top of the apples; leave room enough in the pan for it to rise; cover it over tightly with a tin cover or dinner-plate; place it on the hook of the range, where it will cook slowly and steadily for 25 minutes, as soon as the apples are soft, the crust is done; serve at once, while hot.—MOLLIE.

CREAM CAKES.—Stir one half pound of good butter into one pint of warm water; set it on the fire, slowly bring to a boil, stir often; when it boils take it slowly stir in three-quarters of a pound of sifted flour, let it boil one minute, stir constantly; turn into a deep dish to cool; beat the yolks of eight eggs, and whip it into the cool paste, then beat the whites of eight eggs and whip that also into the paste; drop tablespoonfuls on buttered paper; do not let them touch each other or run together; bake 10 minutes. The filling is made in this way: Take a quart of sweet milk, four tablespoonfuls of corn-starch, two eggs and one even cupful of sugar; wet the corn-starch with enough milk to make it into a paste; then boil the rest of the milk; beat the eggs well and mix them up with the sugar and wet corn-starch; as soon as the milk comes to a boil, pour in the mixture; stir it constantly until smooth and thick; add a small lump of butter, season with a dessert spoonful of vanilla or tablespoonful of lemon, and set aside to cool; split the puffs open with a sharp knife and fill up with the corn-starch.—MOLLIE.

SAUCE FOR PUDDING.—One cupful white powdered sugar, one-half cupful butter; beat to a cream; add a wineglass Madeira; flavoring to suit the taste; stir well together; put it in the sauce tureen; pour in boiling water slowly. The sauce will look like cream and foam.—MRS. A.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

PICKLED WATERMELON RIND.—Prepare the rind and let soak all day in weak salt and water, to which add a lump of alum as large as a walnut for each gallon; in night pour off and drain well, and let stand in clear water till morning; then make a syrup, allowing half a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit, put a few pieces in the syrup at a time, and cook them until you can pierce them easily with a fork; add spices and lemon to taste; when it is all cooked, boil the syrup down thick and add a pint of good vinegar to every seven pounds; pour the syrup hot over the fruit and seal when cold.

BARTLETT PEARS—CANNED.—First prepare a syrup; allow one pint of water and a quarter of a pound of white sugar to every quart of pears; while the syrup is heating peel the pears; drop each piece as it is pared into clear cold water; this is done to keep them from changing color; when the syrup has come to a hard boil, drop in the fruit carefully, so as not to bruise; boil until they look clear and can be easily pierced with a fork; have your cans rolled in hot water; fill them with the scalding fruit to overflowing; keep them on the fire all the while, and seal. Common pears require different treatment; they must be boiled in water until tender, then boiled 15 minutes in the syrup before canning.—MOLLIE.

GRAPE WINE.—One gallon of water to every gallon of grapes; crush the grapes well; let them stand one week without stirring; then draw off the liquor. To every gallon of wine add three pounds of sugar; put it in a vessel but do not fasten it at the bung until it is done hissing; when it has stopped working fasten it up and let it stand two months; it will then draw off clear; bottle, cork, and seal it; keep it in a dry cellar.—MOLLIE.

QUINCE CORDIAL.—Take the parings and cores of the quinces when preserving, cover them with water, and boil a gallon down to half a gallon; when reduced in this way to a thick, clear mucilage, add two pounds of white sugar; stir this until dissolved, then add two quarts of the best white brandy; pour this into very clean wine bottles, and into each bottle put four or five blanched bitter almonds; shake each bottle well and cork tightly; in one week it is fit for use.

FEVER AND AGUE, I.—Strong doses of quinine will generally do it; if this fails make a change in your place of living; a short distance will answer; change of climate always proves beneficial.—MOLLIE.

FEVER AND AGUE, II.—Sweet fern tea has cured chills and fever at the South, where it is very prevalent. Make a tea of the leaves and drink of it freely every day.—C. G.

OX GALL.—One tablespoonful of gall in one pail of water will set the color. To make the goods look bright and clear use borax when washing; do not rub soap on, but have a weak suds made; rinse in clear water.—MOLLIE.

CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—Half an ounce rhubarb, half an ounce snake root, two ounces wild-cherry, one cubebs, two ounces sweet fern, one ounce prickly-ash bark. Put these into two quarts of water and let it slowly simmer until reduced to a pint, then put it into one quart of the best gin and take a wine-glassful before each meal.—UNCLE DICK.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A receipt for canning or preserving oysters.

How to make the nice crisp pea-nut candy that is sold in the candy shops.

A cure for lice on pear-trees.

A receipt for making food for gold-fish such as is sold by gold-fish dealers.

How yellow bees-wax can be made white.

How to take tea stain out of a linen dress.

How to straighten a finger which has been crooked from infancy.

How to remove black spots from the hollow of the ear.

How to use borax in taking stain-patches off the rain.

What will remove the stain from a "gray mare

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 22.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000	Canada So. 1st, coup. on	60½	200	Mich. Central	53⅝
1,000	do	60	200	do	53⅞
1,000	M. & E. 1st con.	90	500	do	53½
1,000	Un. Pac. 1st	104¼	400	do	53¾
200	Del. & Hud.	47⅛	200	do	53⅝
110	do	47⅜	100	Rock Island	101⅞
200	Erie Railway	10⅞	200	do	102
100	do	10⅝	100	St. L. K. C. & N.	4⅛
600	Western Union	78¼	400	Del., L. & West.	50⅜
500	do	78⅜	400	do	51
110	do	78⅞	100	do	51⅛
100	do	78⅞	200	do	51
300	do	78⅝	100	do	51⅛
200	do	78⅞	200	do	50⅞
600	do	78⅞	200	do	50⅝
100	Quicksilver pf	35½	200	do	50⅜
100	do	35⅜	100	do	50⅝
200	do	35⅝	1,100	do	51
200	do	35⅞	300	do	51⅛
300	Mor. & Es.	76⅝	400	do	51⅜
100	N. Y. C. & H.	101⅞	100	do	51¼
200	do	101⅝	100	C., C. & I. C.	37⅛
100	do	101⅞	200	St. Paul	71
100	do	102⅛	300	do	70⅞
100	do	102⅜	200	do	70⅝
50	do	102¼	300	do	35
100	do	102⅜	300	do	35⅛
200	Ill. Central	89⅝	200	do	35
200	do	89⅞	200	do	34⅝
2000	North-western	35⅜	300	do	34⅞
100	do	35⅝	1,000	do	34⅝
100	do	35⅝	600	do	34⅝
300	do	35⅞	100	do	34⅝
300	North-west. pf	62¾	100	do	34⅝
300	do	62⅝	100	do	34⅞
300	do	62¾	200	do	34⅞
100	Lake Shore	63⅜	100	St. Paul pf	70
2500	do	63⅛	100	do	70⅛
800	do	63¼	700	do	70
200	do	63⅜	200	do	69⅞
100	do	64	200	do	70
1300	do	63¼	200	do	70½
600	do	63⅜	100	Han. & St. J.	13¾
1,100	do	63⅛	200	Han. & St. J. pf.	30
1600	do	63⅜	200	do	13
1100	do	63⅝	100	H. & St. J. pf.	30
1000	do	63⅛	100	do	13
800	do	63⅝	500	Ohio & M.	7
300	do	63⅝	500	do	7
1000	do	63⅜	200	do	6⅞
600	do	63⅝	100	Ohio & M. pf.	13
600	C., C. & I. C.	3⅜	50	Un. Pac.	67½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$2,000	Mich. 6s, '78	101½	200	North-w. pf.	63⅜
10,000	T. P. inc. No. 16	7	200	C., C. & I.	38⅝
1,000	Pacific Mail	23¼	100	Kansas Pac.	4
600	West. Un.	78⅝	200	St. Paul	34⅜
100	do	78⅝	100	do	34⅝
100	do	78⅝	300	do	34⅝
300	do	78⅝	200	Ohio & Miss.	6⅞
1000	do	78⅞	100	do	6⅞
800	do	101⅞	200	do	6⅞
100	N. Y. C. & H.	101⅝	500	D., L. & W.	51⅜
800	do	101½	200	do	51⅜
100	do	101⅝	100	do	51⅜
100	do	101⅝	200	do	51⅜
100	do	101⅝	400	do	51⅜
2,000	Mich. Cen.	90	200	do	51⅜
1,000	Un. Pac. 1st	104¼	400	do	51⅜
200	Del. & Hud.	47⅜	200	do	51⅜
110	do	47⅝	100	Rock Island	101⅞
200	Erie Railway	10⅞	200	do	102
100	do	10⅝	100	St. L. K. C. & N.	4⅛
600	Western Union	78⅜	400	Del., L. & West.	50⅜
500	do	78⅜	400	do	51
110	do	78⅞	100	do	51⅛
100	do	78⅞	200	do	51
300	do	78⅝	100	do	51⅛
200	do	78⅞	200	do	50⅞
600	do	78⅞	200	do	50⅝
100	Quicksilver pf	35½	200	do	50⅜
100	do	35⅜	100	do	50⅝
200	do	35⅝	1,100	do	51
200	do	35⅞	300	do	51⅛
300	Mor. & Es.	76⅝	400	do	51⅜
100	N. Y. C. & H.	101⅞	100	do	51¼
200	do	101⅝	100	C., C. & I. C.	37⅛
100	do	101⅞	200	St. Paul	71
100	do	102⅛	300	do	70⅞
100	do	102⅜	200	do	70⅝
50	do	102¼	300	do	35
100	do	102⅜	300	do	35⅛
200	Ill. Central	89⅝	200	do	35
200	do	89⅞	200	do	34⅜
2000	North-western	35⅜	300	do	34⅞
100	do	35⅝	1,000	do	34⅝
100	do	35⅝	600

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RENAN.

LES EVANGILES ET LA SECONDE GENERATION CHRETIENNE. Ernest Renan. Paris: 1877.

This new work of the brilliant and skeptical French scholar is a continuation of his general *History of the Origins of Christianity*, in which the volumes on the "Apostles," "St. Paul," and "Anti-Christ" formed separate divisions. The next and final volume of the course is to be upon "The Church." The especial interest to the Christian reader in these works is to note how the great facts of Christianity strike the mind of a scholar who regards everything from the point of view of a skeptical philosopher. If it had been possible for a Latin scholar of the Augustan Age to have regarded the Christian faith with impartiality, and if his history had suddenly been discovered in these days, we should have perused his pages with something of the interest and curiosity which the narra tive of Renan calls forth. The style, too, of the French historian is to that of most English and German historians of Christianity as the Latin of the Augustan Age is to that of the Middle Ages—clear, compact, harmonious, occasionally eloquent—a style which is never dull, and which ponders each shade of thought as only modern French can do. In scholastic criticism M. Renan cannot be called profound; his moral judgments are perverted by a singular French sentimentality, which apparently considers almost any deception or falsehood justified by good results; but his power of historical sketching and portraying the spirit of a past age is almost unequaled, while some of his philosophical generalizations are of remarkable truth and beauty.

This work on the Gospels opens with an eloquent description of the feelings of the Jews immediately after the destruction of the Temple, and then, after a brief and picturesque account of the Ebionites, treats of the relations of the Jews and Christians and the gradual formation of the history and teachings of Jesus. The following extracts are characteristic:

EBIONITES.

"Their persistence in maintaining the sublime paradox of Jesus, the nobleness and happiness of poverty, had something touching in it. There was there, perhaps, the grandest truth of Christianity, that by which it has succeeded and by which it will survive. In one sense, we (so far as we are) *savants*, artists, priests, workmen of disinterested works—we have still the right to call ourselves Ebionites. The friend of the good, the beautiful, and the true never admits that he touches a recompense. The things of the soul have no price; humanity to the *savant* who enlightens it, to the priest who moralizes it, to the poet and artist who charm it, will give only alms, totally disproportioned to what it receives. He who sells the ideal and believes himself paid for what he delivers is very humble."—(Pp. 73, 74.)

Speaking of the formation of the biography of Jesus, our author says, justly:

"That which in fact characterizes Jesus in the highest degree is that for him teaching was inseparable from action. His lessons were acts, living words, bound in an indissoluble manner to his parables, and certainly in the most ancient documents, written to fix in memory his teachings, there were already anecdotes and little stories. Soon this first outline became totally insufficient. The sayings of Jesus were nothing without his biography. This biography was the mystery *par excellence*, the realization of the Messianic ideal; the texts of the prophets found in it their justification. The false rather than the true served to prove his Messiahship; it was to make, in the eyes of the Jews, the most complete apology for the new movement."—(Pp. 83, 84.)

Our author supposes that the original collection of facts and teachings from which our Gospels were prepared was made in Hebrew. Its date he thus poetically places:

"It is toward the year 75 that we place, by conjecture, the moment when were sketched the traits of the image before which 18 centuries have prostrated themselves." (P. 97.)

"It must never be forgotten that the Gospel was at first a Syrian book, written in a Semitic tongue. The evangelical style, that charming turn of infantine narration, which recalls the most limpid pages of the old Hebrew book, but penetrated by a sort of idealistic atmosphere which the ancient people never knew, had nothing in it Hellenic. Hebrew is its base. A just proportion of materialism and spiritualism, or rather an indiscernible confusion of the soul and the senses, makes of this adorable language the very synonym of poesy, the pure vesture for the moral idea—something analogous to Greek sculpture, where the ideal lets itself be touched and loved." (P. 99.)

After speaking of the charm of the Oriental *agada*, or parable, he still must admit that this alone is not the explanation of the influence of the Gospels:

"But to explain how the Gospel has become what it is with all peoples—the old family book whose worn leaves have been sullied by the tears and caressed by the lips of generations—there was needed more than this. The literary success of the Gospel holds to Jesus himself. Jesus has been, if one can so express one's self, the author of his own biography." (P. 101.)

The Gospel of Mark, Renan holds to be the earliest and most historical Greek Gospel, and, unlike the Baur school of Tübingen, he does not consider it written with a *tendenz*, or object, but to be simply what it appears, a dramatic, even if somewhat meagre, narrative of those great events by an eye-witness; composed, too, before all the eye-witnesses of the life of Jesus had died. The chapters succeeding this upon Mark, describing the condition of Christianity under the Flavii, and its spread, are of deep historic interest. The Gospel of Matthew is then analyzed:

THE GOSPEL STYLE.

"By a true *tour de force* the clear and infantine charm of the Hebrew narrative, the fine and exquisite tone (*timbre*) of the Hebrew proverbs, has been transferred to a Hellenic dialect, correct enough under the relation of grammatical forms, but where the old learned syntax is totally broken up. It has been remarked that the Gospels are the first work written in vulgar Greek. The ancient Greek form is, in fact, modified into the analytic sense of modern languages. The Hellenist cannot prevent himself from finding this language flat and feeble; it is certain that, in the classical point of view, the Gospel has neither style, plan, nor beauty; still it is a *chef d'œuvre* of popular literature, and, in one sense, the most excellent popular book which has ever been written. This (grammatically) disarticulated language has, besides, the advantage that its charm is preserved in different versions so well that the translation is worth nearly as much as the original."—(P. 199.)

THE PARABLES.

"We do not mean that these exquisite fragments are not from Jesus. The great difficulty of a history of the origins of Christianity is to distinguish in the Gospels on one side that which comes from Jesus, and on the other that which has been only inspired by his spirit. Jesus having written nothing, and the compilers of the Gospels having transmitted to us inaccurate both his authentic words and those ascribed to him, there is no criticism sufficiently subtle to work out in such a case a sure discernment. The life of Jesus and the history of the compilers of the Gospels are two subjects which penetrate one another in such a manner that one must leave between them an indecisive limit at the risk of appearing to contradict one's self. In fact, this contradiction is of little consequence. Jesus is the true creator of the Gospel: Jesus has done everything, even that which has been ascribed to Him; His legend and Himself are inseparable; He was so far identified with His ideas that His idea became Himself, absorbed Him, made of His biography what it ought to be." * * * "What strikes one, in any case, is the original physiognomy of these narratives. Whatever may be the date of their compilation, these are flowers truly Galilean, which have budded in the first days under the fragrant steps of the Divine dreamer."—(P. 204.)

MATTHEW.

* * * "The Gospel of Matthew, well weighed, is the book the most important of Christianity, the book the most influential which has ever been written. * * * In this sense, the editing of the Gospels is, next to the personal action of Jesus, the capital fact of the history of the origins of Christianity; I will add of the history of humanity. The habitual reading of the world is a book where the priest is always in fault, where the people who are *comme il faut* are all hypocrites, where the secular authorities have their thousand sins, where all the rich are damned. This book, the most revolutionary and the most dangerous that exists, has been prudently put away by the Catholic Church; but she has not been able to entirely prevent its bearing of fruit. Ill-disposed to the priesthood, sneering toward strictness, indulgent to the easy man of good heart, the Gospels have been a perpetual nightmare to the hypocrite. * * * The Middle Age has burned its Gospels; the grand invective of the twenty-third chapter of St. Matthew is still a bloody satire on those who cover themselves with the name of Jesus, and whom Jesus, if he returned to the world, would pursue with his blows."—(Pp. 213, 214.)

LUKE.

The Book of Luke, our skeptical critic attributes to the author to whom it has always been assigned, while he places the date as a little after the year 70. He adds:

"The Gospel of Luke is the most literary of the Gospels. Everything reveals in it an intellect large and sweet, wise, moderate, sober, and reasonable in the irrational. His compassionate, his transchant man of Dr. Ludwig Nohl, by Lady Wallace. Although nearly a hundred years have passed away since the death of Mozart, his works are still little appreciated and little known. A prospectus has just been issued to obtain subscriptions for the first complete edition of his works, and a glance at it will show of how much of his writings we are ignorant.

—Jansen, McClurg & Co. will soon publish *The Two Circuits*, a work on early pioneer Methodist Church life in the West, by Rev. J. L. Crane, a member of the Illinois Conference, one of the earliest circuit riders of the West, and formerly the Chaplain of Gen. Grant's regiment. The book gives a graphic, laughable, and realistic picture of the persons and scenes of the pioneer days, and will contain 25 cuts by Frank Beard, the artist.

—The publication of the last volume in Landor's *Imaginary Conversations*, by Roberts Brothers, draws attention to the fact that in England there is no edition of these *Conversations* apart from the sight-volume edition of his collected works. This edition has also the valuable feature of a full and thorough index, prepared by the eminent historical scholar, Mr. Charles C. Smith, of Boston, and is printed with type and in a style which are always the delight of scholarly readers.

—The *Descriptive Geometry, Shades, Shadows, and Perspective*, prepared by Prof. S. Edward Warren, formerly of the Polytechnic Institute of Troy, and just issued by John Wiley & Sons, is entirely new, the author having spent an interval of leisure in preparing the work. It is designed to be an intermediate treatise between his higher and elementary series, and to meet a want experienced in institutions where a limited amount of time does not permit an extended course of study on these subjects.

—Cassell, Petter & Galpin, No. 596 Broadway, will publish during the present month the *Royal Academy Album*, edited by S. Jennings, F. L. S., with 40 photographs in the highest style of art; *The Chicken Market, with Other Fairy Tales*, by Prof. Henry Morley, with illustrations by C. H. Bennett; *Woodland Romances* by C. L. Mateaux, with several hundred illustrations; *Jungle, Peak, and Plain*—a boy's book of hunting and adventure—by Dr. Gordon Stables, and *Stories of Girlhood* by Mrs. Sarah Dowdney with many cuts.

—Among the Fall announcements of Macmillan & Co. are *Sermons on Some Aspects of the Christian Ideal*, by Rev. Lewis Campbell, LL. D.; *A History of the Laws, Manners, and Customs of the Chinese*, by the venerable Archdeacon Way, for 20 years resident in China, with 150 full-page illustrations, a work of the same elaborate character as the *Holland House*; a new edition in one volume of Prof. William Stanley Jevons' *Principles of Science*; *Mediæval Church History*, by Archbishop Trench, and Miss Yonge's essays from the *Monthly Packet*, entitled *Womanland*.

—Prof. R. A. Proctor is to give us *The Geometry of Cycloids: a Geometrical Investigation of the Principal Properties of the Cycloid, Epicycloid, Hypocycloid, Trochoids, and Associated Curves; to Which is Appended an Application of the Cycloid to Determine, by Graphical Construction, the Orbital Motion of Planets and Comets, and to Measure the Range of Mist* * * *Projected from the Sun.* This is [illegible] one but the author of *Other Worlds Than Ours* could have gotten it up; and perhaps it may be said of the work when completed, as it used to be said at Harvard University of Prof. Benjamin Peirce's treatise on "Curves," that no one besides the author can understand it.

—John Wiley & Sons have nearly ready Mahan's *Industrial Drawing*, revised and enlarged by Prof. D. F. Thompson, of the Troy Polytechnic Institute. This has long been regarded as a standard work, and in its revised form embodies the latest and most important of modern ideas on the subject treated. Another work which has now reached a second edition is *The Existence of Materials*, by Prof. D. V. Wood, of the Stevens Institute, and still another which appears now in a third edition is *Determinative Mineralogy*, by Prof. Brush, of the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale College. They have also in preparation a new work on *The Caloulus*, by Profs. J. M. Rice and W. W. Johnson, which is the result of some seven years' of active preparation. It will be used as a te xt-book at the United States Naval Academy, and 90 pages will be issued this Fall, the balance being published next Spring.

—Much interest has been felt in the forthcoming *Lectures on Preaching* by Dr. Phillips Brooks, the famous Boston preacher, which is announced by E. P. Dutton & Co. for Sept. 15, and a glance at the early sheets shows that the public will not be disappointed. Dr. Brooks is not a book-maker, and his style has not the ease for reading which it takes on in the shape of ready speech from his lips, but the book treats the subject of preaching with freshness and originality, and is quite a revelation of Dr. Brooks' own system of work, which is perhaps the chief point of interest. These lectures are intended as a contribution of each famous preacher's personal experience to the work of preaching, and judged in the light of this fact Dr. Brooks' work will not rank lower than the previous volumes contributed by the sage lectureship to the study of American pulpit eloquence. He scatters gems of thought, aphorisms of experience, all along through his pages with a liberal hand, and like most men of his rank shows how easy it is for all men to do what most preachers spend all their lives unsuccessfully in trying to do.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Jack O'Lantern.* A Tale. New-York: Robert Carter & Brothers. 1877.

—*Underbrush.* By James T. Fields. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877. 12mo, linen, 303 pages.

—*The Farmer's Boy.* By Robert Bloomfield. Illustrated. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877. Vest Pocket Series.

—*A Treatise on Engineering Construction.* By J. E. Shields, C. E. Illustrated. New-York: D. Van Nostrand. 1877.

—*Favorite Poems.* By George Herbert. Illustrated. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877. Vest Pocket Series.

—*Household Education.* By Harriet Martineau. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877. 12mo, linen, 366 pages.

—*The Eclectic Magazine of Foreign Literature.* New series, Vol. XXVI., No. 4, October. New-York: E. R. Pelton. 1877.

—*Martindale's United States Law Directory for 1877–8.* By James B. Martindale. New-York: J. B. Martindale. 1877.

—*The Publishers' Trade List Annual.* 1877. Fifth year. New-York: Office of the *Publishers' Weekly*. August, 1877.

—*Devil-Puzzlers, and Other Studies.* By Frederick B. Perkins. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1877. 12mo, paper, 215 pages.

—*The Life of Count Cavour.* From the French of M. Charles de Mazade. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1877. 8vo, cloth, 352 pages.

—*On Poetic Interpretation of Nature.* By J. C. Shairp, LL.D. New-York: Hurd & Houghton. 1877. Small 8vo, linen, 279 pages.

—*The Poetical Works of Oliver Wendell Holmes.* Household Edition. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877. 8vo, extra cloth, 322 pages.

—*Essays on Free Thinking and Plain Speaking.* By Leslie Stephen. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1877. 8vo, cloth, 362 pages.

—*Poems, Lyrics, Songs, and Sonnets.* By Francis Bennock, F. S. A. London: Hardwicks & Cogue. 1877. Small 8vo, extra cloth, 400 pages.

—*A Midnight Fantasy and The Little Violinist.* By T. B. Aldrich. Illustrated. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877. Vest Pocket Series.

—*New Encyclopedia of Chemistry.* By writers of eminence. In 40 parts. Parts XXI. to XXV. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1877.

—*A True Story, and The Recent Carnival of Crime.* By Mark Twain. Illustrated. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877. Vest Pocket Series.

—*American Addresses.* With a Lecture on the study of Biology. By Thomas H. Huxley. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1877. 8vo, cloth, 164 pages.

—*Spirite.* A Fantasy. From the French of Théophile Gautier. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1877. 12mo, linen, 214 pages. Collection of Foreign Authors, No. 3.

—*The Gospel Pointing to the Person of Christ.* By Rev. Andrew A. Bonar. From the fifteenth thousand of the Scotch edition. New-York: Robert Carter & Brothers. 1877.

—*The Church of the Apostles.* By Right Rev. William Ingraham Kip, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of California. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1877. Large, 12mo cloth, 174 pages.

—*Light. A Series of Experiments for Students.* By Alfred M. Mayer and Charles Barnard. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1877. 12mo, cloth, 113 pages. Experimental Science Series for Beginners.

—*They All Do It; or, Mr. Miggs, of Danbury, and His Neighbors.* Carefully prepared by J. M. Bailey, the Danbury *News* Man. Illustrated. Boston: Lee & Shepard. New-York: C. T. Dillingham. 1877.

—*Hospitals: Their History, Organization, and Construction.* Boylston Prize Essay of Harvard University. By W. Gill Wylie, M. D. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1877. Crown 8vo, cloth, 240 pages.

—*A Concordance to the Book of Psalms, in the Authorized Version, together with a Concordance to the Psalter of the Book of Common Prayer.* New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 16mo, cloth, 246 pages.

—*A Course in Scientific German.* Prepared by Harry Blake Hodges, Instructor in Chemistry and German in Harvard University. Boston: Ginn & Heath. 1877. 12mo, linen, 103 pages. With Vocabulary, 69 pages.

THAT RAFT FAILS TO SHOOT NIAGARA.

The Toronto *Globe* says: "The weather did not, it seems, after all, prevent the attempt being made to send the life-raft over the Falls on Friday. The man had his raft towed over to Chippewa from Tonawanda, and from that classic village the machine started on its perilous voyage down the rapids, proceeding as naturally and almost as calmly as a pine chip down a well-regulated mill race. The spectators were not numerous, nor were they particularly astonished. Indeed, it was the tamest affair ever witnessed at the Falls. The life-raft continued its way down the rapids until it reached the spot where the schooner struck and stuck some years ago, and further Mr. Pendleton couldn't tow it. He couldn't drag it up stream, as the current was too strong, and it couldn't go down stream as the rocks were both numerous, full grown, and strong. In such an emergency what could a poor fellow do? He couldn't wade out and hoist the life-raft over the surly rocks, and he couldn't do anything but abandon his undertaking as a losing spec. and leave the life-raft to live just as long and well as it could, stuck on top of the rocks above the falls."

SOUTH CAROLINA COLORED EMIGRANTS.

The Charleston *News* of the 19th inst. says: "Those having charge of the Liberian exodus report that the scheme is progressing quietly but satisfactorily. Eight hundred and seventy shares, amounting to $87,000, of stock in the Liberian steam-ship have been subscribed, and a good portion paid for. Arrangements have been made for the reception of the first cargo of emigrants, which they expect to send over at a comparatively early date. The recently chosen Commissioners will accompany the first ship-load."

A MOUSE CHASE.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* of the 19th inst. contains this paragraph: "A Mouse Chase will take place, on the Citadel Green, on next Saturday night. The animal has been trained specially for the occasion, and will be hidden under a couple of tons of timothy hay. Rare sport is anticipated, as several famous cats, from different parts of the State, will put in an appearance. To prevent the mouse from running through the fence, several hundred dog-fanciers have volunteered to be in the vicinity, with noted pat tarriers."

BURGOYNE'S FATAL MISTAKE

HOW THE BRITISH LOST SARATOGA.

THE BATTLE OF FREEMAN'S RUN—A PARALLEL WITH GETTYSBURG—THE AMERICAN VICTORY WON BY BRITISH DELAY, AND NOT BY TIMID GATES—BURGOYNE'S EXCUSES FOR HIS INACTION—THE PROVIDENCE IN THE BATTLE.

The high wave of British success in the American Revolution or first war for independence was reached on Sept. 19, 1777, as to fighting, and on the following morning as to opportunity for Burgoyne himself. If Sir Henry Clinton had shown alacrity, Clinton and Burgoyne by co-operating, had some chances within the next four weeks, but there were none for Burgoyne alone unless Gates actually played into his hands, after the morning of Sept. 20. This event corresponds to the rebel assault which broke in bloody spray under the umbrella-shaped clumps of trees on Cemetery Ridge at Gettysburg, 3 P. M., July 3, 1863. Burgoyne, in his *State of the Expedition and Review of the Evidence*, (page 130*,) states, (for Lord Harrington's corroboration see page 55, section 80): "It was also in contemplation to force a way back to Albany had the enemy, in the distribution of their posts, weakened their right so as to have made the effort possible." This operation would have been a supreme effort of despair, and must be considered among the rare exceptions to military rules which may be classified as lying somewhere between the improbabilities and the possibilities. Gates gave Burgoyne another opportunity on the morning of Oct. 11, when a disaster to the Americans was frustrated by one of those trivial accidents so frequent in war that even skeptics acknowledge in them a power beyond the comprehension of humanity.

* * * * * * *

In reflecting upon the incidents of Sept. 17, the following suggests itself: The same principles govern every battle, and battles soon arrange themselves into classes, which may be swelled to a dozen, but it is doubtful if they really constitute over five simple, distinct ones, because even the ex ceptions are often mere slight eccentricities of action or the combination of what might be esteemed distinguishing features of one or the other of the category. Every battle-field may appear to present a new problem, but it is, nevertheless, governed by exactly the same rules in their application, just as a civil engineer has to survey very many differently shaped and disposed fields, but his instruments and course of procedure are ever the same. Consequently, to one who understands the rules or principles of his profession and their application, the solution of the problem of any battle fought is the key enabling him at once to solve the problem of any battle presented to him.

By applying this method, one battle immediately suggests another, and the practiced mind soon learns to classify them correctly. Strange as it may seem, Burgoyne's operations, which stretched over a period of three months and a half, very much resembled the course of the three days' battle of Gettysburg, and Burgoyne failed for exactly the same reason that Lee failed. Lee's dash into the Shenandoah Valley and his invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, extraordinarily prompt and successful, represent Burgoyne's advantages on Lake Champlain. Hubbardton and Fort Anne are an exact counterpart to the first day at Gettysburg. The Americans were defeated and driven, but they made so desperate a resistance that they preserved a line of defense and gained time to garnish it with troops.

Oriskany and Hoosic (misnamed Bennington) resemble Meade's cavalry fights on the one on the left, a check of the enemy; the one on the right, at Hanover Station, a victory. The battle of Sept. 19, 1777, corresponds to the second day of Gettysburg. It began with Fraser's attempt to turn the American left, just as Longstreet endeavored to take the Union left in reverse. Both turning movements were stopped, and then the fight was fed on either side until it grew into a battle at this point. Finally the collision extended to other portions of the line. Burgoyne, on the night of Sept. 17, had apparently gained some advantages; so had Lee on the night of the 2d of July; but these were apparent only, not real. The battle of Oct. 7, 1777, corresponds to the third day at Gettysburg. The British made a last desperately stubborn effort, and were defeated. They might have been annihilated by a prompt counter-blow, which in neither case was delivered. Gates was a timid man in every respect, and Meade an irresolute man where responsibility had to be assumed. Burgoyne retreated and was not followed, and Lee so with Meade. The night after the battle saw the British, the latter on the Potomac. Both might have been absolutely annihilated by a prompt concentration of force discharged upon them with will and audacity.

This parallel between Saratoga and Gettysburg holds good in many minor particulars. In the first case there was fighting, captures, and alternating phases of luck between Oct. 7 and the 17th of the same month when Burgoyne surrendered. In the latter there were constant collisions, destruction of trains, and absolute engagements with varying success between the night of July 3 and the morning of the 14th, when Lee accomplished, or completed, his fortunate evasion. Both the worst antagonists in both to the British and the rebel commander. The inaction of the first made the element of water an insuperable obstacle, and the energy of the latter triumphed over it. Burgoyne expected by capitulation to save his army for the Crown, to be used elsewhere, although not in America. Had Congress been honest he would have done so. Politician Gates appealed to sub terfuge and dishonesty, against which Washington's soul revolted. Lee, as stated, saved his army by a masterly evasion. Gates could have compelled Burgoyne to unconditional surrender, or put him to slaughter, if he had been a man; and Meade could have ruined Lee's army or captured it, if he had been a Thomas, a Humphreys, a Hancock, or a Sheridan. One of the two more fortunate ones might be cited, if the writer ever pandered to popular fallacies, or subscribed to the public's erroneous criterion of success as estimated by its dupes—historians, so styled.

* * *

The article in THE TIMES of Sept. 9 left Burgoyne apparently "stale-mated" when night closed in on the collision known as the battle of Freeman's Farm, Sept. 19, 1777. With the cessation of the firing, and with a little rest and time to collect his thoughts, Burgoyne became satisfied, from the partial attacks upon his line, that perhaps he had credited even too much boldness to an adversary whom he knew by experience was not an audacious one. He resolved to renew the engagement next morning. Although this fact is only revealed clearly in two or three publications, there is no doubt of it. It is attested by the gallant Major-Gen. Phillips, an officer of high reputation and of long service, who commanded the British artillery, and on whom Burgoyne greatly relied; and likewise by James Wilkinson, who was Adjutant-General to Gates. The latter was considered then and afterward as intimately connected with his superior, and warmly disposed toward him. In these days faith, according to the Pauline standard, is getting to be a rarity, as was foretold by inspiration. Men vibrate in belief between superstitions which abase the prerogatives of the Almighty into the hands of mere men, or rank themselves with that Necessitarianism which excludes special Providences. And yet the absolute and apprehensible interventions of Providence were so frequently shown for the American cause, that even men without much religion were compelled to acknowledge that something more than human was fighting for the colonies. The Psalmist speaks of "Fire and hail, snow and vapors, stormy wind fulfilling His word." Snow destroyed Napoleon; rain had almost ruined Burgoyne; vapor was about to consummate the work. The morning of Sept. 19 was clear and calm. The fields were white with hoar frost. This brought a bracing atmosphere, inciting to action. The morning of the 20th, on the other hand, was ushered in with dense fog. While waiting for the mists to disperse, Fraser, hitherto eager like the war-horse for battle, had time and opportunity to dissuade Burgoyne from his resolution to make the attack upon the Americans to which he had been counseled by his clearest-headed subordinate, Phillips. The advice of Fraser, which was called, was contrary not only to his active character, but the conduct of his life. Does it not seem as if a lying spirit had been permitted to take possession of the intelligence of the Scotch soldiers, just as one was permitted to delude Ahab into Jehoshaphat to go up to Ramoth Gilead and prosper, when it was intended that the one should perish and the other flee dishonored. Fraser's despondency or hesitancy may be attributed to the influence of the *fée-dach-glas*, the spectre herald of approaching calamity in certain Scottish families. Fraser seemed to be *fey* (doomed,) as if the shadow of his impending fate fell forward darkly upon his spirit. Thus alone can the sudden change in his opinions be explained.

The British were on the alert and ready for battle on the morning of Sept. 20, and Wilkinson acknowledges the anxiety which for hours filled the hearts of the Americans while awaiting the issue. This anxiety was only dispelled when they found Burgoyne had completely relinquished his intention to attack. Grant that Burgoyne was worsted on the evening of the 19th. Victory has often been plucked out of the very jaws of defeat by a General who can dare and troops who will follow to renew a struggle. Thus Saxe-Weimar gave to Lutzen (6th or 16th November, 1632,) a triumphant issue. Thus it was the dying "Great Captain," Rohan, converted the defeat of Barea or Rheinfelden, Feb. 21, 1638, into a victory on March 21, following. Thus it was that Santa Anna first acquired his influence by making a return with beaten troops upon that Spanish holding high festival upon the field they had won from him. A thousand examples might be adduced to prove this judgment. But need we go further than Cedar Creek, which gave such a reputation to Sheridan, and enabled Buchanan Read to immortalize him with his pen and his pencil in singing and portraying the famous "Ride" from Winchester? Burgoyne did not take advantage of his opportunity. His fondness for the opposite sex ought to have taught him that as Fortune is a female, if her favors were rejected and repulsed in obedience to Reason, it was not likely that they would be again tendered after such a curt rebuff. "Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned" has passed into a proverb, and the daisy presiding over [illegible] found there like a woman's confidence.

Burgoyne certainly made a movement to his left on the morning of the 20th which has never been otherwise explained, and it is not likely that this would have been undertaken if there had been no ulterior object in view. If careful study, extending over a period of 30 years, in connection with any art or science, fortified by discussion and interchange of opinion with the best military men this country ever produced, fits a person for passing a judgment, then the writer's opinion is entitled to consideration. His opinion is that Burgoyne should have renewed the action on the 20th, regardless of Fraser's representations. On this day the chances were greatly in his favor, still slightly in his favor on the 21st; after noon on the latter day the chances were against him. They grew more unfavorable every day, because the Americans worked strenuously every day to extend and improve their intrenchments; they received the supplies of all kinds and the reinforcements that they needed, and, finding the British afraid to attack, they lost their own fear of attacking. It has also been stated that Burgoyne, even later, could have turned the right of Gates, and got to Albany. (State of the Expedition, 130.) Burgoyne, in a conversation attributed to him, is said to have remarked, "Had I, after a reasonable time, (no date is specified,) without waiting longer for Clinton and St. Leger, immediately after my defeat at Bennington, taken my light field-pieces and pushed on to Albany, I should have carried the city and determined the campaign. But it was not to be. * * * There is no doubt I lingered too long at Fort Edward." This exclamation of Burgoyne finds an echo in the words of Napoleon to the Abbé de Pradt, at Warsaw, Dec. 10, 1812: "Perhaps it may be said I stopped too long at Moscow. It may be so!" Like Burgoyne, Napoleon had stopped twice too often in his campaign of 1812; once at Moscow, but previously at Wilna, reversing the English General's mistakes as to order of time, but curiously strengthening the coincidence. Napoleon's Moscow campaign, like Burgoyne's, proved how dangerous are delays. Napoleon's failure in 1812 is to be traced back to his unaccountable delay of 15 days at Wilna, the capital of Lithuania, July 1 to 15, 1812, which is just the same length of time that Burgoyne lost at Fort Edward, July 30 to Aug. 13. Burgoyne had previously lost 17 days at Skenesborough, just as Napoleon had lost 31 days at Moscow, Sept. 18 to Oct. 19, this being the period wasted after his return to the Muscovite capital when the conflagration had abated.

These remarks do not intend to imply that other causes were not involved in these failures; but in both cases the loss of time was a loss which, as Turenne said, is irreparable. More military operations have failed through loss of time, or delay, or pottering than from any other cause, or several other causes combined. It was the rock on which the British attempts to subjugate the colonies struck, lodged, and were wrecked. There is some plausibility in the idea that if Burgoyne could only have brought himself to the common-sense decision of abandoning his useless heavy artillery and superfluous incumbrances, and have converted his army—reduced to about the strength of a strong brigade, say 4,000 to 5,000 men, including irregulars—into a flying column, he could have turned the timid or nervous Gates and got to Albany. Whether or not this would have bettered his condition is a mere question of probabilities which involves others beside Burgoyne. The solution chiefly depended on the co-operation of Clinton, which was not to be expected, as the latter advanced tardily, even when he did move; two weeks afterward. Still Burgoyne clung to the hope that Sir Henry Clinton might come to relieve him from his perilous position. (*Irving's Washington*, Vol. III., p. 237.)

General readers can have no idea of the momentous results of acts of desperation or strokes of audacity in war. Soldiers, however thoroughly familiar with the records of their profession, are perfectly aware of the numerous instances of victory which have rewarded a resolute blow when everything seemed to look the British General, Beckwith, a Waterloo veteran, remarked to the writer in Turin, in 1852, that every battle came down to the last 10 minutes, and the army which conquered was the one that had this last 10 minutes' fight in it. British veterans, a century since, seemed to possess this power more than any other troops. Such troops were Burgoyne's. There comes a time, inevitably, when not only the physical, but the nerve force of soldiers is exhausted. Young troops fall sooner than old in nerve power. This was the case with the Americans under Gates. Under every consideration, therefore, Burgoyne should have made another determined effort on Sept. 20 and 21, 1777. If he had, the chances are ten to one that he would have been successful. Unfortunately for the many interests confided to him and dependent on him, he was not the man to make it. Poor Burgoyne! No wonder he himself made the admission: "My errors may have been numberless; your [referring to his Generals and troops] conduct has been uniform—faithful, gallant, and indefatigable." Pity he could not have turned such ability and heroism to better account.

ANCHOR, (J. W. DE P.)

* Just as the number of troops actually under arms and pay during the "Slaveholder's Rebellion" furnish no criterion whereby to judge of the armies actually colliding in the field, just so the armies aggregated under the differing and opposing Generals serve as no reliable basis for a calculation of the men bearing arms in actual service and at the disposition of the Colonies during the American Revolution. Judging from a statement which appears in a rare work, entitled the *Military Companion of Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Howe*, (Appendix, 15.) particularly corroborated by the historian Stedman, between Continentals or regulars and Militia—some of the latter excellent troops—the Americans in May, 1778, had 80,300 under arms, and in the Fall of 1777 fully as many, in all parts of the country, North and South. Along the lower Hudson there was Putnam's Division, besides that which was commanded by the American Governor and Gen. Clinton, while strong detatchments were strung out on both sides of the river. At Peekskill, Putnam must have had permanently at least 3,000, without counting dependent posts below and above and garrisons in fortified places. There were detachments at Fishkill, Red Hook, (of this the writer has definite information,) and Greenbush. Before Burgoyne surrendered, according to Major-Gen. and Gov. Clinton, Gates alone had more than 20,000 men with him, East including troops interposed between Burgoyne and Canada. To demonstrate the force and efficiency of the patrols on either side the Hudson River between Albany and Tarrytown, the numerous emissaries of Burgoyne, Howe, and Clinton, with the exception of one or two, could not get through either with communications to Howe or Clinton in New-York, or back again to Burgoyne. In regard to the active Militia in Dutchess County, the writer had an unusual opportunity of learning facts from a very aged man, whose recollections were verified by corroborative testimony; and in the *Military Gazette*, a journal long since extinct, he found a republication of a statement demonstrating the alertness of the American guards near the Columbia and Dutchess County line. This gives a graphic account of the arrest of a spy trying to convey intelligence between Burgoyne and Clinton.

SENTIMENT AND POCKET IN CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Post* says: "The effort to dislodge Chinamen from their points of vantage in California has been only partially successful. They change position, but cling with greater tenacity than ever to the industrial avenues of the State. Nothing will do the work effectually except a general refusal to employ or buy from them, or to have any, even the slightest, intercourse with them. Let their sources of income be cut off, and the six companies will soon tire of maintaining an army of paupers in this city, and to save themselves must ship them off to other countries where they may be acceptable, or to Hong Kong, whence they came. But employers are in many cases only temporizing. They hold with a hare and hunt with the hounds, paying deference to public sentiment by declaiming against Chinese labor, while secretly sending their goods to be manufactured by Chinese, and then passing out those very goods to retail houses to be sold as the product of white labor. Inasmuch as the Chinese do not buy the goods manufactured by themselves, it follows that American people do, and thus pay that high premium on coolie labor which induces large houses to employ it to the ultimate ruin and degradation of their own people. It is, therefore, in order for the anti-Chinese associations to prepare an exact list of all such houses, with details of their business relations with the Chinese, and the retail stores dealing with them. In this way the root of this great evil may be got at, for so long as it pays a class of business men to hire coolie labor, so long will they continue to employ it. It is only when they find it does not pay that they will discharge Chinese labor. Of course, there are many honorable exceptions, as readers of the *Post* will have observed from time to time; but the deed weighs opposed to these employers seems to be more than they can move."

THE "NEWS" SENT TO COUNTRY PAPERS.

The paragraph quoted below offers a good illustration of the extraordinary stuff sent by a certain class of correspondents in this City to country journals. It appears in the New-York correspondence of a New-Hampshire newspaper. The writer says:

"The failure of Augustus Daly, manager of the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, was to a great degree due to the death of the tragedian Davenport. He was one of Daly's stars, and so was his daughter Fanny. The latter has canceled her engagements, and this threw all of Daly's plan into confusion. He had been losing money all the Spring and Summer, hoping to make it up this Fall, and this hope has led him to endure the enormous rent which was demanded for the establishment. Davenport died, however, and then his hopes sunk and he could no longer carry the heavy burden."

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

The Allegheny (Penn.) *Mail* of the 19th inst. says: "A most extraordinary series of events took place on Saturday at the Western Police Station. A little boy had been run over by the street cars and killed, but the face and head left wholly unhjured. He lay perfectly placid in death, and one would think recognizable. Yet no less than 14 different parties identified him erroneously. A mother wept over him for her son, and on examination of the clothing found her mistake. A father wept over him and afterward found his own boy safe and well. Brothers, sisters, and relatives of all kinds were deceived as to the identity of the boy, and the true identity was only ascertained at last by a playmate of the little fellow and corroborated by relatives who were searching for their lost boy."

THAT "TRAMP OF THE SEA."

The Boston *Traveler* of Wednesday evening says: "The report of a supposed mutiny of the crew of the schooner Jonas Smith, as published in a dispatch from Wilmington, N. C., is not credited in this city among persons best informed concerning the vessel. She sailed from Boston the latter part of July for Savannah, and the prosecuted passage of the vessel and her mysterious movements are attributed to bad navigation on the part of the Captain, and not to any mutiny."

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

HOME AND FOREIGN EVENTS.

There are about 75,000 colored Baptists in Mississippi.

The First Baptist Church of Baltimore has sent out 41 ministers.

There are only five Lutheran Churches in London, all of which are German.

Rev. "Adirondack" Murray has bought out the other owners of the *Golden Rule*, and is now sole proprietor as well as editor in chief. He has two assistant editors.

Zion Classis, of the Reformed German Church in Pennsylvania, has formerly deposed Rev. O. L. Ashenfelter, who resigned some time ago and joined the Universalist Church.

A Baptist evangelist at Naples, Italy, Signor Jahrer, recently baptised six converts in the Bay of Naples. His church now numbers 15 members, and his services are well attended.

Rev. Dr. Dodds is now on trial before the Free Church Presbytery of Glasgow on a charge of heresy. The charge is based on utterances made in a sermon concerning the infallibility of the Scriptures.

Rev. Benjamin Schneider, D. D., who was a missionary in Turkey many years, is dead. He was a native of Pennsylvania and a graduate of Amherst College and Andover Theological Seminary. He suffered in late years from ill health.

The Provincial Synod of the Canada Episcopal Church has appointed a deputation consisting of the Bishops of Niagara and Huron, Senator Howland, of Nova Scotia; Senator Allen, of Toronto; Canon Medley, of Montreal; the Dean of

INSTRUCTION.

Charlier Institute,

ON CENTRAL PARK.

A PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.

Prepares Pupils for College, West Point, Naval Academy, Scientific Schools, and Business.

French, German, and Spanish thoroughly taught and spoken with native teachers.

New Building, unsurpassed for location, ventilation, and interior arrangements.

Twenty-third Year begins Sept. 13. Prospectus sent on application.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

STEVENS HIGH SCHOOL,
RIVER-ST.,
Between 5th and 6th sts.,
HOBOKEN, N. J.

French, German, and drawing taught in all the classes. Instruction given in the elements of natural history, of chemistry, and of physics, both by lectures and by text-books. Pupils fitted for college and for business.

FREE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Four free scholarships in the Stevens Institute of Technology open to the competition of the graduates of the Stevens High School.

TERMS REDUCED.

For first and second classes, $100 per annum; for third and fourth classes, $150 per annum. Tuition per term in proportion.

Fall term begins Oct. 3.

For circular or catalogues apply to the Principal.

Prof. EDWARD WALL.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACHERS' AGENCY, No. 23 Union-square, Broadway side, New-York, recommends and indorses Principals, Professors, and Assistants of the highest culture and standing for colleges, public and private schools; accomplished Tutors and Governesses for families; also gives parents and guardians such advice respecting schools as enables them to select with perfect safety. Call on or address Miss M. J. YOUNG, American and Foreign Teachers' Agency, No. 23 Union-square.

RONAY COLLEGE,
No. 1,503 Broadway, between 43d and 44th sts.,
A select Catholic and Franco-American boarding and day school for young men. Classes reopen on the 17th of September. ALFRED M. COTTE, President, Vice-President for seven years of the late St. Louis College.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON
and
MISS AGNES L. JONES
will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children as **No. 13 East 31st-st.**, on THURSDAY, Sept. 27.

DESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S
French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue de l'Ecole, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Thursday, Sept. 27. Thorough instruction in French and English. German comprised in course of studies.

AT WORK.—PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, has begun its Fall and Winter work with a patronage and zest unprecedented. Its rooms are rapidly filling, and will soon be at their limit. Now is the time to join the army of workers. "Fall in."
S. S. PACKARD, President.

CLAVERACK (N. Y.) COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—24th year, opens Sept. 19. 20 instructors. 11 departments. College preparatory, English and business courses for gentlemen. For ladies, college course, with baccalaureate degree. Primary department. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, D. D., President.

MISS JAUDON'S
YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
AND
KINDERGARTEN,
No. 23 East 31st-st.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Young ladies prepared for the Harvard examinations.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for boys and girls at No. 102 West 25th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway.—Sixth year begins Sept. 24. Special advantages for candidates for scientific schools or technical professions. COLIN
Late Engineer Corps U. S. N. and Prof. at Naval Academy.

BINGHAMTON COLLEGE AND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC for young ladies; $200 to $300; doubled its number last year; department of Bible study and Bible work free. Rev. JAY S. PATERSON, A. M., President, Binghamton, N. Y.

DR. HUSEN'S COLLEGE OF MODERN LANGUAGES, No. 48 East 20th-st., near Broadway. German, French, Spanish, Italian, and English taught by native teachers. Day and evening classes for ladies and gentlemen. Moderate terms.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and children, Cheshire, Conn.; pupils can enjoy home privileges, with thorough instruction and special attention to health. Address Miss H. E. CALHOUN, Cheshire, Conn.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH-ST.
Miss ANNA C. BRACKETT & Miss I. M. ELIOT'S School for Girls from 6 to 21, will reopen Tuesday, Oct. 2; prepares for any college or university desired. For circulars and full information apply as above.

MR. CORNWALL'S
SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL REOPEN MONDAY, Sept. 24, at the new rooms, No. 210 West 42d-st.; primary department for young boys.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies and children, at No. 15 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on Wednesday, the 26th September.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 24; thorough preparation for Harvard, Yale, Columbia, &c. Circulars at Putnam's book store, No. 182 5th-av.

ROCKY DELL INSTITUTE—A BOARDING School for boys, Lime Rock, Conn., reopens Sept. 12. E. T. CADOGAN, Principal. Sec. N. Y. Office, 3 P. M. at H. K. & F. B. Thurber's, West Broadway and Reade-st.

THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 49 West 17th-st., New-York,
Will reopen on the first Monday of September.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for Young ladies and misses, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19, 1877.

MRS. KITTIE BRODHEAD ROEBBELEN'S Home and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 69 East 61st-st.; primary class for boys; English, French, and German. Reopens Sept. 24.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S BOARDING SCHOOL will reopen Sept. 11; preparation of boys for college a specialty; see the *Nation*, Aug. 9. For circulars address PRINCIPAL, at Newburg, N. Y.

MURRAY-HILL INSTITUTE, NO. 1,279 Broadway, entrance No. 109 West 34th-st., an English and classical school for boys, opens Sept. 24th year, Sept. 17; terms reduced. JOSEPH D. HULL.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction reopens Sept. 24. Apply to THOMAS R. ASH, No. 103 West 40th-st., after Sept. 17, from 10 to 12.

MISS M. A. CLARK'S
English and French school for young ladies and little girls will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at 110 East 35th-st. For circulars, references, &c., address as above.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 121 West 49th-st., reopens Sept. 10. Thorough course of classical, scientific, and commercial instruction. German a specialty.

MISS MARY E. GAYLORD WILL OPEN A School for boys at No. 100½ West 44th-st., Sept. 26. Address for circular until Sept. 10, Post Office Box No. 3122. Catskill, N. Y.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER, NO. 148 Madison-av., will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies and little girls on MONDAY, Sept. 24.

LIKE HOME.—PARENTS WHO DESIRE THE almost perfect care and sweet surroundings will find them at LOUTREL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Broadway and 41st-st. Central.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.; school year begins Sept. 17; residence No. 54 East 31st-st.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th-st., reopens Sept. 19.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, AND A GOOD home with a mother's care, for a few boys.
GEORGE FILLOW, Wilton, Conn.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS
Reopens her day school for young ladies and children Oct. 2, at No. 47 East 21st-st.

MRS. J. W. GREEN, ASSISTED BY MISS Sarah Coan, will reopen her home and day-school for girls on Wednesday, Sept. 26, at No. 91 Park-av.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

$2 50 WEEKLY.—CHILDREN BOARDED, with instruction and mother's care, on a farm. H. SPARKS, Vista, Westchester County, N. Y.

MRS. M. F. WALTON, A GRADUATE OF MRS. Kraus-Boelte, will open a Kindergarten and Primary School at No. 63 East 23d-st., Oct. 1.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NEWTON, SUSSEX COUNTY, N. J.—Healthy; safe discipline; extensive course; thorough; $200 a year. S. S. STEVENS.

MILITARY INSTITUTE,
PORT CHESTER, N. Y.
C. WINTHROP STARR, A. M.
Limited to 25.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Classical, Commercial, Military; in each best. See prospectus.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOLS, NO. 12 East 47th-st. and No. 39 West 16th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Kindergarten, Oct. 2.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL COMMENCE HER 15th school year on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 13 East 49th-st.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, 30 miles from N. Y. Rev. S. N. Howell, A. M.

ALEXANDER INSTITUTE.—Military Boarding-School, White Plains, N. Y. Prin., C. E. Wills, Ph. D.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.—FALL TERM reopens Sept. 26. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D., Pres't.

MISS F. S. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 East 10th-st., will re-open MONDAY, Sept. 24.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO. 20 East 23d-st., will reopen Sept. 19.

DARNEY UNIVERSITY SCHOOL.—PREPARation for college, No. 25 East 29th-st.

HARVARD and OTHER UNIVERSITIES.—Class of Mr. NEWELL, 115 E. 26th-st.; 10 pupils; best refer's

REALLY GOOD BOYS' SCHOOL; Two Vacancies. Rural for circular. A. S. Vaughan, Kennett-square, Pa.

MISS M. BRUYN REOPENS HER SCHOOL in English and French Sept. 24, at No. 114 West 22d-st.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN Sept. 17. Lexington-av., south-east corner of 37th-st.

A SCHOOL for a limited number of Young Boys; R. W. cor. Lex.-av. and 40th-st.; 8th year; opens Sept. 20.

GOTHIC HALL YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, Hudson, Ohio. Assisted by Miss ALDEN, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

THE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS, NO. 167 MADISON-AV., formerly the CHARLIER INSTITUTE, has just been among the first to reopen, and to recommence its course, under the skilful direction of Mlle. LEON, now a long time first assistant of Mr. Elisée Charlier, and whose activity, zeal, and correctness are well known to the patrons of the school. Mlle. Leon aims to continue the high reputation of the establishment which she has taken, and has therefore secured for the present scholastic year the services of a group of professors, whose names alone are a sufficient guarantee of their capacity and their aptitude. The direction of the English branches, for example, is confided to Miss PEGRAM, for many years Principal of a school of high repute in Richmond, Va., and throughout the South, and who has been connected in New-York with some of the first schools of the City. Miss Pegram will be assisted in her department by Miss WARREN, Miss BATES, and Miss HYDE, already well known to the families represented in the school. With regard to the French, the ordinary language of the school, it has been placed under the direction of Prof. R. D'AYMARD, formerly Inspector of Public Instruction in France and Officer of the Academy of Paris, who brings to his work a successful experience of 20 years. M. D'Aymard is assisted by Prof. PERRELET, favorably known for several years in some of the best schools in New-York, and member of the New-York French Athenæum; also, by Mlle. J. D'AYMARD, Diplômée of the Academy of Paris and pupil of Mme. Payn-Carpentier, the First Inspectoress of the schools of France. The German language is taught by Miss WERBEYAHL, a German lady of high attainments and experience. Independently of the daily routine of studies there will be SPECIAL CLASSES, under the Professors already named, for the benefit of young ladies who wish a more thorough course and also courses of lectures, of which the programme will be published later. With such elements we do not doubt the success of this newly-organized school—a success that all who know the Principal will ardently desire.

COLUMBIA
GRAMMAR
SCHOOL.
Nos. 333 and 335 4TH-AV., between 24th and 25th sts.
114TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 17.
Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
{ R. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.
Complete in all departments. Circulars at the school and at Putnam's.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON'S
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 10 Gramercy Park, New-York. Boys' Class and Kindergarten, Oct. 1.

THE SCHOOLS OF THE CATHEDRAL OF THE INCARNATION, Long Island, N. Y. Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., Bishop.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Rev. John Cavarly Middleton, M. A., Warden. Mr. Henry C. Johnson, M. A., Head-master.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
Under the charge of the Deaconnesses of Long Island.
Both schools open Sept. 19, at 10 o'clock. Terms, for all ordinary expenses, $273. Only seven pupils in music and modern languages extra. For further information apply to the Warden, at Glen Cove, until Sept 19.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY, A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
At Sing Sing-on-Hudson, N. Y.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department, Riding School, with well-trained horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.
BENJAMIN ALLEN, Principals.

FRANCIS F. WILSON, A. M., AND JOHN M. KELLOGG, A. M., heads of the Classical and Mathematical Departments of the

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL
during the last 12 years, have withdrawn, and will open a school for the thorough and careful preparation of boys and young men for college, business, or scientific schools, Sept. 17, corner 39TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

MISS COMSTOCK,
Nos. 32 and 34 WEST 40TH-ST., FACING RESERVOIR PARK.—Boarders limited to sixteen.—Resident French and German teachers.—English and German Kindergarten in charge of Miss LEONOWENS, assisted by German graduate of Froebel.—Day and evening classes for boys.—Classes organized on 26th, 27th, and 28th Sept.—The regular work of the school, including Dr. LARBERTON'S and Mr. CLARENCE COOK'S classes, will begin Oct. 3. Punctual attendance requested.

THE MODEL KINDERGARTEN
And Seminary for Kindergartners of Prof. JOHN KRAUS and Mrs. KRAUS-BOELTE, removed to No. 9 West 28th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. Kindergarten and Advanced Classes will begin Oct. 2; Seminary for Kindergartners, Nov. 1. Prof. Kraus is a disciple of the venerable Diesterweg-Berlin School, and one of the first propagators of the Kindergarten in this country. Mrs. Kraus-Boelte is a pupil and co-worker of Froebel's widow, with an experience of 19 years in Germany, England, and America.

COLLEGIATE TRAINING SCHOOL (9th Year)
No. 182 5th-av., (over Putnam's.)
J. L. N. HUNT, M. A., Principal, will begin its yearly session Sept. 19. Its classical and English instruction is THOROUGH, COMPLETE, ENERGETIC. Prepares for Freshman or Sophomore of best colleges or for business. Send for circular or call upon the Principal.

NEW-YORK LATIN SCHOOL.
Rev. Dr. MAURY'S SCHOOL (late Churchill & Maury's) has removed to No. 22 East 49th-st. The school of I. B. HAYS, M. D., has removed to the same place. The two united will be known as the NEW-YORK LATIN SCHOOL. Boys prepared for college, scientific schools, or business. Gymnasium and play-ground. Terms moderate. No extras. Opens Sept. 12, 1877.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Calisthenics, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. A separate class for boys under thoroughly competent teachers. Lectures by Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins and Dr. Labberton.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
C. A. MILES, Principal,
REOPENED SEPT. 10.
For circular apply at No. 252 Madison-av., where Mr. Miles can be seen between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

NEW UP-TOWN SCHOOL.
Mme. A. Roch, (late of Vassar College,) No. 128 East 57th-st. First-class school for young ladies opens Sept. 24. Same advantages as abroad. Refers to Rev. W. F. Morgan, Rector of St. Thomas; Rev. Howard Crosby, Chancellor New-York University, &c., &c.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SCHOOL,
NO. 448 MADISON-AV.
Preparation for College, Scientific Schools, or Business.
Hours of session, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Hour for study only, (optional,) 8:30 to 9:30 A. M.
Term begins Tuesday, Sept. 25.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, AURORA, CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y.
Full collegiate course. Location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness. Village is distinguished for refinement; the college is a home where parents may with entire confidence intrust their daughters. Term commences Sept. 12, 1877. Send for catalogue.
Rev. EDWARD S. FRISBEE, President.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 13. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. WM. L. ADAMS, Director.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN., opens September 12. location healthful; grounds ample; buildings commodious; thorough instruction in CIVIL ENGINEERING, the CLASSICS, and ENGLISH; careful supervision of cadets. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 1 Nassau-st., N. Y., or Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MME. C. MEARS,
assisted by
Mlle. LOUISE SEE,
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. No. 232 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26, 1877.

THE JEROME HOPKINS
ORPHEON SYSTEM OF FREE VOCAL SCHOOLS, (seventeenth year.) Regular opening concert and addresses, STEINWAY HALL, THURSDAY evening, Oct. 4, at 8 o'clock. Admission free. Office, 25 Union-square.

HEIDENFELD INSTITUTE,
No. 822 LEXINGTON-AV.,
North-west corner of 53d-st.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.
New term begins Sept. 19.

$200.—STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.—A select school for boys under 14, will reopen Sept. 17. Circulars and information can be obtained from GEO. J. WITHINGTON, No. 45 Beekman-st., New-York.

A. DODWORTH'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
NO. 681 5TH-AVENUE,
WILL REOPEN OCT. 13.
Private lessons during the Summer.

A LADY HAVING MUCH EXPERIENCE IN teaching, would like to receive a few pupils into her home and school; good advantages; home care and comforts; moderate terms. Address PRIVATE SCHOOL, Lodi, Bergen County, N. J.

MISS EDMONDS' BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children will reopen Sept. 21, 1877. Judicious teaching and motherly care the aim of the school. No. 37 East 29th-st., New-York.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 4 West 45th-st., 20th year opens Sept. 27, 1877.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS J. F. MOORE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children reopens Sept. 26. No. 213 West 46th-st.

THE MISSES ARNOLD'S SCHOOL WILL reopen, at their residence, No. 144 West 10th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. For circulars apply as above.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen Sept. 17.

EZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GEN-tlemen; day and boarding scholars; twelfth year. No. 37 West 33d-st.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on Sept. 17.

DR. A. CALLISEN'S DAY SCHOOL for boys, 131 West 43d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Fall term begins Sept. 13. JARED REID, Jr., A. M.
J. VAUCHER, A. M.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL, FOR BOYS RE-opens Sept. 17, Lenox Hall, opposite Roosevelt Hospital.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils at all ages for business or college, and opens its thirty-fifth year Sept. 17. Catalogues at Putnam's, Randolph's, Burnham's, and at the Institute.

SEVERAL STUDENTS, OR PARENT desiring for one or two children the retirement of a suburban home, access to this City convenient for school sessions. Address P. O. Box No. 926 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, A position as visiting governess, or as teacher for ladies whose early education has been neglected; best references given. Address M. J., Box NN 356 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, Arithmetic, Phonography, Spelling, &c. DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway. Pupils prepared for business quickly. Special private lessons day or evening.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY.—Paine's Up-town College removed, No. 907 Broadway; specialties, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling; Writing Lessons, $3, monthly; every day and evening.

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A VILLAGE DESOLATED.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT KEYPORT, N. J.

THE BUSINESS PORTION OF THE TOWN DESTROYED — THIRTY-ONE BUILDINGS BURNED—THE LOSSES ESTIMATED AT $160,000.

KEYPORT, N. J., Sept. 22.—The graceful little steamer Keyport makes a daily trip each way, between New-York and this place, a quiet village on the shore of Raritan Bay. Last night, at about 11:30 o'clock, the watchman, happening upon the upper deck, saw a bright light coming apparently from the roof of a small frame building about 100 yards from the steam-boat landing. He at once rang the steam-boat's bell, and thus gave the alarm to the villagers. Almost at the same instant Mr. Johnson, of the Pavilion Hotel, on going out upon his porch to close the shutters for the night, smelled something burning, and cried fire. These two alarms brought all the inhabitants out of their houses to see the most disastrous fire that Keyport has ever known. A small two-story frame building, on the west side of Broad-street, was occupied by A. Morris, a butcher, who had his market in the first story front. The rear of the building and the second story were occupied by two women as a dwelling. A kerosene lamp had been left burning in the back part of the first story, and the belief is that this lamp exploded, and thus set fire to the building. The alarm soon spread through the whole village, and every one was anxious to work, but there were no appliances whatever for putting out the fire. A single cistern on the corner, near the Keyport *Weekly* office, was the only artificial means in the place for gathering water; and although the tides of Raritan Bay flowed to within a hundred feet of the burning building, there was no way of getting the water upon the fire but the primitive method of carrying it in pails. The telegraph offices were opened and assistance was telegraphed for to Matawan, two miles and a half away, and other neighboring towns, but the offices in all of these places were closed. With no engine of any kind, and with no protection save that afforded by a line of men with buckets, the people were compelled to stand by and see the flames spread to the next building, the Mansion House, a fine large hotel, which was burned to cinders and ashes. The lively wind blowing, spreading the sparks over rows of dry wooden buildings, made it evident that a conflagration was imminent; and a man was dispatched on horseback to Matawan to get the assistance of the Matawan firemen, with their engine. The Matawanians responded quickly to the appeal, and dragged their engine over the two miles and a half of dusty roads, reaching Keyport by midnight, in time to do excellent service, and save the village from still greater disaster. By the time that it arrived, however, the business portion of the town was in ashes. A fine brick block at Front and Broad streets, Block's dry goods and shoe store, containing, it is said, $15,000 worth of dry goods, sent up a sheet of flame that lighted all the surrounding country; the Episcopal church and two more hotels were falling; and everywhere was ruin and desolation.

The arrival of the engine from Matawan and the clearing down of a small shoe shop near the Atlantic Hotel at length gave the villagers mastery over the fire, and by 4 o'clock in the morning it was fully under control. In the four and a half hours it had burned 31 buildings out of the heart of the place, including three hotels and an unusually handsome Episcopal church, containing three memorial windows, one of which had been dedicated to Bishop Doane. Three families, who lived in the upper stories of the brick block, and several others who lived in other business buildings, were burned out of house and home, losing nearly all their goods. Company G, of the State Militia, kept guard over the goods that were thrown from the stores and dwellings, but very little was saved. There are rumors here to-day that efforts were made to fire Grean's hardware store after the flames were under control, but they are probably the outgrowth of the excited imaginations of the people. Hardly a stone is left to mark the site of the principal four corners of the village, except the lower part of the four walls of the brick block. The losses are as follows: A. Morris, $3,500; Hugh Dougherty, $2,000; Charles Miller, $2,500; Joseph Mauer, $4,500; Wolcott & Matthews, $10,000; A. Campbell, hotel, $6,000; Mrs. Holmes, $5,000; Ogden, Post Office, $3,500; Mansion House, $20,000; N. Johnson, $2,500; Dr. McKinney, $7,000; the Episcopal church, $3,000; John Van Woort, $1,500; James Brown, $1,500; the Walling estate, $50,000; M. Naftal, $8,000; Atlantic Hotel, $10,000; Atlantic stable, $2,000; A. Block, $10,000; Capt. Britton, $4,000; Frederick Hoffman, $1,500; Beadle & Thomas, $500; A. Salz, $1,000; in all about $160,000. The amount of insurance has not yet been ascertained, but it is believed that it will not exceed $50,000. A curious feature of the fire is that although it swept the business houses not a grocery was touched. The people unanimously believe that had there been an engine in the place, the fire could have been stopped before the butcher shop was destroyed.

Keyport is a new town in comparison with its older neighbors in Northern New-Jersey. Matawan was originally the town of the neighborhood, and was then known as Middletown Point. But it was several miles from the bay, and the increasing business with New-York by boat built up the village of Keyport on the bay shore. It is not more than 40 years old. For 38 years its only communication with the outer world was by the boat which went to New-York in the morning and returned in the evening. In those days the wharf was crowded every day with market wagons and carriages coming in from Matawan, Freehold, Red Bank, and other villages, on their way to the Metropolis. Coaches with four horses, and drivers with great horns, ran from town to town, after the fashion of our grandfathers, and the steam-boat company's stock sold in the market at 190. Two years ago, however, the railroad was built, and Keyport's glory departed. All of the surrounding villages then had an outlet of their own, and the port lost its commercial importance to a great extent. Still, much of the produce was sent to the City by water, and the important oyster trade kept the village from relapsing into total quiet. But this year the oyster crop is a poor one, and it is a matter of doubt whether many of the burned buildings will be rebuilt. Money is too scarce on the shores of Raritan Bay.

Both Matawan and Keyport have their celebrities. Matawan is the birthplace of Gov. Bedle, and in Keyport Theodore Tilton first saw the light. The house in which Mr. Tilton was born is in a suburb of the village known as Lockport, and was untouched by the fire. Keyport has a little more than 3,000 inhabitants—as the local statisticians say, exactly 2,686. There are about 500 buildings in the place, and the great loss is not so much in the number as in the size of buildings destroyed. A meeting is to be held this evening to raise money for the relief of the sufferers.

A CURIOUS MOTIVE FOR ARSON.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire, kindled with kerosene oil and paper, was discovered at the door of F. Gelder's harness store, No. 49 De Kalb-avenue. A few minutes later Officer Hayes, of the Tenth Precinct, found a similar fire burning at the door of No. 44 Flatbush-avenue. The officer extinguished the fires and directed a watchman to arrest a woman who was loitering in the neighborhood. The prisoner, who gave her name as Lizzie Fallon, was yesterday examined by Fire Marshal Keady, when she told the following story: She lived at No. 164 Willoughby-street; was 30 years of age; was married and the mother of four children, three of whom were dead. She then admitted that she had made a fire about midnight near the door of her husband's plumbing shop, DeKalb-avenue and Division-street, and afterward set fire to Carr's liquor store, No. 49 Flatbush-avenue. She said she made the fire with kerosene and a few sticks of kindling wood for the purpose of making her husband come out of the liquor stores, and not with the intention of burning the buildings. She said her husband was a drinking man, but that she never took a drop. After she had made the above confession Mrs. Fallon was taken before Justice Bloom, and committed to Raymond-Street Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury, a course which has caused some indignation by reason of the fact that the unfortunate woman is about to become a mother, and that her attempts at arson probably resulted from temporary insanity occasioned by her condition. Her husband's shop adjoins one of the houses she attempted to burn.

AN ELEVATED ROAD FOR BROOKLYN.

A map was filed in the Register's Office of Kings County yesterday of the "Brooklyn Central Elevated Railroad Company." It is to start at Fulton Ferry: run, with a slight ascent, along the upper side of Furman-street past Wall-Street Ferry, at the same elevation as the bridge, to South Ferry at Atlantic-avenue; thence along Columbia-street to West Baltic; along West Baltic; across Court to Baltic as far as Third-avenue; along Third-avenue to Douglass-street; across Fifth-avenue to St. John's-place; thence to Eighth-avenue, and along the centre of that avenue to the depot of the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad Company, at Ninth-avenue and Twentieth-street, passing through the centre of the block between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, and reaching the depot on a level with Ninth-avenue. It is also in contemplation to have a branch at Fourth-avenue, to Fort Hamilton. The road will be built after the pattern of the Greenwich-street Road, in this City.

A BRACE OF RIVER PIRATES CAPTURED.

On Thursday last it was discovered that a freight car belonging to the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, which arrived at the depot on the 13th inst., had been broken into. The lock had been wrenched off, and six bundles, containing 136 powder bags, had been stolen. The lock also was gone. A search was instituted, and on the same day Boundsman Jones, of the Harbor Squad, found the property, and also two large "jimmies," in two boats which were secreted under Pier No. 45 North River. Two coats which were found with the other things were recognized as belonging to Cornelius Mahoney and Michael Darraugh. Yavaugh was arrested in May last, with five others who were hanging about Pier No. 27 in a boat at about 3 o'clock in the morning, and were supposed to be after a lot of coffee which was on the wharf. All of the gang, however, except John Finley, now under $1,500 bail, were discharged for want of evidence. Mahoney has been well known on the river for about 15 years. About one year ago he finished a term of five years in Sing Sing for stealing about two tons of pig-iron from river piers, and he has just finished a term of two months on the Island for stealing a hawser from the steam-boat Saratoga, of the Troy Line. One of the boats was recognized as belonging to Michael Finnell and Harry Cornelius, who left the river about a month ago, and opened a junk shop in Charles-street, near West. Yesterday afternoon the roundsman and Officers Skuse and Quigley visited the shop and arrested Mahoney and Cavanagh. They were taken before Justice Ottenburg, in the Essex Market Court, and held to await a requisition from the Governor of New-Jersey.

THE CLAIRMONT BANK.

MR. BROADWELL'S "ILLNESS" AND THE TRUSTEES' INVESTIGATION — THE NEW RECEIVER—MR. WILLIAM COOPER'S INVESTIGATION.

Henry A. Smalley, who was so suddenly appointed Receiver of the Clairmont Savings Bank, has his name upon the door of the law offices in Park-row occupied by Mr. Marsh, one of the Trustees of the bank, and Mr. Winsor, who assisted in the little encounter upon Bergen Heights last Friday night which resulted in the arrest of Mr. Broadwell, the President. Mr. Smalley is also a stockholder in and the editor of a newspaper in the welfare of which Mr. Marsh is interested. Mr. Marsh speaks in terms of praise of Mr. Smalley's probity and ability. It is interesting to know that Mr. Smalley was discharged from bankruptcy in this City last May. He was adjudicated a bankrupt on the 2d of February, on the petition of seven creditors whose claims amounted to $23,000. John H. Platt was appointed Assignee by Register Allen, but only one creditor pressed a claim, and there was no opposition to Mr. Smalley's discharge. He had no assets whatever. Some little difficulty was met with at the Court-house yesterday in obtaining the names of the gentlemen who became Mr. Smalley's bondsmen. It was said there that the messengers who delivered the bond had requested that the names should be kept from newspaper reporters. Finally, however, the bond was brought to light, and the names of the bondsmen revealed. Mr. Richard S. Newcombe, one of them, is a lawyer, whose office is at No. 258 Broadway, and Mr. John H. Strahan, the other, is also a lawyer, having an office at No. 154 Nassau-street. Mr. Smalley formally took charge of affairs at the bank yesterday morning. Yesterday was probably the quietest day there has been in the little banking-office since Bank Examiner Orvis entered its door a week ago. During the morning Mr. William Cooper, Mr. Broadwell's son-in-law, who exhibited his psychic power on Friday night, and his counsel, Mr. Nathaniel Niles, visited the bank, and Mr. Swan was there all day poring over the books with a piteous expression upon his face. Mr. Cooper explained his connection with the bank, saying that, in placing hypothecated bonds to the amount of $11,000 with the Union Trust Company, he had simply acted as a broker, using his own name because the Trust Company people knew nothing about the Clairmont Bank; and he added that whenever the Receiver of the bank should produce a sum of money sufficient to redeem the bonds, they would be at his disposal. Messrs. Knapp, Cornell, and Marsh, the Trustees' Investigating Committee, went over to Bergen Heights at noon, to ask some questions of Mr. Broadwell; when they returned at 4 o'clock they said that on account of Mr. Broadwell's illness they had postponed their inquiries until Monday. They were asked if any steps had been taken to attach Broadwell's property, and they replied that they really could not answer such questions. "We have made up our minds," said one of them, "that every depositor shall be paid in full if possible; and if not in full, as nearly so as can be done." Mr. Judson B. Bonnell, who furnished bail for Mr. Broadwell, is an old friend of that unfortunate gentleman, and they are both members of the same church. Mr. Bonnell was made a Trustee of the Clairmont Bank in December, 1872, but he severed his connection with the institution some time ago. He kept no account at the bank, however, and none of his checks are there. One of the Trustees, Mr. Disosway, has been in a state of chronic surprise ever since Major Orvis' startling statement was published. He expressed great astonishment yesterday about Mr. Broadwell, who was, Mr. Disosway said, the most honest-looking man he had ever seen. Mr. John Q. Hoyt was not mentioned at all yesterday, his name was suffered to rest, and Mr. Broadwell's achievements were the subject of conversation.

CRUELTY TO SAILORS.

THE MASTER OF THE SCHOONER WILLIAM B. HERRICK CHARGED WITH FURNISHING INSUFFICIENT FOOD TO HIS CREW—"SCRAPING" MASTS IN DEAD WINTER—A STORY OF LONG-CONTINUED HARDSHIP.

Five bronzed and weatherbeaten sailors appeared before United States Shipping Commissioner C. C. Duncan yesterday morning, and testified to their inhuman treatment by their Captain on a late voyage. Their names are James Sim, John Meyer, Andrew Lind, James Stanley, and Hans Halvoressen. They were all sworn, and Sim was selected as spokesman, because he was a more fluent speaker than the others. He said that his party shipped in the schooner William B. Herrick, of Boston, Capt. L. R. Baker, master, during the latter part of last December, at Baltimore, for a long voyage. The vessel was frozen in at Spring Garden, near the port of Baltimore at the time. On Jan. 3—which was a bitter cold day—the men were sent aloft on the three masts of the vessel to "scrape" them—a process which some sailors consider necessary to make the sail-rigging run up and down more smoothly. The men deemed it unnecessary while the weather was so cold, and as they were set at work at daybreak, without first having their customary allowance of coffee, they assumed that the Captain had allotted this task to them as a punishment for some offense. Being worked until their fingers were numb with cold, they laid down, and requested the second mate to assign them some work of more importance on the deck, by which their bodies might be kept warm. The first mate was informed of the men's wishes, and finally the Captain. The latter sought out the men and ordered the mate to "put the men in irons." Sim ventured to remonstrate with the Captain, saying that he had not refused to work. The Captain becoming enraged, caused the man to be imprisoned in the lazarette, a small place under the cabin. At dinner time the men received rations of hard bread, and cold fat pork chopped fine. The meal was served in the forecastle where there was no fire, and the unfortunate men were nearly frozen. Fifteen minutes were allowed them in which to eat their supper, during which the irons were taken from their hands, after which they were manacled again, and turned into their bunks without removing their clothes. The next day they were removed by Government officers to the City Jail until United States Commissioner Rogers, of Baltimore, could give them a hearing. After three days' imprisonment they were taken before the Commissioner. The Captain failed to make out a good case, and the men were sent back to their vessel, upon their promise to perform their duty. The Commissioner at the same time informed them that they would be under no personal expense for the time and trouble lost by their Captain. The vessel remained in the ice for several days longer, during which the men received Government rations, and were satisfied, but after the schooner had been towed out to sea, and had started on her voyage to Texas, the rations began to grow poor in quality and small in quantity. Beef was served only twice a week, and farinaceous food was almost a steady diet. The voyage to Trieste consumed 44 days, and the schooner remained at that port 44 days more. While there the crew were called up at 4:30 A. M. every day, and kept at work until from 7 to 8 o'clock each night, although their mess had not been improved. They next sailed for Bordeaux, consuming 44 days, and finally returned to this port, a voyage of 62 days. Their homeward trip was marked by a still worse condition of the larder than at any previous time. Frequently they subsisted on bread soaked in "drippings," and water, with occasional allowances of coffee or tea.

Capt. Baker got near the Commissioner, and at the close of the examination he cross-examined the witness, but failed to shake his testimony. In response to the Commissioner Capt. Baker said that the men were "quiet and orderly." He had deemed it important that the masts should be scraped down before the vessel proceeded to sea, and as to the condition of the food furnished, he characterized the story of the sailor as false, but admitted that he had not observed the law in regard to issuing rations to his men. Commissioner Duncan adjourned the further hearing of the case until next Tuesday at 11 o'clock, when Capt. Baker promised to have his witnesses present.

A STEAM-SHIP BURNED AT SEA.

Advices from Liverpool report the arrival there yesterday of the steamer American, Capt. Wallace, from Baltimore Sept. 8, bringing part of the crew of the steamer Diego, from New-York for Liverpool Sept. 1, which was burned at sea and abandoned on the 8th inst., in latitude 46° north, longitude 47°. At the time of the abandonment the Diego was breaking in two. The crew were rescued by the British bark Arklow, Capt. Robertsen, from St. John, N. B., Aug. 24, for Dublin, and part of them were transferred to the American on the 19th inst. These are all the particulars that have been received. The Diego was a Spanish vessel, owned by J. Serra y Font at Bilbao. She was of iron, bark rigged, medium model, with two decks and a spar deck, 1,790 tons measurement, 360 feet 7 inches in length, 36 feet 2 inches breadth of beam, 21 feet 2 inches depth of hold, and was fitted with two compound cylinder engines of 44 and 82 inches stroke. She was built by Vernon, at Liverpool, in April, 1865, and her engines were made by J. Taylor & Co., Birkenhead. She was cleared from this port by E. J. Cortis, agent of the White Star Steam-ship Line. Her cargo consisted of 1,499 boxes of bacon, 369 tierces of lard, 45 half and 190 barrels of pork, 550 tierces of lard, 1,038 barrels of flour, 100 barrels of sugar, 263 packages of sundries, 187 bales of leather, 1,067 bales of cotton, 641 boxes of cheese, 3,500 cans, 33,768 bushels of wheat, and 308 hogsheads of tobacco. She carried no passengers. Her Captain was L. Gastamaga. Mr. Corbin does not know the names of her officers; neither does he know whether she was insured.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Police arrests last week numbered, 1669.

The Excise Board received 67 applications for license, accompanied by $3,290 as fees, last week.

The number of bathers at the Free Floating Baths last week was 79,736, of whom 13,109 were females.

David E. Harriott, a ship-carpenter, 78 years of age, was found dead in bed yesterday morning, at his residence, No. 738 Sixth-street.

Isabella Malloy, aged 2 years, who fell out of a window at No. 211 Mott-street several days ago, died yesterday from the effects of her injuries.

John McGee, aged 50, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, from injuries received on Friday night by falling out of a window at No. 340 East Eleventh-street.

Since the 4th inst. Col. Frank E. Howe, United States Pension Agent, has paid out $350,000 to 11,000 applicants. There are 3,000 more pensioners to pay.

The steamers City of Chester, Hermann, Nederland, Bolivia, Clyde, and Niagara, took out yesterday 44,729 letters, 561 registered letters, and 75 bags of newspapers.

The twentieth anniversary of the Fulton-street prayer-meeting will be celebrated to-morrow, in the Middle Dutch Church, at the corner of Lafayette-place and East Fourth-street.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics last week 507 deaths, 501 births, and 161 marriages, showing an increase of 14 deaths, 54 births and 29 marriages as compared with the preceding week.

The following amounts were received at the various Municipal departments and bureaus last week: Croton water rents, $11,894 88; licenses for hacks, &c., $505 75; assessments for public improvements, $12,610.

While Laura Hadsick, aged 9 years, residing at the corner of West and Gansevoort streets, was playing near a bonfire in front of her residence last evening, her clothes took fire and she was terribly burned on the body and legs.

Emma Deutchman, aged 8 years, of No. 424 East Ninth-street, was seriously burned on the legs and body yesterday by her clothing igniting from a fire which some mischievous boys had lighted in the street in front of her residence.

There were received at the Seizure Bureau of the Custom-house yesterday 10 baskets of champagne and one case of wine, from the steamer Canada, from Havre; also, one keg of prune brandy from the steamer Frisia, from Hamburg.

Sarah A. Merklee, aged 76, died at her residence, No. 46 Barrow-street, yesterday, having accidentally poisoned herself by swallowing 30 grains of belladonna, which she had taken by mistake. Coroner Woltman was notified to hold an inquest.

The Turner Cadets, 150 strong, left their armory, in the Turner Gymnasium, yesterday, with five days' rations, and marched to Kolbstadt, near Union Hill, N. J., where they will camp during the week, and occupy the time in competitive athletic feats and rifle matches.

John Fitzgerald, of No. 9 Varick-street, was arrested last evening by Officer Duggan, of the Eighth Precinct, charged with having, in June last, stolen from John Hallowell, of No. 18 Cooper Union, books valued at $250. Fitzgerald was locked up for examination.

E. C. Gay, of Fushing, Long Island, and Thomas McManus, of No. 709 Lexington-avenue, while driving along Eighth-avenue near One Hundred and Thirtieth-street in light wagons yesterday afternoon, came into collision and both were thrown to the ground. Gay was slightly bruised, but McManus escaped without injury.

The report that Mr. Stephen Fiske, the former business manager of the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, under Mr. Augustin Daly, is to assume the full management of that institution, seems to be somewhat premature. Mr. Fiske is indeed negotiating for possession of the theatre, but the representatives of the Gilsey estate have not yet decided to give it to him. This statement is made upon the authority of one of the Messrs. Gilsey.

During the current week the following members of the Law Preachers' Association, who formerly officiated in the Gospel Tent, will conduct the daily evening services in front of No. 15 State-street, opposite Battery Park: Monday, Mr. J. D. Griffin; Tuesday, Mr. S. T. Williams; Wednesday, Mr. J. D. Childs, and Mr. Thursday, Rev. C. W. Gallagher, of Brooklyn; Friday, Mr. John Carter; Saturday, Dr. Edward Bleecker.

Miss Arabella Root has been permanently engaged as soloist of the Madison-Avenue Church of the Disciples, (Dr. Hepworth's,) and Mr. J. W. Parson Price, a tenor from London, has been engaged as Precentor at the same church. This evening they will sing the duet "Wherefore is thy soul cast down," from the oratorio of Eli, and Miss Root will sing the solo, "Come unto Him," from the Messiah. Rev. Matthew Hale Smith will preach both morning and evening. Mr. Hepworth is expected to arrive from Europe this week.

Applications for the free night classes in science and art at the Cooper Union will be received every evening, except Monday and Saturday, during the remainder of September. The Art classes are already full, with the exception of those in architectural and prospective drawing, and modeling in clay. There are still vacancies in the classes in algebra, geometry, natural philosophy, chemistry, mineralogy, analytical geometry, trigonometry, mechanics, calculus, and mechanical engineering. The total number of students admitted thus far is over 900.

The excitement of Friday had all died out on the Produce Exchange yesterday, and lots of No. 2 red wheat, due on contract for export, were delivered at $1 55 to $1 60. The trouble is that a good deal of this wheat has been sold throughout August for September delivery on Western account by representatives here, and owing partly to the farmers holding off for higher prices and partly to the knowledge Chicago speculators have that the contracts have been made, the wheat is not coming forward in sufficient quantities. Another annoyance is, that shippers have engaged freight-room ahead, in anticipation of receiving their purchases promptly.

BROOKLYN.

The General Term of the City Court commences on Monday.

The teachers for the evening schools have been appointed. The schools will open on the 1st of October.

St. Mary's Hospital in Dean-street, for the care of sick women and friendless children, has just been completed, and will be formally opened on Wednesday next.

Caroline Racy and Lizzie Hopkins, the New-York shop-lifters, arrested several days ago by Detectives Corwin and Folk, were yesterday sentenced by Judge Walsh to three months each in the Penitentiary.

Tuesday next will be the first day for registration of voters. The books will be open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. The other days of registration are the second Tuesday of October, and on Monday two weeks previous to the election.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Richmond County Republican Convention yesterday elected C. C. Norvel, B. F. Morris, and George Wilson delegates to the Senatorial Convention, and De Witt Stafford and Henry Hedley delegates to the Judiciary Convention.

NEW-JERSEY.

Willie Sears, aged 5, while fishing from the Morris Canal bridge at Bayonne, fell into the canal and was drowned. His body was subsequently recovered.

Henry McDermott, a New-York thief and three-card-monte man, who was arrested on Friday afternoon outside the Waverly Fair Grounds, was yesterday sent to jail by a Newark Justice for 60 days. When his term expires he will be tried for an assault on Chief of Police Mills.

August C. Bailey was arrested by Detective Francis at the restaurant of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Jersey City, last evening, charged with attempting to pass counterfeit money. He offered a $5 note in payment at the Cashier's desk, and, on being searched at the Police station, five other bills of the same denomination were found upon him, all of which proved to be counterfeit. The notes purported to be issued by the First National Bank of Tamaqua, Penn.

THE YELLOW FEVER SUFFERERS.

A subscription was opened in the Produce Exchange yesterday in behalf of the Fernandina yellow fever sufferers, and in a few minutes $536 were realized. Among the firms subscribing were the following:

Hughes, Hickox & Co.	$25	W. A. Cole & Co.	$25
Muller & Kruger	25	W. H. Popham & Co.	25
W. Brown	25	S. P. Post	10
Colgate & Co.	25	John H. Pool	10
G. H. Thorp	25	A. Walther	10
Fowler Bros.	25	E. M. Van Tassel	10
J. H. Ward	25	H. G. Cooke	10
E. A. Kent	25	W. H. Fox	10
Jewell, Harrison & Co.	25	E. Matthews	10
W. J. Wilcox & Co.	25	F. H. Fay	10
Rocknagle & Co.	25	C. H. Smith	10
J. P. Townsend	25	A. H. Simons	10

Other subscriptions aggregated $106. President Cole telegraphed to Mayor Biddell, of Fernandina, authorizing him to draw at sight for $500.

IRREGULARITIES IN THE MAILS.

Postmaster James is in receipt of the following circular, addressed by Postmaster-General Key to Postmasters throughout the United States:

Postmasters are required to keep a complaint book, in which all letters reported to them as lost are to be entered; and, after making examination in their offices, they are required to report the loss, with all particulars, without delay. The public are also invited to report promptly all losses or irregularities in their correspondence to the Chief Special Agent, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., and investigation will follow. If all losses should be promptly reported it will be the means of correcting the irregularities, and the interests of the public, as well as the efficiency of the postal service, will be enhanced in a most important degree. The omission of the county in the address of letters is one of the great causes of delay and missending.

D. M. KEY, Postmaster-General.

CANADA SOUTHERN RECONSTRUCTION.

The following were given out officially yesterday as the terms of the lease of the Canada Southern Railroad to the New-York Central: A new issue of bonds to the amount of $14,000,000, interest to commence Jan. 1, 1878, at the rate of 3 per cent., for 3 years, and 5 per cent. for 17 years, to be guaranteed by the New-York Central Company, is to be made as soon as the agreement is formally ratified by the Canada Southern bondholders and the New-York Central Board of Directors. With these the Canada Southern first mortgage bonds are to be redeemed at 100; the Canada Southern Bridge bonds at 100; the Canada Southern second mortgage bonds at 31 2-3; the Toledo, Canada Southern and Detroit bonds at 70; the Erie and Niagara bonds at 50, and the Michigan Midland bonds at 25. All coupons to Jan. 1, 1878, are wiped out. The bonds interested, according to the latest reports, are: Canada Southern, first mortgage, $9,000,000; Canada Southern, second mortgage, $2,189,441 95; Toledo, Canada Southern and Detroit, $1,500,000; Erie and Niagara, about $300,000; Michigan Midland, $400,000.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON BROADWAY.

A serious accident, resulting indirectly from a violation of a Corporation ordinance, occurred yesterday morning in front of No. 241½ Broadway. Stage No. 32, of the Ninth-avenue and Twenty-third-Street Line, while being driven down town, ran against a box left projecting over the curb-stone. The force of the collision was such as to precipitate the driver, Alonzo Daley, to the pavement, injuring him severely. He was picked up in a helpless condition by police officers and sent to the Chambers-Street Hospital. It is a common practice on the part of employes of merchants to leave large cases standing on the sidewalks, often completely blocking them, in direct violation of established ordinances, which the Police in many instances are manifestly loath to enforce. It is a peculiar and significant fact that the few prisoners arraigned in the Police Courts for violations of corporation ordinances are invariably poor vendors or small grocers, notwithstanding that the bulk of violations are committed by large mercantile concerns.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE SCANDAL.

The committee appointed by the Stock Exchange to investigate the frauds charged against certain of its members, met yesterday afternoon and organized by the election of John T. Norris as Chairman and T. S. Ferry as Secretary. It being Saturday afternoon, and the members being anxious to get away early, no other business was done except to adjourn until to-morrow. It is understood that the committee are determined to give the matter a thorough sifting, and that the first person they will call before them will be the ex-clearing broker whose books furnished the original information. That gentleman expresses not only willingness but anxiety to be heard, and reiterates in the strongest terms his ability to convict the committee of having in their employ a thief in the shape of the author. He pronounces the statements that have been put forth against his character within the past few days as infamously false, and says that he intends to bring the slanderers to prompt punishment.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, ex-Minister of the United States to France, who arrived in this City on Friday afternoon by the Bremen steam-ship Neckar, with Mrs. Washburne, two daughters, and one son, a lad 8 years of age, remained at the Astor House Friday night and yesterday, leaving for Cleveland, Ohio, where the party will remain a short time, by the 7 o'clock train on the Erie Railway last evening. Afterward Mr. Washburne will continue his journey to Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Astor arrived by the steam-ship Britannic from Liverpool yesterday, together with Mr. John Jacob Astor, Miss Astor, and Misses Caroline and Augusta Astor, and Rev. Dr. Laird Collier.

A HARLEM REGATTA.

The first annual regatta of the Harlem Regatta Association, at which competition will be open to all amateurs who entered their names yesterday or before, will be held on Tuesday, the 2d of October. The races will comprise contests as the six-oared gigs, four-oared shells, pair-oared shells, and single sculls.

NEW-YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.

A BENEFIT TO JOHN GOULDING AT MOTT HAVEN—A FINE DISPLAY OF SPEED AND ENDURANCE—RUNNING, WALKING, AND HURDLE RACES.

Mr. John Goulding, trainer and track-master of the New-York Athletic Club, was the recipient of a benefit at the grounds of the club, at Mott Haven, yesterday afternoon. The attendance was not large, there being not more than 200 persons inside the inclosure. The outside spectators, however, were sufficiently numerous to occupy nearly all the available space on the side of the hill overlooking the track, while the fences and trees in the neighborhood were made to do good service by furnishing a more exalted view for the innumerable small boys who were anxious to witness the sport, and who, presumably, found themselves minus the funds wherewith to purchase admission. The sport commenced at 4 o'clock P. M. Mr. George Hitchcock acted as referee, Mr. A. H. Wheeler as starter, and Mr. C. H. Pierce as timekeeper. The judges were W. J. K. Kendrick and James Fraser. The programme was a long one, there being in all 12 contests.

The first event was a run of 125 yards, for which there were five entries, three of whom started, as follows: H. Y. Lanterback, J. F. Johnson, and J. Alexander. Lauterback won in 14 seconds, and Alexander was second. In the second heat of the same event there were also five entries and three starters, the latter being Mr. Bertrand Hughes, Mr. W. J. K. Kendrick, and Mr. H. G. Steinert. Kendrick was the winner, in 14 seconds, and the race between Hughes and Steinert was declared a tie by the referee. Time—14 2-5 seconds. J. H. Ferguson, Frederick Ruhl, and J. D. Riblet started in the third heat, which was won by Riblet in 13 3-5 seconds, Ruhl coming in second. Five contestants came to the front for the fourth heat, as follows: F. C. Saportas, F. Henshaw, C. H. Knapp, W. H. Griffin, and Frederick Lewis. The heat was won by Saportas, in 13 3-5 seconds. Lewis came in second. Next came the four-mile walk, and a very fine contest it was. There were nine entries, only two of whom, however, started. These were Mr. T. J. Armstrong, Jr., and Mr. F. J. Mott, both of the New-York Athletic Club. Armstrong is a splendidly built young gentleman, and a very good walker. He was handicapped 1m. 10s. Mott started first, and made over one-fifth of a mile before Armstrong was allowed to follow him. When Mott finished his first mile Armstrong was only a few feet behind him, and passed him about midway down the back stretch, and when next they passed the starter Armstrong was 20 feet ahead of his competitor. From that time he gained slowly and steadily, and won the match, passing Mott a second time just as he turned the corner on the eighteenth home stretch. Following is the time:

ARMSTRONG.	H.	M.	S.	MOTT.	H.	M.	S.
First mile		7	22½	First mile		7	58
Second mile		15	15	Second mile		16	17
Third mile		23	7	Third mile		24	48
Fourth mile		30	50	2-5 Fourth mile not timed.			

The sport was here varied slightly from what was laid down in the programme, a sparring match between amateurs being introduced in the interval between the four-mile walk and the trial heats at 125 yards. H. Y. Lauterback, J. Alexander, W. H. Monck, and H. G. Steinert started in the first heat in the last-named race, which was won by Lauterback in 0:13 2-5. In the second heat F. Ruhl, F. C. Saportas, and J. D. Riblet were the contestants. Saportas won the race, Ruhl and Riblet coming in tied for second place. The next contest was a one mile walk, and for this there were 40 entries, all but nine of whom started. They presented a motley appearance when marshaled at the starting point, and the race produced a vast deal of merriment for the spectators. All sorts of attitudes were assumed by the contestants, but no remarkable exhibition of speed developed, except at the finish. The 600 yards run was the next event, in which E. Merritt, G. M. Hammond, E. G. Garney, James Doyle, A. W. Anderson, William Childs, and Thornell started. The race was won by Merritt, Hammond coming in second, and Thornell third. Time of winner, 1:19 1-5. Then came a hurdle race of one-fifth of a mile, over 10 hurdles, for which there were 10 starters, as follows: E. B. Foote, jr., F. Henshaw, William Childs, John Drew, W. C. Hamilton, B. C. Williams, William J. Duffy, Frederick Ruhl, William Nelson, Thomas Duffy won, Ruhl coming in second, and Drew third. Time of winner, 1:49 2-5.

The closing contest of the day's sport was between Richard Morgan, amateur one-mile runner, and E. Let, and Saportas were the starters. Saportas was winner, Lauterback coming in second; time of winner, 0:13 2-5. The 600 yards run was the next event, in which E. Merritt, G. M. Hammond, E. G. Garney, James Doyle, A. W. Anderson, William Childs, and Thornell started. The race was won by Merritt, Hammond coming in second, and Thornell third. Time of winner, 1:19 1-5. Then came a hurdle race of one-fifth of a mile, over 10 hurdles, for which there were 10 starters, as follows: E. B. Foote, jr., F. Henshaw, William Childs, John Drew, W. C. Hamilton, B. C. Williams, William J. Duffy, Frederick Ruhl, William Nelson, Thomas Duffy won, Ruhl coming in second, and Drew third. Time of winner, 1:49 2-5.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8122. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE INVASION OF TURKEY.

FIGHTING AT BIELA AND PLEVNA.

A FURIOUS ENGAGEMENT ON FRIDAY NEAR BIELA—THE BATTLE STOPPED BY NIGHT—THE ATTACK BADLY MISMANAGED BY THE TURKS—NO IMPRESSION MADE—CHEVKET PASHA'S OPERATIONS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 23.—Mehemet Ali telegraphs to-day to the Porte as follows: "The weather prevented operations until noon on Sept. 21, when a furious engagement took place. We advanced to the enemy's intrenchments. Darkness stopped the fighting. The enemy's losses were twice as great as ours."

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Reuter's telegram from Bucharest says persons arriving there from the head-quarters of the Czarewitch at Dolme-Monastir think the Turks will not renew the attack of Friday, but will endeavor to cut the route to Tirnova.

Chevket Pasha telegraphs from Orchanie, Sept. 22, that Hifsi Pasha, commanding the convoy of provisions for Osman Pasha, had arrived at Dubnik, two hours' march from Plevna, having defeated 15 Russian battalions on the way. Osman Pasha has been requested to make a sortie to establish a junction with this force.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—A telegram to the *Daily News* from Vienna says: "News has been received here that 20,000 men under Chevket Pasha have reached Osman Pasha with a fresh supply of ammunition." The *Journal des Débats* has a dispatch from Constantinople making a similar report. It is hardly probable that Chevket Pasha himself has reached Plevna; but the convoy under Hifsi Pasha may have arrived there.

The *News'* Vienna correspondent says the encounters on Thursday and Friday, near Biela, are said to have been greatly exaggerated by the Turks. According to information received here they were drawn battles, and the forces engaged were not large.

A *Telegraph* correspondent, who was an eyewitness of Friday's battle, has been with the Czarewitch and Mehemet Ali, telegraphs from Tzercovna on Friday as follows: "Five or six different attacks were made to-day by the Turks with from one to three battalions, each and all unsupported. The attacks failed. The loss to the Turks was very heavy. A number of killed and wounded can be seen lying on the open ground over which the combatants passed. The Russians maintain their positions which consist of a series of formidable trenches. There has also been some fighting at Kudickler by a division of Ahmet Eyoub's corps and at Verbatza by two battalions detached by Mehemet Ali, but the Turks were unsuccessful at these places. The whole action has been totally different from what it should have been. A feint has been turned into an attack, and the real attack has not been carried out.

The same correspondent telegraphs on Saturday that all is still quiet. Each side is apparently fatigued after yesterday's hard fighting. Doubtless we shall soon attack again.

A Russian official bulletin confirms the main facts of the *Telegraph's* account of the fighting at Tzercovna.

THE SITUATION AT SCHIPKA PASS.

TURKISH BOMBARDMENT OF THE RUSSIAN POSITION—A TURKISH ATTACK REPULSED—RUSSIAN LOSSES ON THE 17TH.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A Russian official bulletin, dated Gorny-Studen, Saturday, says: "The Turks renewed the bombardment of the Schipka Pass positions on Friday from 14 mortars. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon they began an assault on the right flank, but were repulsed. They then attacked the left and centre, and were likewise repulsed. The fighting lasted until night. It is thought the attack will be renewed on Saturday."

A Russian official dispatch admits a loss in the Schipka Pass on Sept. 17 of 31 officers and 1,000 men, killed and wounded.

GREECE, TURKEY, AND GREAT BRITAIN.

THE GREEK PROTEST AGAINST VESSELS ENTERING THE GULF OF ARTA—AN ITALIAN NOTE.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The *Standard's* Constantinople correspondent says the Porte has not yet replied to the Greek note protesting against restrictions on the entry of vessels into the Gulf of Arta; but it is thought that it will refuse compliance with the Greek demands, and that diplomatic difficulty with England will ensue. Italy has sent a note to the Porte supporting Greece.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The *Times'* correspondent at Athens reports that the story of negotiations between the Greek and Russian Governments for an offensive alliance was entirely unfounded, and that the invention has been clearly brought home to the Porte, whose purpose is to secure England's support or toleration in the aggressive it is meditating toward Greece.

THE QUESTION OF MEDIATION.

PRIVATE INTERVIEW OF THE AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR WITH THE SULTAN.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Constantinople says: "The Austrian Ambassador, at a private interview with the Sultan, is reported to have spoken about the probability of Austrian mediation and to have urged the greatest moderation upon the Sultan, pointing out the necessity of saving Russia's *amour propre*, because Germany would not be indifferent to Russia's humiliation."

THE ROUMANIAN CAPITAL.

RAINY WEATHER IN BULGARIA—SUFFERING REFUGEES—INSOLENT "DEFENDERS OF THE FAITH"—PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF IN QUEER SOCIETY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUCHAREST, Friday, Sept. 7, 1877.

The torrential rains of the last three days have given the Russians their first warning of what is to be expected should they make their Winter campaign in Bulgaria. The so-called streets of Sistova and Nikopolis have become water-courses, the roads are quagmires, in some places absolutely impassible for vehicles, and even the low sandy soil along the Wallachian bank is fast assuming the condition of a sponge. We shall have a freshet before long, and then how the communications are to be kept up with the corps in the field will become a mystery, for, strange to say, nothing in the way of road-making has been attempted, and things have been allowed to go on as they were originally found to exist in the happy-go-lucky way peculiar to the aborigines, who, if their path be obstructed by a mud-pit or a fallen tree, never think of filling up the hole or removing the obstacle, but simply turn aside and take another line, to be in its turn abandoned under similar circumstances. All of this is very convenient, and facilitates the march of an army in fine weather, as the fronts can be extended and the depth of the columns decreased. But when the rain pours down, as it only does in Bulgaria, and the light soil on the surface is soaked through and then trampled into the sticky clay beneath, men and animals toil along with difficulty, and are brought to a halt every hundred yards by a series of obstructions which often take hours of labor to surmount. The probable change of temperature, to be expected when the sun comes out again, will be most welcome to the army, but just now its sufferings are very great. The tents are old and ragged, better calculated to serve as sieves than shelters; firewood is not to be obtained at any price in the vicinity of any camp, and the condition of the roads delays the arrival of the convoys with provisions and water. Naturally, the general health has not improved, and although fevers is not decreasing the number of fever patients, cases of dysentery are becoming more frequent every day, until, in some localities, the disease has assumed the form of an epidemic.

The decisive moment has not yet arrived at the extreme front, where, however, the engagement is pretty general along the whole line. The Turks wish to force the fighting before the arrival of the enemy's reinforcements, which are coming up at the rate of 8,000 to 10,000 a day. The Russians count greatly upon the Imperial Guard, whose exploits in the future they already begin to celebrate with a mighty flourish of trumpets. But as this really splendid corps has never been in the field as an organization since the siege of Sebastopol, of whose veterans none remain in service, it may be doubted whether it will accomplish much more than would any other body of troops exposed for the first time to fire. Still, their arrival will greatly improve the *morale* of the army, and as they are all picked men, admirably drilled and equipped, and officered exclusively by gentlemen, who always fight better than "cads," say what will to the contrary modern levelers, the chances of a Russian victory are much more considerably enhanced. The foot guard regiments are each 4,100 strong, inclusive of non-com batants, and the three divisions with the Brigade of Chasseurs, number in all 35,000 infantry, 4,000 foot artillery, 5,000 cavalry and horse artillery, and 1,000 engineers. Still, I cannot see how even these supposed-to-be invincibles can entirely turn the tide of war, although the Russians do again begin to speak with confidence of its termination this Autumn. Their line, in the shape of a very acute triangle, is 180 miles in extent and is held by certainly not over 200,000 effective troops, of whom they cannot within less than 48 hours time concentrate more than 40,000 or 50,000 on any one position, or, if distance and the state of the communications admitted of the concentration, without materially weakening themselves at other points. Just now they are principally working against the Turkish left wing, but as Suleiman Pasha is threatening his enemy's advanced centre, and Mehemet Ali and Achmet Eyoub are continually hammering at the left, it is difficult to see how any one victory could be termed decisive. The imperial telegraph at Gorny-Studen announces the capture of Lovdscha by assault on the 5th of September, an occurrence which, as I anticipated in my letter of the 2d inst., was to be looked for; but there are good reasons for doubting the truth of the dispatch, notwithstanding its official character, and I have been assured by several of the better class of Israelites who were at head-quarters when Prince Smezetinsky's report arrived, that the 11 hours' desperate fighting in which Rozgildieff was wounded were for the possession of an advanced post in the plain of Lovdscha named Scharcoja, six miles from Layard and the town. This last version is as worthy of credence as the other, but not more so, for in this part of the world one should never believe anything that he hears, and only half of what he sees. Still their friends are far more sanguine of Russian success than they were 10 days ago. Gen. Ignatieff's arrival at the Czar and the Grand Duke have made out a new plan, and the elucubrations of these great intelligences cannot fail to be crowned with victory, for they have decided to beat the Turks in detail, commencing with the Serdar Ekrem—this out of respect for his exalted rank—after which 100,000 men are to be poured into Roumelia, where they will sweep, like a torrent, to Constantinople, where peace will be signed before Michaelmas. We are all waiting with anxiety for the realization of this mighty conception, slightly thwarted up to date by the drubbing received by Grand Duke Vladimir at and near Kadikoi, on the 7th, which will drive to the last possible moment into Biela and put the bridge of Prygos at the mercy of the enemy. Meanwhile, complaints increase in bitterness against the supply department of the Army. The regiments are not provided with respectable sutlers, and are given over to the rapacity of swarms of Polish Jews, who rob men and officers in the most disgraceful manner. A bottle of bad beer costs 6 francs, one of common sour wine 12 francs, for half a pound of inferior tea the price is 12 francs, and you must pay 2 francs for a pound loaf of white bread. Unfortunately, these harpies are protected in high places, and the Intendance is powerless to suppress or punish their extortions.

There was very heavy, though distant, firing to be heard as I passed through Fratisti on my way back here last evening. The trains to Giurgevo were stopped, and no one allowed to go into the town, whence the inhabitants were making their hebdominal exodus, a most disagreeable necessity on this occasion, as the thermometer has fallen 20° centigrade within the last 24 hours, and the rain was pouring down in torrents. The poor wretches looked like drowned rats, and sat by the way side, very pictures of misery, huddled together in groups, with not even an umbrella to shelter them from the pitiless storm. There were men and women and children up to their ankles in the mud which was to be their couch for the night; no food, no fire; nothing, indeed, before them except the certainty of illness and suffering. The soldiers did what they could for their relief, but the poor fellows' charity was necessarily limited, and although the Russian officers ordered a general distribution of bread among the refugees, this moldy pulp was a very insufficient comforter for people who, after a toilsome journey of half a dozen miles through wind and wet, were condemned to wallow in the mire for the next 24 hours. It would not have been so bad if the fugitives had been Bulgarians, but these poor Roumains have been used to better things, and it seems hard that they—the innocent ones—should suffer for the ambition of a few interested politicians who, on the pretext of patriotism, have plunged their country into a war in which she has no direct or indirect interest, and whose results, in whatever sense they be, cannot be other than disadvantageous to her people.

From the Russian officers at the railway station I learned that the bombardment from Rustchuk was not confined to its action against Giurgevo and the Slobodja batteries, but that the extreme violence of the discharges on the eastern front indicated either an assault upon or a sortie from the fortress, in which the corps at Pyrgos and Achmet Eyoub's forces, as well as the garrison, were engaged. Up here at Bucharest great fears are entertained for the safety of the Roumanian Army, whose directing genius, the pro-interim-acting Minister of War, Mr. Bratiano, now away from his bureau and at Coratia, has telegraphed to send down without delay all the medical men to be found in the capital and its environs. As the troops of Modom Dacia have already an enormous proportion of general practitioners in attendance at the front, this dispatch has caused much anxiety and produced the conviction of a general slaughter of the heroes in honor of whose anticipated martyrdom commemorative medals are actually on sale in some of the shop windows. The satisfaction expressed by the upper classes of the population whenever the news arrives of a Russian disaster merits particular attention. The newspapers and public documents are not openly or demonstratively joyous, either because of a certain sentiment of courtesy toward their ally, or because of the proximity and possible ulterior triumph of the Russian Army. They even affect, in some instances, an enthusiasm for this pretended war of deliverance and an exaggerated Turkophobia. But you can easily pierce through the thin veil of conventionality, and, after a very little while, perceive that it is not heartfelt. In private circles, on the contrary, no attempt is made at the concealment of their real sentiments, and the contentment experienced at every successive defeat is a sauce as appetizing at the table of the sovereign as it is to the *zamalikis* filled trenches of the peasant. The French use the word *vaste* as a slang name for a beating, and this cant expression is now being generalized throughout Roumania as a synonym for the battle of Plevna. The stupid soldier has it as his tongue's end, without, perhaps, appreciating its significance, the more intelligent staff officer discusses its advantages in the public cafés and at the mess tables. This change of sentiment for their quondam friends is scarcely to be wondered at. Russian arrogance sought to discover instead of seeking to avoid occasions for wounding Roumanian national pride, while the conduct of the Russian officers was naught but a succession of violations of common decency. The café concerts were thronged with inebriated heroes, whose voices drowned the noise of the instruments in their frantic howls for obscene songs, or, as one evening at the Jardin Roseca, for some air which, like the "Marseillaise," is forbidden by the authorities. Their spurs and sabres clank through the streets or impede the entrance to the cafés as they swagger insolently along the Podu Mogoshöi, or take their ease at the doors staring impertinently under the bonnets of the ladies and ostentatiously bowing their escorts from the sidewalk until no respectable woman will venture, even in broad daylight, where she is likely to encounter one of these defenders of the faith. Roumanian beauties are not a bit prudish, rather the other way, indeed, but there are certain limits beyond which no gentleman will pass, and, of these limits, the Russians appear to have most vague and indistinct perceptions. To one category, however, of the fair sex, and among these are not a few with historical—Roumanially historical—names and unquestionable social positions, the advent of the Muscovites have been a godsend. These were not above receiving presents and, as unreformed loyliness is always less attractive than when the picture has a showy frame, they have gone in heavily for the latest fashions, and have run up stiff bills on the strength of future largesses from their Northern admirers, who have not always been as generous in act as in promise. The consequence of this is a series of scandals which will result in much divorce, in spite of the patient and long suffering resignation of several noble Boyard husbands whose indignation against the partners of their bosom will be brought to a climax, not so much by their immorality, for which they are charitably indulgent, as by their extravagance. The catastrophe has come in the shape of a lawsuit brought by the great milliner, not of the court which is simple and slovenly in its attire, but of the aristocracy whose exterior at least is tidy and well up to the latest fashions of two years ago. Now, this adventurous and confiding foreigner has given credit to the extent of 200,000 francs, and when, before the final driver of her money has ordered her lawyer to sue her clients, whose liege lords will be forced to pay, since the Grand Chancellor, in order to save his countrymen's purses from the drain on their often slender resources, sends them to their regiments as soon as he learns that any of them are in danger of being ruined by one of these high born Danaes. He promised, though, that he would make up for the desertion of the line by the importation of a much more wealthy element, the Imperial Guard, and great is the dissatisfaction expressed now that it is known that this flower of chivalry will be hurried to the field as fast as extra trains can carry them, without so much as a day's respite during which they can study the morals and manners of the "joyous city."

Old Prince Gortschakoff himself is not a particularly edifying spectacle and does not give the stranger a high idea of dignity. In his black coat and stiffly starched white cravat, with his cold, unimpassioned face, and expressionless eyes, which put one in mind of Lever's comparison of "a sick codfish or an oyster with the measles," he realizes pretty well the traditional type of the high comedy statesman. But if there is a woman present, the metamorphosis is as sudden as it is complete; his features light up, and the dull, fish-like glare gives place to an ogle worthy of a bagman in the society of a barmaid in any English provincial tap-room. The Prince fairly worships womankind, whether she be a Duchess or a *cocotte* he cares little, but is it from simple adoration of the sex or because its members are skillful if sometimes unconscious spies, is not certain, although we do know that he keeps up a regular correspondence what a phalanx of pretty women, cleverly disseminated in the fashionable drawing-rooms of Paris, Vienna, London, and Berlin. Some of his enemies reproach him for the oceans of Cliquot quaffed in company with some of the Princesses of the Bucharest stage, but may his orgies not have been rather prompted by his wish to drown care and absorb it for the moment his poignant regrets at the massacres of Bulgaria and the butcheries of Plevna, and all the other horrors of this war, to which he has always been so persistent an adversary? At all events, there is probably more of politics than of dissipation in the Prince's strange partiality for champagne, and a great deal of private information as to certain public functionaries is gleaned from the not particularly high-toned conversation of these nymphs, many of whom are said to be regularly paid by the private Police Department of the Empire. Every one has heard of the latest instance of a detected female detective, and it is not here the place to give details of the affair of Mme. Aristarchi Bey, convicted and banished as a Russian emissary, but there is an anecdote concerning her marriage which is not generally known. Her father, Gen. De Bonin, an ex-Minister of Prussia, was not rich in this world's goods, but very well off in the way of daughters, of whom he had nine. To him came Miltiades Aristarchi, then Turkish Ambassador at Berlin, to ask if he might aspire to the honor of becoming his son-in-law. "With pleasure," replied the General, without even inquiring which of the olive branches was the chosen one. "But, General," continued the suitor, "I belong to the Greek Church, and—" "—your Church," was the irreverent answer; "I thought you were a Mohammedan."

A VICE-CONSUL IN DANGER.

THE UNHAPPY POSITION OF TWO MERCHANTS IN TURKEY—ARRESTED AND THREATENED WITH SPEEDY EXECUTION—VENGEANCE OF THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT.

From our Own Correspondent.

PHILIPPOPOLIS, Sunday, Sept. 2, 1877.

When I was last in Constantinople I was asked to bear here the dispatches which conferred upon Mr. John E. Gueschoff, a naturalized British subject, resident in this town, the office of Vice-Consul of the United States. The passage of letters through the Turkish post has always been attended with a good deal of risk in divers ways. The curiosity of officials, or the carelessness of messengers, or the suspicion of the authorities might at any time cause the loss or the intentional destruction of any packet intrusted to them, and Mr. Gueshoff had requested that his *berat* and the official document from the State Department might be forwarded by a safe hand, and not by the ordinary official channel. The Consul-General therefore took advantage of my passage through Philippopolis to forward those papers. Stopping at Adrianople I was strongly tempted by the events which were going forward to linger for a day or two, but there were inducements to press on to the front, and I accordingly spent but one day in the City of Adrian. It was very fortunate thing for Mr. Gueschoff that I did so, for when I reached Philippupolis I learned from Mr. Calvert, the English Vice-Consul, that the gentleman whose appointment I bore was arrested, and that his early execution was expected. He himself knowing Mr. Gueschoff to have resided for many years in England, and knowing also that he had there taken out papers of naturalization, had made a claim on the Turkish authorities for his release. It turned out, however, that the papers were incomplete or informal, and the Turks refused to recognize them. They claimed Mr. Gueschoff as a Turkish subject, asserted their right to deal with their own as they pleased. It appeared that a Bulgarian called Hadji Dimitri had been sentenced to death here for treason-felony, and that in the hope to save himself he had professed to be acquainted with all the members of the Insurrectionary Committee, and had offered to denounce them. His execution being stayed for the day, he supplied the authorities with a list in which the names of John Gueschoff and his cousin were found. All the people whose names were thus given were arrested, and the unhappy and unworthy wretch whose fears had driven him to this dastardly act was immediately afterward hanged. Mr. Gueschoff studied at Owens College, Manchester, and was to all intents and purposes an English gentleman. He was a frequent correspondent of the London *Times*, and has been regarded with great dislike on that account ever since the beginning of the war. I cannot learn, however, that he ever openly expressed any opinions against Turkish rule other than those which in countries under civilized rule come within the bounds of authorized free speech, and I am instructed that no charge of writing in an insurrectionary fashion can for a moment be sustained against him. Mr. Fawcett, the English Consul-General in Turkey, was with Mr. Calvert when I called upon him, and it was his opinion that if the date of the *berat* of the Porte should prove to be anterior to Mr. Gueschoff's arrest, that gentleman was already de facto Vice-Consul. It was, of course, possible that the Porte had issued the *berat* after the arrest without knowledge of Mr. Gueschoff's imprisonment. This was a question which was only capable of solution by the opening of the packet. I opened it in Mr. Fawcett's presence, and that of several other gentlemen. We found the formal letter of Mr. Eugene Schuyler, Consul-General of the United States, to be dated two days prior to the arrest, and it spoke of the inclosure of the *berat*. The papers from Washington were dated as far back as in November of last year.

It is unfortunately happened that although many of the party spoke Turkish, none of them were able to read it, and it was now proposed that I should go to Mutassarif, accompanied by my dragoman, should show him the document, ascertain its date, and demand that it should at once be placed in Mr. Gueschoff's hands. On this suggestion I at once acted. The Governor received me with great politeness, and having read the *berat*, requested that it should be left at the Civil Office to be copied. I explained that I wished to discover the gentleman whose official position it recognized, but of him or his whereabouts the Civil Governor said he knew absolutely nothing. I told him I had heard that he had been arrested by the military authorities; that he was already, at the time of his arrest, virtual and actual Vice-Consul for the United States, and that it was my duty to demand his immediate release. That, the Governor replied, was not at all his business. The *berat* ought to have been forwarded some time since, from its date, and all he could do as the matter then stood was to refer me to Ibrahim Pasha, who had just come from Constantinople to take charge of the military trials here. I went next in pursuit of this authority, and found that he had taken the house of one of the wealthier Bulgarian citizens as his official residence. After a delay of an hour I succeeded in obtaining an interview. The Pasha spoke French, and communication with him was, therefore, simple and direct. The case having been explained and the *berat* shown, he told me that the document was null and void. It ought to have been presented long since, and could not now, being offered after the arrest of the prisoner, be accepted. I told him that all I wanted to do was to discharge the office with which I had been intrusted, and deliver the papers into Mr. Gueschoff's hands. To this he gave an angry and imperative refusal. I pointed out that the document had never been rescinded by the Porte, and called his attention to the Sultan's monogram at its head and other signs of authenticity. He replied that he had no doubt of its authenticity. That was not the question. The document came too late, and he refused to acknowledge it. I then told him that I should at once write to the American Minister, and requested that my message might be allowed to pass. He promised that it should go through without delay or alteration, and that he himself would take no steps in the matter until it arrived, beyond sending to his superior authority at the capital for instructions. On leaving him I dispatched the following message to Mr. Horace Maynard, the American Minister at Constantinople:

"The gentleman whose appointment as American Vice Consul I carried has been arrested, with his cousin, by military order. Gueschoff is a naturalized British subject. Please communicate with Lord Derby and Schuyler, and demand the removal of both cousins to Constantinople."

On the 1st of September, after an interval of one whole day, I again called upon the Pasha, when he told me to make myself quite easy about the matter. He had received no answer at present, but would not lose a moment in communicating with Constantinople for the instructions when they arrived. There the matter rests for the present. There is little or no danger now that the Turkish authorities will venture to proceed to extremities after the representations which have been made to them, but the relatives of the prisoners are still in great and natural anxiety. The father of the elder is in great fear of the result of a transfer of the prisoners to Constantinople, suspecting that a repetition of the old game may be attempted, and his son and nephew disposed of en route, for a pretended attempt to escape. This would be too suspicious, however; and we may now probably count that the affair of business is satisfactorily settled, so far as the lives and liberty of the two gentlemen are concerned. The elder Gueschoff offered me his hospitality during my stay in Philippopols, but to accept it would have prejudiced both him and myself.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Lord Derby has informed the signers of the memorials in favor of the Gueschoffs that he has telegraphed Minister Layard to use his best efforts with the Turkish Government in behalf of the Gueschoffs unless he has very strong reasons against doing so.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The *Times'* Constantinople special via Syra, Sunday, states that repeated orders have gone from the Porte that the Gueschoffs shall be brought to Constantinople, but it is feared the military authorities will not obey and that the Gueschoffs will be executed.

MARINE DISASTERS.

STRANDING OF A CLIPPER SHIP IN THE ST. LAWRENCE—A SCHOONER ASHORE ON NANTUCKET.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Canada, Sept. 23.—Advices have just been received by Messrs. H. and A. Allan that the ship Glenfinart, Capt. Hamilton, which left this port yesterday afternoon, has stranded on the dangerous shoals in the neighborhood of Lavaltrie. The Glenfinart has a full cargo of wheat, peas, flour, and provisions, and lighters were dispatched to-day to unload her. The vessel is a new iron clipper ship, built in the early part of 1876, and is the largest sailing vessel that comes to this port, her capacity being 1,530 tons.

NANTUCKET, Mass., Sept. 23.—Schooner Chase, of and from Rockland for New-York, with a cargo of lime, went ashore on the east end of Nantucket this morning. It is thought she will come off after discharging her cargo.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The wreck of the ship Forest, which has been floating in the Channel since the collision with the Avalanche, was blown up to-day.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Sept. 23.—The steamer Alhambra arrived this morning from Montreal, via Charlottetown. She experienced a severe storm yesterday. Henry Ryder, the steward, was knocked overboard and drowned. The steamer's boats were smashed. At Pictou the gale commenced Friday evening and continued all day yesterday, with very high tides. At Canso the gale continued from Friday evening until this morning. Two vessels were driven ashore, but got off at high tide. Several fishing-boats were broken to pieces. The schooner Blink-Bonnie, from Pictou for Halifax, laden with coal, drove ashore at Whitehaven, and is full of water. The gale was the heaviest experienced at Canso for years. The tide being low when the wind was highest, the shipping did not suffer so much as it otherwise might. The Augustine Seaside is reported ashore at Cape Breton.

SUICIDE OF A MURDERER.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 23.—In September, 1875, an old man named Davis, a resident of Leetons, Ohio, was robbed and murdered by Thomas Mead, a young man living at Palestine, in this State. Mead was arrested, convicted of the murder, and sentenced to be hanged, but a year ago last May escaped from jail. Detectives discovered him to-day at his home in Limaville, a small village near Alliance. Mead refused to surrender and fired upon the officers, who returned the fire, wounding Mead, who, seeing escape impossible, blew his own brains out.

ESCAPE OF A BURGLAR FROM JAIL.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 23.—Rufus Alexander, a notorious burglar confined in the County Jail, charged with entering the Summer residence of Rev. Henry C. Potter, of New-York, in August, escaped last evening. A juvenile prisoner who was allowed the privilege of the corridor unlocked his cell door. The two took a sail-boat to Narragansett Pier, and it is supposed walked thence to Kingston and took the midnight train for New-York. Their escape was not noticed for an hour and a half.

THE BAPTISTS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—At evening service, Rev. George F. Pentecost, Pastor of Warren-Avenue Baptist Church, tendered his resignation, with the view of relieving the church from any embarrassment in settling the difficulty with the Baptist Association on the subject of open communion. It is thought the church will refuse to accept his resignation and will sustain him in his position.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. SHERMAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 23.—A Portland dispatch says: "Gen. Sherman and his aids, Col. Wood and Col. Scully, arrived here late last night. To-morrow they will visit Puget Sound on the United States steamer Oliver Wolcott. They will return in a few days, to take steamer for San Francisco."

SUICIDE OF A CLERGYMAN.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—Rev. Henry Hersey, aged 81 years, hanged himself at Hingham this afternoon.

In July last his house was entered by masked burglars, who inflicted severe injuries upon him, and it is supposed that he had never recovered from the shock.

AN EMBEZZLER ARRESTED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 23.—Charles W. Preston, a married man, 24 years of age, and bookkeeper for Emanuel Hoffman, a wholesale tobacconist, has been arrested on a charge of embezzling over $7,000. A fast life is said to have led to the

BLEEDING A CORPORATION.

THE PHILADELPHIA VAMPIRES.

JOHN S. MORTON'S ACCOUNT OF THE OVER-ISSUE OF MARKET-STREET RAILROAD STOCK—WHAT HIS FIRST DISHONEST ACT BROUGHT HIM TO—POWERLESS AGAINST THE RAPACITY OF OTHER OFFICERS—STOCK ISSUED TO SUPPORT SPECULATIVE ENTERPRISES—THE "CENTENNIAL CATALOGUE" JOB—EFFECT ON THE PERMANENT EXHIBITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—The first excitement of the overissue of stock of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway being over, those who participated in the scheme to use the trust confided to their care are more settled, and enabled to give a true and thorough statement as to the cause of the troubles. The plot is a piece of villainy which is truly startling on the part of officials of the company and outsiders who participated in the robbery. Mr. John S. Morton, the President of the company, has made a clean breast of the whole transaction to your correspondent, and it shows that his original offense placed him in the power of other unscrupulous men, who, when they had once succeeded in getting him into their clutches, did not release him until he ruined the corporation financially, and himself as well. The amount of money involved is considerably reduced, and will foot up somewhere about $700,000, not more, and perhaps less. Mr. Morton was induced in 1870 to purchase some 15,000 shares of Reading Railroad stock, placing it as collateral stock of his own and some borrowed stock. The Franco-Prussian war caused a temporary panic, and the stock declined $10 per share. The collateral was to be disposed of to make good the depreciation, but to this Mr. Morton could not consent. He was willing, as he says, to lose his own money, but that of others he could not. In his extremity he applied to Samuel P. Huhn, the Treasurer, and B. F. Stokes, the Secretary, who promised to aid him. They did so, and a number of shares of the company were overissued and placed on the market, and $100,000 raised, which saved Morton from temporary embarrassment. Matters went on in this way until 1873, when, to the surprise and horror of the President, he ascertained that Huhn had drawn $80,000 of the funds of the company and associated himself in the blank-book manufacturing and printing business with John R. Nagle & Co., he being the company. Huhn knew of Morton's overissue of stock, and thus took advantage of it. The President at once directed that the firm should pay back to the company $15,000 in cash and give their notes for $65,000, which terms they at once acceded to. Morton was shouldering the $100,000 deficit on his own account, so he had not the courage to reveal Huhn's misappropriation, and Stokes, whose name was necessary to be signed to the stock, was obliged to sign again, under the promise that all would be made right. Soon after this, Huhn came to Morton and said that unless the firm succeeded in getting financial assistance it would suspend, so 300 shares more of stock were overissued and disposed of, and the proceeds given to John R. Nagle & Co. The entanglements were now so strong that Huhn, Nagle had only to demand more stock to be tided over their financial troubles. In a short time Huhn told Morton that the firm was in a bad way, and that unless more aid was given they intended to make an assignment. The President realized his position, and began to suspect that he was made the victim. He was loath, because he doubted the honesty of the intentions of the men, more especially as they were fully aware of the fact that all this stock they were receiving was an overissue. However, by threats and persuasions they carried their point, and renewed the same operation at intervals afterward.

When the contract for furnishing and printing the Centennial catalogues was advertised for, Nagle & Co. bid for it, and sent to Morton telling him to use his influence in getting it for them, as "there were millions in it." He did so, and when the bid was awarded them Nagle said that several gentlemen had volunteered to become sureties of the firm. The Centennial Board of Finance desired Mr. Morton to become surety for the faithful performance of the contract but he told them that to his mind the $100,000 premium was ample. A day or two after this Huhn and Nagle informed Morton that the parties who agreed to become sureties had declined to have anything to do with the scheme. Then he advised them to throw up the contract; this they would not do, as it would injure the credit of the firm, and they would be compelled to make an assignment. Already these parties had procured $200,000 in stock from Morton, and there was no recourse left now but to set the bogus stock machine at work again, and the funds were ready for the new scheme. This was done, it is said, under threats of exposure from Huhn and his party. Instead of millions for the Centennium, the Centennial Catalogue Company lost thousands of dollars, had a lawsuit with the Centennial Board of Finance, and the Market-Street Road was deeply involved. The whole amount of the over issue, of which John R. Nagle & Co. reaped the benefit, is about 10,000 shares, which were disposed of at private sale for $70 to $120 per share. Mr. Morton said that he had not made a single dollar out of the affair himself, and further added that it would have been foreign to his nature to do so.

Like a drowning man catching at straws, he became involved in numerous speculations; indeed, anything that promised to help return the stolen money. Among these was the Bradley Promotheor, an invention by a man on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, which, when developed, it was claimed would supersede steam and eclipse the Keeley Motor. He had also lost some money in speculations before 1870, but could have got over the first trouble had not Huhn taken advantage of his position. On Friday night last Huhn called at Morton's house, and asked whether he intended to tell the whole story, and that if he did not there were certain parties who would advance all the money he required to make good the losses. Who these parties were he would not reveal, but it was believed they comprised Huhn himself, Nagle, and Herman Elsasser, the head Receiver of the company, the latter, it is alleged, being suspected of being in the conspiracy, as checks for large amounts continually passed between him and Huhn, and at one time it is said Elsasser, who is not supposed to be a rich man by any means, had between $50,000 and $60,000 to his credit in one of the national banks in this city. In addition to this, Mr. Baugh, one of the largest stockholders, and Mr. Morton, had been notified at various times that there was a ring among the receivers, and that they worked in collusion with Huhn, it was supposed. The offers of Huhn were refused, and yesterday the explosion took place, creating a great sensation, which will be renewed to-morrow. There is great sympathy expressed for Mr. Morton, even though the facts given above are not yet known to the public. He stands ready to meet the consequences of his crime, as does also Mr. Stokes, the Secretary, who is completely broken down. Huhn has already been condemned, and from the first was believed to be the cause of all the trouble.

Some time ago a number of conductors charged Huhn with gross obscenity on the cars. Mr. Morton pretended to disbelieve them and to shield Huhn, who he knew would be compelled to resign. The matter was kept secret, but the charges are now reiterated with considerable force. Concerning this overissue, Mr. Rhoades, the counsel for the company, is of the opinion that the question of the validity must be tested in the courts, as the stock bears the signatures of the proper officers.

In a month Mr. Morton would have had the Permanent Exhibition on a sound foundation. He had perfected his plans, but what will be the result now cannot be foretold. The price for which the Exhibition building was purchased at auction last Fall was $250,000, and added to this was the share of the floating debt of the Centennial Exhibition (which the company had to shoulder) of $160,000 more. Last week the Centennial Board of Finance agreed to new terms for the exhibition building, accepting $25,000 in cash and agreeing to take notes for $120,000 more. Col. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Mr. Gowen, President of the Reading Railroad, as large stockholders, used their influence to secure this new arrangement, so as not to have more stock issued for the company. It was agreed by the Directors to prepare bonds bearing interest at 6 per cent. Col. Scott, Mr. Gowen, and other prominent and wealthy gentlemen agreed to take $1,000 worth of the bonds immediately, and by the 10th of October the whole debt would have been cleared and the building would have reverted to the company. Mr. Thomas S. Ellis presented Morton's resignation as President yesterday, and Hon. Henry D. Moore was selected temporarily to fill the retiring gentleman's place. To-day 11,672 people attended the Exhibition, when Hon. John W. Forney delivered an address on the "Pleasure of Work." A number of ministers to-day took occasion to refer to the stock crash and Morton's participation in it, connecting the trouble with the opening of the Exhibition on Sunday, which was done as soon as Morton assumed the Presidency. They stigmatized the downfall as a visitation of God.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT IN ENGLAND.

WORKING MEN'S DEMONSTRATION ON THE TOWN MOOR AT NEWCASTLE IN HONOR OF THE GENERAL—40,000 TO 50,000 PRESENT—ADDRESS OF THE GATESHEAD TOWN COUNCIL.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A great demonstration of the working men of Northumberland and Durham was held on the town moor of Newcastle Saturday afternoon in honor of Gen. Grant. Twenty-two trade societies participated in a procession, which occupied 20 minutes in passing a given point. The number of persons present on the moor is estimated at from 40,000 to 50,000. The demonstration has had no precedent since the great political meetings at the time of the Reform bill excitement. Mr. Thomas Burt, member of Parliament for Morpeth, presented a eulogistic address to Gen. Grant, who said he thanked the working men for their very welcome address, and thought this reception was the most honorable he could meet with. Alluding to what Mr. Burt had said concerning the late civil war, Gen. Grant declared he had always been an advocate of peace, but when war was declared he went to the war for the cause which he believed to be right, and fought to do his best ability to secure peace and safety to his nation. In regard to the relations between America and England, the General said that friendship now existed between the two countries, which he fully believed was increasing, and which would, in common with industry and civilization, increase in the future. Mr. Fairchild, United States Consul at Liverpool, in a brief speech, bore testimony to the gratification of the American people at the reception of the ex-President in England. Gen. Grant, on his departure from the moor, was enthusiastically cheered.

On the same day the Mayor and Town Council of Gateshead presented the ex-President with a congratulatory address. Gen. Grant expressed pleasure at his enthusiastic reception in all the towns of the north of England, and said he was glad the good feeling between England and America was warmer to-day than it had ever been.

A banquet was given in honor of Gen. Grant in the evening by the Mayor of Newcastle. In response to a toast to his health, the General said that his reception in Newcastle exceeded anything he had expected, and had been the warmest and best he had or could have had.

THE HOSTILE INDIAN BANDS.

COL. STURGIS' DEFEAT AND PURSUIT OF THE NEZ PERCES—TWENTY INDIANS KILLED AND SIXTY WOUNDED—LOSS OF THE TROOPS, FOUR KILLED AND FIFTEEN WOUNDED—SITTING BULL STILL IN CANADA.

PHASES OF THE CONFLICT.

WHAT IS THOUGHT IN ENGLAND.

LESS INTEREST TAKEN IN THE WAR THAN USUAL—ENGLISH GRATIFICATION OVER RUSSIAN DEFEATS—THE DIPLOMATIC SITUATION—PRINCE BISMARCK'S POWER IN EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1877.

While the Russo-Roumanian Army still hammers at the doors of Plevna, the Imperial Guard is pouring in through Bucharest to fill up the awful gaps which Turkish rifles have made in the Russian ranks. It has been reported more than once during the weak that Plevna had fallen, and possibly when this letter reaches you the fortress may be in Russian hands, for they are bending all their power upon it. In the meantime the Turks have driven the invader across the Jantra and the Lom, and Suleiman Pasha has taken up a new and strong position at Schipka. The military situation is still favorable to the Turks; so much so that Greece has suddenly become pacific, Servia holds back, and Roumania regrets every hour of the day that she was ever induced to move. The war is not so interesting as it was. The "specials" and "extras" of the evening papers do not go off "like hot rolls," a simile intended to describe the most intense activity. Leading articles and descriptive letters are no longer devoured by the reading public. It is true that at the moment London is straining its eyes a little in the direction of the Danube and the Balkans, but this revival of anxiety comes out of the feeling that the closing scenes of the present campaign are now being enacted. The interest in the war has waned considerably since it was considered to be finally settled that England would at almost any hazard maintain her attitude of neutrality. The excitement was great when the Turks first turned round and scattered the invaders right and left. Even the street boys, in the vernacular of their order, felicitated each other on the fact that "them ——Rooshians had got it at larst." The fact that "at larst" the Turks had shown that they had leaders as well as soldiers was a relief to the Government and to the big crowd of anti-Russians who wanted to fight and dared not, and men leaned back in their chairs and said, "It's all right, the Russians can't take Constantinople." The "shan't" became somewhat unpopular when Gen. Gourkho crossed the Balkans, and the entire nation seemed to breathe more freely when the Turks gave evidence of strength enough to defend their capital without the aid of British guns. The Schipka Pass fighting gave a new interest to the telegrams for a week, but the feverish concern exhibited as late as a month ago is at an end. It is a foregone conclusion that the Turk can hold his own till next year, and the interest for the time being on the part of the public is to see just where the belligerents will leave off. That is why London is looking eagerly toward the Danube to-day, for they conclude, rightly or wrongly, that the end of the battles now pending and in progress will bring this year's active campaigning to a close; not that it is really settled whether there are to be Winter operations or not. Both sides would probably like a good excuse to rest, and there is not wanting evidence of the readiness of diplomacy to step forward and claim another inning.

At the moment, however, the diplomatic situation appears to present as many complications as the military lookout. It is reported that Lord Derby has within the past week invited Austria to join England in an offer of mediation. I have the best possible reasons for saying that there is no truth in this report. England is ready to move in the interests of peace the moment she can do so with any prospects of success. A well-informed journal said the other day that Germany would presently demand an armistice. The writer did not say upon what grounds. It is positively asserted by Berlin correspondents that Germany has fixed upon the month of October as the time for good offices to the belligerents with a view to the conclusion of peace. Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy are to meet and decide upon a common course of action. October is a good month to settle upon for the operation. If diplomacy gets an inning it will not be until the conclusion of the French elections. Prince Bismarck knows well enough that France is not going to be left out of the last settlement; and the elections will decide whether his understanding with Italy is the important stroke he deems it to be. He is not willing to stop the war at present. Russia victorious gives him an ally against France, and Russia bled and exhausted extinguishes the last hope of France having the Muscovite as her own ally. The idea that Germany is anxious to take action in the interests of peace is altogether out of harmony with the Bismarckian policy. Germany has not an easy game to play. At Vienna Bismarck is hated. The French do not dislike the Germans more than the Hungarians do, and the Viennese have no desire to fight side by side with Germany. With the Russians flying before the Turks, Austria's position has materially improved, and her fickleness has already made itself apparent at Berlin. Bismarck's plans are well laid, no doubt, but their success depends very much upon the whole of his scheme working harmoniously. A combination of France, Austria, and England would upset them entirely, and such a chance as the utter collapse of Russia might bring about that contingency. The unsettled condition of France has been useful to the Chancellor. If England could have felt safe in treating with the French Government, the smallest overtures from her former ally would have led to an understanding that could not have failed to seriously embarrass Germany, not if her intentions are "square and straight," but if she harbors those designs upon the general peace of Europe with which she is commonly credited.

You may take it for granted that the attitude of the powers has undergone no official change since the last settled declarations of neutrality. Austria, Germany, and Russia had a secret understanding at the beginning. That treaty, oral or written, remains. The success of the Turks has altered the conditions laid down by the three Emperors for a division of spoil. England stood alone. France was forced to look passively on. Italy made an arrangement with Germany, ostensibly against an ultramontane reaction in France and Rome. The two-penny-halfpenny powers of Servia and Greece bluster, but that is all. They are of no account in a great war, whatever they may do. Russian agents have given out to Constantinople that if the Sultan should sue for peace, after the Russians have taken terms, the Czar would be disposed to make reasonable terms. This, it seems to me, represents the only prospect of a cessation of hostilities. It is, however, a very faint one. The Sultan will hardly sue for peace while his armies continue to inscribe new victories on their banners. Nothing is more positive than the impossibility of Turkey initiating overtures of peace. If, then, Germany does not think the time has come, peace is as far off as ever. From the moment that France lay prostrate at the feet of the Emperor William, Europe has been in the hands of Bismarck for weal or woe. He still occupies the position of Janus. The gates of war open and close at his bidding.

EXECUTIONS IN ADRIANOPLE.

BULGARIANS HANGED BY THE NECK UNTIL DEAD—ERECTING THE GALLOWS—HOW THE POPULATION BEHAVED—THE WEAK POINT IN THE TURKISH CAUSE.

ADRIANOPLE, Tuesday, Aug. 28, 1877.

To get up in the gray dawn and watch while here and there at the street corners a number of fellow-creatures, from half a dozen to a score, are "hanged by the neck until dead," is by no means a pleasant experience. At least, this may be affirmed if we judge by Western standards. But the people here are becoming accustomed to the spectacle, and they make very little fuss about a mere hanging. It is difficult to know when an execution is to take place. In such matters I have no morbid curiosity, but I thought it my duty to witness for myself the spectacle this morning, and now propose to tell very briefly what it is like. Save for whispers that got about, the first hint of an approaching execution is given to the ordinary observer by the erection of the "gallows"—a three-legged affair made of not very strong poles, and very similar to that in which gypsies suspend their pots over the camp-fire. These structures are put up at a street corner or crossing late at night; the signal is well understood, but the operation attracts very little attention. I saw one put up close by my hotel last night, so gave orders that I should be called in time for the "ceremony." The soldiers went through their business in a very matter-of-fact fashion. The culprit was a pale-faced Bulgarian, dressed in a Frankish costume, with the exception of the fez, for this man did not wear the ordinary clothes of the Bulgarians. As to his bearing, he seemed to have become lost either to hope or to fear before the end came. His hands were fastened behind his back, the noose was adjusted apparently with considerable skill, the stool was removed from below his feet, and within a very few minutes there was hardly a convulsive twitch of the limbs remaining to tell that the ghastly thing thus suspended in the golden and rosy light of the morning sun had been a sentient human being, with his individual hopes and fears, it may be with his loves and his high aspirations.

My object in going near to the place was not chiefly to study the air and demeanor of the culprit, far less to work up sensational details in regard to a subject so intensely revolting. What I chiefly desired was to see for myself how the ordinary Turkish population demeaned themselves on this occasion. And the result was such as to give a renewed and forcible illustration of the indifference to life and to the taking of life which has been so much observed among Orientals. The streets were crowded with people passing to and fro on their ordinary occupations. And though there was no hindrance to the most complete view of the spectacle, yet hardly more than one person in 10 cast more than a passing glance on the ghastly scene. Nearly a score of soldiers stood round, but they had not the slightest difficulty in keeping back the "mob." Of course, by far the greater proportion of the crowd were Turks. They were of both sexes—for a number of women stood up in little groups together by the side of the street before they passed the body—and they were of all ages. Little children holding by their mothers' henna-stained fingers looked up curiously at the sight, and the mothers themselves regarded it with large, lustrous eyes, in whose glances there was more of wonder than of fear, horror, or aversion. As with fixed bayonets they stood round the dangling corpse, the soldiers preserved a quiet and serious demeanor. I was glad to see that neither among the soldiers nor among the little crowd who stood by was there any disposition to scoff at the fate of the unhappy culprit. That disposition has been common in the East since the days when a certain "criminal" was jeeringly asked to come down from the cross, and have heard it said that it has recently been manifested here. This morning I could see no signs of its existence. A large placard, written in Turkish, was fixed to the poor fellow's breast, and I asked a bystander to read for me the charge which was against the man. "He was taken with arms in his hands, fighting against his country," was the reply. It was very evident that the Bulgarian had not achieved the degree of success which is said to justify rebellion.

Before leaving this disagreeable subject I may mention that another man, said to be a brother of the one of whom I have been writing, was hanged simultaneously at about 100 yards' distance. The offense with which he was charged was that of cutting a child from the womb of a Turkish woman. This atrocity was said to have been committed at a place where it is unquestionable that atrocities have been very commonly committed on the Turks by the Bulgarians. It is proverbially unsafe to judge by appearances, yet that man had on the face of a villain capable of such anti-human conduct. So far as I can learn about 70 persons in all have been hanged in Adrianople after being tried by martial law and duly found guilty. The sight of these poor wretches hung up "promiscuously" about the streets is very disgusting, and no one is tempted to indulge in harsh criticisms of the Orientals. But a judicious remembrance of the scenes of the Paris Commune may help us to temper our indignation with mercy.

The weak point in the Turkish cause undoubtedly that employing so many Bashi-Bazouks, Circassians, and other irregulars. The Turkish common soldier is not inhuman. He is very patient, very patriotic; he is courteous to strangers, courageous in the face of his foes, and fairly amenable to discipline. But that the Turkish irregulars commit great crimes there can be no doubt, and there can be as little doubt that the Turkish authorities wink at, though they do not directly encourage, these crimes. The fact appears to be that the Ottoman rulers, civil and military, seem to find that in the Circassians they have got a Frankenstein on their hands. But the Turks had not all the credit or the shame of conjuring up this demon. The Russians drove the Circassians into Turkey by thousands, in a "wild and irregular" manner, and now the Turks think it well to employ these oppressed freebooters in keeping the Muscovites out of Turkey. That they are no source of strength to the Turkish Army the best military authorities are pretty well agreed in saying. But even here there are divergences of opinion which are at least worth noting. Discussing the subject with the officers at the Turkish Head-quarters, I have heard such arguments as these used: "You say that our Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians are a source of weakness. We do not think so. We are weak in regular cavalry, and we have opposed to us a power which does not stick at trifles in the means it takes for the advancement of what it calls Christianity. These Circassians may not be of much use in regular war. But our wars are mostly irregular, and in the event of a Russian advance we must find our Circassians and mounted Bashi-Bazouks invaluable. They could follow up the enemy and drive him out of the country in cases where our infantry must necessarily fail. But, apart from this, what are we to do with such bodies of men? They are willing to fight for us after their fashion, and that without pay. The country is in a somewhat unsettled condition because of the attacks of our hereditary foes. The Circassians must have something to do. Is it to be expected that we shall spend our strength in teaching the proud, wild race subordination while we have so many open foes to fight?" Without even hinting that I agree with it, the reader who honestly puts himself in the place of the Turk may perhaps find a certain amount of plausibility in the Turkish argument. It is hardly fair—at least from a Turkish stand-point—to say to a nation which has been left to struggle alone for dear life against a new and not extravagantly scrupulous foe, that she must set the example of a punctilious observance of the laws of "civilized" warfare.

TOWN INDEBTEDNESS IN CONNECTICUT.

The New-Haven *Journal* says: "The recently published report of the State Controller shows that the total indebtedness of all the towns in the State is $9,341,612 08; of cities, $6,779,895 76, and of burroughs, $474,807 92, making a grand total of $16,796,315 76. Of towns reporting no indebtedness, funded or floating, there are three in Hartford County—Burlington, Granby, and Farmington; six in New-Haven County—Beacon Falls, Bethany, Cheshire, Madison, North Branford, and Wolcott; two in Fairfield County—New-Fairfield and Newtown; two in Windham County—Sterling and Voluntown; one in Litchfield—Goshen; two in Middlesex—Killingworth, and Westbrook, and one in Tolland County—Bolton. New-London is the only county in which there is no town out of debt. Portland, Chatham, Middlefield, Kent, and Pomfret have the highest tax rate—20 mills—and New-Haven the lowest—four mills. The largest amount expended for schools during the year was in Hartford County, and the smallest in Tolland, the sum being $247,220 in the former, and $41,466 in the latter case. The amount expended in New-Haven County was $201,472. The expenditures for schools throughout the State aggregated $1,023,205. The expenditures for paupers amounted to $500,486. Of this, Hartford County paid $103,401, and New-Haven County $125,830. The expenditures for roads and highways for the year amounted to $1,130,149, New-Haven County paying $147,344. The smallest amount was paid by Middlesex County, being only $46,847."

THE OUTRAGES IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Mobile, (Ala.) *Register* gives the following as a correct statement of the occurrences in South-western Mississippi which induced Gov. Stone to write his letter saying that "such a state of things cannot be tolerated, and, cost what it may, it must and shall be stopped:" "A negro named Frank Posey was murdered at Gayka, and the arrest of the murderers was resisted by their friends. These lawless men would ride into the court-house and defy the officers of law. Demanding that the negro should receive them as bail for the crime with which they shielded from arrest. These law-abiding citizens who acted in deference to the constituted authorities in the performance of their duties were

LOUISIANA'S "GREAT" DAY.

THE 14TH OF SEPTEMBER.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE RESCUING OF THE MOB—THE CELEBRATION A DISAPPOINTMENT—GOV. KELLOGG'S SHARE IN THE ORIGINAL "GREAT DAY."

From our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Friday, Sept. 14, 1877.

This is the day New-Orleans seems to have chosen for her typical holiday. Gay as her reputation is, and famed for her carnival and "Twelfth Night" pageants, opera and balls, Creole and native society, and the questionable entertainments made notorious by the presence of Congressional visitors, and with as strict observance of the days of favorite calendar saints as any Catholic city, she has, of late years especially, disdained to note the rising of the sun on a day of national thanksgiving. Independence day awakens no patriotic feelings. The observance of Christmas and New Year's has become so strictly social that a stranger would be unable to distinguish them from any other. Washington's birthday is forgotten; Lincoln's was always ignored. The national fast is less honored from the pulpit than the Sunday before election, when prayers for the success of the Democratic ticket were sent up. Bunker Hill and Yorktown are equally forgotten, and even the battle of New-Orleans, though it is a tradition among the Creoles that on the 8th of January the French battalion and Lafitte's Barrataria buccaneers, under a Bienville or a Marigay, annihilated the British Empire passes unnoticed. In the old days, so frequently referred to as those of the lost prosperity of the Crescent City, this apathy was not so marked. Then the constant flow of wealth, which to its possessors seemed as wide, as certain, and unending as the sweep of the river that bore it to them, made the pursuit of pleasure and the practice of crime the business of the hour, and every available day was seized on for a celebration. But when the war brought strangers who looked to the Fourth of July and other days of national glory as occasions for the display of their love of country, the days themselves became distasteful to the leaders of society and politics. When the negro State Senator, Gen. A. E. Barber, paraded on the 8th of January, in the brilliant uniform of a Major-General of Militia and a veteran of the war of 1812, and 14,000 Union soldiers were buried at Chalmette, the history of Jackson's victory ceased to be interesting reading. While the military authorities or the Republican Party ruled Louisiana, the Crescent City affected to be plunged in low spirits at the proclamation of a Kellogg or a Warmoth for a day of fasting and prayer was an insult. This feeling must have had its effect on the national days. The exhibitions of the King of the Carnival, Knights of Momus and Comus were private speculations, and they grew so dull that at last it was deemed by the managers that only a gross travesty of the national Republican Party of Grant and Sherman and Butler and Logan and Morton, and all of prominence who could be included, as a "Dream of Hades" would be successful. Coming in the midst of the Status quo, it was successful. Even the democratic spectator all along the line of the procession who was not gratified at the sight. All the Democratic papers praised it the next morning. But the shrewder politicians awoke with a second thought, and their first care was to denounce it as Washington. The sneering remarks of one editor, whose wife had accidentally been excluded from the procession, in the afternoon paper, furnished a cue, and in three days all papers were declaring that the exhibition, on whose list of managers were Democratic Senators, Representatives, and the Speaker of the House, was by a few unauthorized persons, and was greatly disapproved by "best citizens." That was the last holiday, unless Gov. Nicholls' thanksgiving day can be called one.

But all branches of the Nicholls Government have indorsed to-day. The Militia have dignified it by quarreling among their officers for precedence of posts of honor. Vaudrey, Behan, and Owen dispute as to who is to command the uniformed bodies, and there is as much distaste in being assigned to those who parade to-day in their work-day clothes as if they were merely the unwashed and unterrified Democracy, and not the heroes of a street fight. The legislative and executive departments each seize the opportunity for a display of oratory. The *Democrat*, its editor in chief and chief political reporter both parading as staff officers, proclaims the day with joy, and the respectable *Picayune* announces, without fear of contradiction, in a double-leaded editorial: "Of all the days in the annals of the world, this is Louisiana's day." But the honor of first naming it is not for any of these. It is to one whom the Republicans once delighted to honor the distinction belongs; one whose failings, though less gross then, seemed to make him friends, whose faith used to be the stanchest and fidelity the truest, whom even his political enemies mentioned with honor, and who owes no small portion of the vote that elevated him to the Bench to former Republican allies. Judge Whitaker, of the Superior Criminal Court, has made the day memorable by a judicial order long before Nicholls and Ogden thought of a parade. After failing to obtain an indictment against Wells and Anderson on evidence in the office of David Dudley Field, and causing their prosecution by information by the District Attorney, Judge Whitaker, in a parting order before adjournment, directed that the jury which should try them should be drawn from the wheel on the 14th of September. And if the Sheriff and Jury Commissioners meet the wishes of the more violent Democrats, and, perhaps it is not too much to say, to merit the approval of the court, they have to-day had an opportunity to insure a conviction.

Though the Democratic papers to-day publish interminable descriptions, and one paper a map of the "Second Battle of New-Orleans," we are pleased to call the victory of an organised and armed mob of 2,500 over 250 policemen, it is hardly necessary to correct them. It was their victory, and being theirs they have the right to name it, to glory in it, and to misrepresent it as they choose. The first battalion of Police fought well till all but four were killed or wounded and Badger lay dangerously wounded on the levee, his blood staining the orders in his coat, which all who knew their contents believe caused the disaster. The rest, shot, shod, and wounded, their favorite, Capt. Lawlor, wounded and disabled, and they carried off their cannon to be surrendered them in the morning when all but six had deserted their commander. It was an unquestioned victory, and the White League are entitled to all the credit. But little resulted from it. President Hayes probably did not suffer this street fight to enter into his calculations on the benefits of his Southern policy.

One would think that from that day the Democratic Party ruled unquestioned. On the contrary, the victory was barren. For four days boys and men paraded the streets with muskets on their shoulders, doing what they called patrol duty. During these nights many houses bore testimony to the vigilant patrolling of sneak-thieves, and many a head of a family made his appearance down town in a discarded wardrobe. At the end of that time the proclamation of President Grant had its effect, and legal authority was restored. It argues a weak cause to blame a General for a defeat, and it is not paying too high a compliment to the White League to say that Gen. Longstreet and the Police, outnumbered ten to one, did the best they could. The weakness and cowardice was not theirs. Kellogg, who fled to the Custom-house before a shot was fired, and remained there 20 days after every other Republican leader was freely walking the streets, and only left it when guaranteed his personal safety, has never been sufficiently blamed. He has been charged with all the sins of the calendar, and they seem to rest lightly on his conscience. He has been blamed for the impossibility of enforcing the laws, taxed with the sacrifice of the lives of Republicans; the Easter Sunday massacre of Grant Parish has been laid to his door; he has been charged with inspiring measures that caused the death of John Gair, the Mount Pleasant cruelties, the Coushatta, Ouachita, and Felician assassinations; but this has been a silence on the 14th of September riot. It has not been said that the magnificent body of men that Warmoth left him were no longer the force he created. It has never been shown how poorly paid they were, how efficiency of the ranks and file was sacrificed to the pleasure of ward politicians, and how, while money was flowing liberally into the pockets of his friends, those of his only defenders were being steadily depleted. Under Warmoth they were a force to be relied on for anything that men could be called on to do; under Kellogg it was a question how many would stand by their guns. It was a marvel that any, believing once more in his oft broken promises, stood at all. And when the White League leaders, seeing by the proclamation of Grant that their game was up for the time, paid a second visit to him, not to "demand his abdication," as three days before they had to find their way to a hearing of his intimates [illegible] which did not do!

The Custom-house was full of his wounded defenders. But he did not, even with this fact to stimulate his manhood, show the spirit of Gen. Sheridan, who, in the St. Charles Hotel, three months later, was called by some of the same men that he was going to fight. The little General reminded his visitors that he saw in the rotunda of the hotel a "roll of honor of the heroes of 14th September," and he told them plainly that a roll of the names of men who were distinguished for killing policemen should be made a roll of dishonor. But the Governor of the State, cooped up in the Custom-house, had no such thoughts. He told his visitors he was very glad to see them; he hoped they had been very well, and he invited them to dinner! There was one Republican present who could use plain language, and he said that he would not sit at table with a leader who could shake the hands that were red with the blood of those who had died to defend him. And he went away, though it was not deemed safe for a prominent Republican to walk the streets that night. But in a month or so Kellogg came out, and soon he was feeling safer and freer than ever, though he never took any measures of punishment against his White League friends, though he governed in peace to the end of his term.

Their parade in celebration came almost at the appointed time to-day. It was a general disappointment. There were hardly 3,000 man in the ranks. But the route was lined with people, the colored people thronging the streets, but not so freely as on a firemen's parade, the 22d of March, here, which, common to all cities, has not been noticed as a holiday, and in which they are also denied participation. The windows were full of pretty ladies, with pleased faces, waving handkerchiefs and flags, in one or two places the Confederate flag mingling with the Stars and Stripes. Some people have expressed regret at this observance of the day, as in bad taste, as inappropriate, as making too much of a matter that should be passed over, and the like; but it would be hard to find many who would condemn it for the only logical reason—that it does not argue an observance of law and order to make a jubilee of the anniversary of a riot.

Gen. Odgens, his portly form in black coat and white waistcoat, rode first, surrounded by a numerous staff, some in uniform and some without, and was followed by carriages containing such prominent office-holders as McEnery, Ogden, Patton, and others. Then came a wait, which was filled up by a cotton float, with a driver very sulky because ordered to get out of the way, and a load of bricks commanded by a delighted darky. After some time came some of the companies with uniform and some without, accompanied by three bands of music—if a solitary colored drummer may be counted as one. Then there was another long wait, and many people began to wonder if the end had come. Then there were two bands, the Washington artillery, the Continentals—both fine organizations and dating from long before the war—the Mitchel Rifles, an Irish company with many Republicans in the ranks, who might not, however, claim affiliation with some applicants for Custom-house favors who rode before and behind them; the Tivo al Bersaglio, an Italian organization, and some juvenile companies.

One of the flags was furled and draped in mourning, which calls to mind that the graves of the dead White-leaguers are decorated to-day. Their families have been aided by subscription and by entertainments for their benefit. But nothing was ever done for the policemen who fell at their post of duty, except the pittance of Police pension for widows of those who died in service; and it would be too much, in this era of good feeling and redemption, to expect the present Police authorities to continue that.

MURDER IN MASSACHUSETTS.

AN UNOFFENDING OLD PENSIONER ASSASSINATED BY A DRUNKEN TRAMP.

From the Boston Transcript, Sept. 21.

One of the most brutal murders that has ever been committed in the vicinity of Boston took place yesterday afternoon near the Wollaston Station, in Quincy, the victim being an aged inmate of the National Sailors' Home. The facts in the case, as nearly as can be ascertained, are as follows: A man named Appleton, and sometimes called William Hunter, has been an inmate of the National Sailors' Home in Quincy for 12 years. He was about 63 years of age, and was partially paralyzed, having lost the use of his right side and limbs. He has been accustomed to ramble away from the Home through the adjoining streets, and has for some time been in the habit of attending the walks to the Wollaston Station on the Old Colony Railroad. He usually sat on the platform until after the departure of the 4 o'clock express train from Boston, when he would return to the Home. At about 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a laborer in the employ of John Faxon, named Thomas Pendergrass, on going through Beals-street toward the station, discovered the body of Appleton lying at the side of the road, with a bullet-hole in the head, immediately behind the right ear. The wound was probably made by a bullet from a pistol of small calibre, and severe enough to cause instant death. There was also a second bullet-hole in the temple, under the arm. Pendergrass notified one McCann, who was at work in an orchard almost within a stone's throw, and they together notified the authorities. One of the first persons whose attention was called to the murder was George W. Griffin, station agent at Wollaston. He states that Appleton sat with him at the station yesterday afternoon until about 4 o'clock, at that time a roughly-dressed man came down the track from the direction of Boston; went to the pump after water, and then passed down the short strip of road leading to Beals-street. He was apparently intoxicated. Appleton then rose and took his departure for the Home, going in the same direction as the man mentioned. He soon overtook the man, and, as Griffin states, had some conversation with him, the two passing out of sight from the station in the direction of Beals-street. Five minutes later Griffin heard three pistol shots in quick succession. He thought nothing of the occurrence until told of the murder by Pendergrass. The man who came down the track was apparently a tramp. Sheriff W. M. Leavitt took the case in hand, and town constables and State detectives were soon upon the scene to render assistance in searching for the murderer. The locality of the murder is a lonely one, and the murderer, if looked over, after a description of the supposed murderer was telegraphed to the adjacent towns and to Boston, with word to take into custody any suspicious looking individual that might be encountered. The roads leading to the south part of the town and to Boston were guarded, as well as the fields through which the murderer might flee should he attempt to get to the seashore, where he might possibly escape by taking a boat. The railroads were also guarded, and all the railroad men given a description of the murderer. All this was done inside of half an hour after the murder was discovered, but sufficient time, it was thought, to preclude a possibility of the murderer's escape. The officers discovered fresh footprints in the land entering the woodland near the locality of the murder, known as "Faxon's Swamp." This was surrounded by two squads composed of the officers and a large number of citizens, under the leadership of Detective Allen and Constable Hayden. The search lasted for two hours, and afterward during the early part of the night, but without success. Late in the night a person stated that he had seen a man answering the description of the murderer crossing the fields further to the Bunker estate, and immediately disappear in the woods. These woods were surrounded, but owing to darkness it was decided not to search them until this morning. They were carefully guarded all night.

In the evening a tramp called at the house of Mr. Albert Lincoln, in Hingham Centre, and asked the ladies who responded at the door for a match, which was given him. He filled his light his pipe with it, and called for another. Seeing he was intoxicated, the ladies closed the door and called Mr. Lincoln. That gentleman responded, and an altercation ensued. The tramp, drawing a pistol, shot Mr. Lincoln in the arm. Mr. Lincoln then knocked him down, and held him while his son went for Deputy Sheriff Spring, and in a short time the tramp was lodged in jail. He gave the name of Michael Murphy, and said that he had formerly worked at the Weir Foundry, and resided in Hingham. While held by Mr. Lincoln, Murphy declared that he had killed one man at Wollaston, and that he came to Hingham to kill another man who lives in the same house as Mr. Blair is the man alluded to. He said he asked the man at Wollaston for 50 cents, and he wouldn't give it to him, and he shot him twice. The man then threw up his hands, and thinking he might not have killed him, he put the pistol close to his head and fired again. He further stated that there was a woman near by and he had a good mind to kill her. Sheriff Freeman arrived at midnight, but could not obtain the prisoner until he had taken out the proper papers, which he did this morning. Murphy is to be arraigned before Judge Bumpus to-day.

The body of Appleton was removed to the Sailors' Home. He is represented as having been refined and well educated, and his appearance indicated it. He was the son of wealthy parents, his father years ago being a heavy London merchant and planter. He was born in the island of Jamaica, and early in youth evincing a liking for the sea, he engaged as a sailor in the English merchant service, and afterward served 10 years in the United States Navy; and 10 years ago, being stricken by paralysis by an accident while in the discharge of his duty, he entered the Sailors' Home in Quincy, where he has been ever since. Deceased has numerous relatives living in the vicinity of Boston.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

According to the Pottsville *Miners' Journal* the amount of coal sent to market from the Schuylkill region during the week ending Sept. 15, was 158,009 tons, against 115,042 tons for the corresponding week of last year, an increase of 42,967 tons. For the year, the amount shipped has been 3,983,062 tons, against 2,743,127 tons to the same time last year, an increase of 1,239,935 tons. From all regions the amount of anthracite shipped during the week was 332,634 tons, and of bituminous 39,772 tons, against 452,637 tons of anthracite and 75,884 tons of bituminous for the corresponding week of last year, a decrease of 119,003 tons of anthracite and of 36,169 tons of bituminous. For the year the shipments from all regions have been: Anthracite, 19,604,447 tons; bituminous, 2,179,792 tons, against 11,553,060 tons of anthracite and 2,452,350 tons of bituminous to the same time last year, an increase of 8,048,807 tons of anthracite, and a decrease of 272,558 tons of bituminous.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

GEORGIA'S REPUDIATED BONDS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The defense recently published justifying repudiation is very lame as to the real facts, and touches but few of the dishonored bonds. It sets forth that Rufus B. Bullock, the ex-Governor, was a "carpet-bagger." As that gentleman resided South during the entire war, and fought on the Confederate side, it is scarcely fair to place him in that category. It also charges him with being a "scalawag." This I do not undertake to refute, especially as that prefix properly applies to so many of the present native-born politicians of that State. The frightful accusations, however, that have been so freely circulated from time to time against the ex-Governor by the people and press of the State were far from being verified when he was recently conveyed to Atlanta under a requisition of the Governor, and appeared in that State Court, and on all the evidence that could be raked up against him was discharged on $13,000 bail, while the voters of the State have been taught to believe that he plundered them out of $40,000,000; the falsity of which is apparent by the fact that only the small amount of bail above mentioned could be exacted on the merits of the evidence produced in court. Most of the statements that have so often been made justifying repudiation, and based upon which that vile act was passed possess about as much truth as the above. The select committee referred to and so highly commended by the writer did come to New-York, and took evidence from all the Georgia bondholders and others who were familiar with the bond transactions, and not a few of whom can testify that the evidence given to said honorable committee was most shamefully garbled in their report made to the Legislature. As to the charges and insinuations made against Messrs. Henry Clews & Co., the falsity of them are fully set forth in a letter written by a native of the South, and the special agent appointed by the State of Georgia to examine the books and papers of that firm relating to all business transactions during their connection with the State, and after a thorough and prolonged investigation. The following is the letter:

LAW OFFICE OF THOMAS S. SNEAD,
No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1876.

MY DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiry, I would say with a great deal of pleasure that a very thorough and complete examination of the books of account papers, and correspondence of Messrs. H. Clews & Co., so far as they relate to the transactions of that house, with the State of Georgia during Gov. Bullock's administration, satisfy me that in all of his dealings with the State of Georgia Mr. Clews acted with both fairness and liberality, and that I am convinced that in all those matters he did nothing which would not bear the closest scrutiny. He may have committed mistakes, as they were honest ones, committed under the advice of his creditors and his counsel, and do not in any way affect, in my opinion, his character for integrity and fair dealing. I make this statement with more pleasure, because I began the examination of the accounts of Clews & Co. under impressions very unfavorable to Mr. Clews. Yours, truly,

THOMAS S. SNEAD.

To the Trustee of Henry Clews & Co.

Mr. Snead was aided in his work by Hon. C. C. Kibbee, Chairman of the Finance and Ways and Means Committee of the Georgia Legislature. The amount of bonds repudiated by the State of Georgia in the aggregate are about $9,000,000, of which were issued under the great seal and signed by the proper officers of the State, and the legal opinions of Judge Emott, Evarts, Southmayd, & Choate, an ex-Chief-Justice of the State of Georgia, and others have decided them to be entirely in conformity to law in every respect. Many of the members of the infamous Legislature who voted for wholesale repudiation were also members of the previous Legislature, and voted for the passage of the bills authorizing the bonds to be issued. The authorization to issue the bonds and the repudiation of the same were both Legislative acts which met with popular applause in the State at their respective dates. The avails of these dishonored bonds have gone into public improvements, and the taxable property of the State immensely enhanced thereby. The unfortunate innocent holders of these bonds in this country are the following: Broadway Bank, Mercopolitan Savings Bank, Union Trust Company, Marine National Bank, Brooklyn Trust Company, Fulton Bank, of Brooklyn, Commercial Warehouse Company, New-York Warehouse Company, Richard Irwin & Sons, Edward Johnston & Co., Morton, Bliss & Co., De Rham & Co., Russell Sage, Ezra A. Beody, L. Von Hoffman & Co., and Henry Clews & Co. The latter firm held about $2,000,000 in all, and their suspension in the 1873 panic is attributable thereto. If the representations made by the original advocates and present upholders of repudiation are to be believed, then all the above-named parties must be guilty of having appropriations necessary to cover the expenses. Let us by all means have the facts in regard to every New-York company, so that those persons who wish insurance may be able to form a correct judgment, and, by being warned in time, may avoid those which are untrustworthy.

"THE LITTLE GENTLEMAN IN THE VELVET COAT."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The accompanying note to Prof. Beal is the result of my little daughter's indignation over certain experiments which he is reported (in the *Rural New-Yorker*) to have made with the mole, the object being, I presume, to ascertain how far that curious little animal may be held for damages as defendant in an action for trespass on the case. I confess my ignorance of the Professor's whereabouts, but I am quite certain there never was a time when we stood more in need of protesting every one, however humble, of our natural allies in the destruction of insect and other pests which prey upon our fields and garden to an extent unknown in any other country. The mole is one of these allies, as well as a most industrious and efficient sub-soil drainer, of which I am satisfied from personal observation; but, putting my own experience out of the question, let me refer those interested to the authority of the well-known and delightful naturalist, Rev. J. G. Wood.

"The food of the mole mostly consists of earth-worms, in search of which it drives these tunnels with such assiduity. The depth of the tunnel is necessarily regulated by the position of the worms, so that in warm, pleasant days or evenings the run, as it is called, is within a few inches of the surface; but in Winter the worms retire deeply into the unfrozen soil, and thither the mole must follow them. For this purpose it sinks perpendicular shafts, and from thence drives horizontal tunnels. It may be remarked that this provision is when one thinks of the work that is done by the mole when providing for its own sustenance. Those small heaps of earth that are so common in the fields, and called molehills, are merely the result of the mole's traveling in search of the earth-worms, on which it principally feeds, and in their structure there is nothing remarkable."

Referring to a pet mole of the author's, he goes on: "It was fed by placing large quantities of earth-worms or grubs in the cask; and the number of worms that this single mole devoured was quite surprising." I promised my little daughter (aged 11) that I would submit her letter to you as a public disseminator of useful information, and that perhaps you would kindly print it, as the most likely chance for its catching the Professor's eye, and as a hint to others to respect the character of the "little gentleman in the velvet coat," (a title applied because the mole's fur has much the feel of silk velvet,) as one of the most useful of our field and garden assistants, and as such not to be wantonly molested, abused or destroyed. J. H.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1877.

HIGHLAND COTTAGE, Sept. 18, 1877.

Dear Prof. Beal:

I think you were very unkind to kill the poor little mole. Papa wont let us kill them; they are very useful. They take all the worms and bugs. As for your plan to find out what moles eat, I and all the rest of our family think it very stupid. Why on earth did you not put some worms in with the corn, and then see which he would take? Of course, the poor little fellow must take something to live on or he would die. Why did you kill him? He may have had a wife and little ones.

Try our plan and see if it does not succeed. Your little friend, CARRIE R. H.

ANOTHER SHARK STORY.

HOW A CAPTAIN ESCAPED A HORRIBLE DEATH — WONDERFUL PRESENCE OF MIND.

The San Francisco *Post* has the following narrative: "In 1836 Capt. Blank was the first mate of a whale ship cruising out of New-Bedford. The William King was one of those old-fashioned tubs peculiar to the last century, sailing equally well either way, bow or stern. Off Telegraph Hill, near San Francisco, a school of whales was raised, led by an immense bull, and steering in a northerly direction. Two boats were at once lowered, but they had scarcely touched the water, the school parted, one part running north and the other south. Capt. Blank's boat followed one band, while Jim Watson, the mate, followed the other. The Captain's boat had crew of magnificent oarsmen; they laid to their work with a will, and after an hour's pull came within range of the bull. Capt. Blank got an iron into him in short order; the fish sounded and went down at a speed which almost equaled that of the electric lightning of the express' train. The line ran out with a deafening hum, the loggerhead smoked, and the boat lay her bows deep into the water. Suddenly the strain ceased, the whale was coming up, and every eye never waved or deserted an instant their watch. He came up like a rocket, struck the boat on the keel amidships with his nose, and buried it 50 feet in the air. As it descended it capsized and fell bottom upermost. The Captain immediately swam for it, and, with the exception of the Captain, reached it, where they clung to the boat.

"The Captain soon swam up, but finding the keel crowded, declined to risk an upsetting by venturing upon it. So he put an oar under each arm, and, treading water, kept near the boat, cheering the crew, who, as was natural to men in their situation, were somewhat down-hearted. They floated this way several minutes, and were gradually getting over their first shock, when the stroke oarsman, a gigantic negro, called out, 'Look dar—a shark!' The crew fixed their bottle-nosed shark floating apparently not more than a fathom below the surface. The Captain saw the monster also, and felt his chance of escape dwindle to a cipher; nevertheless, he

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW MAGAZINES.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

—An illustrated article in the October number of this magazine, which bears the title "A Yankee Tar and His Friends," will be found both amusing and curious reading from beginning to end. It relates to the life of H. E. Morgan, once a Captain of the most popular line of sailing packets between New-York and London, and, later in life, a merchant of this City. His position on that line and his remarkable traits of character won and kept for him the friendship of a host of literary and artistic celebrities in London, many of whose notes, sketches, or simple autographs addressed to him are here reproduced. Mrs. M. F. Armstrong is the guide in this precious "find" of letters, and nothing could be more flattering to the memory of Capt. Morgan than the affection and admiration they evince. The national dislike of Englishmen for Americans cannot be suppressed. Indeed, with true British awkwardness, it is continually being cast in the teeth of the recipient of the epistles; but all are equally ready to praise the Captain for his noble and endearing qualities. Charles Dickens tells him that he has appropriated one of his [the Captain's] best stories, and gained tremendous applause on the strength of it. This is the story of the wet lovers and the dry one, which is too good not to be repeated here for the benefit of such readers as have not seen it before:

"On one of Capt. Morgan's voyages from America to England he had under his care a very attractive young lady, who speedily distinguished herself by reducing five young gentlemen to the verge of distraction. She was quite ready to marry one; but what could she do with five! in the embarrassment of her riches she sought the Captain, who, after a few moments' thought, said: 'It's a fine calm day; suppose, by accident, you should fall overboard; I'll have a boat lowered ready to pick you up, and you can take the man who loves you well enough to jump after you.' This novel proposition met the young lady's views, and the programme was accordingly carried out; with the trifling exception that four of the lovers were made prisoners, before the picked up by the boat, presented themselves a dripping quartet upon the ship's deck. The object of their unstampened ardor, no less wet than themselves, fled to her state room and left them to their adviser, the Captain. 'Now, Captain,' cried she in despair, 'what am I to do?' 'Ah, my dear,' replied the Captain, 'if you want a sensible husband, *take the dry one*'—which she did."

Clarence Cook has an article full of the pretty pictures he knows so well how to find, which is ranked under the name "Togas and Toggery." The opening article is on the New-York markets, and is written by William F. Eidsing. The illustrations are as usual most careful and elaborate, a number being by J. E. Kelly. There is a good deal of dash and vigor about this young draughtsman, but he begins to show signs of hasty work. There is a sameness about the flying tails of his horses and cows, and a general effect of substituting recklessness for spirit. A sketch called "Market Hand-cart, Fulton Market," suffers from exaggeration in movement and weakness in the drawing of certain parts. There is no mistaking the verve and individuality of his work, but more care will do no harm in what looks like a very promising beginning. "Nicholas Minturn" comes to a happy end in the present number. The young enthusiast about City charities has had his ardor damped, but gets a wife. He has learned how hard it is for a man with plenty of money and plenty of good will to be charitable in a really effective way. Mrs. Coates, the vulgar but amusing mother with a marriageable daughter, makes an enjoyable mistake by charging Glezen with flirting with her offspring when the two are safely engaged to be married. It is this little comedy that has been selected for illustration by C. S. Reinhart. "His Inheritance," the serial that takes the place of "Nicholas Minturn," holds its own very well in interest and truthfulness to life. It is by all odds the best thing we have seen by the author, Adeline Trafton. James T. McKay has a short story of a somewhat lurid type, called "June Chantry," and there is an appreciative biographical notice by Frank E. Heath of the young Norwegian-American author, Prof. Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen. A very excellent likeness of the writer of "Gunnar" is supplied from a crayon portrait by Wyatt Eaton. George T. Merriam has a thoughtful essay on "Christianity and Free Thought" which will be found valuable to earnest people not committed to dogma. An ex-member of Congress writes about his experiences in Post Office appointments, and the department of natural history is kept up with her usual ability by Mrs. S. B. Herrick. Of poetry there is the usual allowance to fill up the pages where prose has left a gap. M. Woolf contributes "At Last," with illustration. Charles T. Dazey writes a sonnet called "The Poet's Art," and E. Norman Gunnison a very pretty "Song of Autumn."

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

—The leading essay of the *Catholic World* for October considers the present outlook of affairs in Italy from a strictly Catholic point of view. The future of Italy looks very black to a firm believer in an infallible lieutenant of God in the chair of St. Peter. Nothing can save her but the break-up of the dead-lock between Church and State, a break-up only in one way—in the direction of absolute power of the spiritual over the temporal. The writer mantains that the balm that will cure the present wound in Italy is not likely to be found in a closer alliance of the Church with the actual State. That has been tried and found useless, both in Italy and Europe at large. The inference naturally is that the Church must exercise undivided rule over Italy, and as a necessary sequence, over the world. "The prime postulate of a sound Catholic is this: The Church is divine, moved by the instinct of the Holy Spirit in all her supreme and vital acts. The Catholic who does not hold this as a firm and immovable basis has lost the true conception of the Church, and is in immediate danger of becoming a rebel and heretic, if he is not one already. Of this truth De Lamennais, Döllinger, Loyson are modern and sad examples." These harping on the old grievance of loss of temporal power are followed by a very different and much more edifying series of harping, to wit, five sonnets embraced under the general title of "A Mountain Friend." Very admirable and delicate poetry is here offered by some anonymous singer. Below is the first sonnet, chosen not because it is particularly finer than the other four, but because it can more readily stand alone. It is called "Our Bond:"

"I know not why with you far, sombre height
I hold so subtle friendship, why my heart
Keeps it in one dear corner set apart;
No rarer glory clothes it *Lucy* Co.
Than find I otherwhere, yet, whenace'er
Amid all wanderings wide by road or crest
Mine eyes upon those simple outlines rest,
My heart exults into true friend ness.
How holds that half-forbidding strength of form
Memories more dear than give so deep a grace
To other heights, yet e'er on you dark face,
Sun-lighted be it, or half veiled by storm,
I long to do, and thoughts no words define,
And feel the dumb rock-heart low-answering mine."

"Roe Amadour" describes the extraordinary location and scenery of a place of pilgrimage famous in France during the Middle Ages. Notre Dame de Roc Amadour, in Quercy, stands on a sheer cliff overhanging a ravine of great depth and darkness that was once called the *Vallis Tenebrosus*. A number of churches, shrines, and religious houses cluster about the cave reputed to have been the final resting-place of Eucharia, the poor man so much favored by Christ. He was called the lover of crags—*rupis amator*—whence came St. Amateur and the popular name St. Amadour. Another tradition makes him an amateur, not of crags but of solitude. His bell hangs in the original chapel, and is believed to strike and sound whenever some mariner is saved at sea after calling on Our Lady of Roc Amadour—a beautiful legend, concerning which the present chronicler only says: "Blessed is he who finds therein something more than sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal!" The short stories this month are, "A Silent Courtship" and "Marguerite." Heavy articles are "Criminals and Their Treatment," "Religion in Jamaica," and "The Character of the Present Industrial Crisis," translated from the *Revue Générale*. There is a poem on "The Bells of Florence," and interesting statistics in an appeal to Catholics for the propaganda among our North American Indians.

THE GALAXY.

—The actor Lawrence Barrett has a paper on Edwin Forrest in the October number of *The Galaxy*, which will be looked to curiously as the estimate put by one actor upon another. The impartiality of his estimate is somewhat affected by the fact that Barrett, as he confesses, received very kind treatment at Forrest's hands when he was still fresh to the stage. His character, as depicted by his friend and protégé is certainly very far from that which the world at large attributed to him. Mr. Barrett sums him up after this fashion:

"He loved his art with all the fondness of a woman, and he gave his life and fortune to it. Possessing the grandest qualifications for an actor, he omitted no labor to improve himself, scorning alike the evasions of the sluggard and the trickery of the charlatan. To the indolent and unworthy his wrath was sudden and unsparing; to the earnest student he was as gentle as a child. All the stories of his eccentricities sprang from his unsparing hatred of halfness in his profession. Studious and constant himself, he could tolerate no indifference in others. He has left a space which it is scarcely possible to fill. Many have striven to possess themselves of the cast-off robes of the dead king. But how shrunken and shriveled do their lean anatomies appear in those ample garments! They copied only his defects, and fancied they grasped his excellences."

Albert Rhodes has been writing bright article s on a number of subjects—Paris and the life of the *Quartier Latin*, and many things besides; in this periodical he comes home to the young woman of America on the most delicate questions of social proprieties, those at least in which the rules are the most indefinable and varying as to person and locality. A story by Ivan Tourgénef illustrates the same number. It is called, "Strange Adventure of Lieut. Yergunof," and the translator is A. Venner. The serial written by Justin McCarthy, who was recently reported by cable to have died, concludes its scenes of English life and manners. E. Simpson writes about naval warfare, guns, and armored ships, and Charles E. Raymond informs his readers at length concerning the much-talked-of planet, Mars. Capt. Raymond belongs to the United State Corps of Engineers, and was one of the expedition sent out to observe the transit of Venus. Horace White discusses "The Tariff and the Hard Times," and Gideon Welles speaks with the authority of a friend and aid about the position of President Lincoln upon the sla very question. The poetry of the month is of a very slight nature, but the Scientific Miscellany maintains its reputation for variety and interest. We find the same old story, dear to explorers of Africa, cropping up in Polynesia:

"Rev. G. Brown, who has spent a year cruising about Polynesia in the Mission brig John Wesley, returns with some very interesting notes of aboriginal life. On the Islands of New-Britain and New-Ireland he found cannibalism practiced, but not from fondness for human flesh. It resulted from moral considerations, the sentiment being to show their complete mastery over conquered enemies. Such discoveries give additional strength to the assertions that cannibalism has been an important force in the progress of mankind out of the barbarous state. An interesting result of the voyage was that the coast people in Blanchi Bay gave information of an interior tribe of men who have tails. They promised to obtain a specimen in time for the next voyage of the brig."

There is a short story by Emily Read called "Our Witch," being a legend of the Delaware, and Lizzie W. Champney furnishes another called "Pointe d'Alençon," a name that has been selected with much craftiness, for where is the woman who can withstand the fascinations of lace, if it be only to read about it, or even to find a story named after one of its varieties!

THE PORTFOLIO.

—The September number of the periodical devoted to art arrives at the time that most of the American magazines for October are placed on the market. This is an example of Yankee "go-ahead" which they have not yet imitated in Europe. Carping critics might say that the hurry to get out magazines early in the preceding month shows that the editors placed less reliance on the quality of their articles than on the purely commercial advantage of occupying the ground first. On further consideration it might also be argued that the editors are driven to a purely commercial view of the matter because the public lacks discrimination, and will buy an early but poor magazine, instead of waiting for a periodical appearing a few weeks later in the month, but with a superior list of contents. It is the old question again as to whether the public cares for good work or not; the old and despondent editor will say it does not; the young and hopeful will aver that it does. However it may be, the *Portfolio* does not fairly enter into a just comparison with the magazines, because practically it has up to the present time no rival in the English language. Art is something of a hot-house plant in England and America, and does not furnish a very lucrative field to magazinists.

The editor of the *Portfolio* continues his biography of Turner. Mr. Hamerton says that the whole series of Turner's Carthage pictures—painted from sketches and memoranda of others, and without ever having been to the spot—was suggested to him, not by a landscape painter's healthy desire to paint the scenery about Tunis, but by patriotic interests and anxieties in the great struggle between England and Napoleon. He did not, perhaps, accept the Gallic theory that England was the modern Carthage, destined to destruction by the enemy which called itself modern Rome, but he had a foreboding that it might be so. The same patriotism produced a Waterloo in the exhibition of 1818, a picture which only serves to exhibit the artist's figure-painting to painfully manifest disadvantage. "Turner has often been unfairly criticised for the figures in his genuine landscapes, where, with few exceptions, they serve their purpose admirably. It would be difficult to name another landscape painter who has used the *figurine*; I will not say better, but so well. His groups form an integral part of the scene, and keep their places quite harmoniously with the trees and buildings, so that we do not desire to have them elsewhere, and it is only an imperfectly-educated criticism which dwells upon their faulty drawing." Mr. Hamerton notices the wonderful transformation which took place in the mind of Turner during his artistic career. When he illustrated the County of Craven he was nothing more than a painstaking and tolerably accurate topographer. Some 20 years afterward, when doing the same kind of work in Richmondshire, he had become more of an artist and less of a topographer than any of his brethren. It is as if, says the editor, some painfully dry chronicler of common events had won the power and achieved the liberty of a poet. Never was caterpillar so humble changed into such a brilliant butterfly.

The sketches in Italy by William Wyld, etched by A. Brunet Debaines, have more text, and more interesting text, allotted them. Prof. Colvin's series on Albrecht Dürer remains the same careful and discriminating study of artistic archæology. Three little copper-plates by Dürer are reproduced on one sheet by the heliogravure process. Other full-page works of graving art consist of an etching by Henri Lefort of Rembrandt's portrait of an old lady, now at Vienna in the Gallery of the Belvedere, dated 1639, and of a chalcographe in the National Gallery by Karel du Jardin (1635-78): "Sheep and Goats." The plate for this was etched by A. Mongin.

ST. NICHOLAS.

—Henry W. Longfellow is among the contributors to *St. Nicholas* for October with a little set of verses about a hero of the *Arabian Nights*, Haroun Al Raschid. George MacDonald is another; he concludes a little story called "Gone Astray," and gets Willie back from his naughty companions in the town to his home in the farm districts. Noah Brooks has the first chapter of "A Century Ago," with an illustration by J. E. Kelly. Donald G. Mitchell contributes a short paper on "Two French Story-Tellers"—Bernardin de St. Pierre, the author of *Paul et Virginie*, and Mme. Cottin, who wrote *Elisabeth, or The Exiles of Siberia*. The illustrations are by Alfred Kappes, a promising draughtsman. Richard A. Proctor has his customary black tablets of the stars of October. In the line of the outrageously burlesque we have "The Revenge of the Little Hippopotamus," by Park Benjamin, and a picture by "Sphinx." Emily H. Leland tells about the little girl who grew smaller, and E. D. Southwick describes the Baptistery of Florence, a very celebrated building sacred to the babies of that wonderful city. "His Own Master," by J. T. Trowbridge, makes a last appearance in this number. In addition to these articles, there are illustrated papers by Lucy Larcom and Sarah Winter Kellogg. The former has "Autumn Poetry" for a text, and the latter's article bears the title, "Which Had It?" Kate Brownlee Horton tells in an animated way the manner of spring the game of hare and hounds, as well as incidents in the game itself.

THE AMERICAN NATURALIST.

—In this little publication devoted to natural history, Byron M. Halstead, M. S., gives a number of curious changes in minute plants living in fresh water which have to do with their reproduction. A second paper is by Warren Upham, and describes the surface geology of the Merrimack Valley, while the longest and most serious of the contributions for September is by Prof. Joseph Leconte, who writes about critical periods in the history of the earth. The paper is dated from Berkely, Cal. He objects to considering the progress of formation of the rocks as at all even, but maintains that there were periods when changes occurred with vastly greater quickness than at other times. He requires the admission of a more rapid rate of evolution of life on the globe during critical periods, in order to account for the breaks that occur in the fossil record of life at certain points of the grand chain. He wishes a greater distinction made between the present age and that which has no signs of the existence on the earth of man. Owing to the profound modifications of the fauna and flora of the earth by the agency of man, his presence is in itself a necessary guarantee that we are in a separate and important era of the earth's history. The *American Naturalist* is still under the superintendence of Dr. A. S. Packard, and is now published by Messrs. H. O. Houghton & Co., at the Riverside Press, in Cambridge.

DUEL BETWEEN STRANGERS.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 19th inst. says: "Sunday morning a duel took place near Mc-Comb City, in Mississippi, contiguous to the State line, between Dr. Albert Lamer, of Arkansas, and Mr. K. B. McClellan, of New-Orleans. The affair must have been speedily gotten up, as the parties were acquainted only a few moments when a dispute arose upon some subject, which resulted in Dr. Lamer calling Mr. McClellan a liar and slapping his face. The result of the duel was that the ball fired by the latter is the arm and the hasty flight of both northward to escape arrest."

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.	
14—Wood vs. Guild.	
28—McNiff vs. Cafferty.	
43—Schuyler vs. Mayor.	
52—Kiernan vs. Mersereau.	
62—Murtaugh vs. Board of Aldermen.	
63—Hunter vs. Port Royal R. R. Co.	
74—Merritt vs. Held.	
76—Staten Island R. R. Co. vs. Com. of Pilots.	
77—Jarvis vs. Thompson.	
78—Watson vs. Reilly, &c.	
88—Mannaring vs. Healy.	
92—Hyman vs. Spiro.	
93—Lyman vs. Bernstein.	
97—Miller vs. Board of Police.	
110—Charnay vs. Sturges.	
124—McVitty vs. Custig.	
134—Dimond vs. Nat. Capital Life Ins. Co.	
147—Lowenstein vs. McEckrow.	
154—Halstead vs. Miller.	
190—Nicholls vs. Underhill.	
198—Parker vs. Baxter.	
202—Matter of McCann.	

Nos.	
204—Boyle vs. Ingersoll, &c.	
210—Field vs. Field.	
220—The Mayor, &c., vs. McGown.	
238—Wright vs. The Mayor, &c.	
243—Dunlap vs. Paterson Fire Ins. Co.	
249—Hamblen vs. Bitner.	
250—Matter of the Security Life Ins., &c., Co.	
255—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Barker.	
257—Kane vs. Beale.	
262—Livingston vs. White.	
263—Nat. Life, &c., Ins. Co. vs. Norton.	
270—Metzger vs. Emanuel.	
271—Pickett vs. Rouse.	
272—Society for Reform of J. D. vs. Crosby.	
273—The Mayor, &c. vs. Stenglo.	
274—Wightman vs. Montgomery.	
277—Brink vs. Wilterdink.	
289—Stevens vs. Kahn.	

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

[Held by Alker, McAdam, Goepp, JJ.

Nos.	
Appeals from Orders.	
1—Hart vs. O'Connor.	
2—Salters vs. Smith et al.	
3—Hess vs. Meyer.	
4—Davenport et al. vs. Davenport et al.	
5—McKinley vs. Slein et al.	
6—Daly vs. Ryan.	
7—Bonnett et al. vs. Ross.	
8—Same vs. Same.	
9—Laverty vs. Kyrss.	
10—Mayer vs. Wiley.	
11—Foss et al. vs. Mendlesohn et al.	
12—Wetzel et al. vs. Schaaf.	
13—Ahern vs. Llavdet.	
14—Young et al. vs. Ottarson.	
15—Leslie vs. Moody.	
16—Smith vs. Allen.	
17—Schaefer vs. Siegner.	
18—Giepel vs. Bangel.	
19—Laflin & Rand Powder Co. vs. Tyler.	
20—Gilbert vs. Brot.	
21—Zelinka vs. Kruszkopf.	
Appeals from Judgments.	
1—Becker vs. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.	
2—Blenn vs. Bleenan.	
3—Leon, &c., vs. Connor.	
4—Halion vs. Lewisbucher.	
5—Williams vs. Gaffney.	
6—Ellis vs. Winchester, &c.	
7—Bennett et al. vs. Rogers et al.	
8—Oppenheimer vs. Stein	
9—Sanborn vs. Rose et al.	
10—King vs. Phelps.	
11—Pamelyn Slate Co. vs. Meyer.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Alker, C. J.

Nos.	
3490—McCallum et al. vs. Mayor.	
3390—Cleary vs. The Kennard Mfg. Co.	
3466—Carroll et al. vs. Mallory.	
3464—Kaplin vs. Casper.	
1596—Carroll vs. Gorman.	
1761—Sauer vs. Weber.	
1808—Mechanics & Builders' Foisting Machine Co. vs. James.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Stanoit, J.

Nos.	
1559—McCallum vs. Lautman et al.	
2707—Sullivan, &c., versus Blohm.	
911—Moore vs. Connors.	
912—Buonan vs. Connor.	
1783—Folwell vs. Connor.	
1836—La Baron vs. Gass et al.	
1930—Wetzsch vs. Browning.	

Nos.	
1650½—McCaffrey vs. Bennett.	
1594—Schaefer vs. Schaefer.	
2256—Sprouts vs. Connor.	
2372—Gallagher vs. Bailly, &c.	
1672—Herbert et al. versus Mayor, &c.	
1659—Lanferty vs. Sanders.	
3410—Fannis vs. Allies.	
1852—Maher vs. Kennedy.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Henry Doyle, robbery.
Thomas Curran and Thomas Ward, rape.
Hugh McCabe, felonious assault and battery.
Leonard Roden, felonious assault and battery.
James Hunter, felonious assault and battery.
James Irving, felonious assault and battery.
James Gleason, felonious assaults and battery.
Patrick McCarty, felonious assault and battery.
Michael Wilson, burglary.
John Devine burglary.
Michael Sullivan, burglary.
Henry O'Rien, burglary.
Charles H. Truxson, burglary.
Arthur Phillips, burglary.
James Smith and Michael Hogan, burglary.
Edward Fox and John Edward McGuire, burglary.
John Drake, grand larceny.
John Seaman and Francis Seaman, grand larceny.
Martin Dureen, larceny from the person.
Hamilton Bagley, larceny from the person.
John Ford and John White, larceny from the person.
Frank Edwards, larceny from the person.
Charles Miller, false pretenses.
William H. Gmee, assault and battery, continued.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Gilbert, J.

Joseph Ballard, homicide.
Thomas Mitchell, felony.
Rohs and Daniel Sullivan, felonious assault and battery.
John Sullivan, burglary.
Giro Lancoul, felonious assault and battery.
John McCabe, burglary.
Alexander Hoschstetter, grand larceny.
Arthur Lynch, grand larceny.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 22.

SALES FROM 9:30 TO 3 P. M.

$6,000 U. S. 5s '81, Q.	110⅛	100 Lake Shore	68⅝
10,000 Canada So. 1st		200 do	68⅜
5s, coupon	60	2300 do	68⅝
3,000 M. & St. P. 1st, L. G. D.	103	100 do	68⅝
2,000 Mil. & St. P.	89½	1100 do	68⅝
500 N. Y. C. & H.	101⅝	100 do	68⅝
100 Erie Rail	11	400 do	68⅝
100 Mich. Central	80½	100 Rock Island	101⅞
500 do	80⅝	400 C. & Miss.	5⅜
500 West. Union	78⅝	500 St. Paul	34¼
300 do	78⅛	100 do	34⅛
600 do	78⅛	300 St. Paul pf	70¼
1900 do	78	100 do	70¼
200 do	77⅞	500 do	70
300 do	78	100 do	70⅛
200 do	78⅛	100 St. L., K. C. & N.	5⅜
2000 do	78	1900 do	5⅜
500 do	77⅞	100 D., L. & W.	51⅜
100 North-west	35⅜	500 do	51⅜
200 North-west. pf.	68⅝	400 do	51⅜
200 do	69	620 do	51⅜
200 Han. & St. J. pf.	29½	100 R. & St. Jo.	12⅛

MONDAY, Sept. 24—A. M.

The statement of the associated banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, shows a loss of $1,591,500 in legal tenders, $1,858,300 in deposits, and $638,300 in specie, and an increase of $181,400, and $19,000 in circulation. The decrease in the legal tender average, though considerable, is not greater than had been generally anticipated, and reflects the continued outflow of currency from this centre to the interior. The movement for the week results in a loss of $1,765,225 in surplus revenue, and the banks now hold $10,048,075 in excess of legal requirements.

The following shows the condition of the City banks this week, compared with the previous statement, and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Sept. 15.	Sept. 22.	Sept. 25, 1876.
Loans	$243,705,000	$243,976,400	$261,849,000
Specie	19,913,000	19,274,700	13,897,700
L. Ten.	44,045,900	42,454,400	57,669,900
Deposits	208,582,400	206,724,100	231,635,400
Circu'n.	15,577,100	15,596,100	14,495,200

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie	$19,913,600	$19,274,700	Dec. $638,300
Legal t'nd'rs	44,045,900	42,454,400	Dec. 1,591,500
Total reserve	$63,958,900	$61,729,100	Dec. $2,229,800
Reserv'd req'd against dep'sits	52,145,600	51,681,025	
Excess of reserve above legal req'm'nts	11,813,300	10,048,075	Dec. 1,765,225

The Money market worked smoothly, borrowers on call supplying their requirements at 3@5 ₱ cent., though in a few instances 6@7 ₱ cent. was paid for accommodation. On Government collateral the rates were 3@4 ₱ cent. for call loans, and 5 ₱ cent. for time loans for the balance of the year. In the discount market there was a moderate demand for prime mercantile paper, which sold at 5½@7 ₱ cent.

The foreign advices reported a firm market at London for British Consols and United States bonds, the latter recording an advance of ⅛ to ¼ ₱ cent. The Bank of England lost £53,000 specie for the week ending Wednesday last. The Directors made no change in the minimum rate of discount, which remains at 3 ₱ cent. The Bank of France lost 1,000,000 francs during the week.

The Sterling Exchange market has been quiet and steady, the supply of bills offering being moderate and the demand light. There has been little disposition to buy in view of the prospective supply of cotton bills, and the general belief that lower rates will prevail in the early future. The nominal rates remained at $4 83½ for bankers' long and $4 87 for demand sterling, with actual business at slight concessions.

The Gold speculation was heavy and lower early in the week, when the price declined from 103⅛ to 102⅞. Subsequently an advance to 103¼ ensued under purchases to make settlements for the new 4 per cent. loan, and also to cover short contracts. The market, however, became weak again toward the close when the sales were principally at 103@103⅛. The operations in the market are on a small scale, there being nothing in the existing condition of affairs to stimulate buying for a rise, while on the other hand the low price current checks any important sales for the short account. Cash gold after loaning at 1@2 ₱ cent. for use became easy and holders paid 1@3 ₱ cent. to have it carried, but at the close was in demand again.

Government bonds were irregular. Prices declined ⅛ to ¾ ₱ cent., but in the late dealings there was a partial recovery in some instances. The transactions were not specially important. Railroad bonds were fairly active, but without the sudden fluctuations which characterised the dealings in previous weeks. The most important changes were in C., C. and I. C. Firsts, which advanced from 34 to 38, and in Canada Southern Firsts, which ranged between 52½ and 62½, with closing sales at 60. The Western railway issues were firm and generally well maintained. In State bonds Tennessees declined under sales on sellers' options, but closed firmer. Virginia consolidated, ex matured coupons, advanced to 65, and afterward sold at 63. Louisiana Consols declined from 82½ to 81.

The stock speculation was comparatively dull, but nevertheless the market was steadily held in hand by the bulls, who are apparently imbued with entire confidence in a higher range of prices. This confidence is based on the indications everywhere apparent that a steady revival in business is in progress throughout the country, and on the belief that the transportation of the unprecedentedly large grain crop will afford remunerative employment to the railroads, more particularly when the close of navigation shall permit a further advance in rates. The bears, on the other hand, claim that prices have now reached a point not warranted by the conditions of the outside situation; that there is no healthy demand for stocks from investors, and that were the prominent operators who now control the market to attempt to realise on anything like a large scale, a serious decline in prices would inevitably be precipitated. Among the special influences affecting the course of speculation during the week was the lease of the Canada Southern Road by the New-York Central, which in some quarters was regarded as an arrangement likely to operate adversely to the interest of the Lake Shore Company. Toward the close of the week the bears in Western Union industriously circulated reports that at the forthcoming election an effort would be made to deprive Mr. William Orton of the Presidency of the company. The reports in question, we are assured on excellent authority, were manufactured out of whole cloth, and are utterly destitute of foundation. The Granger stocks were strong, finding good purchasers in parties who believe in a prosperous future for the companies based on their steady and large increase in earnings. The general market was firm in the final dealings.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Sept. 25/76
American Gold	103¼	102⅞	110
U. S. 5's, 1881, coup	107¼	107¼	113
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coup	107¼	107	113⅝
*New-York Central	103⅜	101⅜	96⅝
Rock Island	102⅝	101⅛	104⅝
Pacific Mail	24⅜	22⅝	23⅝
Milwaukee & St. Paul	36⅛	33¼	30⅜
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	71⅜	69⅛	61⅞
Lake Shore	65⅛	63¼	53⅞
Chicago and North-western	36⅝	34⅜	36⅜
Chicago & North-west. pf	70¾	68⅝	70⅜
*Western Union	80¼	77⅞	70⅜
*Union Pacific	68⅜	68⅜	67
Del. Lack. & Western	85⅜	85½	87⅞
New-Jersey Central	18⅛	17½	16⅝
Delaware & Hudson Canal	50¾	47⅞	47⅞
Morris & Essex	78⅜	76	69

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Sept. 25/76.
Panama	119	119	130
Erie	11⅝	10⅜	10⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	7⅜	6⅝	12⅜
Harlem	142⅞	142⅝	131
Hannibal & St. Joseph	14⅛	12⅜	13½
Hannibal & St. Joseph pf.	31⅜	29½	22⅜
Michigan Central	61⅜	59	41
Illinois Central	70⅜	69⅜	85¼

* Ex dividend.

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—SEPT. 22.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	102⅛	101½	101⅜	101⅝
Harlem			141¼	143½
Erie	11	10⅞	11	11⅛
Lake Shore	64⅛	63¼	63⅜	63⅞
Wabash	12⅜	12⅛	13	13½
North-western	36	35⅜	35⅝	35⅞
North-western pref	62⅞	62⅜	62⅜	62¾
Rock Island	102	101⅜	101⅞	102
Fort Wayne			90⅜	92
Milwaukee & St. Paul	35⅛	34¼	34⅜	34⅞
Mil. & St. Paul pref	70⅛	69⅝	70	70⅛
Pittsburg			82¼	82¾
Del., Lack. & Western	51⅜	50⅜	51⅛	51⅜
New-Jersey Central	17	16⅞	17	17⅛
Del. & Hudson Canal	48¼	47⅛	48⅜	48½
Morris & Essex	76⅞	76⅛	76⅞	77⅛
Michigan Central	60½	59¾	60⅛	60⅜
Illinois Central	69¾	68⅝	69½	70
Union Pacific			67	67½
C., C. & Ind. Central	3⅞	3¾	3½	3¾
Hannibal & St. Joseph	13¼	12½	12	13
Han. & St. Joseph pref	30	29½	29	29¾
Ohio & Mississippi	7	6⅝	6¾	6¾
Panama			111	112
Western Union	78½	77⅞	77⅞	78
A. & P. Telegraph			20	20½
Pacific Mail	23¾	23⅛	23	23⅜
Quicksilver	21¾	21⅜	21½	22
Quicksilver pref	35⅞	35¼	35	35½
Adams Express			97	98
Wells, Fargo & Co			83¼	84½
American Express			51½	52½
United States Express			43	45

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York and the operations of the United States Sub-Treasury here for the week ending Saturday last, and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns for the corresponding period of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$6,400,133
Corresponding week last year	6,365,371
Since Jan. 1 this year	244,236,057
Corresponding period last year	215,182,240
Gold Sept. 22, 1877	103
Gold Sept. 23, 1876	110

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$6 551,589
Corresponding week last year	5,422,471
Since Jan. 1 this year	193,632,809
Corresponding period last year	196,967,424

Exports of Gold and Silver.

Week ending last Saturday	$221,911
Corresponding week last year	185,455
Since Jan. 1 this year	29,448,987
Corresponding period last year	40,094,307

Receipts for Customs.

Week ending last Saturday	$2,132,867
Corresponding week last year	3,043,635
Since Jan. 1 this year	72,181,489
Corresponding period last year	76,232,015

Gold Interest Paid Out by the Treasury.

Week ending last Saturday	$307,184
Corresponding week last year	215,736
Since Jan. 1 this year	43,898,393
Corresponding period last year	51,764,895

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, in its issue of Saturday last, publishes the following table of railroad earnings:

	Latest earnings reported.	1877.	1876.
A., Top. & S. Fé	1st w'k Sept.	$34,571	$50,209
B., C. R. & N	2d w'k Sept.	41,120	21,630
Cairo & St. Louis	M'th of Aug.	17,176	26,082
Canada South'n	1st w'k Aug.	58,933	30,158
Central Pacific	M'th of Aug.	1,255,000	1,696,154
Chicago & Alton	2d w'k Sept.	124,198	142,363
C., Mil. & St. P	2d w'k Sept.	290,000	150,337
C., R. I. & Pacific	M'th of June.	536,234	659,196
Dan. & Bel.	1st w'k Sept.	8,094	8,219
Dan. & Rio G	1st w'k Sept.	17,542	10,611
Grand Trunk	w'k end. 8'k 8	200,202	183,685
Great Western	W'k end. St. 7.	76,580	80,246
Han. & St. Jo	1st w'k of S.	42,564	30,941
Ill. C. (4 lines)	M'th of July.	508,976	439,674
Ill. C. (1'd lin's)	M'th of July.	89,077	114,034
Ind., Bl. & W	1st w'k of S.	30,976	31,454
Int. & Gt. North	2d week of S.	30,000	28,300
Kansas Pacific	M'th of July.	274,369	234,022
Lou., Cin. & Lex	M'th of July.	90,562	91,514
Lou. & Nash., &c	M'th of Aug.	461,402	413,895
Missouri Pacific	M'th of Aug.	351,386	306,575
Mo., K. & Tex	M'th of July.	77,093	75,361
Mobile & Ohio	M'th of Aug.	125,714	118,096
N. J. Midland	M'th of July.	63,490	64,646
N., C. & St. L	M'th of Aug.	154,997	131,103
St. Louis,

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 24, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Struck Oil.—Miss Maggie Moore, Mr. J. C. Williamson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—La Boulangère a des Ecus (Opera Bouffe).—Mlle. Marie Aimée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Robinson Crusoe.—Miss Lydia Thompson and Company.

PARK THEATRE.—The Crushed Tragedian.—Mr. E. A. Sothern.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Wild Flowers of Mexico.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—Burlesque, Monstrosity, &c.—Messrs. Cool White, Dave Reed.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Monstrosity, Burlesque, and Comicalities.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Fair and Exhibition of Products and Mechanism.

MASONIC TEMPLE.—Piano Concert.—Blind Tom.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate, for the lower lake region and Middle Atlantic States, to-day, light, variable winds, mostly from the South, nearly stationary pressure, and warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather.

It is difficult to understand by what reasoning the Secretary of the Treasury sustains the proposed removal of the printing of the more expensive revenue stamps to Washington, to be done by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. If it is supposed that the work could be done better and more cheaply in Washington and by the Government than in New-York by the bank note companies, the conclusion must be based on facts only recently discovered. So late as June last, a very able and conscientious committee of investigation, of which Mr. E. O. Graves was Chairman, reported squarely against the efficiency and economy of the bureau, even though it were reformed and reorganized in the most thorough manner. If there is anything made plain by the story of the bureau for years past, it is that it is wasteful, clumsy, lax in arrangement, and unbusiness-like in methods. It has been guilty of nearly every fault which a Government office could commit, and it has not only been a serious burden in point of cost, but a nuisance and a disgrace. Mr. Sherman has done much to improve it, but he has not been able, and he cannot be able, to make it equal in efficiency to a well-ordered private establishment. The utmost the Government can do is to carefully supervise and check the work of contractors. When it goes beyond that line, with its present organization, it exposes itself to loss and discredit.

We publish in another column a letter from Hon. S. B. Chittenden, Representative from the Third Congressional District of this State, with reference to the legal tenders. His views of the character of the legal tenders, of the mischief which they have wrought, especially since the war, and of the demoralization in public opinion to which they have given rise, are strongly held and strongly stated. But most men who have watched the course of business affairs in our country for the past dozen years, will find it difficult to dispute the justice of his conclusions. The measure of relief which he proposes is simple and radical, and one which we have frequently urged. It is, in a word, to restore to the holders of greenbacks the privilege of funding them in United States securities, which was granted by the original law. We do not know how far it will be practicable to embody this principle in the policy of the Government. If Congress is mad enough to repeal the act of 1875, it will not be—though it may be pretended to be—on account of its insufficiency. The repeal will be the work of inflationists and repudiators, and these two classes are not likely to accept any measure which will lead to the gradual substitution of gold, or bank-notes redeemable in gold, for the Government notes. It is not probable that such a measure could be obtained from Congress except by some bargain with the inflationists, which cannot be considered.

The inherent and incurable badness of Government paper as currency, which is pointed out by Mr. Chittenden, lies, as he says, in its subjection to the control of Congress, which is not and cannot be made fit to control it. The practical question is how public opinion can be aroused to the great need of forcing Congress to surrender this dangerous power. To that end Mr. Chittenden's letter is a contribution, because its author is an experienced business man and a practical financier as well as a student of finance. What is most remarkable in the present situation is the assumption which is quietly making its way, that if large crops, large exports, and small imports bring enough gold to the United States to make our legal tenders at par, and keep them there for a short time, we shall have reached "resumption." But such an event would not change the worst features of our currency. The legal tenders would still be in existence; the Treasury, according to the present theory of its management, would still have the right to reissue them; the necessity of redeeming them at presentation would be a constant embarrassment, and Congress would always stand ready to suspend such redemption, and would have plenty of specious arguments for doing so. The only safety is to provide for the gradual reduction and permanent redemption of the legal tenders by funding. We may have to have worse times than we have yet seen, to bring us to this, but it will come sooner or later.

Our correspondent at Bucharest gives some interesting statements concerning the relations between the Russians and the Roumanians. It seems that the latter have been deeply offended by the arrogance of the Russian officers, whose passion for pleasure and their capacity for drinking strong spirits combine to make them anything but orderly and civil guests. The peep behind the scenes which our correspondent affords serves to show that the Russian crusade against the crescent has many unpleasant and some revolting features. The appalling and useless massacre in the "dog-fight" about Plevna is the more serious side, but the debauchery of the drunken officers in Bucharest and the spectacle of the wretchedness and suffering caused to the hapless Roumanians are by no means without interest in the general picture of the Russian movement for the rescue of the Christians of Turkey.

The exposure of Mr. Morton's crimes in Philadelphia is likely to be a serious blow to the Permanent Exhibition Company, of which he was the President. This enterprise was in reality a strictly local one, but it had a sort of reflected interest for the country from the fact that it was the successor in part of the Centennial, occupying some of the same grounds and buildings, and even presenting a portion of the same goods. Morton's work as President had been energetic and efficient, and under a recent arrangement in regard to the purchase of the buildings and other obligations, it was expected that the Exhibition would be able to pay its way. Its prospects do not, however, seem to have been at any time as brilliant as the sanguine Philadelphia mind, warmed by the recollection of Centennial glory, imagined that they were, and its earlier downfall might save some loss that would have been pretty sure to follow its continuance.

The full text of the sentence of M. Gambetta is received, and shows that the deprivation of political rights is not a specific portion of the penalty imposed. We are inclined to think, therefore, that the interpretation of the law by the *Gaulois*, which assumes that imprisonment carries with it the loss of political rights, is a forced one, and will be resisted to the utmost by M. Gambetta.

NATIONAL QUESTIONS IN THE CONVENTION.

Whatever interest the approaching gathering at Rochester excites evidently centres upon its action in regard to national politics. The fact is not an auspicious one for the cause of local and State reform. That which might properly be made the controlling topic of the year, attracts slight attention; the composition of the State ticket being treated as of little moment in comparison with the attitude to be assumed toward the Federal Administration. Whether it shall be snubbed or indorsed, or whether, as a means of preserving party unity unimpaired, it shall be carefully ignored, are the questions discussed in newspapers deriving their inspiration from individual politicians, and in reference to which the delegates, so far as known, are a good deal divided.

The practical significance of the question thus thrust into prominence seems to us so greatly overrated that it ought not to be allowed to become a source of contention. There would be as little reason in a gushing indorsement of the Administration as in a sweeping condemnation of anything it has done. Least of all would there be wisdom in quarreling about what is called its Southern policy. All that it has yet amounted to has been the surrender of two States to the Democracy, and as this is an accomplished fact nothing can possibly be gained by making it a pretext for dispute. If the Republicans were agreed as to the constitutional obligation which is assigned in justification of the step, no harm could come from their saying so. But they are not agreed, and only mischief can result from an attempt to commit them in a vague and foolish way to the approval of what should, after all, be judged of by its results. The President acted upon his conviction of duty, and for so much deserves to be honored. They are not discreet friends, however, who ask others to abandon their convictions before events have vindicated the proceedings of the Administration. A compliment extorted unwillingly would be worth little, and if the attempt to exact it failed, the net result would be something like censure. Equally certain is it that an effort to raise an issue as between the party and the Administration in connection with the Southern policy would end in discomfiture. The only known effect of the policy, so far, has been the elimination of the Southern question from national politics. It is a dead question, and there are too many living ones to admit of the waste of time or temper in connection with it.

On the same ground the enunciation of a series of generalities in reference to Southern affairs would be idle, because meaningless. One of the pleasant fictions which have been employed to reconcile Republicans to the course pursued has rested on the assumption of the President's ability to uphold the Republican ideas of equality and right if the South should disregard them. Some of the conventions recently held have presented this view in grandiloquent phrases by way of vindicating both the President and their own purposes. This, too, is a work of supererogation. The President is powerless in the matter. He could not interfere if he would. Everything depends upon the good faith and wisdom of the Southerners. We are not inclined either to judge them unfavorably in advance or to run into rhapsodies over incidents revealed by the President's Southern tour. We prefer to await developments. By misusing its opportunities, the South may hereafter force upon the country another sectional controversy, or by giving effect faithfully to the pledges addressed to the President it may demonstrate his sagacity and silence unfriendly criticism. Until these points are determined, one way or another, nothing can be gained by any effort to galvanize the Southern question into life. Being dead, it should be buried.

The question of civil service reform also calls for candor and discrimination. Of the merits of the question the Republican Party in New-York can speak in but one way. It cannot evade, belittle, or falsify the purpose to which the party as a national organization is explicitly committed. The reform in its broadest sense is essential to the perpetuity as well as the purification of the Government, and the country looks to the Republican Party for its enforcement. The President's declarations leave no room for doubt as to his position. His published circular does not exhibit the comprehensive grasp which a subject so beset with difficulties needs, but at least it proves him to be desirous of carrying out the reform with a thoroughness not evinced by his predecessors. The duty of the convention is to assure him that he is not in advance of the party, whose chief concern now is that the President shall neither shrink from the application of the order nor suffer members of the Cabinet or subordinates to disregard or defy it with impunity. The only hindrances to an unqualified approval of the position of the Administration grow out of its occasional lapses as to both removals and appointments, and the meekness with which it tolerates violations of the rule it has promulgated. The Rochester Convention may strengthen the hands of the President and maintain the consistency of the party by a vigorous demand for measures that shall render the reform a reality.

The treatment of the financial question should be distinguished by the same characteristics. Fortunately, it is not necessary to consider the probability of division upon this subject in an assemblage of New-York Republicans. They are, substantially, a unit in favor of so administering the affairs of the Treasury as to render resumption in 1879 reasonably certain. Where their influence may be beneficially exerted is in opposition to the movement for remonetizing silver, and to all forms of compromise with this dangerous financial heresy. We have in Ohio a melancholy example of the degradation and the increased possibilities of defeat which the cowardice of leaders entails upon a great party. The disposition to trifle with this demagogism is too apparent in some quarters at Washington to be overlooked with safety. On this topic, therefore, the Rochester Convention should give forth no uncertain sound. And the same vigilant regard for the public credit and the re-establishment of business confidence which should prompt it to protest against tampering with resumption or with the silver dollar nuisance, should impel the convention to deprecate compliance with the Southern demand for guarantees and subsidies. No private understanding can excuse concessions to the Texas-Pacific scheme; nor can any parade of reconciliation and brotherly love be suffered to operate in behalf of a renewal of the subsidy system. The North wants harmony with the South, but is not prepared to squander the nation's money as the price of peace.

There is another question upon which New-York Republicans should make themselves heard. The country no longer cares for the Southern question, but it is deeply interested in all that relates to its own prosperity. There partisanship has ceased to excite it; the policy that would win its support must take cognizance of its industrial and trading interests. Next to the financial question, in practical importance, is the question of the tariff and the cultivation of more intimate commercial relations with other nations. It is not necessary to dogmatize for or against a theory. The position of the Empire State, however, forbids silence on a subject which appeals directly to the conditions essential to its growth and the continuance of its supremacy. It suffers now from causes for which the national legislation is responsible, and it seeks,—not subsidies or special favors of any kind, but—deliverance from the fetters and burdens imposed upon it, in common with the country, by a clumsy and unjust fiscal system. It has a right to look to the Rochester Convention for an expression of opinion that shall strengthen the cause of revenue reform and help to force it upon the attention of Congress.

A TYPICAL OFFENDER.

The exposure of the fraud committed by John S. Morton, President of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railroad, is one of those criminal incidents which alarm while they shock the community. This man occupied an eminently respectable position. He was President of a rich, influential, and money-making corporation. He was apparently above the vulgar vice of stealing. He was reckoned a public-spirited citizen, a patron of the fine arts, a gentleman of taste and culture, and of assured standing in good society. In an instant, as it were, he collapses like a rotten shell. He is shown to have been concerned in putting fraudulent issues of stock on the market for the purpose of raising money. He confesses that he has been engaged in this nefarious business ever since 1870, and that he has in this way issued about ten thousand bogus shares of the stock of the corporation of which he was President. In one way or another he and his confederates (for he has had confederates of course) raised nearly $1,000,000 on their fraudulent issue. Even this large sum was in some manner muddled away, and exposure came at last.

It is a typical case. There is nothing specially unique in the man's crime, or in his personal circumstances, or in the way in which he "faces the consequences." Nevertheless, the frequency with which men in what are considered high positions betray their trust is discouraging to those who like to retain faith in human nature. But Mr. Morton, like many another defrauder before him, seems to think that he is entitled to sympathy, if not to applause. He has stood by his friends, he says. When the disgraceful story is known abroad, he excuses himself by saying: "I have been actuated by a desire to aid others." "I was drawn into the transaction by others, and was led on until the thing got beyond my control." And then, with a glow of honest pride, he adds: "I am conscious of no dishonesty in my action, and my desire is to make everything plain and clear to all." The man seems to think it creditable to his good nature that he violated his trust and put his name to a fraud in order "to aid others." And though he went on, for six or seven years, issuing fraudulent stock and selling what he knew were worthless pieces of paper, he is not conscious of guilt! He was a "good fellow;" "nothing mean about him;" he helped his friends; therefore, when his actions, as he mildly characterizes his crimes, are uncovered, he appeals to a generous public. He was the tool of others, and although put in custody of the valuable interests of other people, he deliberately violated that trust, as though he had no moral responsibility in the case. He hugs himself with the reflection that he is "no coward," and that he is ready "to face the consequences of his acts." It is not reckoned magnanimous on the part of a man caught in the act of committing a burglary that he is ready to accept the consequences. He faces those consequences whether he is willing or not. And if the detected unfaithful officer of a corporation becomes a fugitive, as some of our life insurance officers have, or shoots himself through the head, as other disgraced office-bearers have done, he has taken "the consequences" all the same. But when by a long course of crime a man's moral sense becomes benumbed and callous, it is probable that he may think that he is behaving very admirably when he makes a clean breast of it—after his detection. And it is very common in such cases for the criminal to say, with his hand on his manly breast, that he is conscious of no dishonesty, since he yielded to the allurements of others. This species of defense is as old as Adam.

Undoubtedly the moral tone of the business community is very low when such a conspiracy as this could be projected, matured, and carried on by such men as Morton and his fellow-officers. There was every reason (but one) why Morton should have indignantly refused to have put his name to the first fraudulent certificate of stock. He had no moral courage; and when he was faced with a temptation, he yielded. To help himself he began his course of fraud. All the rest was easy, and, with a gambler's desperation, he played on with false counters, hoping, as he says, "even up to last Thursday," that he would win and that all would be well. The man with a vast financial burden pressing him down madly thought that in some way he might struggle out of his frightful situation. And when all failed, as it was certain to fail, the poor wretch says that "it was otherwise ordered," and exposure was inevitable. If it had not been "otherwise ordered," and Morton had gone on with his plans prosperously, and had been able to call in and cancel the counterfeits which he had put into circulation, he would have not only considered himself still an honest man, but a very smart one. The eminently respectable gentlemen who lend themselves as figure-heads to savings banks and insurance companies invariably resent any insinuation that they are even remotely responsible for the thefts of their subordinates. Mr. Morton, his moral vision made oblique by a prevailing moral disorder, only carries this common notion a little further. He is not responsible for his own act, because he did not, (so far as he knows,) make any money by it; and he was merely the tool of others. Those mysterious "others" were so needy and clamorous that he was obliged to resort to what he calls "extreme measures"—to issue more fraudulent certificates of stock. So he looks an astonished public coolly in the eye and says that he has no consciousness of dishonesty, and is willing to accept the consequences, which is very handsome in him. And it is not certain but what a demoralized community will think that he has, under the circumstances, behaved very well.

THE STRUGGLE IN FRANCE.

The struggle in France in regard to the October elections will attract the most earnest attention throughout the civilized world. The Marshal's Government has gone to the very extreme of interference in influencing the will of the people. An official journal, the *Bulletin des Communes*, whose object hitherto had been simply to publish laws, official enactments, and matters connected with taxation, has been used as a vehicle for the gravest attacks on Republican members. It was supposed by the servants of the Government that as this *Bulletin* was permitted to be affixed as a placard to the walls of villages and was the only one read to the peasants in the *cabarets*—containing information affecting property interests—that it would be an unequaled implement of offense for the so-called Conservative Party. It was a safe weapon also. No one attacked by the *Bulletin*—which is in effect an official communication from the Government—was permitted to prosecute the journal in the courts. But the Conservatives have been disappointed. The peasants would not read the placards on the walls, calling on them to send anti-Republican members to the coming Legislature. Even the frequenters of the rural *cabarets* declined to hear the diatribes against Gambetta and the other Liberal leaders.

Some of the Imperialist or Orleanist journals unwittingly copied the bitter attacks of the *Bulletin* against Republican members of the Legislature. The official journal was inviolable from prosecution, but the local journals were not. These gentlemen prosecuted the newspapers, and in several cases recovered considerable damages. Even the municipal officials are found not at all so subservient to the Government as had been expected by the Marshal and his Ministers. It is perfectly evident that even the influence of the Administration and their vast body of officials will have less power over the rural communities in the coming election than had been thought.

Gambetta enjoys an unbounded popularity in many portions of France; and if the daring effort were made by the Ministry to exclude him from the Corps Legislatif on account of the expected sentence under the prosecution by the Government, the Legislature itself may claim the right to go behind the sentence of the court, and thus reinstate him. The question will involve many niceties of French law, but the most respectable of the Liberal journals already assert the right of a French Parliament to protect its members and to continue to them their rights and privileges. The advantage of the Republicans is in their unity. However their other views and purposes may differ, they all believe in a Republic. Their opponents are hopelessly divided. Orleanists and Imperialists; the followers and supporters of a Constitutional Monarchy under a Bourbon, and of a military Empire under a Napoleon, cannot unite except to strike a common enemy. Success will split them into fragments again. They already show their divisions and irreconcilable enmities.

Recent telegrams show, what has been apparent for some time, that the struggle is becoming more and more a warfare against the Clerical or extreme Ultramontane Party. The Republican members of all shades of opinion, in their reply to Marshal MacMahon's remarkable manifesto, say to the French nation: "You cannot become the instrument of Catholicism." On the other hand, the Count de Chambord, representing the ancient line of the Bourbons, in a recent public letter of condolence to a prominent Archbishop, speaks warmly of the increasing and growing union of the Church and the State, and openly espouses the Clerical Party.

We cannot but regard this feature of the contest as in some ways unfortunate for the Republicans. The only hope for the Liberal Party of France is in gaining confidence as the party of order, stability, and peace. The Church and the priesthood, in the minds of many of the French, are identified with the very foundations of the State; they are two of the pillars of society. To shake, or even threaten, them would be like reviving the era of the Committees of Safety, the orgies of the First Revolution, and the Commune of the German War. The Republicans, by their moderation, their self-control, and law-abiding spirit, have of late been rapidly winning a safe reputation, not only throughout France, but throughout Europe.

The Marshal is evidently presuming on this conservative timidity and caution, when in his manifesto and other expressions he apparently threatens a contest with the lower house, and, in union with the Senate, a contest with the will of the people, should the elections go against him. Such words from a soldier of the last Napoleon are certainly ominous. If carried into action they would almost certainly bring about civil war. But, like many proclamations during election, they may be merely designed to affect the voters' minds. Should the peasants disregard them, and elect even more than the 363 Republicans, the old soldier might, like one who has learned to obey, choose the first of Gambetta's alternatives, and prefer to *se soumettre* rather than *se démettre*.

HEALTH AND MEDICINE.

The laws of health, as they are called, seem to be the most variable laws known to the human mind. If they be laws, of which there is grave doubt, each one of them appears to have exceptions enough to disprove the rule. We are incessantly hearing about the observation of the laws of health, as if they were definite and fixed; and yet persons claiming to be authorities on hygiene differ as widely and radically in their views as do constitutions and diseases. Three things generally admitted to be most conducive to physical well-being are fresh air, frequent bathing, and out-door exercise. Nevertheless, many persons who despise each and all of these are strong and live to old age, while those who adhere to them rigorously die in the fullness of youth. We have no end of lectures on the vital importance of ventilation, but we all know of hundreds of poor people singularly free from bodily ailments who have no notion of what ventilation means. That no man can be quite healthful without regular bathing is an accepted canon, in the face of which is the fact that any number of robust folks never take a complete bath, (unless they happen to fall overboard,) and have a superstitious dread of immersion, except, perhaps, for baptismal purposes. Men and women are continually dying at eighty and upward who have only at rare intervals crossed their thresholds, and who, during the whole course of life, can never be said to have taken a walk.

The proper rearing of children has always been a favorite theme with hygienists, who declare that thousands perish annually from want of necessary care and attention. Any quantity of direction is given for their security and wholesomeness, and many parents following these rigorously are rewarded for their zeal and devotion by seeing their infants die in the first or second Summer. On the other hand, children of the poor and uneducated classes, who are neglected from the start, and allowed to run wild, wax lusty amid distress and dirt. Intemperance, as everybody agrees, is as great a physical as it is a moral evil; but the universal agreement does not prevent men who have been drunkards from boyhood reaching their ninetieth year, while strictly abstemious men are buried at thirty and forty. Generally speaking, persons who think most about their health, and take the greatest pains to preserve it, seem to lose it earliest, while those who are indifferent to it, and never give it a moment's attention, keep it long and unimpaired. Indeed, there are so many facts to refute theories, there is so much experience to contradict opinion, that one is often inclined to believe that the best way to be healthy is to reject the laws of health altogether.

Nature, always more or less ironical from our point of apprehension, never seems more ironical than in respect to human health. She delights apparently in refuting learned diagnoses and contradicting medical predictions. She has her own laws, and they seem, though they are not, so peculiar and changeable, and so dissentient from our laws, that we can not grasp, much less comprehend, them. And whenever we attempt to interpret hers or apply ours, she shows a disposition to make us ridiculous by putting us in the wrong and exposing our ignorance. Physicians have, in all ages, been targets for satire, and they have their satisfaction in remembering that men who laugh at them, when well, are, when ill, only too glad to take their advice and prescriptions. The best physicians are least pretentious, and make but moderate claim for medicine. But a host of men write M. D. after their names who insist that their profession is a veritable science, in no manner allied to empiricism, and that all disease is within their ken. The best and the poorest of practitioners, however, are so fallible, their knowledge is so incomplete, that they are perpetually liable to mistakes. The difference between them is that the former will admit their mistake, but the latter will try to make it appear that they were right, retrieving one blunder by committing another.

If medicine be a science, it is certainly what may be styled a mixed one. Who has ever had ample dealings with physicians without experiencing a certain distrust of the profession as well as the professors? Who that has suffered from a complicated disease has not been amazed at the difference and variety of diagnoses made in his case? Has he not had nearly every ailment known to pathology? Has he not been alarmed and quieted by turns; been told one thing and another; that he has had this and that—this and that being totally irreconcilable—until he has begun to believe by contraries and to accept affirmatives negatively? What a number of men who have been treated for one disease have died of another; what a number of men who have been given up by physicians have speedily recovered; what a number of men who have been pronounced out of danger have been corpses within twenty-four hours! Countless persons who have gone to every capital and spent fortunes in seeking medical advice from the most learned doctors, have breathed their last in entire ignorance of their disorder and its cause. Undoubtedly there is a good deal in medicine, but nothing like what has been claimed for it, and nothing like what the majority of people believe. And all of us are apt to judge of a thing by its assumption.

Is it not strange that medicine should have been so slow to advance? It has made more progress probably during the last forty years than it had made during the previous five centuries. Is it not wonderful that erudite and experienced doctors went on, age after age bleeding patients for nearly every malady, killing far more than they cured, when any physician who would to-day recommend bleeding, except in an extraordinary case, would be pronounced an irredeemable ignoramus? It is hardly comprehensible that the treatment of fevers which everywhere prevailed from time immemorial until the present generation has been so recently abandoned, and that the old system is now universally regarded as little else than homicidal. If there be any power to destroy in medicine and treatment, the destructiveness of physicians in the past can scarcely be overestimated. What interminable expanse of grave-yards throughout the world might testify from the earliest epochs to the ignorance, quackery, and self-sufficiency of doctors.

The laws of health are the laws of nature; but what these are it will yet be long before we shall know. Happily, we are steadily getting nearer to them, and ripe knowledge promises to come in due season. Science is introducing us to nature; we are getting better acquainted with her day by day. Physicians have begun to believe in her, and through their faith they are growing to be the healers which hitherto they have not been.

FISHING AS AN INFATUATION.

Fishing of the amateur sort is undeniably an infatuation, has been for ages, and will be for ages to come. The desire to fish, irrespective of catching, is ingrained in a certain portion of humanity. Indeed, men may be divided into two great classes those who fish and those who don't fish. These may largely outnumber those; but those make up for paucity by unremitting activity in their pursuit. They are constitutionally piscatorial; they have inherited their bent; they fish in obedience to a mysterious law of their own being. There is nothing sordid or self-seeking in their habit; they indulge it for its own sake; they take pride and pleasure in it to the end of their days. The enthusiasm which animates them is irrepressible. Nothing dampens it. If they go on a fishing excursion to-day without taking so much as a sucker, they are eager to go again to-morrow, and the same want of luck has no power to deter them the day following. They aver that they love the sport, though wherein lies the sport of watching a line by the hour when no oviparous vertebrate will condescend to bite, only their zealous eyes can see.

Go where we may, we find some of these congenial anglers. Into every river, stream, and canal throughout the whole land they cast their lines, and wait and watch for the expected prize. They are not disturbed by storm or heat. When the rain pours on them until their noses, ears, and fingers run like umbrella points, when the meridian sun beats on their stoic heads and resigned backs with force enough to liquefy their whole bodies, they never dream of deserting their post. All weather is fair weather that enables them to fish; for fishing is to them the chief, if not the sole, end of life; and to neglect any and every opportunity to fish is disloyalty to the avocation to which they have consecrated themselves. Our own docks bear witness to their perseverance. For six or seven months of the year each dock on the entire island has its obdurate anglers. They come early and go late; but very rarely are they rewarded for their diligence and pains. Occasionally their face kindles, their bosom swells, their eye flashes; they tug at their line; they draw in rapidly, their whole frame radiant with expectation. And lo, on the hook they perceive, not a gamy blue-fish, nor an iridescent Spanish mackerel, not even a bonito, but an ancient, water-logged, amorphous silk hat, once conspicuous and curious perhaps in a St. Patrick's procession, and unseated during the convivial evening by the unsteady movements of its royally-descended wearer. A poor substitute truly for a bouncing, toothsome fish! But does the hat-captor swear, or is he dispirited? Not he. He throws back his line, and, the next time, likely enough hooks the remains of one of the multitudinous rivers of free consorts, intermingled with profuse pugnacity, so unpleasantly known to our back yards. Even that he can endure. His business is to fish. If old hats and drowned cats are drawn to his hook, he must accept them as the agents of untoward destiny, and unmurmuringly fish on. He comforts himself with the proverb, "There are as good fish in the sea as ever were caught," and he seeks them anew. If not taken this week, this month, this year, they will be taken some time; and that is encouragement sufficient for the earnest mind and the willing heart.

Has anybody ever observed the finny recompense of the amateur? When he has any, it is exceeding and insignificantly small. He seldom catches a fish over a few inches long, and he is very grateful for that. After a long and broiling day, a day of heroic endurance and illustrious reticence in him, we have noticed him wending his way homeward with a string of five or six diminutive shiners or gudgeons, exhilarated with success, and nerved for future achievement. His trophies are worthless; they are too small to cook or attract attention. But they are not too small to afford him joy. No one would buy them. He swings them triumphantly while he walks along, as an Indian brave returning from the war-path would swing the scalps of his enemies. What he does with them, nobody knows. They are, in some incomprehensible manner, very precious to him—it may be as the symbols of his ichthyic inspiration, as the slender though tangible denotements of his cherished ideal.

The amateur fisherman belongs to all nations. The common and titled Prussian are alike in their stubborn effort to extract fish from the little Spree and the larger Oder. The sturdy Netherlander will spend day after day in laboring to decoy diminutive tenants of his lazy canals to his odoriferous bait. The picturesque Italian, after ages of disheartening, continues to cast his line into the Arno and Adige, and vows candles to his patron saint, if he or she will send him good fortune. The mercurial Viennese believes he may get his dinner out of the Donau Canal; but since the first Hapsburger no dinner has been got. The passionate and versatile Parisian relinquishes his gayety to repair to the quays of the Seine, and go through the motions of angling. He may be seen there any moderately warm day in blouse or paletot, horny-handed or delicately-gloved, watching a cork that never bobs. It is a tradition old as Clovis that there are fish in the Seine within the present confines of Lutetia, but history, past or contemporaneous, contains no record of a fish that has been caught.

The fine fish that are taken in sea, lake, and river are taken by professionals, and sometimes by men of the sporting order. But these are more than amateurs; they understand the art, and are moved by something beyond insatiable desire and instinctive need. They fish to catch, not merely to fish; they demand results and rewards; they are not divinely content to cast the line and heed the cork, leaving it to the gods in their own good season to crown their sublime patience with a bite. They must be fitting themselves, unquestionably, for another and invisible occupation by this strange, tireless angling of theirs. May it not be a profound symbolism? Surely such glorious patience must have some recompense either in time or eternity. In the ideal and unguessable future, may they not be rewarded by the fish they have dreamed of? They also serve who only stand and wait. Who, then, have rendered such glorious service as the amateur anglers in all ages and all climes?

GENERAL NOTES.

Senator George R. Dennis, of Maryland, is convalescing.

The New-Jersey Republican Convention is to be held in Trenton to-morrow.

The estate of the late Peter B. Brigham, of Boston, has been appraised at $1,282,743 69.

A Russian was arrested in Toronto on Thursday for fighting. The right man was in the wrong place.

It is understood that the badge of the New-Jersey Democrats during this campaign will be a miniature steam-boat.

They are circulating a rumor in Ottawa that the Marquis of Lorne will succeed Lord Dufferin as Governor-General of Canada.

Four of the few Democratic papers in Iowa resolutely refuse to support John P. Irish, the regular party candidate for Governor.

Mr. Edwin F. Orig enjoys the distinction of being the smallest man in Iowa. He is nearly 21 years old, is 40 inches tall, and weighs 45 pounds.

Of 606 persons committed to the County Jail in Pottsville, Penn., last year, 25 were incarcerated for murder and 24 for conspiracy to murder.

The Massachusetts Prohibitory State Committee has hung out a big banner in Boston, and will hold a ratification meeting in Faneuil Hall next Thursday night.

The Democratic papers are again telling what great things Gen. McClellan is "going to do." They acquired proficiency in that during the war. But he never did them.

The Minnesota Republican State Convention is to be held in St. Paul on Thursday next. On the same day the Maryland Democratic State Convention will convene in Baltimore.

A Kentucky farmer poisoned some watermelons to kill thieves, and then sold them by mistake to his customers. Several persons were taken sick, and one died. The farmer fled.

A Minneapolis miller asserts that flour manufactured from the new crop of wheat will make 40 pounds more bread to the barrel than the flour from last year's wheat.

President Hayes has formally accepted the invitation to visit Charlottesville, Va. Opportunity will be taken to go to Monticello, the home and tomb of Thomas Jefferson, and the University of Virginia, of which he was the founder.

The Richmond (Va.) *State* has been enlarged, and now has more room in which to continue its laudable efforts to impress upon the Virginia mind the advantages and attractiveness of honesty and fair dealing with the creditors of the State.

A court-martial has been ordered to try the members of the Philadelphia companies, officers and enlisted men, who failed to report for duty on the departure of the brigade for Pittsburg, or left their commands without leave during the campaign against the strikers.

On Wednesday our New-York Republican State Convention is to be held in Rochester, and the Wisconsin Democratic in Fond du Lac. On the same day the National Prohibition Conference is to be held at the Perry-Street Methodist Episcopal Church in this City, and a national convention of representative colored men is to be held in Washington.

The New-Orleans *Times* says that it is proposed to organize in that city during the coming Winter a non-political society of progressive men, whose duty will consist in furthering every legitimate object calculated to benefit the community at large, and affording to visitors from the North facilities for ascertaining its natural advantages and obtaining a fair knowledge of the South socially and in other respects.

SUBSTANCE OF RESUMPTION.

THE EVIL CAUSED BY THE GREENBACK.

HOW IT IS TO BE GOT RID OF—THE DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT AND THE BANKS—FUNDING THE LEGAL TENDERS THE DIRECT WAY TO RESUMPTION—LETTER FROM HON. S. S. CHITTENDEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is commonly believed that the Forty-fifth Congress will repeal the Resumption act, but few seem to realize it, and public opinion appears more apathetic and mixed than ever before in regard to the next step. The occasion demands that the truth of specie payments shall be lifted up, that the popular judgment may be diverted from shadows and concentrated for the sturdy defense of the national integrity. I believe the restoration of prosperity throughout our whole country is impeded by a vicious war currency and an oppressive war tariff, and that the time has come when the practice of a precious little unflinching honesty will cure the first named and greatest of these evils, and do it immediately.

In dealing with questions which confuse public opinion it is often necessary to conciliate and to adjust as best we can, but there are vital questions of truth and right which can never be compromised without disaster and positive disgrace. The greenback (unlike the tariff) presents pre-eminently such a question. When the exigencies of civil war forced it into use as money there was no more division of public sentiment about the quality of it than there is to-day concerning the paper money issued to carry on the war between Russia and Turkey. Everybody then recognized the greenback as an evil to be got rid of at the earliest practicable moment. The change in public sentiment since then reflects vividly the magnitude of the evil and our present peril. When the war closed men of sense assumed, as a matter of course, that the Government would be faithful to its clear obligations and promptly withdraw its legal-tender debt. For a time Congress acted somewhat in harmony with such assumption, and feeble efforts were made to abate the evil. But from 1868 to this day the people and their representatives have dallied with the greenback persistently, and meanwhile each year of some delay has cost the country more than all our wars have cost since the founding of the Government. That is a broad statement, but the truth of it will appear in outline, if we thoughtfully compare the census of 1860 with that of 1870. The former includes, say $2,000,000,000 of property in slaves. The latter excludes that item, but nevertheless makes the wealth of the country to have doubled notwithstanding the frightful cost and waste of the war!

Can any man who is in condition to enjoy himself outside a lunatic asylum believe that the wealth of this country doubled in the decade prior to 1870? Certainly not. If we proceed one step further, and find a method of computing the ideal wealth of the country in July, 1873, and compare that with present realities, our broad statement will be found within the bounds of truth. Where, then, is the illusion? I confidently affirm that it is in the greenback. We planted the wind and we have gathered the whirlwind. We ignored common sense and moral sense, and now, when we open our eyes, we see, however great our material resources may be, that only when subject to natural laws are they sources of genuine and general prosperity. Our barns are full; peace and plenty crown the years, and yet we have, year after year, plunged deeper and deeper into an abyss of commercial and industrial confusion, until idleness and gaunt misery confront large portions of our population.

It is constantly said, by men who know better, that contraction of the greenback currency has done the mischief. Nothing can be more absurd and false than that. There is one fact of record—figures imperishable—which a little child can perfectly understand, and which no man's ignorance, rhetoric, or audacity can change or wipe out, which should cause any respectable man to blush in repeating such nonsense. The truth is, we have more greenbacks in circulation to-day than we had at any time from 1868 to 1873; more than when we were building 10,000 miles of railroads per annum, and otherwise, by every conceivable excess, pushing on and living as if all the hidden and reserved wealth of this continent could and should be developed for the pride and aggrandizement of one generation of men. We have to-day more greenbacks out than were required to construct those fictions of fortune which dazed and crazed the nation previous to the bursting of the bubble in 1873. If now we take into account the cognate fact, that new and profitable industries have not arisen in force since the crash, to take the place of railroad building and the great industries dependent thereon, we have plainly before us the complete practical explanation of the existing prolonged depression, with absolute proof that our present volume of currency greatly exceeds all legitimate demands, and therefore impedes the restoration of confidence and solid enterprise. It is true that we have had some contraction of the bank-note currency, but this has occurred while the banks were at liberty to issue all they could safely use, and results from the irresistible law of self-preservation which compelled some banks to withdraw their notes. Government has not yet ordered the banks to circulate their notes, whether or no. That good time may be looked for when Congress is forced to mend all the broken chains of the people, fix the price of potatoes and the minimum rates for transporting the same by rail.

Instead of contracting the currency when the great balloon came down, a monstrous and fatal mistake was made in the issue of $26,000,000 of fresh greenbacks, which helped to prolong and intensify the general disaster and suffering. And yet, with all our bitter experience, the greenback was never so popular and dangerous as now. It was never so much the idol of the inconsiderate and obdurate, and of all who dream that the evils under which we groan can be cured by purely fictitious and artificial means.

The sentiment that the greenback is good money is the most dangerous element in current public opinion. If the greenback shall secure a permanent foothold, it must always be subject in amount issued to the will of Congress, and that closes the argument. An individual absolute ruler might possibly in some case be upright and wise enough to wield such prodigious power during a lifetime without ruin to the governed, but no man in his right mind will say that such power can be safely conferred upon the elective representatives of any people. Moreover, in continuing to make the dishonored portion of the national debt the redemptive agent of money which is itself as good as gold the Government consents to be the author and publisher of the most fatal sham which ever afflicted a great and free people. Take away the greenbacks, and we have left on the instant a perfect currency. The bank-note before me promises to pay $1 on demand, and the bank issuing it has deposited in the Treasury of the United States the full equivalent of $1 10 in gold to redeem the promise. Every other national bank-note in circulation is secured in precisely the same way, and the crowning glory of this currency is that under existing laws, with the greenbacks withdrawn, we cannot have less or more of this paper money than the honest business of the country requires. This is clearly and absolutely the best paper currency in the world. It is calculated to stimulate enterprise and confidence, while it forbids distrust and panic. It also reduces the demand for gold to the minimum, holding it steadily there, for the obvious reason that the gold is always in sight when the bank-note is in hand.

On the other hand, there is an irrepressible conflict between the greenback and confidence. The former is the natural enemy of capital. It dispenses with capital altogether, and, as the redeeming agent of good bank-notes, eats up capital as the lean kine of Pharoah devoured the fat. The greenback is equally the enemy of labor, unless labor is wholly independent of capital. Capital cannot safely engage in new business while Government usurps authority to make debt legal tender. Our banks have capital, and every note they issue represents gold itself. Greenbacks represent debt. One or the other is good currency. Both cannot be. If the Secretary of the Treasury were to drive up Broadway in a carriage drawn by one good horse and an elephant, tied together, he might get along after a fashion when the street was clear of omnibusses, but at best he would make a ludicrous spectacle, and but few persons would be found to say that he had a nice and reliable team.

It is, in my judgment, equally ridiculous to attempt to harness and harmonize greenbacks and national bank-notes together as a permanent paper money currency for our country. The greenback is pleasant to the eye, but in the place of money it is fraud. It is a sham. It familiarizes the individual and the public conscience with shams. Its fair habiliments cover the essence of those hidden currents of demoralization which now day by day break to the surface with wide streaks of ruin and distress. It is no exaggeration to say that it has muddled all our springs of honest thrift and solid enterprise, confused the public judgment, sapped the integrity of the Federal Treasury, and given immense comfort to demagogues. If tolerated much longer it will certainly become the strong right arm of all communistic associations in the pending struggle between labor and capital. Itself repudiated, its author, the Government, is also the great leader of repudiation. Until withdrawn, it fosters and reinforces by the most authoritative example the spirit of repudiation everywhere, with all forms of lawless and fictitious gains. The men at Nashville who, the other day, demanded the issue of "$10,000,000 of fresh greenbacks per month until the distress of the country shall be relieved" understood their true character. They knew that greenbacks represent no tangible valuable thing; that they are a part of the debt incurred in prosecuting the civil war; that Government had equal power to issue enough to cover the whole cost of the war, and that the issue of $10,000,000 per month, in the present condition of the country, would soon ruin every capitalist and hated bondholder in the land. The more discreet friends of greenbacks will consent for the present to pay the interest on the interest-bearing portion of the national debt in silver, because silver happens to be cheap; but they also demand that their idol shall be retained for use when silver becomes dearer. And why not? If greenbacks are good money, who shall limit or be satisfied with their issue? I therefore repeat that this is a question not now open for further compromise. The thing is absolutely good or wholly evil. If good, then that member of the Forty-third Congress who proposed to restore prosperity by employing the idle labor of the country in constructing a ship canal from New-York City to San Francisco, and pay for the same by a fresh issue of greenbacks, is their most advanced and enlightened advocate. If evil, they must be got rid of, and the conflict is at hand.

How, then, shall we explode the greenback delusion and uproot the evil of it? Strange to say, after a dozen years of wild and much pointless debate, there is no difficulty or injury to anybody involved in the doing it. The gate is straight and the way clear of all obstacles. There is no mystery about it. The simple, honest act required will occasion no panic or unpleasant sensation. It will bring no fresh disaster or suffering to any person, firm, bank, railroad, college, church, newspaper, or institution whatsoever; but on the contrary, it will inspire courage and hope wherever hope and courage can live, and that confidence, too, without which there never can be a restoration of general thrift.

I have never for a moment supposed that Government would attempt to resume specie payments under the act of January, 1875. If one may judge from the drift of the debates when the bill was passed, an attempt without further legislation was not thought of. I have never believed it practicable for Government to hoard or devise the means for the payment of greenbacks in gold coin or coin certificates in fair weather and foul, without great cost to itself and great injury and confusion to legitimate business. If such a suggestion had been made in Congress when greenbacks were monetized, the maker of it would have been laughed out of doors; and it is noteworthy, in support of my position, that no demonstration at any time,

THE REMAINS OF DR. WINSLOW.

The ashes of Dr. Charles F. Winslow, who died in Salt Lake City several weeks ago, were deposited in Mount Auburn Cemetery, at Cambridge, Mass., on Thursday afternoon, in accordance with his request. After his body was reduced to ashes in that city, his heart having been first taken out and embalmed according to his directions, two small boxes were constructed, in one of which was placed the urn containing the ashes, and in the other the vessel in which was the heart. These boxes were then placed in larger boxes, each about a foot square and a foot deep. A third box, about two feet long, a foot wide, and a foot deep, just large enough to receive the two larger boxes, was provided, and in this, strongly fastened and hermetically sealed, they were forwarded by express to a Boston undertaker. The box arrived on Wednesday, and on the next day the inner box, which held the ashes, was placed in a handsome casket of the ordinary size for an adult person of the size of the deceased, and in the afternoon it was taken in the hearse to Mount Auburn, followed by some half dozen carriages containing friends and relatives of the deceased. In appearance it was in every respect like that of an ordinary funeral. The grave is in lot No. 4,364, owned by Miss Isabella Winslow, a daughter of the Doctor. The services, which were conducted by Rev. Edward Everett Hale, were very simple, consisting of a short address and a prayer. In his remarks the clergyman spoke pleasantly of the dead and of his reputation for learning and integrity, and of his great usefulness. He referred to the desire existing in the most of mankind when in a far-off country that their remains should repose in their old homes, and to the satisfaction of fulfilling such. He made no allusion to the circumstance of the cremation of the body. The heart has been sent to Nantucket, to be interred at the side of the father and mother of Dr. Winslow.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The auction noticed for Saturday, Sept. 22, was adjourned as follows: Sale by Richard V. Harnett of the dwelling house, with lot, No. 414 Madison-st., at the junction of Grand-st., adjourned sine die.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 22, was $275,124, as against $284,252, the figures for the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, the following public sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) Sept. 24.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Michael J. McKenna, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 16 by 72.2 by 16 by 73.1, No. 127 East 62d-st., north side, 223 feet east of 4th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Joline, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brick-front house, with lot 20 by 80, No. 2,248 2d-av., east side, 80.10 feet north of 115th-st.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. S. Newcombe, Esq., Referee, of the two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100.10, No. 122 East 119th-st., north side, 215 feet east of 4th-av.

Tuesday, Sept. 25.

By Louis Mesier, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, James T. Van Rensselaer, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 90, No. 2,269 2d-av. west side, 80.10 feet north of 115th-st.

By Slevin & McElroy, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Moyer Butzel, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25.2 by 75, on Boulevard or Public drive, north-east corner 124th-st.

Wednesday, Sept. 26.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Joline, Esq., Referee, of the two-story brick and frame store and dwelling, with lot 25 by 100, No. 552 Grand-street, north side, between Fashion and Lewis sts.

By C. J. Lyon, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick store and tenement-house, with lot 20 by 50, No. 253 Houston-st., south side, 100 feet west of First-st.

By Scott & Myer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Leo G. Rosenblatt, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brick dwelling, with lot 22 by 92.3, No. 258 East 10th-st., south side, 150 feet east of 1st-av.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with lot 19.8 by 100.5, No. 225 East 59th-st., north side, 295.4 feet east of 3d-av.

By Bernard Smyth, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Francis C. Bowen, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 100.5 on East 36th-st., north side, between 3d and 4th avs; lot No. 149 on a map of Harlem Commons.

Thursday, Sept. 27.

By Benjamin P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Morgan A. Dayton, Jr., Referee, of the brick building, with lot, No. 7 Bridge-st., north side, between State and Whitehall sts.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Frederick W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 70th-st., south side, 125 feet east of 9th-av.

By M. A. J. Lynch, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. Sprout, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on Weirmore-st., known as lot No. 57 on map of land in partition belonging to the heirs of Thomas Basford, Fordham, 24th Ward.

Friday, Sept. 28.

By James M. Oakley & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 25 by 93.6, No. 69 East Seventh-street, north side, 375 feet east of Second-av.

By Gerard Betts, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John M. Barbour, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick dwelling-house, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 29 West Twenty-sixth-st. north side, 350 feet east of Sixth-av.

By C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Henry Bergen, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 447 West 54th-st., north side, 150 feet east of 10th-av.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William P. Ketchum, Esq., Referee, of one-third interest in two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 60th-st., south side, 300 feet east of 11th-av. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of one lot 25 by 102.2, on 58th-st., north side, known on the map of 224 Ward as lot No. 58.

Saturday, Sept. 29.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court partition sale, E. B. Shafer, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick tenement-house, with lease of lot, 25 by 103.3, No. 413 East 15th-st., south side, 269 feet east of 1st-av. Astor lease, dated March 10, 1869.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Sept. 22.

Forsyth-st., w. s. 75 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 25x75; F. Nordt to J. Mittnacht..... nom.
181st-st., s. s., 164.7 ft. e. of 5th-av., 18.2x99.11; James Brady to William H. Guion..... nom.
Madison-av., e. s., 110 ft. s. of 10th-st., 24th Ward; M. Kail to John Kuhhon..... $1,022
Road leading to West Farms, s. s., 24th Ward; William Bathgate and wife to S. E. Schofield..... 3,000
131st-st., s. s., 164.7 ft. e. of 5th-av., 18.2x99.11; M. Hay and husband to William H. Guion..... 1,489
Mangin-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 21x100; M. E. Jones to George Davies..... 11,000
Rivington-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Mangin-st., 21.6x75; same to same..... 9,500
Rivington-st., s. s., 46.6 ft. e. of Mangin-st., 21.6x75; same to same..... 9,500
58th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 6th-av., 75x100.5; N. E. Chadwick and wife to C. W. Scofield..... 1,000
130th-st., s. s., 198 ft. e. of 7th-av., 16x99.11; J. E. Wright and wife to Theodore Ross..... nom.
108th-st., n. s., 433.4 ft. e. of 12th-av., 16.8x100.11; D. Gale, Referee, to J. W. Davis..... 4,000
74th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x102.2; T. Thacher, Referee, to Equitable Life Insurance Company..... 20,000
44th-st., n. s., 442 ft. e. of 6th-av., 26x100.5; same to same..... 6,000
East Broadway, s. s., No. 67, F. T. Ruggles, Referee, to G. B. Dean..... 8,000
West-st., n. s., 14.4 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 42x80x irregular; J. F. Ledwith, Referee, to W. E. Tiss..... 5,648

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZE HOUSE FOR sale in 54th-st., near 5th-av.

ALSO,

In 39th, 45th, 52d, 54th, 56th, and 57th sts., and on 5th, Madison, and Park avs.; first-class houses, some with extensions.

For permits and further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ATTENTION OF BUYERS IS SPECIALLY called to the new houses Nos. 38 and 40 West 40th-st., opposite Reservoir Park, built by day's work, under supervision of Jardine Brothers, architects; design, finish, embellishment, and interior finish perfect; will be sold cheap; always open. Apply to ROBERT ERWIN.

A FINE, LARGE, WELL-BUILT HIGH-stoop dwelling, No. 17 East 53d-st., near 5th-av., with every modern improvement, for sale low.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
Offices 4 Pine, 33 East 17th sts., and 661 5th-av.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA-SIZED FOUR-STORY dwelling-house, No. 46 West 19th-st. between 5th and 6th avs; lot 29 feet wide by half the block.

ROOSEVELT & SON,
No. 32 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 222 SPRING-ST., (TRINITY lease,) best location for business in the Eighth Ward. Inquire of JAMES MURPHY, Esq., office of the People's Fire Insurance Company, No. 162 Broadway, from 9 to 10 A. M. or 3 to 4 P. M.

NO. 11 WEST 56TH-ST.—SUPERB FULL-SIZE dwelling, with large dining-room and chamber extension, for sale low.

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BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 2½-STORY BASEMENT and cob-roller frame house, with hot and cold water, in the Seventh Ward, Brooklyn, for a three-story house in good order, or vacant lots in a genteel neighborhood. Address C. C., Box No. 156 Times Office.

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TO FARMERS.—TO LET, FOR ONE OR MORE years, a fine farm of 300 acres, of which 60 are in timber, situated in the town of West Chester, six miles from Throgs Neck Bridge, and favorably covered by Gouverneur M. Wilkins; farm-house and outbuildings complete; well fenced and drained, and suited for dairy, farm, or market gardening. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON, No. 123 Cedar-st., New-York.

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CHOICE FLATS TO RENT.

On the Eastern Boulevard, (Avenue A,) between 58th and 59th sts. Splendid situation, on high ground, overlooking the East River, Blackwells Island, and Long Island. Each floor complete with every convenience.

For small respectable families of moderate means these flats are among the most desirable in the City. Rent, $30 to $35 per month.

Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
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A NUMBER OF FINELY LOCATED FURnished and unfurnished dwellings to rent for the Winter, or to lease low; new complete lists.

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Offices, 4 Pine, 33 East 17th s.,
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APARTMENT BUILDING NOS. 126-130 EAST 24TH-ST.—Large unfurnished suites with every convenience for families desiring first-class accommodations for housekeeping, and careful attendance. Owner resides. Inquire of Janitor.

TO LET—A FURNISHED FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop, house, 21.6 feet wide, in 36th-st, near 5th-av., in good order, to a private family only. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

FIRST AND SECOND APARTMENTS, SIX and ten rooms, in French flats, on East 79th-st.; all conveniences; in good order and pleasant location; rents $30 and $40. Apply to Janitor in No. 318.

APARTMENTS.—NO. 265 WEST 28TH-ST.; TENEMENT, new, refined, elegant; janitor; play-ground. Summer-house, light, ventilation; moderate rents; fine location; oriel windows; all modern improvements.

A BEAUTIFUL MEDIUM-SIZE CORNER house on 5th-av., below 42d-st., to rent, very handsomely furnished, until June 1, next. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

NO. 12 WEST 38TH-ST.—A BEAUTIFUL full-size house to rent, with mirrors and gas-fixtures, or with the furniture if desired.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 206 EAST 18TH-ST.—AN ELEGANT brown-stone, full-sized house, with all the modern improvements; in perfect order; partially furnished; rent $125 a month. JAMES M. RAYMOND, 835 Broadway.

TO LET—CHEAP, ELEGANT FLATS, ALL MODern improvements, in new building south-west corner 58th-st. and 4th-av. Inquire of janitor on premises.

THE "ALBANY," BROADWAY, 51ST AND 52D Sts.—A NEWLY-FRESCOED SUITE TO LET.

HALL & NIXON, AGENTS.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop house, fully and handsomely furnished, till July 1; rent per month $225 to $250; between Madison and 7th avs., 34th and 59th sts.; for a small private family. Address Post Office Box No. 4,854. Agents will not take notice.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

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CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do cooking, cleaning, or washing by day, or take washing home. Call at No. 309 East 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a respectable girl in a private family; excellent washer and ironer; five years' reference. Call for two days at No. 107 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—WILLING TO ASSIST IN the care of children; no objection to a select boarding-house; best City reference. Address L. F., No. 244 West 47th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and plain sewing or assist with washing; good City references. Call at No. 134 East 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable Protestant girl, or would take care growing children; operates Domestic machine. Call at No. 244 East 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and plain sewing or assist with washing; good City references. Call at No. 134 East 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman; or parlor-maid; good City reference. Address S. M., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—IN A small private family; best City reference. Can be seen for one day at No. 410 3d-av., near 29th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant to young girl; best of City reference. Call at No. 350 West 43d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl; can furnish first-class City reference. Apply at No. 215 East 41st-st.; ring fourth bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS first-class lady's maid; would travel; is a good sewer; City reference. Call at 26 West 9th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A private family; thoroughly understands French, English, and German cooking, boning, and larding; best references. Call or address R. S., No. 211 York-st., Brooklyn.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WILL GO OUT BY the day or month; good cook and excellent laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 228 East 74th-st., second floor, back rooms.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK BY THE DAY; understands French and English cooking and all kinds of home-work. Call for two days at No. 21 West 27th-st., Room No. 18.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—AS EXperienced English cook, washer, and ironer in a small family; first-class baker; fully or country. Call for two days at No. 245 East 25th-st., in stores.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL; best City reference from last employer; no objections to assist with washing. Call at No. 146 West 39th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable young girl as good plain cook, washer, and ironer in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 222 West 17th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good plain cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 571 2d-av.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS cook; understands all kinds of soups, bread, and pastry; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 241 West 19th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business thoroughly; excellent bakes; best City reference. Call at No. 558 7th-av., corner 40th-st.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; good baker; pastry and desserts; City or country; good reference. Call for two days at No. 111 7th-av., near 16th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—GOOD bread, and biscuit maker; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 89 West 11th-st.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS FAMILY COOK; GOOD baker; will assist with washing; country preferred; best country reference. Call for two days at 402 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—IN SMALL private family; best City reference. Can be seen for one day at No. 410 3d-av., near 29th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIvate family; five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 636 3d-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook in small family; has five years' reference. Can be seen at No. 21 West 20th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable Protestant woman in a private family. Apply at No. 269 West 23d-st., rear.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN; UNDERSTANDS French and English cooking; wishes to go out by the day or week. Address Cook, No. 971 1st-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED dress-maker and first-class operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine, a few customers by the day, in private families; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all family sewing. Address Dress-maker, Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE 1,238 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, a permanent situation; understands sewing-machine; no objections to chamber-work; can be well recommended. Call for two days at No. 249 East 47th-st., up one flight of stairs.

DRESS-MAKER.—OF MANY YEARS EXPERIence, would like a few engagements by private families; cut, fit, and trim; City reference. Call at No. 468 4th-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker wishes a few customers at her house; a perfect fit guaranteed; prices moderate. Call at No. 21 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

HAIR-DRESSER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED hair-dresser, a few more engagements, at very moderate terms. Call for one week at No. 604 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERican widow lady, as housekeeper or invalid nurse; would take entire charge of an aged lady; large wages no object; a good home preferred. Can be seen at No. 314 East 18th-st., Young Lady's Christian Home.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT young girl, her first place, to do light work and take care of a child. Call at No. 747 2 9th-av., between 42d and 43d sts., fancy store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GIRL TO DO GENERAL house-work. Call at present employer's, No. 338 West 37th-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young girl; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to light chamber-work; best of City reference. Call at No. 153 East 29th-st.; ring third bell.

LADY'S MAID OR COMPETENT NURSE.—A young girl; best of reference. Call at No. 1,254 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND HAIR-DRESSER.—BY A respectable Protestant girl; a good plain sewer; understands care of children thoroughly; willing and obliging; City or country; best City references. Apply at No. 244 West 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—BY TWO COMpetent girls in a private family; one as first-class laundress, other as first-class waitress; understands business in all branches; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 230 East 47th-st., bakery.

LAUNDRESS.—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S washing at home; understands fluting and puffing; terms moderate; good references if required. Call at No. 936 East 88th-st., Room No. 16.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands her business thoroughly; excellent City reference. Call at No. 211 East 26th-st., Room No. 15.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress; best City references. Call at No. 550 8th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—FIRST CLASS; ONE WILLING to help wait on table; $15. No. 20 East 32d-st.

NURSE.—BY A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG GIRL (not long in the country) to care for a baby or light chamber-work; good seamstress; wages no object; wishes a kind home. Seen for two days at No. 301 East 26th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT INFANT'S NURSE; would assist with chamber-work; understands hairdressing; has City reference. Call at No. 416 3d-av., near 29th-st., in the store.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF LONG EXperience; fully competent; will assist with chamber-work and do sewing; three years' reference. Call at No. 1,259 Broadway, near 31st-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND DO light chamber-work, or assist with washing. Call for two days, at No. 130 East 4th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT INFANT'S NURSE; can take charge of an infant from birth; best City reference. Call at 230 West 41st., second floor front.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH NURSE, to take care of a baby; City reference. Call at Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East 15th-st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PERSON AS nurse to an invalid or wait on and assist lady; can sew and read; City references. Call at No. 5 East 47th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call or address No. 443 West 14th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—BY A competent person who operates on all machines and understands hair-dressing; best of City references. Address Swede, No. 225 East 35th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY A first-class seamstress and dress-maker in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 157 East 39th-st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT OPERator and seamstress of 12 years' experience, a few engagements in the week or month; excellent reference. Call at No. 625 3d-av., stationery store.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as thorough waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 307 West 35th-st., near 9th-av.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress or chamber-maid and sewing. Can be seen at the house where employed, No. 40 West 22d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS waitress. Apply for two days at her present employer's, No. 4 East 38th-st., from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

WAITRESS.—BY A GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS waitress; could fill a man's place; first-class City reference. Call at No. 115 West 41st-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH girl as first-class waitress; best reference. Call for two days at No. 433 East 9th-st., first floor.

WASHING.—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FINE washing and ironing; French fluting, puffing, and polishing in superior style; families by the dozen or month; respectably City reference. Call on Mrs. Robertson, No. 231 East 28th-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; can do fluting and polishing, or would go out; best City reference. Call at No. 241 West 35th-st., two flights up, back rooms.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day to do fine washing and ironing, or would do house-cleaning. Call for two days at No. 304 East 36th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WASHING.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress in all kind of laundry work; plain washing, 75 cents per dozen. Address Mrs. Cooper, No. 440 West 25th-st., back basement.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes washing at her house; understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting; good reference. Call at No. 420 West 56th-st., one flight, front.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS gentlemen's and families' washing, by month or 75 cents per dozen; fluting and polishing; best City reference. Call at No. 433 East 16th-st., second floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman in a private family; City or country; best City reference; address Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A RESPECTable colored woman; gentlemen's and families' washing done to order. Call or address Mrs. Lomax, No. 129 West 26th-st., in the basement.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do fine washing, or family washing, on reasonable terms; City reference. Call at No. 244 West 35th-st., basement.

WASHING.—BY A FINE LAUNDRESS, GENTLEmen's and families' washing at her home. Call or address Advertiser, No. 139 West 28th-st., in bakery.

WASHING.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A few families' washing, or gentlemen's at her home. Call two days at 244 West 20th-st., Room 15, top floor.

WASHING.—GENTLEMEN'S OR FAMILY washing by week, month, or otherwise. Call at No. 311 East 34th-st., first floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A few ladies' and gentlemen's washing; has good reference. Call or address No. 252 7th-av.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, family washing, either by the day or as her own house. Apply at No. 205 45th-st., Room No. 14.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing in or out of her house. Call for two days at No. 266 West 34th-st., rear.

WET-NURSE.—BY A YOUNG HEALTHY GERman widow, with a plentiful fresh breast of milk; City references. Call at No. 204 East 81st-st.

MALES.

COMMERCIAL AGENT.—BY A YOUNG MAN of long experience, to travel in Michigan; white goods and notions preferred; has traveled four years; references unexceptionable. Address HENDRY, No. 15 Gantz-st., Detroit, Mich.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; FOUR years with last employer; good groom and careful driver; tends furnace, windows, and useful generally; can milk; best City reference; a good home more an object than wages. Call or address John, No. 133 West 43d-st., present employer.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A CANAdian Protestant man; no incumbrances; would take care of a gentleman's place; can milk, take care of select poultry, &c., and is willing to make himself generally useful; good City reference. Address R. E., No. 48 Greenwich-av., one flight up, back room.

COACHMAN.—FIRST-CLASS; EXPERIENCED in every particular; temperate; cheerfully willing; otherwise will do that or any kind of work. Protestant; family, wife and one daughter 11 years old; character good; country preferred. Address J. W., Box No. 257 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman or groom in a private family; understands perfectly the care of horses; can furnish nine years' reference from last employer. Call or address J. K., No. 2 East 30th-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A RESpectable man as coachman and gardener, or willing to take charge of a gentleman's place; six years' best reference from last employer. Address Wm. C. Alford, Port Chester, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT; understands the care of horses and carriages; is willing and obliging; strictly temperate; City or country; best City reference; address Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPERIenced competent man; thoroughly understands his business; first-class City recommendations for sobriety and honesty; will be found civil and obliging. Call or address J. D., Bixley & Burris, Nos. 600 and 602 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man in a private family; City or country; will be found willing and obliging; has good reference. Address M. D., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,259 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands his business thoroughly; is obliging and civil; will be found a safe coachman; City or country; can give 14 years' City reference. Address for two days J. B., No. 151 East 23d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; willing and obliging; can show six years' excellent references. Address for two days G. F., No. 48 East 28th-st., harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble married man, 36 years old; thoroughly understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; four years' reference from last place. Call or address P. D., Coachman, No. 215 West 18th-st., first door.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN WITH small family; understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness thoroughly; a good driver; the best of references from last place as to honesty, sobriety, and capability. Call or address J. P., No. 45 East 52d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO THOroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages, harness; is a first-class driver; honest, sober, and trustworthy; the best of reference from last place. Call or address J. K., No. 47 East 52d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Protestant man; understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; good driver; understands plain gardening; can milk; best City reference. Address T. H., Box No. 204 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Protestant man; City or country; satisfactory references can be given. Call or address J. D., No. 209 Lexington-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOroughly understands his business in all its branches; 10 years' best City reference. Address G. H., care of J. B. Brewster & Co., corner 27th-st. and 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman; good groom; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Call or address for two days, J. M., No. 8 East 51st-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man as coachman and groom; can milk, and is generally useful; has seven years of the very best City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 244 Times Office.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant young man not long in the country; country preferred; willing and obliging. Call or address R. W., No. 111 West 20th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, STEADY MAN; IS a careful driver; is willing and obliging; has first-class City and country references. Address T. R., Box 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,238 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class colored young man; careful driver; sober, steady man; first-class City references. Address A. H., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,238 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHman and wife; no incumbrance; man is an excellent coachman and groom; wife as cook, or laundress and seamstress; best references. Call at 119 Macdougal-st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young man; thoroughly understands his business; can milk; no objection to the country; best reference. Call at private stable No. 136 West 126th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-class coachman; can furnish six years' best City references. Call or address H. W., No. 11 East 39th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FOUR-IN-HAND COACHman, or will give lessons on the coach horn if required. Address Coachman, Box No. 302 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN GIVING UP his horses, an engagement for his coachman, a valuable man, who has lived with him for over 12 years. Address Post Office Box No. 3,433.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, can furnish good references. Address J. C., No. 308 Stanton-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SOBER young man; 10 years' best City reference. Call or address Coachman, No. 129 West 50th-st.

FARMER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO THOroughly understands farming in all its branches, as general manager on a farm within 25 miles of New-York. Address F. B. Odell, Port Jervis, N. Y.

FARMER.—UNDERSTANDS HIS BUSINESS, OR as general care taker: four years in last place. Address J., Box No. 233 Times Office.

GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A MAN and his wife, without incumbrance; man as gardener, and generally useful on a gentleman's place; wife as cook or laundress; two years' references; wages no object. Can be seen for two days at No. 65 Vestry-st.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A SINGLE GARDENER in all departments; can drive carriage and milk; tend to fires if required; wages low; wishes to hire to civil family, who will speak respectfully to the right man; satisfactory reference. Address M., Box No. 227 Times Office, for six days.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THOroughly understands green-house, graperies, fruits, vegetables, care of horses and cows, and all required on a place; highly recommended. Address R., Box No. 243 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; EXPERIenced in every department of horticulture; good references. Apply to John McKay, Westport, Conn.

JANITOR.—BY AN AMERICAN MAN AS JANITOR or take charge of an estate, or act as agent; for a small compensation; will do any plumbing and gas-fitting if required. Address B. C., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

JANITOR AND GENERAL SERVANT.—BY A colored man, born in Virginia, of long experience; not afraid to work; best City references. Call or address J. M., No. 259 West 47th-st.

MASONIC.—A BROTHER IN NEED, GOOD APpearance, as hotel or private waiter, watchman, or conductor; speaks four languages. Address F. and A. M., No. 95 3d-av.

STEWARD.—A POSITION AS MANAGER OR Steward of a hotel, restaurant or club-house; is a good cook; can give the best references as regards ability, character, &c. Call or address STEWARD, No. 453 8th-av.; first floor, over store.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN.—A YOUNG student in a New-York college wishes copying to do at home; is a rapid and elegant penman. Address Box No. 96, Station A.

USEFUL MAN.—IN THE COUNTRY, BY A Protestant young man; understands care of horses and cows; can milk; is a good driver, and will make himself generally useful; well recommended. Address S., Box No. 239 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO UNderstands horses, cows, and gardening; is willing to make himself useful; best reference given. Address M. N., Box No. 215 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A MAN WITH A FAMILY. some kind of employment; good reference. Address No. 36 Clymer-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH waiter; speaks English thoroughly; has unexceptionable City references, which will bear the strictest inquiries as to his character and general ability. Address J. G., Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

WAITER, LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-maid, or First-class Seamstress.—By a Swedish couple in a private family; ages, 27 and 24; sober, neat, and willing; can furnish the best City reference; wages moderate. Address J. D., No. 147 East 28th-st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN (SINGLE) AS waiter in a private family; best of City reference from last employer. Call or address R. G., No. 636 6th-av., grocery store.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A young single colored man; good City reference from last family. Address for two days Charles, Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,238 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN HONEST AND INDUSTRIOUS young man as waiter in private family; City reference furnished if required. Call or address B. Y., No. 162 West 24th-st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER MAN, in a private family, who has lived three years in his last place; best City reference for honesty and sobriety. Address T. K., No. 1,143 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN IN A first-class private family; can give good City references; is willing and obliging. Address A. J., Advertising Office, 854 3d-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly. Address C. R. L., No. 144 West 29th-st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITERMAN; thoroughly experienced; best of City reference; undress John, Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHMAN in a private family; is an excellent waiter, and has first-class City reference for honesty and sobriety. Call at No. 257 West 41st-st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN IN A PRIVATE family; first-class reference from last place. Call at No. 44 West 3d-st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED WAITER IN A private family or a boarding-house; best of City reference. Address No. 210 West 35th-st., first floor.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN; THOroughly understands the business; best City reference given. Call or address S. B., No. 159 West 20th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

BOOK-KEEPER.—A RESPONSIBLE MAN, SEVeral years book-keeper, corresponding clerk, and salesman in one house, desires employment; unexceptionable references. Address R. G., Box No. 117 Times Office

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE R. A. M. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chance of collision, the steamers of this line take a changed course for all ports of the year.

On the outward passage, from Queenstown to New-York they will pass to the northward of 50 at 15° latitude, or making to the south of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian at 50 at 42, or making to the south of 42.

Hence new-year rule to be observed. AUSTRALIA.....WED., Sept. 26 | ALGERIA.....WED., Oct. 10
SCOTIA.....WED., Oct. 3 | SCOTIA.....WED., Oct. 17

Standard marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Eastern tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.

OSCAR G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lake Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks and passenger to Queenstown all the year round.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6, 9 A. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 27, 9 A. M.

Pier White Star Dock, Pier No. 53 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the motion is least and are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $26.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Oct. 4
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Oct. 11
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Oct. 18
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Oct. 25

Fine cabin, $60 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

NEKKAR.....Sat., Sept. 29 | MOSEL.....Sat., Oct. 13
WESER.....Sat., Oct. 6 | DONAU.....Sat., Oct. 20

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

California, Sept. 29, 10 A.M. | Victoria, Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
Ethiopia.....Oct. 6, 3 P. M. | Devonia.....Oct. 20, 3 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $55 to $80, according to accommodations.

Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $26. Outfits, etc., free.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passengers tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
CHARLES J. HARRAH, General Agent

Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

Steamers will sail as advertised above, unless sooner loaded. Merchants and shippers are notified that extra steamers will be provided and dispatched as rapidly as the press of business warrants.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier 42 North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Saturday, Sept. 29
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship ALASKA.....Thursday, Oct. 11
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Wednesday, Oct. 10

For information and tickets apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 13

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, THURSDAY.....Wed'sday, Sept. 26
CITY OF MEXICO, McIVORS.....Saturday, Oct. 6
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, BAKER.....Wednesday, Oct. 10

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

Via Havana. Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.

CITY OF MEXICO, McIVORS.....Saturday, Oct. 6

Steamers leave New-Orleans Sept. 23 and Oct. 14, for Vera Cruz, and all the above ports.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily; except Sunday, Emigrant and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Jersey City from Cortlandt-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. H. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Grand Central Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 2:04, 11 A. M., 2, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 9 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 A. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Waterbury Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Hopewell Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:30, 5:15 P. M. For Stamford Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15 P. M. For Harlem Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:30, 5:15 P. M. For Hudson River Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:30, 5:15 P. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after June 26, 1877.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and Southwest, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Oil City and Oil Creek, and at Erie with Lake Shore Express for Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman's Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Philadelphia, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington, last Pullman at 6:50 A. M. From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:18, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 6:10, 6:15, 6:50, 8:40, 10:14, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 2:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

18 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 6:35, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:20, and 11 A. M. (limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 3, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Sept. 17, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, to Utica, Whitehall, and Rouse's Point.

3:30 P. M., Saturdays only, Troy Special. Connects at East Albany for principal stations on Hudson.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, Garrison's, and principal stations north.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day to Chicago; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:20 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, 78 Pearl-st., 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. K. MEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 9 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WALKER, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

THE NEW

PROVIDENCE LINE

TO BOSTON, via Providence direct.

A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.

ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.

The magnificent new steamer

MASSACHUSETTS,

("The Palace Steamer of the World,")

and the world-renowned steamer

RHODE ISLAND,

("The Queen of the Sound,")

Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST, at 5 P. M., daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st. Free transfer for passengers via either line to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the *Brooklyn Annex*, leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:35 P. M.

THE GREAT FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

And all points East, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

The mammoth palace steamers

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,

LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.

The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY as 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with express trains for

SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK AND
WHITE MOUNTAINS,

and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West.

Free transfers to and from Brooklyn by steam-boat, leaving Jewell's Wharf (Fulton-st.) daily at 5:15 P. M.

FARE ONLY $1 50,

and price of state-rooms greatly reduced.

Messina's String Bands accompany each steamer.

S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Twenty-second Pier, N. R., at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central R. R. for the West. West Point and Newburg, excursing same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River R. R., are received on board for passage. FREE TRANSFER from and to BROOKLYN by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex. Leaves Jewell's Wharf (Fulton-st.) at 8 A. M. Tickets over New-York Central and for Saratoga on the wharf.

SEA BIRD.

CAPT. H. B. PARKER.

FOR RED BANK. LEAVE NEW-YORK.		FROM FRANKLIN-ST. LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, 22d	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 22d	7:00 A. M.
Monday, 24th	8:0 P. M.	Monday, 24th	7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 25th	4:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 25th	7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 27th	7:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 26th	8:00 A. M.
Friday, 28th	7:30 A. M.	Thursday, 27th	11:00 A. M.
Saturday, 29th	1:00 P. M.	Friday, 28th	11:30 A. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY and SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 N. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (236-st., N. R., at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, JONES' DOCK, (Cold Spring,) Long Island.—The new and fast steamer IDLEWILD will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted) for the above places, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Market-st., at 3:30 P. M.; foot of 33d-st., East River, at 3:30 P. M. Stages will connect at Lloyd's Dock for Huntington.

Tickets to all landings, 50 cents.
Excursion tickets, $1.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.

Steamer AMERICUS leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M., Pier No. 37, East River, 2:45 P. M., and 32d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents.

Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, AND HUDSON.—Steamer ALBANY leaves Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. For freight and passage, Pier, 21. Dutter free.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON

DRY GOODS.

Black, Colored and Fancy

SILKS.

The MOST SUPERB ASSORTMENT of LEADING MANUFACTURERS of EUROPE, INCLUDING the CELEBRATED BRANDS of SATIN ROYAL, SATIN DUCHESSE, ARMURE PAON, and POULT DE SOIE ANTIQUE, In ALL the NEW EVENING SHADES. Also in WHITE for BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX.

PARISIAN NOVELTIES

In EXQUISITE COLORINGS and DESIGNS. VELOUR PACONNE, CISELE and CRISTALLISE, BRODERIE MOUSSE and STALACTITE. BOURRETTE PACONNE, SEGOCATELLE ROYALE, &c. Also,

AMERICAN SILKS,

OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, UNSURPASSED in TEXTURE, BRILLIANCY and DURABILITY, AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

BROADWAY, 4th-Av., 9th and 10th Sts.

Opening Days.

E. RIDLEY & SONS

309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand-st, N. Y.

TUESDAY, Sept. 25,

WEDNESDAY, 26th, THURSDAY, 27th.

WE INVITE AN INSPECTION.

EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO

WHOLESALE BUYERS OF

KID GLOVES.

HARRIS BROTHERS

Will open THIS DAY

5,000 DOZEN KID GLOVES,

in 2 Buttons. All the new fashionable shades, Seal Brown, Navy Blue, Plum, Slates, &c., at

$4 50 PER DOZEN.

Between 18th and 19th sts.

BLACK SILKS.—A LARGE LOT OF A SUPERior quality, slightly damaged, from auction, for sale at very low prices.

WM. MATHEWS,
No. 877 BROADWAY.

MME. GALOUPEAU, NO. 53 EAST 10TH-ST., New-York, will open her importation of PARIS MILLINERY for the Fall Season on WEDNESDAY, 26TH INST.

$20,000 WORTH REAL LACES, EMbroideries, Collars, Cuffs, Sets, Bows, Fichus, capes, shawls, passementeries, fringes, &c., closing regardless of cost. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 1,151 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

WHITE AND GRAY BLANKETS, FLANNELS, prints, and muslins, from auction, at lowest prices. WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

MILLINERY.

R. MEIN, NO. 870 BROADWAY, WILL OPEN, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 25 and 26, a choice selection of French Bonnets and English Round Hats.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, July 30, 1877.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF New-York:

SIR: Notice is hereby given that, at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, (November sixth,) the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of John Bigelow.
A Comptroller, in the place of Frederick P. Olcott; appointed by the Governor in the place of Lucius Robinson, resigned.
A Treasurer, in the place of Charles N. Ross.
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles S. Fairchild.
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of John D. Van Buren, Jr.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in place of John R. Brady, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also a Senator for the Fourth Senate District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
Also a Senator for the Fifth Senate District, composed of the Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
Also a Senator for the Sixth Senate District, composed of the Tenth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
Also a Senator for the Seventh Senate District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.
Also a Senator for the Eighth Senate District, composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York.
County Officers also to be elected for said County:
Twenty-one Members of Assembly; to be elected from the Assembly Districts as constituted under chapter 607, Laws of 1866.
Two Justices of the Marine Court, in the place of George Shea and James P. Sinnott.
A Register, in the place of Patrick H. Jones.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Respectfully yours,
THOMAS ALLEN,
Deputy Secretary of State.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
New-York, July 30, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Election Notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

NOTICE OF SALE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that a white heifer, now in the Public Pound in Inwood, will be sold at public sale, at said pound, on TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock noon.

WILLIAM BARRY, Pound-master.

Dated New-York, Sept. 21, 1877.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JAMES VAN HORN, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—This is to give notice that on the tenth day of September, 1877, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey against the estate of James Van Horn, of Newark, in the County of Essex, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 803 Broad-street, in the City of Newark, in the County of Essex, in said district, before Robert H. Sayre, Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the eighth day of October, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. L. HUTCHINSON, U. S. Marshal for said district.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of COENRADUS DE CORDOVA, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Isaac de Cordova, of Brooklyn, Kings County, formerly carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 21st day of September, A. D. 1877.

THOMAS W. HARRIS,
No. 440 Broadway, Assignee.

s24-1aw3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE B. ROBINSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of George B. Robinson, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 18th day of September, A. D. 1877.

CHARLES P. PALMETER, Assignee,
s17-1aw3wM* 160 West-street, New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERsey, ss.—At Newark, on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1877.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of LAZARUS LOEB, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

R. N. ELDER, Assignee, &c.,
s17-1aw3wM* No. 783 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERsey, ss.—At Newark, on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1877.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JAMES R. LINDLEY, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

R. N. ELDER, Assignee, &c.,
s17-1aw3wM* No. 783 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
CATSKILL, N. Y. ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN THIS REGION; Hermit Glen, Kaaterskill Falls, and scenes of interest. Hotel is in the village, but surrounded by its own grounds. Terms moderate. Send for circular. Open June 1st. Address PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, Catskill, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

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FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—A private family of four adults, a choice suite of rooms on second floor; superior accommodations; with board for two, $25 to $30. Address R. N. Box 206 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,238 BROADWAY.

AN AMERICAN PRIVATE FAMILY WILL take three or four boarders; gentlemen and their wives preferred; pleasant location; 8th-av. and Murray Hill, corner house. Address R. Box No. 273 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NO. 69 WEST.—NEW and elegantly-furnished private residence; suites of rooms on parlor, third, and fourth floors; private table on parlor floor if desired; table and appointments first-class.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 33, CORNER 16TH-ST.—Elegant large rooms, two or three en suite; also front; also family and single rooms; private tables or board; terms reasonable.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 224.—ELEGANT APARtments on parlor floor and second floor, with first-class private table, to reliable permanent parties; references exchanged.

NO. 310 WEST 33D-ST.—SECOND-STORY front room, with alcove, to let with board, to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; terms, $25 per week; references.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING PLEASANT ROOMS, with or without board, in a central location, with home comforts, may address P., Box No. 255 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN EAST 34th-st., will let three or four rooms, with private table, to a party wishing select accommodations. Address E., Box No. 122 Times Office.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, a handsomely furnished front room; pleasant vicinity of 60th-st and Madison-av. Address K., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,238 BROADWAY.

NO. 46 WEST 51ST-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, en suite or singly; superior board; only parties willing to pay for such accommodations need apply; references exchanged. Mrs. E. J. RAYNOR.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 607, NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—Large, commodious, and elegant suite of apartments, richly furnished; with or without private table.

NO. 434 5TH-AV.

Elegant suites of apartments, with private tables, are now ready, for the Winter or by the year.

NO. 46 WEST 27TH-ST.—HANDSOME, LARGE room, with first-class board, reasonable to desirable parties; reference exchanged.

NO. 128 EAST 16TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE.—Large rooms on third floor; also single rooms for gentlemen, to let, with board; references required.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NO. 344 WEST.—A fine suite, with board; first floor, bath-room attached; other suites and single rooms, very desirable and moderate.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 210 WEST.—Two nicely-furnished double rooms, with excellent board; single rooms for gentlemen; prices moderate; location first-class; references.

NO. 45 31ST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-AV. AND Broadway.—Large finely-furnished front and other rooms, all conveniences, with or without excellent board, to adults.

PRIVATE HOUSE.—A LARGE, NICELY FURnished room, grate fire, hot and cold water, closet-room, &c., to two gentlemen; also room on fourth floor; first-class board. P. TRAVIS, No. 111 Madison-av.

NO. 29 IRVING-PLACE.—KEY TO GRAMERCY Park; two elegant floors; large, light rooms; also pleasant rooms on fourth floor; private table if preferred; references.

NO. 17 EAST 31ST-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and 5th avs.—Handsome, richly furnished parlor and second floor suites to one or two families; private table; highest references.

NO. 45 EAST 25TH-ST., FIRST HOUSE from Madison-square.—Elegant front parlor; also small room on first, and large rooms on third and fourth floors to let. Terms moderate.

NO. 313 EAST 12TH-ST.—AN EXCELLENT furnished front room in private family with or without board; all modern improvements; two gentlemen or man and wife; use of parlor and piano if wished.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS with board, at No. 24 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with first-class board, to families or single gentlemen, at No. 127 East 19th-st.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, BEtween 5th-av. and Broadway, with or without board. No. 38 West 32d-st.

SECOND-STORY ROOMS, WITH BOARD, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; only few taken; reference. Call at No. 118 East 23th-st.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, THIRD AND fourth floors; breakfast if desired. Apply at No. 103 West 38th-st.

NO. 104 MADISON-AV.—HANDSOME FURnished suite of rooms, front, with board; private bath.

NO. 19 GRAMERCY-PARK.—DESIRABLE rooms to let, with board; the entire second floor will be vacated from Oct. 1 to 15th.

NO. 73 EAST 61ST-ST.—A SECOND-STORY front room, with alcove and back room, together or separately; first-class board; private American family.

NO. 38 EAST 26TH-ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS, handsomely furnished, with private table; rooms for gentlemen; references.

A PRIVATE NEW-ENGLAND FAMILY, RESiding at No. 116 West 38th-st., have pleasant rooms, with board.

NO. 31 WEST WASHINGTON-SQUARE.—Elegant rooms, facing Park; first-class board; private table for family.

PARTIES DESIRING FIRST-CLASS BOARD, with handsomely furnished double and single rooms; references required. Apply at No. 13 East 32d-st.

NO. 21 WEST 36TH-ST.—APARTMENTS EN suite, or singly; also, rooms for gentlemen; private table, bath, &c.; or without board.

NO. 42 WEST 19TH-ST.—PARLOR AND BEDroom for gentleman and wife, with board with owner; reference exchanged.

SECOND DOOR FROM THE GILSEY HOUSE.—Elegant accommodations, with private table; highest references exchanged. No. 13 West 29th-st.

NO. 88 MADISON-AV.—THIRD-STORY FRONT rooms with board; also, table boarders accommodated.

FORTY-FIFTH-ST., NO. 214 WEST.—HANDsome front parlor room, with piano, on second floor—other rooms—in house where few boarders are taken.

NO. 280 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 40TH-st.—A handsomely-furnished suite of rooms, with private table; best reference given and required.

NO. 106 MADISON-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished room on parlor floor, with private parlor and private table if desired; also rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 54 EAST 49TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished double and single rooms to let, with board; references.

NO. 13 PARK-AV., NEAR 35TH-ST.—HANDsomely furnished alcove room, second floor, front; also, other large and small rooms, with board; references.

FIFTH-AV., NOS. 345 AND 347—A HANDsomely-furnished parlor floor, bath, closet, &c., to rent, with or without private table.

A PLEASANT BACK PARLOR, WITH board; modern improvements; $16 weekly. No. 153 East 27th-st.

NO. 15 WEST 29TH-ST.—A LARGE, SUNNY fourth story room to let, with board, to gentlemen; references.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECOND and third floors, with board, to families or gentlemen. No. 344 East 19th-st.

DESIRABLE DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS to let, with board, at No. 122 Madison-av. References exchanged.

EAST 23D-ST., NO. 119.—LARGE, HANDsomely furnished rooms, with board, en suite or single; moderate prices.

NO. 357 WEST 23D-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms on second and third floors, front, with first-class table, to let on reasonable terms.

NINTH-ST., NO. 24 WEST.—HAVING CHANGED hands—rooms with board; terms reasonable; table board.

NO. 27 CHRISTOPHER-ST., NEAR JEFFERSON MARKET.—Large furnished rooms to let with good board.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NO. 233, WEST.—A large elegant-front room with first-class board; also, single room; references.

NO. 235 WEST 38TH-ST.—TO LET FURnished, with board, rooms, en suite or singly; references.

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR TO RENT, with or without private table; unexceptionable references given

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK.

MR. SWAN ASSIGNS ALL HIS PROPERTY—A FALSE REPORT CONTRADICTED—HINTS OF NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

The Clairmont Savings Bank was closed and the iron doors and window shutters were locked and bolted yesterday, the Trustees' investigating committee having postponed there labors there for one day. A false report was published in one of the morning newspapers yesterday to the effect that the Trustees of the bank had attached the property of its President, Mr. Broadwell. Mr. F. F. Vanderveer, of counsel for the Receiver and some of the depositors, said last evening to a TIMES reporter that there was no foundation whatever for such an announcement. "Any one who has any knowledge of the law," said Mr. Vanderveer, "knows that such a proceeding would be impossible, unless a suit was begun in the courts here against Mr. Broadwell, and no suit has been begun." A gentleman who is interested to a certain extent in the affairs of the Clairmont Bank said in regard to the report in this journal that Mr. Smalley, the new Receiver of the bank, was discharged from bankruptcy last May, that the story was undoubtedly true; "but," he added, "the financial standing of Mr. Smalley now is excellent, for he has recently inherited a fortune from his father, Judge Smalley, of Vermont." The same gentleman told the reporter that Mr. David E. Swan, the Secretary of the bank, had made an assignment of all his property for the benefit of the depositors. The property includes real estate on Staten Island, in New-Jersey, and the line of the Erie Railway, near Goshen, all of which, however, is mortgaged, so that all that the Receiver can hope to realize from it and from Mr. Swan's household goods will probably not exceed $10,000. The Trustees of the bank believe that Mr. Swan is very poor, and that he has gained nothing from the frauds that have been practiced there. There are many rumors of expected new developments during the investigation, which is now pending, of the bank's affairs, and it was said yesterday that it was not unlikely that there would be matter for more startling newspaper stories regarding the management of the bank within the next few days. One of these rumors is that the Trustees' Investigating Committee will receive a statement from Mr. Broadwell, when they visit him at his house on Bergen Heights, which will be in its substance and results something very like a confession.

A CLEVER SWINDLER.

THOMAS W. LACKEY'S NOVEL OPERATIONS—BORROWING MACHINERY UNDER FALSE PRETENSES, AND SELLING IT TO SECOND-HAND DEALERS—HE IS ARRESTED AND HELD FOR TRIAL.

In the arraignment of Thomas W. Lackey, of No. 219 Bridge-street, Brooklyn, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning, on five distinct charges of obtaining boilers, engines, and pumps on false pretenses, a novel system of swindling was exposed. The operations of this man, who says he is a machinist and engineer by profession, but follows the calling of a speculator in iron and second-hand machinery, have been carried on for some time past on an extensive scale. From the statements made by the complainants in court yesterday, it appears that his plan is to visit manufacturers and, representing himself as the proprietor of a factory or a quarry, borrow an engine, boiler, or pump, and then surreptitiously sell the articles so obtained to second-hand dealers, or to other persons desirous of purchasing them, at a low price. Although only five complaints were entered against him yesterday, it is alleged that during the past 12 months he has succeeded in swindling no fewer than 100 firms. The following is the substance of the charges contained in the affidavits: On July 2 he called upon George H. Stover, of No. 86 Liberty-street, and, after informing that gentleman that he was the proprietor of a glue factory on Hoboken flats, expressed a desire to borrow a pump pending repairs to one of his own, which he promised to send immediately to the repair shop of Mr. Stover. Believing his story, Mr. Stover gave Lackey a pump worth $100, but waited in vain for the one which needed mending. A search for the glue factory on Hoboken flats proved unsuccessful, nor could the whereabouts of its pretended proprietor be ascertained. The pump, however, was recovered from a second-hand dealer to whom Lackey had disposed of it for a small sum. On Aug. 13, a boiler belonging to John B. Soaks and James A. Wilson was stolen from the foot of Delancey-street. Soon after the discovery of the theft it was found in the store of Colligan & Son, of Leroy-street, who explained that they had purchased it from Lackey. The prisoner, in answering this charge, asserted that he bought the boiler in good faith from a man named H. Willison, of Greenpoint, and that he hired a truck to remove it to Lackey-street. He visited the warerooms of Edward P. Bullard, of No. 14 Deystreet on July 14, and engaged a vertical steam-engine worth $150 to be used in pumping water from a quarry on Staten Island at the rate of $1 a day for its use. Lackey provided a conveyance for the removal of the engine, and on the following day an engineer in the employ of Mr. Bullard, who was sent to start it working, discovered that Lackey's quarry on Staten Island was a myth. An investigation by the victimized manufacturer resulted in the finding of the engine on the premises of a Mr. McSwiggen, who had bought it from Lackey for $65. As the proprietor of a mythical tallow factory in Bergen Point, the prisoner, under the alias of John Wilson, obtained a pump valued at $150 from James Renshaw, of No. 92 Liberty-street, on Aug. 1. On the pretense of owning a factory at Elizabeth, N. J., he borrowed an embossing press from Fabez Burns, of No. 107 Warren-street. That he sold to Lawrence Powers, a dealer in second-hand machinery, at No. 58 Centre-street.

He was arrested at the instance of one of his victims, on Saturday, in this City. Justice Duffy held him in default of $500 bail on each charge, or an aggregate of $2,500, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

FUNERAL OF FRANK KERNS.

LAST RITES OVER THE BODY OF THE DECEASED MINSTREL PERFORMER—LARGE ATTENDANCE OF ACTORS.

The funeral of Frank Kerns, the minstrel performer, took place yesterday afternoon. A very large number of the friends of the deceased actor assembled at the residence of Mr. Edward Power, at the corner of Prince and Crosby streets, and escorted his body to the "Little Church Around the Corner," in Twenty-ninth-street. In the procession were the members of the Beneficial Protective Order of Elks, an organization composed of actors and variety performers, and also the Polar Star Lodge, F. and A. M. The services in the church were performed by Rev. Dr. Houghton, assisted by Rev. E. C. Houghton and Rev. Mr. Hobart, son of the former Bishop Hobart, of this City. The services were in accordance with the Episcopal ritual. Dr. Houghton and his assistants met the pall-bearers—four of whom carried the coffin—at the door of the church, and preceded it slowly up the cental aisle, the Pastor reading the impressive passages beginning. "I am the resurrection and the life." At the conclusion of the anthem "Gloria Patria" was sung by the choir, which also sang the hymn "Just as I am, without one plea," after the lesson, and concluded the service with the anthem, "I heard a voice from heaven."

The church was crowded with friends of the deceased actor, among whom were: Messrs. Poole and Donnelly, managers of the Grand Opera-house; Harrigan and Hart, of the Theatre Comique; Neil Bryant, of Bryant's Opera-house; John Thompson, William Gray, William Barry, William Birch, and Charley Backus, of the San Francisco Minstrels; Gus Williams, "Little Mac," Capt. Thompson, Archibald Hughes, Nicholas Roberts, Edward Fowers, Thomas Ryan, George L. Tyler, Hugh Dougherty, Sam Devere, and Luke Schoolcraft. When the services were over the friends were allowed to take a last look upon the face of the dead. A large number of ladies availed themselves of this privilege, and there were many wet eyes among them. A handsome casket inclosed the remains, but while in the church it was almost hidden from view by the immense number of beautiful floral pieces which lay upon and around it. When the friends of the deceased had all seen the body it was borne to the hearse by four members of Polar Star Lodge, F. and A. M., who acted as pall-bearers. Four members of the Order of Elks, William Barry, Hugh Dougherty, John Wild, and Anthony Hart, who also acted as pall-bearers, preceded the casket. The final services took place in Green-Wood Cemetery, when Frank Kerns was laid to rest in a grave in a lot owned by his old professional associate, John Thompson.

SWIMMING DOWN THE BAY.

Mr. Frank Prince, who within a few weeks has won several swimming matches in New-York waters, sprang from the bow of the steamer Neversink, a short distance below the Battery, yesterday. It had been announced that he would swim to Sandy Hook, and several thousand persons were in the Battery Park to see the start. The Neversink and a large number of row-boats accompanied the swimmer. When opposite Bay Ridge, about five and one-third miles from the starting point, Mr. Prince gave it up, and boarded the steam-boat; time 1:10:00. The boat continued her course down the Bay, and spent several hours in front of Coney Island. Prince swam ashore, and at about 5:30 the Neversink started for New-York.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT GREENPOINT.

A few minutes before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon fire broke out in a stable occupied by Merwin B. Stone, an ice-dealer, at No. 73 Kent-street, Greenpoint. The building, which was a one-story frame structure, was entirely destroyed, together with two horses and two wagons, valued at $1,000. The stable of William Wood, an expressman, adjoining, was also destroyed, together with a horse and wagon belonging to Mr. Wood, valued at $1,000. The loss on the buildings is estimated at $500, the amount of the insurance is unknown. The flames also spread to the other directions, and before their progress could be stayed, the Phœnix Print Works, Nos. 67, 69, and 71 Kent-street, owned by Emil Hartman, were destroyed. Mr. Hartman's loss on buildings is estimated by competent judges, including the Chief of the Brooklyn Fire Department, at $30,000, though Mr. Hartman at first placed his loss at $100,000. The buildings were of wood, and three stories high. Mr. Hartman was insured in various companies, but the names of the companies, and the amount of the insurance could not be ascertained. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a careless smoker.

"BIG AFRICA" VANISHING.

DEMOLITION OF A THIEVES' DEN ON THOMPSON-STREET—SOME INCIDENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE PLACE—THE HOME OF "CROOK-FOOTED JOE" AND "NO-TOE CHARLEY."

A part of the Eighth Ward of this City, comprising two or three blocks on Thompson-street, north of Broome-street, has long been known among the Police as "Africa," although the appropriateness of the title has not been so apparent recently, as it once was, because the lower class of negroes who formerly made their homes in this neighborhood are moving away to other parts of the City, and the poorer Italians, as vicious but not as brutal a class of people, are succeeding them. "Africa" formerly abounded in thieves' dens and negro resorts of the vilest sort, and some of them still remain, notably a place which the people in the neighborhood call "Little Africa," a rookery at No. 71 Thompson-street, which the Police say, however, never sheltered so many thieves and cutthroats as one which is now only a ruin, its demolition having been begun a week or so ago. This place, a collection of small houses, known as Nos. 57 and 59 Thompson-street, was called "Big Africa," and is now owned by Mr. J. W. Dimick, who purchased the property last April for $16,400, and intends to erect a large stable on the plot. Formerly the buildings were owned by a gentleman named Rice, a brother-in-law of Judge Dowling, who collected as much as $3,500 a year for the rent of the many rooms, and since the panic of 1873, while most holders of real estate have been losing money, the owner's income from these dens has been as high as $2,400 a year. The buildings were three in number, two stories in height, with sloping roofs, built in a solid manner of brick, and facing upon an open court or alley. They were erected 35 or 40 years ago, and were occupied at first by respectable negroes. The cellars and the small garrets under the slooping roofs were rented and occupied, and the houses were always crowded with inmates who, of course, had no regard for sanitary measures. Epidemics have visited the buildings again and again; the small-pox has had full sway there, and during one of the visits of the cholera the bodies of 50 persons were carried from "Big Africa" in pine coffins. After a while the respectable negroes left the place altogether, and its neighborhood speedily became a dangerous one to pass through after dark. Robberies of the boldest sort were frequently committed in that part of Thompson-street, and the guardians of the public peace fared very badly in many of the encounters which they had with the denizens of "Big Africa." In recent years some of the most infamous inmates of the place have been the notorious Isaac Hatch, or "Shambling Ike," who is now serving a 20 years term in the State prison for robbery; Joseph Hamilton, otherwise "Crook-footed Joe," who is imprisoned at Auburn for highway robbery; "Jeff" Sanders, who was arrested for stabbing a man up town the other day, and is now awaiting trial in the Tombs; "Bailey" Henry; "Moss" Murray, sentenced for burglary, with his accomplices, "Tailor" Williams and George Williams, the last named being a white man, and Charley Green, alias "No-toe Charley," who is now in the Kings County Penitentiary. "Blueskin" lived there also, his proper name being Charles Williams, and the "Jack Sheppard" of the place was a woman named Nellie Crawford. Three years ago, when Capt. McDonnell assumed the command of the Eighth Police Precinct, he began a series of raids on these dens, which, although their good results were not immediately apparent, were yet undoubtedly in the end successful. The many arrests of notorious negro ruffians and their dens naturally followed which were made in the neighborhood, and the sentencing for long terms of such leaders as have already been mentioned, seemed to disheartten the old residents of "Africa," and the negroes gradually gave way to the Italians. When the destruction of the buildings was begun there were only two or three negroes living there, and they were neither desperate nor formidable. The place had still been used as a "fence" and a hiding-place by negro thieves, and people were often attacked and robbed in the neighborhood after nightfall. The Italians who dwelt in "Big Africa" were, many of them, beer merchants—the kind of Italians that gather in cans the dregs of beer kegs in front of the shops. This stale and sour liquor is said to possess a alarming intoxicating power, and is much sought after by the lower class of Italians. Numerous have been the fights committed within the boundaries of "Big Africa," and men have been found lying dead in the court-yard. Only a short time ago a man named O'Connell was beaten to death there by John Sewell, who was sent to prison for but two years. The result was incensed him with dust, which they told him to take to the Board of Health. After Mr. Dimick bought the property he sent his agent to examine it; the agent was badly treated, however, by the tenants, and Mr. Dimick found him, soon afterward, in the Bellevue Hospital. Yesterday the building No. 57 Thompson-street stood intact, with the exception of the roof; No. 59 had disappeared all but the walls of the first story, and the rear building was gone altogether. Only a few negroes were to be seen in the neighborhood, and these were smartly dressed and apparently respectable enough. The sidewalks, however, were swarming with Italians of all ages and sizes. The rooms on the first floor of No. 57 Thompson-street were still occupied by a man called Ferdinand, who may have another name; in the front room three or four greasy Italians were seated, one of whom distinguished himself a few days ago by cutting with a razor and dangerously wounding a young man named Marshall, as already published in THE TIMES. This place was opened by Henry Kunde, who keeps a resort of a rather questionable character in Bleecker-street, as a lager-beer saloon last Spring, but it soon degenerated into a resort for dissolute characters of both sexes. The neighbors frequently remonstrated with the persons in charge of the place, as the noise made by the frequenters in their nightly orgies disturbed the rest of the entire neighborhood, but these remonstrances were met with abuse, and the conduct of the habitués of the place became more scandalous than ever. A woman known as Lizzie, who claims to be Knubel's wife, took every occasion to annoy two respectable ladies who resided next door, and who had been the principal sufferers by the drunken revels in the saloon. Finally, the conduct of some of the abandoned women who frequented the saloon became so scandalous that the ladies complained to Capt. Byrnes, and by the advice of the Captain applied to the magistrate at Jefferson Market Police Court for a warrant for the abatement of the nuisance. The warrant was granted, but before it could be executed, Knubel, who was doubtless informed of what had occurred, disappeared. He kept out of the way for several days, and during his absence the fixtures and effects of the officers in charge of prisoners were the only guides, and in cases relative to which no affidavits had been taken, the pedigrees of prisoners were obtained verbally from themselves or from the officers. The change occasioned some confusion and delay, while it obliges the Police authorities to rely upon the officers sent to court for information affecting the disposition of the cases. Justice Duffy, after the close of the day's session, inclosed the returns, unmarked, in an envelope addressed "For the Police Commissioners." Both he and the clerks think they can get along very well without the returns, and unless the order is abrogated they will not be used.

At the Essex Market Police Court, when the Sergeant handed Judge Otterbourg the sealed returns, he said to the Judge: "I present you these returns in pursuance of my orders." Judge Otterbourg responded: "I have nothing to do with your orders," and in taking the returns, he tossed them to his clerks without examining them in any manner. In conversation afterward he said that he thought the action of the Commissioners very unwise and injudicious, if not entirely unwarranted. There might be abuses that needed correcting, but the proper way would be to make rules governing the actions of Police officers in court, so as to prevent them from abusing their power; and as to the Judges and clerks, they were responsible if in any individual case any irregularity could be shown. The new order did no practical good, and greatly hindered the business of the courts. It would have been better and more courteous for the Commissioners to have invited a conference with the Judges before taking action in the matter. It is probable that some expression of opinion in relation to the order will be given to-day at the meeting of the Board of Police Justices.

STABBING AND SHOOTING.

TOO DRUNK TO TELL HOW HE WAS HURT—A LUCKY MISS.

John Sullivan was arraigned before Justice Bixby at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with having, during a drunken fight on Saturday night, stabbed Felix Rooney, of No. 147 West-Thirty-third-street, with a pocket-knife, wounding him severely. When brought before the magistrate by Patrolman Grassick, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, the complainant and the prisoner were still so stupid from the effects of the liquor drank during the debauch of the previous night that neither of them could give an intelligible account of what had occurred. Justice Bixby postponed the examination in the case until to-day, and remanded the prisoner to the custody of the Police officer who had arrested him.

James Hennessy, a bartender, was brought before Justice Bixby, charged with having attempted to shoot Patrick McManus, the proprietor of a liquor store, at No. 149 West Washington-place. It appeared this Hennessey, with a number of pals, were carousing in McManus' establishment at a late hour on Saturday, when a fight occurred. McManus interfered to preserve the peace, whereupon Hennessey drew a revolver and attempted to shoot him. Fortunately the cartridge failed to explode, and before Hennessey could attempt to use the weapon again he was disarmed and secured by Patrolman Veltch, of the Ninth Precinct. A complaint of felonious assault was made against Hennessy, and he was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

TWO SIXTH-AVENUE DENS.

INFORMATION FOR THE POLICE.

A "FARO BANK" IN FULL OPERATION DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE JEFFERSON MARKET COURT—ITS PROPRIETOR AND SOME OF ITS PATRONS—A SALOON TWO DOORS BELOW THE "BANK" THAT HAS BECOME A NUISANCE—ARE THE TWO DENS UNDER POLICE PROTECTION?

Immediately opposite the Jefferson Market Police Court, and almost within the sound of the magistrate's voice, as he sits on the bench dispensing justice, there exists a "faro bank," which is run every night and until the small hours of the morning, to the great annoyance and scandal of the neighborhood. The existence of this gambling-den is a matter of common report among the residents of the vicinity, the tradesmen at the market, and the hangers-on of the court, and the audacity which characterizes the operations of the gamblers is a fruitful source of gossip, and can only be accounted for by the rumor that the place is under the protection of the Police. It is a well-established fact that, although the den has been in existence for several months, it has never been molested by the Police, notwithstanding that Capt. Byrne, of the Fifteenth Precinct, (in whose precinct the place is situated,) and the Inspector commanding the district, both reside within a stone's throw of the premises, and ought to be aware of its existence.

The bank is situated on the second floor of the two-story and attic house No. 128 Sixth-avenue, over a "free and easy," which latter place is in itself, to a certain extent, a nuisance to the respectable residents of the neighborhood. The premises are rented by a man named Meyers, who keeps a lager-beer saloon on the first floor, and who maintains the "free and easy" in the rear of the saloon. The front rooms on the second floor are occupied as a law office, and the rear room on this floor is the place devoted to the nightly conflicts with the "tiger." It is a room about 20 feet square, very plainly, even sparsely, furnished, the chief articles of furniture being a "faro" table, a small round table for "draw poker," euchre, and other games, and a number of chairs. The only door to this apartment is one leading from the hallway of the house, and into this hallway on the first floor is a door leading from the lager-beer saloon. This is the favorite mode of entrance for the regular habitués of the place. The hall-door is, however, allowed to remain open nearly all night, with a bright light burning in the hall, indicating to the passer by the presence of some peculiar attraction up stairs. Usually there is to be seen quite a collection of loungers about the door during the evening, but one figure, more conspicuous than the rest, attracts attention by its invariable presence. It is that of a young man, wearing a heavy mustache of a light color, who, seated on an empty beer barrel, and swinging a light switch cane, guards the portal of the mysterious den above. This young man is the "lookout," to warn the players of the approach of danger, and this is the only precaution taken to guard against a surprise. The identity of the proprietor of the "game," who rents the room from Meyers, is shielded under the name of Smith, and by this he is known to the neighbors, but his real name is "Patsey" Duffy. He is a tall, slim young man, with a military air and bearing, and it is reported that he distinguished himself during the late civil war in one of the New-York regiments. "Phil" Brady and "Jim" Barclay, both well-known sporting characters are said to be frequent visitors to the place, and a young Germany politician named Edward Fowler is known to be interested in the success of the game. The loungers about Meyers' saloon, and also those that frequent the notorious saloon kept by Knubel, two doors below, have been frequently overheard discussing their luck and gains, and from their conversation it is apparent that although the stakes played for are not high, yet the "bank" has "raked in" considerable money during the past Summer. Aside from the professional gamblers who frequent the place, the young men employed about Jefferson Market and the stores in its vicinity are its chief supporters. The room was opened early in the Summer ostensibly as a "club-room," and all the young man living and doing business in the neighborhood were invited to the "opening." The place soon became known, however, as a "faro bank," and the neighborhood politicians say that it has been run as such ever since. So bold did the proprietors become that during the hot Summer nights the rear windows of the room were thrown wide open, and the shouts of the excited players could not only hear the clicking of the chips, but could see the gamblers at play.

Information of the existence of this gambling-den reached THE TIMES a few days ago, and a reporter was detailed to investigate the matter, the result of his observations are given above. On Tuesday night he visited the premises, and, going to the rear of the house, by the light of a match counted the chips. For the first time in the experience of the neighbors, the outside shutters were closed, so that the interior of the room was not visible. The room was brilliantly lighted, and the voices of the gamblers and the clinking of the chips could be distinctly audible. The neighbors say that from the boldness with which this game has been carried on, and the immunity from Police interference which it has enjoyed, they are led to the conclusion that, either through political influence or by the payment of tribute, it is under Police protection, and will not be disturbed under the present régime.

The residents of the neighborhood are also loud in their complaints against Knubel's saloon, at No. 124 Sixth-avenue, and the apathy of the Police in failing to suppress the place. This is the saloon in which "Jeff." Sanders, the notorious colored desperado of Little Africa, Ward, distinguished himself a few days ago by cutting with a razor and dangerously wounding a young man named Marshall, as already published in THE TIMES. This place was opened by Henry Kunde, who keeps a resort of a rather questionable character in Bleecker-street, as a lager-beer saloon last Spring, but it soon degenerated into a resort for dissolute characters of both sexes. The neighbors frequently remonstrated with the persons in charge of the place, as the noise made by the frequenters in their nightly orgies disturbed the rest of the entire neighborhood, but these remonstrances were met with abuse, and the conduct of the habitués of the place became more scandalous than ever. A woman known as Lizzie, who claims to be Knubel's wife, took every occasion to annoy two respectable ladies who resided next door, and who had been the principal sufferers by the drunken revels in the saloon. Finally, the conduct of some of the abandoned women who frequented the saloon became so scandalous that the ladies complained to Capt. Byrnes, and by the advice of the Captain applied to the magistrate at Jefferson Market Police Court for a warrant for the abatement of the nuisance. The warrant was granted, but before it could be executed, Knubel, who was doubtless informed of what had occurred, disappeared. He kept out of the way for several days, and during his absence the fixtures and effects of the officers in charge of prisoners were the only guides, and in cases relative to which no affidavits had been taken, the pedigrees of prisoners were obtained verbally from themselves or from the officers. The change occasioned some confusion and delay, while it obliges the Police authorities to rely upon the officers sent to court for information affecting the disposition of the cases. Justice Duffy, after the close of the day's session, inclosed the returns, unmarked, in an envelope addressed "For the Police Commissioners." Both he and the clerks think they can get along very well without the returns, and unless the order is abrogated they will not be used.

At the Essex Market Police Court, when the Sergeant handed Judge Otterbourg the sealed returns, he said to the Judge: "I present you these returns in pursuance of my orders." Judge Otterbourg responded: "I have nothing to do with your orders," and in taking the returns, he tossed them to his clerks without examining them in any manner. In conversation afterward he said that he thought the action of the Commissioners very unwise and injudicious, if not entirely unwarranted. There might be abuses that needed correcting, but the proper way would be to make rules governing the actions of Police officers in court, so as to prevent them from abusing their power; and as to the Judges and clerks, they were responsible if in any individual case any irregularity could be shown. The new order did no practical good, and greatly hindered the business of the courts. It would have been better and more courteous for the Commissioners to have invited a conference with the Judges before taking action in the matter. It is probable that some expression of opinion in relation to the order will be given to-day at the meeting of the Board of Police Justices.

STABBING AND SHOOTING.

TOO DRUNK TO TELL HOW HE WAS HURT—A LUCKY MISS.

John Sullivan was arraigned before Justice Bixby at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with having, during a drunken fight on Saturday night, stabbed Felix Rooney, of No. 147 West-Thirty-third-street, with a pocket-knife, wounding him severely. When brought before the magistrate by Patrolman Grassick, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, the complainant and the prisoner were still so stupid from the effects of the liquor drank during the debauch of the previous night that neither of them could give an intelligible account of what had occurred. Justice Bixby postponed the examination in the case until to-day, and remanded the prisoner to the custody of the Police officer who had arrested him.

James Hennessy, a bartender, was brought before Justice Bixby, charged with having attempted to shoot Patrick McManus, the proprietor of a liquor store, at No. 149 West Washington-place. It appeared this Hennessey, with a number of pals, were carousing in McManus' establishment at a late hour on Saturday, when a fight occurred. McManus interfered to preserve the peace, whereupon Hennessey drew a revolver and attempted to shoot him. Fortunately the cartridge failed to explode, and before Hennessey could attempt to use the weapon again he was disarmed and secured by Patrolman Veltch, of the Ninth Precinct. A complaint of felonious assault was made against Hennessy, and he was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The third of a series of athletic games will be given by the New-York Athletic Club, at Mott Haven, next Saturday, at 4 P. M.

Dr. Sara B. Chase will deliver a lecture called "Homeopathy versus Allopathy," before the Manhattan Liberal Club at Science Hall, Eighth-street, next Friday evening.

The eighth annual picnic of the "Clan na Gael," will take place to-day at Jones' Wood Colosseum. An exhibition of Irish national games will form a feature of the entertainment.

Henry Bailey, of No. 25 West Eighteenth-street, was accidentally thrown from his wagon while driving on Central-avenue, near the Central Bridge, yesterday, and had his left leg broken.

Thomas Connors, a well dressed young man, was held at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of attempting to steal $20 from the till of Andrew Schenck's butcher shop, No. 126 Delancey-street.

James Byrnes was held at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of forcibly entering the liquor saloon of Francis Beckers, No. 319 Bowery, early yesterday morning, and attempting to steal cigars and liquors.

An unknown man, apparently about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches in height, with chin whiskers and mustache, and dressed in dark clothes, gray shirt and old boots, was run over by a Hudson River Railroad freight train at One Hundred and Eighty-second-street, last evening, and instantly killed.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning an unknown man having the appearance of a sailor fell overboard at the foot of Little Twelfth-street, and was drowned. The accident was witnessed by one of the dock-hands of a barge lying at the foot of Bloomfield-street, but before he reached the spot the man had sunk out of sight.

The religious services formerly held in the Gospel Tent were continued yesterday in Grand Union Hall, on Seventh-avenue, near Thirty-fourth-street. Mr. D. N. Beardsley preached to a goodly assemblage in the morning. The temperance meeting in the afternoon was well attended. In the evening Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., addressed a congregation as large as the hall would contain, many persons being unable to gain admittance.

On the 16th of last April the apartments of Charles Rosenbrook, No. 314 Stanton-street, were broken into, and $85 stolen from a trunk. Yesterday morning Charles McClelland, a young man residing at No. 98 Cannon-street, and who, it is alleged, has been away from home ever since the robbery, was arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court by Detective O'Connor, of the Eleventh Precinct, who said that McClelland had confessed the crime. He was held to answer.

Monk Vanderbeck, of No. 35 Bowery, was charged before Justice Otterbourg, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, with having forcibly entered the premises of Miss Kate McGinty, No. 79 East Broadway, on the 7th inst., and stolen a seal-skin sacques, two muffs, two lockets and chains, and a silk dress, of the total value of about $300, and Adam Christman, keeper of a lager-beer saloon at No. 78 Division-street, was arraigned on a charge of receiving stolen goods, it being alleged by a man named Corrigan that Christman had bought one of the lockets and a chain, of the value of $50, for $2. Vanderbeck was remanded for further evidence, and Christman gave $1,000 bail.

BROOKLYN.

A sneak-thief stole clothing valued at $26 from the law office of R. B. Dawson, No. 26 Court-street, on Saturday evening.

The City Railroad Company had a small dummy locomotive running on a side track near Fulton Ferry yesterday afternoon, the object being to accustom the car horses to the new steam street car.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning Adam Knapp, aged 38 years, residing at No. 75 Milton-street, was drowned by the upsetting of a row-boat in Hell Gate. The body was recovered, and taken to Long Island City.

Samuel S. McIntyre, aged 36 years, of No. 151 Greenpoint-avenue, while out in a row-boat in Newtown Creek, yesterday morning, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. The body was recovered and taken to Long Island City.

Daniel Dougherty, who keeps a store at No. 361 Van Brunt-street, found Patrick Connery, a glass-blower, in the back room of his place yesterday morning, and handed him over to the Police. A revolver belonging to Dougherty was found in possession of Connery.

Rev. Mr. Muller, the projector and manager of the orphan houses in Bristol, England, will relate the history of his good work in connection with them in Plymouth Church this evening. He stated from the pulpit of the church last Sunday that he will present the interesting story in this vicinity.

A horse attached to a milk wagon, owned and driven by August Reese, got frightened and ran away yesterday morning. At the corner of Prospect and Washington streets the wagon struck Mrs. Baer, aged 56 years, who was standing there with a child in her arms, knocking her down and slightly injuring her.

While melting old iron in Lyttle & Co.'s iron foundry, corner of Summit and Van Brunt streets, on Saturday afternoon, the workmen were startled by the explosion of a loaded shell, which had been thrown into the furnace with the other old metal. Fortunately no one was hurt, and no damage was done to the building.

Mr. W. R. Clayton, who resides in Fifteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, went to the Second Precinct Station-house on Saturday night, and fully identified as his property the pocket-book, money, and gold watch, which were taken from Edward Long-Fellow, who was arrested upon a charge of intoxication on Friday night last.

At a late hour saturday night, a fight occurred in John Vester's lager-beer saloon, corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-third-street, between William Ryan, of No. 137 Twenty-first-street, and Charles Reynolds, of No. 465 Third-avenue, during which Ryan used Reynolds under the left eye with a pocket-knife. Ryan was arrested. The wound is not serious.

Mary Ryan resides at No. 480 Hicks-street, and in the same house resides a Mrs. McKeon. On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Ryan attempted to enter Mrs. McKeon's apartments, but being under the influence of liquor, Mrs. McKeon insisted that she did not desire her company by breaking her head with a fire shovel. Mrs. McKeon was subsequently arrested and locked up.

LONG ISLAND.

An apparently inexhaustible bed of hard clams has been found near Robbins' Island, opposite New-Suffolk.

A colored woman, evidently insane, was found wandering in the woods at Jamaica yesterday. A card found in one of her pockets indicated that she had escaped from some asylum.

For a week past there have been a large number of tramps about the town of Jamaica. They have made their head-quarters in Morris' Grove, and have procured their provisions from farmers' hen-roosts and fields.

The grocery and provision store of Mr. R. E. Lowe, on Smith-street, Jamaica, was entered by burglars—supposed to be tramps—some time on Saturday night. They got in at a rear window, using a railroad spike as a jimmy to pry back a bolt. They robbed the money-drawer of about $30 in cash, after which they threw the drawer into the yard.

The Suffolk County Democratic County Convention is called to meet at Riverhead on Wednesday next at 1 o'clock P. M. Three delegates, with alternates, will be selected for the State Convention, one delegate for the Second Judicial District Convention and 12 delegates for the Senatorial Convention. The nominations for the county offices will also be made.

Several small fires, originating mysteriously, have occurred in Sag Harbor recently, and it is suspected that an incendiary is seeking to destroy the village. The last one was discovered early one morning last week in the upper part of a building on Main-street. A quantity of old rags and straw had been gathered together and set on fire. There is no doubt that the extensive conflagration of February last was the work of an incendiary, though the offer of a considerable reward has failed to reveal his identity.

The Suffolk County Agricultural Fair will commence at Riverhead to-morrow morning, and continue until Thursday evening. Some of its special features will be a display of a number of curiosities received from Colorado, Indian relics, foreign curiosities, minerals, Suffolk County soils, &c.; a gathering of the children of the public schools of the county on Wednesday, with a parade, singing, addresses, sports, &c.; a show of horses each day, with trotting, and probably a game of base-ball between the Huntington and Greenpoint nines.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Hudson County Grand Jurors Saturday presented 63 additional bills, making a total of 105 so far.

The Jersey City Board of Assessors have fixed the rate of taxation as follows: City tax, $1 60; county tax, 60 cents, and State tax, 34 cents on the $100.

The funeral of the late Capt. Charles A. Woolsey, the Superintendent of the Jersey City Ferries, took place in that city yesterday. The services were held at Capt. Woolsey's house on Grand-street, and were very simple. The body will be buried in Green-Wood this morning.

James Ford, one among a number of boys who were yesterday afternoon hauling an Irish woman living at the corner of First and Pennsylvania avenue, Jersey City, which had been in an Italian they disapproved of, was wounded in the cheek by a ball from a pistol fired by Carlo Monzoni, an Italian who lives in the same house. Monzoni was arrested, and the boy was taken to his home.

The four-oared shell race between the Argonauts and Neptune Boat Clubs, for the championship of the Kill von Kull, will come off next Saturday afternoon. The course will be from the light-house, one and one-half miles, toward the Elizabethport shore and return, making a three-mile race.

THE MISSISSIPPI MONSTER.

THE MYSTERIOUS REPTILE SEEN AGAIN—A BOAT-LOAD OF PEOPLE ALMOST UPSET BY HIM.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

NEW-MADRID, Sept. 19, 1877.

The river monster which has been seen at so many different points above here, creating great consternation and devouring horses and cattle that swim the river, has undoubtedly reached this neighborhood, and there is considerable excitement over its arrival. This morning about 8 o'clock, while the ferry-boat, which contained two wagons and three horsemen, was crossing to the eastern shore, and while in the middle of the river, there was a violent shaking of the boat, the movement being so sudden that one man who was seated on the gunwale was thrown into the water, but, grasping the side of the boat, was drawn in with no further damage than a thorough drenching. The first shock was tremulous, like the motion of an earthquake, but the second lifted the boat clear from the water and almost capsized it, the horses retaining a standing position with the utmost difficulty. The water was agitated as if by a whirlpool, the waves breaking up two feet high and washing clear across the boat from prow to stern. Almost at the same instant the occupants saw, 40 feet away, an immense object cutting through the water with irresistible force. This was undoubtedly the pelican-beaked head of the monstrous monster, the violent rocking of the boat being caused by the motion of his tail. The leviathan threw a stream of water 10 feet high, making a noise that was plainly heard on shore. After this the monster disappeared beneath the water. This is the account given by those in the boat. Though almost scared out of their wits, they managed to row to shore, returning to this side. When the story was related it created a great sensation among the inhabitants of the village, and fifty or a hundred men went down the river to catch, if possible, a sight of the gigantic reptile. There is considerable excitement on the subject, and it is probable an expedition will be organized here to watch the river and kill the monster. Besides the ferryman, there were five persons on the boat, as follows: William Ferris and wife, George Smith, B. W. Williams, and Henry Hoffmeyer. The latter is traveling agent for a well-known St. Louis firm, and the others are people well known here for their veracity.

A LIVERY STABLE BURNED.

SINGULAR ESCAPE FROM BURNING OF A NUMBER OF HORSES—GOOD WORK OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered on the third floor of the four-story brick building No. 150 East Thirty-ninth-street, owned by William Simpson, and occupied by him as a livery stable. When the fire was observed there were over 25 horses stabled on the first and second floors of the building, while the basement was filled with carriages and wagons. Capt. Murphy, of the Twenty-first Precinct, with a large force of Police, was very promptly on hand, and, assisted by the employes of Mr. Simpson and the neighbors, succeeded in removing all the vehicles and many of the horses. The flames spread so quickly that the men were compelled to abandon six horses while were stabled on the second floor. In the meantime an alarm had been sounded and was promptly responded to by the Fire Department. The threatening aspect of the flames, which had complete possession of the third and fourth floors of the building, induced the officer in command to send out a second alarm, which brought Acting Chief Snay and a reinforcement of engines and firemen to the scene. Fire Commissioners King and Gorman were also present. The flames were fully extinguished by 3 o'clock. After the fire had been subdued, five of the six horses which had been abandoned to their fate on the second floor were brought out uninjured, but the sixth was found burned to death. Mr. Simpson's loss will not exceed $5,000, and he is insured for $8,000. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained.

ROWING RACE ON THE HARLEM.

A single-scull race took place on the Harlem River yesterday morning, between Louis Scrivener and Walter G. Johnson, for a purse of $50. The course was a half mile and return. At the start Johnson took the lead and kept it for about an eighth of a mile. Then Scrivener, who had been pulling a steadying stroke, began to pull more forcibly. He passed his antagonist with apparent ease, and turned the stake-boat in 3m. 35s. On the home stretch Johnson made a spurt and reached to within 10 feet of Scrivener, but the latter responded with a spurt and passed the goal

The New-York Times.

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REPUBLICANS IN COUNCIL.

THE ROCHESTER CONVENTION.

SENATOR CONKLING AND HIS FRIENDS ALREADY ON THE GROUND—NATIONAL POLITICS TO BE IGNORED IF POSSIBLE—RECOGNITION OF THE NECESSITY FOR A STRONG STATE TICKET.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 24.—The State Convention of New-York Republicans, which is to be held in Rochester on Wednesday next, promises to be an exceedingly interesting, and possibly a most exciting one, but that the results reached by it will be wise ones and for the best interests of the party and State there seems to be no reason to doubt. The list of delegates thus far chosen includes many of the most distinguished men in the organization, and this fact of itself should be a guarantee that the meeting will be conducted with becoming harmony and good feeling. That there will be much discussion and warm debate, however, is certain. With such men as George William Curtis, William B. Woodin, Roscoe Conkling, and Lyman Tremain among the delegates, cut and dried action, so called, will not be possible. They are all leaders of acknowledged standing and ability; to a certain extent they all represent different interests, and naturally they will each seek to impress their particular views upon the convention, and so influence its action. I find that the one great question to be decided by them and their fellow-delegates is, "Shall the President and the Administration be indorsed or denounced?" Mr. Curtis in a recent interview is reported as having expressed the opinion that the feeling of hostility to the Administration, so intense at one time, had very greatly moderated; that he did not believe the Southern and other policies of Mr. Hayes would be attacked in the convention, and that he trusted the Administration would receive a thorough and hearty indorsement. If Mr. Curtis' views are correctly represented in the interview as reported, he is greatly mistaken regarding the feelings of a very large number of the delegates and other prominent Republicans who will come together in this city on Wednesday. It is true that the hostility to President Hayes has moderated, and, strange as it may seem, the moderation is to be attributed to a very great extent to the apparently enthusiastic reception which he has received in the South; but it is a great mistake to suppose that the hostility referred to has abated to such an extent as to make it possible for the friends of the President to secure for him "a thorough and hearty" indorsement at the hands of the Republican Convention of New-York. It can be stated positively that any effort which is made in that direction will be met with the most determined opposition. That the effort will be made there is at present no doubt. Secretary of State Evarts, who very properly regards himself as a part of the Administration, will be well represented here, and for his sake his friends will do their utmost to have every act of the President commended. Mr. Curtis, acting, as it is believed, from impersonal and elevated motives, will throw all his great influence in the same direction.

On the other hand, there is a small but powerful class of men from the interior of the State and one or two from New-York City who will do everything that is possible to have at least the Southern policy, or, as they term it, "the surrender policy," denounced in strong terms. Between these two elements there is a large party headed by Senator Woodin, Charles E. Fitch, Congressman Davey, Charles C. Smith, and others, who, without regard to their personal feelings or preferences, desire the success of the party, and believe that it is to be best secured by keeping national politics out of the convention, and either saying nothing about the Administration or referring to it in terms similar to those employed by the Wisconsin Republicans. Upon this subject I have had extended interviews with a number of the best and shrewdest political leaders in the State, and they all join in the opinion that the course referred to will be the wisest and safest for the convention to pursue. It is certain that a persistent effort either to denounce or "thoroughly and heartily" indorse the Administration will lead to a bitter fight, which would be carried into the local conventions, and thus seriously interfere with the harmony of the canvass. Mr. Curtis and his followers would never consent to having the Administration denounced. Senator Woodin and his friends would be equally persistent in their opposition to such action, and the Evarts workers would, of course, be against it.

It is an open secret here that Senator Conkling will use all his power—and it cannot be disputed that many of the delegates are his friends—to prevent an indorsement of President Hayes, and with him of Mr. Evarts. The Senator is not unaware of the fact that the Secretary of State is his most formidable rival in the contest for the succession, and he has been elected to the convention for the purpose of betting him at the outset. There is no doubt that, should it be necessary, Mr. Conkling will, to use the expression of one of his followers, "take the bull by the horns," as he did in 1871, and make a personal appeal to the delegates against the indorsement of the Administration. He arrived here this evening on the same train with Naval Officer A. B. Cornell, ex-Congressman John D. Lawson, Insurance Superintendent Smyth, and a number of others, personal friends and political followers. The Senator is thus early on the ground for the purpose of consulting with the Rochester and other delegates from the interior before they can be seen by any of the friends of Mr. Evarts or the President.

Regarding possible candidates for the various State offices to be named by the convention nothing definite can be said to-night. There is a general disposition, however, to select the very strongest available men, and to go into the canvass with an energy and determination which will insure success. If the question of indorsement or non-indorsement can be satisfactorily settled, as now seems more than probable, there is nothing to prevent the victory from being a complete and overwhelming one.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

Following is a list of the delegates to the Republican State Convention at Rochester to-morrow, so far as the names have reached us:

ALBANY COUNTY.

1. Peter Schoemaker, D. J. Raynsford, A. W. Parker, William Seidmiller.
2. Lyman Tremain, Henry E. Pierson, Charles E. Smith, William M. Bender.
3. John F. Smyth, Robert K. Oliver, Addison A. Kayner, John A. Lisby.
4. Charles H. Adams, John C. Burch, Cæsar P. Potter, James R. Torrance.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

A. J. Wellman, Hamilton Ward, Enos W. Barnes, D. S. Story, M. S. Blair.

BROOME COUNTY.

John W. Hamilton, John A. Bowman, Frederick G. Mather, Charles H. Ansbry, Andrew S. Manning, D. C. McGraw.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

1. Henry Van Aernam, Commodore P. Vedder, G. W. Dickinson.
2. Edgar Shannon, A. W. Ferren, S. J. Strickland.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

1. J. E. Leonard, Nathaniel Jones, William B. Woodin, Frank Rich.
2. John N. Knapp, John G. Hosmer, A. W. Baker, W. B. Schoby.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

1. Walter L. Sessions, F. A. Hall, D. W. Sperry, W. J. Donnell.
2. Henry C. Lake, C. Ewell, R. N. Marvin, James Prendergrast, Charles Hequembourg.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

Seymour Dexter, M. S. Decker, William Brown, Merritt Gilnes.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

E. J. Loomis, Cyrus B. Martin, J. B. Wheeler, Isaac Plumb, A. B. Lossee.

CLINTON COUNTY.

N. A. Kinney, H. L. Doolittle, E. C. Baker, James I. Harte, W. V. S. Woodward.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

1. George Millard, Ruluff Neefus, Charles W. Hinsdale.
2. John Cadman, George M. Bullock, Stephen H. Wendover.

CORTLAND COUNTY.

George A. Phillips, Delos McGraw, James H. Tripp, W. S. Maycomber.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

1. John H. Ketcham, John B. Dutcher, John S. Thorne, Samuel A. Hayt.
2. John I. Platt, Augustus C. Elmendorf, J. C. Pumpelly, Cornelius Pitcher, Abram Wiltsie.

ERIE COUNTY.

5. D. C. Oatman, R. B. Foot, C. A. Orr, H. G. Leland.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

F. D. Kilburn, H. N. Burns, John Hughes, G. W. Dustin.

FULTON AND HAMILTON.

James M. Dudley, Archibald George, George W. Fay, John Green.

GREENE COUNTY.

A. L. Walters, Platt Coonley, Joseph Hallock.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

John W. Vrooman, James H. Wetherwax, Clinton A. Moon, Oliver H. Springer, Myron A. McKee.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

1. George A. Bagley, Isaac L. Hunt, Jr., John C. Knowlton, William Clark.
2. Joseph Fayel, George D. McAllister, E. B. Bildlecom, W. W. Enos.

KINGS COUNTY.

1. R. Cornell White, Ludovic Bennett. Alternates—William Burton, J. H. Johnson.
2. Samuel McLean, Alfred Dorlon, Albert Ammerman, Martin N. Day. Alternates—J. E. Miller, C. S. Mason, C. D. Graham, Thomas Lynch.
3. A. G. Coffin, Lanson Boyer. Alternates—T. L. McIntosh, F. Flynn.
4. Robert Fielding, John Pickett, John F. Henry, E. Egolf, Benjamin Lewis. Alternates—R. B. Eastman, Tunis G. Bergen, Jr., William Aitken, George Thomas, Robert Bergen.
5. Robert D. Benedict, William W. Goodrich, William H. Waring, Peter W. Ostrander. Alternates—D. C. Wilson, W. L. Benham, E. H. Coffin, R. B. Leach.
6. Jacob Worth, August Gomer, Max Brill, Henry Roehr. Alternates—G. W. Wren, Louis Nicot, James Ball, F. J. Karcher.
7. Sigismund Kaufman, A. H. Getting, Samdel Maddox. Alternates—Theodore Green, H. W. Meeker, John W. Green.
8. John T. Parker, James L. Jensen, Hubbard Hendrickson, David Williams. Alternates—John Harris, Joseph Creamer, H. K. Pashley, William Allison.
9. John H. Hull, E. H. Hobbs, Henry Wolfert, George W. Stillwell, Peter Vanderveer, H. A. Middleton. Alternates—Samuel Mitchell, James Wells, J. F. Atwood, D. C. Bennett, D. H. Costigan, John Missing. Contestants—A. W. Gleason, W. L. Wood, W. O. Stoddard, Joseph F. Ellery, James N. Smith, Robert Hill. Alternates—L. W. Beasley, Francis B. Fisher, D. R. James, E. A. Studwell, Thomas McFall, Jared Clark.

LEWIS COUNTY.

Clinton L. Merriam, W. L. Babcock, A. L. Clark.

MADISON COUNTY.

1. A. N. Sheldon, E. W. Brown, J. W. Bedan.
2. Merchant Billington, R. H. Avery, William Bridge.

MONROE COUNTY.

1. Hiram P. Wilber, Harrison A. Lyon, Frank Gardner.
2. James E. Booth, Jonas Jones, David H. Westbury, Henry S. Hebard, Abram S. Mann, George G. Clarkson.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Harlan P. Kline, H. T. E. Brower, William Clark, Nathan Briggs.

NEW-YORK COUNTY.

1. Samuel H. Everett, Charles E. Miller. Alternates—Samuel G. Burns, William H. McIntire.
2. Pierre C. Van Wyck, Morris Friedsam. Alternates—Michael Foley, Laurence Manning.
3. Richard G. Murphy, John Willoughby. Alternates—Thomas V. Mountain, William Freeman.
4. E. S. Newins, Nathan H. Hall. Alternates—William Nothercott, George R. Baldwin.
5. Abraham Lent, Emile Klauber, Eugene Ward. Alternates—Andrew Coates, John Devries, John J. Jones.
6. John T. Knight, John Simpson. Alternates—Drake Sopher, William H. Manning.
7. John D. Lawson, Cornelius Van Cott, William Terhune. Alternates—Robert Currep, Henry Clay Piercy, George Washington Parker.
8. Robert G. McCord, Charles Schaper, Frederick Finck. Alternates—Samuel A. Roberts, Samual Engel, Benjamin Nauss.
9. William H. Gedney, George Starr, John W. Jacobus, George B. Deane, Jr. Alternates—Samuel S. Palmer, George W. Bush, Edmund J. Tinsdale, Charles A. Benedict.
10. Henry E. Haight, Ferdinand Ehrhart, Ferdinand Eidman. Alternates—H. L. Wright, Charles Gunther, Samuel Fuhrer.
11. George Bliss, Elliot C. Cowdin, R. R. Hamilton, C. D. Von Wagenen. Alternates—Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Hugh J. Reilly, John E. Rogers, George J. Green.
12. John C. Limbeck, Charles H. Clark. Alternates—John Stewart, Charles A. Pavie.
13. William Orton, Frederick G. Gedney, John Miller. Alternates—Clarence W. Meade, Theodorus McLeod, Joseph Lackey.
14. John Harris Brady, Joseph C. Pinckney. Alternates—Peter F. Rafferty, John Baier.
15. William M. Montgomery, A. V. Canfield, Christian F. Tietjen. Alternates—Robert Miller, Daniel M. Robinson, Lorenz Bayer.
16. William Laimbeer, Amos Cotting, A. S. Patton. Alternates—Charles N. Tainter, Col. Henry E. Foote, Sigismund P. Wortman.
17. Joel W. Mason, Benjamin K. Phelps, John McClure, S. N. Simonson. Alternates—Luther Horton, Clark F. Whittemore, William H. Aldis, Benjamin Firth.
18. Thomas Murphy, Edmund Stephenson, Horace M. Ruggles. Alternates—S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Bernard Biglin, Henry E. Howland.
19. Richard H. Greene, James Linden. Alternates—John L. Tonnelié, William Gage.
20. A. J. Ditchhoefer, George Opdyke, Charles Whitlock, Solon B. Smith. Alternates—Herman Cantor, John Mahon, George B. Van Brunt, A Blumenstell.
21. Rufus B. Cowing, John A. Eagleson, James M. Thomsom, Sr., Robert C. Brown. Alternates—Samuel Luckey, Benjamin Page, Gen. Dennis F. Burke, George E. Morgan, M. D.

NIAGARA COUNTY.

1. Willard A. Cobb, Elisha A. Holt, Luther Forsyth.
2. William Pool, A. P. Wentworth, H. H. Bickford.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

1. Roscoe Conkling, John Kohler, James Armstrong, Eli Avery.
2. W. J. Scott, Z. M. Knowles, R. H. Morehouse.
3. William McPharson, P. H. Costello, Charles Frisbee.
4. E. G. Williams, S. M. Ferguson, Giles Smith.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

2. Holmes C. Lucas, Josiah Snyder, Israel M. Powell.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

1. Charles E. Hubbell. James W. Hollister, James Johnson, Samuel J. Abbott.
2. Frank Hiscock, E. F. Holden, W. W. Newman, Seth D. Gilbert.
3. J. H. Graves, George N. Crouse, F. F. Hubbard, William Candee.

ORANGE COUNTY.

1. George H. Clark, B. B. Odell, Edward S. Fowler, C. Dewitt Drew.
2. Edward M. Madden, Charles St. John, Jr., Robert W. Colfax, Henry Seacond.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

Dan H. Cole, John Berry, John Remele, J. Blood.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

1. Thomas S. Mott, William H. Goit, Alfred Farnham.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

George McCabe, George W. Seaman. Alternates—Hamilton Fish, Jr., Stephen Baker.

QUEENS COUNTY.

1. L. Bradford Prince, Benjamin D. Hicks, Charles Post.
2. George T. Haviett, Peter Haslam, Thomas W. Clary, Henry M. Jones.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

1. John M. Francis, Gilbert Geer, Jr., Samuel Foster, William Lee.
2. Royal Abbott, Charles H. Fisher, John A. Cruickshank.
3. Thomas Patrick Barrett, Sylvester M. Lester.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

George W. Curtis, Charles W. Heustis, David J. Tyson.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

Henry E. Abell, John H. Hooper, Edward Hutton.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

1. A. B. James, Dolphus A. Moore, Charles G. Egert.
2. L. W. Russell, A. Barton Hepburn, A. Tuck, R. Dalsell.
3. T. C. Hulburd, Abraham X. Parker, Parker W. Rose, Jonah Sanford.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

1. Truman G. Younglove, Douw F. Wimsey, Thomas Vandekar.
2. P. C. Ford, Edward Edwards, Charles W. Spaulding, D. F. Ritchie.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

A. A. Yates, John W. Veeder, C. H. Toll.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

Henry Smith, A. W. Clark, J. W. Smith.

STEUBEN COUNTY.

1. J. W. Prentiss, F. N. Barney, H. S. Hull.
2. S. T. Hayt, J. E. B. Santee, Edwin Whiting, John Toles, J. W. Thompson.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Stephen B. French, Jeremiah G. Tuthill, George W. Clock, James Otis, D. S. S. Sammis.

TIOGA COUNTY.

Thomas C. Platt, Eugene B. Gere, O. A. Barstow, L. Horton.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

Charles M. Titus, Lafayette F. Cutter, Charles Cady, R. G. H. Speed.

ULSTER COUNTY.

1. William S. Kenyon, Carroll Whittaker, C. B. Shaffer.

WARREN COUNTY.

Robert Waddell, R. M. Little, A. B. Abbott.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

1. J. E. King, James H. Thompson, Thomas Shiland, Jesse Pratt, 2d.
2. Joseph H. Harris, H. T. Gaylord, Lorenzo Barnard.

WAYNE COUNTY.

2. J. Thistlethwaite, A. P. Peer, James P. Miller.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

1. George H. Forster, G. Hilton Scribner, James R. Angel, J. Thomas Stearns.
2. James H. Moran, William P. Esterbrook, J. S. Millard, Dudley Field.
3. Chauncey M. Depew, Richard Taylor, James S. See, W. C. Lawrence.

WYOMING COUNTY.

Wolcott J. Humphrey, B. F. Harty, Daniel Post, H. N. Page.

YATES COUNTY.

John B. Lawrence, James Bordwell, Horatio N. Hazen.

THE NEW-JERSEY REPUBLICANS.

GATHERING OF THE DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION AT TRENTON—DIFFERENCES OF OPINION REGARDING THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY—THE PROMINENT CANDIDATES FOR THE GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 24.—If there are Republicans who thought for a moment that the nomination of Gen. McClellan would frighten the Republican Party out of the Gubernatorial contest they are likely soon to be disabused of that idea. The delegates to the convention which is to be held here to-morrow have not more than half arrived, but there are enough of them here to indicate that the campaign is to be prosecuted with vigor, and that no effort will be omitted to contribute to success. Never before was the party in this State better represented than it will be to-morrow; never before was there such a demand upon it for the exercise of prudence and for the display of sound judgment, and all the delegates here to-night are full impressed with the gravity of the situation. The fact that there are differences of opinion as to the policy of the Administration is frankly admitted. The fear that the party organization is threatened is openly admitted by a few. But not one man in the party, young or old, is ready to desert because there are causes for discontent in the ranks, and all will go into the coming contest with energy and determination. Among the prominent Republicans here to-night are ex-Secretary Robeson, ex-Gov. Newell, Gen. Kilpatrick, Congressman Sinnickson, John Y. Foster, Gen. W. J. Sewell, Hon. Frederick A. Potts, Hon. Garrett A. Hobart, and many others equally well known. The bulk of the delegates will arrive in the morning.

At 8 o'clock to-night a conference of delegates was held in the American Hotel dining-room. There were about 150 persons present, all of the counties being represented. Mr. Joseph Coult, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, called the meeting to order and Prof. Atherton, of Rutgers College, presided. The Chairman stated that the conference had been called to ascertain the condition of the party in the State; whether it was united or divided. They were not to forestall the convention, but to find out if the party was in working trim. The enemy, he said, is already in the field, imperfectly arrayed, with a leader whose name is synonymous with retreat, and he for his part believed the Republican Party was ready to do him battle bravely. Atlantic County had little to say when the counties were called upon for expressions. A Bergen County delegate considered it important that the policy of the Administration should be sustained. The next speaker, from Burlington, saw no reason why the party should not do as well this Fall as in other campaigns. They did not fear McClellan in a general reaffirmation of old Republican principles, without regard to men or policies. Then, if it were found that Republican principles and the policy of the present Administration did not agree, so much the worse for the policy. For himself, he should be sorry to see a plank in the platform which should condemn the Administration. He believed there was yet a mission for the Republican Party—the assurance of all rights to every citizen of every State. Gen. Sewell read a letter from Col. Potter, who severely questioned the wisdom of the President's course, but counseled no denunciation of it although he believed that would be the frank bourse to adopt. Cape May, through Judge Edmonds, approved of the sentiments of Secretary Robeson and Col. Potter, the Republicans being anxious in that county to know whether they were going to mill on horseback or on foot. Gloucester was divided on national matters, but otherwise united, and would work to beat the Democratic Party in general, and Gen. McClellan in particular. Hunterdon County would sustain the President generally, but not in details, while Major Pangborn reported Hudson County as favorable to the reiteration of the Cincinnati platform, and not at all discouraged by the Democratic candidate. Mercer County, through Mr. Frederick Kingman, who was not, however, a delegate, thought the business of the convention would be to select a candidate, not to criticise the Administration. Should a man be selected, free from entanglements, a man of honesty, ability, and integrity, he saw no reason why the Republicans should not be successful. Whatever the policy of President Hayes had done, it had called out, at this time, the best men of the party in the State. The speaker desired to name a candidate, but his proposition was unfavorably received. Judge Scott, from Monmouth, was of the opinion of his predecessor, saying that while it would not be good policy to approve the Administration it would be bad to censure it. Morris intimated its preference through Mr. Vance for a candidate whom every one knew to be John Hill, though he was not mentioned, and scouted the idea of looking for defeat. He thought the less said about the "policy" to-morrow the better. Passaic and Salem both agreed in demanding that the old Republican principles should be kept as a standard. Sussex was represented by Gen. Kilpatrick. He knew there was a vast difference of opinion on the vital questions on which they would have to speak. If they did not decide then, they would be compelled to do so to-morrow. As for McClellan, the people of New-Jersey knew him well, and for himself he would not have put his feet in Trenton if he did not believe the grand old Republican Party of New-Jersey would put somebody in the field to beat him. To-day the Democratic candidate cannot name five counties of his own State. He is an aristocrat, and should the Democrats get him for a Governor they would find it out. Union finds it prudent to say nothing about the Administration policy until its wisdom has been shown, although the sincerity of the President's motives are undoubted. Warren would have as little as possible said or done that would cause irritation, and has more respect for Southern carpet-baggers than for other carpet-baggers, and don't want a candidate who will run off on a gun-boat. One delegate from Essex believed that a large majority of the voters in the county were favorable to a hearty approval of the President, asked for a Jersey man as candidate, and spoke of McClellan's nomination as an everlasting disgrace.

John Y. Foster made a ringing speech, expressing his opinion that the convention should reaffirm the Cincinnati platform, and that they were not there to indorse Rutherford B. Hayes in any policy. Should that policy be sustained, the party would lose 1,000 votes in Essex County. He would suggest that the convention affirm its confidence in the integrity of motive of the President, and then wait to see if his policy should prove to be in consonance with the Cincinnati platform. Mr. John P. Jackson, of Newark, asked for a plank supporting Hayes, and ex-Secretary Robeson made another speech counseling the adoption of a platform of general principles, when the conference broke up.

The opposition to the President's policy, it may be mentioned, came from the distinctively Republican counties. It is generally believed that there will be only a guarded reference to the policy in the platform. Of the probable candidates, little can be said with safety. Ex-Gov. Newell is ahead among the few delegates here, with John Hill next in strength. Gen. Sewell has many friends, and a disposition is manifested to bring up Hon. Frederick A. Potts' name, notwithstanding he has been announced as withdrawn. The names of Gen. Kilpatrick and Judge Depue are not infrequently mentioned with favor, but there is as yet no determination on anybody's part to force a candidate upon the convention. The temporary organization will probably be effected with Charles H. Voorhees, of Bergen, as Chairman, and John W. Newlin, of Cumberland, and J. Herbert Potts, of Jersey City, as Secretaries.

A DEMOCRATIC DEFAULTER.

ANOTHER OHIO COUNTY TREASURER IN TROUBLE—HIS DEFICIT VARIOUSLY ESTIMATED—A SPECIAL INSPECTOR REFUSED ACCESS TO THE ACCOUNTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 24.—The Treasurer of Defiance County, one of the Democratic strongholds in Ohio, has proved a defaulter to an amount ranging somewhere between $7,000 and $30,000. For years a corrupt ring has had possession of the county, but it was so powerful in its influence that no one dared to oppose it. Recently it has come to the knowledge of certain Republicans that the County Treasurer, Shaw, was short $7,000 in his accounts. The State Auditor was notified, and on Saturday appointed Dr. George O. Moss, of Defiance, special inspector, with full authority to demand the keys and examine the books. Moss found Shaw late on Saturday night, and the latter, after some parley, handed over the keys, saying that the time lock on the safe was set for 9 o'clock Monday morning. Dr. Moss was not satisfied, however, and placed an armed guard in the office. At 12 o'clock on Sunday the lock ran down. Shaw then demanded of the inspector the return of the keys, alleging that the latter was acting without proper authority. Moss refused, and in turn demanded the combination of the vault. To-day a very pretty fight has been going on. The Treasurer's bondsmen have raised $7,000, and are exceedingly anxious to get it into the safe before the books are examined. The State inspector is refused access to the books, and so the matter stands. The affair has created great excitement among the citizens. Defiance County is not far from Auglaize, where a Democratic County Treasurer is now under arrest for having himself gagged and tortured and robbed of $32,000. There are now 17 counties in Ohio where crookedness has been exposed among Democratic officials.

McCLELLAN ACCEPTS.

THE "MOTH-KILLER" GOES IN FOR "HONESTY" AND "ECONOMY."

Gen. George B. McClellan yesterday formally accepted the Democratic nomination for Governor of New-Jersey. In their letter to the General the committee say: "Your continued residence in New-Jersey for the last 13 years, and the personal interest you have manifested during that period in the politics and welfare of the State, have kept you constantly in the public eye." The General's reply is as follows:

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 24, 1877.

To Hon. B. Williamson, Hon. A. Browning, and others, Committee:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d inst., conveying to me the official notification of my nomination by the Democratic State Convention as the candidate of the party for Governor of New-Jersey. Not being a native of New-Jersey, although a citizen and a resident of the State for the last *fourteen* years, I recognize with all the more pride the great honor conferred upon me by inviting a portion of the citizens of my adopted State. The fact that the nomination was unsought renders it doubly satisfactory to me. Being assured that it is the unanimous wish of the Democratic Party, I accept the nomination. The resolutions adopted by the convention have my hearty approval.

I beg, gentlemen, to offer through you to the members of the convention and the people they represented, my heartfelt thanks for the very high compliment they have paid me, and for the manner in which it has been done. Should I be elected Governor of New-Jersey, I will do all in my power to insure the honesty and economy in the expenditures of the State, to secure the rights of all its inhabitants, and to promote the prosperity of its people. I am very respectfully your obedient servant.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 24.—At the Democratic County Convention for Seneca County at Romulus on Saturday last, Richard M. Steele, James Jay, and Henry Stowell were elected delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Delegates to the Democratic State Convention from Monroe County have been chosen as follows: First District, Jarvis Lord, Levi J. Deland, and Marvin Williams; Third District, James H. Warren, Peter Larkin, and Thomas Brown. All of the above, except one, are for a new ticket.

PATENT LITIGATION AMONG MILLERS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 24.—Justice Miller this morning delivered his decision, in the United States Circuit Court, in the case of the American Middlings Purifier Company against various millers of this city. It refuses the injunction applied for, but requires millers using the form-making process in dispute to make monthly reports to the court of the amount of flour made by them, and to allow the plaintiffs to examine their mills if they desire to do so. The case will come up on its merits at the next Spring session of the court if plaintiffs so elect. Defendants are ready for trial at any time.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 24.—A special to the *Sun and Press* says one death has occurred at Fernandina since last report. There were 40 new cases to-day. The weather continues unfavorable, but the fever, it is thought, must soon exhaust itself for want of subjects. Among the recent deaths is that of Joseph L. Reily, Chief Engineer of the United States Revenue cutter Geo. S. Boutwell. The health of Jacksonville continues excellent.

RAILROAD LITIGATION.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 24.—The County Commissioners of Douglass County have replied to the petition of tax-payers asking for the withdrawal of the suit against the Union Pacific Railroad for $250,000, declining to accede to the wishes of the petitioners, and the suit will be prosecuted.

THE PATENT OFFICE FIRE.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF MODELS.

ONE-HALF OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT BUILDINGS DESTROYED — 20,000 REJECTED AND 65,000 TO 80,000 PATENTED MODELS BURNED—CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE TO THE RECORDS OF THE DEPARTMENT—ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE FIRE—THE TINDER-BOX ATTIC.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The most disastrous fire that has ever visited Washington occurred to-day, and resulted in the destruction of about one half of the Interior Department buildings, which occupy two squares, and extend from Seventh to Ninth and from F to G streets. The buildings consist of four wings, quadrangular in form, each wing being about 80 by 300 feet, with an open court of about one and one-half acres in the centre. The basement and first or main floor are occupied by the Secretary of the Interior, the Land Office, Indian Bureau, and Patent Office, the last named office occupying about two-thirds of the entire building. The model room is located on the third floor, and consists of four grand halls opening into each other, and affording a promenade of about one-fourth of a mile around the four sides of the quadrangle. The fire originated in a loft of the west wing over the model room. This loft has been used exclusively for storage of rejected models, and has not been open to public inspection. The rejected models were packed in the loft on hastily improvised staging and shelving. The entire room was flanked with these wood supports, and pine tables were crowded together along its entire length and filled with models. In addition to this inflammable mass, the braces, rafters, and other supports for the roof were composed of pine wood, giving the loft the general appearance of a huge junk-shop, and suggesting just such a conflagration as to-day swept it away. The law allows the Commissioner of Patents to sell rejected models, or loan them to colleges and literary and scientific institutions, but as many important patent suits have turned on rejected models, the Commissioner has declined to dispose of them in this manner during the past few years, and in consequence over 20,000 of such models were in the loft when the fire broke out.

As near as can be ascertained the fire originated in this grand collection of combustibles at about 11:30 A. M. No access could be obtained to the loft save by a narrow and crooked stairway. A large tank of water stood outside the south end of the attic, but this could not be reached because of the rapidity with which the flames spread, and it was necessary to go at least 500 feet before water could be obtained to throw upon the flames. The floor on which the fire originated, being 80 feet above the street, was 20 feet above the highest rise of Potomac water. The loft was seldom visited, and never with a light, and no fire has been in that portion of the building for over two years. The theory is that the fire originated from spontaneous combustion caused by rejected chemical compounds, of which large quantities in the shape of specimens were stored in the loft, or from the accidental placing of some model having a burning glass or lens in such a position that the sun shining through the skylight which covered that portion of the building ignited the punk that everywhere abounded.

Other theories still are advanced. It is said that the alarm was not given immediately upon the discovery of the fire, the employes in the room where it is first discovered undertaking to subdue the flames. The alarm was not given until 11:35, when a Sergeant of Police on the outside saw smoke issuing from the roof. The inspector of buildings for this district was called upon a few days ago to examine the upper portion of the Ninth-street wing with reference to its capacity to support about 100 tons of file papers. He found that a large quantity of shelvings had been put up under the roof, and were loaded down with papers, and it was in this portion that the flames spread so rapidly. Another theory as to the origin of the fire is that some boards placed on the roof near one of the gas burners to keep the spout in position were ignited by a fire kindled in one of the rooms below. One of the employes in the upper portion states that these boards have caught fire several times, and upon hearing the alarm this morning, he immediately went to the chimney and found the boards burning in a coal, the copper roof in a white heat, and the solder running down the roof. Almost directly beneath this spot was a dry pine partition. This could not fail to catch, and after that the course of the fire was very rapid. It was reported, however, that no fires had been lighted, the engineer not even having started his fire for the boilers. But upon inquiry it was found that between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning a fire of wood had been lighted in one or more of the office rooms on the basement floor of the west wing, the heated air from which would ascend the very chimney above spoken of, and it is supposed that a spark from the chimney ignited the boards. Another explanation of the fire was that some tinners had been at work on the roof at that corner and had a fire with them, and in some unknown manner the fire started from it.

About 20 minutes after the discovery of the fire the first stream was on it, and by that time the entire upper floor of the west wing was enveloped in flames, which burst through the windows and portions of the roof with a fierceness that threatened the destruction of the entire building. The delay in getting water on the flames was owing not so much to the lack of promptness on the part of the firemen as to the difficulty of reaching the fire. Hose had to be carried to the third floor and carried through 500 feet of corridors before water could be thrown upon the fire. Large blocks of glass placed in the floor of the attic to light the model-room below soon began to melt, and the fire dropped through and ignited the large wood and glass cases which filled the room. Of these there were 200, each 8 by 4 feet, and filled with models of patented inventions. From this time it was utterly impossible to do anything to check the fire in the west model-room. In 10 minutes after the first engine began to throw water there was an acre of fire sweeping over the entire west wing.

The firemen, seeing the hopelessness of attempts to save this wing, directed their efforts to the south wing, which is the original building. In this wing were placed the Washington relics, valuable souvenirs presented to various Presidents by rulers of foreign countries, and about 50,000 models of patented inventions. These were all removed under the directions of Secretary Schurz, the relics and souvenirs being taken to his own office. The wind favoring the firemen they were enabled to keep the flames from spreading to the south wing. In the meantime, however, the flames assisted by a south-east wind, located in the north wing, and spread with great rapidity eastward along G-street, about one-half the length of the wing, before they were checked. The floors of the model-rooms being composed of solid masonry prevented the flames from penetrating to the lower floors, but they were deluged with water, which soaked through and caused considerable damage to many of the public records. It was 2 o'clock before the fire was checked, and by that time two acres of models and furniture had been destroyed.

The destruction of rejected models is complete. These numbered about 20,000, but save in very few instances their value was slight. The number of patent models destroyed is from 65,000 to 80,000. These embraced all models in metal-working, wood-working, agricultural implements of all kinds, models in civil and mechanical engineering, mills, carriages, wagons, and models pertaining to railroading, hydraulics, pneumatics, and portions of models belonging to various other classes. Among the models destroyed is that for the original cotton gin invented by Lord Whitney. Thousands of engraving-machines and looms were much damaged, but mainly from water. The original model for the Howe sewing-machine was saved. About 100,000 models are intact in the south and west wings. These embrace all models in toys, fine arts, fire-arms, ships, stoves, lamps and gas-fixtures, leather-working, printing, and paper furniture, philosophical instruments, and builder's hardware. It is estimated that about two-fifths of all the models in the office were destroyed. Many of these were only valuable as curiosities, but it is estimated that about 10 per cent. of them had positive value as evidence in contested patent cases. The loss in this direction is lessened somewhat by the fact that all the original drawings and written records of the Patent Office are safe. Over 200,000 original drawings were hastily carried out during the conflagration and saved from damage. The loss of these drawings would not have been severely felt, as nearly all the drawings have been reproduced, many copies having been made of each.

The Patent Office library of 30,000 volumes is uninjured. A miscellaneous library belonging to the Interior Department, consisting of 7,000 volumes, is somewhat damaged by water. The written records of the Patent Office are uninjured. The records of the Land Office were hurried out in great confusion, and are in worse condition than those of the Patent Office, although none of them were touched by fire.

Shortly before 3 o'clock the livery stables of Gheen & Osborne, on G-street, nearly opposite the Patent Office, were discovered to be on fire, but two more engines from Baltimore arrived about this time, and soon had streams upon the building. It was entirely destroyed, together with a number of vehicles and a lot of harness. About 50 horses were cut loose and rescued. The adjoining building, occupied by D. W. Stockstill, galvanized iron worker, was also destroyed. The livery stable of E. M. Chapin was badly injured by the falling walls. It is said that the fire at Gheen & Osborne's stable was the work of an incendiary, as the roof was of metal and could not have caught from a spark; besides, men were on watch on the roof for the sparks from the Patent Office while the building took fire from below. Gheen & Osborne lose about $22,000, on which they have an insurance of $16,000, divided between the Manhattan, Republic, Niagara, and People's Companies, of New-York, and the Shawmut, of Boston. Mr. Stockstill's loss is about $4,000; no insurance given. Mr. Chapin's loss is about $2,500; partially insured. J. G. Mattloch, the owner of the building occupied by Mr. Chapin, loses about $2,000; fully insured.

The original copy of the Declaration of Independence and relics of Gen. Washington, which were on exhibition in the hall of the main building, were saved, as was also the Franklin printing press in the same hall.

Many of the clerks of the Interior Department, Land, Patent, Indian, and Pension offices, have been ordered on duty to-night, preparatory to assorting the papers and books and drying all that have been damaged by water. It is said that arrangements are already in progress for renting a portion of the Corcoran fire-proof building at the corner of Pennsylvania-avenue and Fifteenth-street, in which the work of the department will be resumed and the records restored as far as possible. The United States marines stationed in this city, under Col. Haywood; Company A, of the Washington Light Infantry, under Col. William G. Moore, and a company of regular soldiers from the United States Arsenal, are now on guard duty at the building, where they will remain until all the records and public property shall be secured. Secretary Schurz and his private secretary, Mr. Witchell; Assistant Secretary Bell, and Chief Clerk Lockwood will remain at the building to-night, superintending the removal of the débris and the replacing of the records.

This evening the Secretary sent for Architect Clarke, of the Capitol, and Supervising Architect Hill, of the Treasury, and conferred with them regarding the construction of a temporary roof for the building. The plans will

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT IN ENGLAND.

ADDRESS PRESENTED BY THE CORPORATION OF SUNDERLAND — PROCESSION OF THE THOUSAND MEMBERS OF TRADES AND FRIENDLY SOCIETIES — STRATFORD-ON-AVON TENDERING HOSPITALITY.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Mayor and Corporation of Sunderland entertained Gen. Grant at a luncheon to-day, and presented to him an address. The General was met at Sunderland Railway Station by the Mayor and Messrs. Gourley and Burt, members of Parliament. The day was observed as almost a general holiday. Nearly 10,000 members of trades and friendly societies marched in procession. Gen. Grant was present at the laying of the foundation-stone of the Library and Museum. Replying to an address of the friendly and trades societies, Gen. Grant said he would simply renew what he had said relative to the way in which labor was regarded in the United States, and the way in which he personally regarded it.

In reply to an invitation from the corporation of Stratford-on-Avon, Gen. Grant has intimated his intention to visit the town on Friday next. He will be escorted to Shakespeare's birthplace by the Mayor and Corporation of that town, and will subsequently be entertained at luncheon at the Town Hall.

THE FAMINE IN BRITISH INDIA.

BRIGHTENING PROSPECTS IN THE SMITTEN DISTRICTS—COPIOUS RAINS—THE PEOPLE RETURNING FROM THE RELIEF WORKS TO THEIR HOMES.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23.—The dark cloud of the Madras famine is at length beginning to exhibit a silver lining. The news of the last week is good and the future prospect hopeful. Plenteous rain has fallen in many of the worst districts. Agricultural work is active and the crops are making rapid progress. The number during the last month in the relief camps of the town of Madras has decreased from 14,000 to 5,000. The people are rapidly deserting the relief works and hurrying away to their homes. The relief camps up the country have not yet thinned in like proportion. A few weeks, however, will make a marked difference in the panic-stricken people, who had been reduced to such a starving condition previous to their admission that considerable time must elapse before they are able to work. There can be no reasonable doubt that the tide of the great calamity has been turned, but vast numbers of those who survive the actual famine must still succumb from their enfeebled condition. Private charity, however, is most beneficially applied toward ameliorating their condition.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

THE ADDRESS TO ELECTORS FOUND IN M. THIERS' PAPERS—DEFENSE OF THE CHAMBER—MONARCHY IMPOSSIBLE IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The papers to-day contain the manifesto of the late M. Thiers which it has been before stated was found among his papers. It is addressed to the electors of the ninth arrondissement. It justifies the proceedings of the late Chamber of Députies, and praises the moderation and wisdom displayed by its members. It explains that M. Thiers' preference for a republican government was founded on a conviction that a monarchy is impossible. It describes the existing situation as intolerable, there being a Republican Constitution and an anti-Republican administration. It strongly protests against the crisis of the 16th of May, and proclaims the sovereignty of the nation and its power to rebuke the recent dissolution. To resist its power will be usurpation. It demands freedom of elections and freedom of the press. M. Thiers' principles are summarized thus at the close of the document: "Sovereignty of the National Republic, law, liberty, and peace."

THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

AMERICAN RESIDENTS AND THE NEW PRESIDENT—FAILURE OF THE SUBSCRIPTION TO PAY AMERICAN CLAIMS—BUSINESS STAGNANT—YELLOW FEVER AT VERA CRUZ.

HAVANA, Sept. 24.—The French Mail steamer has arrived here from Vera Cruz bringing the following news from the City of Mexico, to Sept. 18: The American residents in Mexico are reported to be anxious for the recognition of Dias because the suspense is giving great advantages to Europeans. On the 16th inst. the anniversary of Mexican independence was celebrated with a great procession. As President Diaz passed a group of American ladies they strewed bouquets in his path. The Mexican press speak in extravagant terms of this incident, and say it shows that the American element in Mexico does not sympathize with the belligerent press in the United States. The voluntary subscription toward the payment of the American debt has proved a failure, only $10,000 having been raised throughout the Republic.

A recent rumor that President Hayes had asked Congress to increase the Army created quite a sensation here, as it was believed that such a request was hostile to Mexico, but the *Two Republics* announced that the report was false, as Congress was not in session, and the excitement subsided. The supporters of ex-President Lerdo who were recently imprisoned have been discharged. Col. Pino has been imprisoned for censuring President Dias.

Business is quite stagnant. The non-productive classes are a dead weight upon the nation.

One hundred and forty deaths from yellow fever occurred at Vera Cruz during the month of August.

SAN DOMINGO, HAYTI, AND CUBA.

SERIOUS POLITICAL DISTURBANCES AMONG THE DOMINICANS—HAYTIAN AFFAIRS—THE COFFEE AND TOBACCO CROPS—THE HAVANA CIGAR-MAKERS' STRIKE—THE REMAINS OF COLUMBUS.

HAVANA, Sept. 24.—The English mail steamer has arrived here from St. Thomas, Sept. 16. She brings San Domingo advices to the 10th. Within the last fortnight matters have assumed a serious political aspect in the north-eastern province called Lazega. Many bloody encounters have taken place between the revolutionists, headed by Gen. Bengas, and the Government troops. The latter were badly beaten. Partisans of ex-President Gonzales have raised a rebellion in the north-western provinces, commencing by capturing the sea port of Monte Christi. The whole Republic is in a state of excitement. Many prominent citizens have been arrested on mere suspicion. The American steamer Tybee brought a large importation of nickel currency cent pieces. They are of the worst metal, and it is reported that they are not worth one-fifth of the value they represent. The Government ordered the circulation of the nickels, but the merchants en masse refused to accept them, preferring to close their stores. The question is still pending. Ex-President Gonzales is said to have arrived at Cape Haytien and thence crossed the frontier, to take personal command of the revolutionists in the north-western provinces.

The tobacco crop is estimated at 80,000 seroons of good quality. Prices are firm at $9 to $10 per quintal.

Advices from Hayti are also to the 10th inst. There is peace throughout the Republic. There was some uneasiness owing to the recent rupture of diplomatic relations with San Domingo. President Canal has issued a proclamation stating that the rupture was only caused by a misunderstanding of the existing treaties, and that the treaties will be revised.

Coffee is quoted at $13.50 per quintal, with a downward tendency; logwood at $14 50 per ton, without demand.

Captain-General Javellar returned to Havana from Cardenas yesterday, accompanied by Gen. Martinez Campos.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 24.—Advices from Havana of the 23d say that the strike of cigar-makers at the larger factories there is increasing. The cigar-makers demand in some instances 25 per cent. more wages. The Government appears to be very anxious to keep the strike secret. The effects of heavy taxation are making themselves felt. About 1,500 shops and small establishments, it is said, have been temporarily embargoed by the Government to compel them to pay taxes.

A sensational telegram is said to have been received in Havana from San Domingo saying that the ashes of Christopher Columbus were discovered there, with authentic proofs of their genuineness, and that, therefore, the supposed ashes of Columbus in the Havana Cathedral are those of his son Diego.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—A Paris dispatch to the *Times* says: "The Nile has attained its normal height." The report is not confirmed from other sources.

MADRID, Sept. 24.—Vice-Admiral Pavia has been appointed Minister of Marine.

MOSCOW, Sept. 24.—M. Laidau, Director of the Commercial Loan Bank, who was sentenced as an accomplice of Dr. Strousberg, has absconded from bail.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—In consequence of a strike on the Great Southern and Western Railway in Ireland, the Postmaster General orders steamers from America to land only the Irish mails at Queenstown and to bring the others to Liverpool. The City of Berlin was the first steamer affected by the new regulation.

A GLOOMY PICTURE OF ALASKA.

NO SEMBLANCE OF LAW—THE 15 WHITES AND THEIR WIVES IN SITKA APPREHENSIVE FOR THEIR LIVES—THE INDIANS IMPUDENT, BOLD, AND SWAGGERING DRUNKARDE—PLUNDERING THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS WITH IMPUNITY.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Sept. 24.—The steamer California has just arrived here from Sitka, Chaplain Collins, of the United States Army who was a passenger, brings information of a deplorable state of affairs at Sitka since the withdrawal of the troops from that place. There is now no protection either for life or property. Not the slightest semblance of law exists, either civil, military, or naval, and there is no power, whatever, to restrain the lawless elements. At present there are not more than 15 white men residing at Sitka with their wives and children, and to oppose this number are several hundred Indians. Since the departure of the soldiers the Indians have become very bold and impudent. They get drunk and swagger about the town day and night, and have no respect whatever for the rights of the whites. Residents of Sitka informed Mr. Collins that they were in hourly fear of their lives and property, and that they intended to abandon the country as soon as possible. The Collector of Customs at that port is powerless, and his authority is utterly disregarded. The Indians have already begun to plunder the Government buildings, carrying away doors and windows and tearing down and burning for fuel the stockade around the deserted fort, and there is no authority to interfere and prevent the demolition.

Sitka-Jack, the leading Indian Chief in that Territory, has notified a number of northern tribes to come down to Sitka, where they will hold a grand powwow about the 1st of October. Among the settlers it is feared this meeting of Indians will be the signal for a general plunder of the town and probable massacre of the inhabitants. A Government steamer was at Sitka a few weeks ago, but the Indians regarded it with the utmost contempt, saying they could very easily capture it if they desired. The general feeling of insecurity has completely paralyzed the business of the Territory, and unless the Government speedily offers protection to the settlers it will be totally abandoned.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST INDIANS.

MOVEMENTS OF HOWARD'S CAVALRY—PRESSING THE NEZ PERCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The following telegram from Capt. Benham, commanding at Fort Ellis, Montana, dated Sept. 18, has been received at the War Department from Gen. Sheridan:

Howard's cavalry, under Sanford, Otis' battery, and company scouts under Fletcher, joined Sturgis on the 14th. The last report of Sturgis, from the Musselshell Valley, dated Sept. 15, is in substance as follows: "We kept close on the heels of the enemy yesterday, making 38 miles, killing five Indians, and wounding more. We have compelled them to drop over 600 head of horses." He reports his own horses much jaded, but says: "I am going ahead this morning, and propose to push them until they drop their whole herd or we drop, and I think they will abandon nearly their last horse." To-day Howard, with infantry and artillery, was north of the Yellowstone, below Clark's Fork. The Sixteenth Infantry is moving to Musselshell via Baker's battle-field. He thinks the remnants of the Nez Percés will be absorbed by hostile Sioux. The Crows are fighting the Nez Percés, and have brought into the agency several hundred head of horses. P. H. SHERIDAN,

Lieutenant-General.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 24.—Ten companies of the Third Infantry arrived here to-day by a special train, and left for Montana. They are en route from the scene of the recent riots in Pennsylvania to the seat of the Indian troubles.

HUDSON RIVER FRUIT-GROWING.

THE PEACH AND GRAPE CROPS OF THE HUDSON RIVER COUNTIES.

MARLBOROUGH, N. Y., Sept. 24.—The peach and grape crops on the Hudson, which are prolific, are now at their height. The scarcity of rain in the early Spring which proved so disastrous to the strawberries—many of the growers did not pay expenses for picking and shipment—has not in any way affected the yield of peaches and grapes. It is true that in some districts there are a few vineyards where the shipments will fall short of those made in the previous year; but this is the exception, not the rule. The night boats of the Rondout and Poughkeepsie lines are carrying heavy freights of delicious fruit to market. The principal shipments are made from Marlborough, Milton, Highland, and New-Paltz; although there are many other places where they do a remunerative business in this line of industry. To form some estimate of the consignments made in Ulster County, it may be stated that one producer in Marlborough alone will ship from 20 to 30 tons of grapes during the season, exclusive of peaches and other fruit.

The figures in the peach trade also are swelling up to an enormous extent, and bid fair in time to rival the productive fruit farms of New-Jersey, Delaware, and the South, a large number of producers in the above-named places shipping from 2,000 to 6,000 baskets each—of half a bushel—during the season of eight weeks. The growers for the last two years have planted several hundred thousand young trees throughout the fruit-growing districts of the county. In consequence of this the yield in the next two years will be more than doubled. The prices realized during the first 10 days for ordinary fruit was 50, 75, and 90 cents. During the past week prices have advanced to $1 25, and even as high as $2 75 for choice fruit. These prices are for fruit grown on the Hudson, not for Jersey and other products. Grapes have sold from 6 to 19 cents per pound.

NEW-YORK'S COMMERCIAL SUPREMACY.

Some of the leading business houses down town have combined to issue a circular, in which the following figures are given, with a view to proving that New-York City remains the commercial centre of the country, and therefore the best market in which to purchase goods or dispose of products and manufactures:

EXPORTS, 1876.

New-York	$294,705,902	Aggregate all other ports of the United States	$140,480,038.
Boston	36,041,892		
Philadelphia	40,254,075		
Baltimore	31,216,807		
New-Orleans	33,397,661	Total United States	655,463,969
San Francis'o	25,867,504		

IMPORTS, 1876.

New-York	$311,712,910	Aggregate all other ports of the United States	$37,050,900
Boston	37,413,623		
Philadelphia	22,471,516		
Baltimore	22,340,629		
New-Orleans	11,602,803	Total United States	476,677,871
San Francis'o	34,035,481		

RECEIPTS FROM DUTIES ON IMPORTS, 1876.

New-York	$101,263,075	Aggregate all other ports of the United States	$9,274,545
Boston	13,336,008		
Philadelphia	8,281,331		
Baltimore	4,289,113		
New-Orleans	1,545,946	Total United States	146,800,206
San Francis'o	7,913,185		

NAVY AND ARMY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Navy Department has received information that the United States steamer Ranger, Commander H. D. Manly, arrived at Singapore, Straits of Malacca, on the 7th of August, en route to Hong Kong. All were well on board.

Lieut. A. J. Iverson has been detached from the training-ship Minnesota, and granted leave of absence for six weeks; Passed Assistant Paymaster J. F. Addicks has been detached from the training-ship Saratoga, and ordered to settle his accounts. Assistant Paymaster John W. Speel has been detached from duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and ordered to the training-ship Saratoga.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Major George Bell, Commissary of Subsistence, has been ordered to report to the Commissary-General of Subsistence in this city for temporary duty.

THE PRESIDENT'S JOURNEY.

HIS RECEPTION IN LYNCHBURG, VA.

SPEECH OF WELCOME OF HON. THOMAS S. BOCOCK—RESPONSE OF THE PRESIDENT—REMARKS OF MR. EVARTS—MR. KEY'S DESIRE TO BE SILENT—PARLOR RECEPTION AND "GERMAN" FOR THE LADIES.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Sept. 24.—The President crossed the Virginia line at Bristol at 2 o'clock A. M. At Liberty there was an impromptu reception. On reaching Lowey's Depot, 17 miles from Lynchburg, the President was met by a committee of prominent citizens of Lynchburg, headed by Hon. Thomas S. Bocock. Upon arriving at Lynchburg the distinguished visitors were greeted with tremendous cheering and with music. The President was presented to the Mayor of Lynchburg, who briefly extended the hospitality of the city, to which President Hayes replied more briefly. The party, conducted by the members of the Reception Committee and escorted by the Home Guard of Lynchburg and the Lynchburg Light Artillery, proceeded to the Norvell House, accompanied by a cheering crowd, who filled every available place from which a sight of the party could be had.

Upon arriving at the Norvell House, the President and suite were conducted to the front portico, where Mr. Bocock, Chairman of the Reception Committee, addressed his Excellency, tendering on behalf of Lynchburg a sincere welcome to the City of Hills—the first Virginia city visited by him. He said: Ohio was at one time part of the Territory of Virginia, and many parts of it were settled by brothers and relatives of the ancestors of the present generation of Virginians. We do not assert any maternal control over it, but we have some claim to be heard by its sons. Without desiring to incur the charge of boasting, I may say that the Virginia of olden time had certain characteristics for which she was distinguished all the country over. Her courtesy and warm-hearted hospitality have often been commended, and she has never been supposed to be wanting in due respect to official position. We have passed through trying scenes, but it is hoped that it may turn out that these qualities have suffered no diminution. Another characteristic equally marked is her unchanging devotion to what she considers the true principle of the Constitution. She may err in judgment, but she judges candidly and adheres to her convictions most firmly. However dark the hour which may have fallen upon her, or however tempestuous the waters on which her bark may have been launched, there has been ever seen streaming from her mastihead the motto, "Principles, and not men." Recent events have given prominence to two leading political requirements, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the equality of all States under the Constitution. We long felt that in the great desire to uphold the first, the Government neglected and disregarded the other. We saw States which had been admitted into the Union and had become entitled to equal rights with the others, still held guarded as prisoners of war, and compelled to perform their most sacred functions of government under the surveillance, and sometimes under the direction, of the military authorities. This we regarded as an immense wrong. It rankled in our minds as a thorn in the flesh; and while it continued we were poorly prepared to listen to appeals to conciliate feelings. It was a wrong to our sister States; it was an outrage on the bond of the Union. But all this has been changed, and each one of the States has been restored to its constitutional rights. Local self-government has been restored to all, and South Carolina and Louisiana are now on an equality with Massachusetts and Michigan. And what has been the result? Magic itself could scarcely transform a scene more completely. Where there was a sullen discontent there is now satisfaction. Angry bickerings and impending strife have given place to stillness and quiet, and in the States suspected of disloyalty there is now a cheerful performance of every duty. It has been found that by a proper enforcement of the State laws the rights of all citizens are best protected. A sense of wrong being removed, good feeling and harmony have taken its place, and the civil service under lately issued by your Administration will be bold and manly step in the right direction. Is there virtue and intelligence enough in the country to uphold and sustain it? Surely all good men desire such a result. We have, Mr. President, full confidence in the words of kindness you have spoken on your present tour. You have spoken them in the North and South alike. Those were good words you used when you said your cause was not that of a party, but it was "the cause of the Constitution, the cause of the Union, the cause of harmony, the cause of peace." These words will accomplish much good, and we know you have done these things, not for the delusion of party leaders. So far as we can see or know, you have done them because they were right, and so we meet you, not as party men. Your action has no party significance whatever. We have come as patriotic citizens to acknowledge the facts; we have come as true and loyal Virginians to recognize our principles, by whomsoever avowed; we have come as honest men to say that your official acts in the particulars named have deserved no condemnation. The future must take care of its own record. The rehabilitation of all the States, the purification of the public service, and the pacification of the entire country is a great work, and if accomplished should fill the measure of a high ambition. If your efforts are to continue as they have begun, glorious results ahead. Under the inspiration of the thought a vision of the future comes before me. The chasm that once yawned so wide and so bloody between the Southern and the Northern States is filled and obliterated. The bright flowers of charity and concord lift their pure heads in the sunlight of a favoring heaven, and overhang in all their gorgeous colors the bow of promise and hope. Mr. President, again I greet you and bid you welcome.

After music by the band, the President said:

MY FRIENDS: It is very gratifying to have the opportunity to make the acquaintance of so large a number of ladies and gentlemen and people of Lynchburg, and of this section of the State of Virginia. A week ago I entered what the speaker who then welcomed me was pleased to term "the gateway to the South and South-west"—Louisville. Since then I have met the people of three great former slave-holding States—Kentucky, Tennessee, and Georgia. I have the happiness to assure you that I recognize the feeling and thinking as you do to-day. Those audiences, like this one, were composed of the representatives of all political parties, and in each there was a respectable sprinkling of veterans of both Armies. [Applause.] I felt by their welcome perfectly at home. The gentleman who just now welcomed me to your city, I am glad to note, referred to the early history of my own State—a territory formerly belonging to the mother Virginia. I don't forget how much indebted to Virginia are five of our great States, and I remember with pride and pleasure their origin. Mr. Jefferson gave to us that which has proved the corner-stone of our morality—education and equality of rights. In the last few years we have grown up and flourished in pursuing in the Constitution and laws the pathway Jefferson marked out. In time daughters and mother came to differ for causes for which we need not specially refer. There is no discussion now. It is enough to know now that every cause for hostility, estrangement, and alienation has been removed forever. He who does not see the hand of Providence in this is not likely to ever notice any providential interference. The restoration to ancient friendship is the result. We have come to a result that every good man has prayed for. The day is here. There [pointing to the military] stands men who were against us from '61 to '65. To-day there is no shadow between us. You risked your lives for your convictions. [Appause.] Good men and good women respect those who risk their all in a cause which they believe to be right. [Cheers.] I know now you respect the men who fought against you for what they believed right. There may be some among us, there may be some in the South, there may be many sections not reconciled, but we all know that in the march of progress there are always some stragglers. [Applause.] There is a front rank and a rear rank in all armies. The great body of the people now moves forward under the Constitution and the Union, and all the rest will soon be glad to be with us. Nobody yields any of his convictions. We all believe that one nation is better than two; that one Constitution is better than two; that one flag is better than two. The question has been which is the right one, [applause] and that is settled. [Laughter.] That horse carries two men [pointing to an animal upon whose back were two persons] when one would be better. [Great laughter and applause.] Your honorable speaker said that all sections, all States, and all citizens should have equal and exact justice. The Government now regards all as equal citizens. I rejoice that Virginia understands the Constitution as we do. I have talked long enough. [Cries of "no, no."] My newspaper friends no doubt think so. [Cries of "Go on, Mr. President."] When one would talk a great deal more where I have such agreeable audiences, for how could I stop when they greet me as you do? I desire to introduce to you some friends who are with me to-day. Mr. Evarts, Secretary of the country. Let me present to you the Secretary of State, Mr. William M. Evarts, who will now address you.

MR. EVARTS in addressing the people stated that he had been informed that, although Virginia had given the country so many Presidents, yet this was the first time that a President, while in office, had visited Lynchburg. While the President had been invited to the South, and his reception everywhere had been cordial, hearty and demonstrative, yet he had come to see and learn, and the people wished to learn from him. The good opinion and moral support of the people of the United States was the breath and power of the President during his Administration. His plans were for naught if the people did not support him. He had been glad to hear the President declare the fraternal and friendly appreciation of the people of the South in his plans for the government of the country, and he has found the same support from the people of the North. This was accepted as a [illegible] of the country, and would result in the restoration of sectional harmony.

Postmaster-General Key was next introduced, and said:

I am very glad to meet so many people of Virginia. You must not expect to hear a speech, because my attitude is a puzzling one. I am an humble and earnest supporter of the Administration, but cannot say I am politically a member of it. I can hardly say anything but what some one finds fault. Therefore, the less I say is all the better both forme and for the country.

At the conclusion of the speaking Mrs. Hayes was introduced and was greeted with most hearty applause. The President held a reception in the parlors of the hotel and was called on by very many.

To-night the visitors attended a banquet at the Norvell House, after which a "German" was given in honor of the ladies of the party.

The visitors leave to-morrow morning for Charlottesville, where they will visit Monticello, the home and burial place of Jefferson.

MILITARY MARKSMANSHIP.

THE SECOND BRIGADE SHOOTING FOR "MARKSMAN'S" BADGES.

The troops in the Second Brigade shot for "Marksman's" badges at Creedmoor yesterday. The several regiments turned out as follows: Ninth Regiment, 214 men, Major Pryor commanding, Capt. Harding Inspector of Rifle Practice; Eleventh, 82 men, Major Fahrig commanding, Capt. Nigiutsch Acting Inspector of Rifle Practice, and Seventy-first Regiment, 135 men, Capt. See commanding, Capt. Hoffman Inspector of Rifle Practice. Lieut.-Col. Montgomery, of the Ninth, commanded the brigade, and Major Charles Eustis Orvis, the new Bank Examiner, superintended the shooting. Gen. Vilmar and Col. Van Wyck, Capt. Hall and Capt. Gilsey, of his staff, were present in uniform. The weather was fair, good discipline was maintained, and the scores made were excellent. The ranges covered were 200 and 500 yards, five shots per man at each distance. The first range was completed at 12:15 o'clock, and after an hour for rations the second range was shot over. Following are the scores of the winners:

Ninth Regiment.—Cpl. Hitchcock, 44; Sergt. Ward, 44; Lieut. McIntyre, 44; Capt. Harding, 43; Lieut. Brannan, 43; Lieut. Kneeland, 42; Capt. Cottman, 43; Private Harrigan, 41; Private Leyden, 41; Private Gilsey, 41; Drummer James, 39; Private Krukan, 38; Private Donahue, 38; Private Lewis, 38; Sergt. Tway, 38; Private Mather, 38; Private Lenig, 38; Private Dickson, 37; Private Bennett, 37; Drum-Major Hill, 37; Lieut.-Col. Montgomery, 37; Private McGuinness, 37; Lieut. Thompson, 36; Sergt. Stroh, 36; Private Nolte, 36; Private Monks, 36; Corp. Berniers, 36; Drummer Flood, 36; Major Pryor, 36; Private Weber, 35; Corp. Clark, 35; Corp. Antweiler, 35; Drummer Waldron, 34; Private Smith, 34; Capt. Auld, 34; Private Coburn, 34; Private Hitchcock, 34; Capt. Tallman, 33; Private T. Walther, 33; Corp. Higgins, 33; Private Vail, 32; Corp. Hunger-miller, 32; Private Leban, 32; Private Seidler, 32; Q. M. Waite, 32; Surgeon Root, 32; Corp. Knapp, 32; Private Ramso, 32; Private Kennedy, 32; Private Wetzel, 32; Private Dymock, 32; Sergt. Morris, 32; Capt. Japha, 32; Private Quinn, 32; Capt. Mulligan, 32; Sergt. Dorsey, 32; Corp. Vermaan, 32; Private Lawson, 31; Private Hendrickson, 31; Private Seligman, 31; Private Miller, 31; Private Callaghan, 31; Private Lynch, 31; Sergt. Flynn, 31; Private Furey, 31; Corp. Church, 31; Private Plowman, 31; Sergt. Hinman, 30; Private Marsh, 30; Private Pollard, 30; Corp. Mosher, 30; Private D. Pfeiffer, 30; Private R. Wynn, 30; Private McLoughlin, 30; Private Decker, 30; Private Gilligan, 30; Corp. Stryker, 30; Private Hyde, 29; Lieut. Babcock, 29; Private Ahrnens, 29; Private Munroe, 29; Private Springstein, 29; Private Loughlin, 29; Private Goodale, 29; Private Seixas, 29; Private Turnbull, 29; Private Munday, 29; Private Slater, 29; Sergt. Milleman, 29; Private Schilling, 28; Private E. C. Mangorne, 28; Private Howard, 28; Corp. Miller, 28; Private Williams, 28; Private Kenney, 28; Private Hamilton, 28; Sergt. Hanlon, 28; Lieut. Springer, 28; Lieut. Cobb, 28; Private Goodbody, 28; Corp. Cooper, 28; Private Montgomery, 28; Lieut. Houseman, 28; Corp. Crook, 28; Private Dicker, 28; Private Johnson, 28; Private Brinkman, 28; Private Hennessy, 28; Sergt. Ketelas, 28; Sergt. Shields, 28; Private Marshfield, 28; Private Van Giesen, 27; Private Connolly, 27; Private Weise, 27; Private Pichlid, 27; Private Kiefer, 27; Private Wilschan, 27; Drummer Cole, 27; Private McDonald, 27; Sergt. Macomber, 27; Private Walther, 27; Capt. Hussey, 27; Corp. Conlan, 27; Private Campbell, 27; Private Denyse, 27; Corp. Cannongs, 27; Private Hatch, 27.

Eleventh Regiment.—Sergt. Guterman, 43; Private Hoban, 40; Capt. Nigiutsch, 38; Lieut. Ochall, 39; Private Bachman, 38; Capt. Doerenberger, 38; Sergt. Fehlinger, 38; Private Harsh, 33; Private Nelson, 33; Sergt. Keppler, 35; Corp. Mauer, 34; Capt. Hademan, 32; Private Schumm, 32; Corp. Adolph, 32; Capt. Lindauer, 31; Corp. Dumler, 31; Private Burgert, 30; Sergt. Herrick, 30; Capt. Hauser, 30; Private Goedel, 30; Private Horsky, 30; Private Tanhauser, 29; Corp. Haas, 29; Private Gunther, 29; Lieut. Narwanson, 29; Private Way, 28; Private Straupbe, 28; Major Fabrig, 28; Lieut. Fuchsins, 28; Private Zeiter, 27; Corp. Beatty, 27; Sergt. Norrischauer, 27; Private Rathfelder, 27; Private Schmidt, 27; Private Bender, 27; Lieut. Goldzin, 27; Capt. Schlamp, 27; Private Schoenaman, 27; Corp. Cohen, 27; Sergt. Sauer, 26; Private T. Meyer, 26; Corp. Gans, 26; Private Cockefair, 26; Drum-Major Sauer, 26; Sergt. J. Meyer, 26; Private Ackerman, 26; Sergt. Knebel, 26; Sergt. Illahefer, 26; Private Rode, 26; Private Hemmescales, 26; Private Schreibel, 26; Private Seamyer, 26.

Seventy-first Regiment.—Corp. Sherwood, 43; Corp. Deanbier, 41; Corp. Robberson, 40; Private Senior, 40; Corp. Baldwin, 39; Sergt. Steele, 38; Sergt. Wyatt, 37; Sergt. Murth, 37; Lieut. Conover, 36; Capt. Clark, 36; Sergt. Drummond, 36; Private Graham, 35; Corp. Milne, 35; Private Grote, 35; Lieut. Warner, 34; Sergt. Dunn, 34; Corp. Gleason, 34; Lieut. Blakely, 34; Private Wells, 34; Lieut.-Col. Chaddock, 34; Private Steele, 33; Sergt. Amhalt, 33; Drummer Cochrane, 33; Capt. Hoffman, 33; Corp. Rush, 33; Capt. Webber, 33; Private Wilson, 31; Capt. See, 31; Sergt. Rockafellar, 31; Private Stirrup, 30; Sergt. Wambach, 30; Private Robertson, 30; Drummer Beringhoff, 30; Sergt. Martin, 30; Capt. Belknap, 30; Lieut. McClintock, 29; Private Crosley, 29; Lieut. McLaren, 29; Private Phillips, 29; Private Hammana, 29; Corp. Hine, 29; Sergt. Dick, 29; Corp. Robinson, 29; Sergt. Towns, 29; Private Hopkins, 29; Corp. Melville, 29; Corp. Bradley, 29; Private Kennedy, 28; Private Weber, 28; Corp. Gillie, 28; Private Illekofer, 28; Sergt. Montgomery, 28; Private Abbott, 28; Corp. Siegler, 28; Private Wilson, 27; Sergt. Inglis, 27; Corp. King, 27; Private Daly, 27; Private Freeland, 27; Private Booth, 27; Private Thompson, 27; Private La Farge, 27; Private Mulquinn, 27; Corp. Hathaway, 27; Capt. Yantine, 27; Private Smith, 26; Private Ess, 27; Private Wakerbury, 27; Sergt. Walker, 27.

The First Brigade, comprising the Fifth, Twelfth, and Twenty-second Regiments, will contest for Marksman's badges at Creedmoor to-day.

THE NEW GRADING OF WHEAT.

The Grain Committee of the Produce Exchange have established the following new grades of Wheat to fit this year's crop. It will be noticed that the qualification of weight previously existing has been done away with altogether:

WINTER WHEAT.

Extra White Winter Wheat shall be bright, sound, dry, plump, and well cleaned.

State White Winter Wheat shall consist of White Winter Wheat in this State, unfit to grade "Extra White," but better in quality than "No. 1 White."

No. 1 White Winter Wheat shall be sound, dry, and reasonably clean.

No. 2 White Winter Wheat shall consist of sound White Winter Wheat unfit to grade No. 1.

No. 3 White Winter Wheat shall consist of sound White Winter Wheat unfit to grade No. 2.

Extra Amber Winter Wheat shall be bright, sound, dry, plump, well cleaned, and rare amber.

No. 1 Amber Winter Wheat, long, shall be bright, sound, dry, plump, and well cleaned.

No. 1 Amber White Wheat, round, shall be bright, sound, dry, plump, and well cleaned.

No. 2 Amber Winter Wheat shall consist of sound Amber Winter Wheat unfit to grade No. 1. [Note.—The grade of No. 2 Amber Winter Wheat is intended to cover the style of Wheat received from Kansas and Nebraska.]

No. 1 Red Winter Wheat shall be sound, dry, plump, and well cleaned.

No. 2 Red Winter Wheat shall be sound, dry, and reasonably clean.

Note.—This grade to include White and Red Winter Wheats that are mixed.

No. 3 Red Winter Wheat shall consist of sound Red Winter Wheat unfit to grade No. 2.

Rejected Winter Wheat shall include all merchantable Winter Wheat unfit to grade No. 3 Red.

SPRING WHEAT.

No. 1 Hard Spring Wheat shall be sound, plump, and well cleaned, and composed mostly of the hard varieties of Spring Wheat.

No. 1 North-west Spring Wheat shall be sound and well cleaned.

No. 2 North-west Spring Wheat shall be sound and reasonably clean.

No. 3 North-west Spring Wheat shall be sound and reasonably clean, unfit to grade No. 2. [Note.—The grades of North-west Wheat are to include the light-colored, plump wheats, such as are grown in the North-west, and to correspond, as far as practicable, in color and general character, with the Milwaukee and Duluth grades.]

No. 1 Spring Wheat shall be sound and well cleaned.

No. 2 Spring Wheat shall be sound and reasonably clean.

No. 3 Spring Wheat shall be sound and reasonably clean, unfit to grade No. 2. [Note.—These grades to include Wheats darker in color and not as plump in berry as the North-west grades, but which conform to the character of Chicago grades, as known in this market.]

Steamer Spring Wheat shall be equal in all respects as to quality to the above grades, but which shall be slightly soft or damp, shall have the word "steamer" prefixed to the grade.

Rejected Spring Wheat shall include all merchantable Spring Wheat unfit for No. 3.

A meeting will be held in a few days to establish the new grading of corn.

A DISHONEST CANVASSER.

In June, 1875, Messrs. Johnson, Wilson & Co., (now Johnson & Mills,) book publishers, of No. 27 Beekman-street, employed Andrew J. Kelly to canvass for subscribers to their book, entitled *Portrait Gallery of Eminent Men and Women of Europe and America*. Kelly, a few days after being engaged in that capacity, submitted a list of the names of 25 persons as having subscribed to the work, and obtained in advance $54 commission. He then disappeared, and it was discovered that the names and addresses were fictitious. All efforts to effect the arrest of the swindler failed until yesterday, when Mr. Miles, seeing Kelly, instructed an officer to take him into custody. Justice Duffy, presiding at the Tombs Police Court, remanded him for examination.

FUNERAL OF FRANCIS L. TIFFT.

The funeral rites over the body of the late Francis L. Tifft, of the firm of Lincoln, Tifft & Co., were performed yesterday at 11:30 at Trinity Chapel, in West Twenty-fifth-street. Besides the bereaved family and friends of the deceased there were present about 50 members of the veterans of the National Guard, with which organization Mr. Tifft was prominently connected. The floral tributes from sorrowing relatives and friends were profuse and beautiful. The burial service of the Protestant Episcopal Church was read by Dr. Weston, assisted by a score of boys, and at its conclusion the body, encased in a rosewood coffin with silver mountings, was borne to a hearse. Wood Cemetery is the interment.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

Benjamin F. Moore, agent for the Louisiana State Lottery, was arrested in his office at No. 317 Broadway, yesterday, by Officer Hogan, of the Western Steam-boat Squad, for selling lottery tickets in violation of the State law. He was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Duffy, who held him in $500 bail to answer.

In the matter of George W. Lane, a bankrupt, Mr. Elliott F. Shepard, the Referee, has decided that the claims of the daughters of the bankrupt, amounting to $8,000 each, and secured by promissory notes, are not valid as against creditors, being merely the gift of a promise, and not of the thing itself; that the money had never been in their possession, and no title vested in them.—Delivery being necessary to title by gift *inter vivos*.

John Sullivan, of No. 122 West Fortieth-street, a soda-water wagon driver, was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail yesterday, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, for stabbing Felix Rooney, of No. 147 West Thirty-third-street, with a pocket-knife, on Sunday morning, in a drunken row on the corner of Thirtieth-street and Seventh-avenue. So furious was Sullivan at the time that it is probable he would have killed Rooney but for the interference of William Gart and Officer John Grassick, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. As it was, his victim received two very severe wounds, one in the chest and the other on the thigh.

On Nov. 2, 1875, Arthur J. Lynch, a laborer, who occupied a room with a car conductor named Henry Moran, at No. 303 East Sixty-third-street, left the house, telling his landlady he was going to Newark, N. J. Moran subsequently discovered that $164 had been stolen from his trunk, and it was ascertained that Lynch had gone not to Newark, but to California. On Aug. 10 last Moran saw Lynch on Twenty-third-street and had him arrested. In Part II. of the General Sessions yesterday Lynch was placed on trial by Assistant District Attorney Russell, and promptly convicted. Judge Gildersleeve sent the thief to the State Prison for five years.

THE DOWNS WILL CONTEST.

Counsel summed up before Surrogate Calvin in the matter of Samuel F. Downs, formerly President of the American Meter Company, who left a large estate mainly to his two daughters, the will being contested by his widow, on behalf of herself and a grandson of the testator. Mr. John McKeon, in closing his argument on behalf of the contestant, said that Mr. Downs signed the will in February, 1871, and that the evidence showed that during 1870 and 1871 he had been in the habit of becoming grossly intoxicated, and that his mind and memory were thereby weakened. Dr. Hammond had testified that Downs was incompetent to make a will, if this evidence were true. The will was

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
100 Del. & Hudson Canal	103	103	103	103
100 Del., Lack. & Western	95	95	95	95
100 Del. & Lack.	95	95	95	95
100 Hudson River	101	101	101	101
100 Rock Island	101	101	101	101
100 Wabash	70	70	70	70
100 Western Union	101	101	101	101
100 do	101	101	101	101
100 do	101	101	101	101
100 do

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 25, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Struck Oil.—Miss Maggie Moore, Mr. J. C. Williamson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—La Boulangere a des Ecus (Opera Bouffe).—Mlle. Marie Aimée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Robinson Crusoe.—Miss Lydia Thompson and Company.

PARK THEATRE.—The Crushed Tragedian.—Mr. E. A. Sothern.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Wild Flowers of Mexico.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—Burlesque, Minstrelsy, &c.—Messrs. Cool White, Dave Reed.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Fenno Comicalities.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Fair and Exhibition of Products and Mechanism.

MASONIC TEMPLE.—Piano Concert.—Blind Tom.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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☞ Advertisements for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of The Times *is at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate, for to-day, in New-England and the Middle States, light, variable winds, mostly from the south, warm, clear, or partly cloudy weather, with stationary or lower pressure.

The New-Jersey Republicans, like their brethren of New-York, are divided between the three proposals of adopting a platform involving a censure of the policy of the Administration in regard to the South, of frankly indorsing that policy, and of making such an affirmation of Republican principles as would leave the policy to stand or fall by its results. In both cases, some such compromise as is indicated by the last-mentioned proposal is likely to be adopted, coupled in all probability with an expression of confidence in the honesty, sincerity, and patriotism of the President. The nomination of McClellan in New-Jersey has certainly not "dismayed" the Republicans, however much it may have amused them, and the Democratic squabbles in this State, ought to show Republicans the way to victory while convincing them of the possibility of its achievement. In both conventions there will be elements which the party could well afford to spare, but both at Trenton and Rochester there is a very fair representation of the men of character and conviction to whom the party owes its real strength and vitality.

The fire in the Interior Department building, at Washington, though not so disastrous as was at first reported, will cause serious loss to the Government, as well as much vexation to inventors. The portion of the building most damaged is that which is occupied by the Bureau of Patents. The whole of the second story (or third above the lofty ground floor), is a vast museum. Four halls, marble-floored and richly decorated, and inclosing an open quadrangle, are filled with glazed cases containing models of all inventions patented under the laws of the United States. The fire originated in a loft next above this floor, among the masses of wooden models of inventions for the patenting of which applications had been rejected. The theory that the flames were produced by spontaneous combustion is reasonable. As the original drawings and specifications, which must accompany models presented, were not destroyed, the models can be replaced, and the loss entailed by the spread of the fire from the top to the museum below is not irreparable. Confusion will arise from this disaster, however, and pending suits will be complicated. It is a matter for congratulation that the Washington relics, the original copy of the Declaration of Independence, and other articles of historical value were saved. The narrow escape of the Land Office records is a warning which ought to be heeded. It is surprising that these records are not housed in a fire-proof building.

There are some interesting features in the report of westward-bound freight on the Erie Canal for last week. The receipts for the corresponding period of 1876 were $2,389 81, of which $565 46 was for tolls since abolished, reducing last year's receipts on the basis of this year's toll sheet to $1,824 35, while the receipts for the week this year were $3,600 22, or nearly twice as great. Among the items of increase which are most significant, and which may fairly be said to indicate an improvement in general trade are the following: Boards, 100 per cent.; bar and pig lead, 200 per cent.; coffee, 350 per cent.; iron and steel, 130 per cent., and anthracite coal, 46,620,000 pounds, against 14,967,600. The latter item discloses the effect of the efforts made by one of the larger coal companies of the Schuylkill region to reach, through the Erie Canal, the trade heretofore monopolized by the Scranton companies.

By the sentence of the ex-Custom-House Inspector Grace, who recently assaulted Gen. Sharpe, the community is rid, for at least four months, of a very disreputable and undesirable specimen of New-York politicians. The offense was in keeping with the character of the man who was guilty of it. Its motive was revenge—a desire to "get even" with a superior officer who had, so far as the evidence shows, done no more and no less than his duty; and after the assault was made, the accused was unmanly enough to go about telling a variety of false stories regarding it. It is to be hoped that the Custom-house does not harbor many such ornaments of the civil service as the one sent to the Island yesterday.

It is reported that the object of the meeting of representatives of the Liquor-dealers' Association at the Astor House yesterday was to see if an Excise law could not be devised which would be acceptable to the respectable dealers and to the majority of temperance men. The meeting is certainly a good sign. If the matter is approached in the proper spirit, we have no doubt that much good may result from it. Of course, those who firmly believe that all drinking and selling of liquors or wines is evil and sinful, cannot take part in such a movement, and, while they have a perfect right to their convictions, they must be counted out. But it ought not to be impossible to secure certain restrictions on the sale of liquor which would render drunkenness less common and less dangerous than it now is; but these can only be made effective by the co-operation of the better class of dealers. The law as it is, and as it is enforced now, is worse than useless. It affords no check of any value upon the worst evils of the trade. It is violated and defied every hour in the day and night in every ward in the City. It remains to be seen whether anything better can be obtained.

The fees of the lawyers were fixed in the Surrogate's office yesterday in the matter of the Danser will. The contestants' lawyers were ordered to be paid $7,500, while the various counsel for the legal heirs and legatees were allotted $15,525 more. This brings the total cost for this item of defending a just and benevolent will against a contest almost purely technical, and which must strike every impartial observer as in many respects singularly greedy and contemptible, up to $23,025. The surest test of good government is the cheapness and swiftness and certainty of justice in the courts, and judged by this test, the Government of New-York, in this instance, is not a success.

TO-MORROW'S CONVENTION.

The Rochester Convention can nominate the State officers for the next two years if its members devote as much attention to the task of selecting the best available nominees as they are likely to do to the discussion of questions which do not immediately concern the State canvass at all. It has been confidently stated that there can be no mistake "about the convention embodying the sentiment of the party." Considering how very diverse is that sentiment on the issues of the hour, and how small a section of the party has had any share in choosing delegates to the convention, it will need more than usual circumspection to secure for the work done at Rochester the hearty approval of the majority of Republicans throughout the State. It will certainly fail to do so should the convention assume that the people are vitally interested in the fortunes of this or the other ambitious politician, and that the main purpose of its work is not to assert certain intelligible principles and make certain strong nominations, but to settle the question as to who is the strongest of the political leaders whose attachment to the party has been chiefly regulated by their prospects of receiving some substantial benefit at its hands.

We take it to be an insult to the understanding of a body of men accustomed for the most part to think and act for themselves to assume that Senator Conkling or any one else can draw up a political programme which they will blindly accept. Besides, ordinary political shrewdness will be likely to teach any party leader that at such a time, it is a very dubious experiment to attempt to earn the distinction of "controlling" a State Convention. If its utterances obviously lack spontaneity, they will have no weight with the people, and a correspondingly small chance of being the prelude to a successful campaign. They would, however, be a fresh weight on the back of the leader who palpably dictated them, let them be ever so skillfully formulated. Should the "control" extend beyond the platform, and be exerted to keep off the ticket, men, however capable and popular, who are not in sympathy with the supposed dictator in the party councils, public dissatisfaction will only be the more outspoken, and the chances of defeat still better assured.

The convention must address itself to the simple question of what are the immediate and pressing wants of the people of this State, and how any political party can best propose to satisfy them. Issues which have been heretofore regarded as crucial tests of party fidelity possess at present little more than a speculative interest for the majority of Republicans. Questions which deal with economical administration, the punishment of breaches of public trust, and the cure of persistent abuses in local government come home to men's understandings at a time when the popular conscience is daily aroused by some fresh instance of genteel rascality, and when the "pocket nerve" has, from a variety of causes, become unusually sensitive. Nothing can be more obvious than that the Democratic Party of this State has identified itself with the policy of compounding with official thieves, of perpetuating the causes as well as the results of Municipal waste, and of reducing to the merest shadow the power of the State to bring to justice the fraudulent managers of trust institutions. That fact will tell very strongly in favor of the Republican candidates for the Legislature, and the State Convention must, by its candidates as well as its declarations, emphasize its attachment to a totally different policy from that adopted by the Democrats.

A Republican majority in November will chiefly depend upon the success of the party in securing a large portion of the "floating vote" of New-York and Brooklyn. That is to say, the platform and the candidates of the party must be such as to command the adhesion of a certain body of more or less intelligent persons who care a good deal more for the attainment of practical ends than for the enunciation of theoretical principles. The party standing of, say, the candidate for Attorney-General will be regarded by such voters as of no consequence whatever, while his character for resolution, courage, and independence of vested interests will be considered, of the very first importance. It will not be difficult to procure a candidate of sufficient character, respectability, and standing for the office of Secretary of State, nor, indeed, for any of the other State offices to be filled in November. But the nominee for Attorney-General must combine so much special ability, experience, and perception of the possibilities of his office as to render the chances of a thoroughly satisfactory selection somewhat dubious. Yet, we must repeat, on the character of a candidate for Attorney-General, will depend the character, if not the success of the State ticket, and it is particularly to be desired that his selection should be made without reference to the strife of factions or the "claims" of contending sets of party leaders.

HOW SHALL THE RAILROADS BE CONTROLLED?

Distance distorts quite as often as it enchants. London newspapers trace in the American discussion of the labor question dangerous concessions to the demands of Communism, and in the proposal to regulate the essentials of railroad management a stride toward the assertion of wide and absolute authority on the part of the State. The views propounded at the outset of the Ohio campaign may well have puzzled persons who are ignorant of the secret springs of our politics, and of the unworthy pandering to passion and prejudice which too often marks the conduct of our politicians. The earliest utterances of Judge West, for example, might, without great injustice to their author, be cited as evidence of the ignorance and demagogism which the exigencies of a partisan campaign develop in high places. In the same way, the exaggerations into which Secretary Sherman unconsciously fell in the treatment of the railroad question at Mansfield, are turned to account as illustrations of the growth of a disposition to substitute for the independent management of corporations the obtrusive and patronizing direction of the Government.

Following this vein of criticism, the London *Economist* protests that if matters in this country have reached the point at which the demand for State interference with railroads becoms legitimate, it might be "preferable to consider whether the Federal Government might not acquire the trunk railroads as public property." And it suggests that the propositions presented by Mr. Sherman are "not very different from the programme of the Grangers transferred from the field of State to that of Federal legislation." The subject is too large to be treated only with reference to the exceptional exaggerations of those who under the influence of local excitement subordinate grave questions of policy to the evanescent purposes of partisanship. So far, however, as the general idea of Federal interference extends, there is really nothing in the railroad question that should shock the British mind. On the contrary, there is a great deal that should inspire faith in the future of American railroad management, if it be subjected to the same degree of Governmental supervision which obtains in England. The forms of the supervision may differ, but the rational advocates of its adoption here seek very little that might not be justified by a citation of English precedent.

The truth is, that a department of the British Board of Trade applies to British railroads the very checks which it is proposed to apply to railroads in this country. One of the greatest obstacles to confidence in the affairs of the latter is the difficulty of obtaining trustworthy information in regard to their condition. The Federal Government is powerless in the matter. And the States, as represented by their respective Legislatures, have not adopted any concerted plan for eliciting from the companies subject to their jurisdiction precise statements of their affairs. Massachusetts has an imperfect system of supervision, but it is altogether exceptional. An attempt to establish something of the kind in New-York failed, and other States are in the same position. The consequence is that in reference to the great railroad interests of the United States we know absolutely nothing save that which the companies themselves choose to furnish for the enlightenment of the public. As a rule, the investors in the stocks and bonds of the railroads are at the mercy of the managers. Buying and selling is little more than a lottery, since the information voluntarily supplied is usually meagre, and moreover lacks the assurance of accuracy. Here, then, is a case in which the let-alone policy has been pushed to an extreme. The companies tell or withhold the facts essential to an accurate appreciation of their condition, and there is no method of compelling them to be communicative. The States which have the power to exact the information address themselves to other phases of management, and the Federal Government cannot meddle, however flagrant the neglect or the frauds of the managers. The proposition that as regards railroads operating in more than one State the Federal Government shall assume the authority which the States have not exercised is, therefore, only an imperfect adaptation of the principle which the British Government has applied to all railroads within its domestic boundaries.

That in relation to inter-State roads the Federal Government shall have power to check the manœuvres of speculators and monopolists, and to secure to the resident population the first consideration to which they are entitled, is, we will admit, an enlargement of the domain hitherto covered by this branch of the British service. No one can doubt, however, that a Government which holds the management of a company to a rigid accountability for every accident, would promptly interfere if, by any combination, the roads running through a certain district were to manifest their indifference to its local interests. The presumption everywhere apparent in the British railroad policy is, that the privileges conceded by the Parliament to a railroad corporation are to be exercised with a due consideration for the public interests, and that the corporation invites interference when it arrays itself against the general welfare. Only on this hypothesis is the authority actually wielded by the English Government intelligible, and its extension to cover the ground contemplated by the advocates of Federal supervision in this country is contingent upon local peculiarities merely, without doing violence to the principle involved.

Looking at the matter from the investors' point of view, the manifestations of alarm are particularly unreasonable. The right of an individual State to restrain the railroad companies it has chartered from using their powers adversely to local interests has been fully established. Whether we approve of the abstract right or not, here it is, a reality, resting upon the decision of our highest court. Under the operation of this dictum, the holder of bonds or shares is exposed to as many conditions as there are States in the route traversed by the road. He is constantly exposed to the capricious action of Legislative bodies whose requirements vary with local interests or prejudices, and are framed with an utter indifference to the regulations prescribed by adjacent States. By transferring the whole subject to the Federal Government this source of uneasiness is obviated. A broad, national policy takes the place of a petty local policy, and the conditions of management laid down harmonize with the security of capital as well as with the requirements of trade. At present we have no guarantee that proper consideration will be accorded to either.

THE BELL-PUNCH IN FINANCE.

Petty thieving has been carried on among the employes of corporations to such an extent that the ingenuity of man has been racked to invent effective checks, guards, and detectives. On some of the railroads a conductor is followed by a shadow who notes every ticket or fare that is received. On the North River ferries two men, acting as spies on each other, take the money and tickets of the passengers. The omnibus drivers are not allowed to receive cash any more, except when they sell change-packages, which they are charged with; and emphatic notices in the vehicles beseech the passengers not to trust the drivers with their fare. The street-car conductors were followed by spies known as "spotters" or "pin-women," until some genius invented that artificial conscience, the bell-punch. And, as before, the car-riding public is besought by the company to watch the conductor, and, by making him "punch in the presence of the passenger," assist in keeping him honest. The system of espionage and checks which fills the space between the conductor and the company's treasury is ingenious and intricate. To defraud the corporation would, under ordinary circumstances, require a widely ramifying conspiracy which should include many men. The report that some evil-disposed persons had debauched the artificial conscience of the street-car conductor, and had contrived a way to "beat the punch," spread consternation among stockholders and railway managers.

It is not yet certain whether the mechanical conscience of the humble employe is ruined or not. But it seems to be assumed that the money collected by subordinates is only safe when it is fairly in the coffers of the corporation. We take it for granted that the conductors on the West Philadelphia Passenger Railroad were duly watched and kept honest. It seems to be an oversight that the President was not also obliged to carry a bell-punch. The conductors might have made away with as much as half a dollar a day if they had not been surrounded by checks, man-traps, and spring-guns. Each man knew that he walked in a labyrinth of espionage. But, for some reason, the system did not reach up far enough. The conductor could not steal five cents without detection. The President, with only two accomplices, stole a million dollars or so. We should not blame a conductor—who would be honest if he were not insulted with suspicion and surveillance—if he should taunt the disgraced railway official with the sarcasm, "Where is *your* bell-punch?" Possibly, if that useful and ingenious contrivance, in some form or another, had been introduced into the Clairmont Savings Bank, the unctuous and Pecksniffian Broadwell might have been spared his fainting fits, his exposure, and arrest. If some such check had been used in the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, polich-holders would not mourn the loss of the President of that institution, now a permanent resident of France. We have, indeed, heard of a proposition to compel a noted financier, who is also a church-warden, to bear a bell-punch when he carries about the contribution box, but no such suggestion has yet taken practical shape. The chances for small leaks are carefully watched; the big thefts are just as easy of accomplishment as they ever were. A petty thief is ruined for life if detected. A great rascal is able to go abroad to live luxuriously until the affair blows over, or he calmly faces the world with the remark that he is conscious of committing no wrong.

It is undoubtedly a most unhappy state of things when every man is suspected of being capable of theft. It is easy to understand with what bitterness an honest man wears about his neck a machine which audibly proclaims to every passenger that he is not to be trusted. But we seem to have drifted into some such low condition of society. And it is time that the system of checks which is applied to keep humble employes from stealing should be applied to the "eminently respectable" gentlemen who hold higher positions. The Mortons, Broadwells, and Stedwells might have been kept honest if they had been fitted out with an artificial conscience. They had none of the natural sort. How many men have sat at Director's tables in financial institutions and have planned and executed fraud, or have connived at it by looking away while it was being planned and executed? The air is full of reports of ruin and disaster brought by these men. They have abused the trusts confided to them and have converted the property of others to their own use. The poor wretches who embezzled tickets taken at the ferry-gates and sold them for pocket-money, did nothing more nor less. But, while the petty betrayer of a trust goes to the Penitentiary, the greater rascal thanks God that he is not as other men, cowards, swindlers, thieves, and vulgar robbers. Would it not have been better for the public morals, better for the confiding stockholders, and better for the tempted official, if he had been provided with a bell-punch of some sort? We do not propose to invent the required machine. But it is apparent that the appearance of respectability, or the worth of a good name, will not answer the purpose. The ruins of good names that strew the ground, and the collapsed respectability of numerous men attest the weakness of this sort of safeguard. Mortal man cannot give his fellow a good conscience. If the custodians of fiduciary trusts are to be trusted any more, they must be provided with an artificial conscience. Otherwise, commercial confidence is gone.

AN HUMBLE APPEAL.

Conciliation is an excellent thing. Everybody, from the child who wants candy to the politician who wants a post office, desires to be conciliated. It is especially desirable that what Mr. Hayes, in his novel and striking way, calls "our whole country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific; from Maine to Texas," should be in a chronic state of conciliation. When, therefore, it becomes the duty of the conscientious journalist to seemingly oppose any plan of general conciliation, the act is a thankless and painful one. Nevertheless, there are still a few sincere, even if mistaken, people who will perhaps sympathize with a kind though earnest protest against the adoption of the Confederate flag in the place of the Stars and Stripes.

There is no doubt that our Southern brethren—who, as Mr. Hayes beautifully says, fought bravely in support of their convictions—do not look with much admiration upon the flag which Grant's soldiers—who, in their turn, may possibly have fought for their so-called principles—hoisted over the Capitol at Richmond. It is unfortunate that the feelings of our Southern brethren were irritated by the conduct of those who carried the Stars and Stripes; and it is natural that they should fail to feel an enthusiastic love for that perhaps too obtrusive banner. On the other hand, they, of course, still feel an ardent attachment for the flag of the Regained Cause. It symbolized their short-lived nationality and is endeared by the memories of the sufferings and sacrifices that were made in its behalf. That a Southerner should love the Confederate flag more than the flag of the Union is what every intelligent man might expect, and is hereby cheerfully conceded.

There is, moreover, no doubt that the chief object of every man, woman, and child now living should be the conciliation of the South. It is this object that impels the President to take his Cabinet on a Fall tour over the Southern circuit, and which sustains those eminent statesmen in making humorous speeches at the risk of casting a gloom over the entire North, and of affording their discontented heirs evidence upon which to set aside at some future day their last wills and testaments. When, therefore, it is proposed to substitute the Confederate for the Federal flag in order to conciliate the South some more, it is difficult for any one who objects to the proposal to clear himself of the charge of narrow-minded, partisan malignity, combined with arson and horse-stealing. That this proposal will meet with the enthusiastic support of our Southern brethren cannot be doubted. Their feeling as to this matter was shown the other day when Mr. Hayes was publicly received at Atlanta by a number of military companies, none of which carried the Federal flag, though one of them displayed a banner bearing in its centre a painting of the Confederate flag surrounded by stars. If we give back to the Regained Cause its old banner, the South will unquestionably be tremendously conciliated.

Still, as Mr. Hayes forcibly showed at Atlanta, the men who honestly fought for the Stars and Stripes ought to be respected for their devotion to what they thought was right. If this is true, it follows that the feelings and prejudices of the friends of the old Union might with propriety be treated with some consideration by the victorious South. Those who oppose the adoption of the Confederate flag base their opposition upon this ground, and appeal to the generosity of the South. Of course, the South owes no debt of gratitude to the Union, or even to President Hayes. As Mr. Hill said on Friday last, "the President has not accomplished the redemption of the State of South Carolina and the State of Louisiana by any favor to the South. * * * He has accomplished so much for the pacification of the country by doing simply what it was his duty to do, and what his predecessors have failed to do." And as Gov. Hampton said on the same occasion, the President is simply "carrying out the policy for twelve years advocated by the Democratic Party." In spite of Mr. Hayes' policy, we of the North are only unprofitable servants of the South, and have done only what it was our duty to do. It is not, then, the gratitude of our Southern brethren to which we can appeal, but solely their generosity. Will they not consent, while taking everything else, to spare us the ridiculous old flag which we are still silly enough to cherish?

The substantial fruits of victory, that is to say, conciliation, ought to be satisfactory to the South. The control of all the Southern States is once more in the hands of the Confederates. The impertinent negro, who until recently assumed the airs of a free citizen, and actually went to the polls and voted the Republican ticket, has been notified by the Federal Administration that further impertinence of that kind will be perpetrated at his own peril, and that a brutal soldiery will no longer be employed to protect him. Likewise, the white Southerner who so far forgot the land of his birth as to vote with the Republican Party has been led to see the folly of his course. Thus, there is once more a really solid South, unalloyed by Republicans, whether black or white, and this solid South holds the balance of power and thus rules the entire Union. If Mr. Hayes' predecessors had done their duty as Mr. Hill defines it, and had surrendered to the Southern Confederacy, our Southern brethren would have ruled over only half the continent. As it now is we have, in the interests of conciliation, given them the control of the whole country, and surely they ought to be sufficiently conciliated without exacting the surrender of our flag.

If it is proper for a mere newspaper to make a suggestion to the President, his attention might be drawn to the propriety of varying his speeches by humbly entreating the South to spare us our old flag. Let him offer, in the interests of conciliation, to pay the Confederate debt, to build the Southern Pacific Railroad, and to appoint none but Southern statesmen to office, and then let him appeal to his Southern audiences to postpone for a few years the formal adoption of the flag of the Confederacy. It would be a graceful act for the South to leave us the old flag until the last of Grant's and Sherman's soldiers are under the sod. Since the President himself admits that these veterans were brave and honest, why should we not save a little slice—a few crumbs, so to speak—of conciliation for them, instead of lavishing all the conciliation now available upon the South? Of course, this plea for the old flag will be called partisan, malignant, and brutal, but such epithets will be unjust. It is not dictated by a fiendish hatred of all Southerners, or a narrow prejudice against surrendering the fruits of a hard-won and costly victory. Hopeless as it doubtless is, it is an humble effort to induce the victorious South to respect for a few years longer a foolish, though perhaps natural, fondness for the flag of Saratoga, New-Orleans, and Gettysburg.

MEHEMET ALI'S LAST "VICTORY."

The mist of exaggeration through which Tzercovna loomed as a "great Turkish victory" has been dispersed by more trustworthy accounts of the battle, which augur anything but hopefully for the Turkish cause. In fact, the whole of this "decisive success" now dwindles to a feint rashly converted into an ill-supported attack, while the real attack, for some unexplained reason, hung fire altogether. All Friday afternoon the Turkish General kept pelting the Czarewitch's strong position with handfuls of men, at no time more than three battalions strong, and only at the approach of night did a sixth and final repulse end the useless butchery. The Russian loss, it is true, is said to be "twice as great" as that of their assailants; but the fact of their having fought behind cover, against an inferior force, renders this highly improbable. Indeed, the whole tone of Mehemet Ali's dispatch to his master is precisely that of a man striving to place an awkward mishap in the most favorable light possible: "We advanced up to the enemy's intrenchments. Darkness put an end to the fighting. The Russian loss is said to be twice as great as our own." The minor combats of Kadikoi and Verbatza, evidently subordinate parts of the same movement, have likewise ended in favor of the Russians; the Czarewitch still holds his former position, and the two armies, minus some hundreds of lives uselessly sacrificed, are just as they were before.

Nor is this all. Another defeat has just been added to the long list of Turkish disasters at the fatal Schipka Pass. On the afternoon of Friday, the 21st, at the very time when Mehemet Ali, far away in Northern Bulgaria, was wasting his men upon the Czarewitch's intrenchments, Suleiman Pasha was making an attack upon the right flank of the troops holding the pass, which speedily became general along the whole line. But the assault was met as bravely as it was made; and on right, left, and centre the assailants were uniformly beaten off. The Russians themselves admit having lost upward of 1,000 men during the action, which implies a far heavier loss to the unprotected assailants. On the other hand, the besiegers of Plevna have been equally unsuccessful in their renewed attacks upon Osman Pasha, while he in his turn has failed to recapture the Grivica redoubt and its adjacent defenses. In a word, this extraordinary war is fast lapsing into a succession of single combats, or rather single sieges—every General in turn burrowing like a rabbit behind as many earthworks as he can pile in front of him, and besieging or being besieged, as chance may direct.

It cannot be denied, however, that, despite their heavy losses and repeated defeats, the fortune of war is turning slowly but surely in favor of the invaders. The arrival at Plevna of Hipsi Pasha's supply-convoy from Orchanieh is, if truly reported, a very awkward event for the Russians; but, at best, it can only stave off the evil day for a time. Fresh troops are constantly arriving. The siege works are advancing foot by foot. Gen. Todleben is at hand to throw the whole weight of his formidable genius into the wavering scale. Greece is exasperated by the Circassian outrages in Thessaly. The case of the Geshoffs has begun to cool the ardor of English Turcophiles. The Montenegrins are ready to pour into Turkey through the now undefended Duga Pass. The way is clear for the projected Russian flank movement through Servian territory, by way of the Timok Valley. Above all, the slaughter in the Schipka Pass has thinned out Suleiman Pasha's veterans, who, seasoned by hard service in Montenegro and Servia, are to the rawer levies what the spear-head is to the shaft. In a word, as Russia risked all to win Plevna a fortnight ago, Turkey is now risking all to save it. By it she must stand or fall; and a siege conducted by Gen. Todleben in person is hardly likely to end in failure, especially when backed by an obvious superiority of numbers.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

Judge West, the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, visited the Republican Head-quarters in Cincinnati on Saturday morning, and, in the course of some brief remarks to the gentlemen there assembled, said: "I believe that triumph is within our reach if we but exert ourselves according to our ability and our opportunities. I have been over the State considerably within the present month, I have spoken 29 times in 22 days, and our meetings have been exceedingly flattering. With one exception, I believe, they have been large; considering all the circumstances they have been interesting, and some exceedingly enthusiastic. The exception to which I refer was where a meeting was called but an hour before I was to take the stand. A good state of feeling exists everywhere. I have heard of but two or three Republicans in the State that will not vote the Republican ticket, and I have not heard of a single Republican in my entire tour of the State who is going to vote the Democratic ticket. [Cheers.] There may be a diversion to some extent in the labor movement; but to what extent it is impossible to ascertain now, and will be impossible to tell until the ballots are counted. The appearance of the organization is, that that movement will affect our anniversaries more seriously than it will us. In some places, perhaps, it will affect the Republicans more than the Democrats. At the 29 places where I have addressed the people the finest state of feeling exists in the main. There is some apathy in a few places where the largest Republican majority exists; but we hope they will become aroused by the time the election comes around, and turn out the usual majorities. Some may feel that it is unnecessary to attend the polls, as is often the case in an off year. We can not expect as large a vote as we had last year."

GENERAL NOTES.

A fellow in Portland, Oregon, pursued his artificial teeth for whisky.

The Probate Judge in Jefferson County, Ala., has been impeached for drunkenness.

Ex-Gov. Gilbert C. Walker is to talk about the debt of Virginia in Richmond to-night.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* favors Cox for Speaker, as best for the interests of the South.

The Philadelphia *Press* talks about John S. Morton's "misfortunes," and asks for charity for his "mistakes."

The tobacco furnished the prisoners in the County Jail at Pottsville, Penn., last year cost $426; the whisky $42, and the milk $9 68.

Mr. Frank L. Stetson, of this City, has given $45, to be awarded in prizes to students of the Pittsburg High School for proficiency in botany, Latin, and geometry.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* calls upon Congress to repeal the Resumption act, remonetize silver, and make banking free. In this is seen a panacea for all our woes.

A lawyer in Montreal was so frequently interrupted while pleading his cause by the man whom he was striving to aid, that he finally appealed to the court for protection against him.

J. F. Kemp, of Brooklyn, was the successful one of the Freshmen at Amherst College who competed for the prize of $60 offered to the student showing the best preparation for college.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* thinks nobody should suppose that the South is going to obtain national aid for any of her internal improvements from the coming Congress without an earnest struggle.

The Belfast (Me.) *Age* complains of the drought in that section as more severe than at any time during the Summer. Wells, is says, are giving out, brooks are running dry, and cisterns are empty.

Three hours after the death of Senator Bogy, of Missouri, came a telegram from Richmond, Ind., which said: "Senator Morton is desirous to learn the condition of your health; has heard you were very sick."

Gen. John O'Neill has been delegated by citizens of Nebraska to come East, and, by lecturing in the cities, to set forth the advantages of Nebraska, in soil, climate, productions, water-power, &c., to the immigrant.

A writer in the Providence *Journal* commends Mr. E. A. Hayt, of this City, for the Indian Commissionership, as a man of thorough business habits, great industry, remarkable firmness, and unquestioned honesty.

A "gentleman" at a leading hotel in Hamilton, Ontario, spoke disparagingly of one of the lady guests. She heard of it, invited him into the parlor, presented a pistol at his breast, and asked him to apologize. He acquiesced.

Mayor Boughton, of Portsmouth, N. H., reports to the City Council that he recently received a claim upon the city for 75 cents, for loss of molasses from a jug which had been overturned in a wagon by jolting in one of the public streets.

A Corning man is exasperated just because his wife at family worship, on the evening of the thirty-first anniversary of their wedding, read a chapter from the Lamentations of Jeremiah. Next year he will make the selection himself, if he does not read it.

An Amherst grocer offered a young schoolteacher a bushel of potatoes free if she would wheel them home at an hour when most of the students were likely to be in the streets. She did it, and says she is ready to receive more at any time on like conditions.

A speaker in the National Insurance Convention at St. Paul said that insurance companies are the financial agents through which the insured carry out the command, "Bear ye one another's burdens." It is feared they do not always fulfill the injunction faithfully.

The *Southern Home* appeals to the Southern papers generally to extol the dignity of labor, and it well says that "this thing of having the country overstocked with young men who have been educated for professions that are already full, is the most baneful and demoralizing tendency of the age."

Judge Brown, of the Baltimore Criminal Court, refused last week to take a married woman as bail in a burglary case, even if her husband joined in the bail. He said a married woman's separate property could only be bound by her in writing, and bail in such cases is not entered into in writing.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Banner* says: "When Mrs. Vanderbilt saw the account of the marriage of Rev. Dr. W. R. Lambuth and Miss Daisy Kelly, of this city, she transmitted a check for $100 to the young missionary and his lovely bride. This was a generous act, thoughtfully and kindly done."

A curious accident was that which happened in Champaign, Ill., one day last week. A well-digger backed his horse into a well, the animal falling 37 feet upon a man at the bottom. The man escaped between the horse's legs, and avoided injury from the animal's desperate struggles by clinging to his neck.

That lawless paper, the Meridian (Miss.) *Mercury*, blames the Grand Jury of Kemper County for even thinking of bringing in indictments against the murderers there, and says that the ministers of the law always make a mistake when they assume that the law is to be pushed straight through to the letter, under all circumstances, regarding nothing. It intimates quite plainly that if any arrests are made the "demon" will be awakened "in these people, now so calm and acquiescent in the law."

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24, 1877.

Attorney-General Devens returned to Washington to-day.

John M. Faulkner was to-day appointed Revenue Ganger for the Fifth District of Kentucky.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $655,619 89, and from Customs, $458,643 04.

Commissioner Williamson, of the General Land Office, has received information from the Government officials in Calcasieu Parish, South-west Louisiana, that they have commenced the sale of the timber seized from parties who unauthoritatively cut it from Government lands.

The Labor Exchange now in operation in this city proposes as its object the providing of employment for residents only. Notwithstanding a previous notice to this effect, many idle persons from a distance have lately come here to partake of the benefits of the organization, but their applications for work will be ineffectual. All such strangers will be disappointed.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $15,100,587; special fund for the redemption of fraction currency, $8,265,412; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $33,730,000; coin, (including coin certificates amounting to $39,791,300,) $110,305,942; outstanding legal tenders, $357,976,164.

THE MINISTERS' UNION.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 24.—At the stated quarterly meeting of the Ministerial Union, to-day, the subject of Sabbath desecration was taken up and discussed. A resolution indorsing the action of the joint committee of ministers appointed to devise means for the abatement of Sabbath-breaking was adopted. Nearly all of the speakers alluded more or less directly to the defalcation of John S. Morton when speaking of the admission of visitors to the Exhibition on Sunday.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 24.—Gov. Hartranft and staff inspected the First Division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania this morning at the parade ground of Edgley East Park, in the presence of several thousand spectators. The inspection showed the following statistics: Number of division head-quarters, 14; field and staff officers, 28; commissioned officers, 104; enlisted men and musicians, 1,706; total, 1,848.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

THE CZAREWITCH AND MEHEMET ALI

THE BATTLE OF FRIDAY LAST AND ITS RESULTS—VARYING STATEMENTS OF CORRESPONDENTS—POSITIONS OF THE OPPOSING FORCES.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Mehemet Ali's reported victory on Friday over the Czarewitch turns out to have been a defeat, but the Russians do not seem to make much of the affair. Their official bulletin merely announces the following: "At the close of the engagement we held all our positions. A renewal of the attack is expected." The *Daily News'* correspondent with the Turks calls the affair an offensive reconnoissance by ten battalions, and gives about the same result as the other accounts, but ascribes more credit and better results to the Turks than the *Daily Telegraph's* account, which stated that five or six attacks were made by the Turks, which failed, and the Turkish loss was very heavy. Mehemet Ali's and the Czarewitch's armies now occupy the hills on opposite banks of the Banica Lom. The Russian positions and the condition of the Army are described in flattering terms by correspondents who visited them last week.

A Russian official dispatch dated Gorny-Studen yesterday says: "The Turkish attack on Tzercovna on the 21st inst. was decisively repulsed, and was not renewed. On the 22d the Turks retreated. Our loss was 20 officers and 400 men placed *hors de combat*, and that of the enemy at least 1,000 men."

A steam ferry has been established between [illegible] and Parapan to replace the bridge which was removed, so it would seem that the Russians are recovering some of their lost ground.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A correspondent of the *Times* with Mehemet Ali indicates that the engagement at Tzercovna was intended as a reconnoisance, but assumed a somewhat more serious character because of the impetuosity of the Turkish troops, who, according to this and other accounts, displayed the greatest courage. The centre column advanced as far as Verboka, and, after having been ordered four times in vain to retire, had to be led out of the fire by the divisional commander in person, after having stormed the Russian position under a murderous fire.

A special to the *Daily News*, dated Bucharest, Monday, says: "The weather for the past two days has been extremely bad. At Fratesthi, which is now a sea of mud, hospital accommodation exists for 1,500 wounded, but 7,000 are accumulated there. Gen. Todleben has started for the Russian head-quarters. It is believed he will remain there some days for consultation on the general situation, and afterward will be associated with Prince Charles in command of the army before Plevna."

THE POSITION AT PLEVNA.

THE MOVEMENT TO SUPPORT OSMAN PASHA SUCCESSFUL—A STRONG FORCE WITH FRESH SUPPLIES ENTERS THE TOWN.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—A Russian bulletin from Gorny-Studen says: "Our cavalry on the road between Plevna and Sophia have made two reconnoissances to learn the strength of the Turkish relief troops. On the 20th inst. Adjutant Count Stackelberg dispersed three Turkish squadrons near Raschita, but withdrew, as infantry were seen coming up in the rear. Our loss was five men killed, and two officers and 11 men wounded. On the 21st Col. Totalmin drove back a Turkish cavalry force and discovered 10 battalions with artillery and two regiments of cavalry intrenched near Temin. By opening an artillery fire upon the Turks he stopped their further march, and afterward withdrew his troops to a post of observation.

Chevket Pasha telegraphs to the Porte from Orchanie, on Monday, as follows: "Hifsi Pasha's division of 20 battalions of infantry, two batteries, and a regiment of cavalry, has entered Plevna with fresh supplies of provisions and ammunition. The work of restoring telegraphic communication is advancing rapidly."

GREECE, TURKEY, AND THE POWERS.

MUTUAL COMPLAINTS TO THE GUARANTEEING NATIONS—SERIOUS TROUBLE SAID TO BE BREWING.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Special dispatches to the *Times* from Athens give an idea of serious trouble brewing between Turkey and Greece. The Porte has requested the French Government as a guaranteeing power to advise Greece to abstain from her hostile attitude. The Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, replied that he was confident Greece's intentions were pacific. The British Minister on Saturday made a new communication to the Greek Government of the Turkish complaints and menaces, after directions received from Earl Derby. The Turkish note conveyed through England concludes thus: "The Porte will not seek to stop the evil by half measures, but by striking at the very root." M. Tricoupis, Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs, replied that the evil was to be traced and struck in the devastation of Thessaly, Epirus and Macedonia, by Bashi-Bazouks and Zeibecks, sent there on purpose; in the insult offered to the Greek Consulate at Larissa; in the violation of the promise not to introduce new Circassian settlers in the Greek provinces; in the violation of the treaty regulation respecting the Gulf of Arta, and in the refusal to acknowledge the just claim of treaties. Early Derby declares the explanation given by M. Tricoupis to be satisfactory, and therefore the latter strongly complains of England (also one of the guaranteeing powers) conveying to Greece the Turkish menace while acknowledging that there was no legitimate grievance.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Mr. Gladstone formally denies the assertion of the *Daily Telegraph's* Constantinople correspondent that he had written a Greek president of Constantinople advising the Greeks to join in the war against Turkey. Mr. Gladstone publishes the letter on which the accusation was founded. The letter was written long before the outbreak of the war, and advises the Greeks and Slavs to give moral support to each other. This affair has been causing considerable sensation.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

A Ragusa dispatch of Sept. 24 says the principal Montenegrin Army now surrounds Gatschko.

The London *Post's* special from St. Petersburg states that the Minister of Finance is preparing to issue a new lottery loan of 50,000,000 roubles.

SITTING BULL SCORNS PEACE.

THE INDIAN BRAVE STILL IN CANADA—HE WILL NOT SEE THE COMMISSION—HOW HIS WARRIORS WERE SUPPLIED WITH AMMUNITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 24.—A special dated Helena, Montana, this forenoon, from one of the Sitting Bull Commission, says: "The rumors which have been published from time to time to the effect that Sitting Bull had left Canada are unfounded, of which fact Gen. Terry is very thoroughly convinced. From Father Genin, a Catholic priest, who left the camp of the Sioux warriors ten days ago, the exact location of his camp was learned; His lodges numbered 250, and the number of his warriors was placed at 1,200. He had been advised of the proposed visit of the Commission, and informed the priest that he would not see them. He remarked: 'The Americans are liars and thieves, and I will not treat with them.' The priest states that the Indians were provided with as much ammunition as they could possibly use. In this connection some grave charges are made against the Canadian officials in allowing the Indians to purchase all the ammunition they desire. It is declared that no restrictions of any kind are placed upon the Indians in the purchase of ammunition, and that as a consequence all the hostiles who left this country are well provided with necessary articles of war. It is stated upon credible authority that over 500 lodges of Yanktonnais, and tribes from Fort Peck and Wolf Pointe, crossed the Missouri River 40 miles east of Fort Benton, on the 14th inst., on their way to the British possessions. The other Indians in camp at Wood Mountain are tribes of Blackfeet, Bear Arm, Bloods, North Piegans, Sweets, South Piegans, Gros Ventres, Assiniboines, and Crees. This is exclusive of Sitting Bull's band and the Nez Percés, who are supposed to be making their way there. If they form an alliance, which is greatly feared, they will comprise no inconsiderable fighting force."

THE CHARTER OAK.

A "SCALING" OF POLICIES TO BE SUBMITTED TO POLICY-HOLDERS—TWO-FIFTHS THE FIGURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Sept. 24.—The Directors of the Charter Oak Company have finally perfected their plans for the proposed scaling of policies, which is to be two-fifths, and a circular will be sent out to policy-holders to-morrow, probably, detailing the plan and giving the reasons which have necessitated it. When the present officers took the management they reflled upon the reports of the condition of the company made by the special insurance commission and the solid committees of life insurance experts, and were led to suppose from the investigations of the latter that recuperation to the point of solvency could be brought about. The insurance experts, of necessity, made a hurried examination, because their time was limited, and they had to depend simply upon the official reports of the old officers under the Furber management. From those reports they figured the stated income in interest account from real estate loans, and upon this depended considerably as a source of recuperation in connection with other revenues. To cut down the amount largely would make all their estimates valueless. When the new officers took hold a discovery was made that this income to a large extent was a fiction; that instead of the amounts being received on interest account, they were in fact the aggregate of accrued interest which had been capitalized with the loans. The amount of deficiency was equal to this amount applied upon for recuperation. In view of this fact, the above scheme of recuperation on the original design, by prudent and honest management alone, was manifestly a failure, though through no fault of the new officers and Directors, who, being unfamiliar with the business to begin with, could only rely upon the counsel of others. Nothing seemed to be left but to present to the policy-holders the alternative of a Receivership or the acceptance of the plan suggested. In the contract provided for the insured and assured to sign there is no agreement nor apprehension in regard to the stock, though the Directors say they are willing to pledge themselves to have it reduced 50 per cent, and no dividends to be declared for 10 years; but many think nothing can be done until the Legislature meets, when such action may be taken as the law-making power shall deem proper. This scheme differs somewhat from that proposed for the Universal Life, especially with reference to the stock, as it is a part of the contract with the New-York Company that the stock shall be retired, making the company neutral in its policy-holding interest.

ANOTHER "GOOD" MAN GONE.

HARTFORD FURNISHES AN ADDITION TO THE LIST OF QUEER CLERGYMEN—A DIVORCE SUIT BEGUN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Sept. 24.—Rev. J. B. R. Walker, of this city, is to be defendant in a suit for divorce, the petition for which has just been filed in the Superior Court for Hartford County. Mrs. Walker is a daughter of the venerable Rev. Dr. Samuel Spring, of East Hartford, and married for her first husband a Mr. Corning, who left her a valuable estate, mostly in real property, the principal part of which is in a large building occupied for stores and sleeping apartments, on the corner of Main and Kingsley streets, in this city. She accuses her husband of neglect, desertion, and general misconduct, and tells a probable story. He had no property when she married him, but was reported to be a pious, good man, as he was then in pulpit service as the Pastor of a Congregational church. Under the laws of Connecticut as they have existed for years, up to the legislative session of last Winter, he took control of her possessions and lived out of them, finally refusing, as she asserts, to make her any allowance whatever. Not satisfied with robbing her of all her rights, and virtually casting her off, he has allowed the interest on mortgages which had been executed on the building alluded to, which was extensively improved a few years ago at large expense, to accrue so as to finally compel foreclosure. Meanwhile he has collected all her revenues and used the money for his own purposes. Friends of Mrs. Walker have interested themselves actively in searching for testimony of late, and they say that the facts produced in court will make the reverend gentleman's character appear very unwholesome. There is a notorious woman from Massachusetts said to be involved in some way with Walker, which will make the revelation a very scandalous one. This case will probably not come up in court till next Spring, and will then be managed for Mrs. Walker by the law firm of which Gov. Hubbard is a member.

A HEAVY BANK ROBBERY.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF SECURITIES STOLEN FROM THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CORTLAND, N. Y.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Sept. 24.—A package containing Government and railroad bonds, certificates of stock, mortgages, and promissory notes, estimated at $200,000, was stolen from the First National Bank, at Cortland, N. Y., on Saturday last. The loss was not discovered until this morning. The securities were in a large pocket-book, which was kept in the safe of the bank. The bank suffers no loss, as the securities belong to private individuals. Following is a list of the stolen property:

United States 5-20s:		United States 5-20s:	
1865, No. 13,886..	$100	1868, No. 6,806..	$50
1865, No. 13,887..	100	1868, No. 16,798..	100
1865, No. 23,065..	50	1868, No. 16,799..	100
1865, No. 44,009..	50	1868, No. 15,432..	100
1867, No. 44,009..	50	1868, No. 15,433..	100
1867, No. 45,986..	100	1868, No. 15,434..	100
1867, No. 65,476..	200	1868, No. 15,435..	100
1867, No. 4,403..	100	1868, No. 5,033..	1,000
1868, No. 100..	100	1868, No. 5,926..	500
1867, No. 16,592..	50	1868, No. 28,010..	500
1868, No. 8,846..	50	1868, No. 25,927..	500

Also other registered and coupon bonds, amount and numbers unknown; 10 $500 bonds of the town of Cortland, numbers unknown, and other bonds, mortgages, and notes, amount not known. The coupons on the United States bonds for several years were unpaid. Several Union Pacific coupons are also unpaid. Five thousand dollars reward has been offered for the arrest and conviction of the thief and the return of the stolen property. No clue to the robbers or the manner of the robbery has been obtained.

SLAUGHTER OF CATTLE THIEVES.

PURSUIT OF CATTLE STEALERS IN KANSAS BY RANGERS—SEVEN THIEVES SHOT AND ONE HANGED.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24.—A special from Leavenworth to the *Globe-Democrat* says a private letter, received at Fort Ellis, gives an account of a fight between cattle thieves and a party of pursuers in the Cheyenne country, Kansas, some days ago. It seems a large number of cattle had been stolen during the past Summer, and it was finally determined by the herders and owners to put a stop to it and make an example of the thieves. In this instance it is said some 7,000 cattle were run off from Western Kansas and Colorado by 12 robbers, who started north with them. A party of 15 rangers, well armed and mounted, started in pursuit, and, after a hard ride of five days, came upon the thieves in the extreme north-western part of Kansas, surrounded them while at supper, killed seven of them, hanged another to a tree, and recovered all the cattle. None of the rangers were hurt, the surprise being so complete the robbers had no chance to return the fire or make any resistance.

A WEST INDIAN CYCLONE COMING.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—On the 21st inst. a storm was reported in the Windward Islands. This evening a telegram from Key West states that a hurricane passed Porto Rico at 12 midnight. The vortex was 250 miles south; direction, west-north-west; velocity, 10 to 12 miles per hour. The weather observer at Kingston, Jamaica, this afternoon, in his regular report, states that a storm is apprehended. The observer at Santiago de Cuba, in a similar report, records a fall of one-tenth of an inch in the barometer in eight hours. In 1875 the Gulf cyclone of Sept. 16, 17, and 18 struck our coast in Texas. In 1876 the Gulf cyclone of Sept. 17, 18, and 19 entered the United States over the Carolinas after skirting the east coast of Florida. Although these storms lose a great portion of their energy after curving in the path from south-west to north-east in or about latitude 30° north, still they are among the severest that visit our coast. Timely warnings will be given of the dangerous approach of this storm to our shores. It may be expected within two or three days at the Southern stations. In fact, the wind directions in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States already show the influence of a low barometer in the Gulf.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

The programme at Booth's Theatre was changed yesterday and "La Boulangère a des Ecus" substituted for "La Belle Hélène." "La Boulangère" is the feeblest of Offenback's works, and in view of its comparative ill-success last Spring, the judiciousness of its revival may be questioned. Opera bouffe, however, appeals to audiences in which habitués are quite as numerous as casual spectators, and variety is, therefore, one of the necessities of a well-planned season which a manager can least afford to disregard. Mlle. Aimée, for whom the piece was written, or at all events rewritten, accomplishes a great deal with *Margot*, and when that personage is on the stage the dullness of the story and the reminiscent tone of the music are almost lost sight of. The second act of "La Boulangère" is by far the best. It embodies an exceedingly droll duet between *Flammèche* and *Délicat*, two individuals represented last night by MM. Mezières and Duplan; a pretty and significant trio between *Margot*, (Mlle. Aimée,) *Toinon*, (Mlle. Dupare,) and *Bernadille*, (M. Mollard,) and a spirited finale. The duet was enthusiastically redemanded, and Mlle. Aimée's share of the trio, which was sung with a grace and eloquence of *diction* often noted in these columns, but always suggesting itself afresh as a theme for praise—had also to be repeated. "La Boulangère" is to be given again to-night and to-morrow, and, on Thursday, "La Belle Hélène"—in the performances of which the company has this season distinguished itself more conspicuously than in any other year—may be witnessed once more.

BRIEF MENTION.

M. Paul Joignet has reappeared in public, after 11 months' detention within doors by a painful malady.

Mr. Boucicault has engaged Mr. James Lewis to fill the principal rôle in "Marriage."—that sustained at Wallack's Theatre by Mr. Montague—in the approaching representations of his new comedy in Philadelphia.

Mr. John Brougham has been compelled to abruptly cease his performances. Two attacks of vertigo overcame the energy of the esteemed actor and playwright, who yielded to the advice of his physician after last Saturday's representation. Mr. Brougham has since returned to this City.

A "telephone concert" is to occur at Gilmore's Garden this evening. Several artists will sing and play in Philadelphia and be heard in New-York, and *vice versa*. We are glad to learn that the telephone is coming into general use. American audiences are so wonderfully indulgent that any quantity of harsh and false singing is constantly submitted to out of tenderness for the artists' feelings. Thanks to the telephone, a disagreeable song from Philadelphia can be switched off into the East River, or upon Boston, without offense to the performer.

A rather amusing story is current apropos of two well-known managers. For several years one of the two has derived an income by leasing to the other an assortment of ancient and weather-beaten costumes, which were used during operatic performances throughout the country. The rent, so to speak, was understood to be $100 weekly, but, just before the leasing manager departed for California, the owner of the dresses increased his demands by 25 or 30 per cent. It was impossible for the impresario not to submit, and he did so, though with evident ill-will. After the season in California was ended, however, he bethought himself of revenge. The contract merely specified, he discovered, that the costumes were, in due course, to be sent back to New-York, free of cost to their owner. They were accordingly packed up with great care and shipped aboard a sailing vessel for this port. The vessel set out in June and has not yet been heard from.

OBITUARY.

REV. DR. WILLIAM A. McVICKAR.

Rev. Dr. William A. McVickar, Rector of Christ Church, died of typhoid fever at his home, No. 56 West Seventieth-street, yesterday morning. Dr. McVickar was born in this City on the 24th of April, 1827. His father, Rev. John McVickar, D. D., was a Professor in Columbia College for many years. Having been educated in the college and in the General Seminary of the Episcopal Church, William began his ministry as assistant to Rev. Dr. Rankin, of Morristown, N. J. Afterward he took charge of the church at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., and later still of St. Barnabas' Church, Irvington, which was built by his father. He resigned in 1867 and went to Europe for his health. While away he established the American Church of the Holy Spirit in Nice, France, and in the Winters of 1873-4 and 1875-6 had charge of it. This undertaking was very successful. The church soon became prosperous, and its annual contributions for church work were considerable. In December last he returned to this country, much improved in health, and offered his services to Christ Church, which was then on the point of disbanding. His offer was to work without compensation until he could have the church on a better footing. This, however, was not accepted. He was appointed Rector, but received a salary. Immediately the church began to revive, and it has continued to increase. Not less than $40,000 has been paid off its debt and increased its membership. Dr. McVickar went to Luzerne, Penn., to spend the Summer, but left there about three weeks ago on account of the bad drainage, which, he feared, would induce typhoid fever. He went to Saratoga, and on the very day of his arrival was taken sick. His son was taken at the same time, but has recovered, although he was lower at one time than his father. It was thought that the Doctor was somewhat better until about 11 o'clock on Sunday night, when he became suddenly worse, and his physician told him he could not live. A brother clergyman was immediately sent for, but arrived too late. Although the association had been short, a warm attachment existed between Dr. McVickar and his people, by whom he was highly respected both as preacher and Pastor. He leaves a wife and three children, the eldest being about 19, the youngest 6 years. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, in the church on Fifth-avenue. Bishop Potter, Rev. Dr. Dix, and others will officiate, and the wardens and vestry of the church will act as pall-bearers. The remains will be buried in the family plot in St. James' Churchyard, Hyde Park. At a meeting of the vestry of Christ Church yesterday, Messrs. James Dunbar, Samuel Keyser, and Wheeler H. Peckham were appointed a committee to draft resolutions of respect to the memory of Dr. McVickar.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Robert W. Bell, a well-known soap manufacturer of Buffalo, died last night, aged 36 years.

Mrs. Baker, wife of J. V. Baker, President of the New-York and Canada Railroad and mother of ex-Senator Baker, died at Comstock's Landing, N. Y., yesterday morning.

Rev. Dr. James A. Duncan, a distinguished divine of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and President of Randolph Macon College, died at Ashland, Va., yesterday morning at 4 p'clock.

William Goodman died on the 22d inst., at Little Britain, Orange County, aged 101 years. He was born July 4, 1776, and fought in the war of 1812. He was a farm laborer, and continued at work until Friday last. He died of apoplexy.

Mr. John Halsey, aged 77 years, a wealthy merchant, and an old resident of Brooklyn, died suddenly on Saturday night, at his residence, No. 181 Clinton-avenue. Mr. Halsey was President of the Brooklyn Safe Deposit Company and a Director in the Mechanics' Bank.

Mrs. Charlotte A. Van Hoesen, the widow of the late Lambert Van Hoesen, and mother of Judge George W. Van Hoesen, of the Court of Common Pleas, died in this City on Saturday at the ripe age of 76 years, and will be buried at 2 P. M. to-day from her late residence, No. 213 West Fourteenth-street. Mrs. Van Hoesen was a lady of refinement and education, and was held in very high esteem by a numerous circle of friends. Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and other courts will be present at the funeral services.

Mr. John B. Walsh, an old and respected citizen, died on Sunday afternoon at his residence, No. 146 West Twenty-second-street, in the 76th year of his age. He was born in Wexford, Ireland, and emigrated to this country in 1824. For many years he was engaged in business in this City, and subsequently in New-Orleans. Retiring with a competency, he became a permanent resident of New-York in 1854. His funeral will take place from the Church of the St. Francis Xavier, West Sixteenth-street, on Wednesday at 10:30 A. M. The deceased gentleman was father-in-law of Mr. James Lynch, Commissioner of Emigration, and Mr. James E. Coleman, of the New-York Bar.

SAVINGS BANKS IN TROUBLE

ANOTHER SUSPENSION IN CHICAGO.

THE "FIDELITY" CLOSES ITS DOORS—SHRINKAGE OF VALUES THE CAUSE—RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—The doors of the Fidelity Savings Bank were not opened for business as usual this morning. The cause of this proceeding was explained by the following notice posted near the main entrance:

"Notice having been served that an injunction and Receiver will be applied for before Judge Moore, of the Superior Court, this morning, this bank will be closed to await the action of the court."

An application for the appointment of a Receiver for the bank was made before Judge Moore, of the Superior Court, immediately after the court opened. The movement was extremely sudden, and wholly unexpected until the last moment. The document presents as the reasons whereon an application is based, a suspected misapplication of the funds of the institution by the management. The trial charge preferred, however, is insolvency. Hon. R. P. Derickson, who made an examination of the condition of the bank last Friday, was satisfied at that time that the bank could not do otherwise than close, and so informed the President, Mr. J. C. Haines. The investigation shows that Haines had turned over all his private property, homestead, &c., to the use of the bank. Mr. Derickson says the public will find no gutted bank. Nobody in the management has got rich out of the depositors' money, and when the bank goes down Mr. Haines and all his family go down with it financially. The depositors will undoubtedly find that there has been considerable shrinkage in securities, and this is the cause of the failure. It is the opinion of those best informed that the depositors will realize from 70 to 90 cents on the dollar. At the time the run on the savings banks in this city was commenced in the past Summer the amount of deposits in the Fidelity was about $2,000,000. Since that time between $600,000 and $700,000 has been drawn out, leaving on deposit at the present time between $1,300,000 and $1,400,000. The number of depositors is about 7,800. The last quarterly statement showed $2,280,511 37 as the bank's resources, and liabilities as follows:

Capital	$200,000 00
Surplus	100,000 00
Profit and loss	3,446 52
Due depositors	1,977,064 85

Included in the resources are nearly $1,500,000 in loans on real estate. The court this afternoon decided to appoint a Receiver for the bank to-morrow.

The Grand Jury has indicted Spencer, Guild, and Bulkeley, officers of the State Savings Bank, for the embezzlement of $700,000. None of them are in the city, nor is their present whereabouts known.

Owing to some opposition to the appointment of a Receiver, developed this afternoon, Judge Moore delayed action on the matter before him until to-morrow. The book value of the assets of the Fidelity Savings Bank aggregates $1,531,460. The estimated value as made out by the bank officers is considerably less, namely, $1,175,900. Of the latter sum the principal amounts are: Cash, $64,516; collateral loans, $115,000; bonds and mortgages, $380,000; real estate, $425,000; demand collateral loans, $70,000; bills of exchange, $27,000; bills discounted, $225,000. The deposit liabilities are $1,370,000.

Mr. Edward Wilson, Cashier of the American Exchange National Bank, of this City, which institution was the New-York correspondent of the Fidelity Bank, stated last evening that the American Exchange Bank would not lose a dollar by the failure of the Fidelity Bank, as that concern did not owe the New-York bank anything. He said that the account had never been a very heavy one, but he was unable to state just what it had been. The transactions might have amounted to an aggregate of $10,000 per month, and they might have been more—the probabilities were that they had been much larger. The standing of the bank, he said, had always been first class, and its officers and managers comprised some of the best and most respectable men in Chicago. They were, he said, men of high character and of unusual business ability. It owns a very handsome and costly bank building, and its safe deposit vaults, he said, cost a great deal of money. The immediate cause of the bank's present trouble was undoubtedly owing to the fact that it had too much money invested in Chicago real estate. He considered real estate security much better than commercial paper, because when money was invested in the latter commodity there was danger of losing the whole amount, whereas when invested in real estate the only loss was the shrinkage in values.

THE BROKEN CLAIRMONT BANK.

SECRETARY SWAN'S ASSIGNMENT COMPLETED—A DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY—MORE WORTHLESS PAPER AMONG THE ASSETS—GEN. SMALLEY AT WORK—ANOTHER EXPERT ACCOUNTANT ENGAGED.

The work of investigation went on as usual in the Clairmont Savings Bank yesterday. Gen. Smalley, the new Receiver, arrived there early in the forenoon. He discovered during the morning some more doubtful paper among the assets of the bank in the shape of 11 $10 notes upon the Consolidated Bank of Montreal, which are worthless. The Receiver said he thought this amount—$110—had been included by Bank Examiner Orvis in his list of the bank's assets. The paper and printing of these notes is genuine, but the signatures, it is thought, are forged. Gen. Smalley thinks that they were probably stolen from a bank-note manufacturing company. The notes were received in the regular course of business by Mr. Ball, the broker next door to the bank, and he transferred them in his dealings with the Clairmont to the money-drawers of that institution. Ball, it is said, has begun a suit against the persons from whom he received the notes, and the bank will probably not lose more than half of the money, if it loses any of it. Mr. Edgar Garretson, the accountant, did not finish his statement yesterday. Another accountant was set to work on the books by Gen. Smalley yesterday in the person of Mr. Sibley, who examined the books of the Bond-Street Savings Bank, and was formerly a book-keeper for Bowles Brothers. Late yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Swan, the wife of the Secretary, arrived at the bank, and signed the deeds conveying all her husband's real estate to Robert G. Cornell, one of the Trustees, for the benefit of the depositors. The property comprises a brick and frame house, No. 315 Hart-street, Brooklyn, which is mortgaged for $3,000; a farm of 96 acres at Middleton, Orange County, N. Y., with a house and out buildings, mortgaged for $4,000; a frame house on Orange-street, Montclair, N. J., with an acre of ground, mortgaged for $6,000, ($3,500 held by the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Newark, and $2,500 by a private individual;) two plots in Montclair of four acres each, together mortgaged for $10,000; 14 lots on Staten Island, unimproved and unincumbered, which Mr. Swan obtained from Jere. Johnson, Jr., in the Beardsley transaction, and which, Mr. Swan thinks, are worth $250 apiece, and a brick-store, known as No. 4 Onderdonk Block, Nyack, which is incumbered with two mortgages. The Trustees estimate the equity on this property as $9,400. Mr. Swan had $5,300, and his wife about $700, in the bank, and these sums were also made over for the benefit of the depositors. Gen. Smalley has applied to the Supreme Court for an order permitting him to pay to depositors the sum of $900 which was received at the bank on the day the Examiner began his investigation. Mr. Judson B. Bonnell was mentioned in THE TIMES of Sunday as the gentleman who furnished bail for Mr. Broadwell; but Mr. Alexander Bonnell was the bondsman, and the first named gentleman has no connection whatever with the affair.

THE LONG ISLAND SAVINGS BANK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 24.—Mr. Lamb, Superintendent of the Banking Department, said to-day to a reporter who inquired about the affairs of the Long Island Savings Bank, that he was not inclined to agree to the proposition of the Trustees of that institution to guarantee the payment of all the depositors if they were allowed to retain possession of all its assets and all legal proceedings were discontinued. He further remarked that the appointment of a Receiver for the bank upon the application of a creditor was the result of collusion between its Trustees and one alleged creditor. The Trustees were satisfied with the plan and its result. When, however, the Receiver so procured was enjoined by the Attorney-General, they began an effort to get possession of the bank's cargo of wheat, thus having sunk off Frying Pan Shoals on the 23d inst.

TROTTING AT AUBURN PARK.

AUBURN PARK, Penn., Sept. 24.—This was the first day of the Fall meeting. The first race was free for all pacers, purse $150, and was won by William C. in three straight heats, Stella second. Best time made, 2:35. The second race, for 3:30 class, purse $200, was won by Iron King, who took first, third, and fourth heats. Addie E. C. took the second heat and second place in the race. Best time, 2:37½. The third race was for the 2:38 class; purse $250. Fancy was the winner, taking the first, second, and fifth heats; Baraloist second, taking the third and fourth heats. Best time, 2:38. The fourth race, for 2:20 class, purse $250, was won by Hambletonian Mambrino, who took the second, third, and fourth heats; Black Frank second, who took the first heat. Best time, 2:25. The fifth race was a running race for boys' ponies; half-mile dash; best three in five. The race was won by Cortune in three straight heats, Suleika second. Best time, 0:59½.

FAILURE OF CATTLE EXPORTERS.

LEHMAN & LEVI SAMUELS FORCED TO SUSPEND—THEIR LIABILITIES ESTIMATED AT $350,000.

The failure of Lehman & Levi Samuels, of First-avenue, Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, slaughterers, and the largest exporters of beef and live cattle in this country, has created the greatest surprise in business circles, as it was totally unexpected and the firm were held in the highest commercial repute. Their liabilities amount to from $300,000 to $350,000. They have promissory notes outstanding for upward of $100,000, given in the usual course of business. They owe a considerable sum to the banks, but this is partly secured by good commercial paper. There are a large number of creditors, some of whom hold claims for $25,000. No estimate can be given as to the value of their assets at present. They consist mainly of real estate, commercial paper and book accounts. The real estate comprises several dwelling-houses, cattle yards, slaughter-houses, and business buildings, which cost $300,000. A large part of their capital was in real estate arranged to suit their business, and not readily marketable, and the depreciation of property and heavy losses on shipments of live cattle and beef to Europe were the causes that forced them to suspend. The firm transacted a business last season of $3,000,000, two-thirds of which was in exports. Their creditors express great sympathy for them and are willing to make any concession in the way of a settlement. Clerks were at work last night arranging the accounts for a statement to the creditors, which will not be completed for several days. Both members of the firm said last night that they could give only approximate estimates of their liabilities, which were about the amount above stated, and they could not place any value on their assets until the statement had been completed.

The failure of Lewis Samuels, wholesale butcher in East Forty-fourth-street, a brother of the above firm, was occasioned by the suspension of the first-named firm. His business was entirely in this City, and his liabilities are estimated at from $100,000 to $150,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A warehouse attached to the broom factory of Samuel Capples & Co., No. 704 Walnut-street, St. Louis, containing 175 tons of broom-corn, was burned this morning; loss, $10,000; insured in the Hartford and Phœnix of Hartford, Conn., for $1,750 each; Manhattan, New-York, $2,000; North British, $2,500; Home, New-York, $2,500; Union, Galveston, $1,000; Board of Underwriters, Boston, $1,600; Springfield, of Springfield, Mass., $4,000; North American, Philadelphia, $4,000; Hoffman, New-York, $2,000.

The farm buildings of S. B. Smith, at Canton, Me., together with a large amount of hay, grain, farm implements, furniture, &c., were burned on Sunday. The loss is not stated. Mr. Smith is in a critical condition from exertion and excitement incident to his efforts to extinguish the fire.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 24.—The grist-mill and box factory connected with G. L. Twitchell & Co.'s steam mills, Nashua, N. H., were burned on Friday afternoon. The loss is from $10,000 to $15,000; insurance light. The company's safe and all the books and papers were saved.

A slight fire, which was easily extinguished, occurred last evening in the depot of the old horse car line in Fifteenth-street, near Fifteenth-avenue, near the Park, Brooklyn. The fire was occasioned by some sparks falling on a straw bed.

The Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company's stables in the suburbs of Allegheny City, Penn., were partially destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The cars and horses were all saved. The loss is about $6,000.

A fire in March's cigar factory, at Coshocton, Ohio, yesterday, destroyed five buildings. The loss on buildings will aggregate about $40,000, on contents $2,000, on which there is about $8,000 insurance in the Home, of Columbus.

The two-story frame dwelling of James Feeney, on First-avenue, near Ridge-road, West Farms, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Damage, $2,000; insured for $1,000 in the Westchester Company.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon in the waste-house in the yard of the flax-mill of E. H. Hart & Co., at Fifty-seventh-street and Eleventh-avenue; damage, $300.

A fire at Betts' Cove, Newfoundland, recently, destroyed two houses, in which were two men named Hart and Connors, who were burned to death.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—1 A. M.—The barometer is falling in the lake region and West Gulf States; it is highest in the Middle and South Atlantic States, and lowest in the North-west. A storm is reported passing south of Porto Rico and approaching Jamaica, probably the one reported in the Windward Islands on the 21st. Light rains, with northerly winds, have fallen in the South Atlantic States and Minnesota; elsewhere the winds are southerly with warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather. The rivers have remained nearly stationary.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, light variable winds, mostly from the south, warmer, clear or partly clear weather, with stationary or lower pressure.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, warmer, partly cloudy weather, winds mostly from the north-east, areas of light rain, with stationary or lower pressure.

For the Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, southerly, veering to westerly, winds, with stationary or falling barometer, followed at west stations by rain areas.

For the lake region, warmer southerly winds, increasing to fresh winds, with falling barometer, followed in the upper lake region by rising barometer and colder northerly winds.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valley, warmer, clearing to colder north-west, colder, partly cloudy weather, with areas of light rain in the first-named district, and rising barometer.

For the West Gulf States, southerly winds, with warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather and stationary or lower pressure.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	62°	56°	3:30 P. M.	68°	79°
6 A. M.	61°	56°	6 P. M.	63°	74°
9 A. M.	60°	62°	9 P. M.	61°	68°
12 M.	61°	70°	12 P. M.	60°	64°

Average temperature yesterday.....66°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....61.9°

MARINE DISASTERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Sept. 24.—J. G. Sidey, shipping agent in this City, has received a telegram stating that the steam-ship Amelia, which left here on the 14th with a cargo of grain for England, has put back to Sydney, Cape Breton, disabled. Everything on deck was swept away, her boats stove in, and a number of the crew seriously injured.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 24.—News has just been received that the schooners Jamestown and B. F. Somes, of this port, are ashore, high and dry, on Smith's Island, Cape Breton.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 24.—A dispatch to the *Morning News*, from Darien, says the schooner Jonas Smith was towed into Doboy yesterday by the steamer Dictator.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Sept. 24.—Reports continue to arrive of a destructive storm on Friday and Saturday. The steamer Bermuda put into Canso to escape the storm. Over 100 vessels took refuge in Port Hood, Cape Breton, and 12 of them were driven ashore. The schooner Comfort struck off Truscadie, Nova Scotia, on Saturday, and will be a total wreck. Two fishermen reached Bayfield in a dory yesterday. Their schooner was sunk in the storm.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The British ship Black Watch, Capt. Newcomb, from Broman Sept. 10, for New-York, in ballast, was wrecked on Fair Isle, Wednesday night last, during a fog. The crew were saved.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 24.—The schooner J. W. Wilson, which has arrived here from Philadelphia, brought Capt. Conkling and the crew of the brig Glendale, bound from Charleston for Queenstown with a cargo of wheat, that having

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SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ATTENDANT.—BY AN EDUCATED PROTESTANT in either City or country as an attendant on an elderly or invalid lady; is a good dress-maker; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to make herself useful; references. Call or address Attendant, No. 212 10th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine, or as chamber-maid and waitress; has the best City references. Call for two days at No. 301 East 37th-st., corner of 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the very best of City reference. Address M, Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,255 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A TIDY, NEAT girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 707 7th-av., near 52d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERson as first-class chamber-maid; is good plain sewer; would assist with washing; no objection to boarding-house; reference. Call at No. 204 West 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and sewing, or would take care of grown children. Can be seen at last employer's, No. 145 West 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and laundress, in a private family; excellent washer and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 521 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and fine washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City reference. Call at No. 163 East 31st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, not long in the country; would go as chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call all next 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT girl to do chamber-work, or take care of children; good operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call at No. 237 West 46th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid and seamstress or chamber-maid and sadas with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 426 2d-av., corner of 24th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call or address No. 464 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A young American girl as chamber-maid or nurse. Address J. W., Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl; willing and obliging; two and one-half years' City reference; private family preferred. Call at No. 247 East 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or to mind children; best references. Call at No. 213 East 39th-st., one flight.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN American girl, in a private family. Call at No. 333 East 9th-st.; ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—AS first-class chamber-maid or waitress; best of reference. Call at Nos. 6 or 8 West 59th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl in a private family; first-class City reference. Call or address No. 636 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress, and assist in washing and ironing; City reference. Call at 406 West 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEWER, OR as nurse for growing children. Can be seen at No. 55 West 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family. Call at No. 444 Madison-av., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A private family as lady's maid or seamstress; best of City reference. Call at No. 158 East 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman in a private family; is willing and obliging; best City reference from last place.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 East 36th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS EXCELlent pastry cook in a private family, who thoroughly understands soups, meats, boning and larding; 12 years' City reference from last employer. Call at No. 769 3d-av.; ring third bell.

COOK.—BY HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS Cook and assist with washing; thoroughly understands her business; elegant bread and biscuit maker; compelled to do the family washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 275 9th-av., near 26th-st.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING, &c.—Chamber-maid and Waitress.—By two girls accustomed to living together; chamber-maid will assist with washing; excellent City reference; private family. Call at No. 363 1st-av., near 21st-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS AN experienced cook; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 134 West 17th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH FAMILY Cook; City or country; five years' City reference. Address C. C., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS EXCELlent cook and baker; best City reference. Address D. W., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman; good plain cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 344 East 21st-st., Room No. 5.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD Cook; the best of City references. Can be seen at present employer's for two days, from 9 to 10, No. 10 East 44th-st.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING.—BY a respectable steady girl; good plain cook; satisfactory reference of 9 years from her last City place. Call at No. 53 East 30th-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK IN A PRIvate family; understands European styles; first-class City reference. Address B, Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A STRONG, HEALTHY YOUNG woman, excellent cook and baker, a place in the country, where other servants are kept; understands milk and butter. Call at No. 321 East 39th-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH WOMAN as cook and to assist at washing in a private family or boarding-house; best City references. Call or address, during the week, Servant, No. 55 West 18th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman in a small private family; best City reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 225 East 34th-st. No cards.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstand French, English, and German cooking; in private family; best reference; wages, $20 to $40. Call or address No. 198 East 10th-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH COOK in a private family; excellent baker; well recommended. Address C., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK; MAKES DElicious bread and biscuits; no objection to assist with washing. Call at No. 115 West 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK; WILL AScist with washing and ironing. Call or address No. 449 West 39th-st., second flight.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; best City reference. Call at No. 320 East 34th-st.

COOK.—BY A LADY GOING SOUTH, A PLACE for her cook whom she can highly recommend. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 143 East 18th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK, washer, and ironer. Call at No. 245 East 59th-st., third floor front.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 338 East 35th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; first-class City reference. Call at No. 240 West 45th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook in a boarding-house; good reference. Call or address No. 225 East 25th-st.

COOK.—BY A COLORED WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; good pastry cook; best City reference. Call or address English, No. 330 West 38th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands her business in all its branches; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 136 West 49th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK IN a private house; best City reference. Call at No. 243 West 29th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS COOK IN a private family; excellent baker; City reference. Call at No. 207 West 20th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands her business thoroughly; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 115 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN PRIVATE family; best of English and French cooking; best City reference. Call at No. 236 East 39th-st., rear.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK; IS A VERY good baker and icemaker, in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 331 East 21st-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Scotch woman; either City or country; best references. Call at No. 215 East 20th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN PRIVATE family; superior baker of bread, biscuits, &c.; best City reference. Call at No. 163 West 19th-st., rear.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK IN A private family; very best reference from last place. Call at No. 207 East 30th-st.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY A RESpectable girl; understands European cooking; first-class City reference from last place. Call at No. 253 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, Room No. 9.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; can do fluting and polishing, or would go out; best City references. Call at No. 243 West 33d-st., two flights up, back rooms.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day to do first-class washing and ironing, or would do house-cleaning. Call for two days at No. 504 East 38th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH LAUNDRESS; family work, children's clothes, and laces carefully attended to. Call on Mrs. Shemeld, No. 348 3d-av., between 51st and 52d sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED laundress, families' washing; gents' linen done up neatly; fluting done. Mrs. Brooks, No. 38 Cornelia-st., top floor, rear.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; a family washing to do at her home or would go out by the day; can do house-cleaning; best reference. Call at No. 687 2d-av., Room 7.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, ladies' or gents' washing at her own home, or will go out by the day; best reference. Address W. A., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,238 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO take home washing and ironing, or go out to house-cleaning; best reference. Mrs. Morrison, No. 238 West 32d-st., rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, by gentlemen's or families' washing; fine fluting; 50 to 75 cents per dozen. Call at No. 107 West 36th-st., near 6th av.

COOK.—BY A LAUNDRESS; LADIES' GENtlemen's, and families' washing warranted to be done in the best style; best of reference can be given. Apply at No. 157 West 51st-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, family or gentlemen's washing at her home, No. 317 East 38th-st.; can give the best City reference. Call on Mrs. McDonald.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; rubber and gentlemen's or families' washing at home; would go out a few days in the week; first-class City reference. Call at No. 571 3d-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN gentlemen's or family washing at home. Call at No. 259 East 58th-st., one pair back, room No. 6.

COOK.—FINE WASHING AND IRONING, and fine fluting done up in first-class style. Call at No. 138 West 49th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN TO GO out by the day, or would take washing home; good reference. Call at No. 316 East 51st-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, gentlemen's and families' fine washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 330 East 36th-st., Room No. 8.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES families' or ladies' and gentlemen's washing; good reference. Call at No. 241 East 28th-st., Room No. 8.

COOK.—BY A LAUNDRESS, LADIES' OR gentlemen's washing at her own home, or would go out by the day. Call at No. 235 East 44th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS ladies' or gentlemen's washing; terms moderate; first-class reference. Call at 290 7th-av., two flights up.

COOK.—BY A FINE LAUNDRESS, GENTLEman's and ladies washing at her own home. Call or address Advertiser, No. 139 West 28th-st., in bakery.

COOK.—GENTLEMEN'S OR FAMILY washing by the month, or otherwise. Call at No. 311 East 34th-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing in or out of her house. Call for two days at No. 266 West 54th-st., rear.

COOK-NURSE.—BY A YOUNG HEALTHY GERman widow, with a plentiful fresh breast of milk; City reference. Call at No. 204 East 81st-st.

MALES.

COMMERCIAL AGENT.—BY A YOUNG MAN of long experience, to travel in Michigan; white goods and notions preferred; has traveled; best of references unexceptionable. Address HENDRY, No. 15 Centre-st., Detroit, Mich.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY SINGLE MAN (no children); excellent driver; no objection to the country; willing to make himself useful; has the best of City reference from last employer. Address N. P., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A CANAdian Protestant married man, who is an experienced coachman and good gardener; would make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; no objection to go for the Winter; very best references, steady, and honest; reference No. 71 West 10th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business in all branches; will be found willing and obliging; City or country; can show six years' excellent references. Call or address for two days W. E., No. 48 East 26th-st., harness store.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the care and management of horses; good groom and careful driver; willing to make himself useful; four years' reference from last employer. Call or address Coachman, private stables of employer, No. 111 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-CLASS single man; four years with present employer, and can be highly recommended; is a good driver and thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging, and is a first-class driver. Address P. H., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIENCED in every particular; temperate; cheerfully willing; otherwise will do the best for the good of all; Protestant; family, wife and one daughter 11 years old; character good; country preferred. Address J. W., Box No. 237 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A RESpectable married man as coachman and gardener, or to take charge of a gentleman's place; six years' best reference from last employer. Address Wm. G. Alford, Port Chester, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO THOROughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages, harness; is a first-class driver; honest, sober, trustworthy; best of reference from last place. Call or address J. K., No. 47 East 52d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPERIenced competent man; thoroughly understands his business; first-class recommendations as to sobriety and honesty; will be found civil and obliging. Call or address J. D., Risley & Burris, Nos. 600 and 602 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE (Protestant man; understands the proper care of horses, harness and carriages; is a good driver; understands plain gardening; can milk; best City reference. Address T. H., Box No. 204 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FAITHFUL PROTESTANT man, single, who thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, carriages, and harness; is a good groom and careful driver, in City or country; willing and obliging. Address Brooklyn, Box No. 242 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN WHO has a thorough knowledge of the above; careful driver, &c.; first-class reference for honesty, capability, and sobriety; can make himself generally useful. &c. Address T. M., Box No. 307 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands his business; 10 years' best City reference from last employer; is willing and obliging. Call on or address E. K., at Brewster's carriage factory, 27th-st. and 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; IS strictly temperate; no family; willing and obliging; four years' unexceptionable City reference from present employer. Address G. E., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN THAT IS perfectly familiar with horses; can give best of City reference; leaving present employer on account of keeping no horses. Call or address M. C., No. 1,205 Broadway, livery stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; UNderstands his business thoroughly; eight years' best reference from late employer; will be found willing and obliging; country preferred. Address Coachman, Box No. 208 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED ENGLISHman, who thoroughly understands his business; three years with last employer, who has left for Europe; will be well recommended. Call at Nos. 8 and 10 East 51st-st., in the office.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; can milk; no objection to the country; best reference. Call for two days at No. 136 West 18th-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A GERman Protestant single man as coachman and gardener; understands his business perfectly; can give the best of reference. Address G. M., Box No. 241 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; first-class reference. Address M. O., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; thoroughly understands the business; reference. Address M. M., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A GERman; city years in last place; is willing and obliging and understands his business perfectly. Call or address H. L., No. 17 East 39th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN OR WAITER.—BY A YOUNG colored man as coachman or waiter; seven years' reference. Can be seen at his late employer's, No. 168 West 34th-st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS coachman and plain gardener; will be found willing and obliging; good reference. Address P. A., Box No. 272 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROughly understands his business in all its branches; 10 years' best City reference. Address G. H., care of J. B. Brewster & Co., corner 27th-st. and 5th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man as coachman and groom; can milk, and be generally useful; has some of the very best City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 244 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN (just arrivals good reference. Address J. C., No. 308 Stanton-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG Englishman, (married;) has good City references. Address J. W., Riverdale, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS GARdener; farmer; understands management of horses and carriages; can milk; understands furnaces; leave on account of the family going to Europe; has good City references from the last place. Address J. S., Box No. 250 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN OF united ability and first-rate character, an acquisition where great experience and trust are required; Scotchman. Call or address Gardener, care of Henderson & Co., No. 35 Cortlandt-st.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL COMPETENT man; can take entire charge of a gentleman's place; graperies, greenhouses, pleasure grounds, farm lands, stock, &c.; best of City reference. Call or address A. G., at seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER AND FARMER AND USEFUL man.—Thoroughly understands the care of horses, cows, and keep things in order on a gentleman's place. Address T. S., Box No. 299 Times Office.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—CAN TAKE the entire charge of a gentleman's place, and understands his business thoroughly; good references. Address G. S., Box No. 237 Times Office.

PAINTER.—A PLAIN AND DECORATIVE painter wants a house to paint; reasonable terms. Address Americus, Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

PORTER.—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM THE country, who can read and write well in English, as porter in a store or hotel, and will make himself generally useful; has the best of references. Address Porter, Box No. 237 Times Office.

STEWARD.—A POSITION AS MANAGER OR Steward of a hotel, restaurant or club-house; is a good cook; can give the best references as regards ability, character, &c. Call or address STEWARD, No. 453 3d-av., first floor, over store.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN.—A YOUNG student in a New-York college wishes copying to do at home; is a rapid and elegant penman. Address Box No. 96, Station A.

USEFUL MAN.—IN THE COUNTRY, BY A Protestant young man; understands care of horses and cows; can milk, is a good driver, and will make himself generally useful; well recommended. Address S., Box No. 329 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A COLORED MAN WHO would devote one-half a day to his employer's interest, and would like to go to school the other half; best City reference. Call at No. 144 West 29th-st.

VALET AND WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN, or to take care of a gentleman's horse; two years' reference from last place; can read and write. Address S. H., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; understands his business perfectly; is an excellent table attendant; has long and satisfactory testimonials for honesty and sobriety; first-class City reference. Address B., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

WAITER OR FOOTMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, Swede, speaking some English; neat, sober, amiable, well recommended; wages small. Address M. W., Box No. 269 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, IN A private family; best reference from last place. Address A. B., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN IN A first-class private family; can give good City references; is willing and obliging. Address A. M., Advertisement Office, 554 3d-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, AS waiter in a private family; best of City references. Address J., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, IN A private family or boarding-house, or with a doctor, or would travel; best City reference. Call or address C. H., No. 238 West 28th-st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, JUST DISENgaged, as waiter in a private family; willing and obliging; first-class reference. Call or address No. 337 East 52d-st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A RESpectable young single colored man; can furnish the best of City reference. Address H. W., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; thoroughly understands the business; the best City reference. Address or apply for two days to W. E., No. 131 West 29th-st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED MAN as waiter in a first-class private family; three years' reference. Address J. S., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERstands his business and can be well recommended. Address Americus, Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A SMALL family; willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. M., Box No. 209 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—IN PRIVATE FAMILY OR BOARDing-house; three years with last employer; best references. Address Pierce, Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS FIRSTclass waiter in a private family; good City reference. Call or address J. B., No. 102 West 45th-st., present employer's.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE AS FIRST-CLASS AND well-trained waiter; sober, steady, and honest; the best of references. Call or address Ernst, No. 225 East 35th-st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS PRIVATE waiter; City reference furnished. Call or address J. N., No. 105 West 27th-st.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS MAN IN A PRIVATE family; good City reference. Call or address F. K., No. 200 West 29th-st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED WEST INDIA MAN in a private family or boarding-house. Call at No. 162 West 24th-st. J. S. Williams.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family or boarding-house. Call or address Jesse Vines, No. 157 West 20th-st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN IN A private family or boarding-house; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 207 West 40th-st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, WELL recommended. Address W. F., Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN; BEST City references. Call or address 115 West 25th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

BOOK-KEEPER.—A RESPONSIBLE MAN, SEVeral years book-keeper, corresponding clerk and salesman in one house, desires employment; unexceptionable references. Address R. G., Box No. 117 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WAITER, COOK, CHAMBER-MAID, AND SEAMSTRESS to go a short distance into the country; must be Protestants, steady, reliable, and competent; best of references required and wages expected. Call at No. 4,675 New-York Post Office.

WANTED,—A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse; must be experienced in the care and duties of a nursery, of obliging disposition, and a neat sewer; one with testimonials for such requirements can apply at No. 9 East 43d-st., from 9 to 11 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—ENGLISH, FRENCH, OR GERMAN young man as second waiter; must be strong, willing, and have good references. Address, with particulars, age, and terms, Mr. H., Post Office Box No. 1,840.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK, washer, and ironer in a small family; good reference required. Call at No. 46 West 38th-st., between 6 and 8 in the evening.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 66 West 52d-st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS; FIRST CLASS; ONE willing to help wait on table; $15. 20 East 32d-st.

WANTED—GOOD CLOAK HANDS; AND A GIRL, 14 years, to learn, with little pay. No. 401 6th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN FROM MONTREAL, ENgaged in the auction business, will be happy to call upon parties desirous of making consignments of paintings, statuary, or bric-a-brac goods for sale there. Address AUCTIONEER, Box No. 2,999 Post Office New-York.

SAMPLES OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE Wanted on commission for the Dominion of Canada; first rate connection, unexceptionable references. COMMISSION AGENT, Box No. 114 Post Office, Cobourg, Ontario.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—THE LEASE, good-will, and elegant furniture of one of the most popular first-class hotels in New-York for sale at a great bargain. Address W. SPERRY, Post Office Box No. 96, New-York.

WANTED—A PARTNER; AN ACTIVE RELIAble man with $25,000 can get a half-interest in an established business worth $100,000; living salary and large profits guaranteed. Address at once, Room No. 6, No. 34 Pauline-square, Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR SALE — BOWLING ALLEY. INQUIRE AT BALDWIN & BAKER'S second-hand lumber-yard, No. 522 to 526 West 34th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FOR SALE—LANDAULET, MADE BY BREWSTER & Co., of Broome-st.; carefully used during one season only, and in perfect condition. Can be seen at S. H. Mason's stables, Nos. 4 and 6 East 28th-st.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

FURNACES REPAIRED.

Now is the time to have your furnaces cleaned and put in order for the Winter. Fox, James and Walker furnaces put up at reduced prices by Do manufacturers.
JAMES & KIETLAND,
Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Eagle-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

JUNIOR CLASS.—For boys 10 to 15 years of age, going for the year, for attendance of pupils, Oct. 16. COURSE.—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Science of Common Things, Language, (English,) Orthography, Penmanship, Composition, Declamation, Arithmetic, Geography, Physiology, by Prof. A. CHAMARD, (for 12 years leading Inspector National Schools of France,) by lawyer and Rhetorician, Captain Instructor, assisted by T. D. KELLOGG'S STREET, which has met with great success in teaching to READ English.

PRIMARY CLASSES.—For boys 6 to 9 years of age, closes for the year, for admission of pupils, Oct. 24th.

COURSE.—Three Hour Talks.—Reading, Writing, Spelling, and Arithmetic.

SECOND HALF YEAR.—Arithmetic, Geography, Writing, Composition, Language, (English,) and Elocution.

In order not to retard the progress of my classes, no pupils will be admitted after above dates, before the opening of another year. The different classes are already in session and have made considerable progress. As a subscriber I therefore request that parents make as early application as practicable, that the classes may not be retarded or the progress of their own sons be interfered with by any delay that can be prevented.

Circulars with statements of parents, School Officers, persons of eminence, Notices of the Newspaper Press, Explanatory Articles, &c., sent on application.

T. D. KELLOGG,
No. 709 6th-av., opposite Reservoir-square.

Charlier Institute,

ON CENTRAL PARK,
A PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.

Prepares them for College, West Point, Naval Academy, Scientific Schools, and Business.

French, German, and Spanish thoroughly taught and spoken with native teachers.

New Building, unsurpassed for location, ventilation, and interior arrangements.

Twenty-third Year begins Sept. 18. Prospectus sent on application.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

STEVENS HIGH SCHOOL,
RIVER-ST.
Between 5th and 6th sts.,
HOBOKEN, N. J.

French, German, and drawing taught in all the classes. Instruction given in the elements of natural history, of chemistry, and of physics, both by lectures and by text-books. Pupils fitted for college and for business.

FREE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Four free scholarships in the Stevens Institute of Technology open to the competition of the graduates of the Stevens High School.

TERMS REDUCED.

For first and second classes, $100 per annum; for third and fourth classes, $150 per annum. Tuition per term in proportion.

Fall term begins Oct. 3.

For circular or catalogues apply to the Principal.
Prof. EDWARD WALL.

A CLASS FOR BOYS, NEW-YORK CITY.—Designed to prepare boys thoroughly for the best colleges; number of pupils limited to 12.

Fall term begins September 26.

For particulars apply to ARTHUR H. CUTLER, No. 713 6th-av., after September 16.

REFERENCES.—President Charles W. Eliot, Harvard College; President James McCosh, Princeton College; Henry J. Morgan, Esq., New-York City; William H. Osborn, Esq., New-York City; Theodore Roosevelt, Esq., New-York City, and many others.

MISS JAUDON'S
YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
AND
KINDERGARTEN,
No. 32 East 31st-st.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27.

Young ladies prepared for the Harvard examinations.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPEtent masters, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for boys under 15, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Day scholars can be taken to the Park after an early dinner.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, No. 1,287 Broadway.—Sixth year begins Sept. 24. Special advantages for candidates for scientific schools and for business. A. OGDEN,
Late Engineer Corps U. S. N. and Prof. at Naval Academy.

BINGHAMTON COLLEGE AND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC for young ladies; $300 to $500; doubled its number last year; department of Bible study now in full work free. Rev. B. A. PATERSON, A. M., President, Binghamton, N. Y.

DR. HUSEN'S COLLEGE OF MODERN LANguages, No. 48 East 20th-st., near Broadway. German, French, Spanish, Italian, and English taught by native teachers. Day and evening classes for ladies and gentlemen. Moderate terms.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and children, Cheshire, Conn.; pupils can enjoy home privileges, with thorough instruction and special attention to health. Address Miss H. E. CALHOUN, Cheshire, Conn.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH-ST.
Miss ANNA C. BRACKETT & Miss I. M. ELIOT'S School for Girls from 5 to 15 years of age will reopen Tuesday, Oct. 2; prepares for any college or university if desired. For circulars and full information apply as above.

MR. CORNWALL'S
SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL REOPEN MONDAY, Sept. 24, at No. 210 West 42d-st.; primary department for young boys.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO The Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies and children, at No. 1 6th-av., first house from Washington Square, on THURSDAY, Oct. 25th September.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 24; thorough preparation for Harvard, Yale, Columbia, &c. Circulars at Putnam's book store, No. 182 5th-av.

ROCKY DELL INSTITUTE.—A BOARDing School for Boys, Lime Rock, Conn., reopens Sept. 12. J. H. HURLBURT, Principal. See E. N. HURLBURT, at H. K. & P. B. Thurber's, West Broadway and Reade-st.

THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 49 West 17th-st., New-York,
Will open on the first Monday of September.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-School for Young ladies and misses, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19, 1877.

MRS. KITTIE BRODHEAD BOEBBELEN'S Home and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 69 East 61st-st.; primary class for boys; English, French, and German. Reopens Sept. 24.

MURRAY-HILL INSTITUTE, NO. 1,279 Broadway, corner 34th-st., an English and Classical School for boys, opens its 14th year, Sept. 17; terms reduced.
JOSEPH D. HULL.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction reopens Sept. 24. Apply to THOMAS ASH, No. 103 West 40th-st., after Sept. 17, from 10 to 12.

MISS M. A. CLARK'S
English and French school for young ladies and little girls will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at 110 East 35th-st. For circulars, references, &c., address as above.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, 1291 West 42d-st., reopens Sept. 10. Thorough course of classical, scientific, and commercial instruction. German a specialty.

LOUTREL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR Boys and Girls, Broadway and 41st-st.—Higher department, Miss Loutrel; preparatory, $50 per annum. Your patronage solicited.

MISS MARY E. GAYLORD WILL OPEN A School for boys at No. 100½ West 44th-st., Sept. 26. Address for circular until Sept. 10, Post Office Box No. 312, Catskill, N. Y.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER, NO. 1,146 Madison-av., will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies and little girls on MONDAY, Sept. 24.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.; school year begins Sept. 17; residence No. 54 East 31st-st.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th-st., reopens Sept. 18.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, AND A GOOD home with a mother's care, for a few boys.
GEORGE PILLOW, Wilton, Conn.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS
Reopens her day school for young ladies and children Oct. 2, at No. 47 East 21st-st.

MRS. J. W. GREEN, ASSISTED BY MISS Conn, will reopen her home and day-school for girls on Wednesday, Sept. 26, at No. 91 Park-av.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

MRS. M. F. WALTON, A GRADUATE OF MRS. Kraus-Boelte's Kindergarten and Primary School at No. 63 East 52d-st., Oct. 1.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NEWTON, SUSsex COUNTY, N. J.—Healthy; safe discipline; extensive course; thorough; $200 a year. S. S. STEVENS.

MILITARY INSTITUTE,
POR

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE R. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all parts of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or sailing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FIRST SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

SCOTIA.....WED., Sept. 26 | ALGERIA.....WED., Oct. 10
RUSSIA.....WED., Oct. 3 | BOTHNIA.....WED., Oct. 17

Cabin passage, $80 and $100, according to accommodation. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For passage, freight or other information apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS FOR THE STEAM-SHIP BOTHNIA will embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 7 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 26th September, 1877. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 27, 9 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold, return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Oct. 4
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Oct. 11
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Oct. 18
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Oct. 25

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $35; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.

The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only
TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 3 Battery-place.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 24-st., Hoboken.

NECKAR.....Sat., Sept. 29 | MOSEL.....Sat., Oct. 13
WESER.....Sat., Oct. 6 | DONAU.....Sat., Oct. 20

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 gold

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency, for freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

California, Sept. 29, 10 A.M. | Victoria...Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
Ethiopia.....Oct. 6, 3 P. M. | Devonia.....Oct. 20, 3 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY,
Cabins, $55 to $80, according to accommodations.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Alsatia.....Sept. 29, 10 A. M. | Etruria.....Oct. 10, 3 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70; Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Oct. 27, 9 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $80, $90, and $100 gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River, FOR LONDON.

Holland...Sept. 27, 8 A. M. | Denmark.....Oct. 4, 2 P. M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

Italy...Sat., Sept. 29, 9 A. M. | England, Sat., Oct. 13, 9 A. M.
Egypt...Sat., Oct. 6, 3 P. M. | The Queen, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Sept. 25, 7 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Oct. 2, at 1:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Oct. 9, at 7 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, 65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $29; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.
Commencing Pier No. 43 North River, foot of West 44th-st.

CANADA. FRANCHEUL.....Wednesday, Sept. 26, 4 P. M.
ST. LAURENT. LACHESNEL.....Wednesday, Oct. 3, 2 P. M.
AMERIQUE. PORTAL.....Wednesday, Oct. 10, 8 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

FRISIA.....27 | HOMMELS.....Oct. 11
HERDER.....Oct. 4 | WIELAND.....Oct. 18

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in Switzerland: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents. General Agents.
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA POETS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, Sept. 25, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

RALEIGH, Capt. KEEFFOE, THURSDAY, Sept. 27, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 29, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 26
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 29

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASKELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

Steamers will sail as advertised above, unless sooner loaded. Merchants and shippers are notified that extra steamers will be put on if freight offered is rapidly as the press of business warrants.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-SEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Saturday, Sept. 29
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship ALASKA.....Thursday, Oct. 11
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Wednesday, Oct. 10

For information and tickets apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 13

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Steamer leaves Pier No. 1, North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, THOMPSON.....Wednesday, Sept. 26
CITY OF MEXICO, McIntosh.....Saturday, Sept. 29
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DEARBE.....Wednesday, Oct. 10
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
CITY OF HAVANA, Campbell.....Saturday, Sept. 29
CITY OF MEXICO, McIntosh.....Saturday, Oct. 6
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

WEST POINT OR NEWBURGH DAILY (except Sundays). Take regular ALBANY LINE returning by down boat. ROUND TICKETS at EXCURSION RATES. See Day Line advertisement.

COAL AND WOOD.

EMPIRE KINDLING-WOOD DEPOT, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106,

THE NEWARK HOMICIDE.

HOW YOUNG GOMERSALL WAS KILLED

JOSEPH KERNER FORMALLY CHARGED WITH MURDER—HIS STORY THAT HE BELIEVED GOMERSALL TO BE A BURGLAR DISCREDITED—THE INTIMACY BETWEEN THE DEAD MAN AND MRS. KERNER—VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

In the little "no-thoroughfare" named Magazine-street, in Newark, and in the commonplace, dingy frame building that is numbered 63, a thriving business was done in beer yesterday. The tap flowed free and strong, and the good-looking woman behind the bar had her hands full to keep her customers supplied. With this unaccustomed rush in this little 1-by-street, it would reasonably be supposed that the bar-maid would be in the best of spirits; but on the contrary, her tears mingled with the foaming drink, and much lachrymose saltiness was retailed in the glasses. This pretty, crying, blue-eyed, busy bar-maid was the wife of Joseph Kerner, and she wept because her husband was in jail for blowing Clarence W. Gomersall's brains out with a shot-gun. The bar that she stood behind was a cheap one, like the room in which it stood, and the small sitting-room at the back, although ornamented with pictures more loud than artistic, was uninviting and shabby. Over the bar hung a sign bearing the words,

> My will is good, my price is just;
> I'll treat you well, but cannot trust.

The particulars of the crime were detailed in yesterday's TIMES. Clarence W. Gomersall, a Custom-house broker, a son of Capt. W. H. Gomersall, of the steamer Olyphant, an old and well-known citizen of Newark, wealthy, highly connected, gentlemanly, was found in the second story of Kerner's house, at 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, with a fatal gun-shot wound in his head. Kerner gave himself up to the Police, saying that he had mistaken his victim for a burglar, and the wounded man died early the same morning. Kerner was arrested, and made the following statement: "I closed my saloon at about 11 o'clock on Saturday night, and my wife and I went to bed. About 1:30 o'clock I was awakened from a sound sleep by the barking of my dogs, and, as I had valuables in the house, I thought that burglars were trying to rob me. I had been robbed twice before within a year, and so I got out of bed and got my rifle, which was loaded with buck-shot, and started toward the stairway; then I heard a noise again at the head of the stairs that sounded like some one scratching upon the wall, and on opening the door I was struck by some person, and at once fired in the direction from which the blow came; then I heard a groan, and, knowing that I had shot some one, I went into the street and told Officer Mossbacker that I had shot a man, and wanted to give myself up." Kerner and his wife were both locked up, but later in the day Mrs. Kerner was released, there being no evidence against her.

The presence of Mr. Gomersall in Kerner's apartments at this unusual hour is no mystery. Kerner's story that he mistook him for a burglar, and fired to protect his property and his life, was doubted from the first, and it is now known almost to a certainty that it was untrue. Mrs. Kerner, the saloon-keeper's wife, is known among her neighbors as being a trifle more fond of the company of the sterner sex than sedate married ladies are commonly supposed to be, and her name had more than once been coupled with that of young Gomersall. Kerner, it is alleged, had threatened that he would shoot the young man if he came about his house again, and the theory of Police officials and neighbors is beyond doubt a correct one—that Gomersall's relations with Mrs. Kerner were criminal, and had been for a long time, and that the jealous husband wished for a chance to put his rival out of the way. The general belief is that Gomersall had been in Mrs. Kerner's apartments during the evening, while the husband was waiting upon customers in the saloon below; that the latter's closing the saloon earlier than usual and going up stairs prevented Gomersall from leaving the house, and that he took refuge in the parlor; that, wearied with waiting for a chance to escape, he lay down upon the sofa; that after all was quiet he tried to steal noiselessly out of the house, but was interrupted by the barking of a Spitz dog in Kerner's room, by which Kerner was awakened; that Kerner caught him in the entry, threw him down, and, standing almost directly over him with a loaded shot-gun, deliberately blew out his brains. Whether this generally believed theory is the true one or not cannot, of course, be determined until Kerner is brought before the bar of justice. Whatever stain may rest upon Mr. Gomersall's character, accident relieved him from the suspicion that he was a burglar. Between the second and third fingers of his right hand was a half-smoked cigar; and its climbing through a second-story window for burglarious purposes, smoking a cigar, is not to be thought of. Besides, although the window was open, the blinds had not been unfastened, and the dust upon the window-sill was undisturbed. Clearly, no burglar entered Kerner's house that night.

Clarence W. Gomersall was a member of the firm of Eadie & Gomersall, Custom-house brokers, commission merchants, and forwarders, No. 62 Wall-street, New-York. About three years ago he was married to Miss Lizzie Earl, a daughter of Mr. Robert Earl, of Elizabeth, by whom he has had two children. A short time before his marriage his mother died, and he has since lived with his father at No. 12 Nicholas-street, Newark. He was a First Lieutenant of the Lester Guards, and it is said that at about 11 o'clock on the night of the shooting he was seen at Waldman's under the influence of liquor. At the post mortem examination, made by Coroner Theobald, Ward and Dr. O'Gorman, the right lobe of the brain was found to be permeated with about a dozen buckshot, nearly all of which had been flattened by their passage through the skull. Both physicians concluded that Gomersall must have been lying down when he was shot, and that Kerner must have been standing almost directly over him when he fired.

While Mrs. Kerner was being examined by a coroner yesterday afternoon, amid alternating smiles and tears, her husband's fate was in a manner being decided, as far as a New-Jersey Coroner's Jury can decide the fate of a prisoner. Coroner Vreeland had impaneled a jury, and at 2 o'clock they met in one of the rooms of the Court-house. The jurors were George Brown, foreman; Charles Ripley, Robert S. Ward, Henry Whitenack, Peter Tyler, David Morrow, Charles Whitenack, Benjamin Knowles, Smith P. Ward, and John Doerr. The first witness was Officer William Earl, of the Newark Police. He testified that he was a brother-in-law of Gomersall. The only material facts in his testimony were that he had never heard Gomersall speak of Kerner's wife, and had never seen them together; and that Gomersall's general habits were "all right." As this first witness left the stand a peculiar feature of justice in the States beyond the rivers was brought to light. On the table in front of the Coroner lay a neat little pile of silver half-dollars, one of which was handed to the witness, as well as to each succeeding witness as he left the stand; and those that were left were afterward divided among the jurors, at the rate of 25 cents to each juror.

The second witness, and the most important one of all, was Officer Jacob Mossbacker, to whom Kerner gave himself up. He testified: I was on duty last Saturday night and Sunday morning; about 20 minutes after 1 on Sunday morning I heard a light, dull rap, as if a man was rapping against a lamp-post with a club; I was in Ferry-street, near Ferry-on, when I heard the rap; I ran across the street to see what was the matter; Mr. Kerner was standing by a lamp-post; I asked him what was the matter, and he said that he had shot a man in his house, at No. 63 Magazine-street; that there had been no row; it was a burglar; he repeated that the man he had shot was a burglar, and said that he didn't know whether he was hurt badly or not, but he thought he had killed him; he said that it was the second story, and that he didn't know how the man had got in there; he hadn't burst open the door, as all the doors were locked; the place is a saloon; he said that he had closed it at 11 o'clock; I asked him how the man had got in, and he said, "That's what bothers me;" he spoke part in English and part in German, and said that he had seen a loafer about the house for two or three nights, and he thought it was the same man; I went into the house with him and found the man lying in the front part of the hall, with his head against the banister; it was in the second story, from; he could just breathe; I asked Kerner whether he knew him, and he said no; after he got a light he said, "I'll bet that's that loafer;" Mrs. Kerner, who came to the middle room door, threw up her hands and said "My God! my God! see what he's done!" she was then in the room, and had nothing on but a petticoat; she had no light; the light was on the mantle-piece in the middle room; I told Kerner to put on his coat, and he went with me to the station-house; I got an ambulance, and Gomersall was taken to the station-house; Kerner had on pantaloons, shoes, and shirt, but no hat; Mrs. Kerner was in the house alone when we went to the station-house; Kerner told the same story in the station that he had told me; he did not say that he knew who the dead man was; he said that he had shot him with a shot-gun loaded with fine shot; Gomersall's hat was not on his head when he lay in the hall. [A rusty shot-gun and a brown hat with part of the rim shot away were here produced.] When I first went up stairs with Kerner I was afraid; saith-ful of us moved the body to see the face; somebody had been lying in the bed in the back room; more than one person; I did not see any beds with the pillow in the front room that night; I went in the morning; in the morning Mrs. Kerner locked all the doors and gave me the keys; she spoke in both German and English, and said that the first alarm her husband heard was a little dog barking in the bedroom; it woke him up, and he went into the middle of the room and asked who was there; there was no answer and he asked again; he opened the door and somebody rushed at him; she said that when her husband called out it the man had answered he would not have been shot, but that her husband would have taken a club and struck him a good beating; she said that she did not know this man; we could not distinguish his features as he lay in the hall, for he was lying on his face, and was all covered with blood; his clothing was not bloody; he was lying straight, his feet toward the window; the blinds were shut, but I do not know whether the window was open or shut; Kerner was about three blocks from his house when I met him; I heard nothing said in the house about it being young Gomersall; Jacob Hayes, night engineer in the celluloid works, was the only man I took into the house with me; there was no pillow on the lounge, I think, when I first saw it; I did not hear the shot fired; Mrs. Kerner said that her husband kept the gun in the bedroom; I did not see a cigar between Gomersall's fingers.

County Physician Leslie D. Ward testified to viewing the body and making preparations for the inquest; there were no marks of violence, he said, except on the head; there was a hole in the skull about 3½ inches long by 2½ inches wide, the bones, muscles, and membranes all being carried away, and the brain protruding; the skull was fractured in every direction, the principal wound being about an inch directly above the right ear; the shot had been fired from behind; it looked as if Gomersall had been crouching, and had been shot from behind.

Officer Koerner corroborated the testimony of Officer Earles. Dr. E. A. Osborn testified that he was summoned by a policeman, and went to No. 63 Magazine-street, where he found young Gomersall, going up the stairs he saw a large pool of blood on two of the steps, so large that it was difficult to pass; Gomersall lay on the floor, on his face, in a pool of blood, a little inclined to the right side; blood and torn brain were slowly oozing from the wound; the man was still alive, unconscious, pulse weak, face pallid, and I was satisfied that he could live but a short time; I moved him a little to one side, so that I could cover up the wound before he was removed; Mrs. Kerner said that her husband had shot the man for a burglar, and that he climbed in the front window, or was getting in the window, when her husband shot him; the window was up but the blind was closed; in straightening out his right arm, a half-smoked cigar fell from his hand; my impression was that the man had not moved from the place where he was shot; he had no hat on; I do not know where it was found; it was taken to him in the ambulance; there is everything to indicate that he was lying on the floor when he was shot, and that he never moved afterward.

Alderman William E. Greathead, Chairman of the Police Committee, testified that he was in the First Precinct Station-house when Kerner was brought in. He asked Kerner whether he knew who the man was, and Kerner answered no, but that he was a burglar. He went to the house with the officers in the ambulance and saw Gomersall lying on the hall floor. He recognized him, having known him for 15 years, and had never known of his being a burglar.

Doorman Vreeland, of the First Precinct, testified that Kerner said, while in the station-house, that he heard a noise outside the door; his wife was in bed with him; he called out twice before he got out of bed; he saw the door "coming in," as if it was pushed, and he pushed against it from within; in his own words, "the man on the other side was more strong as I was;" he then stepped back from the door and fired; in the morning I had another talk with him; I told him the man was dead, and he said he couldn't help it, it was the man's own fault; he then lay down on the bench, and would not have anything more to say; Gomersall was dressed in a pepper-and-salt suit, brown hat, collar, shoes, button gaiters, six buttons on each side, both sets all unbuttoned; Mrs. Kerner was wringing her hands in the witness-room; she said it was the man's fault, for he had no right to break in a window.

Sergt. Robert Wyman, the last witness, merely corroborated the testimony of his brother officers, and the room was cleared of all but the Coroner and the jurors. After about half an hour's deliberation the jury agreed upon the following verdict: "We find that Clarence W. Gomersall came to his death at Newark, on the 23d day of September, A. D. 1877, from the effects of a run-shot wound received at the hands of Joseph Kerner, and that the said Joseph Kerner is guilty of murder."

The papers in the case are to be given to-day to the Grand Jury, which is now in session, and there is every probability that Kerner will have a speedy trial. Popular feeling is very much against him—so much that if the shooting had been done in the West instead of the East he might before this have met his fate, without the intervention of Grand Juries or Coroners' inquests. All action on him is denied by the Police authorities, and, by advice of his counsel, he positively refuses to open his mouth about the case. His wife is equally silent, and in reply to all questions says that she "does not know nothing." Young Gomersall's infatuation for this woman is regarded by many people in Newark as almost impossible, so wide is the difference in opinion regarding Mrs. Kerner's appearance. While many persons consider her handsome, others call her fat, coarse, homely. She is certainly stouter than the rules of symmetry require. Still, there are many reasons for calling her a handsome woman. She is about 32 years old, and Gomersall was 25. Kerner is 33. It is said that a year ago Kerner applied to Justice Otto for a warrant for his wife's arrest, that she might be compelled to live with him. Gomersall's body is at Brian & Woodruff's, the undertakers, to whose place it was removed after death. He is to be buried to-morrow.

THE POLICE COURT MUDDLE.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF POLICE JUSTICES—THE COMMISSIONERS DETERMINED NOT TO RECEDE FROM THEIR POSITION.

The Police Justices held a regular monthly meeting last evening, at Jefferson Market Police Court, at which the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It is made the duty of the Board of Police Justices, under chapter 538, section 19, of the laws of 1873, to investigate and report in writing upon cases of abuse of practice by any attorney, in respect of any proceeding before any Police Justice, or any Police Court; and

Whereas, It is also made the duty of the board to file such report in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York and to send a copy thereof to the presiding Justice of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial Department; and

Whereas, The Supreme Court has power and authority to strike from the roll of attorneys the name of any lawyer adjudged by that court to be guilty of any offense or act inconsistent with the honor of the profession; be it

Resolved, That the Police Commissioners be and they hereby are respectfully requested to submit to the Police Justices the names of any attorneys guilty of malpractices, with a statement of the nature of their misconduct, to the end that the Police Justices may, in the discharge of their duties, report to the proper City officials or to the Supreme Court in the manner prescribed by law.

A committee of three, consisting of Justices Smith, Kilbreth, and Otterbourg, was appointed to prepare the annual report. No action was taken on the recent order relative to the returns issued by the Police Commissioners.

Gen. Smith, President of the Board of Police, said yesterday that, although he regretted the opposition of the Police Justices to the orders recently issued in relation to the sealing of the returns sent to the courts, it was not proposed either to rescind or modify them. The plan was adopted in order to put a stop to the corruption growing out of the collusion between the Police officers and the "shyster" lawyers lounging about the courts. If the Police Justices determined to exclude the officers from the courts, the Commissioners would find plenty of work for the officers, and it would prove an advantage to the public service. Commissioner Erhardt coincided with his colleague, and it therefore very improbable that any modification of the present rules will be made.

THE ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

The Atlantic Yacht Club regatta for schooners and first and second class sloops takes place on Thursday, and will be followed on Saturday by the regatta for open boats. The contest on Thursday will have a double complexion, being the annual pennant regatta for 1877, and also a competition for the prizes unawarded last June, owing to the fact that the race was not then finished within the eight hours specified in the conditions. The classification of yachts will be the same as on that occasion, namely: Schooners; first class sloops, being all cabin sloops, of 40 feet and over on the water line; second class sloops, being all sloops under 40 feet on the water line. On this occasion there will be no time limit, and if any one yacht sail the course in accordance with the rules, it will be a race for the class to which that yacht belongs. The course for schooners and first class sloops will be from the anchorage off Murphy's Dock, north of old Bay Ridge Dock, to and around the stake-boat at buoy No. 8½ on South-west Spit; thence to and around Sandy Hook light-ship; thence home, passing to the southward and westward of the beacon on Romer Shoal. The second class sloops do not round the light-ship, and pass to westward of the Romer Shoal beacon. The restrictions of the race provide that all yachts shall pass to westward of Fort Lafayette, and to the eastward of buoys Nos. 11, 13, and 15, in the west bank, both going and returning; that in rounding buoy No. 8½ they shall keep it on the port hand; in rounding the light-ship, keep it on the starboard hand, and at the finish pass between the two stake-boats. The course of the schooners and first class sloops is about 40 miles, and of the second class sloops about 24 miles. The start will be a flying one. For the class of open boats on Saturday, the course will be from the flag-ship Triton, in upper Gowanus Bay, a distance of 15 miles, and will be announced to the contestants on the day of the race. The regular club measurement and allowances will govern the contest. The start will be a flying one.

WESTWARD-BOUND CANAL FREIGHT.

The official report of the westward-bound freight traffic on the Erie Canal for the week between Sept. 15 and 22, inclusive, as compared with the same period last year, shows receipts in 1877 of $3,860 22, against $2,389 81 in 1876, the latter including $565 46 tolls on boats, since abolished. The comparative details of the merchandise transported in 1877 and 1876 are as follows: Boards, feet, 194,300, against 91,400; wool, pounds, 8,400, against 19,900; dried fruit, 372,700; cotton, 24,400; unmanufactured tobacco, 160,000; leather, 11,200; furniture, 7,700, against 800; bar and pig lead, 386,000, against 112,000; castings and ironwares, 11,600, against 50; domestic woolens, 9,600; domestic cottons, 56,800; foreign salt, 224,000, against 19,300; sugar, 30,400, against 41,600; molasses, 170,000, against 25,500; coffee, 7,400, against 2,000; nails, spikes, and horse-shoes, 24,100, against 81,600; iron and steel, 135,900, against 53,700; flint enamel, crockery, and glassware, 8,400, against 14,700; all other merchandise, 2,542,400, against 571,100; stone, lime, and clay, 1,176,400, against 1,317,200; gypsum, 138,300; anthracite coal, 46,620,000, against 14,967,600; iron ore, 941,800, against 271,700.

FOUR MONTHS IN JAIL.

EX-INSPECTOR GRACE CONVICTED.

A LARGE CROWD IN THE GENERAL SESSIONS COURT-ROOM—TESTIMONY OF THE PRISONER—GRACE SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY FOR FOUR MONTHS.

Part I. of the Court of General Sessions was again crowded yesterday, the attraction being the trial of William H. Grace, an ex-Custom-house Inspector, for assaulting Gen. George H. Sharpe, Surveyor of the Port, on July 20. Among those present were ex-United States District Attorney Bliss, United States Assistant District Attorney Tremain, Deputy Collector Dudley K. Phelps, Gen. Catlin, and Col. Stegman, of Brooklyn; Alderman Pinckney, Police Commissioner Erhardt, and Police Captain McLaughlin, of Brooklyn. District Attorney Phelps and Assistant District Attorney Bell conducted the prosecution.

Counsel for the accused opened his side of the case by stating that, although the prosecution had characterized the case as one of simple assault and battery, they had also said it was an extraordinary one, the complainant being the Surveyor of the Port. But, although the complainant was a prominent official, the case should receive just the same consideration at the hands of the jury as though he was the most friendless man in the country. Counsel then foreshadowed his defense, and stated that he would show that Gen. Sharpe, against whom Grace had made grave charges, was the aggressor in the affair of July 20, and that the castigation administered by Grace was only a just punishment for the insult offered by Gen. Sharpe, who had deliberately spat in his face.

Counsel then called the prisoner, who testified that he lived at No. 319 Hart-street, Brooklyn. Witness entered the Custom-house in 1870, and continued in service until April 17 last, when he was suspended. Counsel here asked a series of irrelevant questions in regard to various matters having nothing to do with the case. Judge Sutherland excluded all this testimony, and said counsel was only trifling with the time of the court in asking such questions. It was not decorous for counsel to try to get these matters before the jury; for if every one of them were true, it would not justify the accused in assaulting the complainant, but would simply show a motive.

Grace then continued his testimony: On the day of the assault had an appointment with Col. Alexander, Special Agent of the Treasury, at No. 34 Park-row, and went there to meet him; saw Gen. Sharpe, whom he did not expect to meet there; as Sharpe passed him he shook his head and made a facial expression at him, but could not say whether he spat at him at that time or not; witness did not speak to Gen. Sharpe, and certainly did not apply to him the opprobious epithet charged; 10 or 15 minutes afterward witness went down Park-row, on his way to the office of Mr. Fuller, at No. 107 Wall-street, with no expectation whatever of meeting Gen. Sharpe; at Hudnut's he found himself within a foot of Gen. Sharpe, who was looking directly at him; the moment Gen. Sharpe saw witness he repeated the facial expression he had previously used on Park-row, and spat in witness' face, a portion of the expectoration going over his coat; witness then lost all control of himself, and exclaiming, "You slanderer, how dare you?" struck Gen. Sharpe; witness told the Police officer and everybody else present that Gen. Sharpe had insulted him, and the latter did not deny it; never was arrested before, and was never in his present condition.

Counsel—Are you married Mr. Grace? Witness—Yes, Sir.

Counsel—Got any family? Witness—Yes, Sir.

District Attorney Phelps—What has his being married or having a family to do with this case?

Counsel for the Defense—Well, we want to show that he is domesticated and not a ruffian.

Mr. Phelps—Does marriage always prevent ruffianism?

Counsel—I think so; I think it is one of the greatest preventives.

Judge Sutherland—Some of the worst cases of ruffianism I have ever seen have been committed by husbands on their wives.

District Attorney Bell—Yes, and there are a number of men in the Tombs for killing their wives.

Assistant District Attorney Bell (to accused) in cross-examination—Now, where did you first tell this story of the spitting by Gen. Sharpe? A.—At the Tombs.

Q.—Describe the "facial expression" you say Gen. Sharpe used? A.—I'm not a mimic.

Q.—Well, surely you can tell us about the shake of the head; was it a nod or a shake? A.—It was a defiant, haughty shake.

Q.—Well, which was it—a nod or a shake? A.—It was a blending of both. [Laughter.]

Cross-examination continued—Didn't remember that he had told Mr. E. Dunnell, a reporter of THE TIMES, that the story he had told Judge Otterbourg about Gen. Sharpe spitting in his face was a lie; could not remember whether he had said anything to Mr. Dunnell or anybody else on the evening of the assault; knew Alderman Wenman; Gen. Sharpe was the latter attempted to shake hands with him; it was very likely that he may have called Gen. Sharpe a thief, because he meant it, but could not say whether he had told Mr. B. knew of Gen. Sharpe having charged Custom-house weigher; may have met him the day before and the day of the assault, but could not remember; did not say to Lynn that he [Grace] would break every bone in Sharpe's body, or words to that effect; did not say, "You——, why should you attempted to shake hands with him, and that he [Grace] said, "You——, why should you speak to me?" did not say anything to Lynn about the assault after it had been committed.

Counsel then called witnesses as to Grace's character. Messrs. John F. Henry, Charles W. Goddard, Silas B. Dutcher, Darwin R. James, William R. Baldwin, and Judge Moore, of Brooklyn, all testified that Grace had a good reputation.

John W. Goff, a lawyer, testified that he made a measurement of the distance between the hat store in the basement of the Park Bank Building and the place where the assault occurred, in front of Sharpe, and found it to be 74 feet. The evidence was offered with the view of showing that it was impossible for the witness, Ryder, to have seen what he swore he had of the assault on leaving the hat store.

This closed the case for the defense, and Mr. Bell, in rebuttal, called Mr. Eldridge G. Dunnell, a reporter of THE TIMES, who testified that on the evening of the assault he had a conversation with Grace, who accused in the City room of THE TIMES office in relation to the alleged assault; Grace said, in regard to the story he had told before Judge Otterbourg about Surveyor Sharpe having spat at him, that that assertion was incorrect; Grace said to witness that he would tell him all about it, and then stated that he had not struck Sharpe because the latter had spat in his face; that the assault had no relation whatever to Custom-house affairs, but was the result of an old matter; Surveyor Sharpe, he said, had attempted to shake hands with him at the meeting near THE TIMES office and the subsequent meeting at Hudnut's; this Grace thought to be an insult, and thereupon struck Sharpe for having offered it.

William B. Lynn was recalled, and testified that he met Grace the day before the assault; the latter told him that he was going before the Jay Commission, and that he intended to denounce Surveyor Sharpe; he also said that he would "lay" for Sharpe next day, and unless the latter retracted the aspersions which he had cast upon him he [Grace] would "catch the cowardly poltroon by the throat, break every bone in his body, and thrash him for life;" on the day of the assault witness again met Grace at Trinity Church, and the latter said, "Well, I've kept my word," and detailed the assault, stating that Gen. Sharpe had attempted to shake hands with him; that he resented the overture; that Gen. Sharpe then spat at him, whereupon he [Grace] struck him, knocking him down at the second blow.

Counsel for the defense—Now, Mr. Lynn, you are an applicant for reinstatement as Weigher—are you not? Witness—I am an applicant for reinstatement in anything I can get. [Laughter.]

Counsel for the defense—Now, what day of the month, what day of the week, and what hour of the day was it that this first interview took place?

District Attorney Phelps, (to witness)—Can't you give the second? [Laughter.]

Witness—Strangely—I didn't ask him for the second. Witness—I think it was on the 19th of the month; some time between the 15th and 20th; and between 11 and 1 o'clock in the day.

Counsel for the defense, in rebuttal, called the accused, who admitted that he had had interviews with Lynn on the days mentioned by the latter. He emphatically denied that he had given utterance to any threats about Sharpe's knowing a thing or two; nothing threats made by him were that he would "get square" with Surveyor Sharpe through his revelations to the Custom-house inquiry Commission.

District Attorney Phelps—Will you explain to this Judge and jury how it is that on your direct examination you swore that you could not distinctly remember having met Lynn, and now tell us every word of what took place at those interviews? How can you remember the conversation, if you can't even remember having had the interview? A.—Well, when I heard Lynn's testimony it refreshed my memory and the facts became plainer to me every moment.

Mr. Phelps—Well, how plain do you suppose they would become if this examination were to continue half an hour longer? A.—Oh, you can't make anything of a face that's dead.

Mr. Phelps—I have seen some people make a good deal more out of it. You can go.

The accused then left the witness stand, and both sides announced the close of the case. Counsel for the accused then summed up for the defense, arguing that Gen. Sharpe had a stronger motive than the accused to provoke a quarrel. District Attorney Phelps, in replying for the prosecution, characterized as preposterously absurd the theory set up by the defense, and said he would not insult the intelligence of the jury by arguing to them after presenting so clear a case of unjustifiable assault for their consideration.

Judge Sutherland then charged, and the jury retired. After an absence of 35 minutes they returned a verdict of guilty of assault and battery. When asked what he had to say why the prisoner should not be pronounced against him the prisoner delivered himself of a violent harangue, in which he charged Gen. Sharpe with being the author of all his misfortunes, and eulogized Judge Sutherland for the remark that he [Grace] had shown by his wild utterances that the reason he assaulted Gen. Sharpe was not because he had spat in his face, but because he considered him to be the cause of his removal from office. District Attorney Phelps said he thought it only his duty to state that the matter had gone into—that they were prepared to prove that Grace's dismissal from the Custom-house was due solely to his having been drunk on duty, and having attempted black-mail. Judge Sutherland said that while he was not disposed to inflict a vindictive sentence, he should administer punishment which the prisoner would recollect. He had undoubtedly taken the law into his own hands, and perpetrated a violent assault. His honor then sentenced Grace to four months in the Penitentiary. Under the verdict he could have made his term of imprisonment one year.

THE WALL-STREET SCANDAL.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE INVESTIGATION—YESTERDAY'S PRELIMINARY SESSION—STAR CHAMBER PROCEEDINGS — TESTIMONY PROMISED THAT WILL MAKE INTERESTING READING.

The Investigating Committee appointed by the Stock Exchange to examine into the allegations published in THE TIMES involving some of its members, convened for work about 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the President's and Secretary's private office, on the second floor of the Exchange. In addition to the committee and a stenographer, Messrs. Hill, McMicken, and Burras, the brokers whose transactions were given as illustrations; Mr. James Julian, the ex-clearing broker, through whom the accused brokers acted, and Detective Carlin, who made the discoveries, were present in the capacity of witnesses. The doors were locked, and all information of the proceedings was refused to the press. Mr. John T. Norris, chairman of the committee, curtly informed a TIMES reporter that nothing would be made public until the close of the investigation, and then only the conclusions reached by the committee in the form of a report. It was learned, however, that the business done at yesterday's session was merely preliminary. Mr. Julian was asked whether he was willing to testify fully, and if he proposed to substantiate the story published in THE TIMES. He answered affirmatively in both instances. He said that everything THE TIMES published was true, and he would be abundantly able to prove it by his books and stubs and checks, and in other ways. One of the committee wanted to know whether he wished to accuse Messrs. McMicken, Burras, and Hill of swindling. Mr. Julian protested against such a question. He said he would submit the evidence in his possession and it was for the committee to judge. Mr. Hatch asked, referring to one of the transactions published in THE TIMES, whether it was not possible that the broker had purchased the stock at the lower price, say at 10 o'clock, and having engaged the witness to receive it subsequently, say at 11:30, sold it at the higher price. Mr. Julian answered that he could say right there, so far as such a theory was concerned, that in every transaction in his books on which the accusation had been based, purchases and sales had been reported to him simultaneously on single slips of paper. Mr. Julian was asked whether he would be willing, if it should afterward be deemed expedient, to swear to the stenographic minutes of his testimony before a United States Commissioner. He answered that he would. A similar question to Detective Carlin received a similar response. The latter was closely questioned as to what his "object" was in making the matter, and whether he had made any business arrangements with any parties on the strength of it. Some of the questions were freely answered by the detective. Others he declined to answer. Mr. Hill gave notice that he desired to question Mr. Julian as to what the animus was that prompted the publication in THE TIMES. Mr. Julian promised to bring all his books and papers before the committee this afternoon, when the investigation will be proceeded with in earnest.

YELLOW FEVER IN THE CITY.

A WELL-DEFINED CASE AT ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL — THE PATIENT A TRAVELING AGENT FROM FERNANDINA—HE IS SENT TO QUARANTINE HOSPITAL.

Dr. W. De F. Day, Sanitary Superintendent of the Health Department, was visited on Sunday afternoon by the House Surgeon of the Roosevelt Hospital, who brought him the information that there was a well-defined case of yellow fever at that institution. Dr. Day at once proceeded to investigate the matter, and, on going to the hospital, became satisfied that it was a genuine case of yellow fever. The patient is Mr. John F. Ohl, an agent for the firm of Messrs. Chater & King, commission merchants at No. 187 Pearl-street. He had been traveling in the South for his employers, and visited Fernandina, Fla., while the fever was at its height in that place. He became alarmed at the prevalence of the disease, and started immediately for this City. He came direct by railroad, arriving here on the 14th inst. He was sick when he arrived, and on Tuesday he applied for admission to the Roosevelt Hospital. He was admitted, and it appeared to be suffering from an attack of bilious intermittent fever. On Thursday and Friday last symptoms of yellow fever made their appearance, and on Saturday the diagnosis was fully established. When the first symptoms of the fever appeared the patient was placed in a room entirely isolated from the rest of the patients, and a nurse was specially detailed to attend exclusively upon him. The latter brought no baggage with him, and the clothing which he wore was thoroughly disinfected, and disinfectants were placed in the corridor on which the room occupied by Ohl opens. Notwithstanding these precautions to prevent the spread of the disease, Dr. Day deemed it prudent to have the patient removed to the Quarantine Hospital. He accordingly telegraphed to Dr. Vanderpool to send the Quarantine boat for the patient, which was done during the afternoon, and Dr. Janes accompanied Ohl to the Quarantine Hospital, where he was left in charge of Dr. Vanderpool. Dr. Day said to a TIMES reporter yesterday that there was not the slightest ground for apprehension. The season was too far advanced for the disease to gain a foothold here, and every precaution that human genius could devise has been taken. Ohl has the disease in a very aggravated form and the probabilities are that he will not recover.

THE DEATH OF FATHER MOONEY.

Coroner Woltman held an inquest yesterday in the case of Rev. Thomas J. Mooney, who died on the 13th inst. from injuries received by a fall from his wagon on Fifth-avenue on the 10th inst. Malick Cunnion, of No. 321 East Ninth-street, testified that he went out with Father Mooney in a one-horse wagon; they reached Fifth-avenue between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, when witness noticed that the wagon had passed over a small elevation of sand, a heap of stones being on the right side a few feet from them; Father Mooney, who had the reins, as soon as he noticed this, looked out and perceived the stones; he reined the horse sharply, but it was impossible to avoid a collision between the wagon and the stones. The wagon upset, and they were thrown out and the horse ran away. The fall was about 15 feet. The heap of stones was about four feet high. Mr. Cunnion is still suffering from the results of the accident. Officer James Reilley, of the Nineteenth Precinct, testified that he assisted in moving the deceased to Father McMahon's house; he [Father Mooney] was senseless; the Police had notified the men in charge of the excavation to be careful and put lights near it; the tool-box stood on the right of the line. When the accident occurred, almost 14 feet from the curb, and was surrounded by stones from one to two feet high; the neighbors were constantly complaining about the want of lights in the place. Herbert A. Thompson, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, testified that the excavation was about 6 inches deep. The ordinance prescribes that light shall be placed at night near all excavations likely to be dangerous, but this excavation being so small was not regarded as an excavation. Dr. A. A. Molony, of No. 262 West Forty-second-street, deposed that he found deceased lying on the sidewalk insensible; the pile of stones was 16 inches high, the excavation was 12 feet long; a lamp-post was opposite, and 20 feet below the spot where the accident occured, but no lamp was burning that night was dark. The jury returned the following verdict: "We find that Thomas J. Mooney came to his death by being thrown from his carriage on the 10th inst., and that it was an accident. We recommend that the Department of Public Works comply in future with the ordinance in relation to lights and watchmen."

SUICIDE OF AN OLD MAN.

George Geyer, a retired cook, aged 72, who lived at No. 170 Chrystie-street, committed suicide yesterday morning at 9 o'clock by jumping into the East River at the foot of Sixth-street. Deceased retired from work three years ago. When he did so he invested a part of his earnings in a $1,000 policy in the Commercial Life Insurance Company. This institution failed. He then invested in a $1,000 policy in the Continental Life Insurance Company. This company went the way of the other, and the old man became much alarmed. He gradually grew moody and peevish over his losses, and finally settled into a state of constant melancholy. Last Wednesday he got up at midnight, dressed, and went from the house. During the day preceding his son, George C. Geyer, heard him say that he was tired of life, and suggesting that something was wrong in the followers him. He found him going toward the river, stopped him and took him back home. Yesterday morning the old gentleman arose at 7 and walked about. He again went toward the river, which he reached at 9, and immediately plunged in, as if afraid that some one would stop him. Capt. John T. Jones, of the steamer North Point, which was lying at the pier at the foot of Sixth-street at the time, heard the splash, saw the man sinking, pushed off in a skiff and pulled Geyer out of the water. But the aged man was so exhausted that he died a few moments after.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The balance in the City Treasury is $1,513,-131 54.

THE TIMES has received $10 from G. G., for the yellow fever suffers at Fernandina, Fla.

The California Rifle Team left this City for home yesterday on the 5:45 train on the Erie Road.

Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings will deliver an address at the opening exercises of the Jerome Hopkins Orpheon Free Choral Schools at Steinway Hall, Oct. 4.

Mr. William Saunders, of London, proprietor of the well-known telegraphic news agency, "the Central News," has arrived here, and will spend several months in the United States.

Daniel Dougherty, a ship-carpenter, residing in Williamsburg, while at work on the bark W. A. Heard, at Pier No. 44 East River, yesterday, fell into the hold and broke his left arm and leg.

The reception of the National Section of North America, Cadets of Temperance, will be held this evening by the Grand Section of the State of New-York at the Perry-Street M. E. Church at 8 o'clock.

The Summer Home opened at Bath, Long Island, last June, accommodated during the season now closed about 2,600 visitors. The boys connected with the industrial schools of the Children's Aid Society, of this City, to the number of 1,000, enjoyed a day's picnic at the Home. The cost per head for a week's recreation was about $2.

A communication was received yesterday by Superintendent Walling from the Mayor's office, informing him that the occupation of the dog-catchers was ended, as there was no money to pay them. The dog-pound will, however, remain open for some weeks yet, in charge of a policeman, and may eventually be used as an asylum for sick and disabled canines.

The City Hall was filled with laborers yesterday who desired to obtain work in some of the departments. While they were waiting to see "the Aldermen of their districts," others were engaged in applying to the Mayor, not only for office, but for passage tickets to various places, they having become tired of their enforced idleness in this City. The Mayor, however, had no power to comply with their requests.

There has been added to the Aquarium an eight-armed octopus or devil fish, seven feet long; a sand shark over five feet long, 18 angel fishes, two Spanish hog fishes, four common hog fishes, three parrot fishes, two large porcupine fishes, 12 red squirrel fishes, six snoppers, or green moray sea serpents, three doctor fishes, and about 100 rare specimens of animal and vegetable curiosities from the Bermudas.

A number of independent voters of the Ninth Assembly District met last evening at Jackson Hall, corner of Horatio-street and Greenwich-avenue, to complete the organization of a club to be known as the "Greenwich Association." Its avowed object is to support the best candidates for public offices, irrespective of party. There are 33 members enrolled, and last night James McEvoy was elected President and Francis Kelly Secretary. Meetings will be held weekly.

At 1:30 yesterday afternoon a brick wall, about 25 feet high and 30 feet long, forming the rear of John Rocket's coal-yard on Minetta-lane, suddenly fell into the back yard of No. 136 West-Third-street. The wall was the last remnant of a slaughter-house which many years ago stood where the coal is now piled. The wall had no support, and was overthrown by the steady pressure of the coal against it. A handsome garden in the rear of the house No. 136 West Third-street, occupied by Billy Birch, of the San Francisco Minstrels, was destroyed by the wall. Shortly after it had fallen into it. The loss caused by the accident is trifling.

Mr. Frederick Fraley, President of the National Board of Trade, has iss

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NEW-YORK REPUBLICANS.

THE CONVENTION AT ROCHESTER.

A RETROSPECT—POSITION OF PARTIES IN THE STATE—ATTITUDE OF REPUBLICANS TOWARD THE ADMINISTRATION—SENATOR CONKLING'S COURSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 25.—It is a matter of general comment among the leading Republicans now assembled at Rochester that the convention to be held here to-morrow will meet under circumstances almost identical with those under which the representative men of the party came together in 1871. At that time, as now, the Democrats had at the previous election carried the State by an overwhelming majority. They were in what seemed to be the flood-tide of their power, and there were but few persons who dared to hope that they could be driven from the position which they occupied. Then, as now, the Republican Party was divided, seriously divided, on questions of party policy, and it seemed as if the future had nothing in store for it but defeat and ruin. It was under these disheartening circumstances that the convention came together in Syracuse, and, as had been anticipated, there was much discussion and some bitterness of feeling regarding a number of minor questions of details which need not now be recalled. When the questions had been settled, however, a platform was adopted upon which every Republican in the State could stand, and a ticket was nominated which could be heartily supported by every man in the party. In the meantime the Democratic Convention was held, and believing that a nomination was as good as an election, there were a dozen candidates for each of the offices. They all pushed their claims in true Democratic fashion, by abusing and vilifying their rivals. These tacticians indulged in personal quarrels innumerable, and the camp of the faithful was divided against itself. Both conventions were preceded by the first great exposé of the Ring frauds, and the fight having become one of honest men against thieves, the result was that the honest men triumphed. The Republicans carried the State by a majority of nearly 20,000 votes. Now, again, in 1877, on the eve of a Republican Convention, the Democrats, with loud boasting, profess to be assured of victory. For four successive years they have triumphed at the polls—carried the election by those means they know so well how to employ. For years they have ruled with a high hand, and to-day, as in 1871, they believe, or at least profess to believe, that they cannot be defeated. They point to the differences which exist, or have existed, among the Republicans regarding the policy of the National Administration touching the South and the civil service. They declare, with much truth, that "an off year" in politics, like the present, is usually disastrous to their opponents, and now, as in 1871, they profess to believe that a nomination by their convention will be equivalent to an election. As the time approaches for the holding of that convention, however, they find that their lines will not be laid in quite such pleasant places as they had anticipated. They are already divided hopelessly regarding the nominations for State officers, and no matter whether Gov. Robinson and the Albany Regency succeed in again placing the old Bigelow-Fairchild ticket in the field, or John Kelly and Company be powerful enough to force nominations, there is sure to be a more or less serious split in the party. There is reason to believe, too, that the people of New-York City, irrespective of party, are to-day just about as sick of the new Tammany and Boss Kelly as they were with old Tammany and Boss Tweed in 1871.

On the other hand, the Republicans, alive to the necessities of the hour, seem to be determined that they will not allow their personal feelings or inclinations to interfere with the welfare of their party and the State. They recognize the fact that they must fight very much the same kind of a fight now that they fought six years ago. They know that the issues are the same as they were then, and that the contest must again be between Tammany Hall and a clique of disreputable tricksters on the one hand, and the honest tax-payers and reputable citizens on the other. Being assured of all these things, the Republican leaders now here have determined with a heartiness and unanimity which argues well for the future success of the party, that in the convention to be held to-morrow every personal feeling and inclination shall be sacrificed for the sake of harmony and a united canvass. As is always the case, the old Republican straight-outs were the first to declare their intention of taking this action, and it now seems to be settled beyond all question that no effort will be made by resolution or otherwise to reflect upon the course of the President and his Cabinet regarding the Southern question or the so-called reform of the civil service. It can further be predicted with certainty that there will be no discussion of an unpleasant character respecting the National Administration, unless Mr. George William Curtis, or one of Mr. Secretary of State Evarts' friends attempts to pass a resolution unqualifiedly indorsing President Hayes and his Cabinet. Should any such attempt be made, which is not at all probable, much bitter discussion would undoubtedly follow. If the convention is quietly allowed to take its own course, however, there seems to be no doubt that the platform will be so framed that it will displease no one, and that Republicans of every shade of opinion can stand and work upon it.

It is necessary to correct a number of false impressions which seem to exist regarding Mr. Conkling's connection with the matter. In the first place the Senator does not control the convention, nor will he be able to dictate any of its actions. Through his principal henchman, Mr. A. B. Cornell, who still actively performs the duties of Chairman of the State Central Committee, and in that capacity will call the convention to order, he can to some extent control both the temporary and permanent organization, but here his power will end. It happens, fortunately for Mr. Conkling, that he is in accord with Senator Woodin, Congressman Davy, Charles E. Fitch, Senator Cole, Senator Wellman, and other leaders upon the matter in question. In common with and following the lead of these gentlemen he believes, or at least professes to believe, that the only wise course for the convention to pursue is to make no specific reference to the acts of the Administration. A majority of the delegates now here are also of this way of thinking. Hence, the reports which Mr. Conkling's injudicious friends are circulating to the effect that he has "captured the convention," "has it in his pocket," and other rubbish of the same sort. The fact of the matter is that the Senator controls the convention just so long as he continues to occupy the middle position now held by a majority of the delegates. Should he go to either extreme, however, he would not, as I am assured, be able to take one hundred votes with him. He will attempt no such manœuvre, however. He has no desire to entirely break with Mr. Hayes by appearing to be instrumental in denouncing him, and he has too little regard for Secretaries Evarts and Schurz to permit him to throw his influence toward the out and out indorsement of the Administration desired by Mr. Curtis and a few others. So he will take the golden middle course, and act in harmony with a very large number of men who have no regard for him either personally or politically.

Up to this time there has been very little talk regarding probable candidates for the various State offices to be put in nomination by the convention, but the names of those who have been discussed leave no doubt that the ticket will be in every sense an acceptable one.

CANDIDATES AND PLATFORM.

GENTLEMEN NAMED FOR POSITIONS ON THE STATE TICKET—MR. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS DETERMINED THAT THE PRESIDENT SHALL BE RECOGNIZED—POINTS OF THE PLATFORM—THE KINGS COUNTY ROW.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 25—*Eleven o'clock P. M.*—Nearly all the delegates to the convention arrived by the late trains to-night, and it is now possible to make a comparison between it and other assemblages of the same kind that were held before the promulgation of the civil service order prohibiting office-holders from taking an active part in politics. To the eye of even the most experienced, very little change could be discovered in the character or appearance of the delegates. Nearly all the old faces were present, the only notable exceptions being Judge Robertson and Speaker Husted, of Westchester, and Gens. Arthur and Sharpe, of New-York. While the general appearance of the convention will be the same, however, there is a marked difference in the manner of conducting the preliminary business. There is, for instance, no possibility of ascertaining definitely who will be temporary Chairman and permanent President of the convention. Mr. A. B. Cornell knows, but he is not in a talkative humor, and to prevent his intentions from becoming public he has called for the meeting of the State Central Committee at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, instead of this evening. It is very generally understood, however, that Lyman Tremain is to be the temporary Chairman, and Senator Conkling the permanent President. It is understood, further, that the Senator has already prepared and will deliver an elaborate speech, which he expects will sound the key-note of the convention. Another story is that he will not make any speech unless compelled to do so by some utterances of Mr. Curtis, and that Chauncey Depew is to be temporary Chairman and Lyman Tremain President of the permanent organization.

Regarding candidates, there is still very little that is definite to report. Numerous names are mentioned for the various offices, but none of them are pressed with the persistency and organized effort which was so common in former years. Among the gentlemen talked of for Secretary of State are Warner Miller, of Herkimer, and George B. Sloan, of Oswego. Senator Platt Carpenter could have the place, but his friends are all desirous that he should go into the Senatorial race, and for that reason he will not be able to accept. J. F. Wilkinson, of Onondaga, is talked of for Controller; Howard Soule, Jr., also of Onondaga, for State Engineer; William B. Taylor, of Utica, for the same office, and State Senator Sprague and Greenville Tremain, of Albany, for Attorney-General.

Among the prominent delegates from New-York who arrived by the midnight train were Thomas Murphy, Judge Dittenhoefer, Chauncey M. Depew, Police Commissioner Wheeler, ex-Commissioner Laimbeer, and George William Curtis. The latter gentleman was at once surrounded and conducted to his apartments by a small company of friends of the Administration who had been eagerly awaiting his arrival. He makes no secret of his intention regarding the indorsement of the President, his open, plain-spoken declaration being in marked contrast to the secret whisperings and wire-pullings of Mr. Conkling. Mr Curtis says that he sincerely desires to have the President and his Administration heartily and thoroughly indorsed. For the sake of harmony, however, he would be willing to make the indorsement a general and not a specific one, such as that adopted by the Massachusetts Republicans. If such a general indorsement is refused by the controlling element in the Committee on Resolutions, however, he would deem it his duty, even if he stood alone, to record his protest against what he believed would not only be an injustice to the President but a great political mistake. He would not be satisfied, he continued, with a series of resolutions in which no mention whatever would be made of the President or of the National Administration. Such a course could only be regarded as a slur. In short, he believed that the people of the State, and to a certain extent of the whole county, demanded that the convention should give some expression of sentiment regarding the course of the President. He desired that the expression should be a favorable one, but he was determined that something, either good or bad, should be said regarding the matter. As far as it was in his power to do so, he would prevent the Administration from being ignored. These and similar statements were made by Mr. Curtis not only to your correspondent, but to a number of gentlemen who came with him on the train from New-York. One of them, on arriving in Rochester, at once ran to Mr. Conkling's parlor and repeated to him what Mr. Curtis had said. In response to the information given him, the Senator is represented as having replied: "Oh! Very well then, let us have a fight." What weight is to be attached to these words can only be determined when the convention comes together. That there will be some discussion regarding the resolutions there is no doubt, but it is still hoped and believed by a majority of the delegates that a platform can be adopted without any serious dispute. Judge James, of the St. Lawrence delegation, who is to a certain extent regarded as representing Vice-President Wheeler, is among the number. He, like most of the delegates from the St. Lawrence and Franklin district, is in favor of a general reference to national affairs which would be satisfactory to a majority and could give offense to none.

Regarding the platform, aside from the resolutions in reference to the Administration, there will be no dispute and but little discussion. It will reaffirm the principles of the Republican Party as announced at Cincinnati, and will denounce all subsidies and land grants. The financial plank will be, as usual, strongly in favor of a resumption of specie payments; and a resolution regarding labor and capital will strongly urge the strict observance of the laws on the one hand and of the rights of the employe on the other. Reference will also be made to the action of the Legislature and the Governor on the Municipal reform bills passed last Winter, and the party will be pledged in the strongest terms to continue the good work which was then commenced by it, and which was defeated by a Democratic Executive.

The contesting delegates from New-York, who call themselves the Independent Republicans, are poorly represented here. Still, they intend to present their case to the Committee on Contested Delegations, and they will demand that the whole matter of the contest in the City shall be taken up and passed upon by the State Central Committee. They do not expect to be permitted to vote, they naïvely say, but they hope to get seats on the floor of the convention. It is probable that this somewhat empty honor will be accorded them. There is also a contesting delegation from the Ninth Assembly District of Brooklyn which will probably make some stir here, as the points involved in the case are much more interesting and novel than those which govern the case of the New-York Independents. It seems that at the District Convention, held last Saturday, the friends of Mr. Conkling, who were just one-half of the delegates, withdrew and elected six delegates to the State Convention, all pledged unreservedly to the Conkling interest. What was left of the original convention elected six delegates, firm supporters of the Administration. Both delegations are here, and both claiming regularity. From appearances, neither delegation will be given seats under the temporary organization, but the matter will be referred to the Committee on Credentials when appointed. Both delegations are claiming that they will be admitted, but the general belief is that the "bolters," or the Conkling delegates, will finally be seated. Why this is so may be seen from the fact that upon the final disposition of this contest depends greatly Kings County's representatives upon the State Central Committee. There is among the Brooklyn delegation a strong contest for position on the committee. From the Second Congressional District John F. Henry will be named without opposition, but from the Third there are Albert Daggett, Sheriff of Kings, a strong Conkling man, and Franklin Woodruff, strong Administration. If the Conkling delegates from the Ninth District are seated, the placing of Sheriff Daggett from that district is insured. If, upon the contrary, the Administration delegates are seated, then there will be a strong contest between Daggett and Woodruff. From the Fourth District David Williams and Charles W. Goddard are candidates—the former strong Conkling and the latter strong Administration. If the Conkling delegates from the Ninth District are seated, Williams will be placed on the committee, and if the contrary, Goddard will get the place. It will thus be seen that upon the final disposition of this quarrel—a vexatious one to settle under any circumstances—depends two members of the State Committee and what interest in Republican politics they shall represent. Fortunately, this is the only contest that is likely to seriously occupy the attention of the Committee on Credentials.

ADDITIONAL DELEGATES.

The following are the names of additional delegates to the Republican State Convention at Rochester to-day:

SENECA COUNTY.

Henry T. Royes, Charles E. Opdyke, George W. Jones.

ERIE COUNTY.

1. John C. Level, Henry Twitchell, Henry Haley, David Sullivan.
2. Rodney W. Daniels, George Baltz, J. W. Dennis, P. J. Reinhart.
3. John Milleg, James C. Fullerton, George B. Allen, John Auchinvole, Eland E. Jewett.
4. John Nice, Henry Lapp, F. H. James.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

John Walter, L. A. Milbank, A. J. Clements.

MONROE COUNTY.

3. John H. Martindale, Edward J. Reed, George H. Lee, E. E. Harmon.

NEW-YORK STATE POLITICS.

The Allegany County delegates to the Democratic State Convention are under instructions to vote for A. P. Laning for Attorney-General.

Hon. Sherman Williams has been nominated for re-election to the Assembly by the Republicans of the First District of Chautauqua County.

The Democratic Conventions in each of the three districts of St. Lawrence County passed resolutions in favor of three nomination of the present State officers.

The Republican Convention for the Fourth Judicial District, in Saratoga, yesterday, nominated Charles O. Tappan, now County Judge of St. Lawrence County, for Justice of the Supreme Court of the State.

The Democratic Convention for the Second District of Jefferson County, after electing delegates to the State Convention, adopted resolutions in favor of a new State ticket, with Allen C. Beach for Secretary of State.

The Hudson *Republican* reports that there is a well-settled determination on the part of the Republicans of Columbia County to return Hon. B. Platt Carpenter to the State Senate, in spite of his expressed disinclination to run again.

The Republicans of Chautauqua County have made the following nominations: For County Judge, Thomas P. Grosvenor; District-Attorney, Abner Hazletine; Special County Judge, J. Lombert Ingersoll; Superintendent of Poor, E. Scofield.

The Republicans of Tioga County have nominated John T. Sawyer for Assembly, C. A. Clark for County Judge, Newton Dexter for Special County Judge, Chauncey T. Woodford for Superintendent, and Dr. C. R. Rogers for Coroner. They indorsed Hon. William Smyth for Senator.

Hon. Henry W. Sawyer (who was appointed to fill a vacancy) has accepted the Democratic nomination for re-election as Justice of the Supreme Court for the Fourth District, and says that he fully concurs in the sentiment of the convention that the judicial office having in it nothing of patronage, and a due discharge of its duties being incompatible with partisanship, ought to be withdrawn from the arena of party politics.

POLITICS IN HARTFORD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 25.—At a citizens' meeting to-night a ticket for town officers was put in nomination. Men of both parties were put upon it. Neither caucus of the regular party organizations has been held yet, but both will go ahead, probably, in the old way to straight nominations. This citizens' movement, though not so designed, is calculated to help the Democrats, and consequently the Republicans will fight shy of it.

NEW-JERSEY TAX-PAYERS.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 25.—The Tax-Payers' Association met at Ewingville to-day and nominated a whole county ticket. The following Legislative nominations were made: For Senator, Enoch H. Deahn, of Hopewell. For Assembly.—First District, H. N. Burroughs; Second District, John S. Noble; Third District, Elliston Hunt.

CIGARS SMUGGLED BY A PILOT.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 25.—The Customs officers have seized 12,000 Manila cigars smuggled ashore from the British ship Fortenay by Capt. Fowler, a Boston pilot. Several persons are implicated, against all of whom action has been taken.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

PROGRESS IN RESTORING ORDER.

THE DESTRUCTION NOT QUITE SO GREAT AS AT FIRST SUPPOSED—THE RECORDS WHOLLY INTACT—MODELS THAT WITHSTOOD THE HEAT—CONDITION OF THE BUILDING—PREPARING FOR RESUMING BUSINESS—THE HISTORICAL AND OTHER RELICS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—As the flame and smoke that threatened the destruction of the most interesting, if not the most important, of the public edifices of the capital clear away, the discovery is being made that the loss by the fire in the Interior Department is not so serious as at first apprehended. The articles destroyed, although no longer visible in the form most interesting to the visitor to the Patent Office, have still a form of existence in the records and drawings of the bureau, and, if necessary, can be reproduced as models from these minute descriptions of them. But even the destruction of models is found to be not so great as feared, for the large force now employed in the part of the building swept over by the fire is finding many articles that have withstood the heat, and are in a comparatively good condition. The work of bringing order out of the chaos into which the entire department was thrown by the disaster progresses with as much speed as possible, for, of course, only those who were familiar with the rooms and the arrangement of the various objects in them can be of service in such work. The entire male force of the Interior Department was detailed to-day to restore the building to order, and until this has been done of course very little regular business can be accomplished. Outside of the Patent Office no public records were lost or destroyed, and even here very few of great value have been lost. Not a single paper of the Land Office was lost or seriously damaged. A few of the records were soiled by water, but not to an extent to materially injure them. The upper stories of the west and north wings are in ruins, nothing being left but the marble walls. These, it is believed, from a superficial inspection made to-day, are not damaged to such an extent as to require that they should be taken down. On the main floor, which is immediately below the model rooms, the furniture and walls were considerably damaged by water, which soaked through the masonry of the ceiling, ruining the frescoing. The ceiling in many of the rooms will have to be replaced, and all of them, as well as the walls, will have to be repainted. The portion of the model room in the south and east wings which was not damaged will be put in readiness to accommodate the officials, whose rooms will have to undergo repairs. The Indian Bureau will be removed to an outside building, and the rooms now occupied by that bureau given to the Land Office. Secretary Schurz has decided, in view of the value of the Land Office records, that it will be better to keep that division in the Interior Department Building. The last Congress passed a law forbidding Government officials to lease buildings unless an appropriation had been specifically made to pay the rent, but as owners of property have offered houses to the Secretary without lease, being willing to assume the risk of receiving pay from Congress, this difficulty will be overcome. Arrangements have been made to erect a temporary roof over the burned wings, proposals for building which will be opened at noon on Thursday, and work commenced at once.

Secretary Schurz remained in his office all last night in order to take care of the valuable relics and souvenirs carried there from the south model-room. Among these are a number of swords presented to distinguished Americans, all of which are mounted with gold and studded with diamonds. The Washington relics were also in the immediate custody of the Secretary. A handsome sword presented to Gen. Grant by the City of New-York is also in this collection.

An examination shows that the number of models destroyed in the west model-room was 84, and in the north room 88. Nine thousand rejected models were destroyed, and 3,000 which were in Examiners' rooms were saved. Of patented models there were lost, in round numbers, 87,000. About one-fourth of the models in the east wing suffered damage from water. In the drafting rooms were 777 folios, embracing nearly 200,000 original patented drawings, 7,875 reissues, 10,257 designs, 5,160 trade-marks, and over 200,000 sheets of original drawings. These were scattered about promiscuously, but have all been gathered together in one room, and more than one-half of them have been rearranged in regular order.

The combustible nature of the attic story of the Interior Department, and the great danger to which valuable public records are exposed from fire have directed attention to the other department buildings, and it is probable early steps will be taken to guard against such a loss as was threatened yesterday. The attic story of the Treasury Department is quite as bad as was that of the Interior Department, and the danger which threatens valuable records is as great. In the lofts of the Treasury, piled away on pine shelves, are tons of records of the various Auditors' offices, embracing records of financial operations from the foundation of the Government. Other papers of like value, in large quantities, are stored away there, and should a fire occur among them the loss would be beyond calculation.

The value of property destroyed in the abstract will aggregate $1,500,000, but as a large class of the models will not be replaced the actual loss will probably not reach over $800,000 or $900,000. The Patent Office has to its credit with the Treasury of the United States, over and above its earnings, a sum sufficient to meet this expenditure, but it cannot be used without an appropriation by Congress. About, say, 10 per cent. of the models destroyed were valuable as evidence in patent cases, ranging from $50 to $100, according to the significance of the case in which they would form an essential feature of evidence. Some few of these may and will be reproduced by the department where the drawings are sufficiently complete to admit of it. The very fact of the loss of these models will give rise to endless litigations, and where they would become valuable is in determining claims to improvements in imported inventions, which will be made and litigated simply because the models are lost and thus a very vital piece of evidence destroyed. It should be borne in mind, however, that the loss of a model does not in any way affect the rights of a patentee, and is really no evidence of the validity of a patent, but their destruction is damaging for the reasons above stated. District Commissioner Bryan went to the Patent Office to-day, in company with Commissioner Dennison, to ask the officials there to employ such laboring men as may be recommended by the Labor Exchange in the removal of the rubbish, débris, &c., about the Patent Office. They were informed that so far only such laboring men had been so employed, and would continue to be until the work of righting things is completed.

INDIANS IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Brig.-Gen. Crook and Secretary Schurz were engaged with Indian Commissioner Smith for several hours to-day, studying the map of Dakota, and posting themselves in regard to the geography of that Territory, preparatory to a council with the Indians. Commissioner Smith held an informal council with them at their hotel to-night, but the object of their visit, which is to protest against the removal of their agencies from the present location to the Missouri River, was not talked over. It will not be considered, except at a single meeting at which the President and Secretary Schurz will be present. The Indians will be given to understand that this council will be final, and the talk will not be spread over several days, as has been the custom heretofore. The Commissioner delighted the Indians to-day by presenting each of them with a suit of new clothes.

PRINTING TREASURY AND BANK NOTES.

OPENING OF BIDS AT THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT—LIST OF THE BIDDERS AND THE BIDS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Assistant Secretaries McCormick and French and Commissioner of Internal Revenue Raum to-day opened bids for printing for one year, from the 1st of October next, one impression by plate printing upon all United States legal-tender notes and the circulating notes for national banking associations. This printing will be the green back on the legal-tender notes and the black back on the national currency notes, the same to be executed on hand-roller presses, in the best style of the art. The Government furnishes the paper and the existing plates, with the engraved stock pertaining thereto. All expenses for repairs to the plates, for executing the work and delivering it at the Treasury Department, and for such Governmental supervision as may be required, will be borne by the parties to whom the award may be made. The bids were as follows:

American Bank Note Company, of New-York, $10 40 per 1,000 for green backs and the same for black backs.

Excelsior Bank Note Company, of Washington, green backs $9 85, black backs $9 75 per 1,000.

Franklin Engraving and Printing Company, of New-York, green backs $8 94 per 1,000 and the same for black backs.

National Bank Note Company, of New-York, $11 per 1,000 for green backs and the same for black backs.

Bureau of Engravings and Printing, Treasury Department, green backs, $8 22; black backs, $8 92.

Continental Bank Note Company, of New-York, $19 49 per 1,000 for each color.

Philadelphia Bank Note Company, green and back backs, $11 per 1,000; green backs alone, $18 per 1,000; black backs alone, $12 per 1,000.

Columbia Bank Note Printing Company, of Washington, $11 49 per 1,000 for each color.

The contract will be awarded by the Secretary after an examination of all the papers. The bids show a close calculation, the lowest bidder being 2 cents a thousand on one class and 72 cents on the other lower than the next higher. The price paid for this work at present is $18 per 1,000, as against an average of $8 57 under the new bids. The saving thereby effected by Secretary Sherman will be over 50 per cent. of the cost, and will exceed $45,000 the coming year. The saving effected by him on internal revenue work will exceed $70,000 a year. The present contractor, who receives $18 per 1,000, bid $11 49, and the leading New-York companies, which formerly had this work at still higher rates, bid at prices varying from $10 40 to $11 per 1,000.

EXTENSION OF TRADE WITH GERMANY.

REPORT FROM THE UNITED STATES CONSUL-GENERAL AT FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN—PROPOSITION TO ESTABLISH AN AGENCY AND DEPOT AT FRANKFORT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—In response to the trade circular recently transmitted from the Department of State to our Consular officers, an interesting report on the prospects for the extension of American trade in Eastern, Southern, and Central Germany has been received from the United States Consul-General at Frankfort-on-the-Main. After fully reviewing the obstacles to this increase, such as the attachment of the German people to fixed customs, and their disinclination to accept innovations which imply a change of habits and the manner of doing things which have come down from generation to generation, the Consul-General feels assured that all such obstacles will readily yield to the great law of profit and pecuniary interest which governs commerce, and that the present time is peculiarly favorable for the introduction and sale of American productions in that part of Germany. The existing plethora of coin, the languishing state of skilled productions, and the low rates of duty prevailing, specially invite our producers and manufacturers to find a profitable market there. The best and surest way to command this extension of trade, in the opinion of the Consul-General, would be by the establishment of a central depot at Frankfort, where American goods and manufactures would be constantly on exhibition, this permanent depot or exhibition to be attended by responsible agents, men of strict integrity and financial responsibility, to solicit sales and carry out all the rules necessary to the full success of any active legitimate enterprise. A compliance with these rules and an accommodating spirit toward the peculiarities of the people and their requirements cannot but lead to a large and profitable increase in the American trade with that important part of the German Empire comprised within the Consulate-General of Frankfort-on-the-Main. The very friendly feeling which prevails among the people toward the United States will greatly facilitate all commercial relations between the two nations.

SEARCH FOR SURVIVORS OF A WRECK.

REPORT OF LIEUT.-COMMANDER BARKER, OF THE ALERT, ON HIS CRUISE IN SEARCH OF A SUPPOSED PARTY OF 17 WHITES WRECKED IN DAMPIER STRAITS—ORIGIN OF THE RUMOR.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Rear-Admiral William Reynolds, recently in command of the Asiatic Station, has submitted to the Secretary of the Navy the report of Lieut.-Commander Barker, of the United States steamer Alert, attached to that station, which was sent out in May last from Yokohama, Japan, to search for 17 white persons reported to have been shipwrecked and living on an island in the vicinity of Dampier Straits. After a cruise of some six months the Alert arrived at Hong Kong by way of the Philippine Islands, and Lieut. Barker reports: "That after a careful search and mature deliberation my own opinion and that of every officer on board is that within the last eight months there have been no shipwrecked or lost white persons on any of the islands referred to." The Alert was sent on this cruise on account of information received by Admiral Reynolds to the effect that the natives of King William's, or some neighboring island reported to Capt. Brown, of the American bark Agate, in February last, that these persons had been shipwrecked and were then living on an island. The Captain of the Agate, in reporting the fact, said one of the chiefs informed him, as well as possible, by signs and broken English, of the matter. Lieut.-Commander Barker further states that the natives were not endeavoring to convey any such information to the Captain of the Agate, but were referring to something of an entirely different nature, for at Geby, an island about 60 miles from the place indicated by the Captain of the Agate, the chief or head captain of the island handed him a paper which read as follows:

DECEMBER 4, 1876.

Bark Unsuima, of St. John, New-Brunswick, William Cain, Master; 116 days from Antwerp for Hong Kong. My wife died on the 24 inst., and I buried her here this morning on Fow Island.

WILLIAM A. CAIN,
of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

Lieut.-Commander Barker further says: "Capt. Brown, of the Agate, might well have supposed the chief was trying to tell him of people in distress on some of the islands to the northward. The death and burial of the Captain's wife occurred just two months before the Agate was boarded. The burial of a white woman would naturally impress the natives and afford them something to talk about for months when in communication with white men. At the island (Geby) we learned that there was constant communication between the natives of the islands in the neighborhood, that they were friendly to all Europeans who visit them in the ordinary way, and that in case of shipwreck the distressed persons were conveyed from island to island until they reached Ternate, from which port a passage may be taken to Batavia and other ports."

THE PHILADELPHIA SWINDLE.

MORTON UP TO ALL SORTS OF SCHEMES—HOW HIS ASSOCIATES WERE ENRICHED—THE OVERISSUE OF STOCK TO BE PROVED VOID.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 25.—The Morton defalcation does not promise to engage the attention of the public much longer, as the details of the enormous swindle have somewhat sickened them. Stocks quickly recovered to-day, and the panic in that quarter is over, at least until some one shows that one of the large trunk roads has overissued its stock, and many believe that such things are not improbable. William H. Kemble, President of the Continental Passenger Railway, has made a move to have the stock of his road registered with some trust company. Mr. Huhn came to the front to-day and said that the time would come for him to explain his position. From statements gleaned it is learned that Morton gathered around him a party of cormorants, and with them went into all sorts of schemes, using the money which he obtained on the overissue stock to further his plans. He took up men who had but small means of subsistence, and they soon turned out rich men. One of these suddenly appeared as a candidate for State Senator, against Horatio Gates Jones, in the Fourth District, but was defeated by a large majority. There does not seem to be much doubt that the money to carry on the campaign was furnished from the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company, as Morton is a Democrat and would have been nominated Lieutenant-Governor three years ago but for his irregularities. At least $300,000 has been lost by Morton in various speculations. To-morrow the creditors of the Centennial Catalogue Company will meet, as judgment has been confessed against John R. Nagle & Co. on two notes of $55,000 and $30,000. Mr. Baugh, the new President, says that $181,000 deposited to the credit of the company in January last has mysteriously disappeared. It is also shown that the residence on West Spruce-street, occupied by Elbert, a broker, has been deeded to Morton. The opinion among business men relative to the swindle is that Morton should be hanged to the nearest lamp-post. A prominent lawyer stated his opinion to-day that the entire overissue would be proved void, and that the holders thereof would not be able to recover one penny. Concerning this matter, however, lawyers disagree.

GERMAN UNDERGROUND TELEGRAPH

WORKING OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT LINE FROM MAYENCE TO BERLIN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Consul-General of the United at Frankfort-on-the-Main informs the Department of State that an underground cable has been laid from Mayence to Berlin, via Cassel and Frankfort-on-the Main, and from Berlin to Hamburg, to be shortly extended from the latter city to Kiel. It is the intention of the Government to connect all the principal cities of the Empire by underground cables. It is said that the underground wires do not work as well as the overground, but they are gradually improving under experiments with new and improved instruments. Very little information, however, can be obtained relative to this branch of the subject, but the only inference to be drawn from the determination of the Government to extend the underground system is a belief in its superiority to the overground wires.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $252,532 34, and from Customs $553,813 95.

Edwin Faiquith was to-day appointed Revenue Storekeeper for the Fourth District of Indiana; George N. Reardon, Gauger for the First District of Missouri, and Benjamin Harris for the Seventh District of Kentucky.

Maxime Outrey, the French Minister to this country, who has just returned to Washington for the Winter, and Gen. Torbert, our Consul-General at Paris, who is home on leave of absence, were at the State Department this morning.

William Burfoot and S. White, who were arrested here last Thursday as suspicious characters, and who had in their possession five $50 counterfeit notes on the Third National Bank of Buffalo, had a hearing before United States Commissioner Rogers to-day, and were committed for the action of the United States Grand Jury, in default of $5,000 bail.

The Controller of the Currency says the additional circulation of national bank notes issued during the present month will not be less than $1,000,000, and the indications are that a much larger amount will be issued during the months of October and November, for the purpose of supplying banks with currency necessary for the movement of the crops.

Balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $15,022,244; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,265,412; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $53,920,000; coin (including coin certificates amounting to $39,833,100,) $110,929,577; outstanding legal tenders, $357,976,164.

Bids were opened by the chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair at the Navy Department, to furnish timber, lumber, iron, steel, lead, zinc, bolts, tools, hardware, paints, oils, dry goods, stationery, coal, and many other articles required at the Navy-yards and on board of vessels during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1878. There were nearly 100 bids received for the various articles, and several days will be required to classify them and award the contracts. The bidders were from all sections of the country.

The 4 per cent. bonds, for which five calls have now been made, four calls of $10,000,000 each and one of $15,000,000, the latter for resumption purposes, bear interest from July 1, but every person taking a bond pays the principal and interest up to the time he pays for it and it is delivered to him. Thus, a $1,000 4 per cent. bond, if purchased and paid for on the 1st of September, costs the purchaser $1,006 66. On the 1st of October he will receive $10 interest and have his bond. The interest on $65,000,000 4 per cent. bonds maturing on the 1st of October will be paid from the Treasury on that date.

NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Navy Department has received information to the effect that the United States steamer Lackawanna, recently ordered from San Francisco to protect the settlers near Puget Sound, arrived at Neal Bay, Washington Territory, on the 4th of September.

Commander Charles S. Norton has been detached from duty at the Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., and placed on waiting orders; Lieut.-Commander William M. Folger has been detached from the Marion, European Station, and ordered to return home; Lieut. George A. Converse has been detached from torpedo duty and ordered to the Marion; Lieut. Washburn Maynard has been detached from the command of the coast steamer Fathomer and ordered to duty at the Torpedo Station; Surgeon Stephen D. Kennedy has been detached from duty at the Naval Hospital at the Naval Academy, and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. John P. Merrill has been ordered to duty in charge of the experimental battery at Annapolis, Md.; Lieut. James Franklin and Master William Kilburn have been ordered to the receiving-ship Wyoming at Washington, D. C.

ADRIFT ON A PLANK IN THE SOUND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 25.—The schooner Sarah S. Taylor, now here, picked up this afternoon off Hart Island a naked boy about 17 years of age, clinging to a plank. His stories are contradictory, and it is thought he is a fugitive from a New-York City institution. He was placed in charge of the Providence Police.

THE FIDELITY SAVINGS BANK.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 25.—In the Superior Court this morning Dr. V. A. Turpin was appointed Receiver of the Fidelity Savings Bank, with a bond at $600,000. The appointment meets with the warmest approval, the depositors being especially pleased.

NEW-JERSEY REPUBLICANS.

HON. WILLIAM A. NEWELL FOR GOVERNOR.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC AND HARMONIOUS CONVENTION—GEN. JUDSON KILPATRICK ELECTED CHAIRMAN—A SPEECH VIGOROUSLY ARRAIGNING M'CLELLAN—RESOLUTIONS REAFFIRMING OLD REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES—EX-GOV. NEWELL UNANIMOUSLY NOMINATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 25.—The nomination of Gen. McClellan, so far from disheartening the Republicans of New-Jersey, has stirred the old party spirit and started afresh the feeling with which he was opposed 13 years ago, and to-day the Republicans in convention assembled have shown themselves to be not only ready, but glad of the opportunity to meet the man whom Lincoln found incompetent, and New-York too expensive to be intrusted with high position, and with spirit and harmony have entered into the Fall campaign, determined to give him vigorous battle, and, if possible, drive him out of the State on a convenient gun-boat. After the conference of last night there was less occasion for dispute upon the subject of the President's policy than there would have been if that interchange of opinion had not taken place. The caucuses met in the hotels and at public halls, and in a few instances only renewed the discussion, while in no case was there manifested a determination to say anything in censure. Perhaps the most prolonged discussion took place in the Essex delegation. Three resolutions were offered—one coming from Mr. Frank Fort, another from Col. Charles E. Joy, and a third from Mr. John Y. Foster. The difference of opinion as to the methods of the President and the minute details of his policy was frankly avowed by the speakers, who were inclined to resent the imputation of disloyalty because they chose to exercise the right of criticism. At length moderate counsels prevailed, and Mr. David C. Dodd was chosen to represent the county in the Committee on Resolutions, as being the man who most comprehensively represented the feelings of the delegates in caucus. Essex kept the convention waiting when 12 o'clock came. The hall of Taylor's Opera-house was then full, the delegates from Essex and Hudson occupying the space immediately in front of the stage, while the remaining counties were distributed in the orchestra and dress circle seats. The body of men assembled was perhaps the best that ever met in New-Jersey in the name of the Republican Party. There were scores of Republicans who were in harness in 1856, men who are just as firm in their political faith to-day as they were 20 years ago, when they began the fight against the Democracy.

At 12:10, the Essex delegates having come in and the brass band having ceased its inspiring work, the convention was called to order by Mr. Joseph Coult, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, who reported as officers for the temporary organization Judge Charles H. Voorhies, of Bergen, as President, and John W. Newlin, of Cumberland; J. Herbert Potts, of Bergen, and C. O. Cooper, of Morris, as Secretaries. The report was accepted, and Judge Voorhies entered upon the performance of his duties with a vigorous speech. He reminded the convention of the important duty it had to perform; telling the delegates to select a man versed in public affairs, acquainted with public men, and certainly not a man whose celebrity existed only in the fact that he has neglected in other places than New-Jersey the performance of important duties, or

from those who once felt the lash and fear its second coming. I despise them and their teachings. It was sentiment that made this nation a Republic and not a kingdom. Our grandsires thought not of themselves, or their possessions, when they threw life, fortune, and honor into the contest for liberty. It was sentiment that fought the battles of the old Revolution; it was sentiment, love for country, for justice, and the rights of man that held the bloody battle line at Gettysburg, that climbed the rugged hills up Mission Ridge, amid whistling balls and crashing boulders; it was sentiment that nerved the soldier's heart and steeled his arm in the fierce hour of combat; it was sentiment that wreathed his lips in smiles and made his face so beautiful, as we found him cold and dead upon the battle-field. [Cries of "Good, good."] It was sentiment, then, that gave birth to the Republican Party; by sentiment it has lived and triumphed, and it will live and continue to triumph till sentiment is made to give place to a cold-blooded selfishness; till the cries of the oppressed are no longer heeded—then the grand old party of freedom shall have passed away. I trust that time will never come, but that bold and pronounced upon all questions of national policy—true now as in the days of the rebellion, to liberty, justice, and the rights of man—the friend of the people, guarding the honor of the nation at home and abroad, watchful and tender as the mother to her child, of the rights and happiness of all the people; so long as liberty needs a friend, so long as the equal rights of man are questioned, so long as injustice, tyranny, and wrong find an abiding place in our fair Republic, so long will the remaining patriotic work to be done. I trust in God the Republican Party—the grand old party of freedom—may live on, triumphant to perform it.

The close of the Chairman's speech was greeted with a roar of cheers that was scarcely ended when it was taken up again and repeated with increased volume. The convention soon came to order, when the resolution calling for the appointment by the convention of two members of the State Committee from each Congressional District, and three at large by the Chairman, was adopted, and in a recess of 10 minutes the following were chosen and afterward accepted:

First Congressional District—Col. W. E. Potter, W. T. Bailey.

Second Congressional District—John L. Murphy, Barton F. Thorne.

Third Congressional District—Levi D. Jarrard, William H. Hayes.

Fourth Congressional District—Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, Frederick A. Potts.

Fifth Congressional District—George Richards, Garret A. Hobart.

Sixth Congressional District—Theodore Macknet, John L. Blake.

Seventh Congressional District—James Gopsill, D. W. Throckmorton.

The three members at large were not appointed. The Committee on Rules presented their report and it was adopted, and the Committee on Resolutions was called for, but failed to respond. On motion of Rowland Johnson, of West Orange, the State Committee were empowered to fill vacancies in their own body. A motion to go into nomination of a candidate for Governor, pending the arrival of the absent committee, prevailed, and the name of Atlantic County was heard with impatient curiosity to learn her response. "William A. Newell," was the answer, and the check was greeted warmly from all parts of the hall. Bergen did not nominate, and as the list was called it was found that the ex-Governor was surely the coming man, for by 12 out of the 21 counties he was the sole nominee. Essex named five candidates, and afterward added a sixth. Hon. Frederick A. Potts was named by delegates from Essex and Passaic, and was the sole candidate of Hunterdon, Morris, Somerset, Sussex, and Union Counties. The Committee on Resolutions now appeared, and the nomination was suspended. The resolutions had to be drafted anew, and this caused delay, but at length ex Secretary Robeson, who was Chairman of the committee, made his appearance on the platform. He spoke with a voice loud and distinct as he announced that he was directed to report the unanimous sentiments of the committee, and read the following resolutions:

The Republicans of New-Jersey, cherishing a just pride in their past record as a political party, and at the same time recognizing their obligation to deal with new issues as they arise, unite in the following declaration of principles:

1. *Resolved*, That we reaffirm the National Republican platform of 1876, especially its cardinal doctrines; that the United States constitute a nation, and not a league; that the Republican Party is pledged to the complete protection of all citizens in the equal enjoyment of all their civil, political, and public rights; that the national faith is sacredly pledged to the maintenance of the national credit and the speedy resumption of specie payments; that the invariable rule in appointments to the civil service should require honesty, fidelity, and capacity in the appointees, having due regard to representing the policy of the party in power, but making the efficiency of the public service the first object; that the public revenue should be largely raised by a tariff, adjusted as far as possible so as to promote the interests of American labor and the prosperity of the whole country; that no further grants of public lands should be made to corporations and monopolies, but that the national domain shall be used for the equal benefit of all the people. Until these great principles are perfectly secured the mission of the Republican Party will not be ended. For their accomplishment we demand the full enforcement of all existing laws; if these are not sufficient, we demand additional legislation, and, if necessary, additional amendments to our Federal Constitution; and finally, we affirm it to be the bounden duty of the General Government to protect all citizens in all States in their civil and political rights.

2. *Resolved*, That the President of the United States, holding his high office by a majority of the Electoral votes cast at the last election, and by virtue of the decision of the most august tribunal ever created by Congress, is entitled to the support and respect in his office of every law-abiding citizen; and the puerile efforts of some portions of the Democratic Party to throw discredit upon a tribunal largely of their own creation are an exhibition of folly and bad faith which deserves the reprobation and contempt of all right-minded citizens.

3. *Resolved*, That we cordially recognize the earnestness and sincerity with which President Hayes is laboring to promote the reconciliation of all sections of the country, and to secure an efficient and economical administration of the business of the Government. We are united in desiring the accomplishment of these great objects, and we pledge our hearty support to every wise measure calculated to secure the lasting unity and prosperity of the whole country on the basis of impartial justice and equal rights for all citizens of all sections.

4. *Resolved*, That we congratulate the country upon the progress made toward the resumption of specie payment, and demand the adoption of all measures necessary to insure the restoration of a standard, uniform throughout the world, at a date not later than that now fixed by law.

5. *Resolved*, That the Democratic Party of this State, by nominating as their candidate for Governor one who is in no sense identified with any special, commercial, manufacturing, or other interests of the State, nor familiar with its people and their wants, and who has twice within the past two years been a candidate for public office by the votes of a party regarded the uniform practice of both political parties, have shown themselves to be willing to sacrifice the most important interests of New-Jersey to the demands of a designing and ambitious political "Ring," and have insulted the just State pride of every citizen.

6. *Resolved*, That the extravagance of Democratic administrations in this State for nine years past has become a glaring abuse, carried out by the late Democratic Convention, and demanding a prompt and complete reformation. The State-house has become the centre and head-quarters of partisan intrigue; the public interests have been subordinated to schemes of personal ambition; the public money has been squandered in useless and expensive parades, excursions, and displays; inordinate fees for officials have become the rule rather than the exception; the cost of the administration of justice has become burdensome and oppressive; and the whole system of State administration is infested with old abuses, which nothing but a radical change of men and measures can correct. We demand a simplification and reduction of official powers and perquisites, a reduction of fees, a revision of the tax laws, and a general lightening of the burdens of the people; and the Republican Party pledges itself and its candidate for Governor to labor incessantly for these ends.

7. *Resolved*, That the reduction of the rate of interest to 6 per cent. is a legitimate demand of sound policy, and should be accomplished by explicit legislation at the earliest possible moment.

8. *Resolved*, That we reaffirm an approval of the principles asserted and established by the recent unanimous decision of our State tribunal which prohibits the use of public funds for any sectarian purpose, and we are unalterably opposed to the interference of religious sects in civil affairs, and to any division or diversion of the public school funds for their benefit.

9. *Resolved*, That we point with pride to the evidence which the history of the Republican Party affords of its devotion to the interests of labor. It has secured to 4,000,000 of oppressed people a proper reward for their toil, and through the agency of a reasonable tariff has sought to protect the American workman against the hurtful competition of the ill paid labor of foreign lands; that the past record of the party is a guarantee that the future policy will be one of justice to working men, as well as to other classes of the people, and which, by the adoption of wise financial measures and the encouragement of industrial measures, will, so far as it can be accomplished by legislation, tend to open new avenues for the use of capital and employment of labor.

10. *Resolved*, That to the candidate named for the office of Governor by this convention we pledge our earnest and undivided support.

As the reading progressed the convention frequently interrupted the reader with applause, and at the close, and when the platform was adopted, there was cordial applause. The nominations which had been made were then balloted for, the result being on the first vote as follows: For William A. Newell, of Monmouth, 380; for Frederick A. Potts, of Hunterdon, 142; for Gardner R. Colby, of Essex, 30, and for William Walter Phelps, of Bergen, 29 votes. The nomination was immediately made unanimous, and while the convention was cheering over the result Gen. Kilpatrick leaned over toward the bandmaster and said, "Please play 'Rally Round the Flag.'" They played, and in a moment everybody was on foot, singing lustily the old campaign song. Again and again the chorus was given, and finally subsided, and when the delegates sat down it left the veteran campaigner, Rowland Johnson, standing alone in the front row as if lost in admiration, looking as if he had travelled back in imagination to the days of '64. Then "Marching through Georgia" was sung, with all the convention on its feet, and several old soldiers became very much excited and enthusiastic with the song, and wanted to embrace everybody. The excitement in the audience which followed this outburst was quieted by the Chairman, who announced pleasantly that he had "control of this convention," and soon proved it. Ex-Gov. Newell now appeared with the committee that had been sent to escort him to the hall, and on being introduced and welcomed by prolonged applause briefly thanked the convention for the honor of his nomination, and intimated his intention of soon conveying to them his formal acceptance and an expression of opinion on State affairs. With cheers for the candidate and for the President, the convention adjourned.

WILLIAM A. NEWELL.

Ex-Gov. William A. Newell, the Republican candidate for Governor of New-Jersey, is about 58 years of age, a resident of Monmouth County, a "true blue" Jerseyman, one who has served the Republican Party long and faithfully. He has served three terms in Congress, having first been elected in 1846 as a Whig. He then served two terms successively. In 1856, during the Fremont campaign, he was put forward as the standard bearer of the party in the State, and succeeded in winning the Governorship. In 1864, when McClellan was the Presidential candidate of the Democrats, ex-Gov. Newell was again elected to Congress. As Governor he gave to the State an economical, dignified administration, and his whole life has been a busy and useful one. He was a classmate in college of Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, and sat beside Abraham Lincoln in Congress—both as Whigs—long before the Republican Party was organized. In Congress he took hold of the idea of life-saving service for the coast, labored with the late Superintendent of the system, carried it through, and was the first Superintendent of the service. He is now President of the New-Jersey State Medical Society, President of the State Board of Agriculture, a Trustee of the New-Jersey Soldiers' Home at Newark, and a Trustee of Rutgers College. He is one of the most active and indefatigable political workers in the country, and will not fear any task that stands in the way of victory for the Republican Party and himself as its candidate. He is comparatively poor, an enthusiastic farmer and a practicing physician as well.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD.

FIRST DAY OF THE FALL MEETING—DRUMMER BOY AND LYSANDER BOY THE WINNERS—TURF NOTES.

The Fall meeting at Fleetwood Park was opened yesterday under favorable circumstances. There were two races, the first of which was the 2:40 class with 15 entries, and when the judges summoned them to the track nine horses appeared. These were Evan John, Dick Loomer, Terror, Iago, My Julia, Lillie, Lady Wearing, Blackwood Queen, and Drummer Boy. What little betting was done showed Evan John to be the favorite. Dick Loomer captured the first heat by four lengths from Evan John, but the latter won the second and third, when he was a still greater favorite than before the start with few offers against him. Drummer Boy, however, had been laid up in the first three heats and was allowed his head in the fourth, which he won by two lengths from Evan John. In the fifth he repeated the performance, winning again by two lengths. The sixth and deciding heat was splendidly contested by Drummer Boy and Evan John, the latter showing admirable enthusiasm, Drummer Boy winning by a head only, thus terminating a splendid race. The second money was awarded to John, and the third to Dick Loomer.

The second event was the race between the horses in the 2:23 class, which had closed with five entries, but when summoned to the track only three of them put in an appearance, namely, Dan Bryant, Lysander Boy, and Planter. In the little betting that was done Lysander Boy was the favorite, and his performance certainly justified the confidence that was reposed in him. He won the first heat by a length from Planter, who was a close second to Dan Bryant. The second and third heats Lysander Boy also won, Bryant winning the second money. The following are the summaries:

Purse $500; for 2:40 class; mile heats; best three in five, in harness; $250 to first horse, $125 to second, $75 to third, and $50 to fourth.

Charles S. Green's b. g. Drummer Boy	7	3	9	1	1
John Murphy's s. g. Evan John	2	1	1	2	2
H. C. Woodman's b. s. Dick Loomer	1	2	2	3	3
D. B. Irwin's b. g. Iago	4	2	8	4	5 r. o.
A. P. McDonald's ch. m. My Julia	6	6	4	5	4 r. o.
William Gosney's b. m. Lillie	8	5	7	5	6 r. o.
A. J. McKimmin's blk. m. Blackwood Queen	3	7	6	6	7 dr.
H. W. House's b. m. Lady Wearing	5	8	3	7	8 dr.
J. D. McMann's b. g. Terror	9	9	9	8	9 dr.
Time—2:33¼; 2:34½; 2:34; 2:32¼; 2:34½; 2:35¾.					

Purse $1,000, for 2:23 class; mile heats; best three in five, in harness; $500 to first horse, $250 to second, $150 to third, and $100 to fourth.

A. J. Feek's ch. g. Lysander Boy	1	1	1
John Murphy's ch. g. Dan Bryant	3	2	2
John Splan's s. g. Planter	2	3	3
W. H. Peck's b. c. Voltaire	dr.		
Harry Hamilton's ch. g. Unknown	dr.		
Time—2:27¾; 2:26½; 2:27.			

The races to-day at Fleetwood will consist of the 2:32 and 2:26 classes. The entries in the former will be Steve Maxwell, Delightful, W. C. Derby, Tom, Mary Lamb, Lady Lowe, and Tommy Ryan. In the 2:26 race there will be Barney Kelly, Rosewood, Young Sentinel, Grey Eddy, Calmar, Hazor, G. E. Weed, W. H. Arnold, and Royal George.

TURF NOTES.

The work on the new Prospect Park track is advancing rapidly.

It is said that Loiterer is showing some speed again, and has been backed for the Jerome Stakes.

Mr. Belmont's filly, Susquehanna, has become a prominent candidate for the Jerome Stakes and she has been backed so freely for the Hunter Stakes that the price has been forced down to two to one for that event.

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Jocky Club it was decided by a decisive majority to recognize the forfeit list of the Monmouth Park Association, and, therefore, those who owe forfeits in stakes run at Long Branch must pay them or be denied the privilege of starting their horses at the coming meeting at Jerome Park. As Col. McDaniel is on the Long Branch forfeit list to the extent of $450, he must pay that amount before he can start a horse here or at Baltimore.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

NEWMARKET OCTOBER MEETING—RUN FOR THE GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—This was the first day of the Newmarket first October meeting. The chief event on the programme—the Great Eastern Railway Handicap—brought out a field of 22 horses, and was won by Mr. H. M. Harris' Mandarin, against whom seven to one was laid in the latest betting. Polly Perkins, at six to one, came in second, and Bay Athol, at twenty to one, third. Ernest, who started with only four to one against him, did not secure a place. Following is the summary:

THE GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY HANDICAP.—A sweepstakes of 15 sovereigns each, 10 sovereigns forfeit, with 100 sovereigns added by the Great Eastern Railway Company, and 100 sovereigns by the Jockey Club, for 3-year olds and upward; the second to win 50 sovereigns out of the stakes; the third to receive 25 sovereigns out of the stakes; Bretby Stakes Course: 72 subscribers; entrance, 3 sovereigns; the only forfeit for horses struck out by a time to be fixed when declarations are published.

Mr. H. M. Harris' Mandarin, 5 years 1
Lord Vivian's b. f. Polly Perkins, by Macaroni, out of Molly Carew, by Wild Dayrell, 3 years 2
Mr. H. Baltazzi's b. c. Bay Athol, by Blair Athol, out of Breakwater, 3 years 3

TROTTING IN OHIO.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 25.—The first meeting of the new circuit of the Ohio Trotting Association commenced here to-day on the grounds of the Tri-State Fair Association. The track, though entirely new, is in excellent condition. The first race, which was for the 2:45 class, had eight entries and five starters, and was won by Cottage Girl in three straight heats; Lillie Pierce second, Carrie H. third. London Belle fourth. Time—2:39; 2:33; 2:34½.

The second race was for the 2:22 class; had five entries, all of which started, and was won by Silversides, who took first, second, and fourth heats; Elsie Good second, Little Gypsy third, Monarch, Jr., fourth. Time—2:30; 2:26; 2:27; 2:27.

THE CANADA RAILROADS.

SARNIA, Ontario, Sept. 25.—The Presidents of the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways have issued instructions to their executive officers to maintain equal and agreed rates, fares, and facilities, and have concurred in the appointment of a joint committee of the boards for a better enforcement of these instructions.

ILLICIT DISTILLERS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 25.—Last week Henry M. Cooper, Collector of Internal Revenue, made a raid on illicit distillers in the mountains west of Hot Springs, and captured two, bringing them here to-day as prisoners. He also captured one large copper still and large number of mash-tubs and destroyed the distillery.

THE PRESIDENT'S JOURNEY.

RETURN OF THE PARTY TO WASHINGTON.

THE RECEPTION AT CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.—SPEECHES OF THE PRESIDENT AND MR. EVARTS—MR. KEY STILL RETICENT—RECEPTION AT GORDONSVILLE.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Sept. 25.—The Presidential excursionists left Lynchburg at 8:30 this morning. They were escorted to the depot by the military and a large concourse of people. Just before the train started the President briefly addressed the crowd, expressing great gratification at the enthusiastic reception he had met with. He had expected a hearty greeting, but the popular reception had far surpassed his expectations. He complimented in handsome terms the Lynchburg military for their fine appearance and soldierly bearing. The train left the depot amid the cheers of the multitude and inspiring music. At Lovington, during a brief stoppage of the train, a number of citizens of the village and county paid their respects to the President and were cordially received by him. When the train arrived at Covesville, about 10 miles from Charlottesville, a committee of citizens from the latter place were introduced to the President. At Charlottesville the reception was similar to that at Lynchburg. There was a large crowd of people and they received the distinguished visitors with cheers and music. The Mayor of Charlottesville tendered the hospitalities of the city to the President, who returned thanks. The party was then conveyed to the Farish House, from the portico of which the President was presented to the crowd by Col. Charles S. Venable, who addressed him, saying:

I have the honor, in the name of the citizens of Albemarle, to extend to you and your honored friends a cordial welcome. Without distinction of party we extend this welcome to the chief magistrate of this great Republic, which our beloved Commonwealth has so clearly foreseen came upon us. Efforts at compromise by wise and patriotic men delayed the subject from time to time, but in the course of events it came upon us. At these times she presented and transmitted to those who come after. This is the work of your future, uniting in sentiments like these. There is no reason why there should be any distinction between the North and South. That wise man, whose home was here, saw plainly the danger in the future. Jefferson, in 1820, during the Missouri controversy, spoke of the agitation of that question as the fire bell in the night. In the time of peace he so clearly foresaw

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 25.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL.—10 A. M.

$10,000 Tol. & W. 1st. 79
$1,000 Del., L. & W. 1st. 97
500 do. 97
700 Western Union... 77
100 do. 77⅛
1700 do. 77
500 do. 77⅜
500 do. 77⅝
100 do. 77⅞
400 do. 77⅝
100 Quicksilver pf. ct. 34⅛
300 do. 34⅜
200 Pacific Mail... 32⅝
2000 Mich. Central... 90
100 do. 90⅛
100 do. 90
100 do. 90⅛
100 do. 90¼
300 N. Y. C. & H... 103¼
200 do. 103⅜
100 do. 103½
100 do. 103⅝
100 do. 103¾
100 do. 103⅞
100 do. 104
100 do. 104⅛
100 do. 104¼
100 do. 104⅜
100 do. 104½
100 do. 104⅝
100 do. 104¾
100 do. 104⅞
100 do. 105
100 do. 105⅛
100 do. 105¼
100 do. 105⅜
100 do. 105½
100 do. 105⅝
100 do. 105¾
100 do. 105⅞
100 do. 106
100 do. 106⅛
100 do. 106¼
100 do.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Spruce Oil.—Miss Maggie Moore, Mr. J. C. Williamson.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Robinson Crusoe.—Miss Lydia Thompson and Company.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—La Boulangère a des Ecus (Opera Bouffe).—Mlle. Marie Aimée.

PARK THEATRE.—The Crushed Tragedian.—Mr. E. A. Sothern. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Wild Flowers of Mexico.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Grand Military Concert and Horticultural Exhibition.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—Burlesque, Minstrelsy, &c.—Messrs. Cool White, Dave Reed.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Fair and Exhibition of Products and Mechanism.

MASONIC TEMPLE.—Piano Concert.—Blind Tom.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for to-day, in the Middle States and New-England, stationary or lower pressure, light variable winds, mostly from the south, and warmer, clear, and partly cloudy weather.

Our special correspondent at Rochester remarks that the President's order in regard to the participation of office-holders in active politics has made very little change in the *personnel* of the convention. With "the old familiar faces," there will probably be a renewal of the old familiar methods. The platform is likely to be a patchwork of political compromise, and there are no indications that the candidates will mark any departure from the beaten track of party selection. They will undoubtedly be respectable, though hardly of a character to excite much political enthusiasm or bring any support to the ticket outside of the regular party vote. The irreconcilable divisions in the Democratic camp present an opportunity which the Republicans assembled at Rochester seem to lack the boldness to utilize to its full extent. The discussions over the platform take precedence of the talk about nominees, and the strength of the State ticket will hardly be improved by a state of feeling which attaches much more importance to reconciling the differences between Mr. Curtis and Senator Conkling than to the nomination of candidates who will be their own platform.

The platform of the New-Jersey Republicans is decidedly verbose, and the wisdom of its conclusions hardly compensates for the lack of conciseness in their statement. It was well for the convention to resolve that "the invariable rule in appointments to the civil service should require honesty, fidelity, and capacity in the appointees," but it shows a ridiculous misapprehension of the fundamental principles of civil service reform to add a qualification about "having due regard to representing the policy of the party in power." If an approval of the policy of the party in power is to have anything to do with the selection of tide-waiters and letter-carriers, we may as well give up all hopes of either permanence or efficiency in the civil service. Further, the New-Jersey Republicans think that "the public revenue should be largely raised by a tariff adjusted, as far as possible, so as to promote the interests of American labor." A tariff for revenue only, and without any incidental protection, would be the surest way to promote these interests, but as the platform further claims that our "reasonable tariff" has protected the American workman "against the hurtful competition of the ill-paid labor of foreign lands," it is obvious that its authors understand revenue reform in a sense even more restricted than that in which they accept civil service reform.

In addition to resolving that there should be no more land grants, it is a pity that the Republican Convention at Trenton did not add its protest against more subsidies. Its utterances on the question of resumption are sound, and its indorsement of "the earnestness and sincerity with which President Hayes is laboring to promote the reconciliation of all sections of the country, and to secure an efficient and economical administration of the business of the Government," is judicious and well-deserved. The convention's nominee for Governor will not carry much enthusiasm into the ranks of the party, though as good a fight will be made on his behalf as the prevailing temper of political apathy will admit of. The extravagance of Democratic administration in New-Jersey has become sufficiently scandalous to arouse the people who most directly suffer from it to attempt a "radical change of men and measures." But Republicans would do well to remember that the Democracy can stand a good deal of jobbery in its officials as well as its candidates, and that the moth-exterminating record of McClellan may rather commend him than otherwise to the voters who have sustained the State Administration which yesterday's platform so emphatically condemns.

Some light is thrown on a curious chapter of domestic history by the Turkish Minister to the United States, whose note is printed in another column of The Times. One of our war correspondents furnishes the occasion for recalling some historical facts which are, undoubtedly, of much weight in the Aristarchi family. The reader may not be able to assure himself as to the exact relationship which his Excellency the Minister bears to any one of the four daughters of Gen. De Bonin; but it is satisfactory to know that all of the family are of the orthodox faith. And it is equally satisfactory to have the war correspondence of The Times indorsed by this high authority as containing "some of the most precious materials which the historian of the terrible struggle will have to consult."

The labors of both State Conventions are likely to have but little effect on the local campaign in New-York beyond convincing the people, without distinction of party, that their deliverance from the misgovernment of Tammany Hall must be undertaken by themselves. It is to be hoped that the Reform element in the City will be able to effect a popular organization without much reference to the politicians who appear in their familiar character of leaders of Anti-Tammany Associations. The "claims" of these persons for recognition in making up the County ticket are likely to be more troublesome to their friends than any services they are qualified to render against the common enemy. Some steps toward general organization by men of unquestioned character and disinterestedness cannot be too soon taken. Voters of all classes and of both parties are ripe for a revolt against the arrogant and unscrupulous rule of the successor of Tweed, and it only needs the proper kind of candidates, sustained by the proper influences, to render certain the success of the popular opposition to Tammany Hall.

WEAK POINTS IN SAVINGS BANK MANAGEMENT.

It would be unfair to judge of the management of savings banks by the revelations made in connection with the "Clairmont" in this City or the "State" in Chicago. These are unadulterated swindles, and should land in penitentiaries as many of the rascals concerned as may be caught. For our present purpose we set them aside as exceptional, and, therefore, as not properly entering into the consideration of the management of more reputable institutions. The "Fidelity," the closing of whose doors has just spread consternation in a community not easily shocked or frightened, is an illustration of a different character. The standing of the bank, according to the testimony of its New-York correspondents, "has always been first-class," and its managers have "comprised some of the best and most respectable men in Chicago." The failure of the institution they have controlled is cited as proof of the power of adverse circumstances to overcome skillful and honest administration, and the managers are condoled with in the same spirit which dictates commiseration for the ex-President of the Philadelphia street railroad, his "misfortunes" and "mistakes." There can be no hope of amendment in the administration of fiduciary trusts as longs as the rogues who violate them are pitied instead of being punished; and for the same reason there will be no improvement in the management of savings banks until the facts ascertained respecting the "Fidelity" of Chicago are held to be conclusive evidence as to the incapacity or criminal neglect of the persons who directed its affairs.

Take the assets of the "Fidelity" as reported in our news columns yesterday, and there might be difficulty in determining whether the managers were simpletons or knaves. The testimony of Mr. Wilson, Cashier of the American Exchange National Bank, of this City, forbids the former supposition. The managers, as he describes them, knew quite well what they were about. What must be the conclusion, then, arrived at after a glance at the assets? The deposits amount to nearly $1,400,000. The assets as appraised by officials make a total of $1,175,000. How the large deficiency arose we do not stop to inquire. Experience in our own neighborhood exemplifies the folly of attempting to judge between the *bona fide* valuations of State officers and the imaginative valuations of persons who have operated according to their own sweet will with the money of the depositors. We go a step further back, and, accepting the official version of the assets as in the main correct, without reference to the question of surplus or deficiency, we adduce the nature of the assets as proof that the managers have either failed to comprehend or have persistently disregarded the essential conditions of solvency in relation to savings banks.

The first thing which arrests attention is the total absence of the securities which alone are always available, and which should, therefore, be held largely by institutions exposed to the vicissitudes of panic. Not a dollar's worth of Government bonds appears in the schedule of the insolvent "Fidelity." What, then, have we? Nearly one-third of the whole assets are represented by mortgages, which no man in his senses would reckon among the securities available in the event of a "run." Two-fifths—speaking roundly—are sunk in real estate owned by the bank, whose managers, not content with a wasteful expenditure for bank purposes, seem to have embarked no inconsiderable portion of the depositors' money in an outside venture—to wit, "safe deposit vaults." Allowing for difference of opinion touching the goodness of mortgage securities for the investment of moneys which may be any day summarily demanded, it is scarcely possible to conceive of an excuse for this locking up of what really are trust funds in an extravagant building, and in its adaptation for an enterprise more or less speculative in its character. Still worse are the assets remaining. Not less than $237,000 are embraced under headings that inspire no confidence whatever. "Collateral loans," "demand collateral loans," "bills of exchange," "bills discounted"—such are the items which form nearly one-fourth of the aggregate means of the "Fidelity" Savings Bank. The incompatibility of assets like these with the legitimate objects and requirements of a savings bank scarcely needs to be pointed out. It is too apparent to be a matter of dispute. To the unsophisticated, however, the wickedness of the management which would thus tie up the money of confiding depositors is not so clear. The simple truth is, that the headings we have enumerated facilitate that irregular and withal dishonest series of transactions which have had their most impudent developement in the "Clairmont" swindle in this City.

These "bills discounted," "collateral loans," and so forth are suggestive of nothing but the violation of a fiduciary trust for the benefit of the managers or Trustees of the savings bank or their friends. Advances and discounts of this sort are embraced in the business of an ordinary bank. Everybody knows that the regular banks have long had large amounts of idle money, and have been ready to use it wherever the security has been good. The presumption, therefore, is altogether against the soundness of the securities and of the commercial paper which have absorbed so large a proportion of the "Fidelity's" money. Thus we are brought face to face with the unpleasant fact that to a greater or less extent all over the country, but especially outside of the Atlantic States, connection with a savings bank is utilized for obtaining advances and discounts on bases which a cautious banker would not recognize. The holder of questionable bills or of securities whose value is intangible and uncertain carries to savings banks what the regular bank will not receive, and with the help of influences which may some day require analysis he obtains money upon them. A struggling business man may find excuses for a proceeding which jeopardizes the savings of innocent depositors, but the managers who enable him to consummate his purpose are fit subjects for a penitentiary. Justice will not be satisfied unless some of them are sent there.

The evil may have assumed the largest proportions in the West, but even in the six New-England States its magnitude is notorious. With assets exceeding $451,000,000, the savings banks of the latter section have but $22,000,000 invested in Government bonds, while their mortgages on real estate are more than ten-fold that sum. Their loans on personal security, and on railroad stock and bonds, together with their investments in county, town, and village bonds, make a total that should stagger the believer in the perfection of New-England management. The obvious remedy for this dangerous condition of affairs is to be sought, primarily, in the amendment of the law under which the savings banks carry on their business, and, secondly, in the stern punishment of every man convicted of a violation of his trust. We say this with reference more especially to loans and discounts by institutions which should be forbidden to transact either. The enormous amounts invested in real estate mortgages suggest another phase of an important problem, and one which it may become necessary to solve before the level of true values be reached.

AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Those who are still in need of evidence that the civil service of the United States ought to be confined to the smallest possible field, and that its methods require very great improvement, would do well to study the Report of the Committee of Investigation on the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. It will be noticed that this bureau yesterday went through the form of bidding for a portion of the printing of the legal tenders and national bank-notes. Its bid was necessarily only an estimate of the cost to the Government of doing the work; it could not have been a bid in any strict sense of that term. Possibly the estimate—which was lower than that of the Bank-Note Companies, and less than one-half of the recent contract prices—may have been a correct one. Whether it was or not, however, depends on a large number of doubtful elements in the calculation, such as rent, interest on capital, share of the bureau in general expenditures, &c., and the facts described in the report to which we have referred make it extremely improbable that the estimate of the bureau officers covered the real cost of the work to the Government. On the contrary, it is most likely that the *pro formâ* competition has resulted in giving the Government more work, which it will continue to do badly.

It is not to be inferred that there has been no reform in the bureau. There has been much. By dispensing with needless work and by cutting off needless employes the force of the bureau has been reduced more than one-half, and the reduction has weeded out the poorer and left the better hands. But it still remains true that the force is too large for the work actually done, and that the work is done by methods which are not the best and at a cost which is greater than need be. Nor is it to be inferred, on the other hand, that the Bank-Note Companies can always be depended on to do the work of the bureau better and more cheaply than the Government. The companies are managed by men of the average degree of selfishness, and they are quite capable of driving a hard bargain with the Government, though their standing and their relations to the business community are guarantees that under a proper system and with careful supervision they can do a great deal better than the bureau has ever yet been able to do.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is a striking example of how nearly impossible it is for the Government to conduct business on business principles. Although the most important bureau, all things considered, under the Government, it came into being without any specific authorization, has a chief who is not appointed by the President or confirmed by the Senate, is maintained out of vague and general appropriations, exercises very considerable powers which are nowhere distinctly defined, and has an organization in which clear responsibility is at once imperatively necessary and very imperfectly provided for. The report of the committee to which we have referred shows that, in the radical feature of the selection of employes the bureau has been a conspicuous example of imbecility and vicious practices. There have been substantially no tests to ascertain the value of appointees. Too many have been chosen; they have been selected without regard to efficiency; kept when there was nothing for them to do, and treated rather as wards of the Government than as men and women paid for their labor. Women were on the pay-roll whose only work was to lie on shelves in the paper rooms and sleep. Sixteen women employed as messengers were discharged on the recommendation of the committee, and their work was done by one man in part of his time. Two millions of dollars were spent in seven months, exhausting the appropriation of the year, which with decent care would have lasted the year. The committee assign two causes for this shameful state of things: 1, lavish appropriations; 2, appointments through political influence. Our readers will notice that at the bottom of every evil of this sort the spoils system is found. As the traditional Sultan used to ask, "Who is the woman," our investigating committees might always commence their search by looking for the effects of the spoils system.

The fatal incompetency of Government methods appears not only in the employment of useless hands, but in general management. The Government uses certain distinctive paper on which to print its obligations. This paper is inspected at the mill by expert counters and examiners, whom the committee found skillful and faithful. Yet the examination is so managed that the account of paper on hand is often unbalanced for weeks, during which time it lies in the hands of the manufacturers, and that the amount of paper produced as registered on the machinery never agrees with the amount turned over to the Government. Yet the only merit claimed for distinctive paper—which is expensive—is that the Government is able to control absolutely every sheet produced. It appears, also, that the quantity produced is largely in excess of what is used. Mr. Sherman's committee found seven times as much paper made and purchased for the 4½ per cent. loan as could possibly be used; and found paper for bank-notes enough to last for two years, and for legal tenders enough to last for six years, while of the total amount of paper on hand—over $300,000 worth—20 per cent. was of kinds no longer available.

The committee make no charge of corruption or dishonesty against the bureau or its officers. But that any part of the Government business should fall into such ways while in the hands of honest men, shows how radically wrong the system is. The recommendations of the committee, as to remedies, are simple and practical. The chief one is that the work of the bureau shall be reduced to the lowest practicable limits. One nearly equal in importance is that the employes shall be subjected to some thorough test of fitness before appointment, shall then be passed through a period of probation, and then that no removals be made except for cause or on account of reduction in work. These recommendations go to the root of the matter, and ought to be adopted.

THE ALASKAN RELAPSE.

As was to be expected, there comes a wail from the fifteen persons who constitute the white male population of Alaska. The withdrawal of the sixteen soldiers of the standing army in the Territory is the signal for a surrender of the country to the Indians. So long as the army of sixteen remained, law and order—of the military sort—were maintained. Barbarism supervenes when the strong arm of the military power is removed. There was a wail of apprehension when the order for the withdrawal of the troops was made. This order was issued during what may be called the strong anti-military reaction of last Spring. There had been a general complaint, all over the United States, that there was too much display and too little use for the Army. Nobody knew where the soldiers could be put out of harm's way. There was then no Indian war on the frontier, and the railroad strike had not sent "Blue Jeans" Williams knocking at the back door of the War Department for troops. "The mailed hand of power," as our editorial brethren in the South hysterically called the thirty soldiers in South Carolina, was withdrawn; and, during the era of good feeling which followed, when all the troops came marching home, the sixteen men in Alaska were also recalled. It was making a clean sweep. But it was almost refreshing, in the midst of the general jubilation, to hear Alaska's note of woe. South Carolina and Georgia might hurrah over the departure of the myrmidons of power. Alaska bade adieu to the myrmidons with unaffected grief. It was a sad blow. It was the removal of an important element of Alaska's strength.

Nevertheless, it does look like a waste of money to keep a standing army in Alaska for the purpose of protecting a male population of fifteen in their lawful pursuits. And it seems more wasteful when we consider that the aforesaid population—fifteen all told—are chiefly supported by the troops sent there to defend them. We tried some such experiment as this with Utah, but the army, whose supplies maintained the poverty-stricken Mormons during a critical period in their history, was sent out to conquer. In Alaska the troops were the defenders of a population which could not exist without a demand for the labor and meagre products of the country. It is with some depression of spirit, therefore, that we learn that "the general feeling of insecurity has paralyzed the business of the country." It is a pretty serious thing to paralyze the entire business of a community. And when that community numbers fifteen white citizens, it is evident that the disaster is so serious that the United States Army ought to stand by and avert it. Precisely what mighty ventures and enterprises of pith and moment engage the energies of the fifteen white citizens of Alaska, we are not told. It is sufficient to know that they refuse to stay any longer unless the troops stay to keep them company. It is evident that the white population of the Territory cannot subsist on its own resources. Even if-

test men who play poker continually, and pay each other in "chips," which they never redeem, must find that deluding pastime irksome after a few months. Plainly, the fifteen white Alaskans cannot go on forever losing to and winning from each other without eventually drifting into a sort of commercial idiocy. They cannot forever keep up the pretense of buying and selling, producing and consuming, when the entire bulk of producers and consumers amounts to a baker's dozen. Therefore, we are not surprised to learn that the business population of Alaska, exclusive of Indians not taxed, will shake the snow of that neglected Territory from its feet at the earliest possible opportunity.

But have these lonesome fifteen no patriotism? no local pride? no attachment to the soil? We gave more than seven millions for that now-despised country. Is it possible that the fifteen have not public spirit enough to stand by their expensive purchase and save it from utter relapse into aboriginal darkness? They might, very likely, reply that they cannot subsist unless they are furnished with an army to subsist upon. It would be a reasonable rejoinder. We might pension them, on condition that they should stay. According to all accounts, it would be cheaper to subsidize the white fifteen than to maintain a military garrison of sixteen. But the citizens of Alaska—if a tract of land without civil government can be said to have citizens—argue that they are entitled to life, liberty, and other things of that kind, in Alaska, since Alaska is part of the national domain. They have the logic of the case with them. But the economy is all on the side of the abandonment theory. To be sure, it would be a great scandal if, after all our parade of flag-hoisting over our great purchase, we should relinquish the entire white fifteen to the savages. But, if we must support these remote children of the Republic, we might as well bring them home. It would be more economical to board them at Delmonico's than in distant Alaska. Rather than maintain a standing army in those inhospitable regions in order to keep up the skeleton of a population, let us take the skeleton to some cheaper boarding-place, and give over the country to its original and aboriginal savages, fogs, and desolation.

M. SALATHE.

Of scientific persons and their games there is no end, as Solomon would undoubtedly have remarked had he lived during the present generation. Among recent scientific persons M. Salathé, who is apparently some kind of Frenchman, deserves notice. While Darwin studies babies, and Sir John Lubbock goes to the ant, M. Salathé gives his whole mind to rabbits. For some time past he has been experimenting with rabbits, and has arrived at interesting and valuable results. He finds that a rabbit when placed vertically on one end—although he does not specify which end—soon falls into strong convulsions and kicks in a most able and satisfactory way. He also obtained excellent results by placing rabbits on the upper surface of a horizontal wheel, and causing them to revolve with great rapidity. If the head of the rabbit was placed toward the periphery of the wheel, the centrifugal force generated by the revolution of the wheel caused the blood to rush toward the animal's head and produced death by apoplexy in about seventeen minutes. If, on the other hand, the rabbit's tail was placed near the periphery, anæmia of the brain, accompanied by acute congestion of the tail, ensued, and death soon followed. These valuable facts, collected by months of labor, spent in revolving hundreds of rabbits and placing them vertically on their ends, are now given to the world by M. Salathé, and are expected to give M. Salathé an enviable reputation as an accomplished rabbit person.

Had M. Salathé's experiments been carried on simply for his own amusement, we should be compelled to call them cruel, and to charge him with wantonly torturing helpless animals. Nothing, however, is more certain than that a scientific person never does anything except from scientific motives. If he shuts himself up, with others of his kind, on the summit of Mount Washington, and spends the Winter in flying kites, sliding down hill, and snowballing, he always explains that so far from regarding these occupations in the light of amusements, he undertook them in order to measure the velocity of the wind, the compactness of the snow-crust, and the temperature of the atmosphere; and, with a view to forestall any possible objection, he produces reams of sums in addition, double entry, and compound interest, which he exhibits as valuable meteorological tables. M. Salathé had, then, a motive in his rabbit experiments, and it is not difficult to perceive what that motive was. He wished to ascertain what results would follow the placing of scientific persons vertically on their ends, or by rapidly revolving them upon a horizontal wheel. As it was not convenient to try these experiments upon living scientific persons, he tried them upon rabbits, and thus, at the cost of some discomfort to the little animals, arrived at conclusions of great value to the former.

We may, then, regard it as settled that if a scientific person should be stood upon his head, he would ultimately go into convulsions and kick with great vigor. And yet, although we may accept this statement as a scientific truth, it would be much more satisfactory to see the experiment actually tried. To see M. Salathé placed vertically on his head would give much pleasure to thousands of persons who prefer the evidence of their senses to mere arguments from analogy. No doubt M. Salathé would kick, but there may be skeptical men who would refuse to believe that he would go into convulsions until they had seen him in the very act of foaming at the mouth and engaging in complicated muscular struggles. If he is really a devout lover of science, he ought to submit himself to this experiment, and there is every reason to believe that he would be abundantly rewarded for his labors in the rabbit-field.

Then, it is all very well for M. Salathé to assume that the result of revolving a scientific person would be the same as that of revolving a rabbit, but there is really room for doubting this assumption. Congestion of the coat-tails is a disease unknown among scientific persons, although it is occasionally met with among half-grown boys who have exposed themselves to the unwholesome atmosphere of other people's orchards. We may concede that a rabbit, when revolved with his tail toward the periphery of a wheel, will experience caudal congestion, but it may well be doubted whether, in the case of a scientific person who is made to undergo a similar experiment, his coat-tails would be seriously affected. And then, in regard to the anæmia of the brain, which M. Salathé says would be another result of the same experiment, it may be remarked that there is so little blood in the average scientific person that it is improbable that he would suffer from sudden anæmia in any circumstances. Of course, if you take a large, fat entomologist and revolve him, the result might be precisely what M. Salathé predicts, but the majority of scientific persons have so enervated their systems and impoverished their blood by excessive indulgence in figures that no analogy exists between them and the full-blooded healthy rabbit. Still, what is wanted in this matter is experiment and not theory. M. Salathé should be revolved, first with his head toward the periphery of his wheel, and then in the reversed position. There is no necessity of prolonging the process until death ensues. If revolution in the first position produces apoplexy, M. Salathé can be promptly reversed, and the apoplexy cured by bringing his brain into an anæmic condition. Very possibly the experiment would give him a violent headache, but in the cause of science he ought to despise headaches. Until he is both placed vertically on his head and revolved on a horizontal wheel, the public should refuse to give him any credit for his alleged discoveries. He has no right to announce that he has discovered what effect certain experiments will produce upon scientific persons, when he has merely ascertained what result the experiments in question have upon rabbits. Either he is acting in good faith, in which case he should be stood on his head and revolved without delay, or else he has been uselessly torturing animals. Let us see which horn of this dilemma he will take.

A DISTINCTION WITH A DIFFERENCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am not the first one to state that, when peace shall be restored, the correspondence you receive from the seat of war will certainly constitute one of the most precious materials which the historian of that terrible struggle will have to consult. I say it freely, inasmuch as neither your paper nor your correspondents could, in any case, be taxed with partiality in our favor by your numerous readers. But, after having readily acknowledged the sagacity, foresight, and talent of your correspondents, I will ask you the permission to correct a detail, though a secondary one, which, however, concerns my family.

One of your honorable correspondents involuntarily makes an error in taking the Princess Eurydice Aristarchi, accused of political manœuvres, for Mme. Hélène-Anne d'Aristarchi. It is not, indeed, Prince Aristarchi (Miltiade) who was Ambassador of His Majesty the Sultan, at Berlin, but Aristarchi Bey (Jean). Gen. de Bonin was Minister of War of Prussia, and afterward Commander of the army corps stationed at Mayence. The salon of Mme. de Bonin, who was, as well as her husband, of French origin, was visited by princes of royal blood, by the celebrated Mme. de Humboldt, by the venerable Baron de Nothomb, the friend and Minister of King Leopold, by the Marquis de Monstier, by the Baron de Budberg and many others. My father, also, had the honor to visit them in 1853, and Gen. de Bonin knew perfectly well that we belonged to the orthodox faith.

My uncle, Aristarchi Bey (Jean), arrived a few months later, in the same year of 1853, as Councilor of the Turkish Legation at Berlin. He immediately made the acquaintance of the family De Bonin. The marriage with Mlle. Hélène-Anne de Bonin, one of the four daughters of the General, only took place five years after, in 1858. Aristarchi Bey was then but Chargé d'Affaires and not Ambassador; he only attained that high position after having passed through the intervening grade of Minister Resident and that of Minister Plenipotentiary.

I am sorry to trouble you about a family matter, but it was difficult for me to let a confusion remain, which, after substituting one sister-in-law for another, and one brother for another, would tend towards creating the impression that the brave Gen. de Bonin was so little acquainted with his future son-in-law that, at the time of the demand in marriage, he was still ignorant of his religion, while in reality he knew it even before having made the acquaintance of my uncle. Be pleased to accept, Sir, the assurances of my most distinguished consideration. G. D'ARISTARCHI.

New-York, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1877.

GENERAL NOTES.

Georgia has 1,255 lawyers and 1,607 physicians.

Proctor Knott is to speak at the Hickman (Ky.) fair to-day.

A Georgia woman is reported to have given birth to triplets three successive times.

The number of registered voters in Philadelphia is 180,323, a decrease of 5,869 from last year.

A poor German and his wife started from Baltimore on Saturday, intending to walk to Toledo, Ohio.

The assessed value of all property in Georgia is $235,659,530, a decline of $10,194,220 from 1876.

The cost to Maryland of supporting 1,500 troops for 21 days, during the labor riots, was but $3,361 76.

The Mobile (Ala.) *Register* is moderating its expressions. It now accuses Secretary Key of "abject idiocy" merely.

The Democrats of Colorado do not manifest any inclination to nominate a candidate for Supreme Judge of the State, to fill the existing vacancy.

A Boston woman protests against the projected baby show as not exactly in harmony with the enlightened public sentiment of Massachusetts.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says that Stanley Matthews did not make any "bargain" with the Louisiana Democrats—that there was only an "understanding."

The authorities of St. John are still investigating the big fire. The *Globe* advises them to hurry up and come to a decision before the people forget there ever was a fire.

Country members of the Louisiana Legislature are represented to be opposed to calling a constitutional convention at this time, considering it unwise and inexpedient.

The St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* asserts that the Greenback Party has no following in Minnesota, and does not number a single man of influence among its leaders. Glad to hear it.

Washington Territory is beginning to have aspirations for Statehood, but is willing to wait three years, if deemed necessary. Any longer period it vigorously protests against.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* reports that a large number of meteoric stones have lately been picked up on a farm in Dauphin County, Penn., and that others yet remain in abundance there.

The Des Moines *Register* is laboring under the impression that "some folks" in Iowa are not happy, because Senator Kirkwood did not indorse the policy in the speech he made last week at Davenport.

The people of Maine claim that that State has produced the first American poet, the best American composer, the sweetest American singer, and the ablest American sculptor. The intelligent reader can guess at the names.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* begins an editorial in this way: "While the South again moves, as she is rapidly and securely doing, toward the ascendency, which she steadily maintained in the councils of the nation from the beginning of the Government till the late civil war, it is becoming evident that she will culminate far over the highest reach of her ancient eminence, and that on her patriotism and justice, not her fears, is the North to rely for the future integrity of the Union."

When Bostonians hold a meeting to consider any subject connected with the practical welfare of the community, they are pretty sure to have Hon. Josiah Quincy among the speakers, and he is pretty sure to have something to say worth the hearing.

The skeleton of a woman, lately sold to satisfy a claim for rent against the estate of a country physician, had inscribed upon it: "Miss Ida Montague, aged 22 years. Died of grief, May 25, 1856. Her death-bed request: 'Honor your sanctum with my bones.'"

The New-Haven *Palladium* says that the Faculty of Yale College amused themselves during the vacation by searching the students' rooms and removing thence all signs, whether taken in New-Haven or elsewhere, and hanging them up in the room where they hold their weekly meetings.

Another Democratic Treasurer is reported "short"—Francis Gray, of Rush County, Ind. The amount is $7,000, and he asserts that he has loaned the public funds to Democratic brethren, supposing that they would repay at the proper time, but like the average Democrat when he has public money, they did not respond.

Two Troy brothers, who went home late one night recently from a celebration, disliked to arouse their aged father. One of them, after infinite pains, effected an entrance into the house by means of a grape-vine and a back window. Then taking off his shoes he stealthily descended to the door to let in his brother, and found it unlocked.

The Baltimore *Bulletin*, having become conciliated, speaks of "the devilish riot of Sewardism" which was at its "maddest" at the time the Maryland prisoners were confined at Fort Lafayette. Of course, the *Bulletin* knows that the North is very sorry that anything occurred at that time to hurt its feelings, or the feelings of those it so ably represents.

OBITUARY.

DR. RUSSELL THACHER TRALL.

Dr. Russell Thacher Trall, a physician and hygienic writer and lecturer of considerable note, died on Sunday night, of pneumonia, at his home, in Florence Heights, N. J. The deceased was born in Vernon, Tolland County, Conn., Aug. 5, 1812. His health failed in his boyhood, and, becoming dissatisfied with his physician's system of treatment, he determined to study medicine himself, and entered the office of the village doctor as a student. He had, when he began, no fixed intention of practicing medicine, but was determined to discover by study some means of restoring his shattered health. After three years' study, during which he failed to obtain any remedy for his trouble, he graduated, and practiced for several years, following the methods he had been taught, but with no view of making money. He had for some time, even while he was a student, doubted the efficacy of the methods of medical treatment in vogue, and, after a long investigation of the different systems, lost his faith entirely in drug medication, and was persuaded in his own mind that it was false. In 1843 he established what was known as a "water cure" in this City, and ever afterward abandoned the use of drugs and alcoholic stimulants, and practiced a system of treatment which he named "Hygieo-Therapeutic." In 1853 he established a medical school, named after his new system, in which male and female students were admitted on an equal footing. He published during the meantime 30 books, dealing with various medical subjects and also the temperance question. He also lectured extensively and contributed frequently to different periodicals.

HAMILTON BRUCE.

Hamilton Bruce, Esq., a prominent insurance man, and for many years a Deputy Collector of the Port of New-York, died at 9:30 o'clock on Monday night, in the 64th year of his age. Mr. Bruce was born in this City, of old Knickerbocker stock. In 1842 he was appointed a clerk in the Liquidating Bureau of the Custom-house. He resigned in 1859 for the purpose of going into business as a Custom-house broker. While so engaged he wrote the first Customs Guide ever published in this City. The little work was received with the greatest favor by the merchants of the period, to whom its information was of exceeding value. In May, 1861, Mr. Bruce was made Deputy Collector in charge of the Third Division, (the Rotunda,) by Collector Hiram Barney. He gave the greatest satisfaction until April, 1864, when he resigned to accept the Vice-Presidency of the International Fire Insurance Company, then newly organized with a capital of $1,000,000. The International was badly scorched by the Chicago fire, and succumbed entirely under the losses accruing in the Boston conflagration. He afterward became the local agent of the British American Assurance Company, a position he retained up to the time of his death. About a month ago, while at Long Branch with his family, he contracted chills and fever and became very much broken down in health in consequence. He went to Toronto with the hope of getting rid of the disease, but without avail. He sank gradually until Monday evening. Mr. Bruce was widely known and was highly respected for his many qualities as a business man and a gentleman. He leaves a family. Rev. Vandervoort Bruce is his brother.

PETER SHARPE DURYEE.

Mr. Peter Sharpe Duryee, who died on Sunday last at his home in Newark, N. J., was one of the oldest merchants of this City. He was born in Goldstreet, Dec. 23, 1807, his parents being descendants of the Huguenot and Dutch immigrants who settled on Long Island in 1615. On attaining his majority he obtained an interest in the factory of the late William Rankie, of Newark, and by his energy and business ability made the firm of Rankie, Duryee & Co. one of the largest hat manufacturing houses in the country. He assumed charge of the New-York office, and conducted it for 30 years, being at the same time identified in business with the late John Jacob Astor, John Tredwell, and other leading men in the fur trade. He was in middle life an ardent Whig and a personal friend of Henry Clay, but upon the disruption of that party he joined the Republican Party and heartily indorsed its principles. He never accepted a political position, but was connected with leading financial and benevolent institutions of New-Jersey. He retired from active business in 1863, and devoted himself to the management of his estate and to the many corporations of which he was an influential director.

OBITUARY NOTES.

A dispatch from St. John, New-Brunswick, says Hon. Charles Perley, a member of the Legislative Council up to the present year, died at Woodstock last Monday, aged 81 years.

Rev. Father Charles Bogue, S. J., Assistant Pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, on Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C., died at the Providence Hospital yesterday afternoon, in the 88th year of his age.

Dr. Henry Camp, the oldest physician in Greene County, N. Y., died at his residence in Windham on Monday, aged 88 years. He graduated at the Medical College in New-York City in 1812, locating here the same year, where he became widely known as a skillful and successful practitioner.

MARTIAL LAW ON THE BORDER.

The New-Orleans *Times* of the 21st inst. says: "The latest proposition on the Mexican boundary question comes to us from a correspondent in Texas, and suggests that a satisfactory method of settling the whole matter would be to declare martial law on both sides of the Rio Grande, try all criminals and horse thieves by military tribunal, and execute the impartial justice meted out to offenders under the military law. It is well known and has long been a cause of trouble that a large number of residents on the Texas side of the river are Mexicans, not only by birth and education, but by sympathy. These have always had a large share in the concealing of horse thieves and cattle depredators, and it has been more than broadly stated that their interest and influence is such as to control the judiciary and shield those who have the ill-fortune to fall into the clutches of the law. On the Mexican side there are many who live by robbing and raping on the American side it is the same, as was fully developed by the commissions of 10 years ago, and these cannot be induced to forsake their means of livelihood under any lax administration of law such as may prevail on a frontier famous for its turbulence and discord."

The San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* of the 19th inst. has this panicky statement: "A telegram has been received this morning at the Military Head-quarters, dated at Brownsville, which states that Gens. Canales and Trevino have resigned their commands, unable to sustain the outside pressure which is brought to bear against them in consequence of their obedience of the orders of the Diaz Government. Gen. Ord says this rumor lacks official sanction, but if it is true we think there can be no doubt that war with our turbulent neighbors cannot be avoided. The feeling of the people of Mexico along the border of the Rio Grande is known to be violently hostile against the United States, and they will stop at no obstacles which will lead to an open rupture between the two countries. These desperadoes have nothing to lose in a war, and everything to gain in the way of thievery and plunder, and they never will be satisfied with anything less than a long and bloody war."

END OF THE WILKESBARRE STRIKE.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., Sept. 25.—Agreeably to a call of the committee, the miners of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company met at Sugar Notch this morning to reconsider the action taken at the meeting last week upon Charles Parrish's offer of an absolute 10 per cent. advance. About 3,000 miners were present. The meeting decided to accept the offer and resume work to-morrow.

TURKEY AND THE INVADERS.

THE SITUATION AT PLEVNA.

RUSSIAN AND ROUMANIAN LOSSES 25,000—THE TURKISH REINFORCEMENTS FROM ORCHANIE—THE RUSSIAN GENERALS OUTWITTED BY THIS RELIEVING FORCE FOR OSMAN PASHA.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A Reuter telegram from Bucharest says: "It is stated on good authority that the total losses of the Russians and Roumanians during the recent operations before Plevna exceed 25,000, killed and wounded."

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The *Standard's* Orchanie special, dated Monday, says: "Preparations are making for an advance of all the troops now here toward Plevna. They include large numbers of Circassians belonging to the Sultan's guard, some regular Albanian battalions, and numbers of undisciplined irregulars. Another immense convoy of provisions and munitions of war is on the point of starting for Plevna escorted by a division.

A special to the *Daily News*, dated Verbitza Sunday, says: "The Roumanians have approached by fixing sap to within 80 yards of the second Grivica redoubt. Undoubtedly an assault will be made in two or three days. The Turks are not pushing counter-saps, and if the assault be delivered with resolution the redoubt should certainly fall. When this redoubt is taken there is another about half a mile distant; then two or three intrenched camps along the northern ridge whose western termination is an elevated position overhanging the River Vid. The Russians mean to pursue the same tactics on their side of the Turkish positions as soon as they can get spades.

The correspondent was aware of the approach of the Turkish relieving forces, but at the time he sent off his dispatch it was hoped the cavalry under Gen. Krilloff would bar their way, as they were not believed to be regulars. To-day the United Turks was reported to have entered Plevna with only a small escort.

The *Daily News*, in a summary of the war, considers it evident that the Russian staff has been again outwitted, and has permitted important aid to reach Osman Pasha.

OPERATIONS ON THE DANUBE.

MOVEMENTS IMPEDED BY RAINS—A TURKISH FORCE REPORTED ACROSS THE DANUBE.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A Shumla dispatch to the *Evening Standard*, dated this morning, says: "Nothing important has occurred since Friday. Heavy showers yesterday and to-day will delay operations for some days."

Reuter's dispatch, dated Bucharest, Sept. 24, reports that a Turkish detachment has occupied a natural stronghold on Roumanian territory, under cover of the guns at Silistria. They apparently intend to attempt to cut the railway between Galatz and Bucharest. Three infantry divisions of the Russian Guard have reached Biela. One will remain in that neighborhood; the two others have been dispatched to Plevna. Nearly all the cavalry of the Guard is destined for Tirnova.

RUMORED DISCUSSION OF PEACE.

CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR OR RETURN TO PEACE SAID TO HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED BY THE RUSSIAN CABINET IN ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The *News'* Vienna correspondent telegraphs as follows: "It is reported that by the Czar's order the question of war or peace has been discussed by the Council of Ministers at St. Petersburg. The Grand Duke Constantine, who presided, and the Minister of War, pronounced for the continuance of the war. The other Ministers were in favor of peace negotiations.

This seems sensational, and is altogether contrary to the general tenor of the news.

CASE OF THE MESSRS. GUESCHOFF.

PAPERS RELATING TO THEM PLACED IN THE HANDS OF THE BRITISH VICE-CONSUL.

EDINBURGH, Sept. 25.—The *Scotsman's* correspondent, writing from Carlova under date of Sept. 8, says: "The Messrs. Gueschoff, the Bulgarian merchants, who are under sentence of death, were still imprisoned when I left Philippopolis, but I was able to leave their case in more powerful hands than mine. Mr. Calvert, the British Vice Consul, consented to temporarily represent the interests of the United States, whose Vice-Consul one of the Gueschoffs is, and to his charge I confided the papers with which I was intrusted. Before starting I got away safely by private hands an urgent note to Mr. Schuyler, the American Consul at Constantinople, who is not likely to let grass grow under his feet in a matter of such moment."

THE MODERN CRUSADERS.

DIFFERENCE IN SERVICE BETWEEN RUSSIAN AND ROUMANIAN SOLDIERS—RELIGIOUS DISCIPLINE IN THE ARMY—NEED OF REINFORCEMENTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUCHAREST, Sunday, Sept. 9, 1877.

The Russian is a strange compound of vice and devotion, of skepticism and superstition. The soldier will drink and steal, the officer will pass his nights in the most degrading orgies, and yet neither will touch a morsel of animal food on the days of his appointed fasts, or pass a church or a cemetery without crossing himself, from right to left, a dozen times. This particular form of observance of their religious discipline has been seized upon by the Turks, who, during their atrocities in Bulgaria, invariably exacted of the rayah that he should make the sign of his faith, which, if it were according to the "orthodox" rite, was followed by the death or outrage of the victim, whereas Protestants and Roman Catholics were, except in a few isolated cases, scrupulously respected, both in life and property. That this distinction was due to any greater veneration for other Christian creeds must not, however, be imagined; the Moslem despises all alike, but the members of the Greek communion are Russia's co-religionists, and therefore her supposed natural allies. They alone had revolted against their sovereign, and the Turks would seek to prove that their severities were dictated not by religious but by political motives; not against Christians as Christians, but against those followers of Christianity who had given aid and comfort to the enemy. The Russians act on precisely the opposite tack, maintaining that their aims are solely in the interests of oppressed religion groaning beneath the yoke of the infidel, and this is the doctrine preached by priests and soldiers and statesmen whenever they can find a listener, with a warmth of conviction which would carry conviction in itself if their lives and actions did not belie their words and remind one of those augurs of ancient Rome, who could not preserve their gravity when alone and unobserved by their disciples. Still there is a certain mysticism in the Russian character, and this is sedulously kept up, and the Holy Scriptures, the writings of the early Fathers of the Church, even the predictions of the astrologers and soothsayers of the Middle Ages, are searched for texts wherewith to prove, to their own satisfaction at least, that their mission is Heaven-inspired, and must be successful because they are the predestined instruments of the design of the Almighty. One of the most curious of these has been shown to me lately by a Russian officer, in a book published at Liege, in 1819, but written in 1800, by an English lady convert to Catholicity, who, in a commentary upon the Apocalypse, intended to be a demonstration of the truth of her new faith, professed to see in circumstances of the present war with marvellous precision as to date and detail. According to the author, the epoch of the existence of Mohammedanism upon earth is fixed at 42 months, meaning 12 centuries, or, at the utmost, 1,260 years, to be counted from the date of the erection of a mosque on the site of the Temple of Solomon, when will be heard the sixth trumpet, and the opening of the sixth seal will commence. "Before this time, however, as 12 centuries since the Hegira—a memorable date for the Mohammedans—will terminate in 1822, the European Cabinets will begin to confer together in secret respecting a war against the Turks, although not perhaps with the intention of driving them immediately from their beautiful possessions in Europe. For Divine Providence, in the execution of its designs to compass the fall of empires at their appointed time, makes use of the ambition of other nations, even although these may be ignorant of the results, which are often opposed to their own views and wishes. This was whence neighboring nations, such as Austria and Russia, will doubtless derive the greatest advantages, must encounter great opposition from other Christian people, partly from their desire to maintain the equilibrium of power and partly also from a certain tender friendship for the Mohammedan Turks. In this the French will be particularly remarked, as, since their offensive and defensive leagues made with the Ottomans by Francis I., when Charles V. and all Europe were allied for their destruction, this nation, decorated with the title of 'Most Christian,' has always embraced the cause of the infidels, to the great scandal of all Christendom. But they did not foresee the chastisement which this conduct would draw upon them, as the union of Christian peoples with these infidels must necessarily displease the Eternal, notwithstanding the motives of policy by which it might seem sometimes to be justified. This opposition on the part of certain powers to the struggle against the godless Mussulmans will be the cause of a war which, finally, will become general."

"What do you think of that?" asked my Russian. "Can there be any doubt of the righteousness of our cause when its justification is traced 50 years in advance, by the pens of even schismatics?" Not being well up in prophecy I declined a discussion, although I did inquire if he had read another production of the same nature concerning the colossus whose feet were of clay, which has been demonstrated, with quite as much Scripture to back it up, to be the Empire of Muscovy. This trash is a fair specimen of the intellectual consolation given, in large doses, to the Russian soldier, by the benevolent ladies of the Red Cross in the ambulances. He is "only a moujik" when he is well, but the baptism of fire makes him a hero, and, if he be wounded, a martyr, who is to be persuaded into believing himself a "chosen vessel of wrath to the ungodly." It is not very certain whether he is satisfied with the new order of things, and if he would not prefer being less of a vessel provided he suffered less pain; but his countrymen believe that this moral physic is more consolatory than the "penny dreadfuls" and agonizing tracts which some well-meaning but badly-advised agents of disseminating-Gospel-to-the-heathen societies have been forbidden to circulate in the Russian military hospitals. It is different with the Roumanian soldier, who, like the French and the Italian—with whom exists a great affinity of race and temperament—requires to be kept always on the go. The inactive life of camp and garrison demoralizes him. Officers and soldiers must be amused, or they become gloomy and discontented, and their commanders, knowing the peculiarity of the national character, encourage every demonstration of even a noisy gayety, which forms a striking contrast to the solemn stillness of a Russian encampment. There a group of officers is rarely seen assembled; every one lives to himself, and mixes with his comrades only when called upon so to do by the necessities of his service. In the Roumanian regiments, on the contrary, the institution of a mess-table is general, and their *camaraderie* can only be compared with that existing between the officers of the Austrian Army. Every evening the military bands invite the soldiers to the dance, and often by moonlight whole battalions may be seen tramping their national *hora*, in which not unfrequently the officers take part, to the greater joy and hilarity of the men, who are not kept down to the rigid discipline and respect for rank which is so marked a characteristic of the Russian Army. How this system will work when authority will need to make itself felt in a tight place remains to be proved by experience, but just now the troops seem to be animated with the best intentions, and, if directed with calmness and intelligence, may behave well under fire, as they have already done at Kalafat, behind the works, and in several reconnoissances made in the direction of the Turkish lines, although in no case so far has there been much danger to be encountered. Even the Russians admit that their artillery is excellent both in its organization and practice, and I can personally testify to the admirable condition of the teams and the skillfulness of their drivers. The general impression of their camps is favorable to the cleanliness of the men. The tents are aligned and not like those of their allies, which are pitched without any regard to order or regularity, just as would be seen in an encampment of gypsies, nor is the eye or the nose offended by that horrible stench and those loathsome heaps of offal worthy of a slaughter-pen or a knacker's yard. Theoretically they are all right, and do much credit by their appearance and bearing to the gentlemen who have worked so industriously at their organization during the last 12 years. An exception, however, must be made. Their cavalry is—pardon the expression—beastly. The horses do not average 13 hands in height, more than two-thirds are lame in at least one leg, all are starved, none are ever groomed. The men cannot ride, except after the fashion of salt-sacks; they have never been taught to use their sabres, and if called upon to charge they are generally forced to employ both hands in the operation. The officers are horsemen after the Boucher school, that is, they can "passage" neatly, can execute cleverly a charge of foot, and can prance in time to music; but if they are obliged to sit down in their saddles and go at a bit of timber or a ditch, they will drop their reins and take a grip at the manes of their chargers, and when they get over on the other side—usually a little before their horses—will be as white as ghosts and as incoherent in their talk for the next five minutes as if they were suffering from the ague. I did think that the Cossacks were the most disgraceful cavalry in the world, but I had not then seen the "Prince's Own" Calarashi, and I beg to apologize to the gentlemen from the Ukraine.

Not much, then, can be expected from the prowess of this category of warriors, who will be scattered like chaff before the Osmanli lances; but the patient endurance of the infantry will carry them through, if they are not sacrificed at the outset by the imbecility of their Generals. Of one thing we may be certain: they will stand the inclemency of the Winter far better than will the Russians, who already are shivering in their thick overcoats, whose collars are pulled up about their ears, although the change of temperature is not yet great enough for the natives to take off their Summer garments of unbleached linen.

The 7th of September (old style, 27th August) being the anniversary of the Emperor's coronation, it was decided to finish up with Plevna, at any cost, on that day, but Osman Pasha refused his consent to the arrangement, so that this gracious homage to the Czar was necessarily postponed to some future occasion. The fighting was severe and still continues, but with what results is not yet known, although the silence of the newspapers and the sinister rumors circulating through the town produce a general impression that all is not well with the modern crusaders along the Vid, and that they have been driven back from their first line, as they were also on the 7th of July, when Prince Vladimir's personal baggage and favorite *samovar* is now in the possession of Mehemet Ali. Pyrgos is threatened, which will make the Russian position before Rustchuk extremely disagreeable, particularly as their 100 (!) Krupp siege batteries appear to make no impression whatever on the fortress. Yet even if again repulsed from Plevna, the situation of the Grand Duke's Army has materially improved since the taking of Lovdscha, whose garrison of 6,000 Osmanli could not withstand the repeated assaults of a column five times their number. As it was, they got away after inflicting very heavy losses upon the enemy, who only captured a few old-fashioned spiked cannon and 100 wounded prisoners. But the heroic resistance of the garrison and the clever retreat of its commander are not a compensation for the serious danger to which the Plevna Army is now exposed through the negligence of its General, whose reputation for military ability has received a very severe blow, and Osman Pasha can no longer be ranked except in the category of those who just missed becoming really great captains from ignorance of the elementary principles of their profession. He was successful because he had to do with men inferior to himself, and he has lost the key to position, which commands the line of retreat of his Army, on the first clumsily executed manœuvre made by his enemy. He may retrieve his fortunes, for his adversaries are very unintelligent; but if he does not, I will venture to prophesy that a month will not pass without the defeat of his forces and his own removal as a traitor. Abdul Kerim was thought to be invincible for a long time because he beat the miserable Servians and drove them out of Alexinatz, yet the late Serdar Ekrem is in exile awaiting his trial, along with a host of other temporary celebrities, whose numbers are likely soon to be swelled by the name or fame of the at present great men now in Bulgaria, all of whom have let slip the golden opportunity. That the Russians are in sore need of reinforcements is beyond doubt, for the troop trains are pushed through with unparalleled activity; but whether this be to follow up a success or to fill up the gaps made by the enemy's bullets, no one can tell. Prince Gortschakoff, too, is uncommonly lively. He had been altogether out of favor, and, with his *alter ego*, Baron Jomini, seemed to be completely shelved; but the unsuccess of Gen. Ignatieff's policy of rapid action has brought the old statesman once more into the harness, and the friends of the Turks, if they cannot be beaten, may be tricked into an arrangement, and the peace party is looking up again and talking of the month of November as the probable date of the termination of hostilities. I think that in this their hopes are premature, although a very great Russian victory, or the enforced retreat of the Russian armies across the Danube, may possibly soothe some of the great powers to renew their efforts at mediation. But Russia's success would increase the arrogance of her demands, while she cannot submit to the loss of her military prestige without making another supreme effort, as its reconquest, and the current of opinion now directing Turkish political circles would in neither case consent to such terms as would entirely satisfy all interested parties, or grant such reforms as would be alone regarded by Europe as the solid foundations of a lasting peace and the guarantees of a sound political organization. The great hope of the peace-makers lies in the impecuniosity of the combatants. This is an argument of more apparent than real importance, in the case of Turkey, who has been erased for years from the list of solvent nations, but the patriotism and fanaticism of whose citizens is so boundless that she may fight to indefinite time without showing the color of her money either to her soldiers or her creditors. Russia, on the contrary, is not so constituted. She still has something to lose. Her foreign financial engagements have up to the present time been irreproachably kept, and her internal resources are too limited to suffice for any long-lived state enterprise. It is scarcely admissible that the Czar will consent to the weakening of the credit of the Russian State on the European stock markets by repudiation or reduction, nor is it probable that he will venture upon any important financial changes in the interior. Beaten, Russia cannot rely upon foreign assistance in the way of loans, so that a new factor is brought to bear against her which must be sovereignly decisive in the question of peace or war, and this factor is the financial embarrassment of the Muscovite Empire. But, whatever be the solution, Russia must come out of the struggle materially, financially, and morally diminished in importance. Materially, because the war already showed the insufficiency of her resources. Financially, for the bankers of Odessa only offer 6,000 silver rubles in exchange for 21,000 rubles in paper. Morally, for what can be the future prestige of a nation which threatened so insolently, which seemed to ask but one thing, namely, that there should be no coalition against her, and which is now forced to the admission that she is powerless to vanquish her despised enemy, and that the Turkish rabble is more than a match for her own invincible legions?

THE COMING FRENCH ELECTIONS.

VIRTUAL SUPPRESSION OF M. THIERS' ADDRESS—INTENSE BITTERNESS OF PARTY FEELING IN THE COUNTRY.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* states that instructions have been telegraphed to the Prefects to interdict the colportage or placarding of M. Thiers' posthumous address.

The *Times'* correspondent at Paris telegraphs: "The electoral period, namely, that in which public meetings may be held, has now been open two days, but there has been no excitement in consequence in Paris where meetings are not necessary, as the success of the Republicans is almost a foregone conclusion. In the remote provincial districts, however, no idea can be formed abroad of the bitterness already arising between the political parties. They are like two hostile nations confronting each other and ready to come to blows. Never before did this painful animosity attain the intensity to which it has been growing since the 16th of May."

CURRENT TOPICS IN OTHER LANDS.

SIR JOHN BENNETT AND THE LONDON ALDERMEN — DEFICIT IN THE DUTCH BUDGET.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Sir John Bennett, who was elected Alderman for the Ward of Cheap, and rejected by the Court of Aldermen of the City of London as a person not fit and proper to support the dignity and discharge the duties of Alderman, and was elected a second time, has again been rejected by the court as an unfit person. A third election is to be held, and Sir John Bennett will again be a candidate.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 25.—The Dutch budget shows a deficit of $2,750,000, chiefly in consequence of the Acheen war. The Finance Minister proposes to cover it by issuing Treasury bills.

COTTON SPINNERS AND THE BROKERS.

ACTION OF THE MANCHESTER SPINNERS ON THE CHANGES OF TERMS OF SALE PROPOSED BY LIVERPOOL COTTON BODIES.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A large and influential meeting of the Manchester Cotton Spinners' Association to-day discussed the proposals of which notice has been given to the adjourned conference of the United Cotton Association, the American Chamber of Commerce, and the Cotton Brokers' Association, which will reassemble at Liverpool on Friday, to the effect that after December the 1st per cent. discount and draft of two pounds per bale shall be abolished, and that the adoption in contracts for the sale of cotton of the terms cash before delivery, if required, be considered. The meeting, after a long and hostile discussion, unanimously resolved that the Spinners' Association should object to any changes, and that a deputation be appointed to explain the views of the trade at the Liverpool conference.

SMASH-UP OF A FRUIT TRAIN.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT ON THE WEST JERSEY RAILROAD—PEACHES AND PEARS MIXED UP WITH DRY GOODS AND OTHER FREIGHT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

VINELAND, N. J., Sept. 25.—A singular accident occurred on the West Jersey Railroad this evening, between Wenonah and Glassboro, about 15 miles south of Philadelphia. The locality of the accident was in a deep cut, at a point where there is a sharp curve in the track. The collision was between the regular fruit and general freight train north, made up of about 12 loaded cars, and a single locomotive going south. The single engine was considerably damaged, while the freight engine and train were made a complete wreck. Boxes and crates of fruit and goods are scattered promiscuously along the track, and the broken and unroofed cars are zigzagged for some distance along the road. The loss to the company by the destruction of property and rolling stock will be large, and for the present travel is greatly impeded. Passengers are forced to travel on foot through the fields around the wreck before train-loads have thus been transferred to-night. The passengers in the regular train due here at 7:24 o'clock arrived about 10. The engineers and firemen on both locomotives saved themselves by jumping before the collision, one fireman getting severely bruised in the attempt. The track will, without doubt, be clear for the passage of the early morning trains.

ARRESTED AS AN ACCOMPLICE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 25.—Davis, the missing prison watchman, was brought back this morning, having been captured in Somers, last night, and was held in default of $3,000 in bonds for his examination on Thursday, on the charge of aiding and abetting in the attempted escape of the murderers of Watchman Shipman. There are stray suspicions that he has been secreted in Somers for the past 10 days by parties who desired to get an increased reward. Originally the reward was $500, but it was raised to $1,000, and the man was produced. It will not be paid until an investigation has been made.

BALTIMORE WHEAT CORNER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 25.—The corner in wheat that has existed on the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange since Thursday was broken to-day by arbitration between the contending parties, who were short and long of wheat for September delivery. The shorts were terribly squeezed, and if the holders of options had pressed them to the wall quite a number of operators who had contracted to deliver this month would have been forced to go under. Their situation was so desperate that they threw themselves on the mercy of the other party, and the Arbitration Committee has appointed umpires, who fixed the delivery price for No. 2 Western Winter Red, which is the principal variety in the market now, at $1 53 for spot to-day, and will name the price each day for the balance of the month. The shorts are out fully $500,000 on the corner, and business has been checked for three days, waiting for for them to recover. Activity was only partially resumed to-day, and not over 10,000 bushels changed hands.

A UNION AGAINST TAMMANY

PREPARING FOR NOVEMBER.

DELEGATES TO THE ALBANY CONVENTION TO BE SENT BY THE THREE ANTI-TAMMANY ORGANIZATIONS—ANOTHER DEFEAT OF KELLY EXPECTED.

The Democratic voters of this City opposed to the dictatorship of John Kelly have, after a conference, resolved to send delegates to the Democratic Convention to meet at Albany on Oct. 3. These voters believe that the convention will, after an examination of the claims of their delegates be thoroughly convinced that they are entitled to as many representatives in that body as Tammany Hall. The three members of the State Committee, selected from the ranks of the "New-York County Democracy," or Anti-Tammany Democracy, as they are generally called, report that the State Committee is, outside of themselves, about equally divided in sentiment on the question of the claims and pretensions of Kelly's political machine, and that a very large number of very prominent Democrats of the State are greatly in favor of giving Democrats from the City opposed to Tammany an equal representation in the convention. There appears to be no doubt that at least two-thirds of the delegates sent to the convention by Tammany's opponents will be admitted, and this will be regarded as a victory, as it was thought a short time ago that it would be useless to send any delegates at all.

At the last meeting of the Independent Democratic Party's Executive Committee it was resolved that a committee of five should be appointed "to confer with all organizations in this county opposed to Tammany Hall as to the course to be pursued in regard to the coming Democratic State Convention, and report at the next meeting." At the meeting of the Anti-Tammany Executive Committee held a few nights afterward on motion of Senator F. M. Bixby, a committee of five for precisely the same purpose was appointed. The committee of the Anti-Tammany Democrats consisted of Senator Bixby, Ira Shafer, Ambrose O'Neil, William F. Mitchell, and Judge Henry Murray. The committee of the Independent Democrats consisted of C. H. Swan, R. F. Andrews, William Arrowsmith, Andrew Wagner, and John Monks. The two committees conferred with the German-American Independent Citizens' organization, of which Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer is a prominent member, and received assurances of cordial co-operation in the war against Tammany Hall, but the German-Americans did not deem it advisable to send delegates to the Albany Convention. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Independent Democracy, held last evening at the Union-Square Hotel, Mr. Louis M. Doscher in the chair, Charles H. Swan, of its Committee on Conference, made a report. He stated that up to yesterday morning his committee saw no way in which the Independent and Anti-Tammany Democrats could act together in the matter of sending delegates to the State Convention. The request of the Independent party was that the Independent party should be allowed to send one delegate from each Assembly district and ward, the Anti-Tammany party and the German-American organization being also each allowed to send one representative. It was proposed that the call for the election of delegates be signed by the Chairmen of the district and ward organizations of each of the three central organizations. The German-American party were willing to accede to this arrangement, but the Anti-Tammany Democrats were not. At 4 o'clock I. M. yesterday, Judge Murray, acting for the Anti-Tammany party, informed the Independent Democratic committee that his organization would accede to its request. A combination of the three local Democratic elements is thus effected in opposition to Tammany Hall at the State Convention, and a triumph over Kelly is confidently anticipated.

CITY SANITARY AFFAIRS.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Sanitary Inspector Viele, who had been instructed to investigate the cause of the offensive odors said to have their origin in the Central Park Lake, reported that he had made an inspection of the lake at Seventy-fourth-street, and of the sewage from the closets at the Casino and at Seventy-ninth-street. There is a perceptible odor, peculiar to stagnant water, emanating from the surface of the lake, and the water leaves the same odor and impression on the hands. The pond, or that portion divided by a pathway on the west side, is fed by a continuous supply from crevices in the rock, but contains a considerable quantity of vegetable matter deposited upon the surface. The offensive odors arise more from an open sewer than from the water in the lake. Sewer connection was made about three years ago at Seventy-fourth-street, by which the sewage was diverted from the lake and conveyed into the street sewer, but the opening and discharge connections were never closed, probably for the reason that the opening answers the double purpose of conveying sewage and as the water shed of this section of the Park, which is not inconsiderable during a heavy rainfall. The report was referred to the Department of Parks.

Dr. Nagle, Deputy Register, reported that during the week ending Saturday, Sept. 22, there were 507 deaths in this City, which is an increase of 14 as compared with the number reported the preceding week, and 20 more than were reported during the corresponding week of 1876. The actual mortality for the week ending Sept. 15, 1877, was 507, which is 72 below the average for the corresponding week of the past five years, and represents an annual death rate of 24.39 per 1,000 persons living, the population estimated at 1,080,550.

ARRIVAL OF THE RUSSIA.

The Cunard steam-ship Russia arrived at Quarantine, Staten Island, at 11 o'clock last night. She was delayed on her voyage by strong gales on Saturday and Sunday last or she would have arrived early yesterday morning. She had a full list of passengers, most of whom were returning to their homes after Summer tours in Europe. Ex-Gov. Hendricks of Indiana, who was generally thought to be returning on the Russia, was not a passenger. The officers of the steam-ship did not know that he had intended to come back to this country on her, and most of them were in blissful ignorance as to who the "great statesman, Hendricks," was. Neither was Mr. James Gordon Bennett on board. He engaged a passage a few weeks ago, and was assigned to the room usually occupied by the Second Officer of the steam-ship, but did not appear up to the time of her sailing. Mr. Bennett has long been notorious for his vacillation with reference to undertaking an ocean voyage. Several years ago, while he was in Europe, he engaged a passage five times before he finally started for home. It is rumored that he desires to return to New-York secretly, and as the fact that he had a state-room engaged on the Russia became widely known, he decided to wait until he could come back in a manner accordant with his more quiet tastes.

A DINNER TO AMERICAN RIFLEMEN.

There was a very pleasant entertainment at the rooms of the Palette Club last evening in the shape of a dinner tendered to Mr. C. E. Blydenburgh, who is a member of the club, and three of his associates upon the American Rifle team, Gen. T. S. Dakin, Mr. Frank Hyde, and Mr. L. C. Bruce. Judge Noah Davis presided, and Col. Wingate was one of the guests, of whom there were about 50 present. The rooms were prettily decorated, and it is perhaps unnecessary to add that the dinner was a good one. Mr. Fred. S. Gibbs, Mr. Harry H. Marks, Mr. John Snedecor, and Mr. Robert Dunlap were members of the Committee of Arrangements. When the cloth had been removed Judge Davis introduced the guests in a pleasant and humorous little speech, to which Gen. Dakin, Mr. Blydenburgh, and Mr. Hyde responded. Speeches were also made, during the evening, by Col. Wingate and Mr. Marks, and Mr. Harrison Millard recited some verses, written, it is whispered, by Mr. Marks, and also warbled some of his own melodies. Letters, regretting the inability of the writers to attend the dinner, were received from Judge Brady, Capt. W. H. Jackson, Lawrence Weber, and H. S. Jewell.

PIGEON-SHOOTING MATCH.

The Woodside Sporting Club and the Middle Village Club of Winfield, Long Island, had a pigeon match at Creedmoor yesterday. The respective clubs were represented by teams of two. The conditions were: 15 birds each; 21 yards' rise; 80 yards' boundary; stakes, $50 a side, each to pay for the pigeons. The wind was very unfavorable for the contest, as it blew from the south-west in the direct flight of the birds, while the sun being in the opposite direction prevented the location of the trap against the wind. After shooting 15 birds each the match was declared a "tie," which will be shot off on Saturday at 10 A. M. The scores were as follows:

William Cameron, Woodside—	0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0—9.
Alexander Hanes, Winfield—	0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0—9.
Nelson Terrett, Woodside—	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0—9.
B. Hanes, Winfield—	1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1—9.

The referee was Mr. Edward Roth, and the judges Charles Hanes for the Middle Village, and John A. Bisker for the Woodside Gun Club.

SERIOUS QUARREL BETWEEN BOYS.

At about 7 o'clock on Monday evening, as the Ninth Regiment was returning to its armory on West Twenty-sixth-street, a young colored lad named George Stokely, who claims to be a servant at No. 111 West Thirty-first-street, while following the military, brushed rather rudely against some white boys who were standing on the pavement. A quarrel ensued between Stokely and the white boys, in which the former so well maintained his part that the white boys became enraged and attacked him. He fled, and his assailants pursued him. When Stokely got as far as Seventh-avenue he was so closely followed by his pursuers that he picked up a cobble-stone, turned, and hurled it at his follower. The bolder struck Patrick Harvey, aged 14, of No. 131 West Twenty-eight-street, in the side with such force as to knock him down, insensible. Stokely was afterward arrested by officer Schmittberger, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. Young Harvey was sent home and attended by Dr. Bank, of West Twenty-eighth-street. Stokely was taken before Justice Morgan, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, and committed to await the result of Harvey's injuries.

THE GOMERSALL TRAGEDY.

TESTIMONY SHOWING THAT YOUNG GOMERSALL ENTERED KOERNER'S HOUSE AFTER 1 O'CLOCK SUNDAY MORNING—THE PRISONER'S STORY CORROBORATED IN SOME RESPECTS.

There seems now to be very good reason for supposing that Clarence W. Gomersall, who was killed by Joseph Koerner in Newark on Sunday morning, did really effect an entrance to Koerner's house after 1 o'clock, and not more than 15 minutes before he was shot. Philip Arnold, living at No. 148 Jackson-street, says that Gomersall was there at 1 o'clock on Sunday morning. The house is a double one, a family named Smith occupying the apartments on one side of the hall, while Arnold's family occupy the other. He heard a noise in Smith's rooms, and, knowing him to be in the country, he supposed there were burglars in the house. He arose, took his revolver, and went to a door on the other side of the hall, shook the knob, and asked who was there. The reply was in a man's voice, but he could not understand what was said. He went to the rear hall door and saw that a back window of Smith's apartments was open. He then went into the house and sent his wife for an officer. When he returned to the yard the man was gone, as he hyrbat drinkjug. He asked him what he wanted, and was told that it was none of his business. He then showed his revolver, and the man went through the hall into the street. Arnold, who up to this time had had his night-clothes slipped on his trousers and followed him to Ferry-street, where he met three men, whom he asked to help him, and they overtook the man about half a block further on. The men who were with him said, "He is a nice-looking man, only he is drunk; let him go." He then decided not to have the man arrested, but asked his name. He replied, "My name is Gomersall; come around into Magazine-street and I will treat you." Mr. Arnold says he has no reason to doubt that the man was Gomersall, for although he was not acquainted with him, he knew Gomersall to be a friend of the Smith family. The men parted from Gomersall, the latter continuing on through Ferry-street in the direction of Magazine-street, in which street, near Ferry, Koerner's house is situated. When they parted from Gomersall it was, as near as Mr. Arnold could tell, 1:10 o'clock. At 1:30, only 20 minutes later, Officer Mossbacker heard the shot that killed him. There does not seem to be any reason for doubting Mr. Arnold's story, hence it seems to be pretty conclusively settled that Gomersall, by some means, effected an entrance into Koerner's house about 1 o'clock. Koerner was then shot, so that Koerner may have really fired upon him, as he says, in the belief that he was a burglar, his house having been twice robbed within a very short time.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN VIRGINIA.

EXECUTION OF ANDERSON SHIFFLETT AT HARRISONBURG—HE DIES PROTESTING HIS INNOCENCE.

HARRISONBURG, Va., Sept. 25.—Anderson Shiflett, who, with Silas Morris, was condemned to be hanged for the murder of David G. Lawson, was executed in the jail-yard here to-day. Morris was respited to Oct. 23 by Gov. Kemper yesterday. Shiflett made a dying statement to Rev. David Barr, his spiritual adviser, asserting his innocence of the actual murder, but acknowledged that he knew Lawson was to be killed. This statement was read to him in his cell this morning and signed by him. The sacrament was administered to Shiflett at 8:30 o'clock this morning, and a few minutes before 10 he was led from his cell to the scaffold by the Sheriff and a deputy, accompanied by Rev. Mr. Barr. He was completely unmanned, and had to be supported up the steps of the scaffold. He wept bitterly and loudly protested his innocence of the killing. Rev. Mr. Barr read Shiflett's statement from the scaffold. He called God to witness that what it contained was true. In substance it was as follows: Four weeks before Lawson was murdered, Samuel Hall, one of the State's witnesses and against Shiflett, offered him $25 to kill Lawson, saying that if he did not do it there were two others who would; he knew the day was fixed for Lawson to be killed, and knew when it was done. He said he was standing on knoll No. 3, 100 yards off, heard the fatal shot fired, and knew then that Lawson was killed. He denied that he had ever confessed the murder to any one before his arrest, or that he was paid any money by Morris. He protested that a former confession, made since his sentence, was not true, and said he was induced to make it to get money for his family. He was promised, he said, $18 in money and two bushels of wheat to make that confession. One dollar only had been paid to his wife. Mrs. Lawson, also condemned to be hanged for the same crime, he said, did not offer him money, but told him she would get money if he would put her husband out of the way.

The gallows was erected at one end of the small yard at the rear of the jail, and the execution took place in the presence of about 50 persons. The scene moved the coldest heart. The Sheriff and his deputies, unused to such work, were nervous and greatly excited. The rope used was less than half an inch in thickness, and thought to be too weak by many, which proved to be true. After the clergyman had read the statement of the condemned man, and offered up prayer, and while the Sheriff was adjusting the rope about Shiflett's neck, he wept bitterly, saying: "Gentlemen, I never did anything to anybody to be hanged for. Indeed, I did not kill Mr. Lawson. As sure as you are born you are hanging an innocent man." There was much delay in getting ready to spring the fatal trap, and as the rope holding the trapdoor was cut the doomed man fell downward to the ground—the rope was broken. Shiflett uttered a groan and was again lifted on the scaffold. Here he renewed his cries and lamentations, exclaiming: "God knows I am innocent." A second and a stronger rope was procured. While it was being adjusted he asked Deputy Sheriff Bowman to raise the black cap from his eyes so that he might look upon the light once more. His request was granted, and turning to the spectators he said, with some firmness, "Gentlemen, I bid you all a good-bye." The second attempt of the Sheriff was successful, and the doomed man was swung off into eternity. In 11 minutes the physicians pronounced life extinct, and in 28 minutes he was cut down. Upon examination, it was found that his neck was not broken. There was no excitement over the affair. Very few people from the country were in town, and the citizens generally stayed indoors. A Militia company guarded the jail and its approaches. Shiflett's guilt is doubted by few in the community, and the condemned accomplices are believed also to be guilty.

THE BROKEN CHICAGO BANKS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—The Receiver of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank reports that he finds scarcely anything that can be considered as assets in the vaults of that institution. So far, investigation has discovered only $62 in cash and some $20,000 worth of incumbered real estate. Mr. Myers, its manager, is in town, but cannot be induced to give any information concerning its condition.

The Prairie State Loan and Trust Company, which has for some years been doing a savings bank business, has for some time past been liquidating, with the view of going out of business. The owner of the bank will pay depositors dollar for dollar, using, if necessary, his large private fortune. He expects to have settled every liability by Jan. 1.

TEN THOUSAND BUSHELS OF PEAS LOST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Sept. 25.—As the steam-ship Polynesian was leaving port this morning the fans of the screw struck the bow of the barge Protecteur, crushing it in, and she sank a few minutes afterward. The barge had on board 10,000 bushels of peas, valued at $9,000, which will be a total loss, the grain having swollen and burst the vessel in two. The barge was one of the largest on the canal, and was rated at $5,000; no insurance. The cargo was insured in the Merchants' Marine Company for its full value.

PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 25.—The fifth annual meeting of the American Public Health Association was held here this afternoon with 50 persons in attendance. Dr. John B. Ranch presided. Wirt Dexter, of Chicago, delivered the address of welcome. He stated that the object of the association was practical benefit to the public, not consideration of abstract topics. Dr. Ranch delivered an address on "The Sanitary Topography of Chicago." Other papers were also read.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 25.—A special reports three deaths at Fernandina from yellow fever since last report, and 20 new cases, of which 16 are colored persons.

SHOT IN THE BACK.

Thomas O'Connell, aged 17, of No. 426 West Forty-sixth-street, was found dead, with a bullet-hole between his shoulders, by Officer Laird, of the Twentieth Precinct, last night, in the vacant lot at the corner of West Thirty-sixth-street and Eleventh-avenue. He was informed that the man was lying there by some boys. Their story was as follows: About 9 o'clock last night the boys were lying on the

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,236 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ATTENDANT.—BY AN EDUCATED PROTESTANT, in sent in either City or country, as an attendant on an elderly or invalid lady; is a good dress-maker; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machines, or as chamber-maid and lamdress useful; references. Call or address Attendant, No. 322 10th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machines, or as chamber-maid and waitress; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 301 East 37th-st., corner of 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid and nurse; no objections to the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 603 3d-av., near 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamber-work and sewing, and take care of children or assist with washing and ironing; willing and obliging. Call at No. 747½ 9th-st., between 43d and 44d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID OR CHAMBER-MAID and Waitress.—By a respectable young woman; willing and obliging; two years' first-class City reference. Call at No. 14 Livingston-place.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl (Protestant) as chamber-maid and waitress in a small, private family; good City reference. Apply at No. 207 East 38th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; two years' City reference from last employer. Call at No. 144 East 32d-st., two flights up, in rear.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman in a small private family; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 344 3d-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY FOR A YOUNG girl whom she can recommend, as chamber-maid, to assist with the washing, or to do plain sewing. Apply from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. at No. 6 East 33th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands dress-making and family sewing; best City reference. Call at 223 East 29th-st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl; willing and obliging; two and one-half years' City reference; private family preferred. Call at No. 247 East 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamber-work and waiting, or waiting alone; best City reference of two years from last place. Call at No. 134 West 19th-st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman; would prefer a private family; is willing and obliging; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 208 East 45th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN (colored); good hand at plain needle-work; best City reference. Address J. W., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A WELSH GIRL as chamber-maid, sewing or waiting; good references. Call at No. 398 West 16th-st., fancy store.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE, WITH THREE years' City reference, from 10 to 1 at No. 317 East 37th-st., Room No. 14. No cards.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 34 West 21st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; willing and obliging; two years' first-class City reference. Call at No. 116 West 40th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 17 East 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do chamber-work and fine washing; good City references. Call at No. 234 East 36th-st. for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 649 6th-av.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING, &c.—Chamber-maid and Waitress.—By two girls accustomed to living together; chamber-maid will assist with washing; excellent City reference; private family. Call at No. 363 1st-av., near 21st-st.

COOK.—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO SISTERS, TOgether or separate, in a private family, one as good cook and laundress, the other as first class chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference from last employer. Call at No. 420 West 50th-st.

COOK.—AS GOOD PLAIN COOK BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl in a small private family; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; best of references given. Call for two days at No. 204 West 33d-st., near 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE, COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands French, English, and German cooking; City references. Address R. R., No. 211 York-st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD PLAIN Cook; will assist with washing; City reference. Address C. O., Box No. 179 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young girl as good plain cook; first-class washer and ironer; City references. Call at No. 60 West Washington-place.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A private family; first-class cook; will assist with plain washing; good baker; City reference. Call at present employer's, No. 5 East 43d-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as plain cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 222 West 27th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT as cook, washer, and ironer; is reliable and fully competent; best City references. Call or address No. 151 East 81st-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook, washer, and ironer; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 271 2d-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK and do coarse washing in a private family; six years' City reference. Call at last employer's, No. 430 West 20th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS COMPEtent cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit; will assist with washing; short distance in country preferred; good reference. Call at 223 East 29th-st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH COOK IN A PRIVATE family; good reference from last place; no objection to the country. Call or address, for two days, No. 687 6th-av., third floor.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT woman; good bread and biscuit baker; best City reference. Address J. W., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family; good City reference. Call from 10 to 1 at No. 317 East 37th-st., Room No. 14. No cards.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 34 West 21st-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as cook and assist at washing in a private family or boarding-house; best reference for last place. Call or address, during the week, Servant, No. 55 West 18th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman in a small private family; best City reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 320 East 34th-st. No cards.

COOK.—BY A COLORED WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; good pastry cook; best City reference. Call or address H. Smith, No. 339 West 38th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands her business in all its branches; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 136 West 49th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK IN A private family; nine years' reference from last place. Call at No. 307 East 23d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; BEST CITY reference. Call at No. 55 East 41st-st., between Madison and 4th av.

COOK.—BY COMPETENT PERSON; THOROUGHlyunderstands cooking; excellent baker; good City reference. Call at No. 408 9th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook; would assist with the coarse washing; City references. Call at No. 48 West 24th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK; UNderstands housekeeping; cook for a few gentlemen. Address French Cook, No. 155 Wooster-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; first-class City reference. Call at No. 139 East 18th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; TO OBJECtion to assist with washing; best of City references from last place. Call at No. 236 3d-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS cook; is willing to assist with coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 236 3d-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; no objection to the country; best City reference. Address for two days No. 100 East 31st-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook, washer, and ironer; good baker; best City reference. Call at No. 256 West 41st-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN; well assist with washing and ironing; good reference. Call at No. 1,153 3d-av.

COOK.—BY A FULLY COMPETENT COOK IN A private family, and do coarse washing; excellent baker; City reference. Call for two days at 248 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; SUPERIOR reference; no objection to the country. Call at 223 East 29th-st., second floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two sisters, together or separately; one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; City or country; good references. Call at No. 139 East 13th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A middle-aged woman; is a first-class servant; best of reference; City or country. Call at 157 West 51st-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK IN A PRIvate family; five years' best City reference. Call at No. 156 West 31st-st.

COOK.—WILLING TO ASSIST WITH WASHING; City and country reference. Call for three days at No. 263 9th-av., corner 62d-st.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMan; City reference. Call at No. 158 East 39th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker of many years' experience; a permanent situation; has a thorough knowledge of all kinds of family sewing; understands Wheeler & Wilson machine; would take care of ladies' or children's wardrobe; highly recommended; City or country. Call two days at No. 471 2d-av., up one flight.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED dress-maker; perfect cutter, fitter and trimmer; all styles; desires few engagements by the day; polonaises, basques, &c., cut and basted at home; references. Call at No. 205 6th-av., opposite Macy's.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A PROTESTANT AS first-class dress-maker with a private dress-maker, or as seamstress in a private family; makes button-holes; good reference. Call or address 212 10th-st., Greenpoint.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker wishes a few customers at her home; a perfect fit guaranteed; terms moderate. Call at No. 21 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

GOVERNESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG LADY AS governess or lady's maid, to teach German, English, and music, and to sew, or to take entire charge of children; French or American family preferred; excellent references. Call at No. 330 East 18th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERican widow lady, as housekeeper or invalid nurse; would take entire charge of one aged lady; large wages no object; a good home preferred. Can be seen at No. 314 East 15th-st., Young Lady's Christian Home.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A PROTESTANT WIDOW as working housekeeper, or nurse and seamstress, or would take care of an invalid; no objections to the country; the best of references. Call all week at No. 141 West 28th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A WIDOW LADY WITH unexceptionable references, as housekeeper; has no objection to the caring of children. Address E. G. G., No. 56 Clark-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY AN ENGLISH LADY AS house-keeper or companion to a lady; is thoroughly competent and willing to make herself useful. Address S. N., No. 140 East 15th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN MIDdle-aged widow lady as housekeeper; a home rather than high wages; first-class reference. Call at No. 39 Dominick-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY as housekeeper; would take charge of linens or store-room in hotel; would go South or West; highly recommended. Call at No. 424 West 25th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—TWELVE YEARS' REFERence. Can be seen until suited at present employer's, No. 618 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL to do general house-work in a small American family; City reference. Call at No. 857 7th-av., near 56th-st., fourth bell.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, to do light house-work or take care of children; will be found willing and obliging. Call at No. 1,114 3d-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT YOUNG GIRL to do general house-work in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 218 West 27th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GIRL TO DO GENERAL house-work. Call at present employer's, No. 333 West 32d-st.

JANITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman as janitress of an office building; best references given as to honesty and capacity. Call at No. 40 University-place.

LIGHT HOUSE-WORK.—IN A PRIVATE family; good references. Address C, Box No. 147 Times Office.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT AT present in England, speaking French, German, and English, as maid to a lady or courier; accustomed to travel; good hair-dresser and needle-woman; aged 30; good wages required. Address R. Wasps, No. 17 Warwick-square, South Belgravia, London, England.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young girl; perfectly competent to cut and fit, and do all kinds of dress-making and family sewing; is a good hair-dresser; three years' first-class reference from her last place. Call or address for two days, No. 706 9th-av.; ring second bell.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN Lmaid; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; has no objection to travel; City reference. Address B., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as maid and hair-dresser; a good plain sewer; understands the care of children thoroughly; will be willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 244 West 41st-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS Lady's maid; dresses hair perfectly; understands dress-making and mending; first-class City reference. Call at No. 630 5th-av., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO Light chamber-work and sew; understands waiting on a lady; several years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 572 7th-av., near 41st-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON; speaks French and German; excellent hair-dresser and seamstress; best references. Apply between 10 and 5 at No. 101 West 33d-st.

LADY'S MAID AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY A first-class American; no objection to the country; will travel; best City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO WAIT on a lady; is a good hair-dresser; willing to assist with chamber-work; best reference. Call for two days at No. 676 2d-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE American girl to wait on a lady and make herself useful. Address A. D., Box No. 189 Times Office.

LADY'S MAID OR COMPETENT NURSE.—Understands hair-dressing and sewing-machine. Address No. 1,224 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant woman as first-class laundress; country preferred; best references. Call at No. 67 West 44th-st; ring second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRSTclass laundress in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; will be highly reference from last place. Call at No. 906 6th-av., store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Girl as first-class laundress; City reference. Call at No. 355 3d-av., between 41st and 42d sts.; ring top bell.

LAUNDRESS AND ASSIST WITH CHAMBERS-WORK.—City reference. Call at No. 10 East 33d-st., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; understands puffing and fluting; best City references. Call for two days at No. 426 2d-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 254 6th-av.; ring three times.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; OR AS Chamber-maid and waitress; best City references. Call at No. 424 West 29th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; four years' reference. Call, two days, at No. 64 Charles-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS, (Swede). Call or address Laundress, present employer's, No. 46 East 35th-st., basement.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; no objection to assist with chamber-work; two years' reference. Call at 53 East 30th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS Laundresse in a small private family; good City reference. Call or address for two days No. 519 1st-av.

MATRON.—BY A LADY, HAVING GREAT EXperience, as matron in an institution, or as housekeeper in a family; best City reference. Call or address No. 218 East 22d-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS NURSE, to take entire charge of an infant and make herself generally useful. Call at present employer's, No. 500 Madison-av., corner of 52d-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse and to sew, or would wait on a lady; City references. Address C. N., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE AND seamstress; can take entire charge of an infant, or will wait on a lady; understands hair-dressing; City reference. Call at No. 3 West 36th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG girl, or would do chamber-work and sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; five years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 656 2d-av.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman; understands infants and small children; best City reference; no cards. Call for two days at No. 29 West 9th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; PROTestant; competent in the care and management of little children; excellent reference. Address E., Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent woman; works on sewing-machines; best City reference. Call at No. 567 7th-av., between 40th and 41st sts., for two days.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as experienced nurse; would take care of one or two growing children and plain sewing; highest City reference. Call at 65 Madison-av., third door from 27th-st.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS NURSE, to take entire charge of an infant; over three years in her last place; best City references. Call at No. 109 West 46th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as infant's nurse and to do plain sewing, or as nurse and chamber-maid. Call for two days at No. 300½ West 34th-st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN FOR AN infant or growing children; country preferred; has City references. Call for two days at 140 West 44th-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A GERMAN girl to teach and take entire charge of grown children and sew. Call at No. 1,153 3d-av., near 61st-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse; best of references from last place. Call at No. 12 East 19th-st.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN wishes the care of a child at her own home. Call at No. 33 West 19th-st., one flight state.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; can take entire charge of a young child; best City reference. Call at No. 234 East 32d-st.

NURSE.—BY A COLORED MAN; BEST OF City reference. Call at No. 230 West 30th-st.

HELP WANTED.

CHILDREN'S NURSE WANTED.—MUST BE thoroughly competent and a neat, careful, and good dispositioned girl; either Swede, German, or Protestant preferred. Address, naming references, ORANGE, Box No. 1,504 Post Office.

WAITER, COOK, CHAMBER-MAID, AND SEAMSTRESS to go a short distance into the country; must be Protestants, steady, reliable, and competent. Address, with references (and wages expected, Box No. 4,575 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—AS COMPANION, AND TO ASSIST IN household duties, a lady, age 25 to 35; compensation for the present, board and a comfortable home; reference exchanged. Address HOME, Box No. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WANTED—ENGLISH, FRENCH, OR GERMAN young man as second waiter; must be strong, willing, and have good references. Address, with particulars, age, and terms, Mr. H., Post Office Box No. 1,543.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMEN; one to cook, wash, and iron for a small family, and one as chamber-maid and waitress; City reference required. Apply at No. 3 East 35th-st., from 9 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER TO take full charge of a place in the country; a permanent; must be well recommended. Address Q. H., Box No. 155 Times Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS SEAMstress and to assist in light chamber-work; must have a knowledge of plain dress-making. Call at No. 52 West 11th-st., after 9 A. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook and laundress in a family of two persons; must have best of reference. Call between 1 and 5 P. M. at No. 45 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good cook and well recommended. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock at No. 101 West 55th-st., second flat.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK, washer, and ironer in a small family; good reference required. Call at No. 46 West 38th-st., between 6 and 8 in the evening.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS; FIRST CLASS; ONE willing to help wait on table; $15. 20 East 32d-st.

WANTED—GOOD CLOAK HANDS; AND A GIRL, 14 years, to learn, with little pay. No. 401 6th-av.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RICHARD WORTHINGTON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second, third, and final general meetings of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the eighth day of October, 1877, at ten o'clock A. M., before JOHN W. LITTLE, Esq., one of the Register of said Court in Bankruptcy in charge of the above-entitled matter, pursuant to an order of said Register, for the purposes mentioned in sections 5,056, 5,083, 5,086, 5,089, 5,160, and 5,101 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, Title "Bankruptcy;" that I have filed my final account as Assignee of the estate of said bankrupt with said Register, and that at said meetings I shall apply to the court for a settlement of my said account, and for a discharge from all liability as Assignee aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of section 5,096. Dated this 24th day of September, 1877.

WM. M. ALLISON, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILIP G. WEAVER, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Philip G. Weaver, in said district duly declared a bankrupt under the acts of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the eleventh day of October, 1877, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the seventeenth day of September, 1877. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

THOMAS W. SAUNT, Attorney for Petitioner, 119 Broadway, New-York City. s19-law3wW*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the Matter of HENRY COHEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Henry Cohen, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in the district aforesaid, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of John W. Little, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

LOUIS F. PAYN, Marshal.—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN D. DEMAREST, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the twenty-first day of September, 1877.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of John D. Demarest, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the sixteenth day of July, A. D. 1877, duly adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. ROBT. A. B. DATTON, Assignee. s26-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of EMANUEL HERZFELD, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-House in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the ninth day of October, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted to the said bankrupt. S. H. REVILLE, Clerk. s17-law3wW*

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY SINGLE MAN (no family); a coachman will be disengaged 1st October, present employer giving up horses; thoroughly understands taking full charge of gentleman's place; first-class City and country references. Address A. Z., Box No. 1,154 3d-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A CAnadian Protestant man; married, no incumbrance; would take charge of a gentleman's place for the Winter; can milk, take care of select stock, poultry, &c.; willing to make himself useful in any part of City reference. Address R. R., No. 48 Greenwich-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—THOROUGHLY Understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country; lived seven years in one place; will be highly recommended for worthy man; age, 36 years. Address G., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; FOUR years with last employer; good groom and careful driver; can tend furnace, window, and useful generally; can milk; best City reference; a good home more an object than wages. Call or address John, No. 133 West 43d-st., present employer's.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—IS FIRST-CLASS; Understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; careful driver; willing and obliging; best City reference; City or country; strictly temperate. Address for two days T. D., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN WHO Understands his business, and has had a good and half years' best City references; is willing and obliging and strictly temperate. Call on or address M. C., at Brewster's carriage factory, 27th-st. and 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; THOROUGHly understands his business; best of reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Address M. C., Box No. 314 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; CAN MILK, attend furnace, and is handy with all kinds of tools; would take good care of a gentleman's place through Winter; has first-class City and country reference. Address S. L., Box No. 223 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN IN every respect; has a perfect knowledge of his business in all branches; can give best of City references; is willing and obliging. Call or address two days J. M., No. 5 East 19th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS coachman and gardener; understands his business in all its branches and is perfectly reliable; City reference, sobriety, and industry. Call or address, for two days, Coachman, No. 230 West 38th-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man; can milk, cut and cure hay, tend furnace, and will make himself generally useful around gentleman's place; has good references from last place. Address C., Box No. 230 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced man; will be found willing and obliging; over 13 years' City reference from last employer. Call or address P. N., No. 158 East 23d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO THOROughly understands the business, with nine years' best City reference; is willing and obliging. Call or address T. K., at T. H. Sayre's pharmacy, No. 514 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTant man; is willing and obliging; can furnish best of reference. Call or address D. W., for two days, at residence of last employer, No. 219 Madison-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN Cand groom; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Call or address for two days, J. M., No. 8 East 31st-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; highly recommended by present and former employer. Call or address Thomas, No. 113 East 22d-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A thoroughly sober, industrious American, 40 years old; good groom and godd milker; best of reference. Address W., Box No. 238 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A GERman Protestant single man as coachman and gardener; understands his business perfectly; gives the best of reference. Address G. M., Box No. 341 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A GERMAN; two years in his present employment; he is willing and obliging and understands his business perfectly. Call or address H. L., No. 17 East 39th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble young man; thoroughly understands the business. Address E., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROughly understands his business in all its branches; 10 years' best City reference. Address G. H., care of J. B. Brewster & Co., corner 27th-st. and 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF LONG RElspect; best of reference; no objection to the country. Address C. H., Box No. 38 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-CLASS Man; can take entire charge of a child at her own home. Call at No. 33 West 19th-st., one flight state.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call or address No. 115 West 49th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND seamstress or chamber-maid; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 29 West 13th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A THOROUGH SEAMStress in a family; finishes after a dress-maker; does lace work on Willcox & Gibbs' machine; also operates on other machines; will assist with any other light work; best City reference. Call at No. 258 West 41st-st., one flight up.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—BY A young girl as seamstress and lady's maid; understands operating Wheeler & Wilson machine; no objection to light chamber-work; good reference from last place; would go out by the day. Call at No. 153 East 39th-st.; ring third bell.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class seamstress; good operator and dress-maker; would wait on a lady, and make herself generally useful; has best City reference. Can be seen at No. 282 East 34th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS Seamstress; thoroughly understands family sewing and dress-making; good operator; will do chamber-work. Address F. 211 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS Seamstress; can cut and fit; operates on Wilson machine; does embroidery; would take care of growing children; best City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 704 3d-av., near 44th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMStress in a private family; cuts, fits, and operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; would wait on a lady, and assist with chamber-work; best City references. Call at No. 86 Irving-place.

SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine wishes a few more engagements by the day; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; excellent reference. Address Mrs. Hughton, No. 347 West 19th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS Seamstress; no objection to do light chamber-work or take care of growing children; good City reference. Call at No. 53 East 30th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—IS A GOOD DRESS-MAKER; has Singer's sewing-machine; can operate on several sewing-machines; good reference. Call at No. 125 West 49th-st., for two days.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMStress and dress-maker; can cut and fit; would go out by the day or month in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 167 East 39th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS and operator; understands dressmaking; will assist in other work; best City reference. Call at No. 307 6th-av., corner 19th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT PERSON; will assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 250 West 20th-st., rear.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL; A FEW More engagements by the day, with machine. Call at No. 53 East 40th-st., corner Park-av.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—BY A COMpetent person, a good dress-maker and plain sewer; best City reference. Call at No. 142 East 27th-st.

WAITRESS—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO girls; one as waitress, the other as chamber-maid and fine washer, or would do sewing, in a private family; no objection to private boarding-house; five and a half years' reference. Call at No. 940 3d-av., top floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands the making of salads and care of silver; seven years' best reference from her last place. Call or address two days, No. 706 9th-av.; ring second bell.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID AND plain seamstress.—By a competent girl. Applies two days between 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., at No. 107 East 34th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands all kinds of salads: can take a man's place; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 114 West 33d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRSTclass waitress; private family; first-class City reference; can fill a man's place. Call at 115 West 41st-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WAITRESS; perfectly understands her business; English; highest references. Address G. L., No. 306 East 26th-st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—IN A private family; good reference. Call at No. 107 West 20th-st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BEST of City reference. Call at No. 337 East 30th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, LAdies' and gentlemen's washing; all kinds of fine muslin done; gentlemen's shirts done in the neatest manner, by the month or dozen; terms moderate; best of reference; beautiful place for bleaching. Mrs. Moore, No. 323 West 35d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., third floor, Room No. 9.

WASHING.—BY A LAUNDRESS; LADIES' GENtlemen's, and families' washing warranted to be done in the most perfect manner; City reference can be given. Apply at No. 157 West 51st-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, gentlemen's or families' washing at her own home; puffing and fluting; terms reasonable. Call at No. 424 West 29th-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, washing at her own home or will go out; can do fine washing or fluting; good reference. Call at No. 420 West 56th-st., second floor, front.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AT her home gentlemen's or family washing; understands cuffs and collars. Mrs. Delany, No. 339 East 39th-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; a few gentlemen's washing or a family washing to take home. Call at No. 218 West 27th-st.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A GOOD laundress, to take home or go out by the day; good references. Call at No. 248 West 30th-st.

WASHING.—FINE WASHING AND IRONING, and fine fluting done up in first-class style. Call at No. 138 West 49th-st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO WAIT on a lady; is a good hair-dresser; willing to assist with chamber-work; best reference. Call for two days at No. 676 2d-av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN, in first-class private family; good City reference; willing and obliging; adults preferred. Address S. M., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, IN A private family; best reference from last place. Address J. B., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; the best of reference. Address A. C., No. 435 East 14th-st., grocery store.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN in a private family; best City reference given. Call for two days at No. 3 Broadway-alley, East 27th-st., near 3d-av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family; best City references. Call or address B. W., No. 162 West 24th-st

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Sept. 25, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, James T. Van Rensselaer, Esq., Referee, Louis Meeker sold the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot: 20 by 50, No. 2,369 3d-av., west side, 90.10 feet north of 119th-st., for $7,000, to Anna Sonnenstadt, plaintiff in the legal action. Slevin & McElroy, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Mary Pintard Esq., Referee, disposed of one lot, 25.2 by 75, on Boulevard, or Public Drive, north-east corner of 124th-st., for $2,000, to Thomas H. Walker, plaintiff. Also, the Executor's sale, by Benjamin Fairchild, of the property known as 7 Knox Germania Park, on Bergen-av., Henry, 147th, and 148th sts., was again offered and withdrawn on a bid of $41,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows: By Edmund V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Joline, Esq., Referee, of the two-story brick and frame store and dwelling, with lot 25 by 100, No. 562 Grand-street, north side, between Jackson and Lewis sts.

By C. J. Tyon, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick store and tenement-house, with lot 20 by 50, No. 358 Houston-st., south side, 40 feet west of Pitt-st.

By Scott & Myer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Lot 7 of Rosenbluth's Estate, Referee, of the four-story and basement brick dwelling, with lot 23 by 92.3, No. 256 East 104th-st., south side, 150 feet east of 1st-av.

By William Kennedy, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with lot 19.9 by 100.5, No. 225 East 59th-st., north side, 295.4 feet east of Mexico.

By Bernard Smyth, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Francis C. Bowen, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 100, on East 86th-st., north side, between 3d and 4th avs; lot No. 149 on a map of Harlem Commons.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, SEPT. 25.

NEW-YORK.

By Louis Meeker.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot No. 3,369 3d-av., w. s., 90.10 ft. n. of 119th-st., lot 20x90. ..... $7,000

By Slevin & McElroy.

1 lot, Boulevard, or Public Drive, n. e. corner of 124th-st., 25.2x75. ..... $2,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Sept. 24.

111½d-st., s. s., 195 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.10; C. F. McLean, Referee, to Washington Life Insurance Company. $4,900

112d-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 4th-av., 16x100.10; T. B. Wilson and wife to S. W. Wilson. 8,000

Same property; S. W. Wilson to Sarah W. Wilson. 8,000

Lexington-av., s. s., 46.6 ft. n. of 93d-st., 17x70; C. M. Schofield and wife to M. L. Pope. ..... nom.

Norfolk-st., w. s., Nos. 117 and 119; S. B. Franklin and wife to S. Hoffman. ..... nom.

103d-st., n. s., 84 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16x100.11; J. A. Mitmanch and wife to F. Horst. ..... nom.

Westchester-av., n. s., 241th Ward; D. Bliss, Executor, to J. Carrol. 1,875

Lexington-av., e. s., 18.6 ft. n. of 77th-st., 66.8x irregular; to John Carcorpo. 40,000

77th-st., n. s., 105 ft. e. of Avenue D, 20x97.6; F. Ganey and wife to Charles Merkle. 6,000

153d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.11; Anna Hilgenstock to P. Stoecker. ..... nom.

60th-st., s. s., 133 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.5; R. A. Lyon to Lettis L. Lyon. ..... nom.

106th-st., s. s., 169.7 ft. e. of Bloomingdale Road, 25x100.11; J. Schenck and wife to J. Groe. 5,750

115th-st., s. s., 180 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.10; Eliza A. Smith and husband to J. McGown. 2,500

49th-st., s. s., 183.6 ft. w. of 5th-av., 16.6x100; M. Bradley to H. J. Park 24,000

1st-av., w. s., 30 ft. s. of 92d-st., 19.4x85; M. Darby and wife to Rebecca Williams. ..... nom.

144th-st., s. s., 283.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 23.1x103.3; Thomas Ford and wife to G. Nagle. 23,000

83d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.4; Emma F. Rue to Henry S. Cohn. 8,000

Eldridge-st., w. s., 175 ft. n. of Houston-st., 24.11 x100; G. Haupt and wife to K. W. Zeis. 18,000

40th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x98.9; William McBurnie and wife to Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty. 8,500

Broadway, No. 538; Fernando Wood and wife to Joseph L. R. Wood. ..... nom.

89th-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of Madison-av., 16.8x 100.5; same to same. ..... nom.

77th-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2; E. Folsom and wife to G. I. Sosman. 3,250

54th-st., s. s., 118.9 ft. w. of 4th-av., 18.9x 100.5; L. Henderson to J. Townshend. 19,500

77th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2; A. H. Joline, Referee, to E. Folsom. 2,500

122d-st., n. s., 475 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x103.3; F. W. Loew, Referee, to H. Wiernes. 10,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NO. 11 WEST 56TH-ST.—ONE OF THE VERY best built, finished, planned, and located full-size large extension houses in New-York; low price; easy terms. Permits at my offices, 4 Pine, 33 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

ATTENTION OF BUYERS IS SPECIALLY called to the new houses Nos. 38 and 40 West 40th-st., opposite Reservoir Park, built by day's work, under supervision of Jardine & Brothers, architects; design, drainage, ventilation, and interior finish perfect; will be sold cheap; always open. Apply to ROBERT EBWIN.

A REAL ESTATE MAN OF MUCH EXperience in taking care of property and of unblemished character desires the control and collections of some estate; references satisfactory. Address R. L., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA-SIZED FOUR-STORY dwelling-house, No. 46 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; lot 29 feet wide by half the block. ROOSEVELT & SON, No. 32 Pine-st.

NO. 40 EAST 58TH-ST., ONLY 600 FEET from 5th-av. entrance into Central Park.—Superbly finished and built new full-size house; a bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 661 5th-av.

A DECIDED BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, A FULLsized four-story brown-stone house on East 28th-st., near 5th-av.; price, $25,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

THREE LOTS ON 25TH-ST., NEAR 18TH-AV., 75x100, with brick buildings, suitable for manufacturing purposes. FALCONER & SON, 100 4th-av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 2½-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar frame house, with hot and cold water, in the Seventh Ward, Brooklyn, for a three-story house in good order, or vacant lots in a genteel neighborhood. Address C. C., Box No. 156 Times Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—STAMFORD, CONN.—A LARGE AND handsome residence; 15 acres; beautiful lawn, meadows, fine groves, &c.; house contains every convenience and improvement; view unsurpassed; within 10 minutes of depot; one of the finest locations in the State; will be sold at a sacrifice; furniture, chandeliers, horses, carriages, cows, &c., will be sold if desired. Possession at once. R. S. WILLIS, Attorney, &c., No. 241 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BERNARD SMYTH, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE REAL estate on TUESDAY, OCT. 2, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

BROADWAY.—The entire front, east side of Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts., and a lot adjoining in the rear on each street, with the buildings thereon, 907 feet 1 inch on Broadway, 195 feet on 34th-st., and 123 feet 5 inches on 33d-st.

TWENTY-SEVEN-ST.—Immediately in the rear and adjoining the Broadway property, the elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, 25 by 98 feet 9 inches.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.—The superb four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot No. 140 West 34th-st., 25 by 98 feet 9 inches, with extensive improvements in the rear, with main building covering nearly the whole lot.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH-ST.—Three first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, Nos. 17, 21, and 27 East 68th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; houses 25 by 60 feet; lots 100 feet.

LEXINGTON-AV.—North-east corner of 74th-st., 102 feet 2 inches on Lexington-av. by 150 feet on 74th-st.

LEXINGTON-AV.—North-west corner of 74th-st., 102 feet 2 inches on Lexington-av. by 205 feet on 74th-st.

For catalogues apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 8 Pine-st.

GREENWICH, CONN.—PROBATE SALE.—WILL be publicly sold on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, 1877, on the premises at North-st., the exceptional farm and building land of Husted Hobby, deceased. The property is conveniently located within one and a half miles of two stations of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and commands fine prospect of Sound and country. The sale offers a rare chance to secure choice property in the above popular and healthful town.

JOHN DAYTON, } Administrators.
WM. A. HUSTED. }

GREENWICH, Sept. 13, 1877.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

APARTMENT BUILDING NOS. 136-180 EAST 24TH-ST.—Large unfurnished suites with every convenience for families desiring first-class accommodations for housekeeping, and careful attendance. Owner resident. Inquire of Janitor.

A FEW SUPERBLY FURNISHED AND UNfurnished large and small dwellings; reasonable rentals. Lists as 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

APARTMENTS—NEWPORT, SARATOGA, and others near this office; $25 to $75, furnished; 106 houses, $400 to $1,800. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway, corner 25th-st.

FIRST AND SECOND APARTMENTS, SIX and two rooms, in Fourth-ste. on East 79th-st.; all conveniences; in good order and pleasant location; rents $30 and $40. Apply to Janitor in No. 318.

AT LOW RENT—FINE APARTMENTS: FLATS, all light rooms; near terminus Elevated Road, 60th-st. and 10th-av., can be seen daily. For terms apply to C. A. SEARS, No. 7 Warren-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

APARTMENTS.—NO. 236 WEST 38TH-ST.; THE garden; new, refined, elegant; janitor; play-ground, summer-house, light, ventilation; moderate rents; fine location; octal windows; all modern improvements.

TO LET—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK houses, No. 1,220 1st-av., near 64th-st.; all improvements; rent $300. Apply to GEO. W. FLEMING, No. 45 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, NO. 19 West 47th-st., a four-story, 25-feet house, to responsible party. E. V. CLEMANTE, No. 113 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED.

FOR THE WINTER OR LONGER.

Several DESIRABLE CORNER HOUSES ON 5TH-AV. EXTRA WIDE HOUSES OF MADISON-AV. AND CROSS STREETS.

A LARGE AND COMPLETE LIST OF HOUSES TO RENT THROUGHOUT THE CITY CAN BE HAD FROM HOMER MORGAN, No. 9 Pine-st.

CHOICE FLATS TO RENT

On the Eastern Boulevard, (Avenue A.) between 83d and 89th sts. Splendid situation, on high ground, overlooking the East River, Blackwell's Island, and Long Island. Each floor complete with every convenience.

For small respectable families of moderate means these flats are among the most desirable in the City. Rent, $20 to $35 per month.

Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO., No. 21 and 23 Cliff-st.

or to JOHN D. CREMMINS, No. 1,037 3d-av.

A LARGE FLAT TO LET, IN BLACK'S BUILDING, corner 5th-av. and 24th-st.; steam heat, elevators, and janitor. Apply at No. 1 East 23d-st.

TO RENT—ON WEST 44TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., a very pretty three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, suitable for a family; rent $1,800. Apply and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A NEW LIST OF UNFURNISHED HOUSES to rent now ready on application, or will be mailed to any address. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

THE "ALBANY."
BROADWAY, 615TH AND 52D STS.
APARTMENTS TO LET.

TO RENT—FOR THE WINTER, OR LONGER, A furnished house at New-Rochelle. Inquire at No. 201 William-st., New-York.

TO RENT.—VERY DESIRABLE APARTMENTS in apartment houses, No. 39 East 18th-st. and No. 330 East 17th-st. Apply to Janitors.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING,
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE STORE, NO. 9 WARren-st., 25x75, with two doors and windows; easily arranged for two tenants; rent low to May next. Apply to C. A. SEARS, No. 7 Warren-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
SCOTTIA...WED., Sept. 26 | SIBERIA...WED., Oct. 10
RUSSIA...WED., Oct. 3 | BOTHNIA...WED., Oct. 17

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage apply to CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, Bowling Green.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SCYTHIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 7 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 26th September 1877. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 27, 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

NECKAR.....Sat., Sept. 29 | MOSEL.....Sat., Oct. 13
WESER.....Sat., Oct. 6 | DONAU.....Sat., Oct. 20

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin ..... $100 gold
Second cabin ..... 60 gold
Steerage ..... 30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

California...Sept. 29, 10 A.M. | Victoria...Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
Ethiopia...Oct. 6, 3 P. M. | Devonia...Oct. 20, 3 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $26.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Alsatia...Sept. 29, 10 A. M. | Elysia...Oct. 10, 8 A. M.

Cabins, $65 to $70. Steerage, $26. Cabin accommodation tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Oct. 6, 5 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Oct. 27, 9 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River. FOR LONDON.

Holland...Sept. 27, 8 A. M. | Denmark...Oct. 4, 2 P. M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

Italy, Sat., Sept. 29, 9 A. M. | England, Sat. Oct. 13, 9 A.M.
Egypt...Sat. Oct. 6, 3 P. M. | The Queen, Oct. 20, 2:30 P.M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from $1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's office No. 69 Broadway. F. W. JOEST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Oct. 2, at 1:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Oct. 9, at 7 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 6 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, 65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

CANADA, FRANCE.....Wednesday, Sept. 26, 4 P. M.
ST. LAURENT, LAGHERRE.....Wednesday, Oct. 3, 9 P. M.
AMERIQUE, POUROIS.....Wednesday, Oct. 10, 8 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BERIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

FRISIA.....Sept. 27 | POMMERANIA.....Oct. 11
HERDER.....Oct. 4 | WIELAND.....Oct. 18

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUHNEARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, Sept. 25, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Sept. 27, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MUERAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 29, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. Office on the pier. GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 26
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 29

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 9 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY B. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

Steamer will sail as advertised above, unless sooner loaded. Merchants and shippers are notified that extra steamers will be provided and dispatched as rapidly as the press of business warrants.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 13

Accommodations unsurpassed. Passenger office, apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MCKELLAR, LOUDON & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c. Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, on Monday, ORIZABA.....Monday, Oct. 1
Steamship CRESCENT CITY.....Saturday, Sept. 29

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA, Steamship ALASKA.....Thursday, Oct. 11

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Wednesday, Oct. 10

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF NEBRASKA.....Thursday, Oct. 4
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Oct. 11
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Oct. 18
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Oct. 25

First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage, $25. Children one year old and upward, $5.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 15 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, THOMPSON.....Wednesday, Sept. 26
CITY OF MEXICO, Matthews.....Saturday, Oct. 6
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Drake.....Wednesday, Oct. 10

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, Tampico.

CITY OF MEXICO, McIntosh.....Saturday, Oct. 6
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions; for Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular, 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 4, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M. Chicago, 10:40 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 2:05, 4:10, and 10:10 P. M. Philadelphia, 2:05, 5:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 8:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:30 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. L. P. FARMER, FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.

General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA

via

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 4, 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. L. P. FARMER, FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.

General Manager.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Sept. 17, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.

3:30 P. M., Saturdays only, Troy Special. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Saratoga.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, Garrison's, and principal stations north.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Troy trains as per local Troy Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 945 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. E. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For Depot see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD. Trains leave Grand Central-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 A. M. For Air-Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 A. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 8:30 P. M. Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:16 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE BOARD in a private family, where there are few or no boarders; location between 14th and 39th sts., Broadway and 9th-av.; references exchanged. Address WAGNER, Box No. 141 Times Office.

WANTED.—SITTING AND BEDROOM CONvenient, sunny exposure, with board for gentleman, wife, baby, and nurse; terms not to exceed $35 per month, including fire. References given and required. Address M. C., Box No. 117 Times Office.

A LADY WISHES BOARD WITH A RESpectable family in good location, second story; fire and gas; terms moderate. Address, giving particulars, M. D. K., Box No. 140 Times Office.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, TWO OR three furnished rooms, with partial board, in a respectable Jewish family. Address, stating location and terms J., Box No. 141 Times Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FOR SALE.—AT HALF PRICE, A HANDSOME modern T-cart by Bradley & Pray; very little used. Apply to Grand Hotel, 31st-st and Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

THE COUPONS DUE OCT. 1, 1877, on the CONSOLIDATED BONDS of the HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY will be paid by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

A Dividend of 2 per cent. on the capital stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be paid on and after Oct. 1 to stockholders of record Sept. 22, 1877. New-York stockholders will be paid, at office of Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, and Boston stockholders at the office of the company.

Stock books will be closed Sept. 20 and reopened Oct. 2.

HENRY HAVEMEYER, Treasurer.

Boston, Sept. 18, 1877.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

This up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY, OCCUPYING a finely-furnished residence No. 357 West 34th-st., decline to let, with first-class board, one or two large single rooms; to permanent parties terms made satisfactory.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NO. 23 WEST.—NEW and elegantly-furnished private residence; suites of rooms; rear parlor, third, and fourth floors; private table on parlor floor if desired; table and appointments first-class.

NO. 46 WEST 51ST-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, en suite or singly; superior board; only parties willing to pay for such accommodations need apply; references exchanged. Mrs. E. J. RAYNOR.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 607, NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—Large, commodious, and elegant suite of apartments, richly furnished, with or without private table.

NO. 434 5TH-AV.

Elegant suites of apartments, with private tables, are now ready, for the Winter or by the year.

NO. 22 IRVING-PLACE.—KEY TO GRAMERCY Park. Two elegant floors; large, high rooms; also pleasant rooms on fourth floor; private table if preferred; references.

NO. 45 EAST 25TH-ST., FIRST HOUSE from Madison-square.—Elegant front parlor; also small room on first, and large rooms on third and fourth floors to let, with board; references.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY OF ADULTS have to let, with board, a large, well-furnished second floor, suitable for one or two gentlemen or small party of adults. Apply at No. 140 West 43d-st.

NO. 224 EAST 19TH-ST.—ONE SECOND floor room, with board; also single rooms for gentlemen; house long established and newly refited; best references required.

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM and bedroom; Southern exposure; in private American family, without children; board if desired; references. No. 275 West 22d-st.

N

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE WALL-STREET SCANDAL.

A SECOND DAY WASTED IN ENDEAVORING TO ASCERTAIN THE OBJECT OF THE EXPOSURE—MR. HILL'S CURIOUS BOOK-KEEPING—AN ADJOURNMENT UNTIL TO-MORROW.

The committee appointed by the Stock Exchange to investigate the alleged frauds of some of its members upon their customers reconvened in the President's private room at 3:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon. There was a full attendance. F. F. Hill, one of the accused brokers, was present, as was also a stenographer to take down the minutes. Punctually, according to promise, Mr. Julian and Detective Carlin made their appearance, bending down under huge loads of account-books, and announced their readiness to answer any questions. The proceedings were, as on the previous day, of the Star Chamber order, representatives of the press being rigidly excluded, and all information being refused them subsequently. It was learned, however, that the result amounted merely to another day wasted, without the slightest progress being made so far as the real object of the investigation is concerned. Mr. Norris, the Chairman, conducted the examination, assisted at times by Mr. A. S. Hatch. The other members of the committee contented themselves with listening until toward the close. Mr. Norris and Mr. Hatch confined their questioning to what proved to be a vain endeavor to elicit the object of Messrs. Julian and Carlin in making the accusations public. Mr. Carlin was pilled again and again with interrogatories, designed to show that he was influenced by a moneyed consideration, and that having failed with the brokers he had sold his story to THE TIMES out of revenge. It was in vain that he reiterated that his connection with the matter was purely legitimate. A strong effort was made to ascertain what Mr. Julian's animus against the accused brokers might be. He repeated that he had none, but it was of no use. He was compelled to tell the exact degree of his intimacy with Detective Carlin, to describe the manner in which the latter came to see the alleged fraudulent transactions in his books, and to explain in detail all the steps which preceded the publication of the exposure. Mr. Hatch asked him whether he had any other documentary proof than that contained in his books that the transactions cited in THE TIMES were fraudulent. He answered that he had not. Mr. Hatch then asked whether he had heard Taylor & Cooper, for instance, give F. F. Hill the order to purchase that appears in the first item of THE TIMES' table under this gentleman's name. Mr. Julian responded that he had not, whereupon Mr. Norris promptly exclaimed: "Well, that fails to the ground." Here Messrs. Russell, Ferry, and Heaton interposed, and intimated that they intended to have an investigation that should be thorough, in the interest both of the public and the Stock Exchange. Mr. Julian was asked whether he had any proof that the accused brokers were dealing through other clearing brokers at the same time that they were using him. He answered that he had. This answer gave rise to considerable discussion. Mr. Julian asked that, as he had produced his books, the accused brokers should be compelled to produce theirs also. The committee so instructed Mr. Hill. That gentleman said in response that he had not been in the habit of keeping regular books; he had been accustomed to enter his transactions in small note-books only, and having taken no particular pains to preserve them, any more than he would to keep his letters, he might not be able to comply with the committee's request, especially as the transactions under investigation occurred five or six years ago. It was possible, however, that his note-books for 1871-2-3 were scattered about somewhere in his house, and he would endeavor to look them up. Mr. Julian suggested that in the event of their not being forthcoming it would be desirable to have the books of the bankers, who are alleged to have given Mr. Hill orders, before the committee for comparison with his own. The committee promised to send a request to Taylor & Cooper to that effect. After some more conversation the committee adjourned until Thursday afternoon, without having looked into Mr. Julian's books, and without having examined the first item of the alleged fraudulent transactions. The reason they do not sit this afternoon is that it is the regular day for the meeting of the Governing Committee of the Exchange.

RUFUS HATCH IN DEFAULT.

A PREMATURE REPORT OF HIS FAILURE—WHAT MR. HATCH SAYS ABOUT IT—THE CAREER OF A ONCE SUCCESSFUL STOCK SPECULATOR.

Wall-street was greatly excited yesterday afternoon by the reported failure of Rufus Hatch. The report was premature. Eight hundred shares of Western Union Telegraph stock were bought in under the rule for his account, but he has until 2:15 this afternoon to make the deficit good. The amount involved is about $2,500. Mr. Hatch, on being questioned relative to his default, was disinclined to speak about it. He admitted, however, that his affairs were not in as satisfactory a condition as he could wish, owing, he said, to continued losses in speculation dating as far back as 1873; but he expressed himself as hopeful of tiding over the present difficulty, if other large contracts which he has out do not fall him, and he said that in any event he would pay 100 cents on the dollar. He had always done so, and he did not propose at this period of his business life to have recourse to a bankruptcy court. The general impression on the street for some time past has been that Mr. Hatch was no longer a rich man, and the excitement caused by the rumor of his failure was due not to any probability of disastrous consequences, but rather to his prominence he has heretofore maintained in stock speculations, and to the widespread notoriety he gained in former years as a bold and successful manipulator. He came to this City from Chicago in the early years of the war of the rebellion, when paper money began to be ground from the Government mills. He had been a grain jobber in his native city. He began business here in a modest way as a broker, but he soon gained the confidence of the leading operators of the period and obtained their patronage. His first great success was his manipulation of the famous North-west corner in conjunction with Henry Keep. He sent the stock up or down as he pleased, and raked in profits both ways. Finally he carried the stock above par, and got out with a large fortune. All Keep's big operations toward the end of his career were conducted through Rufus Hatch's office. When Mr. Keep died Mr. Hatch's wealth was estimated at nearly if not quite $1,000,000. In Major Selover's palmy days the chastiser of Jay Gould operated extensively through Mr. Hatch. So also did Trenor W. Park at one time, and numerous other magnates of the street. Then Mr. Hatch went into Pacific Mail, and became Managing Director of that company, with, as the event proved, disastrous results. It was, however, under his management that the great steamers City of Tokio and City of Peking were added to the fleet, and there are many persons who do not hesitate to say that the ownership of these vessels saved the company in the end from absolute bankruptcy. After being ousted from the Pacific Mail direction, Mr. Hatch returned to the street in the capacity of a speculator. It is said that he lost a great deal of money in transactions with Selover and Park, but he managed to live through the panic of 1873 unscathed. He is credited with being a large loser in the recent Western Union Telegraph pool, presided over by James Keene. Keene sold out to Jay Gould, leaving his companions, except Russell Sage, in the lurch, and the telegraph combination was the result. Mr. Hatch was very angry at the trick that had been played upon him, and it was reported that he went to Long Branch for the purpose of enticing his enemies into a duel. Mr. Hatch did not confine his operations to stocks by any means. He had the reputation of being one of the most daring manipulators of the gold market. His operations in gold reached millions of dollars, and frequently astonished the other operators by their boldness and skill. He was a devoted yachtsman. He purchased the Magic from Lester Wallack, and sailed her for a while—until forced by adverse circumstances to dispose of her. He then hired the Resolute from A. S. Hatch, of Fisk & Hatch, and for another season gratified his aquatic tastes on her. He has a fine residence on Park-avenue, where he has been accustomed to dispense hospitality with a liberal hand. He was much liked, and his misfortunes are deeply regretted.

THE CLAIRMONT BANK AFFAIR.

BROADWELL STILL SAID TO BE ILL—MORE ABOUT THE "ASSETS" FROM CANADA—THE INVESTIGATION CONTINUED.

There were no new developments yesterday in the Clairmont Savings Bank matter. Mr. Robert B. Cornell and Rev. Halsey G. Knapp, of the Trustees' Investigating Committee, made another visit to Mr. Broadwell at his house on Bergen Heights, but Mr. Cornell said, on his return in the evening, that Mr. Broadwell was found to be still too sick to attend to serious matters, and that, although his visitors talked to him in his chamber, where he was confined to his bed, yet the interview had no important result. Mr. Cornell has accepted the assignment of Mr. Swan's property, to be held in trust for the depositors, and has signed the legal papers proper in such cases. The Trustees expressed the opinion yesterday that the equity of the real estate pledged to Mr. Swan would amount to as much as $16,000.

Mr. C. H. W. Sibley, the expert accountant, continued his examination of the books yesterday, under the direction of Receiver Romaley. Mr. Garretson, the other accountant, who was investigating the affairs of the bank under the Trustees' direction, has not yet concluded his report.

A TIMES reporter yesterday made some inquiries of Mr. Ball, who has a broker's office next door to the bank, in regard to the 11 forged notes of the Consolidated Bank of Montreal which were obtained by the Clairmont Bank through him. Mr. Ball said that there were many similar notes in New-York. Brokers buy Canada money at a premium. He obtained the notes, which were transferred to the bank from H. Solomon, whose shoe shop is a few doors above the broker's store on Greenwich-street. Mr. Solomon told the reporter that he had sold only 10 notes to Mr. Ball. The other one was obtained by Ball from B. Gabriel, a jeweler, of No. 160 Greenwich-street. Gabriel, so Solomon said, had a customer who proffered them notes in payment for some trinkets. Before completing the purchase the jeweler asked Ball if the note was good, and finding that it was worth more than its face value, speedily closed the transaction, and then sold the note to Ball at a premium. In the evening Gabriel went to Solomon's shop with the 10 other notes, which he said he had obtained from the same customer, and which he was willing to sell to Solomon at their face value, as he would not be in the City the next day and was in need of money. Solomon took the notes, and the next day he sold them to Ball at a premium of 4 per cent. Gabriel's sign still swings before the little shop on Greenwich-street, but the jeweler gathered together his chattels one night since the insolvency of the Clairmont Bank was declared, and removed no one knows whither.

THE POLICE COURT CONFLICT.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE STILL IMPEDED BY THE POLICE AUTHORITIES—DISAGREEABLE EPISODES—THREATS OF RADICAL ACTION ON THE PART OF THE MAGISTRATES.

The Tombs Police Court was yesterday morning the scene of another difficulty growing out of the recent Police order. Judge Duffy arrived at about 6:40 o'clock, and, after transacting considerable routine business, left the bench about 8:30 o'clock, announcing that he was going to breakfast, but calling particular attention to the fact that the court was not adjourned during his absence. Some time after his departure a number of the Broadway Squad entered the court, and were ordered by Clerk Rockwell to come forward and make their complaints. Sergt. Woodruff, upon hearing the request, turned to the officers and said, quietly, "Officers, you know your duty; keep quiet until the court opens;" and the officers thereupon remained where they were without moving. The Sergeant's remark seemed to sting Rockwell, who turned around with a flushed face and called upon his fellow-clerks to witness the Sergeant's "contempt of court." Some minutes afterward, Judge Duffy entered his private office, whereupon Rockwell hastened to him, and held a consultation, which resulted in the Sergeant being called into the room. Upon his arrival, Judge Duffy said that duly authenticated papers, making a charge of contempt of court, had been prepared, but he didn't wish to sign them or take such extreme measures, as he hoped the matter might be more amicably settled. In the afternoon another scene, similar to that just described, was enacted, the officers again refusing to stir until Judge Duffy appeared, although Clark Brown called upon them to make their affidavits. Judge Duffy was much annoyed, and said that unless the Police Commissioners modified their order he would dispense with the Court Squad and hold court at the hotel in which he is stopping, and which is situated in Broadway, near the Battery.

At the Jefferson Market Court another disagreeable episode occurred. James D. McClelland, an attorney, desired to enter the bar. The officer at the gate refused to allow him to pass. McClelland, considerable surprised, insisted. The officer was immovable in his resolution. The lawyer, with indignant emphasis, called upon the Sergeant, but he upheld the conduct of the officer. McClelland appealed to Justice Morgan, who ordered his admittance. The Justice took the position that the courts were under the jurisdiction of the Justices, and not under the control of the Police; that regularly admitted attorneys were officers of the courts, and entitled to admittance within the bar, and that they could not be stopped at the gate by a policeman. The occurrence created considerable excitement among the policemen, lawyers, and court clerks. It was argued, on the one hand, that the Police had charge of the courts, and that they had a right to prevent any person from entering the bar who had been legally ordered to do so by the court. On the other hand, it was maintained that the jurisdiction of the Police extended only to keeping the prisoners and the audience in order, when they were in session, and not to under orders from the court. It was pointed out, on this side of the question, that, even if the Police did possess the jurisdiction they claimed, it did not cover the Judges' private room, and that they could thwart the orders of the officers by telling invited persons to enter the court from the street by the Judges' entrance, and enter the bar from the Judges' room, and that any officer who should attempt to prevent such a proceeding could be forcibly ejected from that part of the court. It was further claimed that the court-building was under charge of the janitor, and that he was under control of the court, and, finally, if the court saw proper to do so, it could compel the janitor to keep the building closed until the Justices should arrive, and thus compel the Police to remain outside until such time as the Justices saw fit formally to open court.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM YELLOW FEVER.

Mr. John F. Ohl, the gentleman who, while sojourning temporarily in Fernandina, Fla., contracted yellow fever and subsequently came to this City by railroad, died at the Quarantine Hospital yesterday morning. As usual in such cases, his remains were immediately buried in the cemetery at Seguin's Point, subject to the wishes of his relatives and friends. Prompt and energetic measures were adopted at the Roosevelt Hospital to counteract the effects of the disease there, the room which Mr. Ohl had occupied and every article of clothing used by him being thoroughly disinfected, immediately after the patient had been transferred to Quarantine, thus removing all fear of the spread of the disease from that quarter. Dr. Vanderpoel, Health Officer of the Port, when questioned in regard to the danger to be apprehended in regard to the disease getting a foothold in New-York, emphatically reiterated the opinion which he has heretofore expressed, and added that he thought the "scare" was pretty nearly over, for this season at least. He said that there were at present only two cases of yellow fever at Quarantine, and in both of these the patients were convalescent. They had, he said, entirely gotten over the fever, but were still very weak from its effects, and the only question now was whether they would be finally able to rally. He said there had been no new cases at the hospital since last week, and there was absolutely nothing to fear from it. The Spanish steam-ship Guillermo, which had been detained, was discharged yesterday, and allowed to proceed to the lighterage ground for the purpose of discharging her ballast. Mr. Lewis J. Norman, who went to Fernandina, Fla., about a year ago, from this City, is reported to have died recently in that city of yellow fever. His wife, it is said, was also at one time very sick with the same disease, but is reported as being likely to recover.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, is at the Brevoort House.

Gen. L. P. Walker, of Alabama, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Ex-Senator John P. Stockton, of New-Jersey, is at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. A. J. Alexander, United States Army, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Senator Webster Wagner, of Palatine Bridge, N. Y., is at the Hoffman House.

Commander Henry Wilson, United States Navy, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Gen. Rufus H. King, of Albany, is at the Buckingham Hotel.

Rear-Admiral Reed Werden, United States Navy, and Hon. Adam Crooks, of Toronto, are at the Everett House.

Surgeon-General J. K. Barnes, United States Army, and Col. Kerr, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

G. Dassi, formerly President of the Italian Centennial Commission, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Senator Stephen W. Dorsey, of Arkansas, and Col. A. H. Belo, of Galveston, are at the St. James Hotel.

Potter Palmer, of Chicago; L. D. Pilsbury, Superintendent of New-York State Prisons, and Hon. Selah Chamberlain, of Cleveland, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Chief-Justice M. R. Waite, of the United States Supreme Court; Capt. Samuel Brooks, of the steam-ship City of Montreal, and J. H. Ramsey, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The National Section of North America of the Cadets of Temperance held their first annual meeting at Greenwich Hall, at the corner of Hudson and Christopher streets, yesterday. Delegates from several States, including members of the Grand Section of the State of New-York, were present. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Robert M. Foust, of Philadelphia, M. W. P.; Charles E. Gildersleve, of New-York, M. W. V. P.; George W. Tubbs, of Elizabeth, M. W. S.; D. C. Hapeny, of New-Brunswick, N. J., M. W. T.; W. H. Roberts, New-York, M. W. G.; William F. Voce, of Poughkeepsie, M. W. W. A code of laws, by which the section is to be governed, was adopted. Last evening the Grand Section of the State of New-York gave a pleasant reception to the delegates in the Perry-Street Methodist Episcopal Church, which was crowded by members of the order and their friends. Among those present were the venerable Robert M. Foust, Most Worthy Patron; Rev. Stephen Merritt, Pastor of the church; Charles E. Gildersleve, Most Worthy Vice-Patron; and Rev. Mr. Eggleston, Pastor of the Vandam-Street Church. The exercises consisted of singing by the cadets; an address of welcome by Mr. John M. Moss, Chaplain of the Grand Section of the State of New-York; a response by the Most Worthy Patron, Mr. Foust, who briefly reviewed the history of the order of cadets; addresses by Timothy Parson, an old member, and Rev. Mr. Merritt; solos by Messrs. Robert J. Johnson and William H. Featherston, and a recitation by Miss Jane L. Griffin. The National Prohibition Conference will be held to-day and to-morrow in the church, and a mass-meeting will take place at Cooper Institute to-morrow evening.

PUGILISTS BY THE SEA.

HARRY HILL'S AUTUMN REGATTA.

A VARIETY OF SPORTS AT FLUSHING BAY—THE GUESTS, AND HOW THEY AMUSED THEMSELVES—A TWENTY-MILE YACHT RACE WON BY THE PLUCK AND LUCK—THE TROUBLE THAT THE JUDGES EXPERIENCED.

Yesterday was a gala day on old Long Island's sea-girt shore. Not because the public schools were closed for a holiday, nor because the business houses of the island were generally shut, but everything went to show that it was no common day. Frolic was in the air; the birds (crows, for the most part,) sang a little sweeter, and the whiffs of perfume from the salt marshes came a little thicker and a little stronger than usual; flags fluttered; bands played; in every way it was a great day—it was Harry Hill's regatta day. The weather was bright and beautiful beyond description. Had all the ministers of Long Island combined in supplicating for fair weather on Harry Hill's regatta day, they could not have improved the sky, the air, the wind. The full tide seemed to linger along the wharves, waiting for the start, and everything was as favorable as favorable could be. The start was to be made from Harry Hill's Hoffman House, a few blocks below the Bridge-street depot, the approach to which is by a delightful walk over the velvety dust that lay inches deep in the road, yielding to the touch, grateful to the skin, and through swarms of the beautiful songsters of this warmer clime, which here, though small by comparison with our own birds, are delightfully tame, and sing and warble in your very ears, leaving always a delicate reminder when they go!

The arrivals at the starting-place began very early, and before noon, the hour fixed for the start, all the lower rooms of the hotel were filled, and many of the gentlemen made themselves comfortable on the front porch. Not a few of the celebrities of the Metropolis were there. Seddons' "Mouse," was there; Jimmy Kelly, the boxer, was there; Joe Goss, the fighter, was there. There, too, were many of their friends, unknown by name but easily recognizable by eye, among whom, no doubt, were Peter the Pounder, Martin the Masher, and Tommy the Tambler. "Uncle Billy" Tovree was there, with a pair of boxing gloves under his arm, of course, and so many of the boxing, wrestling, and dancing fraternities that the mention of all their names is impossible. Although these gentlemen kindly allowed their friends to be familiarly by their first names, there could be no possible doubt about their position. No one, not even a resident of Murray Hill, could have worn a bigger or heavier solid gold watch chain than most of these gentlemen wore; nobody could have displayed more diamonds as big as an egg; nobody could have had nicer or larger plaids in his trousers, or had his trousers wider. The crowd was well dressed—so well dressed, in fact, that it fairly shone; and in numbers it was between 200 and 300.

For the race, there were 12 entries, as follows: Two first class yachts: the Glance, owned by L. Peck, length 36 feet 6 inches, and the Avalon, owned by Harry Hill, length 37 feet. One second class yacht, the Harry Hill, owned by Harry Hill, 27 feet 7 inches. Two third class yachts: the Pluck and Luck, owned by Edward Spahn, 24 feet 8½ inches, and the Martha Munn, owned by John O'Brien, 24 feet 5 inches. Four fourth class yachts: the Mollie Bawn, owned by William Lawrence, 20 feet 5 inches; the Peerless O'Brien, owned by Marsden Perry, 19 feet 9 inches; the Emma D., owned by Ruth & Dowling, 20 feet 5 inches, and the Kate Joralemon, owned by John Craig, 18 feet 3 inches. Three catrigged yachts: the Ripple, owned by A. Simons, 15 feet 9 inches; the Mosquito, owned by M. Van Cleef, and the Parthenia, 30 feet 7 inches, owned by Charles Hyatt. The race was to be over a 20-mile course to the Gangway Buoy and return, open to all yachts, the winner, with time allowance, to receive a handsome silver pitcher, presented by Harry Hill. The entrance fee was $5, and the winner in each class was to receive the money paid by its competitors, and the entrance fee of the second boat home, which was to save its stakes. The firing of a little cannon was the signal for the start. A strong south-west wind was blowing, and the larger boats soon took their proper places in the front ranks. By the time they were fairly under way they had taken the following positions, which they held while passing the College Point wharf: Pluck and Luck, Emma D., Glance, Avalon, Mollie Bawn, Harry Hill, and Parthenia. Without any noteworthy incident, the leading boats rounded the Gangway Buoy thus:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Pluck and Luck	2	30	05	Emma D.	2	40	08
Glance	2	34	40	Parthenia	2	42	32
Martha Munn	2	38	30	Harry Hill	2	42	55
Avalon	2	39	55				

On the home stretch there was a lively contest between the two first class yachts, for it had been announced that their owners had backed the boats with $500 each. The Glance was the first yacht that passed the judge's boat, and she won the silver pitcher. The following figures give the statistics of the race:

Boat.	Start. H.	M.	S.	Finish. H.	M.	S.	Elapsed. H.	M.	S.	Corrected. H.	M.	S.
Glance	12	51	20	4	50	37	3	59	17	3	59	17
Avalon	12	51	10	4	53	05	4	01	55	4	00	55
Harry Hill	12	53	15	4	39	04	3	44	49	3	44	59
Pluck & Luck	12	50	45	4	27	27	3	36	42	3	11	04½
Martha Munn	12	54	35	4	39	28	3	44	53	3	18	48
Emma D.	12	54	30	5	07	17	4	16	47	4	02	37
Peter O'Brien	12	53	45	5	11	39	4	17	54	3	42	24
Mollie Bawn	12	50	32	5	21	47	4	31	15	3	57	05
Victor Lemmon	12	53	32	Not timed.								
Parthenia	12	52	00	4	46	43	3	56	44	3	42	54
Mamie	12	51	35	5	07	53	4	16	18	3	49	18
Ripple	12	53	15	No time.								

The judges were William Cheeseman, James P. Conner, and Walter Stuart. Mr. Hill was not so regardless of the comfort of his guests as to provide nothing for their amusement but a yacht race. For nearly half the day the yachts would be out of sight, and then the internal arrangements were a source of amusement. And on this point Mr. Hill is evidently in accord with some college Presidents, believing in combining the intellectual with the physical. All sorts of innocent and healthy recreations were provided. There were boxing-gloves, of course, for no gentleman really devoted to his art would consent to an encounter in the ring without these indispensable concomitants. There were Indian clubs, large and heavy, for improving form and increasing muscle. There was a peculiar machine that worked somewhat after the manner of a pile driver, and had a 56-pound weight at one end of a rope, the other end running through a pulley. The beauty of this game lay in seeing how many times you could pull up the weight without stopping. There was also a large and handsome carpet for the gentlemen to stand on while engaged in demonstrating their knowledge of the noble and manly art of self-defense. And all of these recreations were enjoyed during the four or five hours that the yachts were speeding before the wind. Mr. Hill was there, of course, to oversee the enjoyment in person; but a severe attack of rheumatism in his foot prevented him from accompanying his boat.

One of the principal amusements while the race was in progress was a scientific contest, which the Turks call a "settoo," between Seddons' "Mouse" and Jimmy Kelly. Both wore boxing-gloves, and were in perfect training—in such perfect training that whenever a glass of beer was ordered by their "coach" nothing could have prevented them from accepting on the spot. The Mouse, who, from the nature of things, is rather small, made brave work against his antagonist, and they both became so much interested in the contest that it was only with great difficulty that they could be separated in time to hear the report of the regatta judges.

The judges got into trouble. When the last yacht was in, and they were ready to land, the tide was so low that nowhere could they reach anything but a long, low strip of black mud. They got into a rowboat and rowed to the further side of the bay, but there was no hard ground; they went to the other side, and still everything was slimy. In this way they spent the greater part of two hours, till some of the winners began to think that they were trying to get away with the money, and followed them anxiously up and down the shore. At length they rowed up a little creek and landed near the depot. The only drawback to the serene and dignified enjoyment of the day was the mosquitoes. One of the gentlemen present expressed the only two evident opinions of the other gentlemen present, when he said, "These ——— mosquitoes are getting pretty ——— thick around here."

MALARIA IN LONG ISLAND CITY.

The malaria that has been created in Long Island City by the impairing of the drainage by the filling in of the low and marsh lands, and the sickening odors from factories, and from the accumulated filth and slime that have washed upon the land adjacent to Newtown Creek, has assumed very serious proportions, and has confined several hundred persons in their homes with fever, and very greatly decreased the attendance at the schools. Physicians say that so much sickness has not prevailed in the locality for 15 years. The malaria, which resembles fever and ague, spreads rapidly, and has already carried off many people, and, it is said, has incapacitated many of the Police force of the city. The malaria could, it appears, have been prevented by the proper drainage of the infected districts at the time of the beginning of improvements therein, but it is said it is now too late to effect a change.

LEAVITT'S BOOK TRADE SALE.

The attendance at Leavitt's trade sale of books yesterday—the sixth day—was larger than on the previous days, and the bidding was proportionately spirited. At the close of Monday's sale the catalogue for the day had not been gone through with, and work was commenced yesterday with 200 volumes of the Household Edition of Dickens, being a part of Lee & Shepard's invoice. Among the books of this invoice were 500 volumes of Lincoln's favorite poem, *O, Why Should the Spirit of Mortal be Proud?* by William Knox; 500 of Sarah Fowler Adams' poem, *Nearer my God to Thee*, and 1,000 of the match volume, *Abide With Me*. The catalogue only called for 500 of the latter. Five hundred volumes of *They All Do It*, the Danbury *News* Man's new book were offered, and 2,000 were sold. Three thousand volumes of *The Husband of Miss* and *That Wife of Mine* were sold. The catalogue called for only 500 of the former, and none of the latter. When Lee & Shepard's invoice had been disposed of the cataloguing for the sixth day was started by the sale of 100 volumes of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, being 90 volumes more than were offered. Those were of the invoice of G. & C. Merriam, Springfield, Mass., which consisted, as did also that of Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., entirely of dictionaries. Porter & Coates' invoice was a very large one, comprising standard and other works, historical and theological, biographical books, poems, religious works, and a large variety of educational books. The disposition of this invoice occupied the whole time until the close of the afternoon's work, and in the evening the invoice of Scribner, Welford & Armstrong was taken up. This comprised a large number of imported works, and the demand for them was noticeably less than it had been for others, although the bidding was kept up with some spirit. When this invoice had been disposed of the sale was stopped, to be resumed this morning with the books of Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

THE FAILURE OF LEHMAN SAMUELS & BROTHER—PROCEEDINGS IN OTHER CASES.

A rough statement of the affairs of Lehman Samuels & Brother, the large exporters of beef and cattle, whose failure was published yesterday, has been prepared by Mr. Otto Horwitz, their counsel, for the information of the creditors. The statement shows the aggregate liabilities to be $300,000, of which there is due on commercial paper $200,000, and to cattle-dealers $100,000. There are about 25 creditors in the cattle trade, embracing nearly all the principal dealers. Their assets are nominally about $280,000, the real value of which is placed at from $75,000 to $100,000. The assets include real estate, book accounts, commercial paper, cash, horses, wagons, fixtures, &c. The real estate cost $300,000, subject to mortgages, leaving the equity cost $130,000. Owing to depreciation and the peculiar nature of the real estate, its present value is about $25,000; the book accounts are nominally $70,000, which will realize about $20,000; the commercial paper and cash are nominally $80,000, of which there is considered good $40,000; the horses, wagons, fixtures, &c., are worth about $5,000. As nearly all the creditors are anxious for the firm to resume business, it is expected that a settlement will be made by compromise in a few days. Liberal offers of money and stock have been made by many of the creditors in order to put the firm on its feet again.

Lewis Benedict & Son, fruit dealers at No. 97 Barclay-street, have been adjudicated voluntary bankrupts by Register Dwight. They have liabilities of $28,000 and nominal assets of $18,000. The largest creditors are Henry B. Howell, $15,325 50; B. H. Howell, $2,237 40; Rev. W. T. Hill, $2,400; State Bank of Syracuse, $1,650.

At a meeting of the creditors of the French Manufacturing Company, sewing-machine case makers, corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, held before John E. Ward, Referee, claims for $10,000 were admitted. The company was organized four years ago with a capital of $300,000, but becoming embarrassed recently, several creditors obtained judgment to protect all the creditors, and to prevent the sacrifice of the assets the Trustees appealed to the courts for dissolution, and the matter was referred to Mr. Ward to decide whether the company should be dissolved and a Receiver appointed. No decision was reached yesterday on the latter points.

MILITARY RIFLE PRACTICE.

SHOOTING BY THE FIFTH, TWELFTH, AND TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENTS AT CREEDMOOR.

The First Brigade sent out its third class rifleмen for practice at Creedmoor yesterday. The regiments were represented as follows: Twelfth, 100 men, Capt. C. L. McGowan commanding, Adjt. W. H. Murphy Inspector of Rifle Practice; Twenty-second Regiment, 109 men, Capt. Smith commanding, Capt. Loomis Inspector of Rifle Practice, and Fifth Regiment, 63 men, Capt. Wilcker commanding, Capt. Wenz Inspector of Rifle Practice. Major Wilson, of the Twelfth Regiment, was in command of the brigade; Major Cowperthwait, Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice, superintended the shooting, and Dr. Hill, of the Twelfth Regiment, was Medical Director. A stiff breeze prevailed, which blew from the rear of the firing point toward the target throughout the day. The number who qualified at 100 and 150 yards to shoot at 300 and 400 was as follows: Fifth Regiment, 52; Twelfth Regiment, 59; Twenty-second Regiment, 66. The scores at 300 and 400 yards were as follows:

Fifth Regiment—Sergt. Goupel, 43; Capt. Gimpel, 37; Lieut. Hoecker, 35; Private Eggers, 30; Adjt. Ploeger, 32; Capt. Wenz, 32; Private Behrens, 27; Sergt. Huyfner, 27; Sergt. Wyman, 26; Capt. Doomis, 26; Private Kronewirth, 26; Private Lohman, 26; Capt. Welker, 25; Sergt. Nauman, 25.

Twelfth Regiment—Adjt. Murphy, 45; Private Osborn, 36; Capt. Munro, 36; Sergt. Bunton, 34; Sergt. Cudlipp, 31; Private Shaw, 31; Private Watson, 31; Private White, 31; Sergt. Bell, 29; Private Schultz, 29; Private Dickerson, 27; Private Neville, 26; Sergt. Clark, 25.

Twenty-second Regiment—Private James F. Smith, Jr., 45; Private Anderson, 38; Sergt. Thurston, 40; Private De Mott, 36; Capt. Smith, 34; Corp. Boorman, 33; Private Thompson, 30; Private Bovier, 30; Corp. Brown, 28; Private Coggswell, 25.

An opportunity was given the foregoing class to shoot for "Marksmen's" badges, and the following were winners:

Fifth Regiment—Lieut. Hoecker, 39; Capt. Welker, 35; Sergt. Wyman, 31; Sergt. Nauman, 30; Private Behrens, 29; Capt. Gimpel, 29; Capt. Doomis, 28; Private Eggers, 27; Private Goepfert, 26; Private Kronewirth, 25; Private Lohman, 25; Sergt. Huptner, 25.

Twelfth Regiment—Corp. Bunston, 39; Sergt. Bell, 33; Private Fraser, 31; Private Schultz, 28; Private Neville, 28; Private McKnight, 27; Private Rafferty, 25; Private Osborn, 25.

Twenty-second Regiment—Private Anderson, 39; Private Wallach, 36; Private Bovier, 32; Corp. Wood, 31; Sergt. Thurston, 30; Capt. Smith, 28; Private Smith, 28; Private Thurston, 25; Corp. Boorman, 25.

The infantry of the Fifth Brigade, Brooklyn, will hold its final practice at Creedmoor to-day.

Three matches will be contested at Creedmoor next Saturday. The "Remington" prize of $300 in gold will be commenced at long range, at 10:30 A. M., and at 3 P. M. a new match, in which the prize offered is a fac-simile of the Marksmen's badges presented to the winners. It will be shot at 200 and 500 yards by members of the National Rifle Association and National Guardsmen, in uniform. The *Turf, Field, and Farm* badge will be shot for at 200 yards distance, at the same hour.

E. RIDLEY & SONS' OPENING.

The spacious warerooms of Messrs. E. Ridley & Sons, Nos. 309, 311, and 311½ Grand-street, were thronged with ladies throughout yesterday, the first day of the regular Fall and Winter opening. An important feature of this establishment is the heterogeneous character of the stock, embracing, as it does, every conceivable article in the line of fancy and dry goods, without mentioning the lighter items of household furniture and new and old inventions in the way of ingenious toys, &c. The departments that attracted most attention yesterday were those assigned to millinery and dress goods, in which various novelties were temptingly displayed. Among the styles of bonnets that elicited the highest admiration was one of olive green velvet and satin, trimmed with flowers of a corresponding hue, two tips, a humming-bird in front, and streamers of peacock lace. Another, known as the "coronet," is made of black velvet, the crown being covered with an elegant moutour passementerie, and velvet rose leaves are intermingled with leaves of clare-de-lune beads. It is ornamented at the back with a deep fringe of bronze chenille and clare de lune beads, additional embellishments being a band of black ostrich feathers and streamers of Brussels net. Among the turban order there is an elegant specimen of seal brown velvet, with a soft crown. The trimmings consist of a triangular plaiting of brown velvet, faced with geranium-colored satin on the left side, bows of double-faced geranium-colored satin ribbons, black ostrich tips, and double-faced satin and bronze ornaments. One of the most attractive styles in hats is one of the "Ascot" shape, made of white French felt, faced under the brim with Cardinal velvet. On the left side is a cluster of loops of white satin and double-faced ribbon, the trimming being made of three ostrich feathers, one being in front, another on the crown, and the third trailing backward. In the suit department there is displayed a fine assortment of the latest make-ups in Spitzbergen and camel's hair cloths. One suit of the former, a "Princess" skirt, overskirt, and basque, is trimmed with seal-brown silk and canary-colored plying. Three are Breton suits of black silk and Spitzbergen cloths. A very pretty dress is that made of Knickerbocker camel's hair cloth trimmed with silk and fringe to harmonize. The latest in cloaks are a Derby drab with trimmings of silk, ostrich feathers and braiding, and basket cloths with silk and velvet and chenille fringe, and many other styles. In the department of worsted goods there are numerous novelties in shawls and young children's walking-sacques, coats, and hoods.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A MINISTER.

A slander suit of considerable interest has been noticed for trial in the October Term of the Brooklyn City Court. The parties to the action are Rev. Stephen Keyl, Superintendent of the Lutheran Evangelical Mission-house in Chambers-street, New-York, and Rev. Robert Neumann, Pastor of St. Paul's German Lutheran Evangelical Church in South Brooklyn. Rev. Mr. Keyl charges that Rev. Mr. Neumann sent a communication to the *Wolbote*, a German Church journal published in Allentown, Penn., containing serious accusations, of a nature calculated to injure Mr. Keyl's character to the extent of $10,000. The communication sets forth that a young German woman, who came to this country in the steam-ship Bremen, was taken into the Chambers-Street Mission-house, and kept there until all her money—$250—had been spent, and then turned out on the street by Mr. Keyl penniless, and when she was about to become the mother of an illegitimate child, whose father she had met for the first time while on her way to this country. It was further charged in the communication to the *Wolbote* that numbers of immigrants had been swindled by Rev. Mr. Keyl. Rev. Mr. Neumann's answer is that he can prove all the charges. The defendant was until recently receiving a salary from the Emigration Commissioners *for clerical services rendered at Castle Garden.*

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Charles Baisbeck, aged 9 years, of No. 61 Sullivan-street, was run over by a cart, driven by Hugh Quinn, yesterday, and seriously injured.

The managers of the Wilson Industrial School for Girls, No. 125 St. Mark's-place, appeal to the public for contributions of money, fruits, and vegetables.

Patrick Quinn, of No. 146 East Broadway, fell from his hack, at the corner of Grand and Tompkins streets, yesterday morning, and received severe injuries.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday, and agreed to present a report to the board next Friday recommending that the tax rate for 1877 be fixed at 2.65 per cent.

William Reinhart, of No. 514 East Thirteenth-street, was p

The New-York Times.

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THE STATE REPUBLICANS.

A LIVELY DAY AT ROCHESTER.

THE WORK OF THE CONVENTION NOT COMPLETED—HON. T. C. PLATT CHOSEN PERMANENT PRESIDENT—SENATOR CONKLING AND HON. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS DISCUSS PRESIDENT HAYES' POLICY AT LENGTH—A PLATFORM ADOPTED CRITICISING THE CIVIL SERVICE ORDER—THE STATE TICKET TO BE NOMINATED TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 26.—As was predicted in these dispatches from the first, the platform which came from the Committee on Resolutions, appointed by the Republican State Convention that met here to-day, contained no specific indorsement and no actual censure of President Hayes and the National Administration. To secure the passage of the platform so formed, Senator Roscoe Conkling labored all through the day and far into the night. He did, indeed, as one of his followers expressed it, "take the bull by the horns." He went into the fight against Mr. Curtis and the friends of the Administration in person. He did not, as has been his custom, delegate substitutes to do his bidding. If there was a resolution to present, he presented it himself; if there was a motion to make, he was the mover. He recognized the fact that there was opposed to him an adversary worthy of his steel, and with all the untiring energy, tenacity of purpose, and bitterness of spirit of which he is capable, he went into the fight against him. He won, not so much because of these facts, not so much because of the machine behind him, as because he had with him from the outset a majority of the earnest, common-sense Republican delegates who went to make up the convention. He succeeded because, for once in his life at least, he thoroughly appreciated the exigencies of the situation, and allied himself to and acquiesced in the views of men whom he must have known to have heretofore been his personal and political opponents. He chose to take what he knew was generally regarded as the wisest course open to the Republican Party of the State, and he was victorious.

With commendable punctuality, Mr. Naval Officer A. B. Cornell, the Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the convention to order precisely at 11 o'clock. In doing so, he said simply, but with much force and more than his usual emphasis, that he was acting in accordance with the custom which had always prevailed in Republican State conventions. Then he asked the pleasure of the meeting, and Mr. Williams, of Kings, performed his little part in the programme arranged by the State Committee this morning, and, as he inadvertently stated himself, by direction of the committee, moved that Thomas C. Platt, of Tioga, be elected temporary Chairman. Mr. Platt was, of course, unanimously elected. He was conducted to the chair amid loud applause, and at once commenced the delivery of his speech. The effort was certainly a remarkable one, and had evidently been prepared with great care. It was by far the most severe arraignment of the National Administration made by any speaker at a State Convention thus far, and the manner in which it was received showed very plainly that a majority of the delegates agreed with the sentiments which it contained. Mr. Platt's reference to Gen. Grant, and the honors which he had received and was still receiving abroad, was greeted with particular manifestations of approval. Many of those present stood up and cheered, a number of enthusiastic individuals threw up their hats, and Senator Conkling, who was seated in the aisle just in front of the Speaker's stand, waved his handkerchief high above his head, cheering loudly at the same time. From time to time, as the speech went on, he received certain portions of it with similar marks of approbation. When Mr. Platt had finished a roll call of delegates was asked for, and proceeded with quietly until the Ninth District of Kings County was reached. Then the Clerk announced that as there was a contest in this district the names of the delegates would not be read. He then proceeded quietly with the call until New-York was reached, and he was about to read the names of the regular delegates, when what has become known at the State Convention as the "fight of the sorehead," was sprung upon the meeting by Mr. Forster, of Westchester, who declared that there was a contest in New-York similar to that in Brooklyn, and that he believed the credentials, not only of the so-called regular, but also of the so-called Independent delegates, should be submitted to the proper committee, and that, in the meantime, both parties to the contest should be excluded from active participation in the proceedings of the convention. Upon this Judge Dittenhoefer, of New-York, obtained the floor, and stated that in the district which he represented, the Twentieth, there was no contest, consequently he demanded that his name and the names of his colleagues should be called and placed upon the regular roll. Roscoe Conkling then took the floor, and for a time the applause was so loud that he did not attempt to speak. His prolonged silence invited a continuance of the cheers. Then, when he could make himself heard, he assured the delegates in his own beautifully bland and conciliatory tone that he was glad to see from their applause, referring to the cheers with which he himself had been greeted, that they were so united in opinion and so harmoniously disposed. After this mild pleasantry he argued at some length with great force that the regular delegates from New-York should be admitted to seats. Much uninteresting discussion followed on the same subject, and then a motion was made for the previous question, which, if carried, would of course, have shut off all further debate. Mr. Forster, of Westchester, was not caught napping, however. No sooner had the motion been made than, with that quickness for which he was noted when in the Assembly, he jumped to his feet and declared that no rules having been adopted for the guidance of the convention, the previous question was not in order. This point was decided to be well taken, Mr. Conkling nodding to the Chair in approval of his opinion, and then the discussion went on. During its continuance the State Senator from the First District, who was, perhaps, as well known as any man in the convention, rose to speak. Immediately, the Chair, who for some unexplained reason did not recognize him, said: "I wish gentlemen rising would give their names and county." "Oh, certainly," was the reply. "I am Prince of Queens." This sally created a loud laugh, and then Mr. Prince continued arguing that the whole matter of the contest should be sent to the Credentials Committee and decided by it finally. Lyman Tremain, of Albany, moved that the case of the contestants be referred to the Committee on Credentials, when appointed, and that in the meantime the regular delegates, who had a prima facie right to seats, should be placed on the roll of membership. Mr. Forster accepted this. Then Mr. Conkling, in reply to an irrelevant remark which had been made by Gen. Martindale, a noisy delegate from Monroe, said that he had never desired to exclude the Independent delegates, so called, from a proper hearing, but that at the same time he was unwilling that delegates coming from the regular organizations should be interfered with in the exercise of their duties by those who had virtually no valid credentials. Mr. Martindale, who is one of those gentlemen always desirous of having the last word, said that he was glad to find that the distinguished Roscoe Conkling had been converted to his way of thinking. To this the Senator replied in his own quick, biting way: "I am sure, Sir, that you never won your decorations, either civil or military, by in this way misrepresenting an opponent." This apparently harmless little remark called forth loud cheers. Mr. Martindale tried to reply, but was hissed down, and only succeeded in creating a scene of wild disorder, and making himself exceedingly ridiculous. The roll-call was then proceeded with, the names of the regular delegates being entered.

After the transaction of further routine business of little importance, Mr. Conkling took the floor and virtually commenced the battle of the day by moving the appointment of a committee on a platform, and asking that all resolutions offered in the convention should be referred to such committee, when appointed, without debate. The various committees were then announced, and a recess was taken until the afternoon. When the convention reassembled the Committee on Credentials reported in favor of seating the regular delegates from New-York and then the so-called Conkling bolters from Brooklyn. Then Chauncey M. Depew, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, carried out his part of the previously-arranged programme by naming Roscoe Conkling for permanent President. After letting the stage wait for fully five minutes, the Senator appeared, and, waving his hand to silence the burst of applause with which his followers greeted him, added his share to the theatrical effect of the proceedings by saying in a surprised tone, and apparently with deep feeling, that he had learned during his absence in the performance of his duties on the Committee on Resolutions that the convention, in its wisdom, had called upon him to preside over its deliberations. This little speech was so excessively transparent that even Mr. Conkling's warmest supporters could scarcely suppress a smile of derision. The Senator was undisturbed by this manifestation, however, and, continuing his address, declared that he desired to take his full share of responsibility for every action of the convention, and that, consequently, he desired to remain upon the floor. In conclusion, he urged that Mr. Platt should be continued in the chair as permanent President. This entirely unexpected move took a great majority of the delegates completely by surprise, and for a moment a look of blank amazement was on every face. The ever-belligerent Forster was equal to the emergency, however. He jumped to his feet, and in the most vehement manner declared that Mr. Conkling's request to continue Mr. Platt in the chair should not be granted. Great disorder ensued, Forster crying out, amid cheers and hisses, that Platt had abused the Administration because he was a disappointed office-seeker, and had vilified the present Postmaster-General, whose position he himself had aspired to fill. These and similar remarks were loudly cheered by the galleries, and hissed and hooted by a majority of the delegates. Then Mr. Ward, of Allegany, came to the rescue of Platt, stating that the temporary Chairman had denounced no one in his speech; that his address had been simply an enunciation of Republican principles, and that, if they could be taken as a condemnation of the Administration, he for one was willing such condemnation should fall. The Speaker then, under the rules of the Assembly, which had before been adopted, called the previous question on Mr. Conkling's motion to continue Platt in the chair. In a moment Forster was again on his feet calling for the yeas and nays. At the same time he declared that, under the rules of the Assembly, when 10 persons made such a demand it would have to be acceded to. E. Johnson, the Clerk of the House, who was in the Chair at this time, stated that as the convention was three times as large as the Assembly it would require three times as many persons to exact a roll-call. Under this ruling Forster was defeated, as 30 persons did not rise to second him. Then, after the previous question had been carried, the gentlemen from Westchester continuing to filibuster in a way which was quite unworthy of him, again asked for a roll-call on the motion to continue Mr. Platt in the chair. Mr. Conkling, to humor his antagonist, and also, no doubt, to get the sense of the convention and discover his own strength, rose as a second to this demand. At once half the convention was upon its feet, and the roll-call was ordered. Mr. Conkling's motion was carried, and Mr. Platt was declared permanent Chairman by a vote of 311 to 110.

Immediately after the announcement of the vote, when Mr. Platt had taken the chair, Senator Conkling was recognized as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. Then again he astonished the majority of the delegates by declaring that he was not familiar with the handwriting in the resolutions—most of them really were in print—and that consequently he would delegate the reading of them to his colleague, Mr. Charles E. Smith, of Albany. That gentleman then announced the platform regarding which there had been so much discussion, and which will be found printed in another column. When he had finished Mr. Curtis arose, and, being at once recognized, was called to the platform amid loud shouts of applause. He then asked for the reading of the civil service portion of the platform, and, after this request had been granted, offered as a substitute for the plank as reported by the committee a resolution indorsing President Hayes in the most thorough and cordial manner. He then commenced his address by declaring that he came as a Republican to a Republican Convention, asking for the hearty indorsement of a Republican President. He came into the hall wishing for peace and harmony, but the first words he heard were words of bitter denunciation of the National Administration. He held that such denunciation was not only unjust but unwise, because the Republican Party was responsible for the President, and the issue was, Did the party accept the responsibility? He believed the Republican party was a national party, but he had hardly expected to see a Republican President not only welcomed in the slave States of Georgia, Tennessee, and Virginia, but cheered and cheered again in Republican Massachusetts until the applause was echoed back by the party in Maryland. By failing to trust the man who had been thus received the assertion that the Administration was not Republican would be made good. Mr. Curtis then went on to say that he had not come to defend the Administration, but that he was willing to stand by it, and that he was willing to stand by it because it was Republican. He was willing to stand by it because it had been faithful to the principles of the party. He was willing to stand by it because it had been faithful to the principles of the party in the matter of the Southern policy. He was willing to stand by it because it had been faithful to the principles of the party in the matter of the Southern policy, and because it had been faithful to the principles of the party in the matter of the Southern policy, and because it had been successful. He was willing to stand by it because it had been faithful to the principles of the party in the matter of the Southern policy, and because it had been successful, and because success was necessary to the life of the party. He was willing to stand by it because it had been faithful to the principles of the party in the matter of the Southern policy, and because it had been successful, and because success was necessary to the life of the party, and because the party was necessary to the life of the country. He was willing to stand by it because it had been faithful to the principles of the party in the matter of the Southern policy, and because it had been successful, and because success was necessary to the life of the party, and because the party was necessary to the life of the country, and because the party was necessary to the life of the country in the future. He was willing to stand by it because it had been faithful to the principles of the party in the matter of the Southern policy, and because it had been successful, and because success was necessary to the life of the party, and because the party was necessary to the life of the country, and because the party was necessary to the life of the country in the future, and because the party was necessary to the life of the country in the future, and because the party was necessary to the life of the country in the future

we meet the questions which address themselves to the people of this State.

We favor an equitable apportionment, just to all parts of the State, and giving undue preponderance to none, and with the Executive belonging to one party it is important to an impartial adjustment that the legislation should be in the hands of the other.

We pledge ourselves to renewed and unyielding efforts for the correction of municipal abuses and for economy and reform in every branch of administration; and

We summon all good citizens to unite with us in achieving these high objects.

SPEECH OF HON. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, of Richmond, when the reading was concluded, called for the reading of the second section of the platform. He then said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I propose to offer a brief substitute to the second clause of the platform, which I will read to the convention. I propose the following expression in place of that which has been read:

"The lawful title of Rutherford B. Hayes to the Presidency is as clear and perfect as that of George Washington. We gladly recognize his eminent patriotism, proved in the field and in civil life. We heartily commend his efforts in the permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union, and for the correction of the evils and abuses in the civil service as strictly conformed to his express pledges and to the declarations of the convention that nominated him, and as tending to the promotion of the public welfare. Recognizing that the work is but begun, we shall hail with satisfaction the prompt and vigorous prosecution, in which the President may confidently rely upon the cordial support of the country."

Mr. PRESIDENT: As a Republican in a Republican Convention, I offer a resolution of party commendation for the Republican President of the United States. When I came to this city the air was filled, and I was glad to know it, with a demand for harmony, for conciliation, for peace. The Republicans of the Empire State were here to meet and here they met to-day. I was in this hall, Sir, with the same desire for harmony and conciliation that I have no doubt animated the breasts of my fellow-Republicans, and the word that saluted my ear were practical denunciations of a Republican high in office in a Republican Administration, and of principles, which were denounced as nauseating shibboleth, or words to that effect, and which you yourselves have repeatedly denounced in the National Convention which nominated President Hayes distinctly declared as its conviction. The Republican Party, Mr. President, has brought this Administration into power, and the Republican Party is responsible for the Administration. The question for the country at this moment is, "Do you—does the Republican Party—accept the responsibility?" [Applause.] Now, Sir, I am a Republican, I never prouder than I am at this moment to be known as a Republican, [applause,] and it is for this reason that, as I have always known the Republican Party to be the party of progress, of equal rights, of honest reform, of absolute individual political independence, I see in the Administration that we have brought into power a surer earnest of the attainment of these great results than has been permitted to us for a long time to see. I did not expect it, in my time at least. Believing nevertheless, as I did, that the Republican Party is not and never was a sectional party; believing as I do now and have always believed, in the efficacy of the Republican Party was a national party and a Union party, and knowing that the peace of nations and the integrity of nations is only to be maintained by mutual confidence and mutual respect; yes, nevertheless, I did not suppose that in my time I should see a Republican President without, in my judgment, the least shadow of a surrender of any Republican principle, received in the slave States of Georgia, of Virginia, and of Tennessee with confidence and respect, while the original anti-slavery Republican State of Massachusetts welcomes him when he comes and cheers him again as he goes, [applause,] and the Republicans of Maryland, who have tried in their own persons the bitter ordeal to which any Republican in any Southern State is subjected, who has long been exposed, echo back to Massachusetts the cordial approval, and express the confidence and respect which Massachusetts has uttered from the Republican heart of Maryland. [Great applause.]

Mr. President, when we went before the people of this country at the late election, we asked their confidence, we asked their votes, we set forth our principles, and we nominated candidates. Now, Sir, it is a practical party question—since parties exist for the purpose of reducing great principles to practice—it is a party question whether we are willing to declare to the people of this country that while we know what ought to be done, while we make the wisest declarations of principles, yet, at the same time, we fail in that cardinal element of a party—the ability to select the proper agents to carry those principles into effect. [Applause.] If therefore, in my judgment, the Republicans of New-York shall, directly or indirectly, declare that in their judgment, while they wished civil service reform, while they wished the pacification of the South, they are yet unwilling to trust the Administration whom they have placed in power to secure those results. Then, Sir, it seems to me that that vast constituency beyond the throng that gathers in this hall, that vast constituency of American voters who, desiring reform sincerely; who, desiring pacification with all their heart, also desire that the Republican Party shall be the organization by which those great results are to be secured. [Applause.] It seems to me that failing to meet these questions fairly, promptly, fully, we do ourselves a bitter injustice, we do our great party a foul wrong. It seems, as it seems to me, we shake the confidence of the country which is waiting even at this moment upon the deliberations of this convention, the confidence of the country in the Republican Party as the party of reform. [Applause.] We have, Mr. President, in the platform which has been read to us, which is so elaborate and so extended, which has so many points in which every honest Republican will agree, we have, nevertheless, in second clause of the first answer this important question. Why, Sir, I remember that one year ago, in the Republican Convention of New-York, while the election of a President was pending, this was the demand of the Republicans of New-York. I will quote, Sir, the second clause of the platform of the Republicans adopted at Saratoga in 1876:

"We especially approve and emphasize the declarations for a reformed public service, based upon fitness, efficiency and fidelity, and accept the manly and unequivocal declaration upon that subject of our Presidential candidate as the platform of the Republican Party." [Applause.]

Now, Mr. President, in the Constitution of the United States, whose declarations upon that subject we accepted last year as our platform, recreant to his own platform! [Applause.] Has the President of the United States betrayed the principles that the Republicans in this city laid down? We believe he is now, Sir, whether every specific act of the President does or does not meet our approbation. The question is not whether all the methods which the President in the discretion of his office has for the carrying out of his instructions which we, as a part of the great party of the country, gave him, please us or please us not. This substitution which I submit for the consideration of this convention is not, as I said, a mere substitution which binds you more than it binds me to any specific method; but, Sir, standing in a Republican Convention, I stand where I stood when Abraham Lincoln was President of the United States, [great applause,] in the name of the Union, waging war against secession. The Republicans here did not enter into detailed statements of the methods by which they thought the war should be waged by the President, but they stood behind him regretting that he retained McClellan so long upon the Potomac, regretting that this and that measure were not pressed, but supporting him as we could. They stood behind Abraham Lincoln in the great war he was carrying on in obedience to their dictates, in obedience to the feeling of the country, and they held up the hands of the great martyr until the great work was done. [Great and long continued applause.]

The President of the United States, in obedience to the declarations of I know not how many State Conventions, and in obedience to the declaration of two or three national conventions of the Republican Party that the civil service of this country—I beg pardon, Sir, if I shall seem to be using in this presence a "nauseating shibboleth"—declared that the civil service of this country should be reformed. The President has taken up the war against the evils and the abuses of the civil service. Now, Sir, it is a serious and a hearty war. The question is, whether in the war which he has thus begun—whether, as in the other case, every specific measure carries with it our own preference and our own trust or not, we will support the President of our choice, and show our foe, the Democratic Party, that the Republican Party not only knows what it wants, but knows also how to secure and regain by wise methods those results. [Applause.] It is, Sir, the evil of the civil service, and the especial evil of the civil service which in the minds of this convention is an evil pointed out by the greatest statesmen of all the great parties of this country—I cite to you Webster and Clay on the one side; Calhoun and Benton I cite to you on the other—and one of the great mischiefs of the civil service as we have seen it, and especially Sir, in the State of New-York, is that interference with the freedom of elections against which all the great statesmen lifted up their voices. Why, Sir, I spoke to you of President Lincoln a moment ago. There was a story which Mr. Lincoln was himself very fond of telling of himself, and with your permission I will repeat it to you. There was a Senator of the United States in the time of Mr. Lincoln, whose name I shall conceal utterly under the name of Hon. Jeremiah Jones. Hon. Jeremiah Jones was mainly distinguished, so Mr. Lincoln asserted, for his industry in seeking places for his friends. In the hottest and most dangerous hours of the war Hon. Jeremiah Jones waited upon Mr. Lincoln and asked him to make sure to put this one into that place and the other into this place, in order that certain results which he had in view might be carried out. The President was one day asked by a friend to give him a brief abstract of what he considered the National Convention which nominated President Hayes distinctly declared as its conviction. The Republican Party, Mr. President, has brought this Administration into power, and the Republican Party is responsible for the Administration. The question for the country at this moment is, "Do you—does the Republican Party—accept the responsibility?" [Applause.] Now, Sir, I am a Republican, I never prouder than I am at this moment to be known as a Republican, [applause,] and it is for this reason that, as I have always known the Republican Party to be the party of progress, of equal rights, of honest reform, of absolute individual political independence, I see in the Administration that we have brought into power a surer earnest of the attainment of these great results than has been permitted to us for a long time to see. I did not expect it, in my time at least. Believing nevertheless, as I did, that the Republican Party is not and never was a sectional party; believing as I do now and have always believed, in the efficacy of the Republican Party was a national party and a Union party, and knowing that the peace of nations and the integrity of nations is only to be maintained by mutual confidence and mutual respect; yes, nevertheless, I did not suppose that in my time I should see a Republican President without, in my judgment, the least shadow of a surrender of any Republican principle, received in the slave States of Georgia, of Virginia, and of Tennessee with confidence and respect, while the original anti-slavery Republican State of Massachusetts welcomes him when he comes and cheers him again as he goes, [applause,] and the Republicans of Maryland, who have tried in their own persons the bitter ordeal to which any Republican in any Southern State is subjected, who has long been exposed, echo back to Massachusetts the cordial approval, and express the confidence and respect which Massachusetts has uttered from the Republican heart of Maryland. [Great applause.]

Mr. President, when we went before the people of this country at the late election, we asked their confidence, we asked their votes, we set forth our principles, and we nominated candidates. Now, Sir, it is a practical party question—since parties exist for the purpose of reducing great principles to practice—it is a party question whether we are willing to declare to the people of this country that while we know what ought to be done, while we make the wisest declarations of principles, yet, at the same time, we fail in that cardinal element of a party—the ability to select the proper agents to carry those principles into effect. [Applause.] If therefore, in my judgment, the Republicans of New-York shall, directly or indirectly, declare that in their judgment, while they wished civil service reform, while they wished the pacification of the South, they are yet unwilling to trust the Administration whom they have placed in power to secure those results. Then, Sir, it seems to me that that vast constituency beyond the throng that gathers in this hall, that vast constituency of American voters who, desiring reform sincerely; who, desiring pacification with all their heart, also desire that the Republican Party shall be the organization by which those great results are to be secured. [Applause.] It seems to me that failing to meet these questions fairly, promptly, fully, we do ourselves a bitter injustice, we do our great party a foul wrong. It seems, as it seems to me, we shake the confidence of the country which is waiting even at this moment upon the deliberations of this convention, the confidence of the country in the Republican Party as the party of reform. [Applause.] We have, Mr. President, in the platform which has been read to us, which is so elaborate and so extended, which has so many points in which every honest Republican will agree, we have, nevertheless, in second clause of the first answer this important question. Why, Sir, I remember that one year ago, in the Republican Convention of New-York, while the election of a President was pending, this was the demand of the Republicans of New-York. I will quote, Sir, the second clause of the platform of the Republicans adopted at Saratoga in 1876:

"We especially approve and emphasize the declarations for a reformed public service, based upon fitness, efficiency and fidelity, and accept the manly and unequivocal declaration upon that subject of our Presidential candidate as the platform of the Republican Party." [Applause.]

Now, Mr. President, in the Constitution of the United States, whose declarations upon that subject we accepted last year as our platform, recreant to his own platform! [Applause.] Has the President of the United States betrayed the principles that the Republicans in this city laid down? We believe he is now, Sir, whether every specific act of the President does or does not meet our approbation. The question is not whether all the methods which the President in the discretion of his office has for the carrying out of his instructions which we, as a part of the great party of the country, gave him, please us or please us not. This substitution which I submit for the consideration of this convention is not, as I said, a mere substitution which binds you more than it binds me to any specific method; but, Sir, standing in a Republican Convention, I stand where I stood when Abraham Lincoln was President of the United States, [great applause,] in the name of the Union, waging war against secession. The Republicans here did not enter into detailed statements of the methods by which they thought the war should be waged by the President, but they stood behind him regretting that he retained McClellan so long upon the Potomac, regretting that this and that measure were not pressed, but supporting him as we could. They stood behind Abraham Lincoln in the great war he was carrying on in obedience to their dictates, in obedience to the feeling of the country, and they held up the hands of the great martyr until the great work was done. [Great and long continued applause.]

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LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

The examination in the case in which "Owney" Geoghegan, keeper of a saloon at No. 102 Bowery, was charged by James Haslam, alias "Hawkshaw, the Detective," with having manufactured cigars without filing the requisite bond, was resumed yesterday before Commissioner Decal, who discharged Geoghegan, holding that the evidence against him was utterly insufficient.

Judge Joseph F. Daly, in Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday granted an order settling the issues to be tried by a jury in the divorce suit brought by Mary Kuhn against Rudolph Kuhn. The parties were married in February last, and in the suit, which was begun in August, the plaintiff charges her husband with marital infidelity. He denies this, and asserts that she is living with another man.

Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted a writ of habeas corpus, returnable on the 29th inst., in the case of William H. Grace, who was convicted on Monday of an assault on Gen. Sharpe, and was sentenced to four months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Grace is desirous of appealing by writ of error to the General Term of the Supreme Court, and he wishes to be admitted to bail pending the appeal.

MANSLAUGHTER IN THE FOURTH DEGREE.

The trial of Joseph Ballard, a bartender, living at No. 9 Pell-street, for the murder of Michael Carolin, who kept a liquor-saloon at No. 352 Madison-street, was resumed before Judge Gildersleeve yesterday in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. Assistant District Attorney Herring called Officer James Quinn, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who testified that as he was on duty on the night of March 26, he saw the deceased and Ballard standing on the corner of Pell-street and the Bowery and heard Carolin say to Ballard that he had saved him from 10 years in State Prison. Ballard called deceased a liar and both entered McKeon's liquor-saloon. A few minutes after witness heard somebody cry, "Oh, my God!" and met a man whom he believed to be Ballard running toward the Bowery. He then saw deceased lying on the sidewalk opposite the side door of McKeon's saloon, covered with blood, and had him sent to the station-house; witness arrested the prisoner on March 30, on a Coroner's warrant, and while taking him to the station-house the accused said that had he known he was a detective he would not have remained where he could be found. Col. Spencer, for the defense, then placed the prisoner on the stand, who asserted his innocence. Assistant District Attorney Herring announced that the prosecution could not press the more serious charge of murder. By consent of counsel on both sides the case was submitted to the jury under Judge Gildersleeve's charge. The jury promptly rendered a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and his Honor had the prisoner remanded for sentence. The extreme punishment under the verdict is two years in State Prison.

A FORGER SENTENCED.

A week ago William A. Coleman, who said he was 38 years of age, was engaged in the marble business, and resided at No. 141 Waverley-place, was called up in the Court of General Sessions by Assistant District Attorney Ball to answer four distinct charges of forgery. The accused pleaded guilty to one of the indictments, and was remanded for sentence. The story of the accused is a most remarkable one. Two of the four charges against him were for forging the signature of Mr. Edward Mitchell, of No. 62 Wall-street to two checks of $350 and $355 respectively. Mr. Mitchell was the Trustee of a small property left to Coleman by his grandfather, and he paid him the income therefrom, which only amounted, however, to some $400 or $500 per annum. When asked by his counsel, Mr. Edgar M. Chipman, why he had committed the offenses charged, Coleman said that he did so in order to discharge a debt, which was the proprietorship of a large notable-yard at Forty-sixth-street. His father, he said, had persecuted him for years, and finally capped the climax by turning him, (the accused) his wife, and three children on the street without a penny. Retaliation he then drank to excess and committed the forgeries complained of in order to disgrace his father's name. Mr. Chipman appealed to the clemency of the court, but Mr. Ball urged that the motive of the prisoner, if true, was only an additional reason why he should receive no mercy. Judge Sutherland said the case was a most extraordinary one, and sentenced Coleman to four years in State Prison. The prisoner is suffering from an affection of the lungs.

ANOTHER YOUTHFUL ACROBAT.

A writ of habeas corpus, issued by the Supreme Court on the application of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, was the means of preventing a youthful member of the Orrin Brothers' Theatrical Troupe from embarking for Cuba at 3 P. M. yesterday. The person whose voyage was thus prevented is named Willie H. Emerson, but is generally known as Willie Dorr. He is only 13 years old, and, though not handsome, is bright and pert. He was in charge of Howard Dorr. Emerson's parents live in California, and apprenticed their son to Dorr as a theatrical acrobat, and in this character the boy has appeared in various American cities. He performed the Risley acts, such as turning somersaults in the air, starting from the shoulders of the head of a man in a recumbent posture. The boy's parents are seeking to recover his custody through the agency of the society. The case was before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday in response to the writ of habeas corpus, William H. Gibson appearing for the society. As a return to the writ, Peter Mitchell; the counsel for Howard Dorr, set forth that the boy's parents are not liable persons to have his custody. Judge Westbrook referred the matter to William Sinclair, to take testimony as to the facts.

A SNEAK-THIEF SENT TO PRISON.

"Put Warren E. Smith to the bar," said Assistant District Attorney Bell yesterday in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, and a young man of medium height, wearing a heavy black mustache, stepped from the prisoners' box. There were two charges of grand larceny against Smith, one for stealing a clock and cloak from the premises of Margaret J. Lowther, No. 173 Christie-street, on July 9; the other for carrying off a gold watch and chain, diamond breast-pin, revolver, and vest, the property of Mr. Charles Thorne, No. 57 Grand-street, whose hospitality he had shared on the night of Aug. 7. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and when asked in conversation by Judge Sutherland, said he was originally a carpenter by trade, but had developed into a negro minstrel in a variety show, and subsequently became a private detective in divorce cases, which line of business he had pursued for two years. His Honor sentenced this combination of mechanic, artist, detective, and sneak-thief to two years and six months in State Prison.

MORE OF TWEED AS A WITNESS.

Tweed seems to continue to be an object of interest in a legal point of view, and he figures in two proceedings which were before the courts yesterday. One of these is the suit brought by Herman Kobbe against Oliver Ditson and others. This action is for the conversion of personal property, on which Kobbe had a chattel mortgage, and of which it is said was delivered to Tweed and conveyed by the latter to his son. The defendant Charles H. Ditson obtained an order from Judge Donohue yesterday for the perpetuation of the testimony of Tweed in the case as given before the Referee, Thomas J. Swartwout. Judge Donohue also issued an order requiring Tweed to testify before ex-Judge Porter, the Referee appointed to try the suit for $700,000 brought by John Baird as Assignee of Jose F. Navarro, of watch-paster fame, against the City.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 26.—In Court of Appeals to-day the following cases were up: No. 103—Spaulding vs. Ross; argument resumed and concluded. No. 86—Pollock vs. Pollock; argued by William A. Beach for appellant, J. S. Garlock for respondent. No. 137—Hubbell vs. Blakely; argued by J. A. Steele for appellant, J. S. Garlock for respondent. No. 138—The First National Bank of Oxford vs. Wheeler; argued by Samuel Hand for appellant, Edward R. Thomas for respondent. This argument covers the eight cases on the calendar—Nos. 138 to 145 inclusive. The argument will be resumed to-morrow. Adjourned.

The calendar for Thursday, Sept. 27, is as follows: Nos. 21, 72, 73, 113, 99½, 99, 147, 140.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Westbrook.

Wooster vs. Kline.—It is difficult on a motion to determine what this was. It will be determined by a trial of the issue. Motion denied, $10 costs to abide the event.

Lonsdale Fertilizer Company vs. Stilwell.—It is not shown that one of the parties is a householder. Undertaking and order.

Fidler vs. Yates.—A previous motion in this cause, as appears by a memorandum in Justice Barrett's writing on the papers, was denied on authority of Leonard vs. Lansing, [4 Lansing 277.] That decision will be followed here. Motion denied without costs.

In the matter of the application of Wyvern to be granted.

Wilds vs. The Flushing and North Side Railroad Company.—Order vacated.

Wooster vs. Kline.—Motion granted.

Motions Denied.—Meenaughan vs. Tooby; Third National Bank vs. Whitehall Transportation Company.

Orders Granted.—Cheesebrough vs. Gesswein; Goldman vs. Brown; Moore vs. Speight; Metzger vs. Emanuel.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Gleysteen.

Motions Granted.—Brown vs. Dial; Bournique vs. Orcutt, $10 costs of motion.

Motions Denied.—Motion granted striking out answer as sham, with $10 costs of motion.

Motion vs. Rider.—Demurrer sustained, with leave to plaintiff to plead over upon payment of $10 costs of motion.

Todd vs. Holmes.—Motion granted without costs.

Hoffman vs. Lowe.—Motion for judgment on demurrer granted, with costs.

Fitzsimons vs. Lowe.—Motion for judgment on demurrer granted, with costs.

Bergen vs. Rice.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Berger vs. Rice vs. Same; Thomas vs. Hadley; Hoag vs. Rice; Pease vs. Hoyt.—Motions denied.

Babcock vs. Cary.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, and stay vacated.

Conover vs. Spicer.—Motion to vacate proceedings, &c., denied.

Rogers vs. Long.—Motion granted.

By Judge Shandley.

Motions Denied Without Costs.—Leventhal vs. Stevens; Cailer vs. Hewson; Wattach vs. Browning.

Rendorf Brewing Company vs. New-York Society Christmas.—Motions denied, with $10 costs.

Kilduff vs. Gilbert.—Case settled and filed.

Kilduff vs. Same.—Pleadings settled.

Scribner vs. Rose.—Application denied.

Matter vs. Gerski.—Order granted.

Gerski vs. Meyer.—The defendant must appear before me at Part III., No. 27 Chambers-street, to subscribe and swear to his examination on the 27th inst., at 10 A. M. Examination to be concluded on that day.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

In the Matter of Whidden et al.—Eight days' notice should have been given; hearing of the petition adjourned to Oct. 4.

Crow vs. Marshall.—Application to prosecute bond denied.

In the Matter of Clark.—Reference ordered.

Matter vs. Carroll.—Allowance of $25 granted to attorney for Receiver.

In the Matter of Bond.—Lien discharged so far as it affects Nos. 26 and 30 East Sixty-fifth-street.

Rich vs. McKeon.—Motion to punish for contempt denied, with $10 costs.

Palmer vs. Long.—Application granted.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook J.

Nos.	Nos.
116—Smith vs. Fruisfield.	126—Phelan vs. Atlantic and Gulf R. R. Co.
170—Nesbitt vs. Burdett.	178—O'Neil vs. Schmidt.
184—Poyner vs. Hildreth.	193—Parker vs. Baxter.
186—Irving National Bank vs. Smith.	214—Barkley vs. Jewett.
187—Shinn vs. Koch.	230—Sen. for ref. of Fav. Del. vs. Kenna.
190—Nichols vs. Underhill.	230—Reimer vs. The Manufacturing Stationers' Co.
195—Schwaab vs. Tormann.	248—Myers vs. Pellegrine.
206—Davos vs. Pierce.	256—Matter of the Ship Alliance.
208—Matter of Schualt.	268—Sparks vs. Skillman.
218—Geery vs. Geery.	268—Thaule vs. Krekeler.
238—The Mayor, &c., vs. Mc-Gown.	269—Same vs. Same.
238—Wright vs. The Mayor, &c.	270—Same vs. Same.
255—McCarthy vs. Kimball.	282—Matter of Young.
275—Colton vs. Morrisser.	297—Miller vs. Kinnigan.
280—Byrne vs. Byrne (two motions.)	297—Grant vs. Palmer.
286—Burchell vs. Frank.	299—Howe Machine Co. vs. Pettibone.
296—Judd vs. Chadwick.	303—The Mayor &c. vs. Kavanagh.
302—Helmke vs. Packer.	305—Devlin, Jr., vs. Maxwell.
40—Wetmore vs. Hegeman.	306—Mann vs. Kieth.
43—Schelly vs. Zeily.	307—Woodruff vs. Imperial Fire Insurance Co. of London.
48—Barney vs. Durfee.	308—Favre vs. Brink.
77—Jarvis vs. Thompson.	308—Mitchcock vs. McPyke.
81—Latin and Sand Power Company vs. McAndrew.	
99—Cannon vs. Lockwood.	
114—Phelps vs. Kingston & Penn. R. R. Co.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sinnott, J.

Case on. No. 3,410—Fuentes vs. Allien. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Adjourned until next Monday.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Thomas Mitchell, felonious assault and battery.	Thomas W. Lacey, grand larceny.
Hugh McGill, felonious assault and battery.	John Hall, grand larceny.
James Hopkins, felonious assault and battery.	John Quinn, burglary.
Ellen Carr, arson.	Charles Hamilton and John Johnson, and William Jones, burglary.
Thomas Curran and Thomas Ward, rape.	James Lawrence, burglary.
Albert Mott, grand larceny.	Henry O'Shea, burglary.
Mark Dillon, grand larceny.	Arthur Phillips, burglary.
Gustave Greve, grand larceny.	Thomas Wade, larceny from the person.
Anna Robinson, grand larceny.	Daniel Doyle, larceny from the person.
Bridget Gallagher and Sarah McGuire, grand larceny.	H. Lyman Henry, larceny from the person.
Augustus G. Hewson, grand larceny.	John Ford, larceny from the person.
Ann Seaman and Francis Seaman, grand larceny.	Mary Haney, petit larceny.
	William Smith, gambling.
	John Brady, gambling.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Flour steady and firm. Wheat unsettled, but generally higher; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 13⅜, cash or September; $1 06⅝@$1 06⅞ October; November, $1 01⅛; No. 3, $1 00; Rejected, 97c. Corn fairly active, and a shade higher, but unsettled: 42c., cash or October; 41⅞c. November; Rejected, 40½c. Oats dull and lower; 23c. cash; 23¾c. October; 23¾c. November. Rejected, 21½c. Rye easier at 53¾c. Barley firmer; 61c. cash; 62½c. October. Pork quiet, but steady; $13 12½@$13 25, cash; $13 40@$13 45, September; $13 40@$13 50, October; $12 82½@$12 85 all the year. Lard steady and firm; $9, cash; $8 95@$9, October; $8 37½ all the year. Bulk-meats stronger; Shoulders, 5c.; Short Ribs, 6c.; Short Clear, 8¾c., all boxed, cash. Whisky in fair demand, but lower at $1 08. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 4½c. Receipts—Flour, 13,000 bbls.; Wheat, 190,000 bushels; Corn, 216,000 bushels; Oats, 100,830 bushels; Rye, 9,500 bushels; Barley, 50,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 178,000 bushels; Corn, 286,000 bushels; Oats, 78,000 bushels; Rye, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 41,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the Board: Wheat firmer; $1 14⅛ cash; $1 06⅞ November; $1 06⅜, October. Corn and Oats unchanged. Pork firm at $13 45, October. Lard unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26.—Wheat, options higher and cash lower; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 12@$1 13; No. 2 Fall, $1 20, closing at $1 19⅜, October; $1 18@$1 18⅞, closing at $1 18¾, November. Corn easier; No. 2 Mixed, 42⅝c. cash; 41⅞c. 42½c., October. Oats steady and dull and unchanged. Rye dull at 55c.@55½c. Barley quiet and weak; choice to fancy Minnesota, 80c.@90c. Whisky quiet and unchanged. Pork better at $13 50. Lard—An advance is asked, but none established; 8½c. asked for Summer; 8¾c. bid. Bulk-meats higher; car lots of Shoulders at 7½c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib, 8¾c.@8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9c.@9¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½c. Clear Rib, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 10,000 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 26.—Flour dull and drooping. Wheat weaker; No. 2 Red, $1 22@$1 23. Corn dull at 47c. Oats dull at 35c.@30c. Rye in good demand at 59c.@61c. Barley quiet; unchanged. Pork easier at $13 25. Lard in good demand; Current make, 8¾c.; Kettle, 9¾c.@10c. Bulk-meats firm; in fair demand; Shoulders, 6¾ 85; Short Rib and Short Clear Middles, 8¼ 85@8½; Bacon in good demand 7½c., 8¾c., 8¾c. for Shoulders, Short Rib and Short Clear Middles. Whisky in good demand at $1 07. Butter steady. Sugar easier; Refined Granulated, 11¼c.@11½c.; Powdered and Crushed 11½c.; A White, 10½c.@10¾c.; Yellow Refined 9½c.@10c.; New-Orleans, 9¼c.@10¼c. Hogs easier; common, $4 50@$5; light, $5 20@$5 45; packing, $5 25@$5 50; butchers' $5 45@$5 60; receipts, 2,700 head; shipments, 875 head.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 26.—Flour steady, with a fair demand. Wheat opened unsettled at ¾c. decline; closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 14; No. 1 Hard, $1 15; September, $1 14½; October, $1 07⅜; No. 3 do., $1 04½. Corn firmer and unsettled; demand, fair. No. 2, 42½c. Oats firmer. Rye in fair demand but lower; No. 1 53¾c. Barley dull and easier; No. 2 Spring, 82½c.; October, 83c. Freights unchanged. Wheat to Buffalo, 4c. Receipts—Flour, 7,500 bbls.; Wheat, 211,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 248,000 bushels.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 26.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 31¾c. Rosin firm at $1 for Strained. Crude Turpentine quiet at $2 40 for Yellow Dip; $2 40 for Virgin. Tar quiet at $1 55.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 26.—The Printing Cloths market continues inactive; quotations inactive and unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 26.—Cotton steady; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 1,400 bales; gross, 1,687 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 24,710 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 26.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 10⅝c.; Low Middling, 10 7-16c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 1,977 bales; gross, 2,092 sales, 1,098 bales; stock, 12,014 bales.

FOREIGN BUSINESS INTERESTS.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The *Times* in its financial article says: "Business remains in a very dull and inactive state generally. Nothing but complaints are being heard on all sides of immovable stagnation. On the Stock Exchange, where the grumbling is generally more audible than in other departments of business, the business matters are well-nigh desperate with a good many whose means are limited. It is more or less the same in all departments of trade. At the best only a quiet business is doing. There is, unfortunately, only too good reason to believe that the nation as a whole, like many individuals, must prepare for a further struggle of more or less magnitude from a commercial point of view before we regain the smooth path of prosperity."

Silver is quoted to-day at 54 11-16d. ₱ ounce.

LONDON, Sept. 26—12:30 P. M.—New-York Central, 103; Illinois Central, 69⅞; New-Jersey Central, 17¾; Reading Railroad shares, 17.

2 P. M.—New-York Central, 103⅜; Illinois Central, 69¾; New-Jersey Central, 17¾. Erie Railway Preferred quote 8 ₱ cent. Rentes, 104f. 95c. for the account.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26—12:30 P. M.—Cotton active; Middling Uplands, 6⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 6¾d.; sales, 15,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 2,850 bales, including 400 bales American. Futures opened partially 1-32d. better. Uplands, Low Middling clause, September delivery, 6 11-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November delivery, 6¾d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and November delivery, 6¾d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November and December delivery, 6¾d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, 6¾d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6¾d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped December, 6 7-16d. Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped January and February, sail, 6 7-16d. The market is now weaker, with free sellers at the last quotations.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed—Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6 7-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6 11-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped January and February, sail, 6 13-32d.

5:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 12¾d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON, Sept. 26—5:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 12¾ ₱ gallon.

ANTWERP, Sept. 26.—Petroleum, 35¾c for fine pale American.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—The following are the official closing prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	14½	Kentuck	8
Belcher	6¼	Mexican	13½
Best & Belcher	21	Mexican	11¼
Bullion	9½	Northern Belle	20
Bullion-Hard Virginia	23	Ophir	17
California	30½	Ophir	17
Challenge	36½	Raymond & Ely	13¾
Confidence	61	Savage	14¾
Caledonia	8¾	Savage	8¼
Crown Point	9¾	Segregated Belcher	3¾
Chollar	36½	Silver Hill	6¾
Gould & Curry	8¾	Union Consolidated	7¾
Hale & Norcross	7¼	Yellow Jacket	13¾
Imperial	3¾	Imperial Extension	1¾
Justice	2¾	Grand Prize	1¾

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 26.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000 Can. So. 1st, with int. c. 85	58	100 Lake Shore	63¾
10,000 M. S. & N. I. 1st cons.	87½	500 do.	63⅝
assented	58½	1000 do.	63¾
5,000 do.	57½	1700 do.	63⅝
1,000 do.	57¾	100 do.	63¾
10,000 Mil. & St. P. con. 7s	89	400 do.	63⅝
100 Rock Island	101⅛	700 do.	63¾
100 Del. & Had.	44	200 do.	63⅝
200 do.	44⅛	200 North-west.	37
100 do.	44¼	100 do.	37⅛
100 do.	44	200 do.	37
400 do.	44⅛	1500 North-west. pf.	63
400 Mich. Cent.	89	700 St. Paul	36¾
100 do.	89¼	400 do.	36⅝
200 do.	89	200 do.	36¾
200 do.	88⅝	300 do.	36⅝
500 do.	88¾	200 St. Paul pf.	71¾
500 do.	88⅝	200 do.	71¾
300 West. Union.	78⅛	800 do.	71⅝
100 do.	78¼	200 do.	71¾
400 do.	78⅛	300 do.	71⅝
100 do.	78¼	100 do.	71¾
100 do.	78⅜	100 do.	71⅝
7100 do.	78¾	300 do.	71¾
200 do.	78⅝	200 D., L. & W.	132
900 Union Pacific.	67¾	100 C., R. & Q.	98⅛
100 C. & Alton.	85	60 do.	98¼
100 do.	84⅞	100 C., M. & St. P.	86⅛
100 do.	85	100 do.	86¼
100 do.	84⅞	200 do.	86⅛
100 do.	85	100 do.	86¼
200 do.	84⅞	200 do.	86⅛
100 do.	85	100 do.	86¼
200 do.	84⅞	100 do.	86⅛
100 do.	85	100 do.	86¼
100

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 27, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Struck Oil.—Miss Maggie Moore, Mr. J. C. Williamson.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Rosedale Cherub.—Miss Lydia Thompson and Company.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—La Belle Helene, (Opera Bouffe).—Mlle. Marie Aniée, Mlle. Mario.

PARK THEATRE.—The Crowded Tragedian.—Mr. E. A. Sothern. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Wild Flowers of Mexico.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Grand Military Concert and Horticultural Exhibition.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—Burlesque, Minstrelsy, &c.—Messrs. Cool White, Dave Reed.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Fair and Exhibition of Products and Mechanism.

MASONIC TEMPLE.—Piano Concert.—Blind Tom.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for to-day, in the Middle Atlantic States, variable winds, shifting to colder northerly, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas and stationary or higher pressure.

After three somewhat stormy and exciting sessions, the Republican State Convention adjourned till to-day at 9 o'clock. The business which remains to be done is the nomination of candidates for State officers, and it is to be hoped that the exhausting discussions of yesterday will not prevent delegates from devoting the requisite consideration to the chief duty of the convention. The influences which prevailed in making up the platform do not encourage very sanguine hopes about the character or status of the candidates. After Mr. CONKLING'S rather costly victory, it will need a ticket of more than usual strength to infuse much popular enthusiasm into the Republican campaign this Fall.

Our Washington dispatches this morning contain a synopsis of what may be called a semi-official account of the President's impressions of his visit to the South. He is naturally intensely pleased with his reception. He has everywhere had only kind and flattering words addressed to him, and he has been able to convince himself that "the era of good feeling between the North and the South will certainly be permanent." It is impossible, in reading his vague and not very brilliant generalities, to avoid the impression that the President has not seen so much or so clearly in the South as he thinks. The real question which is important there is whether the whites, now that they have absolute power, will treat the blacks as the law and justice require. On that point professions are worth very little. Nothing but experience, which we have not yet had, will determine it. Meanwhile, Mr. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, an ardent friend of the President, thinks that conciliation will not be complete until HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, of Georgia, is placed on the Bench of the Supreme Court.

The coal stocks in Wall-street were "raided" rather sharply yesterday, with rumors that the labor difficulties were settled in the mining regions, and that the steady supply of coal was likely to bring down prices. The only authentic news on this subject, however, is that the miners and laborers of the Pennsylvania Company yesterday refused the offer by the company of the wages of May last, and that resumption in the Pittston mines is indefinitely postponed. It is impossible to predict the effect of this conclusion on the coal market, which is in too confused a condition to allow outside predictions to be worth anything, though we notice that some of the newspapers are quite free in offering them. But, so far as the laborers are concerned, their action is significant. It shows that on the eve of Winter, and within a few weeks of the close of the mining year, a large body of workmen feel justified in refusing living wages, in the hope to get higher. When it is well known that the company has no strong motive for resumption of work, and that it is an open question whether suspension is not a real gain, the course of the workmen is singularly blind and obstinate.

It now seems almost certain that Plevna is revictualed and reinforced, and that the Russian movement upon that post is practically at an end. The Turkish reports place the reinforcements at 20 battalions of infantry, 2 battalions of guns, and 2,000 cavalry, which are said to have reached the town on Sunday, while a dispatch from Orchanieh Monday reports another large convoy en route for Plevna. There is confirmation for these reports in the statement of the correspondent of the London *News*, a military man stationed in the Russian camp, who says that all serious fighting has ceased since Gen. SKOBELEFF was driven from the redoubts he had captured. The Turks profess to believe that the campaign on the part of the Russians is closed, and that the Fall rains have begun which it has been so long prophesied are sure to stop all aggressive operations.

The Government of France has just taken an important step in the direction of the formal resumption of specie payments by the Bank of France. In 1876, under the guidance of M. LEON SAY, it was enacted that the bank shall resume specie payments when the Government debt shall be reduced to 300,000,000 francs on the 1st of January, 1878. This provision left it uncertain whether the bank would be required to resume before the date fixed, in case the debt was reduced as provided. To relieve the bank from any possible embarrassment arising from the vagueness of the law, the Government, though abundantly able to make the payments required, has deferred doing so. On the 21st of October last, it had brought down the debt to 338,000,000, and now it has paid 28,000,000 more, leaving only 10,000,000 to pay to bring the bank within the conditions fixed by law. It is hardly necessary to add that the bank is in perfect condition for resumption, and that the action of the Government is little more than formal compliance with the law.

THE ROCHESTER CONVENTION.

There was a good deal too much of Senator CONKLING at Rochester yesterday. His hand directed the temporary organization, made up the committees, drafted the platform, and put the permanent President in his place. He contrived to make the discomfiture of Mr. CURTIS appear a personal triumph, and he crowned the work of the day by detailing a committee to select candidates for State officers. Mr. CONKLING and his friends, whose policy it is to let the morrow take care of itself, have every reason to be satisfied. But what of the party, which at no very remote date saw Mr. CONKLING on the point of quitting it, and which may conceivably exist when neither Mr. CONKLING nor the influences he represents will control three out of every four representatives to a State Convention? Will it gain fresh vitality from the proceedings at Rochester? do the resolutions there adopted contain the promise and the potency of a vigorous and progressive future?

Let us regard the platform on its own merits. Let us forget that it comes stamped with the coarse interpretation and interpolated with the vulgar innuendoes of Mr. THOMAS C. PLATT. Let us forget, even, that PLATT'S gush and gibberish received the emphatic approval of, and were at once imitated and excelled by, the political sponsor of the convention. The most characteristic passages of the platform relate to three subjects: the Southern policy of the Administration, the attempts to reform the civil service, and the necessity of a change in the conduct of the affairs of the State. The convention refuses to pass judgment upon the decision reached by the Executive regarding the employment of troops in the South, and simply expresses the hope that "peace, tranquility, and justice" will result from the action which followed that decision. Had the authors of the platform believed in the sincerity, disinterestedness, and patriotism of the President, they probably would have said more. Doubting, as they evidently do, the motives which dictated the policy, and distrusting the results which will flow from it, they could hardly have said less. Taken as a simple declaration of party principle, the opening resolution is chiefly remarkable for its baldness. Considered as a political expedient to escape a troublesome dilemma, it is at once dexterous and effective. We assume that the usual indorsement of the validity of the President's title was omitted because it was deemed undignified and unnecessary to make it. It is to be hoped that its absence was in no way connected with the failure of a certain Senator to be in his place when the vote on the Louisiana decision fell to be taken in the Senate.

The civil service resolutions contain an emphatic disapproval of the exclusion of Federal office-holders from active politics, and present, instead of the definition of a system of non-partisan selection, promotion by merit, and fixed tenure, a series of pretentious generalities which have no practical import whatever. The talk about "making officers secure of a limited fixed tenure, and subject to removal only as officers under State laws are removable in this State," is simply an evidence either of muddle-headedness or of disingenuous trifling. The resolutions become still more ridiculous when they glide into argument over the rights and civil relations of national office-holders, and when they assume that a deprivation of the power to run primaries and manipulate conventions is equivalent to the disfranchisement of 7,165 deserving public servants. It was because the political action of the seven thousand had gone far to virtually disfranchise the million of voters behind them, that the servants of the people were ordered to attend to their own business. And the "domination of the nation's subordinate officials" was dangerous, mainly because they were dominated in turn by certain other public servants in legislative positions, at whose pleasure they were made and unmade, and whose approval could be earned and retained in the absence of the slightest capacity for the work which these subordinates were paid to perform. Mr. CONKLING has been made the political power he is mainly by his control of the Federal patronage of New-York State. The protest of yesterday's convention against any radical reform of the civil service is only another proof of the demoralization which the spoils system has introduced within the ranks of the Republican Party; it is merely another evidence that abuses which have become of the very essence of our politics will need years of struggle to destroy, as they have found years of neglect in which to grow.

A convention which has no words of approval for the honest, if somewhat halting, attempt of a Republican President to purify politics by dissociating it from place-hunting, and to elevate the public service by making it independent of politics, can hardly expect to be listened to with much attention when it condemns the administrative corruption and inefficiency of Democratic rule in this State and City. If the President's policy of civil service reform is to be condemned and resisted, not because it is fragmentary, undecided, and temporizing, but because it is too exacting and too thorough, we may as well give up the task of "branding" the Democratic theory or practice of government as a system of legalized plunder. The Reformer of the period is all that the chaste rhetoric of Mr. CONKLING affirms of him when he lifts up very dirty hands in horror at the filthy condition of the palms of his competitors for public favor. With the notable omission of a resolution indorsing the proposed constitutional amendments for the better government of cities, that portion of the platform which relates to State issues is as comprehensive as it is forcible. The sense of moral conviction, which alone can give it weight, is unfortunately wanting. It does not lie with the men who fight to retain the weapons of the political trickster, who call the world to witness that the Republican Party must stand or fall with the doctrine of political spoils, to tell the people of the State to look to them for "thorough reform and frugal government." A Republican campaign begun under such auspices is bereft in advance of its most effective weapons, is brought down to the level of the knaves and schemers who head the Democratic cohorts of ignorance, superstition, and vice. If with such an opening it be crowned with triumph, it will be due to the aggressive energy and honesty of purpose which are still to be found in the ranks of the party, and not at all to the ability, earnestness, or political tact of the party leaders.

PLATT'S VIEWS ON CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. T. C. PLATT, of Tioga County, has views on civil service reform. To say that they widely differ from the views entertained on the same subject by Mr. CARL SCHURZ, for example, would be a feeble statement of the case. Mr. PLATT has been in Congress, and he doubtless hopes to be there again, and the suggestion that any mortal power shall come between the Congressman and his "patronage," fills his soul with bitterness. During the years when a commission made up of several well-meaning gentlemen was building up a fabric of civil service rules which Congressmen scoffed at and ridiculed, statesmen of Mr. PLATT'S school continually said: "This is not, and it cannot come to, good." And now, while other hands are building a similar structure, they are ready to deride and condemn. Mr. PLATT, in his speech at the Rochester Convention, yesterday, embraced the first opportunity which he has had to fire a shot at the orders of the present Administration relative to the civil service. Nominated to the chairmanship of a convention called to order by Naval Officer CORNELL, Mr. PLATT very naturally fell upon that portion of civil service reform which prohibits Naval Officers and their like from running political conventions. It makes Mr. PLATT'S gorge rise to think that his friend CORNELL should not be permitted to draw pay as an officer of the Customs while he spends his elegant leisure in organizing caucuses, fixing up conventions, and introducing Platts to places where they can free their minds on the great questions of the day.

To be sure, admits Mr. PLATT, "the Republican Party is pledged to integrity in the civil service;" but he is disgusted with the perversion of this statement. He is indignant when he hears the cry that "the Republican Party is pledged to reform in the civil service." The intelligent reader will perceive here the distinction which is a difference. We may have all the integrity in the civil service that we want; but "reform" is quite another thing. When we apply a reform which makes office-holding and professional politics incompatible, Mr. PLATT declares that things are being carried too far. He wants something "practical." And, in passionate periods, with his eye on the post offices of his district, the gentleman from Tioga complains: "Practical reform was what was promised, and that alone is what the country demands." Unhappy country! It does not know what practical reform is, and when it is proposed to restrict Naval Officer CORNELL to the performance of the sworn duties of his office, the country, personified in Mr. T. C. PLATT, calls for something more practical. This eminent statesman, moreover, wants it "binding." He wants the plan, whatever it may be, as binding upon the tide-waiter as upon the highest official in the land. But, above all things, Mr. PLATT understands "that the Republican Party is not pledged to any plan of civil service reform which is not practical in its bearings." This is advancing a step. The plan must not only be practical, but practical in its bearings. In short, it must be a plan that will not disturb any Congressman's friends, or any Congressman's friends' friends. Evidently such a plan would not be practical.

Neither is the Republican Party, according to this eminent authority, pledged to any plan of civil service reform which abridges the dearest rights of any American citizen. When an American citizen cannot earn an office by managing caucuses and conventions, and earn an extension of his lease of office by spending his time in getting up more caucuses and conventions, the Republic has fallen upon evil days, and Mr. T. C. PLATT weeps to think that such a plan is not "practical." The rights guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution of the United States and the laws are abridged by such a plan. And Mr. PLATT thinks that our forefathers fought in vain at Bunker Hill and Saratoga if office-holders are to be held amenable to any rules promulgated by the President of the United States.

We must assume that the delegates were pleased to hear what they were expected to do to make civil service reform practical. We have been told that this was to be a State Convention, *par excellence*, and that national questions were not to be discussed. But Mr. PLATT, who seems to have broken loose from his instructions, laid out his plan of a civil service reform, which was briefly this: "Adopt the same kind of methods which the business man would adopt for the regulation of his factory, or the railroad superintendent for the management of his workmen." This is more than absurd, it is practical. But it does not chime with the previously expressed views of the speaker. For it is notorious that no factory superintendent, no railway President, would allow his employes to go philandering about the country managing conventions of any sort whatever. The overseer, clerk, treasurer, or secretary of a corporation who found his chief employment outside of his office, would speedily be out of a situation. Mr. PLATT'S plan will never do. It is too practical. To use his own words, it would "abridge the rights guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution of the United States." Among which is, presumably, the right to have public money employed only for public uses.

GEN. TODLEBEN.

The great engineer who is about to devote to the siege of Plevna the genius which defended Sebastopol, will find admirable material to work upon; for the power of constructing formidable intrenchments on the shortest notice and turning to account the most seemingly impracticable *terrain* has been a proverbial specialty with Russian troops for upward of a century. The redoubts constructed by them in two days on the open plateau of Borodino, cost NAPOLEON himself 50,000 men; and a week's labor sufficed to raise around Sebastopol a circle of defense which defied for a twelvemonth the utmost efforts of two great armies. Such a gift is a formidable weapon in the hands of a master like Gen. TODLEBEN, whose career, like that of Lord CLYDE or Gen. GRANT, is a brilliant proof that merit will come to the front sooner or later, however circumstances may for a time keep it in the background. He was born on the 8th of May, 1818, at Mitau, in Courland, the southernmost of the three Baltic provinces which have given to Russia many of her greatest names, such as OSTERMAN and NESSELRODE, in diplomacy; BENNINGSEN, TOLSTOI, and DIEBITSCH, in war; PFUHL and TODLEBEN, in engineering. At the age of 14 he entered the Imperial School of Engineers at St. Petersburg, where he speedily distinguished himself not merely by his quickness and diligence, but also by a power of concentration which has marked him through life. Once fairly devoted to any subject, all that did not bear directly upon it ceased to exist for him. To such an extent did he carry this habit that, in the most memorable crisis of his after-life, he deliberately left unopened, for ten days together, all the letters sent to him, and the event confirmed his judgment, only three out of the entire mass proving to have any special importance.

The long interval of peace which followed the Turkish war of 1828 9 gave the young engineer little scope for the display of his consummate talents; but the time came at last. In 1848 he joined the forces operating against SCHAMYL in the Eastern Caucasus. During three years of almost incessant fighting, he found no equal in his own department, and to him is chiefly due the improved system of hill forts and mountain roads by which the Circassians were eventually subdued. Nor was this success alloyed by the envy of his less gifted comrades, for the young officer added to his power of achieving success the rarer gift of winning affection. Tall and strongly made, with an imposing presence and firm soldierly face, lighted by a bright, kindly eye, he had a frank geniality of manner, the charm of which is attested by many who have been but once in his presence.

In 1851 TODLEBEN was appointed Aide-de-camp to Gen. VON SCHILDERS, (afterward killed at Silistria,) and made the Danube campaign of 1853 as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sappers of the Guard. In August, 1854, he was sent unofficially to inspect the defenses of Sebastopol. The phlegmatic MENSCHIKOFF, harassed by the inconvenient zeal of a man who persisted in doing his duty instead of letting it shift for itself, "recommended" him to leave the Crimea; but, happily for Russia, he contrived to evade this ominous hint till the day of trial came. His subsequent exploits are too well known to need repetition. Foremost among the recollections of Crimean veterans is the figure of a tall man on a black horse, flitting ceaselessly about the enemy's lines in defiance of the shots aimed at him, one of which actually grazed his horse's ear.

In 1866 Gen. TODLEBEN acted as chaperon to the ennobled peasant, OISIP KOMISAROFF, who saved the Czar from assassination; and those who saw them together cannot have failed to be struck with the General's patient and thoughtful kindness to the timid lad, overwhelmed by his sudden flight into the highest circles of Russian society. Since 1855 the great engineer's health has recovered but slowly from its fearful trial, and his skill has been exercised chiefly upon the defenses of Nikolaieff, Cronstadt, and the Polish quadrilateral. It is now, in his sixtieth year, about to find a more conspicuous field for its display, and, if properly seconded, can hardly fail to attain its object.

THE WOODSIDE SCHOOL.

There had been a great deal of trouble in the Woodside school. As everybody knows, Woodside is a flourishing Minnesota village with a population greatly addicted to sawmills. Three successive teachers had tried to keep the school-boys in order, but had conspicuously failed. The last of the three remarked on resigning his position that he did not care much about his dignity, but when things came to such a pass that he could not flog one of his boys without being simultaneously flogged himself by all the remaining thirty-two, it was a plain indication that he had better teach school in other towns. There is no doubt that the boys were extremely disorderly. They had no particular objection to going to school so long as they could amuse themselves by throwing paper balls at the teacher, and could steal apples during recess, but they resented in the most emphatic way any attempt to make them study. As for the efforts of those successive teachers to compel them by force to sit still, they were ridiculous failures. The boys knew that they were many while the teacher was one, and that by concerted action directed at the teacher's head and back, his attention could be so distracted as to render it impossible for him to perform the rite of flogging in an effective way. Of course, it will be said that the unruly boys might have been expelled, but to expel an entire school is to reduce school-teaching to an absurdity. The Woodside school was in fact an unmitigated nuisance, and the neighborhood was constantly disturbed by the shouts of riotous boys, varied by the occasional wail of a teacher whose head was being violently dipped into the water-pail. Still the people of the town felt that the American school system is of inestimable value, and that Woodside must have its school no matter how many teachers and how much furniture might be destroyed.

Last Spring the school-boys were dismayed at the announcement that Mr. Charles R. Thompson had been appointed school-teacher. Mr. Thompson was a comparative stranger to the Woodside people, but when he applied to the Trustees for the vacant position of teacher he produced testimonials setting forth his enormous abilities as a boy-queller. He was a large, powerfully-built man, and it was soon noised abroad that he would rather flog a boy than attend a church fair, and that he was as stern and inflexible as he was muscular and tall. The Trustees, determined to have a good teacher this term, examined him with the utmost care, and finding his answers perfectly satisfactory, granted his application, and formally placed him in charge of the Woodside school. The boys received the news in gloom and silence, and were so disheartened that on the Sunday previous to the reopening of the school they did not rob a single orchard.

On Monday morning the boys assembled in the school-room and gazed with awe upon the majestic countenance of their new teacher. When he rang the bell to call them to order and rose to address them, a crow-bar might have been heard to drop, had anybody dropped one within hearing distance. The speech of the teacher was an unspeakable surprise. Instead of informing them that they would be compelled to study and keep order, he began by expressing his warm love for every boy from Maine to Texas, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He told them that they had hitherto made a good deal of noise, and that they had stolen a great many apples, and had thrown a great many things at previous teachers' heads, but that he was convinced that they had acted in accordance with their views of right, and that they were, therefore, entitled to unlimited respect. As for their teachers, he suggested that perhaps they too had acted in accordance with the dictates of their consciences, and that a trifle of respect might possibly be due to them. He was firmly of the opinion that what the boys really needed was conciliation, and assured them that his most earnest desire was to conciliate every boy in the whole country, from Maine to Texas and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. To this end he had decided to withdraw all their books, slates, and slate-pencils, to entirely abandon the vexatious policy of attempting to make them study, and to distribute apples among them, if they would kindly consent to accept them. "Hereafter, my dear boys," he added, "I trust that no shadow will ever come between us. Will you not consent to be conciliated so long as you have your own way in everything? Has there not been enough of efforts on the part of teachers to force you to behave with propriety, and of efforts on your part to compel teachers to stand on their heads in the water-pail? Will not every boy in this broad land, from Maine to Texas, and from the Atlantic"— Here one of the boys shouted "Give us a rest," and the good teacher, thanking him for his hearty applause, forebore to finish his sentence, and begged leave to introduce to them one of their own number—Master Keese—whom he assured them was now a good and penitent boy, and who was anxious to make a few humorous remarks.

Of course, there was no more study that day, but the boys and the new teacher ate any quantity of apples, and enjoyed themselves immensely. No boy was rendered gloomy by the dread of a possible flogging, and no one contemplated the idea of putting the teacher's head in the water-bucket. Toward noon the Trustees called to see how the new teacher was succeeding, and were struck dumb with amazement to find all the books heaped up in the corner, and the teacher playing leap-frog with the boys. When one Trustee ventured to suggest that he did not like that style of keeping order, the teacher told him that conciliation was all that the boys wanted, and then went on to say something about the Atlantic and the Pacific, during which the Trustees precipitately fled. From that day to this the teacher and his boys have had a delightful time. The latter have given up the formality of going to the school-house, but the teacher makes daily calls upon them at their homes, accompanied by Master Keese, and tells them that any boy from Maine to Texas, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, can easily be conciliated if he is allowed to have his own way in everything. After which Master Keese makes a few humorous remarks, and the boys search the teacher's pocket for apples. The once disorderly school-house is now perfectly quiet, and Mr. Thompson's method of school-teaching upon a basis of conciliation is regarded by the boys as the next best thing to a dog-fight or a minstrel entertainment.

SPECIE RESUMPTION.

MR. S. B. CHITTENDEN'S LETTER EXAMINED.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I regretted to read in THE TIMES of the 24th a letter from so stanch a friend of specie resumption as Mr. S. B. Chittenden, calculated, as I think, to put new obstacles in the way of that much-desired consummation, for it is manifest that any scheme requiring us to open the doors to new legislation at Washington will seriously jeopardize the end in view, if not defeat it altogether. Mr. Chittenden says:

"I have never for a moment supposed that Government would attempt to resume specie payments under the act of January, 1875. If one may judge from the drift of the debates when the bill was passed, an attempt without further legislation was not thought of."

I submit that what the drift of Congressional debates, at the time the Resumption act was passed, may disclose is not conclusive as to the merits of the act, or as to its capability of accomplishing the object proclaimed in its title. Still less do those debates have any bearing on the altered condition of things which has, without any overt act on the part of the Government, reduced the gold premium from 12½ per cent. to 3¼ per cent. This altered condition of things is simply a change, and a very notable one, in the course of our foreign trade, for whereas, during the four years prior to the panic of 1873, our imports of merchandise exceeded our exports by more than $200,000,000, during the four years subsequent to [illegible] by more than $200,000,000. That this excess of exports has been much more than sufficient to pay the interest on Government bonds held abroad, and on other debts not absolutely defaulted, together with the expenses of Americans traveling in Europe, is proved by the low rates which have lately prevailed for sterling exchange, and by the actual importation of considerable quantities of gold. Now, it is well known, (and if it had not been known before it would have been proved by our experience and example,) that importations of gold into a country having an irredeemable paper currency, which is not increasing in volume, will invariably cause a decline in the gold premium. Moreover, no limit can be set to that decline short of par, if this condition of foreign trade continues.

For this reason, I repeat, the opinions prevailing among Congressmen in 1875 as to the need of additional legislation to effect resumption are not important. When resumption is once effected, either by a natural extinguishment of the gold premium, by the process above described, or by the exercise of the truly formidable powers conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury—the power to sell bonds without limit, bearing as high as 5 per cent. interest—something will, indeed, be required to retain and hold it fast. And this can be nothing else than a sufficient supply of gold to meet the requirements of a change in the course of foreign trade, which is liable to take place at any time, but is not likely to take place immediately. When such a change does take place, either the banks or the Government must furnish the gold—there is no way of avoiding that necessity. But at what point in the process of reaching resumption does the need of new legislation appear? Mr. Chittenden nowhere points it out, though he contends that we need a law to provide for funding the greenbacks into interest-bearing bonds. But that is what we have now in effect. The Secretary is authorized to sell bonds for gold to redeem the greenbacks with. When the process begins he virtually funds the greenbacks into interest-bearing bonds. He sells a bond for $1,000 and receives $1,000 in gold, and pays the gold out to redeem $1,000 in greenbacks. Is not that funding the greenbacks to all intents and purposes? "As greenbacks disappear the quantity of gold required will certainly be found in their place." I was on the point of writing something like this myself, when I found the words quoted in the concluding paragraph of Mr. Chittenden's letter. I adopt them as very well fitted to the purposes of my argument.

But it may be said that the Government has the right to put the greenbacks out again. It is difficult to see how the Government can put out greenbacks once redeemed, unless its revenues fall below its expenditures. If Mr. Chittenden is right, as I think he is, in saying that "as greenbacks disappear the quantity of gold required will certainly be found in their place," there will be no need of putting them out again, there will be no business demand for them, and as there is no way of putting them out again except in the one contingency mentioned, which is a highly improbable one, I think we need not worry ourselves with that matter.

The greatest objection to new legislation is that when the friends of resumption open those floodgates they will not be able to control the crevasse. Their efforts should be solely directed to holding them tight and preventing anybody else from opening them. They have got everything they need in the law as it stands—much more, as it now appears, than either they or their opponents supposed at the time it was passed. It is my firm belief that nothing can defeat resumption on the 1st of January, 1879, if Congress will merely keep hands off. But if the friends of resumption are to join with its enemies in tearing to pieces the very law which requires specie payments to be resumed, and the only one which provides any means therefor, we can hardly expect to reach the end at the time designated. HORACE WHITE.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1877.

GENERAL NOTES.

There are nine men accused of murder in the jail in Galveston, Texas.

The official figures show that Boston had 25,429 men in its procession on the 17th inst.

The State Treasurer of Indiana has been fined for driving over an engine-hose in Indianapolis.

Kentucky reports two petrified honey-combs—one of freestone and the other of limestone formation.

Gov. Garber, of Nebraska, estimates that every family that removes into Nebraska is worth at least $1,000 to the State.

A Mississippi paper wants Goode, or some other Southerner, elected Speaker, "as an offset to the poor penitent in the Cabinet."

A Springfield habitual "drunk and disorderly" plaintively appeals that Police Court fines be reduced to suit the exigencies of the times.

A Chicago milkman has been supplying 40 families while four of his children are ill with small-pox at his home. He is under arrest.

Lieut.-Col. Labranche, with his cane alone, gallantly put to flight three roughs who assaulted him on a Montreal street on Saturday night.

The Pennsylvania Greenback State Committee has challenged the Republicans and the Democrats to arrange for a series of joint discussions.

The Milwaukee Democrats modestly present three candidates for the nomination for Governor of Wisconsin, two for Lieutenant-Governor, and one for Secretary of State.

The Philadelphia *Press* calls a poor girl who stole a dress a "thief" in big letters, but they are not so big as those it used in speaking of John S. Morton's "mistake."

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald* wants an educational qualification for voters, whether black or white, whatever effect it may have on the increased representation of the South in Congress.

A cat in Allegheny, Penn., sprang upon a young man as he entered a room and attempted to scratch his eyes out. His brother came to his assistance, and she bit off the end of his finger.

The Lawrence (Mass.) *American* claims that no other city on this continent could make such a display of varied textile fabrics as is now being exhibited there as the work of Lawrence looms.

A Boston Democratic newspaper advises the Prohibitionists to relent for the time in their war against liquor and to make an onset on hot bread, as quite as destructive to human health and happiness.

Dr. Eliot Coues, of Washington, the eminent naturalist, has the misfortune of having his name printed almost invariably "Cones" in the newspapers. The Chicago *Tribune* is the latest offender.

Hon. H. B. Payne tells the Democrats of Cincinnati that his health will not permit him to take part in the canvass of Hamilton County, and that he is endeavoring to husband his strength, in order that he may render a much-needed aid in Cleveland and vicinity.

The Boston *Post* insists that, despite the reiterated statements of persons in Cambridge, Mass., who ought to know, and who declare that the condition of G. L. Fox, the pantomimist, is not dangerous, there seems to be little reason to doubt that his death is liable to occur at any time.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* gives warning that there are certain measures of vital importance to the South which Southern Congressmen intend to press this Winter with all their energy, and it instances the Southern Pacific rail route, the levesing of the Mississippi, and the improvement of Southern harbors and rivers.

Ex-Senator Simon Cameron, in an address at Old Donegal Church, Lancaster County, Penn., on Sunday, spoke of his grandfather and grandmother being buried in the graveyard there, and said that he and his brother William, who died a few weeks ago, had intended to erect a home for superannuated clergymen, and to endow it with $10,000.

One of Kentucky's prodigies is thus described by a newspaper printed in Henderson, that State: "There is a white man in our city, a sober, sensible gentleman, now in his forty-second year, who has a good common education. He never wrote a letter in his life, never owned a postage-stamp, and never received but one letter. He states that the letter received was never read by him, but was deposited in his pocket and packed around until worn out, and he does not know to this day the name of the author."

WASHINGTON.

CONFERENCE WITH THE INDIANS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MEETING WITH THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET TO-DAY—GEN. CROOK IN FAVOR OF ALLOWING THE SAVAGES TO SELECT THEIR OWN RESERVATION IN THE NORTH—SECRETARY SCHURZ IN FAVOR OF REMOVAL TO THE MISSOURI.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The pow-wow with the Indian delegations will take place to-morrow at the White House and will be attended by all the members of the Cabinet. The purpose of this visit is to protest against the removal of the Sioux Agencies to the Upper Missouri, as is proposed by the Indian Bureau. The Indians prefer to be located further north, on the White River or Powder River, where large game may be found in abundance. On the Upper Missouri the buffalo has been exterminated. Gen. Crook is in sympathy with the Indians and opposes the Missouri River location. Crook thinks it would be better to allow them to select their future homes, because to force them in this matter would leave them discontented and ultimately result in hostilities. The Missouri River location was selected principally on account of economical considerations in transportation of supplies, but Crook's theory is that it would cost ten times more to force them to remain on the Missouri than it would to feed them on a reservation of their own selection. Secretary Schurz favors removing them to the Missouri, because contracts have already been made for transporting supplies and the erection of agency buildings there. At the conference to-morrow the President will be attended by his Cabinet in order to impress the Indians with its importance. These councils have heretofore been conducted by the Indian Commissioner, who simply represented the President, and who could not act finally without executive approval. The Indians will now deal directly with the President, and will receive from him the decision that will be reached. They have been notified that the entire business must be finished to-morrow, and to-night they are rehearsing for the "big talk." After the council the matter in controversy will be considered by the Cabinet and the decision made known to the delegation, attended by the same ceremony that will mark the conference of to-morrow.

THE POSTAGE STAMP DEPLETION.

INDUCEMENTS OFFERED BY UNSCRUPULOUS BUSINESS MEN TO DEAL WITH POST-MASTERS FOR STAMPS AT A DISCOUNT—SPECIMENS OF THE CIRCULARS SENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The public attention recently directed to the defect in the law regulating the compensation of fourth-class Postmasters in accordance with the value of stamps sold, has stimulated the dishonest business and increased the demands of business men who are anxious to take advantage of the law to obtain supplies of stamps at a discount, or in exchange for merchandise. While such demands, however, have been increased, it appears that the determination of the department to summarily dismiss Postmasters who are detected in thus disposing of stamps to parties residing beyond the limits of their Post Offices, for the purpose of adding to their salaries, has put Postmasters on their guard, and has induced many who receive circulars containing tempting offers for the purchase of stamps to send them to the Postmaster-General. An interesting case of this kind was to-day brought to the attention of the Post Office Department. The firm of Bostwick & Co., of West Fourth-street, Cincinnati, proclaim themselves agents for the United States for a Swiss stem-winding watch company, and announce to Postmasters that they will sell these watches for $10 each and accept pay therefor in postage stamps, as an inducement to Postmasters to purchase, the firm's printed circular contains a number of testimonials from Postmasters who have purchased watches on the terms proposed. Testimonials bearing the official signatures of the following Ohio Postmasters accompany the Bostwick circular: George T. Hutchinson, Hanging Rock; John Crowell, Glenville; A. Kirke, Dawkins Mills; C. Hammen, Independence; J. Gallup, Strongsville; S. White, Euclid. Two Indiana Postmasters—A. P. Turner, of Cairo, and J. Bulger, of Howard—are also among Bostwick's customers. All these officials will be called upon to explain their transactions with the Swiss watch concern, and it is probable they will be required to surrender their offices.

Another case is that of L. Lum Smith, of South Eighth-street, Philadelphia, who announces that he will accept postage stamps of any denomination, in payment for merchandise, and incloses a special circular which he requests Postmasters to hand to some minister or Sunday-school Superintendent.

The numerous illustrations showing the defect in the existing law on this subject, thus brought to the attention of the Post Office Department, will be used by the Postmaster-General in making an appeal to Congress for its early repeal. So long as the law exists the postal revenues will be made to suffer by collusion between mercenary Postmasters and dishonest persons who are required to use large quantities of stamps.

SECURITY OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS.

ALARM OVER THE INSECURITY OF THE FILES OF THE DEPARTMENTS—A COMMISSION TO REPORT WHAT IS NECESSARY TO BE DONE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The condition of the public records in the department buildings was considered to-day at the Cabinet meeting, and Secretaries Sherman and McCrary were authorized to select a commission of experts to examine them and report a practical method to guard against a repetition of the Interior Department disaster. Edward Clark, Architect of the Capitol; Supervising Architect Hill, of the Treasury, and Col. Casey, of the Engineer Corps of the Army, will probably constitute the commission. This commission will report estimates for making all the department buildings thoroughly fire-proof, which report and estimates will be submitted to Congress during the extra session. The Postmaster-General has appointed a committee to examine the loft of the Post Office building, where tons of records are now stowed, with a view to ascertaining what precautions may be adopted to add to their security. He has also taken steps to organize the force under him so that in any emergency its services may be utilized and all panic be avoided. Secretary McCrary will ask Congress to make an appropriation to remove the valuable records, now stowed directly under the wood roof of the old War Department, to a place of security, until the completion of the new building for the department.

Secretary Schurz has appointed a committee, consisting of M. D. Brainard and Amos Hadley, of his office, and Mr. William B. Reed, of the Board of Fire Commissioners of this city, to make a thorough investigation into the cause of the late fire. The commission met at 12:30 P. M. to-day and entered upon its duties. A large number of unemployed laborers were in waiting outside the building to-day to secure employment in removing the debris. Almost the entire force of the department is again at work, and those not engaged in clerical duty are re-arranging the records. The members of the copying division of the Patent Office were sent home to-day, but will be put on duty just as soon as their rooms are ready. The building is still closely guarded, and only those having passes are admitted. The Commissioner of Patents has made a report to the Secretary of the Interior in reference to the number of models destroyed. From the best information he can obtain he thinks about 87,000 models were burned, exclusive of about 17,000 models on which no patents had been granted.

ARMY AND NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Post Chaplain George A. England, United States Army, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Platte, and ordered to report in person to the commanding officer at Fort Lyon, Colorado, for duty. Post Chaplain George W.

ordered to duty as a member of the board to examine officers for retirement and promotion; Passed Assistant Surgeon M. H. Simons is ordered to the receiving-ship Colorado, at New-York: Lieut. William H. Reeder is detached from the Hartford and ordered to the Powhatan, in place of Lieut. C. H. Arnold, who is detached from that vessel and ordered to the Hartford: Assistant-Surgeon C. G. Herndon is detached from the receiving ship Colorado and placed on waiting orders.

THE PRESIDENT'S SOUTHERN TRIP.

VIEWS OF MR. HAYES HIMSELF ON HIS RECEPTION AND THE OBJECT OF THE TOUR —ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS ON THE JOURNEY AND THE "POLICY"—A SOUTHERNER ON THE SUPREME BENCH SUGGESTED TO COMPLETE "PACIFICATION."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The Washington *Nation* will to-morrow publish an account of an interview with President Hayes upon his return from his Southern trip. The *Nation's* reporter called upon him at the Soldiers' Home early in the morning, and the President stated in reply to inquiries that his trip had been a most agreeable one, free from all mishaps on the railroads and otherwise; that the weather had been exceptionally fine, and that his reception and that of the excursion party had been, during the whole trip, exceedingly cordial, enthusiastic, and gratifying. In reply to questions, the President said that he could say personally but little more than he said in his speeches, and that his opportunities of observation were not as good as those of the newspaper men, but that as far as he was able to judge the Southern people were as enthusiastic and loyal to the representative of a common Government as any. The President also stated, in reply to questions, that he hoped there was no particular South; that Southern and Northern interests were identical, and that the main object to be now considered was the unity of interest in improving the material property of the country. In reply to a question whether his trip, being the first of a President since the war, was beneficial in harmonizing the general interest of the country, the President said that he desired to learn the wants and conditions of the people throughout the Union, and that the people were the best judges of the effects of his Southern visit. He summed up the interview by saying: "Nothing could be pleasanter than my trip throughout. The country is apparently recovering from its extreme business prostration; the agricultural interests of the South seem to have felt the hard times less than the others, and I believe that the era of good feeling between the North and South is entirely permanent, and that they are sincere in their expression of a community of interests."

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, who arrived here to-day, was asked by a reporter for the press to-day what he thought of the President's Southern policy and his reception in the South, to which question he replied: "There can be but one answer. His reception has been quite as enthusiastic as any ever before accorded a President in any part of the Union. That at Atlanta was a grand tribute from Georgians to a President whose Administration has been in accordance with the constitutional principles of home rule. This was evidently the case in all sections of the South visited by him in his tour just finished. As to his policy—mind you, I don't call it his Southern policy—it has gained for him the cordial approbation of the people of Georgia and the South. He has made a grand utterance" in doing away with the 'North and South,' and in putting aside the barriers between the two sections and in assuaging the bitter feelings engendered by the war. This must be very gratifying to him. His course so far receives my entire support and approbation. The reason I object to the use of the phrase 'Southern policy' is, that it gives a sectional aspect to the question. I prefer 'Constitutional policy,' which accords with the great Jeffersonian democratic doctrine of home rule and the settlement by each State of all domestic questions."

Reporter—You think that President Hayes has done more for the pacification of the country under the doctrine of home rule than Mr. Tilden could have done?

Mr. Stephens—I think that Mr. Hayes has done more for the pacification of the country under the doctrine of home rule than Mr. Tilden could have done had he been inaugurated.

Reporter—In the way of appointments, what further steps do you think he can take toward such pacification?

Mr. Stephens—He can do this: he can appoint a representative Southern man to the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench. The South now has no representative on that bench. Let him appoint to this position one of the South's ablest and truest men, and it will be another further grand step toward the accomplishment of the ends which he seems so earnestly to desire.

Reporter—Who in the South do you think would fill your bill?

Mr. Stephens—Ex-Gov. Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, by all means. He is, in my judgment, a head and shoulders above all whose names I have heard mentioned in connection with the office from the South, and his appointment, I think, would give almost universal satisfaction throughout the Southern States, while it would receive the indorsement of seven-eighths of the Northern Democracy.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, accompanied by Gen. P. M. B. Young, of Georgia, called upon the President to-day and urged the appointment of Herschel V. Johnson to the vacant seat on the Supreme Court bench. Mr. Stephens presented the claims of the South for that position, and declared that the appointment of Mr. Johnson would meet the approval of the people in that section. The President listened attentively, but his reply indicated nothing in regard to his intentions.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $250,090 08, and from Customs $503,582 49.

W. M. Woodcock has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Nashville, Tenn., district.

William Bortright was to-day appointed Revenue Storekeeper and Gauger for the Sixth District of Virginia.

Charles E. Ingalls has been appointed Examiner in the New-Orleans Custom-house, vice R. T. Creamer, removed.

Joseph Cook has been appointed Supervising Inspector of Steam-boats for the Eighth District of Detroit, vice Peter J. Ralph.

Lucius C. Northrop was to-day appointed United States District Attorney for South Carolina, vice William Stone, removed.

Gen. John W. Ames, a son of Judge Ames, of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, but now a resident of California, was to-day appointed Surveyor-General of that State.

The Post Office Department is advised by telegram from San Francisco that the Oriental and Occidental steamer Belgic will sail from San Francisco on the 23d of October, with mails for Japan and China.

Balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $15,218,825; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,263,412; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $53,640,000; coin, (including $39,835,800 in coin certificates,) $111,195,538; outstanding legal tenders, $357,976,164.

In the Criminal Court to-day the evidence was closed in the trial of Sawyer, Haines, Brooks, and Roddy, indicted for conspiracy to defraud the Government. In response to a summons *duces tecum* served on the Secretary of the Treasury, Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury James K. Robinson appeared in court with several boxes of papers relating to the Roddy claim. The Assistant Solicitor was placed on the stand, and made a long explanation of the papers. One of the papers read was an affidavit of Gen. W. H. Morgan to the effect that Parkman and Brooks had been arrested during the war under orders of Special Agent Root, and placed in solitary confinement, where they saw no one; that Root appeared to have a spite against Parkman and Brooks; that their steamers were left tied at the wharves when they were arrested, and their whole immense business was broken up by the arrest. In rebuttal the prosecution offered evidence denying the transfer of bonds to A. J. Lockwood. The argument will be commenced to-morrow, and the case will be given to the jury in two or three days.

PHILADELPHIA'S GREAT SWINDLE.

ARREST OF MORTON AND THE OTHER LEADERS IN THE FRAUD—A HEARING TO BE HAD THIS MORNING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 26.—A commotion was created here this evening by the arrest of John S. Morton, late President of the Market-Street Railroad, followed later by Mr. Stokes presenting himself at the office of the magistrate, R. R. Smith. About 6 o'clock George M. Vickers, formerly private secretary to Morton, was taken into custody, and an hour afterward Samuel P. Huhn, the late Treasurer, was a prisoner. Against the latter there are three charges—one of conspiring to defraud, another of embezzlement, and the third of making fraudulent and false entries in the books of the railway company. His bail was fixed at $50,000, and up to midnight he was still in custody, although his friends and relatives are securing the town to save him from going to prison. Isaac C. Rice, a relative of Morton, became his bondsman for $10,000. Henry Donohoe, a liquor-dealer in West Philadelphia, was surety for Vickers, who was released at midnight, and Stokes was allowed to depart on his own recognizance. Mr. Samuel Baugh, the new President, swore out the warrants, and it is understood that there are a large number of persons yet to be arrested. Nagle & Co.'s creditors met this afternoon, and will probably force the firm into bankruptcy. A preliminary hearing in the case of the arrested conspirators takes place to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, when the full story may be revealed.

THE CONFLICT IN THE EAST.

OPERATIONS IN AND ABOUT PLEVNA.

THE REINFORCEMENTS AND SUPPLIES RECEIVED BY THE TURKS ON THE 23D—THE POSITION VIRTUALLY IMPREGNABLE —THE ASSAILANTS WITHDRAWING GRADUALLY—THE FALL RAINS IMPEDING OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—From the statements of special correspondents concerning the operations in front and in rear of Plevna, it seems probable that the Turkish accounts are correct that Plevna was ravictualed and reinforced on the 23d inst. by 20 battalions of infantry, 2 batteries of artillery, 2,000 cavalry, and an immense quantity of food and ammunition. Several correspondents mention that rainy weather is impeding operations.

The *Daily News'* correspondent in front of Plevna says: "Since the day Gen. Skobeleff was driven from the redoubts he had captured, there has been no fighting of serious consequence. The Roumanians, however, have persisted in making useless assaults on the second Grivica redoubt."

A Constantinople dispatch, however, says Osman Pasha reports three considerable engagements since the 12th inst., in all of which the Turks were victorious. Osman Pasha's position is now believed to be secure, and the impression at Constantinople and Sophia is that the Russians and Roumanians are withdrawing gradually from the attempt against Plevna.

The *Standard's* correspondent, telegraphing from Orchavieh under date of Monday, says; "Another immense convoy of provisions, munitions of war, and forage is about to start for Plevna, escorted by a division. Many merchants and other inhabitants of Plevna, who left the town when the Russians first advanced, are accompanying the convoy, as Plevna is now looked upon as safe farm capture. The road is reported to be entirely free of Russians as far as Dubruk, at which place we hear Ahmet Ifzi has arrived. Hakki Pasha sends to say that the Russians beaten by Ahmet Ifzi in his advance, appear to have drawn off altogether and abandoned all idea of further interrupting communications. The state of the weather will speedily render the transportation of provisions and ammunition for any distance an absolute impossibility. During the last week there have been several very heavy down-pours of rain, and to-day it is coming down with tropical violence. The inhabitants accustomed to signs of the weather are of opinion that the Autumn rains have commenced, and that there will be little more weather fit for campaigning. There is no necessity for the retention of a large force here or at Sophia. It is too late for the Russians to attempt a dash on the latter, and even could they do so, an army could scarcely force this pass if held by 3,000 or 4,000 men. It has been rendered practically impregnable by two lines of redoubts along the summit, and formidable works at the entrance."

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, dated Constantinople, 11 o'clock Wednesday night, says: "Private telegrams state that the Russian centre attacked Plevna yesterday and was repulsed with a loss of 7,000 men and four guns." [This report is probably unfounded, as no official confirmation has been received.]

A Bucharest dispatch of Sept. 26 says: "Gens. Skobeloff and Todleben left here to-day for the army."

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Belgrade correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs as follows: "Two million francs have arrived from Russia. This is said to be the first instalment of the loan. The mobilization of the troops continues. A new Russian Consul-General is expected with instructions from the Russian head-quarters. Russia insists on Servia speedily finishing the work of mobilization, and complains that Servian hesitation enabled the Turks to relieve Plevna."

The Vienna *Abendblatt's* Belgrade special says Servia is about to demand the withdrawal of Turkish troops from the Servian frontier. It will be remembered that a similar demand formed the prelude to a declaration of war last year.

A dispatch from Vienna to the *Daily News* says: "The peace party are gaining the upper hand in Servia."

The *News'* correspondent at Zgalince telegraphs as follows: "Discontent and discouragement are greater in the Russian Army even than had anticipated. I have not spoken with a single officer who does not regard success as hopeless. While the *personnel* of the head-quarters' staff remains unchanged no improvement seems likely. The health of the army is still fair, but it is evident a few more days of cold and rain would cause much sickness. I predict that half the army will be invalided soon after bad weather really sets in. The Turkish losses at Plevna seem to have been as heavy as the Russian. Trustworthy information is received that 14,000 wounded are still in Plevna, whom the Turks are unable to remove."

The Vienna *Fremdenblatt*, a ministerial organ denies that Osman Pasha has received sufficient reinforcements to enable him to take the offensive.

COLLATERAL QUESTIONS OF THE WAR.

CASE OF THE GUESCHOFFS—GERMAN REMONSTRANCE AGAINST TURKISH VIOLATIONS OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION—OUTRAGES AGAINST ITALIAN SUBJECTS.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Lord Derby has informed the Mayor of Manchester that he has received a telegram from Minister Layard that he is using his best efforts on behalf of the Gueschoffs, who are at Philippopolis, but their case is a serious one. Lord Derby adds: "I have taken measures to inform the Porte of the strong sympathy felt for the Gueschoffs in England, and I trust these representations will not be ineffectual, although I have no means of judging how far the Gueschoffs may have been implicated in designs against the Porte."

The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent hears Germany will renew her remonstrances to the Porte against breaches of the Geneva Convention in a more pointed manner.

The *Times'* dispatch from Athens reports that an Italian gun-boat has arrived at Volo to inquire into the misdeeds of the Bashi-Bazouks. The Italian Vice-Consul at Volo will go to Larissa to inquire into the outrages committed against Italian subjects there.

The *News'* Athens correspondent says the condition of Thessaly is terrible. The province is the camping ground for bands of Turkish irregulars. Men are plundered and woman outraged, although the Thessalians have remained perfectly quiet. It seems as if Turkey is resolved to drive the Greeks to despair. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs the following: "News has been received here that the Porte has assured Greece that the parties who attacked the Greek Consulate at Larissa shall be punished."

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT IN ENGLAND.

RECEPTION BY THE CUTLERS' COMPANY AND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SHEFFIELD.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—On arriving at Sheffield to-day Gen. Grant was received at the railway station by the Mayor and corporation. A procession was then formed to the Cutlers' Hall, where congratulatory addresses were presented by the Corporated Cutlers' Company and the Chamber of Commerce, to which the General briefly replied. Gen. Grant afterward held a reception, and was presented to many of the leading merchants.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Gen. Grant, replying to various addresses which he received at Sheffield yesterday, referred to the American tariff, and reminded his hearers that the United States had to raise money to pay off the great debt incurred by the war. The revenue from imports was regarded solely as the means of attaining that end. If the United States were to abolish the revenue from imports, foreign bondholders would very soon cry out when their interest was not forthcoming. He added: "We get along well enough with the payment of our debt, and will compete with you in your manufactures in the markets of the world. The more of your merchants and mechanics that go to America the better. Nothing pleases us more than the immigration of the industry and intelligence of this community. We have room for all, and will try to treat you as you have treated me to-day." The General was loudly cheered.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

MANIFESTO OF RADICAL SOCIALISTS OF PARIS —ATTACK ON THE GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—The Radical Socialist Republicans of Paris have issued a manifesto attacking the Government and the supporters of Gambetta. The manifesto demands amnesty for the communists, the abolition of the budget of public worship, the expulsion of the Jesuits, the substitution of the armed nation for a standing army, and of a single progressive tax for all existing taxes, and the abolition of the Presidency and the Senate.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

SENTENCE OF FOUR MURDERERS IN LONDON —END OF THE JAPANESE REBELLION—SUICIDE OF THE LEADERS.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The jury in the Penge case found all four prisoners, namely, Louis Staunton, Patrick Staunton, Patrick's wife, and Alice Rhodes, guilty of murder by starving to death the wife of Louis Staunton. The two women were recommended to mercy. The Judge passed sentence of death on all the prisoners.

A Reuter dispatch dated Nagasaki, Japan, to-day announces that the Satsuma insurrection has finally been suppressed, and the leaders have been slain.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—A telegram received in Washington to-day, from an official source in Yeddo, says the rebellion in Japan is ended. The chief rebels, Saigo, Murata, and Krino, committed suicide on the 24th inst.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The India Office invites tenders for a loan of £3,000,000, payable in seven years, bearing interest at 4 per cent.

QUARRELS OF INDIAN MISSIONARIES.

TROOPS ORDERED TO THE WHITE EARTH AGENCY—DISPUTES BETWEEN EPISCOPAL AND CATHOLIC MISSIONS—AGENT STOWE OBNOXIOUS TO THE INDIANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 26.—A special from St. Paul, Minn., says that considerable excitement was created there to-day among persons interested in the North Pacific country and the Chippewa farmer Indians by the departure this morning for White Earth Agency, of Company B, Twentieth Infantry, comprising Capt. Bates, Lieut. Homer, and 25 enlisted men from Fort Snelling. They go under the War Department orders of yesterday that one company be sent to White Earth from the nearest point without delay. The occasion for sending troops has been found in the results of the quarrels between the Episcopal and Catholic Mission establishments, upon the investigation of which, in July last, Hon. William Lyons, of New-York, of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and Hon. Henry M. Rice, St. Paul, are understood to have recommended the removal of Agent Stowe and Father Tomazin, the principals in the religious quarrel. Before acting on this report, and governed by other recommendations, the removal of Tomazin alone was ordered. A remonstrance against this order was telegraphed from St. Paul, with the intimation that trouble would come of it on account of threats made by the principal White Earth chiefs, Episcopal as well as Catholic, to both of whom Agent Stowe is obnoxious, that if Stowe were not removed they would put him off the reservation. The bureau was also misinformed that an outbreak was imminent, and the troops were probably sent there immediately on that account. But those threats were made under provocation of taunts that they and their friends could not overcome Bishop Whipple's influence at Washington, and the declaration that the Bishop had promised that Stowe should not be removed before the expiration of his term next July.

CLEVER SWINDLING OPERATION.

VICTIMIZING AN EXPRESS COMPANY AND A BANK—OBTAINING $3,000 BY A BOGUS TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 26.—A special from Quincy, Ill., to the *Tribune* relates how, a day or two ago, a clever swindle was perpetrated on the American Express Company and upon a bank at Macomb, by which the operator got away with $3,000 cash. A prominent stock-dealer named Johnson kept a balance in the Macomb bank, drawing against it whenever necessary in his purchases of cattle. Some one had evidently become acquainted with the fact, and a telegram dated at Quincy and signed by Johnson was sent to the Macomb bank last Friday requesting the bank to forward him $3,000 to La Prairie by express. On Sunday a man representing himself to be Johnson called on the express agent at La Prairie and asked for the money. The agent satisfied himself he was the proper person to receive it, and paid the sum to him. The man gave very plausible reasons for wanting the money on Sunday. He was not Mr. Johnson, the stock man, however, and that gentleman did not send a dispatch to Macomb for the money, neither was the message sent from the Quincy office, nor from any other office along the Hue. It is believed that the wire was tapped at some point by an expert in telegraphy who knew Quincy and Macomb calls. No clue is given as to the guilty persons except such description of the man who got the money as the agent at La Prairie is able to give.

SAVINGS BANK PLUNDERERS.

INDICTMENT OF SIDNEY MYERS, OF CHICAGO, FOR EMBEZZLING $200,000 FROM THE MERCHANTS' AND FARMERS' BANK—POVERTY OF THE ACCUSED—SENT TO JAIL IN DEFAULT OF BAIL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 26.—The Grand Jury of Cook County to-day, among other indictments returned into court, brought in one against Sidney Myers, late President of the now defunct Merchants' Farmers', and Mechanics' Savings Bank. The bill charges him with embezzlement of $200,000. Immediately after the return of the indictment a capias for the arrest of Myers was issued. The officers found Myers late in the afternoon, and he was arraigned. Bail was fixed at $100,000. He informed the court that he could not furnish bail, and had no money with which to employ counsel for his defense, and asked that counsel be assigned him, which was done. Myers was then remanded to jail and lodged in the debtors' department.

The Grand Jury also indicted the officers of the defunct Protection Life Insurance Company on a charge of defrauding its policy-holders.

JOHNSON BROTHER'S & CO.'S OPENING DAY.

The Fall opening of French pattern-bonnets and round hats took place at Johnson Brother's & Co.'s, Union-square. A great specialty of this house appears to be flowers and feathers, of which a rare variety is to be seen. There are on view wreaths composed of beautiful fern leaves and hummingbirds. Some half-wreaths of these tiny birds form crescents with gilded wings, the breasts being shaded off in orange and gold, and the heads being garnet-colored. These birds are also arranged singly, ran through with a silver dart. There are also to be admired birds of paradise and imported feathers tipped with chenille. Among the leaves some are composed of bronze, with soft buds forming a fringe; wreaths are to be had in the same style, with white satin buds combined with jet. Bunches of scarlet sweet peas, shaded chenille combined with small blue silk flowers, velvet wreaths with satin and chenille flowers, and clair de lune beads combined with oak, maple, and apple leaves, may be had. There there are fruits, such as plums and apples. A fine assortment of bonnets invites attention. Noticeable among these is a tarban covered with garnet velvet, and trimmed with tips and bronze beads. Another turban tastefully bordered with satin chenille is conspicuous, too, among the bonnets. The soft crown is covered with satin chenille, and the turban front trimmed with satin chenille. The face trimming is black and yellow lace. A black felt hat called Alsacian is trimmed with gilt bands and a bird of paradise. A black felt hat turned up on the side is covered with jet and trimmed with long black plumes. On the back are satin cockades, and around the brim is a jet cord.

THE COLOR LINE ON A TRAIN.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 26.—J. B. Ridgeway, a conductor on the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, was arrested here to-day on a warrant issued on the complaint of Asm Cooper, colored, of this city, who charged him with denying her privileges in common with other passengers on the train of which the accused was conductor. Ridgeway was taken before United States Commissioner Rodgers and gave bail in $1,000 for a further hearing, which will take place on Oct. 2.

A FATAL KICK IN THE RIBS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 26.—During a fight on Friday night last at Odenton, Anne Arundel County, Andrew Hammond kicked Joshua Sinfield in the ribs, from the effects of which he died last night. Hammond was arrested to-day.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

THE DEMOCRATS OF MARYLAND.

DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION ASSEMBLING IN BALTIMORE—DOCTORING THE PLATFORM TO SUIT ALL—STEERING CLEAR OF THE LABOR SHOALS—HARD MONEY AND RESUMPTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—The greater number of delegates to the Democratic State Convention are in town to-night, but as the work of to-morrow has already been cut out, they have little to do beyond discussing the situation of affairs. The nomination for Controller of the Treasury is the only one to be made, and the Ring has named for that Thomas J. Keating, of Queen Anne County, who will be put through the convention by a large majority. Senator William Pinkney Whyte will be permanent Chairman, and has had the principal voice in drawing up the resolutions. They will denounce the decision of the Electoral Commission in the orthodox Democratic fashion, but commend the Southern policy of the Administration as a triumph of Democratic principles. On the financial question they will speak out emphatically for hard money and resumption of specie payments. The only issue made on which disagreement was threatened was the proposal of some of Gov. Carroll's friends to embody in the platform a resolution praising his course in the labor troubles, and especially his prompt call upon the troops to quell the disorder. This was strenuously opposed by the city and other delegates, who argued that it would operate to drive the working men out of the Democratic ranks, and if such a resolution is offered in the convention the Platform Committee will smother it. The matter of the succession to Dr. Dennis in the United States Senate is much talked of in caucuses to-night, and the Eastern Shore people are much agitated over the rumors that Montgomery Blair is to run for it. His election would deprive their section of the State of Senatorial honors, which are secured to it by a law that, of course, could be repealed if Blair should carry a majority vote in the Legislature. This subject, and the formidable aspect of the working men's movement, indeed, absorbs most of the attention of the party leaders, who are gathered here from all parts of the State, and before they disperse they hope to settle the Senatorial question, and inaugurate a strongly-aggressive campaign against the Labor Party.

THE DEMOCRATS OF WISCONSIN.

MEETING OF THE STATE CONVENTION—THE PLATFORM—POSTPONEMENT OF RESUMPTION DEMANDED—OPPOSITION TO NATIONAL BANKS—THE RAILROADS—LABOR.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Sept. 26.—The Democratic State Convention met in this city to-day, and was presided over by James G. Jenkins, of Milwaukee. The following resolutions were adopted:

"That the Democratic and Reform Party of Wisconsin, in State Convention assembled, renews its pledges of devotion to the Union and the Constitution with all its amendments. It declares its firm belief that the will of the people was defeated in the late Presidential election by fraud and chicane, under the protection of the Federal military, and through the ballot-box will express its condemnation of the act and the actors. It declares for the freedom of the ballot, unawed by the bayonet, and insists that all military interference in regulating and controlling elections is subversive of the first principles of free government. It declares its opposition to subsidies and in favor of the preservation of the public lands for the use of actual settlers. It declares its hostility to the financial policy of the Republican Party, withdrawing capital from taxation, increasing the burden of the public debt by declaring currency bonds payable in gold, demonetizing silver in the interest of the creditor and at the expense of the debtor, and attempting to force resumption when it will bring ruin upon the general business interests of the country; and demands instead that the property protected by the Government pay its just proportion of the expenses of the Government; that silver be remonetized, and the present Resumption act be repealed, and resumption be postponed until the financial condition of the country will permit it. It declares its opposition to the longer continuance of national bank currency, and demands that the Government furnish its own notes to the people thereof. It declares its unyielding opposition to high protective tariffs, as vicious in principle, advancing the interests of the few at the expense of the many. It declares its opposition to the fostering of monopolies, and favors such legislative regulation of inter-State as well as State commerce as will prevent pooling combinations of railroads, express, telegraph, and transportation companies from making obtainant rates to make watered stock yield a productive interest. It declares in favor of such legislation as will equalize the pay of all soldiers in the late war, and its hostility to the system of technicalities used by Government officials to prevent payment to them of their honest dues. It declares for the reduction of National and State expenses, and to that end demands the reformation of the revenue laws and an honest administration of them; the abolition of sinecure offices, the reduction of large and unearned salaries of officers, and the discharge of all supernumerary office-holders. It declares its opposition to high and exorbitant rates of interest and demands the reduction of the legal rates to 7 per cent. and no more. It declares for the repeal of all laws exempting railroad lands and corporate stock and property, other than that held for religious and school purposes, from taxation. It declares for the maintenance of our free school system, free to all, without taint of sectarianism. It declares its opposition to extraordinary and unnecessary sumptuary laws, but insists that the minority must acquiesce in the lawful expressed will of the majority. It demands that due regard be paid by our Government to the labor question, and to all the just claims of working men, and demands the enactment of stringent laws for the protection of labor and the savings of labor and the collection of wages due workingmen. It demands a proper regulation of prison labor laws and for the health and lives of operatives in manufacturing establishments. With this declaration of our principles we recommend the ticket this day put in nomination to the favorable consideration and support of the citizens of the State.

The following ticket was nominated:

For Governor—James Mallory, of Milwaukee.
Lieutenant-Governor—R. E. Davis, of Dane.
Secretary of State—James B. Hayes, of Dodge.
State Treasurer—John Ringle, of Marathon.
Attorney-General.—Joseph M. Morrison, of Monroe County.
Superintendent of Public Instruction.—Edward Searing, the present incumbent.

STATE POLITICAL NOTES.

The Democratic "Reformers" in Monroe County have headed their delegation to the State Convention with Jarvis Lord!

The Tompkins County delegates to the Democratic State Convention are represented to favor the renomination of the present State officers.

The Albany *Times* claims that of 12 delegates elected to the Democratic State Convention from Seneca, Niagara, and Monroe Counties, only one favors the renomination of the old ticket.

It is reported that Henry J. Botchford, whom the Republicans of Lewis County indorsed for State Senator, is a Postmaster, and consequently ineligible under the provisions of the Constitution.

We are told by an Associated Press dispatch that the Democratic Convention in Genesee County adopted a resolution approving Gov. Robinson's administration, and declaring for A. P. Laning for Attorney-General.

The Republicans of Schuyler County have made their nominations as follows: For Sheriff, Henry B. Catlin; member of Assembly, Abram V. McKeel: Coroner, Dr. M. L. Bennett; Justice of Sessions, Josiah Roberts.

The Democrats of the Second District of Jefferson County have nominated William M. Thomson for Assembly, and recommended Allen C. Beach for the head of the Democratic State ticket, and James F. Starbuck for re-election as Senator.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

At a late hour last night Albert Lavergne, aged 29, a native of France, residing at No. 101 West Fourteenth-street, attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself in the left breast with a revolver, inflicting what is feared will prove a fatal wound. A quarrel with his wife was the cause of the attempt at self-destruction. Lavergne was taken to the New-York Hospital.

THE CALIFORNIA RIFLEMEN.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—The California Rifle Team arrived here at noon to-day, two hours too late to make connection for the West, and remain until to-morrow as guests of the Dearborn Rifle Club of this city. They will reach San Francisco on Tuesday next.

THE TEXAS MILITIA AND THE RIO GRANDE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The report from Austin, Texas, to the effect that several regiments will be organized immediately for active service on the Rio Grande, and that Gen. Ord has gone to Austin to consult with the Governor, refers entirely to State Militia, and does not imply that these troops are to be raised by the Federal Government, as seems to be understood. The War Department has no authority to organize new regiments; but the Governor of Texas has power to organize State Militia, and his conference with Gen. Ord refers entirely to that subject. No information whatever in regard thereto has been received at the department, but if the Governor does form new companies or regiments, an application will be made to the War Department to arm them.

AMUSEMENTS.

AN APPROACHING BENEFIT.

Very sad news concerning the condition of Mr. Edwin Adams reached this City from Chicago, yesterday. Mr. Adams had arrived there en route for New-York, but his strength had utterly failed him, and he had to be borne from the railway station to Mr. McVicker's house, where he now lies. There is every reason to fear that his days are numbered. In view of this fact—a painful one, but one which must be taken into account—it is proposed to give the representation by which he is to profit as speedily as possible. The saying *bis dat, qui cito dat* can never have greater force than in a case of this kind. The friends of Mr. Adams are therefore asked to meet at the Gramercy Park Hotel on Monday next, at noon, when immediate action will be decided upon. It will be remembered that a performance of "Hamlet," with Mr. McCullough as *Hamlet* and Messrs. Sothern and Florence as the *Grave-diggers*, was suggested some time ago. Such a representation would be attractive and hilarious, but something still better may be thought of. Meanwhile, it is to be hoped that both the public and the profession will evince an immediate and lively interest in a merited tribute to a good actor and a kind-hearted and genial gentleman.

GENERAL MENTION.

"Blind Tom" plays every evening this week at the Masonic Temple.

"La Belle Hélène" will be sung for the last time this season at Booth's, to-night.

The last representations of Miss Lydia Thomson may be attended at Wallack's Theatre this week.

Mr. Brougham has started anew upon his tour, which was interrupted some days since, as the reader will no doubt remember, by illness.

A season of opera was about to be entered upon by Mr. Strakosch, at the California Theatre, in San Francisco. The concert season was to have included ten performances only.

A matinée representation of "The Crushed Tragedian" was given at the Park Theatre yesterday afternoon, for the special behoof of the dramatic profession. The house was crowded, Mr. Sothern's fellow-artists mustering in strong force, and the comedian's performance—one of exceptional originality, detail, and finish—was, if anything, more thoroughly enjoyed than by the miscellaneous audiences that fill the house nightly.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—1 A. M.—The barometer is generally falling, but most rapidly in the Mississippi Valley and Nova Scotia. It is highest in the Middle States and lowest in the North-west. Rain has fallen in the North-west, the lake region, and Florida. The temperature is nearly stationary or higher. North-easterly winds prevail in the Southern Atlantic and East Gulf States. Elsewhere they are southerly. This night's dispatches from the West Indies are missing. The rivers remain stationary.

INDICATIONS.

For the New-England States, partly cloudy weather and rain areas, winds veering to cooler northerly, and rising barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, variable winds shifting to colder northerly, partly cloudy weather and rain areas, and stationary or higher pressure.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, winds mostly from north-east, partly cloudy weather, areas of light rain with nearly stationary temperature and stationary or lower barometer.

For the West Gulf States, south-easterly winds, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather and stationary pressure.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, southerly winds, falling barometer, partly cloudy weather, and stationary temperature.

For the lower Missouri Valley, warmer, southerly veering to south-westerly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, and rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley and upper lake region, falling barometer, warm south-easterly winds, clearing weather, followed by rising barometer and colder northerly winds.

For the lower lake region, variable winds, mostly from the east, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas, stationary or lower temperature, and rising, followed by falling barometer.

The rivers will remain stationary.

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Marquette, Escanaba, Grand Haven, Chicago, Milwaukee, and section one.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	60°	68°	3:30 P. M.	62°	80°
6 A. M.	59°	62°	6 P. M.	59°	75°
9 A. M.	63°	66°	9 P. M.	59°	70°
12 M.	64°	76°	12 P. M.	53°	67°

Average temperature yesterday.....69°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....59½°

AN ALBANY GHOSTLY VISITANT.

The Albany *Journal* of Monday says: "A queer complaint was made to Justice Clute to-day by a woman named Mrs. Ricketts, who resides on Sherman-street. Mrs. Ricketts has residing with her a woman passing under the name of Mrs. Chisler. The latter lived for six years with John Chisler as his wife, and assumed his name. At the end of that time, having come into the possession of a legacy left by the name of his old consort. She abandoned John, and went to reside with Mrs. Ricketts and enjoy her fortune in peace. John, as may be supposed, was not pleased, and in the hope of inducing the former housekeeper to return to him, he haunts the house in which she resides. Sometimes he appears wrapped in garments of white, and tapping at the window, murmurs in sepulchral tones the name of his lost love. At other times he appears dressed in deepest black. The woman, used to his vagaries, enjoys her sleep undisturbed, but Mrs. Ricketts and others in the neighborhood have become nervous over the repeated nocturnal visits, and desire to have them discontinued. Justice Clute directed Mrs. Ricketts to bring her lodger to support her statement and he would issue a warrant."

AN AGED WOMAN ASSAULTED.

Mrs. Ellen Barry, a woman 106 years of age, residing at No. 112 Vandewater-street, was last evening assaulted and beaten by Mrs. Julia Fleming, aged 45, who resides in the same house. Mrs. Barry has been a widow for 14 years, and is supported by her son, aged 63, and a daughter aged 64. All the parties are in very poor circumstances. Last evening about 8 o'clock Mrs. Barry and Mrs. Fleming were both sitting on the stoop of their residence when a quarrel arose between them about some trivial matter, and Mrs. Fleming struck her in the stomach, in the mouth, and on the left temple with her fists. Mrs. Barry fell insensible in the hallway and was carried into her apartments. Dr. Norton was called to attend her, and under his care she soon regained consciousness. The doctor found her to be suffering severely from shock, and in consequence of her extreme age her condition was considered critical.

PROBABLE CASE OF SUICIDE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 26.—In Burrillville, on Saturday night, J. Herbert Browne, a young man of good family, being refused admission to a house of ill-fame while intoxicated, fired two balls into his head. He afterward drove home alone. Two surgeons were called, who failed to find the balls by probing. Browne is still about, eating and sleeping as usual. The surgeons regard his situation as most remarkable, but not critical.

A stranger, giving the name of Charles W. Jarvis, late of Salem, Mass., was found dead to-day in a room in a boarding-house, hired while he was looking for work. It is supposed that he committed suicide.

MARINE DISASTERS.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 26.—The British brig Maggie, Capt. Ellis, from Pensacola for London, with lumber, struck on Florida Reef on the 21st inst., and will prove a total loss.

QUEBEC, Canada, Sept. 26.—Information has been received here that the schooner Glenfeadon was wrecked on Thursday night last on the west point of Anticosti Island. The Captain and crew were saved.

GRANGERS' DEMANDS.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Two thousand grangers had an excursion on Chautauqua Lake and a picnic at Fair Point yesterday afternoon. Addresses were made by W. A. Armstrong, Secretary of the State Grange, and others, favoring farmers and laboring men receiving fair pay for products and labor, taxation of all property, and insisting on farmers holding their share in legislative honors.

REFUSING THE WAGES OF MAY LAST.

PITTSTON, Penn., Sept. 26.—The assembly of the miners and laborers of the Pennsylvania Coal Company to-day, to consider the proposition of resumption upon the company's terms, *i. e.*, the wages of May last, was numerously attended. It resulted in the postponement of resumption indefinitely.

DEATH OF A NAVAL OFFICER.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—Commod

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES,

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid, or parlor-maid, or chamber-maid and to sewing. Call at No. 107 West 38th-st., Room No. 10.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY GOOD GIRL FOR chamber-maid and washing, or general house-work; has City reference from last place. Call at No. 226 West 38th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; three years' City reference from last employer. Call at No. 709 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamber-work and waiting or assist with children; best of references. Call or address No. 226 West 29th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; understands the care of silver, and minds of all kinds; first-class City reference. Call at No. 612 2d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman; or parlor-maid; good City reference. Address R. M., Box No. 206 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A quiet, responsible girl, or do general house-work in small family. Apply at present employer's, Lexington Building, second house, first flat, No. 168 East 49th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 236 East 49th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, AND ASSIST IN WASHing and ironing.—By a young girl, lately landed, in a private family, or light house-work; willing and obliging. Call for two days at No. 355 6th-av., in store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A lady going South, a place for her girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best reference. Call at present employer's, No. 148 East 18th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl; will do chamber-work and light washing; good City reference. Apply at 215 East 41st-st., fourth bell.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A girl in a private family; has best City reference from last place. Call at No. 211 7th-av., corner 23d-st., second floor, back.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable girl, in private family as chamber-maid and seamstress; understands dress-making. Call at No. 453 West 52d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY FOR A YOUNG girl whom she can recommend, as chamber-maid, to assist with the washing, or to do plain sewing. Apply from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. at No. 6 East 38th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 118 West 26th-st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL; superior family baker; pastry, soups, meats, and desserts; can take care of a dairy; best City references. Call for two days at No. 130 West 25th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—A YOUNG woman as cook and excellent washer and ironer in a private family; good bread baker; best City references. Call at No. 134 West 28th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl in private family; first-class City reference; willing and obliging. Call at No. 221 East 21st-st., Room No. 1.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, bread, and pastry; City or country; best reference. Call at No. 241 West 19th-st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO RE-spectable young girls in a private family; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City references. Call at No. 264 West 47th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN ALL branches in a private family or first-class boarding-house; best City ref. Address M. F., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

COOK, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT as cook, washer, and ironer; is reliable and fully competent; best City references. Call or address No. 151 East 81st-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; BEST CITY reference. Call at No. 55 East 41st-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN; will assist with washing and ironing; good reference. Call at No. 118 West 26th-st.

COOK.—BY A FULLY COMPETENT COOK IN A private family, and do coarse washing; excellent baker; City reference. Call for two days at 448 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; SUPERIOR family cook; good baker, desserts, and jellies; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 114 West 23d-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN A PRIVATE family; is first-class; best City reference. Call at No. 213 West 29th-st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK. APPLY AT present employer's, No. 503 5th-av., until 1st of October.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDER-stands her business thoroughly; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 22 West 40th-st., near 5th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PASTRY cook; City or country; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 134 West 17th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RE-spectable woman; or as housework; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 148 East 126th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RE-spectable young woman; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 227 West 31st-st.

COOK AND BAKER.—BY A PROTESTANT woman in private family; is first-class cook; best City reference. Call at No. 207 West 13th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS COOK; good City reference. Call or address No. 149 East 39th-st., Room No. 8.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK and laundress, or general house-work; six years' reference. Call at No. 354 East 59th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook; will assist with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 212 East 37th-st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE PERSON AS GOOD cook and plain washer and ironer; good references. Call at No. 231 West 51st-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman; good baker; good City reference. Call at No. 206 West 27th-st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS COOK; thoroughly competent in all branches; best City reference. Call at No. 462 7th-av., corner 35th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook; excellent washer and ironer. City or country; best references. Call at No. 344 West 40th-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, IN A PRI-vate family; best City reference. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 66 East 54th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RE-spectable girl; country preferred; best reference. Call at No. 154 West 38th-st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at 13 West 31st-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AND TO assist with washing and ironing, in a private family. Call at No. 119 West 33d-st., second floor.

COOK.—IN RESPECTABLE FAMILY; IS GOOD cook; understands her business thoroughly; refer-ence. Call at No. 208 East 86th-st., near 2d-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook and baker; City or country; good refer-ence. Call at No. 134 West 17th-st. (basement).

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; good City reference. Call at 339 East 52d-st.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH THE FIRST WASH-ING; sept City reference. Call at 107 East 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; BEST CITY REF-erence from last employer. Call at 145 West 19th-st.

COMPANION OR LADY'S MAID.—BY A young person as companion, or will wait on, or lady's maid and to wash on object—a comfortable home. Address for a week L. W., Box No. 54, Perth Amboy, N. J.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker wishes a few customers at her house; a per-fect fit guaranteed; prices moderate. Call as Mrs. 21 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

GOVERNESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG LADY AS governess or lady's maid, to teach German, English, and music, and to act or take entire charge of a child; prac. French or American family preferred; excellent references. Call at No. 130 East 126th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMER-ican widow lady, as housekeeper or invalid nurse; would take entire charge of an aged lady; large wages no object; a good home preferred. Can be seen at No. 314 East 126th-st., Young Lady's Christian Home.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY AN ENGLISH LADY AS house-keeper or companion to a lady; is thoroughly competent and willing to make herself useful. Address B. L., No. 140 East 15th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN MID-dle-aged widow lady as housekeeper; a home rather than high wages; first-class reference. Call at No. 59 Dominick-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY as housekeeper; would take charge of linens or store-room in hotel; would go South or West; highly recommended. Call at No. 424 West 25th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, lately landed; is willing to do any kind of work; a steady place more an object than wages. Call for two days at No. 223 East 29th-st.

JANITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman as janitress or as office building; best refer-ences given as to honesty and capacity. Call at No. 40 University-place.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT AT present in England, speaking French, German, and English, as maid to a lady or courier; accustomed to travel; good hair-dresser and needle-woman; wages, $20; good wages required. Address E. Waspe, No. 17 Wen-wick-square, South Belgravia, London, England.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A competent person; thoroughly understands hair-dressing; excellent seamstress; speaks French and Ger-man; reference. Address M. S., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—IS A good hair-dresser; can cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing; best of City reference. Address R. C., Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID OR NURSE.—BY A FRENCH Protestant young girl as lady's maid, or nurse for growing children. Address R. L., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A competent young woman; understands all kinds of family sewing; operates on several machines. Call at No. 845 5th-av., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS laundress and assist with chamber-work; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 151 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ACCOMPLISHED LAUN-dress, washing and ironing at her own residence, or would go out the first of the week. Call or address Mrs. Reilly, No. 746 Classon-av., Brooklyn.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUN-dress; understands starching and fluting; best City references. Call for two days at No. 426 2d-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; best of City references. Call at No. 254 6th-av.; ring three times.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS laundress in private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 133 West 28th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS. Apply at present employer's, No. 505 5th-av., until 1st of October.

MATRON.—BY A LADY, HAVING GREAT EX-perience, as matron in an institution, or as house-keeper in a family; best City references. Call or address No. 715 East 254-st.

NURSE.—BY COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOM-an as infant's nurse; can take the charge of a baby from birth; good plain sewer; would assist with cham-ber-work; good City reference. Address for two days M. G., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A VERY COMPETENT WOMAN AS second child's nurse; is patient and kind; has very best City references. Address, for one week, D. A., Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPE-tent Protestant girl to govern children; waitress; do flight chamber-work; best City reference. Address for two days J. M., Box No. 241 TIMES UP-TOWN OF-FICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as first-class nurse; a good plain sewer; under-stands the care of a baby from its birth; a good maid and hair-dresser; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 244 West 21st-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A PRIVATE family to take care of grown children and do plain sewing; or light up-stairs work and plain sewing; good idea of dress-making. Seen until suited at No. 151 East 32d-st., Room No. 10.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH woman; or do light chamber-work and assist in fine washing; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 205 East 25th-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE AND seamstress; can take entire charge of an infant, or will wait on a lady; understands hair-dressing; City ref-erence. Call at No. 3 West 36th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN ACTIVE WOMAN WITH 11 years' experience as nurse to an invalid; is quiet and gentle, and willing to make herself generally useful; City or country. Apply at No. 254 West 16th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF LONG EX-perience and unexceptionable reference, to take charge of an infant. Call for two days from 11 to 3 o'clock at No. 51 West 22d-st., Dr. Weisse's office.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; can take entire charge of an infant; will also do sewing, if required; best reference. Call at No. 71 West 10th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPE-tent woman; works on sewing-machines; best City reference. Call at No. 567 7th-av., between 40th and 41st sts., for two days.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A GERMAN girl to teach and take entire charge of grown chil-dren and sew. Call at Mr. Gilchers's, 581 East 13th-st.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN wishes the care of a child at her own home. Call at No. 33 West 13th-st., one flight stairs up.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS INFANT'S nurse; can take entire charge of a baby; best of ref-erences. Call at No. 242 East 41st-st.

NURSE.—BY A COLORED WOMAN AS CHILD'S nurse; understands her business. Can be seen at No. 14 Cornelis-st., near 4th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; CAN take entire charge of an infant from birth; or grown children; best City reference. Call at No. 149 East 126th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO TAKE care of children; good reference. Call at No. 338 East 34th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL TO TAKE care of young children and do plain sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 349 East 18th-st., third floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAM-stress in a private family; cuts, fits, and operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; would wait on a lady, and assist with chamber work; best City reference. Call at No. 86 Irving-place.

SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine wishes a few more engagements by the day; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; excellent refer-ence. Address Mrs. Hughton, No. 347 West 19th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEST-ant North German as seamstress and maid or nurse to one or two grown children; speaks French; does all kinds of family sewing; City reference. Call at No. 721 Av-enue C, between 41st and 42d sts., in the florist's.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROT-estant woman, any kind of family sewing in her own house, or by the day in family; can furnish her own ma-chine; understands plain dress-making; very reasonable terms. Call or address No. 311 East 26th-st., near 2d-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; UNDER-stands family sewing, dress-making, and children's clothes; would assist with up-stairs work; has Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call at her present employer's, No. 46 West 19th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAM-stress and dress-maker; operates Wheeler & Wilson machine; no objection to waiting on ladies or light work. Call at No. 57 West 18th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS seamstress by the day or week; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; best City reference. Call at No. 224 West 17th-st., front.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS THOR-ough seamstress and chamber-work or would wait on ladies; no objection to the country; has City reference from last employer. Call at No. 115 West 46th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL TO DO PLAIN SEW-ing; operates on Singer and Domestic machines; would assist with chamber-work or children. Call at No. 468 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., fourth floor.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—BY A COM-petent person, a good dress-maker and plain sewer; best City references. Call at No. 307 East 27th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—GOOD DRESS-maker and plain sewer; best City reference. Call at No. 307 East 27th-st., Room No. 5.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do up-stairs work in a private family. Address C., Box No. 147 Times Office, for two days.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROT-estant as waitress and assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Address J. W., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as waitress and chamber-maid; thoroughly under-stands her business; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 159 West 37th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 33 East 20th-st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as waitress or chamber-maid; willing and obliging; best City references. Call at 462 7th-av., corner 35th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 230 East 47th-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; a gentleman's washing at her own house; would go out the first days of the week; best reference. Call at No. 453 2d-av.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a ladies' or gentlemen's washing, or to go out by the day. Call at No. 713 West 26th-st., rear.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman; to take in washing at her own house, or go out by the day; good reference. Call at No. 339 7th-av.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; a few gentlemen's washing, or a family washing to take home. Call at No. 218 West 27th-st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A SWISS MAN AS BUTLER IN A first-class private family; best of City references given. Address Alfred, No. 439 4th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THOR-oughly understands the care and management of horses; good groom, careful driver; no objection to the country; willing to make himself useful; has the best of City reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man; an experienced, competent City driver; discharged in consequence of selling out; six years' excellent City recommendations as to sobriety and honesty; will be found civil and obliging. Address R., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; GOOD Groom and careful driver; four years with last em-ployer; cares furnace, windows, and useful generally; can milk; a good man about place than groom; best City references. Call or address John, No. 133 West 43d-st., present employer's.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH Young man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; is an experienced City driver; no objection to the country. City refer-ences. Address Swede, Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED Man; thoroughly understands the treatment of horses and carriages; good driver; several years' good City reference. Call or address J. S., No. 2,452 Broad-way, near 42d-st., harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Protestant man; understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; good driver; understands plain gardening; can milk; best City references. Address T. H., Box No. 204 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED Man 35 years of age; two children; has been thor-oughly; four years' good reference from last place; is willing and obliging. Address P. D., coachman, No. 215 West 18th-st., first floor.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Frenchman; married, no incumbrance; three years' references from last employer; willing to make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place; City or country. Address Frenchman, Box No. 209 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; COM-petent to his business in every respect; seven years' best City reference from last employer; will be found willing and obliging. Address E. H., care of J. B. Brewster & Co., 27th-st. and 5th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BEST CITY REF-erence as to honesty, sobriety, careful driver; no objection to go in the country; not afraid of work; willing to make himself generally useful. Address M. C., Box No. 243 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Man; thoroughly understands his business; strictly temperate; best of reference from last employer. Call or address T. R., Coleman's harness store, No. 1,452 Broadway, near Grand Central Depot.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who is a strictly honest, sober, and trust-worthy, good man; thoroughly understands his business; skilful in the management of horses particularly; handy, willing, and obliging. Address W., No. 727 7th-av.

COACHMAN OR GROOM, OR TO TAKE CARE of a Gentleman's Road Team.—By a young man who understands his business; is willing and obliging; five years' City reference from last employer. Call or ad-dress as private stable, No. 12 East 29th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY-EXPERI-enced man as coachman; will be found civil and obliging; over 13 years' City reference from last em-ployer. Call or address P. G., No. 136 East 23d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SINGLE; THOR-oughly understands his business in all its branches; excellent references; not afraid to work. Call or address, for two days, Coachman, No. 230 West 39th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF LONG EX-perience; no objection to City or country; three years' reference from last employer. Address J. D. H., Box No. 231 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO THOR-oughly understands the business, with nine years' best City references; is willing and obliging. Call or address T. K., at T. H. Sayre's pharmacy, No. 514 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A GERMAN; six years in his present employment; he is willing and obliging and understands his business perfectly. Call or address A. B., No. 147 East 29th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOR-oughly understands his business in all its branches; 10 years' best City reference. Address G. H., care of J. B. Brewster & Co., corner 27th-st. and 5th-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A TRUST-worthy man, an American, 40 years old; good groom and good miller; best of reference. Address W., Box No. 238 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—THOROUGHLY Understands his business; willing and obliging; City or country; good reference. Call or address James, No. 25 East 41st-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN; BEST OF City reference. Address W. H. F., 241 West 29th-st.

FARMER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO THOR-oughly understands farming in all its branches, as general manager on a farm within 25 miles of New-York. Address P. B. Odell, Dobb's Ferry, N. Y.

GARDENER AND GROOM; HOUSE-WORK.—BY a German and his wife; the man as gardener, and wife to do general house-work; good references, and would work for low wages. Address Gardener, Box No. 239 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN OF tested ability and first-rate character, an acquisition where great experience and trust are required; Scotch-man. Call or address Gardener, care of Henderson & Co., No. 35 Cortlandt-st.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL COMPETENT man; can take entire charge of a gentleman's place; graperies, greenhouses, pleasure grounds, farm lands, stock, &c.; best of City references. Call or address J. G., at seed store, No. 878 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN GARDENER; first-class references. Address Gardener, No. 545 5th-av., present employer.

JANITOR.—BY AN AMERICAN MAN AS JANITOR or to take charge of an estate, or act as agent, for a small compensating; has private family; best City refer-ence if required. Address B. C., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

PORTER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN IN A hotel or store; can read and write English well; has good reference. Address A., Box No. 329 Times Office.

STEWARD.—A POSITION AS MANAGER OR Steward of a hotel, restaurant or club-house; is a good cook; can give the best references as regards ability, character, &c. Call or address STEWARD, No. 453 8th-av., first floor, over store.

USEFUL MAN—TO ATTEND FURNACE IN A private family; three families' recommendations. Address Janitor, No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE care of cows or horses or work on a large farm; will go anywhere in the country; best reference as to capabil-ity. Address R. T., No. 139 Cedar-st.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A BOY 16 YEARS OF AGE in a store at any kind of work; resides with his parents. Call at No. 324 East 29th-st.

WATCHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS night watchman in a private house; best City reference. Call or address A., No. 121 West 52d-st.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH waiter; speaks English thoroughly; has unexcep-tionable City references, which will bear the strictest in-vestigation as to his abilities and general character. Ad-dress J. J. C., Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family, where he would make himself gen-erally useful; City or country; the best reference given for honesty and sobriety. Call or address Mark, No. 16 East 27th-st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN, OF LONG experience, in a private family; willing and obliging; understands furnaces; not afraid of work; best City references. Call or address J. A., No. 33 Wooster-st.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-CLASS waiter, (Swiss,) of good character, sober, and obli-ging; open Sept. 18; best City reference. Address W., TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN; thoroughly understands his business; the best City reference. Call or address, 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,238 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN OF EXPERI-ence in good families; not afraid of work; willing and obliging; best City reference; City or country. Call or address A. R., No. 208 3d-av., one flight.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN; CITY or country; first-class reference. Address J. W., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH waiter in a private family; best City references. Address L. L., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN IN A private family or boarding-house; willing to make himself generally useful; best City reference. Call at No. 115 West 28th-st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter; speaks English; five years' City reference. Address A. D., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A PRIVATE family; satisfactory City reference; will make himself useful; highly recommended. Call or address J. W., No. 137 West 17th-st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN; HAS good reference; understands his business, and will work for moderate wages. Call or address Waiter, No. 132 West 126th-st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED, first-class waiter, in a private family or first-class boarding-house. Call or address C., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG SWISS MAN (JUST AR-rived) in a private family. Call or address A. L., No. 150 East 42d-st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family; best City ref-erence. Call or address R. W., No. 162 West 24th-st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS first-class waiter; has been employed in the best families; would prefer to go South; can be seen for two days at No. 139 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, family washing by month or dozen, or go out by the day; would take ladies' or gentlemen's washing; all kinds laces, fluting, and fine work; best references from first-class families. Mrs. Frankfort, No. 326 East 39th-st.

WASHING.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SWEDISH laundress to do gentlemen's or family's fine washing and any kind of fluting. Call at No. 159 East 52d-st., be-tween Lexington and 3d avs.; ring third bell.

WASHING.—BY A LAUNDRESS, A FEW LADIES' and gentlemen's fine washing; the best of refer-ence. Call for two days at 306 East 51st-st., top floor.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; a few gentlemen's washing, or a family washing to take home. Call at No. 218 West 27th-st.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THOR-oughly understands the care and management of horses; good groom, careful driver; no objection to the country; willing to make himself useful; has the best of City reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED Man; an experienced, competent City driver; dis-charged in consequence of selling out; six years' excellent City recommendations as to sobriety and honesty; will be found civil and obliging. Address R., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; GOOD Groom and careful driver; four years with last em-ployer; cares furnace, windows, and useful generally; can milk; a good man about place than groom; best City references. Call or address John, No. 133 West 43d-st., present employer's.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH Young man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; is an experienced City driver; no objection to the country. City refer-ences. Address Swede, Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED Man; thoroughly understands the treatment of horses and carriages; good driver; several years' best City reference. Call or address J. S., No. 2,452 Broad-way, near 42d-st., harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Protestant man; understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; good driver; understands plain gardening; can milk; best City references. Address T. H., Box No. 204 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED Man 35 years of age; two children; has been thor-oughly; four years' good reference from last place; is willing and obliging. Address P. D., coachman, No. 215 West 18th-st., first floor.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Frenchman; married, no incumbrance; three years' references from last employer; willing to make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place; City or country. Address Frenchman, Box No. 209 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; COM-petent to his business in every respect; seven years' best City reference from last place; will be found willing and obliging. Address E. H., care of J. B. Brewster & Co., 27th-st. and 5th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BEST CITY REF-erence as to honesty, sobriety, careful driver; no objection to go in the country; not afraid of work; willing to make himself generally useful. Address M. C., Box No. 243 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Man; thoroughly understands his business; strictly temperate; best of reference from last employer. Call or address T. R., Coleman's harness store, No. 1,452 Broadway, near Grand Central Depot.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who is a strictly honest, sober, and trust-worthy, good man; thoroughly understands his business; skilful in the management of horses particularly; handy, willing, and obliging. Address W., No. 727 7th-av.

COACHMAN OR GROOM, OR TO TAKE CARE of a Gentleman's Road Team.—By a young man who understands his business; is willing and obliging; five years' City reference from last employer. Call or ad-dress as private stable, No. 12 East 29th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY-EXPERI-enced man as coachman; will be found civil and obliging; over 13 years' City reference from last em-ployer. Call or address P. G., No. 136 East 23d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SINGLE; THOR-oughly understands his business in all its branches; excellent references; not afraid to work. Call or address, for two days, Coachman, No. 230 West 39th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF LONG EX-perience; no objection to City or country; three years' reference from last employer. Address J. D. H., Box No. 231 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO THOR-oughly understands the business, with nine years' best City references; is willing and obliging. Call or address T. K., at T. H. Sayre's pharmacy, No. 514 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A GERMAN; six years in his present employment; he is willing and obliging and understands his business perfectly. Call or address A. B., No. 147 East 29th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOR-oughly understands his business in all its branches; 10 years' best City reference. Address G. H., care of J. B. Brewster & Co., corner 27th-st. and 5th-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A TRUST-worthy man, an American, 40 years old; good groom and good miller; best of reference. Address W., Box No. 238 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—THOROUGHLY Understands his business; willing and obliging; City or country; good reference. Call or address James, No. 25 East 41st-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN; BEST OF City reference. Address W. H. F., 241 West 29th-st.

FARMER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO THOR-oughly understands farming in all its branches, as general manager on a farm within 25 miles of New-York. Address P. B. Odell, Dobb's Ferry, N. Y.

GARDENER—GREEN-HOUSE-WORK.—BY a German and his wife; the man as gardener, and wife to do general house-work; good references, and would work for low wages. Address Gardener, Box No. 239 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN OF tested ability and first-rate character, an acquisition where great experience and trust are required; Scotch-man. Call or address Gardener, care of Henderson & Co., No. 35 Cortlandt-st.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL COMPETENT man; can take entire charge of a gentleman's place; graperies, greenhouses, pleasure grounds, farm lands, stock, &c.; best of City references. Call or address J. G., at seed store, No. 878 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN GARDENER; first-class references. Address Gardener, No. 545 5th-av., present employer.

JANITOR.—BY AN AMERICAN MAN AS JANITOR or to take charge of an estate, or act as agent, for a small compensating; has private family; best City refer-ence if required. Address B. C., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

PORTER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN IN A hotel or store; can read and write English well; has good reference. Address A., Box No. 329 Times Office.

STEWARD.—A POSITION AS MANAGER OR Steward of a hotel, restaurant or club-house; is a good cook; can give the best references as regards ability, character, &c. Call or address STEWARD, No. 453 8th-av., first floor, over store.

USEFUL MAN—TO ATTEND FURNACE IN A private family; three families' recommendations. Address Janitor, No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE care of cows or horses or work on a large farm; will go anywhere in the country; best reference as to capabil-ity. Address R. T., No. 139 Cedar-st.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A BOY 16 YEARS OF AGE in a store at any kind of work; resides with his parents. Call at No. 324 East 29th-st.

WATCHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS night watchman in a private house; best City reference. Call or address A., No. 121 West 52d-st.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH waiter; speaks English thoroughly; has unexcep-tionable City references, which will bear the strictest in-vestigation as to his abilities and general character. Ad-dress J. J. C., Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family, where he would make himself gen-erally useful; City or country; the best reference given for honesty and sobriety. Call or address Mark, No. 16 East 27th-st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN, OF LONG experience, in a private family; willing and obliging; understands furnaces; not afraid of work; best City references. Call or address J. A., No. 33 Wooster-st.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-CLASS waiter, (Swiss,) of good character, sober, and obli-ging; open Sept. 18; best City reference. Address W., TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN; thoroughly understands his business; the best City reference. Call or address, 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,238 BROADWA

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

G. J. Lyon, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick store and tenement-house, with lot 20 by 50, No. 353 Mouston-st., south side, 50 feet west of Pitt-st., for $7,500, to Adam Misbach, plaintiff in the legal action.

Scott & Myers, under Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Leo G. Rosenblatt, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story and basement brick house, with lot 22 by 92.3, No. 258 East 10th-st., south side, 150 feet east of 1st-av., for $8,000, to Bridget McCarty.

Bernard Smyth, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Francis C. Bowen, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, on East 86th-st., north side, between 3d and 4th avs., known as lot No. 149 on a map of Harlem Commons, for $4,500, to R. McDonald and John Smith, Executors and plaintiffs.

The foreclosure sale by Richard V. Harnett of the premises No. 552 Grand-st., near Lewis-st., was readvertised for to-day; and the sale by William Kelly of the house, with lot No. 225 East 59th-st., east of 3d-av., was not offered.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows: By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Joline, Esq., Referee, of the two-story brick and frame store and dwelling, with lot 25 by 100, No. 553 Grand-street, north side, between Jackson and Lewis sts.

By Benjamin P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Morgan A. Dayton, Jr., Referee, of the brick building, with lot, No. 7 Bridge-st., north side, between State and Whitehall sts.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Frederick W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 70th-st., south side, 125 feet east of 9th-av.

By M. A. J. Lynch, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. Spencer, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on Wetmore-st., north side, known as lot No. 57 on map of land in sanitorium belonging to the heirs of Thomas Basford, Fordham, 24th Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26.

NEW-YORK.

By C. J. Lyon.

1 four-story brick store and tenement-house, with lot, No. 353 Houston-st, s. s., 40 ft. w. of Pitt-st, lot 20x50.....$7,500

By Scott & Myers.

1 four-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with lot, No. 258 East 10th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 1st-av., lot 22x92.3.....$8,000

By Bernard Smyth.

1 three-story brick building, with lot, East 86th-st., s. s., between 3d and 4th avs., known as lot No. 149 on map of Harlem Commons, lot 21x100.....$4,200

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Sept. 25.

Warren-st., s. s., No. 36; Timothy R. Carpenter and wife to Maria Palmer.....$50,000
38th-st., e. s., 375 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x98.9; M. M. Marks, trustee to Nathaniel Wessel.....30,000
Robbins-av., 24th Ward; V. S. Hermann and husband to J. C. Smedley.....nom.
Branch Railroad, s. of 54th Ward; same to same.....nom.
44th-st., n. s., 380 ft. e. of 10th-av., 10x100; James C. Norton to Frank D. Sturges.....nom.
Washington-st., s. s., 50 ft. n. of Spring-st., 22x100; Charles Olmsted and wife to E. Sacchi.....10,000
50th-st., n. s., 153.7 ft. e. of 1st-av., 19.8x100.5; F. Samuels and wife to J. Danzig.....9,000
44th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 10th-av., 10x100; F. D. Sturges to Joseph H. Gray.....nom.
Waverley-place, n. s., between Charles and West 10th-sts., 22x75; L. S. Ogden to Henry M. Markert.....15,000
40th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9; A. and Richmond and husband to F. Shaman.....
113th-st., s. s., 213.4x16.8x100.11; J. M. Bayhour, Referee, to George H. Walker.....375
58th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 7th-av., 100.11x94; E. S. Dakin, Referee, to J. McGovern.....16,000
Broome-st., No. 526½; W. G. Cooke, Referee, to F. W. Devoe.....2,000
Waverley-place, e. s., 72.11 ft. n. of West 10th-st., 23x75; T. H. Landon, Referee, to L. S. Ogden.....14,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CHARLES E. WHITE,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
NO. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

Entire Charge and Management taken of Property. Special attention given to collecting rents, paying taxes, insurance, assessments, repairs, &c.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1876.

CHARLES E. WHITE, Esq., No. 33 Pine-st., City:

DEAR SIR: It gives me pleasure to acknowledge the efficient manner in which you have fulfilled all my instructions, while acting as my agent, during the time of my ownership of the ——st. property. Very truly yours, J. H. BUTTER.

NORWALK, Conn., June 29, 1877.

CHARLES E. WHITE, Esq., No. 33 Pine-st., City:

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in recommending you as a Real Estate Agent, honest, upright, trustworthy, and capable, well deserving the confidence and attention of real estate owners. I have always been fully satisfied with your management of my property in your care. Wishing you all success in your business, I remain, yours truly, CHARLES E. ST. JOHN.

No. 150 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1877.

CHARLES E. WHITE, Esq., No. 33 Pine-st.:

DEAR SIR: Your note in relation to recommendation received. I cheerfully comply with your request, and am pleased to be able to testify to your honesty and ability in the care of real estate. I have always found you prompt, honest, and reliable in making returns, and discreet and prudent to real estate owners requiring the services of an honest, reliable, skillful agent. With my best wishes for your success in business, I am, yours respectfully, FRANK CHARLTON.

A FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house for sale in 52d-st., one door from 5th-av.

ALSO,

An elegant 25-foot house, with dining-room extension for sale in 56th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; well built, finished in cabinet woods, and replete with every convenience. For permits and further particulars, apply to H. HURD, 38 Park Row, up-stairs.

AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM OFFERED.—For sale, a new medium-sized house on West 40th-st., opposite Reservoir Park; (highest ground in City;) built by day's work for owner's occupancy, replete with every modern convenience; cabinet work by Marsotte; perfect order, newly decorated; immediate possession; on 100-foot street, below the Park, and close to 8th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY brown-stone French-basement house, 15x60, No. 264 West 42d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.; complete order, with carpets, mirrors, gas fixtures, &c.; price, $15,000; terms to suit.

NO. 17 EAST 53D-ST.—SUPERBLY LOCATED and built full-size house. A bargain!!! Permits at 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st, and 661 5th-av. from V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

A.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED.—A beautiful corner house on 5th-av. (Murray Hill;) fifty windows; rooms 20 feet wide; rent, $900 a month. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FINE FULL-SIZE HOUSE NEAR DE. HALL'S Church; price extremely low; others, very desirable, near 5th-av., $20,000 to $60,000: bargains. W. P. Seymour, No. 171 Broadway.

THREE LOTS ON 25TH-ST., NEAR 10TH-AV., 75x100, with brick buildings, suitable for manufacturing purposes. FALCONER & SON, 160 4th-av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND COMMODIOUS private residence in immediate vicinity of Prospect Park, Brooklyn; the house, in Italian villa style of architecture, contains 20 large rooms and bedrooms, with an equal number of pantries and closets; all modern improvements, hot and cold water, gas, &c.; the plot of land is 100x200 feet; ornamental and fruit trees in abundance; by horse cars and Fulton Ferry it is one hour distant from City Hall, New-York. Address Box No. 3,899 New-York Post Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

In consequence of the decease of THOMAS M. SMITH, late senior partner of the firm of THOMAS M. & John M. Smith, we offer at private sale the valuable OIL MILL PROPERTY situated on Smith's wharf, in the City of Baltimore. The well known reputation of the firm as successful manufacturers of Linseed-oil is a sufficient guarantee of the advantages of location and superior character of the machinery and general equipment. The capacity of the mill is from 550 to 600 bushels in 24 hours.

JOHN CURLETT,
GERMAN H. HUNT,
JOHN M. SMITH,
Executors.

FOR SALE—STAMFORD, CONN.—A LARGE AND charming residence; 15 acres; beautiful lawn, meadows, fine groves, &c.; house contains every convenience and improvement; view unsurpassed; within 10 minutes of depot; one of the finest locations in the State; will be sold at a sacrifice; furniture, chandeliers, horses, carriages, &c., &c., will be sold if desired. Possession at once. R. S. WILLIS, Attorney, &c., No. 241 Broadway.

FINEST STOCK OR DAIRY FARM IN THE State; 150 acres; cost $60,000; buildings worth $20,000; price $15,000; a fortune to the purchaser; survey, map and photographs seen at No. 111 Broadway, Room 3.

BUILDING LOTS IN NEW-HAVEN FOR Sale, or exchange for New-York City property. Address LOTS, Box No. 375 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

A VERY HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIdence to exchange for first-class premises in New-Jersey. JAMES L. BRUSH, Westfield, N. J.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCTIONEER.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE REAL estate, to close an interest, on TUESDAY, Oct. 2, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

BROADWAY.—Entire front, east side, 234 to 244th st., and a lot adjoining in the rear on each street; 207 feet 1 inch on Broadway, 125 feet on 244th-st., 123 feet 5 inches on 234-st.

WEST TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.—In the rear, adjoining the Broadway property, four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 12.

WEST TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 140; contains improvements in the rear, with main building covering nearly the lot.

EAST SIXTY-SEVENTH-ST.—Three four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, Nos. 17, 21, and 27.

LEXINGTON-AV.—North-east corner 74th-st., 102 feet 9 inches by 100 feet.

LEXINGTON-AV.—North-west corner 74th-st., 102 feet 9 inches by 205 feet.

Catalogues at office of the auctioneer, No. 5 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

CHOICE FLATS TO RENT

On the Eastern Boulevard, (Avenue A,) between 59th and 59th sts. Splendid situation, on high ground, overlooking the East River, Blackwell's Island, and Long Island. Each flat complete with every convenience.

For small respectable families of moderate means these flats are among the most desirable in the City. Rent, $220 to $36 per month.

Apply to

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
No. 11 and 13 Chff-st.,
or to JOHN D. CRIMMINS, No. 1,037 3d-av.

TO LET, FURNISHED,

55TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—High-stoop four-story brown-stone house, 22.6x55 feet, with 24-foot extension; richly furnished for Winter and Summer use for owner's occupancy; never before offered for rent; newly decorated throughout in perfect order, and replete with every comfort and convenience. Owner will leave paintings, bronzes, other "objets de vertu," and library, if desired. No bill-ov.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT MANSION ON MADISON-av., near 30th-st., to rent, with the entire furniture, for the Winter or longer. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. No. 3 Pine-st.

FIRST AND SECOND APARTMENTS, SIX and ten rooms, in French flat, on East 79th-st.; all conveniences; in good order and pleasant locality; rents $30 and $40. Apply to janitor in No. 318.

REDUCED RENTS.—FURNISHED AND UNfurnished dwellings. Particulars, lists free, &c., at No. 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av., from V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—NORTH-WEST CORner of Lexington-av. and 50th-st.—elegant three-story stone residence; perfect order; fine location for a physician. O. G. BENNET, No. 111 Broadway, Room 3.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, NO. 5 West 47th-st., a four-story house in perfect order. H. H. CAMMANN, No. 113 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO RENT AT FORT WASHINGTON—A first-class residence with every modern convenience, handsomely furnished, within five minutes' walk of depot; rent low to a small private family; or will be rented unfurnished for one or more years. For further particulars address Box No. 2,259 New-York Post Office.

STEAM-BOATS.

THE NEW

PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence direct.

A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamers
MASSACHUSETTS.
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")
Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 8 A. M., and BOSTON at 9 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.
THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st. *Free transfer* for passengers via either line to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the *Brooklyn Annex*, leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, as 4:25 P. M.

THE GREAT

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,

And all points East, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
The mammoth palace steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Fall nights' rest. No midnight changes. Leave morning trains Fall River or Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE DECKS. Music each evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.

The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with express trains for

SARATOGA,
LAKE GEORGE,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
THE ADIRONDACK AND
WHITE MOUNTAINS,

and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West.

Free transfers to and from Brooklyn by steam-boats of the Brooklyn Annex, leaving Jewell's Wharf (Fulton-st.) daily at 5:15 P. M.

FARE ONLY $1 50,
and price of state-rooms greatly reduced.
S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-st. Pier, N. R., at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Wyark Ferry, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central R. R. for the West. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River R. R., are received on board for passage. FREE TRANSFER from and to BROOKLYN by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex. Leaves Jewell's Wharf (Fulton-st.) at 8 A. M. Ticket over New-York Central and for Saratoga on the wharf.

SEA BIRD.

CAPT. H. B. PARKER.
FOR BED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE BED BANK.	
Saturday, 22d	3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 22d	7:00 A. M.
Monday, 24th	3:30 P. M.	Monday, 24th	7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 25th	4:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 25th	7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 27th	7:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 26th	8:00 A. M.
Friday, 28th	7:30 A. M.	Thursday, 27th	11:00 A. M.
Saturday, 29th	1:00 P. M.	Friday, 28th	11:30 A. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY and SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamer CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA, leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 N. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. Pier No. 1 at 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, 5 New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.

Steamer AMERICUS leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 2:45 P. M. and 352 st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

A.—MARY POWELL.—FOR WEST POINT, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, leaves Pier No. 39 North River, daily, at 2:30 P. M. Free transfer to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex, leaving Jewell's Wharf at 2:55 P. M.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. For freight and passengers. Fare, $1. Berths free.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Pier, foot of Fulton-st. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

AUCTION SALES.

SPECIAL SALE AT BALTIMORE
of a
FIRST-CLASS DREDGING MACHINE AND SCOWS,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, we shall sell at the foot of Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, for account of the owner, Thomas H. White, one DREDGING MACHINE, (Osgood pattern,) built by Messrs. Starbuck & Co., Troy, N. Y., nearly new, and will be shown to be in perfect running order on the day of sale—size 73 by 27 feet; capacity: has lifted 1,400 cubic yards of mud from a depth of 25 feet in 11 hours.

ALSO
Two MUD SCOWS, (centre-dump,) also 70 by 23 feet, nearly new, in excellent order; capacity about 200 cubic yards.

ALSO,
One DECK SCOW, size 60 by 20 feet, prepared for carrying fresh water and wood.

Full inventory of sale.

Terms—$1,000 cash will be required of the purchaser of the Dredging Machine; $500 each from the purchaser of the Mud Scows, and $100 on the Deck Scow at the time of sale and the balance in five days thereafter.

F. W. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers.

ICE CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM

IS MADE FROM PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM. We Churches, Schools, and Families supplied. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to. PER QUART.

Canister for packing, 75c. extra. Delivered in the city, or packed for shipment. Depot, 21 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The regular sailing of this line from New-York, as established from the commencement of the route, takes the following dates:

CELTIC	SATURDAY, Sept. 22, 10 A. M.		
BRITANNIC	SATURDAY, Sept. 29, 10 A. M.		
CELTIC	SATURDAY, Oct. 6, 3 P. M.		
GERMANIC	SATURDAY, Oct. 13, 10 A. M.		
BALTIC	SATURDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.		
ADRIATIC	SATURDAY, Oct., 27, 9 A. M.		

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 49 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments, speed, and safety. Smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $90 and $100, gold, return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For freight or passage, and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

J. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the south of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

RUSSIA	WED., Oct. 3	BOTHNIA	WED., Oct. 17
ALGERIA	WED., Oct. 10	ABYSSINIA	WED., Oct. 24

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $120, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier 47 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF GEORGIA	Thursday, Oct. 4
STATE OF INDIANA	Thursday, Oct. 11
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA	Thursday, Oct. 18
STATE OF NEVADA	Thursday, Oct. 25

First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of Fifth-st., Hoboken.

NECKAR	Sat., Sept. 29	MOSEL	Sat., Oct. 13
WESER	Sat., Oct. 6	DONAU	Sat., Oct. 20

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold
Second cabin	$60 gold
Steerage	$30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

California	Sept. 29, 10 A.M.	Victoria	Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
Ethiopia	Oct. 6, 3 P. M.	Devonia	Oct. 20, 3 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR DERRY.

CELTIC	SATURDAY, Oct. 6, 3 P. M.		

THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 12, 10 A. M.

WEST 46TH-ST.—RESERVOIR-SQUARE.—TO gentlemen only; choice of very pleasant rooms, with single closets and all conveniences, in first-class house with owner; private family; full or partial board, if desired. References. Apply at Perrotte's Drug Store, No. 636 6th-av.

A LADY LIVING IN AN ELEGANT HOUSE offers the whole or any part to a refined family wishing to enjoy the comforts of home; private table, if desired. MURRAY HILL. Box 2,000 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NO. 62 WEST.—NEW and elegantly-furnished private residence; suites of rooms on parlor, third and fourth floors; private table on parlor floor if desired; table and appointments first-class.

NO. 56 WEST 38TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to let, with first-class board, to families and single gentlemen; location unexceptionable; family private; references.

NO. 49 WEST 51ST-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, en suite or singly; superior board; only parties willing to pay for such accommodations need apply; reference exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 607, NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—Large, commodious, and elegant suite of apartments, richly furnished; with or without private table.

NO. 434 5TH-AV.

Elegant suites of apartments, with private tables, are now ready, for the Winter or by the year.

NO. 20 IRVING-PLACE.—KEY TO GRAMERCY Park; two elegant floors; large, light rooms; also pleasant rooms on fourth floor; private table if preferred; references.

NO. 224 EAST 19TH-ST.—ONE SECOND floor room, with board; also single rooms for gentlemen; house established and newly refitted; best references required.

A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM and bedroom; Southern exposure; in private American family, without board; board if desired; reference given and required. No. 275 West 23d-st.

NO. 6 EAST 32D-ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS, parlor floor; four light rooms, second floor; private table if desired; other rooms for families or gentlemen; references required.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 110.—HANDSOMELY FURnished suites of rooms, with private table; house and appointments thoroughly first class; also, rooms for gentlemen; reference required.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NO. 47 WEST.—Just taken; private thorough order; is offered en suite or singly with board, to desirable parties; references exchanged.

PARLOR ON FIRST, AND FRONT AND back rooms on second floor, with superior board at a reasonable price. Call at No. 49 7th-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

NO. 310 WEST 33D-ST.—VERY DESIRABLE second-story front room, with alcove; also, hall-room, with board, at moderate prices; private family; references.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR Madison-square.—Handsomely furnished suites of rooms; private table if desired; suitable for families or single gentlemen; house and table strictly first-class.

MRS. E. M. SMITH, NO. 21 EAST 18TH-ST., would rent her handsomely-furnished back parlor to one or two gentlemen; home comforts; breakfast if desired.

A PRIVATE FAMILY ON MADISON-AV., near 34th-st., would rent their second floor, with private table, to a respectable party. Information by calling on JAMES D. RAY, No. 224 5th-av.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 212 WEST.—Small family will let second-story front room, handsomely furnished; first-class board; $20 for two; references.

NO. 21 WEST 18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with board; bedding the very best; table strictly first class; table boarders taken.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, for gentlemen only, with or without first-class board, at a moderate price; house and location unexceptionable. Apply at No. 325 West 23d-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 287.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished suites of rooms, with private table; also rooms for single gentlemen. For particulars, call at No. 136 Madison-av.

ONE CHOICE SUITE AND ONE SINGLE room, with board; family occupying their own house; unexceptionable references given and required. No. 43 West 22d-st.

A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM and bed-room, southern exposure, with board, if desired; quiet home assured in Christian family without children. No. 275 West 23d-st.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NO. 200 WEST.—Well and comfortably furnished room; first-class table; central location; references exchanged.

NO. 105 WEST 47TH-ST., PRIVATE FAMily have two large front rooms, all improvements, with excellent board, for two or four adults; references.

$12 PER WEEK, WITH BOARD. FOR two gentlemen. No. 48 East 20th-st., close to Broadway.

BOARD WANTED.

A LADY WISHES BOARD WITH A RE-spectable family in a good location, second story; fire and gas; terms moderate. Address, giving particulars, M. D. K., Box No. 140 Times Office.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, TWO OR three unfurnished rooms, with partial board, in a respectable Jewish family. Address, stating location and terms J., Box No. 141 Times Office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WISHES to give instruction on the piano, also in French, partly for board. Address L. G. P., Box No. 118 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A NO. 11 EAST 29TH-ST., NEAR BRUNswick.—Choice second-story rooms; without board, or with breakfast or private table, in first-class private family.

EAST 9TH-ST., NO. 56, JUST WEST OF Broadway.—Desirable furnished rooms; modern conveniences; without board if desired from $3 50 upward; neat, quiet house; moderate rates.

FRENCH LADY, LIVING IN HER OWN house, will let second floor, elegantly furnished, to parties willing to pay fair price for liberal accommodations. No. 211 West 34th-st.

NINTH WARD.—LARGE, NICELY FURNISHED room, second floor; modern improvements; for one or two gentlemen; also hall bedroom; private family; terms moderate. No. 67 Bedford-st.

NO. 33 EAST 24TH-ST.—TWO NICE CONnecting rooms for single gentlemen; unfurnished and sold water and gas closets; suitable also for married couple.

NO. 17 WEST 36TH-ST., FOUR DOORS FROM DELMONICO'S.—Elegantly-furnished rooms over parlor floor; private bath, &c.; also single rooms; to gentlemen only; references.

NO. 35 EAST 10TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—To let, furnished, one large room and bedroom, and medium-sized room, suitable for gentlemen; grate fire and gas.

TO LET—NO. 4 EAST 47TH-ST.; PRIVATE ENtrance to Windsor Hotel; parlor floor and third-story handsomely furnished, without board; also large fourth floor room.

A NO. 30 WAVERLEY-PLACE, FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen; house and location first class; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN only, in private house. No. 541 Pearl-st., near Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 146—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO let, furnished or unfurnished, to gentlemen; terms moderate; references.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 5, NEAR THE BREVOORT.—Elegantly-furnished second floor; other and single rooms for gentlemen.

HALL ROOM, ALSO A DESIRABLE ROOM on second floor for gentleman; family private. Call at No. 332 West 23d-st.

LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM TO GENTLEMAN, without board. No. 64 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR alcove bedroom for one or two gentlemen; also other rooms. No. 9 West 24th-st.

NO. 165 WEST 53D-ST.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished room for a man and wife; private family; references exchanged.

NO. 19 5TH-AV.—CONNECTED WITH BREvoort House by passageway, handsomely-furnished suites of rooms to rent, without board.

NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen. No. 48 East 20th-st., close to Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—BOARD for the Fall and Winter. JAMES G. ROE.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS DRUCKER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 5,848.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Louis Drucker, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said statute, and that the 18th day of October, 1877, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, rooms 1 and 2, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of September, 1877.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

s27-1aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—OF CHARLES W. ENNIS and WILLIAM COOPER, partners, as ENNIS & COOPER.—Notice of appointment of Assignee.—District of New-Jersey, ss. At Somerville, the fifteenth day of September, A. D. 1877. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Charles W. Ennis and William Cooper, who were carrying trading as Ennis & Cooper, of Somerville, in the County of Somerset, and State of New-Jersey, within said District, and who have been adjudged bankrupt upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated SOMERVILLE, N. J., Sept. 15, 1877.

JOHN REW GARRETSON, Assignee, Somerville, N. J.

s20-1aw3wTh*

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that WILLIAM BONNELL, of the village of Mount Pleasant, in the township of Alexander, in the County of Hunterdon, and late of the New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of its creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation, within the space of three months.—Dated August 23, 1877.

WILLIAM BURR, Assignee.

E. P. CONKLING, Attorney, Flemington, N. J.

s6-1aw3wTh

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ON SUNDAY FORENOON, 23D INST., between No. 124 Lexington-av. and St. Mark's Church, 2d-av. and 10th-st., a PEARL BREASTPIN. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the corner of Lexington-av. and 10th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FOR SALE.—AT HALF PRICE, A HANDSOME modern T-cart by Bradley & Jones; little used. Apply to JAMES WIGHT, Grand Hotel, 31st-st and Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PEABODY HOUSE, TONKERS, ON THE HUDSON.—Remains open all Winter. Parties desiring to spend the Autumn months in the country will find this a most delightful spot. Fine views, fine drives, four acres of lawn; everything first class. Terms reduced. J. A. FREELAND.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New-York, Sept. 22, 1877.
MESSRS. ATWATER, DAY & HARTRIDGE
are this day admitted partners in our firm.
ATWATER & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATER.
HENRY E. ABBEY.....Lessee and Manager.
Last week of the first month.

SOTHERN

In his last great original character (unless)
A CRUSHED
TRAGEDIAN.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:30 P. M.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
PRELIMINARY SEASON.
Genuine success of
Miss MAGGIE MOORE
and J. C. WILLIAMSON, in
STRICTLY ON THE SQUARE.
MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:30 P. M.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.
Nos. 720 and 730 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel. (Late Keller's Worrell Theatre.)
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Under the management of NEIL BRYANT.
EUGENE DOUKERTY.
Every Evening at 8; Saturday Matinée at 2.
Popular Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c.; Matinée, 25c. and 50c.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS. 22D-ST. AND 6TH-A

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

ANNUAL MEETING OF DIRECTORS AND STOCKHOLDERS—REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ROAD—ELECTION OF DIRECTORS AND ADOPTION OF RESOLUTIONS—THE LINE TO BE EXTENDED.

The annual meeting of the stock-holders of the Northern Pacific Railroad was held yesterday at the offices of the company, No. 23 Fifth-avenue. There was a large attendance, 10,000 shares of the company's stock being represented by the persons present. The meeting was called to order at 12 o'clock by Mr. Charles B. Wright, the President, Mr. Samuel Wilkeson acting as Secretary. The President read the annual report of the condition of the company and the results of its management during the year ending Sept. 1, 1877. According to the report the road has been worked during the past year with marked success. Entire harmony has prevailed between the officers and employes, no labor troubles having affected the road. The promise of increased business indicated last year has been fully realized, and a favorable exhibit of net results is given. The gross earnings of the year are $965,823 37, and the expenses $573,124 90, leaving a net balance of $392,698 47, or an increase of nearly 25 per cent. over last year. The expense account given includes liberal outlays for maintenance. The extra outlays for new ties, above the estimated average, have been about $25,000. This and other expenditures from earnings, made necessary by growing business, would swell the net income to about $450,000. Extensive repairs have been made, about 250,000 ties having been laid during the past Summer on the Eastern Division. By snow-fencing the Dakota Division, which had previously been operated only in Summer, the road was kept open during the Winter, and the traffic paid the running expenses, and notwithstanding snow-storms of unprecedented severity, the trains were delayed less than those of the New-York Central Road. The sources of business from which the income of the Minnesota and Dakota Divisions is derived continue to develop in a healthy manner. A fleet of more than 30 steam-boats has run on the Upper Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers during the Summer to connect the Bismarck terminus with Montana, upon which large quantities of merchandise is sent into the Territories, and furs and mining products returned, while the passenger traffic on the boats was large. A first-class transportation line has been established between Bismarck and Deadwood, in the Black Hills. More than 3,000 emigrants passed over the road to the Red River Valley. The land operations of the year amount to sales of 270,996 acres, and other transactions amounting altogether to $1,232,851 74, in payment of which $1,039,062 50 has been received in preferred stock, and $13,756 24 cash, the deferred payments account being $33 33.

During the year ending June 1, 337,000 acres of Government lands within the limit of the company's grant were sold to actual settlers, representing an added population of 10,000 persons on these lands alone. The estimate of the business of the next year is greater than that of the last year. More direct communication between Puget Sound and Kalispell will be opened within a few weeks, the new line in the Mississippi Valley between those points being about finished. The plan adopted in May last for extending the line into Montana Territory has been hindered by unexpected delay in securing the sanction of Congress, but the extension of the line to the completion of the road. The extension of the Pacific Division to the Puyallup coal-fields is nearly completed, and in 30 days the road will be in operation. The total expenditure for the year has been $1,263,363, and $300,000 of the money for the outlay was raised from net earnings, and the balance from loans among the officers and friends of the company. In addition, $300,000 in some assistance from the Eastern Division, to clear off the loans by net earnings within the coming year. The extension of the line from the Columbia River east and through Easterns Washington into Idaho to the Bitter Root Valley, a distance of about 200 miles, is recommended. The bill for the extension of time will be pressed again in the coming session of Congress, and it is believed that, as an act of justice to the thousands of stockholders who have paid nearly $30,000,000 into the enterprise, that it will be unhesitatingly passed, as it asks for neither money nor bonds, but only time.

The report was accepted. Mr. Frederick Billings then offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the judgment of the stockholders that the construction of the company's road westward from the Missouri River, should be commenced both at the eastward from the Columbia River on the Lake Pend d'Oreille Division at soon as practicable; and the Board of Directors is hereby urged to press with such construction as rapidly as possible, consistently with economy and the best interests of the company—keeping steadily in view the early completion of the entire road to the Pacific.

Mr. John M. Denison, a Maryland stockholder, offered a preamble reciting the terms of the organization of the company under the decree of foreclosure, and concluded with the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Purchasing Committee, or the plaintiffs in said foreclosure suit, be and they are hereby requested to take such steps as may be necessary or expedient to fix a day at the limit of the period when all bondholders who have not yet done so may come in and obtain the benefit of said plan of reorganization, and exchange their bonds for preferred stock, or be forever thereafter debarred therefrom.

Mr. Joseph Dilworth, of Pittsburg, Penn., offered a resolution which was adopted, urging the President and Directors to secure from Congress an extension of the time for completing the line, and promising the co-operation of stockholders in their efforts to obtain such an extension. An election was then held, resulting in the choice of the following Directors: Charles B. Wright, Frederick Billings, George W. Cass, Benjamin P. Cheney, Charlemagne Tower, Johnston Livingston, Joseph Dilworth, J. Fraley Smith, George Bliss, Alexander Mitchell, J. C. Ainsworth, John M. Denison, Richard L. Ashurst.

RUFUS HATCH'S FAILURE.

Yesterday afternoon Rufus Hatch sent the following letter to the Stock Exchange, and it was read aloud by the Chairman:

RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 BROAD-ST., Sept. 26, 1877.

To Henry Meigs, President of the New-York Stock Exchange:

SIR: I regret to be obliged to notify you that I am unable to settle the differences against me within the 24 hours which the rules of the Exchange allow, but I hope to do so soon. Yours, respectfully, RUFUS HATCH.

Mr. Hatch's embarrassments having been known, the announcement was expected, and it created no stir. The amount involved is comparatively trifling. The former mogul of Wall-street who dealt in millions, failed for exactly $2,300. Mr. Hatch's charges that his misfortune was brought about to gratify private spite, and the general belief current on the street is that this is true. The brokers to whom Mr. Hatch sold the Western Union short are Milton & Hill, and they refuse to give up their principal, but that gentleman, it is believed, is ready to stay. Gould. The story told by those who profess to know is that a regular "put up" job was played on Hatch at the Windsor Hotel a few evenings ago. They say that a number of persons approached him one after another and confidently gave him their opinion that the market was going off and that Gould was selling large blocks of his Western Union. Numerous collaterals were then offered, and Mr. Hatch, being naturally of a bearish turn at the time, finally became so wrought up that he was ready to sell and did sell the stock beyond the limits of prudence. When it was seen that he would go no further, Western Union was given an upward twist at once and the result was as stated. Mr. Hatch, under the rules of the Stock Exchange, is now suspended, from the privileges of the floor, but on settling with his creditor he can apply to the proper committee for reinstatement.

NELLIE HAYES' DEATH.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner Woltman held an inquest into the case of Nellie Hayes, who died on the 18th inst. at the Branch Penitentiary Hospital on Randall's Island. Deceased was arrested on the 7th inst. by Officer Maynard, of the Fourteenth Precinct, for being drunk and disorderly on Mulberry-street, near Park. Justice Duffy, in the Tombs Police Court, sentenced her to the Island for 30 days. Shortly after the woman reached the Island she complained of a wound on her head, and was sent to the hospital, where she died a few days afterward. The main interest attaching to the inquest was to ascertain if Nellie Hayes was the victim of Police brutality, as she had repeatedly said she was. Officer Maynard swore positively that he did not use any violence on the woman. Officer Mitchell, who assisted him in making the arrest, corroborated him. Dr. Roof testified that he attended Nellie Hayes, and that during her illness she alleged that she had received her wound from a policeman's club; in his opinion her wound was not caused by a policeman's club, but by a fall upon some sharp substance or object, or a blow by some sharp instrument. The Coroner's jury exonerated Officer Maynard, and decided that the injuries of the deceased were inflicted in an unknown manner.

LEAVITT'S BOOK SALE.

The seventh day of Leavitt's trade sale of books was commenced yesterday with the invoice of Scribner, Armstrong & Co., which had a remarkable run, most of the lines being duplicated, and many of them being increased several hundred fold. For instance, the catalogue called for 100 copies of Barnett's *That Lass o' Lowrie's*, and 500 were sold. One hundred copies of Marion Harland's *Common Sense in the Household*, but over 1,000 were disposed of. Fifty copies of *Baby Days* were offered, but the sale did not stop until 2,500 had been taken. Eight hundred copies of Dr. Holland's new novel—*Nicholas Minturn*—were sold instead of 100. The small invoices of H. W. Bliss & Co., Hartford; T. Balkinap, Hartford; W. H. & L. Collingridge, London, and John G. Shea, New-York, were taken, and Messrs. Roberts Brothers, Boston, were reached. In this invoice duplicates were refused, and the books offered, especially Louis M. Alcott's works, were eagerly bought. There were sold the books of William L. Allison, New-York; A. B. Trust, New-York, and Lockwood, Brooks & Co., Boston. Among the books of the last-named house 1,000 copies of *Mother-in-law* were sold. In the sweating the invoices of J. M. Stoddart & Co., Philadelphia; John E. Potter & Co., Philadelphia, and Virtue & Yorston, New-York, were disposed of, and the sale was adjourned until to-day, when J. W. Bouton's invoice will be taken up.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION IN THE PERRY-STREET METHODIST CHURCH YESTERDAY.

About 100 of the delegates to the National Prohibition Convention assembled yesterday morning at the Perry-Street Methodist Episcopal Church. A number of others from various States arrived during the afternoon. A prayer and praise meeting was held between 9:30 A. M. and 10 A. M., when Judge James Black, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Prohibition Reform Party, called the delegates to order. The attendance included Hon. Robert M. Foust, of Pennsylvania; Judge William J. Groo, of New-York; Judge W. H. Van Cott, Mr. J. N. Stearns, Prof. John Moffat, Mr. Luther S. Kauffman, Rev. H. A. Thompson, President of the Oberlin University, Ohio, and Prohibition candidate for Governor of that State; Rev. Charles Wheeler Dennison, of Washington; Rev. Joseph Cummings, of Connecticut; Hon. Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky; Mr. Walter Farrington, of Poughkeepsie; Rev. John Russell, of Michigan; Mrs. Mattie McClellan Brown, of Ohio, and others. In his opening address, Judge Black said that for 30 years the Prohibition Party had been assiduously working, and had succeded in drawing to its side a majority of the churches and thousands of good men and women in every State of the Union. Moral feeling, too, had been aroused and moral sentiment of late years like conviction had been growing that political action should accompany moral efforts. In all great moral movements political action was necessary, a fact most forcibly illustrated in the anti-slavery movement. At the conclusion of Judge Black's remarks, which were greeted with applause, Rev. H. A. Thompson was elected temporary Chairman, and Mr. L. S. Kauffman, Secretary. Committees were appointed on Permanent Organization, on Finance, and on Credentials.

Addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Thompson, who gave an encouraging account of the prospects of the Prohibition Party in Ohio; and by Rev. Joseph Cummings, Judge Groo, and others. The Committee on Permanent Organization, which had during the delivery of these addresses been in session in one of the class-rooms, reported in favor of the election of the following, who were elected accordingly:

President, Rev. Joseph Cummings, D. D., of Connecticut; Vice-Presidents, P. N. Woodbury, of Lewiston, Me.; Asa S. Kendall, New-Hampshire; Colcord, Massachusetts; Nathan Babcock, of Rhode Island; Myron H. Clark, of New-York; S. B. Ransom, New-Jersey; B. T. Bradford, Pennsylvania; William Daniels, Maryland; Dr. Lucien Moffatt, Tennessee; Hon. Green Clay Smith, Kentucky; Mrs. Frances Miner, Missouri; Mother Stewart, Ohio; Dr. J. F. Simpson, Illinois; J. C. Hall, Wisconsin; Judge J. L. Vidette, Michigan; Judge Maxwell, Iowa; Erwin, Minnesota; John Paulson, Kansas, and John Woods, of California. Silver Lamberton, of New-York, and John S. Littell, of New-Jersey, were elected Secretaries.

The first business of the afternoon session was the reading of letters from prominent Prohibitionists, expressive of their regrets at being unable to attend, and containing suggestions relative to the subjects before the conference. Mrs. Mattie McClellan Brown was added to the list of Secretaries, and a Committee on Resolutions and Declaration of Principles was appointed.

The reading of papers being declared in order, Mr. Walter Farrington presented his views on the question: "Does the Constitution of the United States permit Congress to prohibit importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating beverages? If restricted, wherein, and to what extent? If not restricted, what should be the relation of the National Government to the drink traffic?" A paper was submitted by Rev. William Goodell, of Janesville, Wis., and was read to the conference by the Secretary, Mr. Kauffman, on the necessity of electing to the governing functions of the country only the advocates of Prohibition. Mr. Luther S. Kauffman next read a paper, written by himself, on the question, "How can Adequate Financial Support be Secured for the Prosecution of Prohibition?" He believed that the revenue tax, and the system of fees and dues would, with the proceeds of a well-conducted lecture bureau, soon furnish adequate financial resources. The various papers were discussed at length by the convention.

During the evening session several papers and essays were read to the conference. To the question "Is a Prohibition Party a feasible and reliable agency for securing the enactment and execution of Prohibitory laws?" Mrs. John Russell returned an emphatic affirmative answer. The scheme was not regarded by him as visionary or utopian, but possible, practicable, and feasible. A paper read by Rev. Charles Wheeler Dennison on the laws and laws pertaining to the liquor traffic which have been enacted by Congress, one of which prohibited the sale of intoxicating beverages to Indians. Mr. John F. Hunter, editor of the *Living Issues*, presented a paper on the question, "Is it probable that the Democratic and Republican Parties, or either of them, can or will become a reliable agency for the enactment and execution of Prohibitory law?" The substance of his answer was that experience had taught them that it is vain to hope for aid from either party in the establishment of absolute prohibitory statutes. A discussion followed the reading of the papers. To-day the Committee on Resolutions will report, and the concluding business of the conference will be transacted. A Prohibition mass-meeting will be held in the evening at Cooper Institute, when addresses will be delivered by Hon. Green Clay Smith, William Noble, of England, and others.

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Some odd dealings between husband and wife, in regard to property matters, are shown by the allegations made in the suit of Isabella B. Noe against William F. Noe, which was partially argued before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The plaintiff and defendant were married in August, 1870. At that time Mrs. Noe says she was living with her mother, and was the owner of about $200,000 of real estate and between $60,000 and $70,000 of personal property left her by her deceased father. Her husband then owned, she says, nothing more "than the clothes on his back." About a year after their marriage she says she transferred to her husband, through the mediation of his father, nearly all of her real estate. He then started for Paris, where she says he spent the money in gambling, luxurious and extravagant living, &c. He then returned to this country, and, by mortgaging some of her property, he raised more money, with which he again went to Paris, where he spent it, and returned to this country for the second time. She says he then mortgaged more property, and took her with him on a trip to Paris. She got disgusted at his conduct on the latter trip, and returning to this country, going to her mother's house, and refusing to have anything further to do with her husband. She says that two houses on Grand-street and one on Twenty-first-street are all that remain of the real estate left her by her father. In the present action she seeks to restrain her husband from disposing of the three houses.

In answer to these statements, Mr. Noe says that at the time of his marriage he was only 21 years of age, and lived with his father, but that he moved in the same circle of society as did the plaintiff. Owing to opposition on the part of the latter's mother, Mr. Noe says he was married to his wife privately, the marriage being kept a secret for about a year. They then told Mrs. Noe's mother about it, and she submitted with as good grace as was possible, but insisted on having the marriage ceremony between the two solemnized publicly. Mr. and Mrs. Noe were therefore remarried. Mr. Noe says his wife was not desirous of going to Paris with him. He denies ever having sold or mortgaged any of her property, excepting on one occasion, when he raised a mortgage in order to pay a balance of $600 due on a $1,300 dress-maker's bill incurred by her. He says that after his marriage his wife divided her property with him. Her marriage she had been followed $4,000 per annum from her father's estate. After her marriage he says she became extravagant. She bought for her mother a $13,000 residence, at Westfield, N. J. Her carriage bills amounted to $250 per month. She would go, on an average, three times per week to the theatre, taking a whole party with her. Her trust bills amounted to between $40 and $50 per month. She squandered thousands of dollars per annum on dresses, and had about five bonnets per month. Mr. Noe says he found that she was spending more than the income of the property, and that they went to Paris to economize. At Paris he says they lived happily together. After a while, however, she came to this country with her cousin, whom Mr. Noe describes as being impecunious. Mr. Noe followed his wife to this country, and went to Westfield, where he met the impecunious cousin, who told him that his wife did not wish to live with him any more or to see him. Mr. Noe says he tried to enter his wife's room, but was kept out by her cousin and two other men, who threatened him with violence if he did not desist from his attempt. He says he has not been able to see his wife since then. He gives certain letters written by his wife and expressing affection for him. He charges all his troubles to the influence of his mother-in-law. The argument will be resumed today.

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THE WAR ON TAMMANY.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

SENATOR MORRISSEY A DELEGATE TO ALBANY FROM THE THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—HIS REMARKS TO THE OPPONENTS OF JOHN KELLY AND TAMMANY HALL.

There was an immense gathering last night in the hall of Brookes' Academy in Broome-street, of the Anti-Tammany Democrats of the Third Assembly District, and the burden of the conversation among the voters was the sway of "the dictator in the Court-house," or, as some called him, "King Kelly," of whom everybody present seemed to think that the Democrats of this City had had enough. The meeting was called for the purpose of electing delegates to represent the district at the convention to be held in Albany on Oct. 3. Patrick Walsh was elected Chairman, and John Dwyer Secretary. John Giles, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the district, reported the names of John Morrissey, Joseph Shannon, and Richard Wohltman as delegates, and Peter A. Bits, Henry McCloskey, and Timothy Harrison as alternates. The report of the committee was adopted, when there was a cry for "Morrissey," "Let's hear the Senator." At the request of the Chairman the commotion which followed the announcement that Senator Morrissey was in the room ceased, and broke out again when Mr. Morrissey took his seat on the platform. The Secretary then read a preamble which recited that as the district voters were largely tax-payers and working men, whose interests could be best protected by a reduction of the expenses of the City Government and the expenditure of more money upon the streets, parks, and water works, and as Hon. John Morrissey had earnestly used his influence with the Legislature to secure these advantages, they were resolved that the thanks of the people of the district should be tendered to him, with the wish that he might be long spared to continue his efforts in behalf of the working classes. Other like resolutions were adopted, after which the Chairman introduced Mr. Morrissey. Three rousing cheers greeted him, and there were remarks such as "We know him well enough;" "That's a solid head," "Tweed didn't make much out of you, anyhow," and "He's a better man than King John." Senator Morrissey thanked the meeting for his election as a delegate, and then said that he had not come to make a speech. His health, he said, was not good, but he was there ready to answer any questions which they might choose to put to him in regard to his stewardship. He did not think that, in his term in Congress, or while he was in the Senate, he had betrayed any public trust. He had told them that he would never betray them or sell them out in the night, and he had kept his word. He then recalled his efforts to secure such action that he considered desirable for the City. He had gone to Albany in opposition to Tammany Hall, and he had continued his opposition to this day. His thought he was justified in this course. He had succeeded in turning out 18 or 19 Commissioners, and he would willingly turn two-thirds of them out if he could, and if he went to Albany again he would try to do it again. In his term in the Senate he had introduced a bill to regulate wages of working men, and when he went to the committee to explain it he was confronted with a letter from Mayor Wickham opposing it, and every man in Tammany Hall opposed it. Kelly went to Albany last Winter to oppose a joint resolution which he introduced for a similar purpose. "That was Tammany Hall, because there is nothing in it for him. If there is no one dares to say so. Kelly had said no reductions could be made outside of the Fire, Police, School, and Park Departments. Why, the four Coroners cost last year $80,000, and the Excise Board, $50,000, when it could be run for $7,500. The man who got $120,000 from the Building Department offered last year to run it for $40,000. In every department it was the same way, and yet Kelly says nothing can be done. Why? Because each Commissioner has a committee in Tammany Hall, and he can't afford to lose them. He don't propose to cut down his own salary, and he thinks everybody wrong who is against him. The poor man pays the taxes, but in his judgment John Kelly cared little about the working men. I have never asked for anything in Tammany Hall, and I don't propose to do it until every man in it is beaten, and that, in my judgment will be done this Fall. They tell you stories about me and what I have done, but the honest system of fees and dues would, with the proceeds of a well-conducted lecture bureau, soon furnish adequate financial resources. The various papers were discussed at length by the convention.

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FLEETWOOD PARK.

TWO WELL-CONTESTED RACES—AN UNLUCKY HORSE—STEVE MAXWELL AND CALMAR THE WINNERS.

The second day of the Fall meeting at Fleetwood Park passed off in a very successful manner, there being a good attendance of spectators, while the two races on the programme were hotly contested, affording considerable amusement. The race for the 2:32 class was the first called up for decision, and of the eight entries those who put in an appearance were Steve Maxwell, W. C. Derby, Tom, Mary Lamb, Lady Lowe, and Lady Annie. Of this lot Steve Maxwell was the favorite over the field, but Lady Lowe captured the first two heats, when she in turn became the most prominent candidate for the honors, but there was a most decided change in the third heat, for Steve Maxwell trotted so truly that he came to the front and revived the hopes of his backers. Murphy guided him to victory in the next two heats, which he won handsomely. Lady Lowe was awarded the second money, Derby third, and Lady Annie fourth.

THE 2:26 PURSE.

The second and principal event was the race for the $1,000 purse between the horses entered in the 2:26 class. There were eight of them, and six appeared to contest, viz.: Barney Kelly, Rosewood, Grey Eddie, Calmar, Hazor, and Royal George. This race was remarkable for its unendable heats, although Calmar was the favorite, it looked as if Barney Kelly would win in three straight heats, but luck was again against him, and he is a notoriously unlucky horse. He won the first heat handily, but in the second heat he cast two shoes, and consequently went to pieces, and Calmar won. In the fourth heat Rosewood came to the front, which mixed things up considerably, but in the fifth heat Calmar getting powers proved of advantage, and he again won. Under the rule, Hazor and Royal George were sent to the stable, not having won a heat in five, and Grey Eddie, having been previously drawn, left but Barney Kelly, Rosewood, and Calmar in the race. In the sixth heat Barney Kelly was flighty, and Calmar won it and the race, Rosewood coming in second, but Barney Kelly was awarded the second money, as he had distanced no heats to his credit. The following are the summaries:

FLEETWOOD PARK.—Second day of Fall meeting, Wednesday, Sept. 26; purse No. 2, $800, for 2:32 class; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $400 to first horse, $200 to second, $120 to third, and $80 to fourth.

John Murphy's gr. g. Steve Maxwell	3	6	1	1 1
M. J. Gallivan's ch. m. Lady Lowe	1	1	3	4 2
D. G. Cameron's s. g. W. C. Derby	2	3	4	2 4
G. Walker's br. m. Lady Annie	5	4	4	3 3
Frank Brown's b. m. Mary Lamb	4	5	5	5 dr.
Mat Tanner's br. g. Tom	6	2	2	6 dr.

Time—2:28; 2:29¾; 2:29; 2:31¾; 2:31½.

SAME DAY.—Purse No. 4, $1,000, for 2:26 class; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $500 to first horse, $250 to second, $150 to third, and $100 to fourth.

John Splan's b. g. Calmar	2	2	1	5	1 1
H. Casey's b. g. Barney Kelly	1	1	5	4	4 3
J. D. McManus' br. m. Rosewood	4	5	3	1	5 2
R. Bergen's gr. g. Grey Eddie	3	4	4	3	3 dr.
D. Mace's gr. g. Royal George	5	4	2	3	3 r.o.
E. H. Doty's gr. g. Grey Eddie	3	6	6	6	dr.

Time—2:26; 2:26; 2:26; 2:29¼; 2:30; 2:30¼.

EDUCATIONAL ESTIMATES FOR 1878.

The Commissioners of Education met last night pursuant to adjournment, President Wood in the chair, to consider the budget of the board for 1878, and to transact other business that might come before them. Commissioner Dowd reported, in behalf of the Finance Committee, the revised budget, in which the sums named in the original budget are reduced as follows: For salaries, $2,625,500, as against $2,860,500 previously reported; $574,300, as against $579,300, previously reported, for public and corporate schools, and $468,000, as against $550,000, previously reported, for school sites and erecting school buildings, making a total of $3,867,800, as against $3,881,800, as previously reported. The sum of $100,000 for a building for detention of truant children was retained, increasing the amendable budget to $3,967,800. This sum was obtained by the reduction of $390,000 on the teachers' salaries, $5,000 on the salaries of janitors of the evening schools, $5,000 on the sum first estimated for books, maps, &c., and $2,000 on the sum for purchasing sites, erecting and furnishing and repairing buildings. The document was considered *seriatim*, previous to proceeding to vote upon it as a whole. After considerable discussion upon the items of teachers' and janitors' salaries, and the item for supplies, the different speakers favoring the still further reduction of those estimates, the items were adopted as reported, with the exception of $483,000 for school sites, &c., and the $100,000 for the erection of buildings for the detention of truants. A motion was made that the first of the above-named items be increased to $550,000, the sum originally in the estimate, but it was not adopted by a vote of 9 to 8. President Wood spoke at length in favor of the insertion of the $100,000 item in the budget, but by a vote of 8 to 8 it was rejected. Commissioner Jaffe then moved that the amount be added to the sum adopted for salaries and contingencies, which was adopted, the motion embracing the above-mentioned reductions, which, by the reduction of the estimates by the Board of Apportionment last year, the Commissioners were obliged to deduct from the teachers' salaries for this year, $390,000. The motion was, however, lost, by a vote of 7 to 9. Commissioners Baker, Cohen, Dowd, Wickham, Bell, Watson, West, Wetmore, and Wilkins voting in the negative. The total estimate of $3,949,800 was then adopted by a vote of 14 to 2, Commissioners Baker and Cohen voting in the negative. After the transaction of some further general business the board adjourned.

THE HORTICULTURAL SHOW.

A CHARMING DISPLAY AT GILMORE'S GARDEN—THE LEADING EXHIBITS—THE SHOW TO BE CONTINUED THIS AND TO-MORROW EVENING.

Gilmore's Garden was last night a very brilliant place, and very fragrant as well. The night was the opening one of the New-York Horticultural Society's Autumn show of plants, flowers, fruits, and vegetables, and as all art, industrial, agricultural, and horticultural exhibitions are always not only free of all retrograde qualities, but essentially progressive, this one was, of course, incomparably superior to any of its predecessors. The conventional excellence which always accumulates in these concerns was not, at all events, to be denied to this show in many of its features. Take for instance the display of stove and greenhouse plants, which were really of surpassing merit, but which greatly preponderated over many of its other features, not in themselves of slight account. For this reason the *coup d'œil* was somewhat spoiled, there being too much of the sombre green and too little of the brighter and more florid colors. But the landscape gardener, Mr. Thornhill, had disposed the exhibits with such good skill and taste that the defect was not very noticeable. All the rare and mellow things which the bounteous season gives us were there in great abundance, and more especially in the matter of fruits and vegetables. Their "yellow corpulence," or "sleek rotund repose," as Mr. Edgar Fawcett happily phrases it in one of his most recent and brightest little poems, were not unknown aspects of the exhibition. The horticultural show was only a complement of the attractions of the garden, all its customary amusements progressing concurrently with the exhibition. The show was more than on ordinary occasions, and a great many more people than the light-hearted folk whose "ballast is a rose" when they go voyaging in quest of pleasure, took their relaxation (and their beer) among the flowers.

Speaking of the show as a whole, it is early in the season, a few things rather out of season were also exhibited. Such, for instance, as some very fine strawberries, grown by Mr. Aibert, of the German Reformed Savings Bank. Among other things was a splendid Mexican fruit, with the scent and flavor of the pineapple, which was shown by Mr. Isaac Buchanan. It bears the style and title *Monstera deliciosa*. Among the more prominent exhibits were a pyramid of Southern grasses, shown by Messrs. B. K. Bliss & Sons, and an exceedingly pretty flower-garden in miniature, the device of Mrs. Riddle, gardener to Mr. Brooks, of Inwood, N. J. Mr. George Such, of South Amboy, was represented by some very fine stove and greenhouse plants, and Mr. Isaac Buchanan had another collection of decidedly rare specimens. Many other exhibits of the orchidaceous order were sent all the way from Albany by Mr. Louis Menand, who also exhibited a very beautiful collection of variegated stove plants. Newark, N. J., was admirably represented by Mr. Patterson, an amateur in the delicate pursuit of gardening, who exhibited a magnificent screw pine and other plants of extra quality and the largest in the exhibition. From Tremont, Mr. John S. Bush sent some stove and greenhouse plants of excellent quality, and Mr. William Bennett, of the collection from Flatbush, together with 10 very rare and fine palms. Charles Zeller, of Flatbush; R. B. Parsons, of Flushing, and W. C. Wilson, of Astoria, were all represented by stove and greenhouse plants, besides which Mr. Parsons also displayed some handsome evergreens. A very beautiful collection of greenhouse plants in bloom, and of a variegated leaves, was exhibited by Peter Keller, of Bay Ridge. In the matter of ferns the collection of *Lycodium scandens*, or running ferns, shown by John Anderson, of Flushing, attracted a good deal of attention. Ellwanger & Berry, of Rochester, had an excellent collection of cut roses, but gained more particular credit for their very superior collection of pears and plums. A special prize of $50, offered by Mr. J. Henderson for the best collection of native and exotic fruits, was won by W. O. C. Smith, of this City, and a special prize of $25, given by Mr. Vick, of Rochester, in the class of cut flowers, went to Mr. Hallock, of Bath. Both Mr. Vick and Mr. Hallock were themselves frequent prize-takers. The exhibition of fruits and vegetables was very large, over 1,000 dishes being displayed. In the floral department, roses, geraniums, camellias, gradioli, pansies, verbenas, &c., were exhibited in large quantities. In general extent the show was so ample that the judges had not made their awards in the section devoted to plants, as a late hour. The exhibition will be continued this and to-morrow evening.

OPENING DAY AT J. & C. JOHNSTON'S.

An unusually fine display of novelties in French costumes and bonnets may be viewed at J. & C. Johnston's establishment, Broadway and Twenty-second-street. This house, which has gained much prominence within the last few years, has now on exhibition the handsomest variety of suits and outer garments shown this season. As space is lacking to attempt to do justice to the many novelties, only a few of its most conspicuous articles can be referred to. An evening dress, in an elegant shade of pink faille and broché silk, combined with illusion, has the skirt trimmed with illusion and faille flounces. The broché scarf apron is bordered with flowers. The long broché train, almost covering the faille skirt, is draped and adorned with flowers. The waist is of broché and the sleeves of puffed illusion, with flowers on the wrist. The neck trimming consists of pink illusion ruchings. This dress is an exact copy of a suit of Worth. A pretty negligeuse suit, consisting of a polonaise trimmed with cordings of a peculiar shade of green combined with blue, has a novel and very pretty effect. A bourette princess dress of fine goods shot with different colors, and trimmed with folds of blue faille and fringe, is very neat. There are also a number of elegant dresses composed of black velvet and faille. Among the outer garments is one from Worth, of matallassé, with revers coming from the back to the front, and fastening on the left side, under a large satin bow. On the right side is a large pocket, trimmed with bows and passementerie. Another style is a mousse cloth garment, very long, with a cape, trimmed with clair de lune beads and fringe. Another is a sicilienne garment, also very long, with a column in front and lobe circular back, trimmed with straight cock's feathers and crimped and jet fringe. A white opera cloak of gros d'Ecassa, trimmed with white feathers, pearl and chenille fringe, and rich pearl passementerie; and another of white plush, trimmed with chenille and crimped fringe, are worthy of special note. In the bonnet department is a rich assortment of tastefully-trimmed models. Among others is a light faille "farting" shape, with a shaded bronze and blue plume. In the back is an oxydized and gold ornament. The face trimming is light blue satin and bronze. Another is cov

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THE STATE REPUBLICANS.

SENATOR CONKLING'S DEARLY-WON VICTORY.

THE WORK OF THE STATE CONVENTION COMPLETED—HON. JOHN C. CHURCHILL NOMINATED FOR SECRETARY OF STATE—THE OTHER CANDIDATES ON THE STATE TICKET—MR. CONKLING'S UNPROVOKED ATTACK ON MR. CURTIS AND ITS EFFECT—THE "GREAT SENATOR" IN AN UNENVIABLE POSITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The Republican State Convention, or more properly speaking, about two-thirds of the delegates, reassembled this morning. It cannot be denied that they came together with little spirit, and only a scant hope for the future. Mr. Conkling's mad speech had, to use the expression of one of the best-known Republicans in the State, "taken the heart out of them." Indeed, the Senator's classic blackguardism is still the chief topic of conversation among all classes of men here. It is denounced by almost everybody, and friend and foe alike join in declaring that his assault upon Mr. Curtis and others, who had chosen to oppose him, would be exceedingly detrimental, if not fatal, to the party in the coming election. To a thorough understanding of the feeling in this direction, and of the almost universally-expressed opinion that the Senator has injured himself, in a political sense, past all hope of redemption, it is only necessary to consider for a moment the circumstances under which his attack upon Mr. Curtis and his friends was made. Until Mr. Conkling came upon the platform there had been no offensive personal expression used by any member of the Convention. There had been warm debate, it is true, but not one word that could have given personal offense to any of the delegates. From the first, Mr. Curtis had conducted his side of the discussion with the utmost courtesy and an obvious desire to bring about that harmony and good feeling which are so much needed by the party at this time. No word came from him which gave the Senator any excuse for the distressing exhibition which he made of himself. That gentleman was not drawn on by the heat of debate; he went calmly and with deliberation to the work which he had mapped out for himself. His speech, a model of rather coarse invective, was not an extemporaneous effort. It was studied with care, prepared in the seclusion of his own apartments, and rehearsed many times before its delivery. Every sentence was worked out laboriously, every period nicely rounded, and every effect duly considered. For months past, indeed ever since his defeat at Cincinnati, Mr. Conkling has been accumulating a great mass of venom and spite. He was disappointed, bitterly disappointed, and it seemed to be a necessity of his existence that he should pour out the vials of his wrath upon some one. Mr. Curtis was selected as the victim, and without regard to the occasion, the good of the party, or the confidence which his constituents had reposed in him, Senator Conkling brought his personal troubles and grievances into an assemblage which had nothing to do with them, and so satisfied his revenge. The attack was a cowardly one, for when it was finished, when the speaker had gratified his malice, he deliberately moved the previous question and so prevented his opponents from making any reply.

Some of Mr. Conkling's friends, or, more properly speaking, personal followers, try to excuse the uncalled for attack which he made upon a defenceless rival by declaring that Mr. Curtis has for years been his bitterest enemy, and particularly by referring to the fact that he criticised him as a candidate for the Presidency, and in the Syracuse Convention of one year ago tried to show that he was not a fit man for that high office. The speech referred to was made at a proper time and was not personally abusive in either tone or sentiment. Those persons who were at the Syracuse Convention, even those who have been friends of Mr. Conkling, are now the first to admit this. They declare that he has no excuse for what he did, and they, together with a majority of the delegates who yet remain here, join in declaring that in a political sense he has injured himself irretrievably. After his speech, even those who agreed with the resolutions which he desired passed voted against them to show their disapprobation of what he had done. Of the New-York delegation, five gentlemen voted against him, instead of four, as reported last night. They were Messrs. Dittenhoefer, Cowdin, Page, Tietjens, and Kruger. Mr. James Otis, of the Suffolk delegation, threw all the votes of his colleagues against the Conkling resolution, and most of the Onondaga delegation did the same.

This morning one of the first acts of a number of the leading delegates was to make an effort to discover what real provocation the Senator had for his terrible abuse of his opponent. They were surprised to find that the following, which appeared in *Harper's Weekly* last year, just before the Syracuse Convention, was the most severe thing Mr. Curtis had ever written or said regarding Mr. Conkling:

> "With a perfectly friendly feeling for Mr. Conkling, therefore, any Republican may see, and if he sees should plainly say, that Mr. Conkling being one of the leaders who are responsible for the courses which, according to this view, imperiled the party, cannot be considered a strong Republican candidate for the Presidency. To this must be added other considerations which would, necessarily, seriously weaken him in the canvass before the country. A searching light would be turned upon the results of the moiety investigation and upon Mr. Conkling's professional relations to causes in which he was opposed to attorneys virtually named by himself, before the judges whose selection was due to his favor. The canvass would be unsparing. Party spirit in the State would require an explanation of the Senator's attitude in the election of 1874, when Gen. Dix was renominated and defeated, and patriotism would ask curiously with what great measure of statesmanship his name is conspicuously identified. New-England would demand to know why the New-York Senator led the successful opposition to the nomination of Judge Hoar to the Supreme bench, while the whole country would wonder that a Republican Senator who rejected so upright a man and so true a Republican should have been the ardent supporter of the nomination of Caleb Cushing to the Chief-Justiceship, and of Alexander Sheppard to the Commissionership of the District of Columbia, after Congress, upon full investigation, had strongly condemned him. The important question is not of ability or general party service. They are not denied; but they are no more arguments for Mr. Conkling's candidacy than for that of the other gentlemen who have been conspicuously named as candidates, and for whom the argument of ability, character, and service may be urged with equal force.

Having read the above, which, I repeat, is the most severe criticism that Mr. Curtis has ever made of Senator Conkling's character or public acts, the leading delegates all joined in declaring, with even more emphasis than before, that there was no provocation for the distressing scene enacted last night. It was not, however, in regard to the provocation that they were most concerned; they feared for the effect of the speech upon the rank and file of the party and upon the election. Under these circumstances, and with these feelings, the delegates came together this morning. The gentleman who delights to be called "the great Senator" was among the rest, bland and smiling, evidently unmindful of the trouble which his vindictiveness had brought upon his party. Mr. Curtis was also present, apparently none the worse for the attack which had been made upon him. Without delay the meeting went to work to do the business before it. Every one felt that there had been buncombe enough the night before, and seemed to be determined to lose no further time.

The Chairman stated that the first business in order was the presentation of names for the office of Secretary of State. Mr. McCarthy, of Oswego, named Mr. John C. Churchill, and after some unimportant discussion, during which the name of C. V. R. Ludington was presented and withdrawn, Mr. Churchill was unanimously nominated. The rest of the candidates were rapidly selected without debate and the ticket completed as follows:

For Secretary of State—JOHN C. CHURCHILL, of Oswego.

For Controller—FRANCIS SYLVESTER, of Columbia.

For State Treasurer—WILLIAM L. BOSTWICK, of Tompkins.

For Attorney-General—GRENVILLE TREMAIN, of Albany.

For State Engineer—HOWARD SOULE, Jr., of Onondaga.

The head of the ticket, Mr. Churchill, is well known throughout the State as a gentleman of worth and ability. He is a native of Clinton County, is 56 years of age, a graduate of Middlebury College, Vermont, and a lawyer. He was a member of Congress for two terms, and has been Judge and District Attorney of Oswego County.

The candidate for Controller, Mr. Sylvester, is a man of wealth and standing, and served with distinction in the Constitutional Convention of 1867.

Mr. Bostwick, the third name on the ticket, was a prominent member of the Legislature of 1874, and Chairman of the Committee on Education. He is now one of the Regents of the University, and is liked and respected by all who know him.

The candidate for Attorney-General, Mr. Grenville Tremain, is the son of Hon. Lyman Tremain, and one of the leading lawyers in his part of the State.

Mr. Soule is now City Surveyor of Syracuse, and was for a long time Division Engineer on the State canals.

When the nominations were all made, Mr. Smith, of Albany, moved the following resolution regarding the State election next year for Judge of the Court of Appeals:

Whereas, At the State election of 1878 an Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals is the only State officer to be chosen; therefore,

Resolved, That the State Committee have discretion to call a State Convention in 1878, composed of one delegate from each Assembly District, to be appointed by the county committees of the respective counties, or a convention elected in the usual manner and composed of the same number of delegates if in the judgment of the committee the public exigencies shall require this course.

Resolved, That in view of these facts the State Committee named at this convention be continued until a new committee shall be chosen at the State Convention of 1879.

After an amendment to the effect that the committee should be given the alternative of either making a nomination or calling a convention the resolution was adopted. After the transaction of routine business of no importance, Lyman Tremain, in response to loud calls, came upon the platform and made the closing speech of the convention. He spoke in relation to the magnitude and importance of the coming canvass. The Democratic Party boastfully declares that having now got control of a solid South they propose and expect to capture New-York and a few other Northern States, and thus get control of the National Administration for another 25 years. Let them get legislative control of this State and the Republican Party will have little hope of rescuing it from their hands again in 10 years. Are the loyal men of this State ready to hand the Government over to the possession of the men who so lately sought to destroy it? The speaker proceeded to review the political situation in the Southern States and the alleged outrages upon Republicans there, and asked how loyal men liked the idea of being subjected again to the dictation of a solid South. When Mr. Tremain had finished he was loudly applauded, and then the Republican Convention of 1877 adjourned without day.

CORRUPT DEMOCRATIC JUDGES.

IMPORTANT ACTION AGAINST TWO JUDGES BY THE GRAND JURY OF BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD.—PROTECTION TO RING THIEVES AND DRUNKENNESS CHARGED AGAINST JUDGES GRASON AND YELLOTT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 27.—It is a curious coincidence that on the same day that the Democratic Party is holding its State Convention and having grand jubilation, the Chief Judge and one of the Associate Judges of the principal judicial circuit of Maryland, outside of this city, should be arraigned for criminal conduct that in case of conviction would cause their removal from the Bench. The Grand Jury of Baltimore County to-day found true bills of indictment against Chief Judge Grason and Associate Judge Yellott, of that circuit, for malfeasance in office and neglect of duty, and also made a presentment against Judge Yellott for drunkenness on the bench. The original charges date back to the May term of the court, during which the Grand Jury of that term, on the first week of July, protested against the adjournment of the court for the Summer recess, on the ground that the jury was engaged in investigating frauds in the office of the County Treasurer, amounting to a large sum of money, and required more time to complete its work. These frauds had extended back five or six years, for it was the unanimous opinion that the Grand Jury had struck at the root of them, when the court cut off its work by ordering the adjournment until September. It is charged that Judges Grason and Yellott were personally friendly to the ring thieves, and were willing to do anything to prevent their being brought to justice. The Grand Jury managed to get in a presentment of the Judges for malfeasance and neglect of duty in the last days of the term, but the court ignored it, and immediately adjourned to September. When the Grand Jury of this term was empannelled, the members of the preceding jury went before it and gave testimony on the old charges, the result of which is the indictment found to-day, and there was so much evidence as to Judge Yellott's intoxication when sitting on the trial of cases that the additional presentment against him could not but be made. Both of the incriminated Judges are leading Democrats, and Judge Grason is a member of the Court of Appeals, and considered one of the ablest lawyers in the State. There is much sympathy expressed for him, but none for Yellott, who has become so debauched that he enlists no sympathy in any quarter. The trial of the two Judges will probably be removed to Baltimore City, and in case of conviction a compulsory section of the Constitution provides that the Governor shall remove them from office.

THE CAMBRIDGEPORT BANK ROBBERY.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 27.—It has been ascertained that Rev. Lucius R. Page, author of *The History of Cambridge*, lost $25,000 by the recent robbery of the Cambridgeport National Bank, of which $12,100 was in negotiable bonds, and the balance in securities of various kinds. The available plunder from his box was greater than all the rest obtained by the robbers. It is supposed that there are persons out of the city who have not yet discovered their loss.

THE INVASION OF TURKEY.

FAILURE OF THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN.

RETREATING FROM PLEVNA TOWARD THE DANUBE—TURKISH ATTEMPTS TO CUT OFF THEIR RETREAT—PERILOUS SITUATION OF THE FORCE IN THE SCHIPKA PASS—COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE RUSSIAN GENERALS AND THE STAFF—DISCONTENT IN THE ARMY AND IN RUSSIA.

Special Dispatch by Cable to The New-York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The position of the Russians south of the Danube has not been improved by the receipt of the reinforcements from St. Petersburg, and the campaign, for this season at least, is considered here to have come to an end. Even with the addition of the Imperial Guards, said to be 60,000 strong, they have not felt that renewal of the assaults on the Turkish stronghold at Plevna would result in anything but the disaster that has attended every attack hitherto made on that position, and the latest advices represent them as retreating toward the Danube. The Turkish commander, who has displayed such vigilance throughout the Plevna campaign, has eagerly watched the indications of a retrograde movement, and is endeavoring to cut off the retreat. In this position of the trans-Danubian campaign the fate of the detached force in the Schipka Pass becomes interesting. The operations against this gallant army are prosecuted with vigor by the Turks.

The rains which completely paralyze military operations in this region and in Asia Minor have set in with great violence on both sides of the Black Sea, and it is not probable that the Turks can do any serious injury to the invading forces.

In the meantime, bitter complaints are made by the Russian officers against their commanders and the staff, and great discontent prevails in the Russian lines. These complaints, of course, find their way back to Russia, and, added to the smarting under defeat and the exasperation of a fruitless campaign after such great sacrifices, are spreading discontent there also, and a feeling of resentment against the commanders, who are blamed for the failures of the war.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A Russian official dispatch, issued at Gorny-Studen, says: "On the 22d inst. about 10,000 Turkish infantry from Sopha, supported by artillery, forced their way through our cavalry, posted to intercept them, and entered Plevna. Further details are wanting. All is quiet around Rustchuk and in the Balkan."

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The correspondent of the *Daily News*, with the Czarewitch's Army, telegraphs from Cairkoi: "Fever is prevalent, and dysentery has increased much with the bad weather. The spirit of the troops is unchanged. They are always cheerful, and undergo hardships without a murmur."

The *Daily News* correspondent, lately before Plevna, telegraphs from Bucharest Wednesday night as follows: "The Roumanians have been unsuccessful in their attempt to capture the second Grivitza redoubt, after having sapped close up to it. They displayed great gallantry, and suffered severely. This unsuccessful attack may be the foundation for the sensational dispatch from Constantinople, cabled yesterday, stating that the Russian centre attacked Plevna on Tuesday, and was repulsed with a loss of 7,000 men and four guns.

The *Times'* Bucharest correspondent, telegraphing Wednesday, makes no mention of the attack, but says the Roumanian trenches have been pushed to within 50 yards of the redoubt. An attack must, therefore, have been imminent.

THE WAR IN MONTENEGRO.

CAPTURES BY THE MONTENEGRINS AT GORANSKO AND OTHER POINTS — DESTRUCTION OF BILEK.

CETTINGE, Sept. 27.—At Goransko the Montenegrins took 300 regulars prisoners and captured three cannons and 500 rifles. The Montenegrins have also occupied Piva, captured Fort Crkvica, and now hold the whole territory as far as Fotscha. They have totally burned Bilek and the surrounding villages, after sending the sick, wounded and non-combatants to Trebinge.

POSITION OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

STATEMENT IN THE HUNGARIAN DIET BY THE PRIME MINISTER—THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE—EFFECT OF SERVIAN PARTICIPATION.

PESTH, Sept. 27.—In the Hungarian Diet to-day Prime Minister Tisza, replying to an interpellation by several influential Deputies on the Eastern question, said the foreign policy hitherto pursued had resulted in the fact that now no danger whatever threatened the interests of the monarchy. He denied that the Government had exercised neutrality in a way unduly favorable to Russia, or that the policy pursued by the Hungarian Government was contrary to the opinion of the Hungarian people. The Government's policy consisted now, as formerly, in the protection of the interests of the country, without war if possible, but, at the same time, in protecting them in every contingency; also in seeing that nothing took place in the East without the consent of Austria-Hungary. If Servia broke peace, Austria-Hungary would not impede Turkey's action against her. As regarded the three Emperors' alliance, that alliance did not exist in the sense that the three Emperors and three powers had entered into engagements with each other upon the Eastern question, or upon other concrete questions. The Emperors and their Governments had only agreed in the interest of European peace to proceed in harmony, but not in common on any question which might arise. They had succeeded in this for several years, and, even now, the fact that the war has not become a European one was partly due to their amicable relations. The three Emperors' alliance might again be of service in maintaining peace after the close of the present war. The fact that one of the parties to the alliance had entered upon war contrary to the views of the two others threw no responsibility upon those others, particularly not on Austria. He denied that the Government wished the dismemberment of Turkey. In answer to a question relative to the Salsburg interview, M. Tisza said that Austria's relations with Germany remained very good, as they had been for a long time.

VIENNA, Sept. 27.—In the Austrian Reichsrath to-day, replying to interpolations, Prince Adolf Auersperg, President of the Council, declared that the Government maintained its policy of perfect neutrality. Regarding the contingency of Servia's participation in the war, he said the Government could not declare its policy in anticipation of the event.

The most notable feature in Minister Tisza's speech is the independent position which he claimed for the Austro-Hungarian Government relative to a settlement at the conclusion of the war. He twice referred to this subject. He said: "On our side it has been declared from the beginning that whatever the issue of the war may be, nothing shall be done of which we disapprove." The speech was well received.

OPERATIONS OF MEHEMET ALI.

RETREAT TO HIS FORMER POSITIONS ON THE KARA-LOM — CONCENTRATION OF RUSSIANS AND DIFFICULTY IN SECURING SUPPLIES THE CAUSE.

VIENNA, Sept. 27.—Newspapers here announce that, in consequence of a large concentration of Russian troops and the difficulty of obtaining supplies, on account of bad weather, Mehemet Ali on the 24th inst. commenced retreating to his former positions on the Kara-Lom.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A correspondent of the *Times* at Shumla confirms the report of the retreat of Mehemet Ali to his former positions on the Kara-Lom. As the Turks permitted this news to pass, it is doubtless true.

No confirmation has yet been received of the intelligence which still seems current that the Turks have crossed the Danube opposite Silistria. The project is, however, eminently feasible, and any day may see its fulfillment.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

GEN. GRANT AT SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND—THE SENTENCE OF THE PENGE PRISONERS FOR MURDER—NATURE OF THE CRIME—CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORTED ENDING OF THE JAPANESE REBELLION.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A banquet was given in honor of Gen. Grant by the Mayor and Corporation of Sheffield to-night. The proceedings were very enthusiastic. Mr. Mundella, M. P., in a cordial speech proposed the health of Gen. Grant, who, in reply, referred to his constant aim during his Presidency to establish a good understanding with England.

Mr. Justice Hawkins, in sentencing the four Penge prisoners to death yesterday for the murder of Harriet Staunton by starving her to death, made the following remarks on the nature of their crime: "After a long, patient, painful, and anxious inquiry you have been found guilty of a crime so black and hideous that I believe in all the records of crime it would be difficult to find its parallel. With barbarity almost incredible you plotted together to take by cruel torture the life of a poor, innocent, helpless, and outraged woman, and although you do not stand to-day convicted of having murdered her helpless child, I cannot help feeling satisfied with my own mind that you also contemplated, and plotted, and brought about its death, and terrible as to my mind it is that you should have entered into so barbarous a plot, even more incredible is it to think how wicked and cruel was your conduct in witnessing day by day and hour by hour the gradual sinking to her grave by slow torture of the poor, unhappy creature whom you sent to her rest." This is the case of Louis Henry Staunton, Patrick Staunton, Elizabeth Staunton, and Alice Rhodes, charged with the murder of Harriet Staunton by starvation and long-continued ill-treatment. Harriet Staunton was the wife of Louis Staunton, and a woman of weak intellect. Patrick Staunton is the brother of Louis, and Elizabeth is Patrick's wife. Alice Rhodes is the sister of Elizabeth Staunton and the paramour of Louis Staunton. The parties are all people in good circumstances, belonging to what is called in England the "middle class." The alleged starving and maltreatment occurred in the house of Patrick Staunton, at Cudham, Kent, and the victim died after her removal to Penge. Hence the name "Penge case."

According to a Paris dispatch to the *Times*, a telegram received there by way of St. Petersburg confirms the reported termination of the Satsuma rebellion in Japan, and states that the rebel chiefs Saigo, Kirino, and Murata committed suicide. The others submitted on the 24th inst.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News* from Rome announces that Cardinal Riario Sforza, who was believed by many to have the best chance of succeeding Pius IX. is dangerously ill, and has received the last sacraments.

FOREIGN BUSINESS INTERESTS.

FAILURE OF BATAVIA SUGAR OPERATORS—THE LOSSES CHIEFLY IN AMERICA—APPREHENDED DISTURBANCE IN THE LONDON MONEY MARKET—SILVER AND INDIA BILLS.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The *Times*, in its financial column, says: "Messrs. Purvis & Co. and Gyselman & Van Rinkhuyzen, of Batavia, have failed owing to unsuccessful speculative operations in sugar. The losses, which are understood to be large, will fall chiefly on America."

The *Times*, discussing the forthcoming Indian loan of £3,000,000, for which the India Office invited tenders yesterday, says: "Should money go to India instead of English bills being paid there, the effect on the money market here may be serious. India will take silver, and any demand for silver will at once enable the German Government to get rid of its accumulating stock. Gold would probably be purchased with the proceeds, and any serious call for gold here would just now disturb the market. Of course, if the India Council does not remit the loan to India, but merely uses its proceeds to make payments here on Indian account, the direct effect on the money market may be hardly appreciable."

The *Financier* states that late yesterday afternoon the German Government Agent announced 54⅞d. per ounce as the minimum price for further sales of silver. Silver is quoted here to-day at 54⅞d. per ounce.

THIEVING INDIAN AGENTS AT WORK.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF THE INDIANS AT CHEYENNE AGENCY — CHEATED AND ROBBED BY THEIR AGENTS AND REDUCED TO STARVATION—GEN. POPE'S GLOOMY PICTURE OF AFFAIRS—WAR THREATENED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 27.—The following statements were received from military headquarters in this city to-day. Coming from the source they do, they are necessarily very significant: "Some documents have been forwarded to the Indian Bureau at Washington from Cheyenne Agency, in the southern portion of the Indian Territory, which picture a most deplorable state of affairs there. Gen. Pope is in command there, and he indorses all that is said. Another Indian war is one of the things most likely to break out at any time from this section, as the Indians are starving. They have absolutely nothing to eat, and have only the alternative of starving or breaking out and going upon a search for food. When this is brought about the whites will follow them up, two or three of them will be killed, and the result will be, as heretofore, general massacres and expensive military campaigns. All this is probable and likely to occur, and it is simply because these Indians are being robbed by thieving agents of the Indian Ring. It is the old story over again. Promises have been made to the Indians that if they would go to this agency the Government would feed and care for them, and attempt to civilize them, provided they kept peace toward the whites. The Indians at Cheyenne Agency have been quiet. They have been true to all their promises. They have submitted to being cheated, to being lied to, and being robbed until their patience has nearly given out. They have absolutely nothing to live on at present, and nothing is coming in at the agency for them. They have been cheated in the quality and quantity of the goods when they did get them. Just in their sight, but out of the Indians' reach, tens of thousand of Texas cattle are being herded. The Indians see them, and only become more dissatisfied until they are almost beyond control. Gen. Pope warns the Indian Department of the result which must inevitably follow the breach of faith, and wants the blame put just where it belongs, and not upon the army. The handful of troops there can do but little. Gen. Pope wants authority to buy up some of the cattle-herds in his immediate vicinity for a very low price, which he can do, and thus prevent the serious consequences of another Indian campaign. The Government is sufficiently warned of what it may expect, and the truth might as well be told first as last. The Indians are simply being cheated and robbed and imposed upon by their agents, and the sooner this is remedied the sooner, Gen. Pope thinks, will there be a certainty of peace.

GREAT FIRE IN PROVIDENCE

"FIRE-PROOF" BLOCKS DESTROYED.

SOME OF THE BEST BUILDINGS IN THE CITY IN RUINS—THE LOSSES ESTIMATED AT $600,000—TWO OR THREE LIVES REPORTED LOST—THE INSURANCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 27.—One of the most disastrous fires which has visited this city for many years occurred to-night, beginning early in the evening, and the people have been in a state of great alarm and excitement, the fire spreading with startling rapidity from the moment of its discovery. It was, too, in the best portion of the business part of the city, and attacked some of the most substantial and attractive structures of the modern styles, and which were supposed to be, many of them, almost, if not quite, fire-proof. The fire broke out in the second story of Jencke's & Brother's paper-box shop in Weybossett-street, in the immediate vicinity of the Custom-house, and so fiercely did it burn and spread that three alarms, calling out the entire department, were sounded. Within an hour so serious did the aspect become that Mayor Doyle telegraphed to the surrounding towns and cities, even as far distant as Boston, for aid. The fire started in a wholesale liquor store on the lower floor of the Jenckes building. This building, known as the Wightman, was soon enveloped in flames, and from it they spread to the new Wilcox building. The buildings next to the Post Office, occupied in part by the *Evening Press* and *Morning Star*, next caught fire. The rear walls of this building fell in at 8:30, and it is reported that two or three persons were killed. The flames caught the buildings, but at 9:30, thanks to the aid of outside fire engines, their onward march was checked, and the work of smothering began. During the height of the fire, and when every effort was making to preserve property, thieves appeared, and the Mayor promptly called out Company A, First Light Infantry, to act as patrol and to aid the Police.

The loss by the fire is estimated at about $600,000, and several persons are now busy preparing a table of losses and insurance. The character of the buildings destroyed is a matter of general comment. The first building, the Wightman, was of iron and pressed brick, four stories high, but surmounted by the treacherous French roof. Waldron & Wightman, who occupied the two lower floors, were regarded as the heaviest wholesale grocers in the city. The Daniels building, next destroyed, was also of iron and brick, and was considered absolutely fire-proof. It was nearly new, and was frequently pointed out to visitors as the handsomest in the city. It was occupied on the first floor by N. D. Jones & Sons, wholesale boot and shoe dealers, and Daniels & Cornell, wholesale grocers, and the second, third, and fourth floors were used as offices or storerooms. The walls of the Rose building were of brick and iron, and were of a uniform thickness of 30 inches, and this building only succumbed because of the intense heat. It was occupied in the basement as the office of European and coasting steamers, and by P. Burcker as an extensive beer and lunch room; on the first floor, by Jesse P. Eddy & Son, wholesale liquor dealers, and by Barden & Keep, wholesale dealers in flour, cheese and butter; on the second floor by lawyers and insurance brokers, and the upper floors as lodge rooms, &c. The Vaughn Building was another substantial structure. It was occupied by flour and butter dealers, and offices for chemical works, woolen manufacturers and brokers.

The fact that the Post Office, with its solid iron and stone walls and iron shutters came next, and acted as a screen for the other buildings, saved the whole business portion of the city from total destruction. The composing room of the *Press and Star* was very seriously injured. The *Sunday Dispatch* building proved to be the only fire-proof business building that was really fire-proof, and beyond a slight crushing from a falling wall, which damaged a press to the amount of a few hundred dollars, no damage of consequence was done. The spread of the fire is attributed to kerosene and liquors which were constantly bursting. The buildings were located on Dyer, Custom-house, Pine, Harkness, and Court streets. The space between the buildings was so contracted that it was an impossibility to use the ladders to get water to the burning roofs, which in some cases were very high. The toppling and bulging walls made the work still more perilous.

During the evening the fire-alarm bells were striking continually, owing to the disarrangement of the wires. The streets in the neighborhood of the fire were lumbered with heaps of goods, guarded by the red-coated Militia, and crowds were out till midnight. From that hour the people rapidly dispersed. There was comparatively good order, the liquor shops being closed early by order of the city authorities, and few arrests were made.

Among the risks on the property destroyed are the following:

Faneuil Hall, of Boston	$3,000
Boston, of Boston	3,000
Imperial and Northern	15,000
North American, Philadelphia	5,000
Phœnix, of Hartford	12,000
Connecticut, of Hartford	2,500
German-American, of New-York	1,500
Meriden, of Meriden, Conn	3,000
London, of London	14,000
Commercial, of Philadelphia	3,000
British American, of Toronto	3,000
National, of Hartford	3,500
Guardian, of New-York	2,000
Hamburg, of Bremen	3,000
Hartford, of Hartford	3,000
Queen, of London	16,000
Germania, of New-York	4,000
State of Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia	7,500
Royal, of London	1,000
Liverpool and London and Globe	5,000
Exchange, of New-York	2,500
Hanover, of New-York	5,000
Quincy Mutual, of Boston	5,000
Ætna, of Hartford	5,000
Mechanics' Mutual, of Boston	5,000

GEN. PEARSON ARRESTED.

HE IS CHARGED WITH MURDER FOR ORDERING HIS TROOPS TO FIRE IN THE PITTSBURG RIOT—GEN. BRINTON INCLUDED IN THE WARRANT.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 27.—At 11 o'clock this morning Major-Gen. A. L. Pearson, the commander of the State troops during the late riots, was arrested on the charge of murder. The information is made by Henry Stoppel, and sets forth that Gen. Pearson, and others whose names are unknown to deponent, on the 21st day of July last, had command of certain regiments of State troops at the Twenty-eighth-street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It states that Gen. Pearson gave the order to fire, and that one of the complainant's father, Nicholas Stoppel, was wounded, and died the same night. It is stated that deceased was sitting in his own doorway when the volley was fired, and was in no way connected with the crowds gathered at the railroad crossing. Gen. Pearson waived a hearing and was committed to jail. Shortly after the commitment, Gen. Pearson's counsel applied to Judge Kirkpatrick, of the Criminal Court, for a writ of habeas corpus, which the court formally granted and made it returnable at 12 o'clock. At that hour Gen. Pearson appeared in court with his counsel, Messrs. Marshall, Carnahan, Moore, and Gibson, but owing to the absence of Stoppel, and other witnesses for the Commonwealth, the hearing was adjourned until 3 o'clock. At that hour the court-room was crowded to suffocation, and the court announced its readiness to proceed. The District Attorney called the prosecutor, Stoppel, and one other witness, and informed the court that these were the only witnesses that could be found. After taking the testimony of Stoppel, who admitted that he had made the information on the evidence of other persons, he being absent himself, the court fixed the bail at $10,000, for another hearing on Saturday, and the amount being speedily furnished, Gen. Pearson was released.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—Up to a late hour to-night Gen. Brinton, commanding the First Division, National Guards, had not been notified that his presence was desired in Pittsburg to stand trial with Gen. Pearson on the charge of murder, although favorable reports from that city state that his name is included in the warrant. Gen. Brinton expresses a willingness to go to Pittsburg if wanted there. Chief of Police Jones has not been requested to arrest Brinton either. The General reiterates his former statements, and says that neither Gen. Pearson nor himself ordered the troops to fire, but that they did it for self-protection. He also says that his command was ordered from this city in a legitimate manner. Adjt.-Gen. Latta, who was in command at Pittsburg, regards the arrest of Pearson in the light of a farce, and holds that the blame for the whole trouble rests with the Mayor and the civic authorities of Pittsburg.

DEMOCRATIC ROBBERY IN OHIO.

THE TREASURER OF AUGLAIZE COUNTY CONFESSES THE CONSPIRACY BY WHICH THE PEOPLE WERE ROBBED—ONE OF HIS AS COMPLICES ARRESTED WHILE SHOUTING REFORM AT A DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 27.—The Democratic Treasurer of Auglaize County, Lewis Myers, who was seized by masked men, gagged, tortured, and made to deliver $32,000 out of the county safe a few weeks ago, and who was afterward suspected of being a willing victim, arrested, and sent to jail in default of $25,000 bail, concluded last night to make a full confession. He was the willing instrument of a corrupt and well-organized county ring. Money that was collected for taxes was lent to his Democratic friends without security, and was never returned. In one instance $7,000 was taken from the safe by the County Auditor, and the transaction was not considered of sufficient importance to require even a conference between the two officials. Not a cent of the money was ever returned. About nine months ago the members of the ring foresaw a crisis, and planned the robbery which was so ingeniously executed in August. About $12,000 or $15,000 was taken from the safe on the night of the pretended robbery, the rest having been loaned out long before. On the strength of the Treasurer's confession Auditor Smith was arrested. When found by the officers he was shouting for reform at a Democratic rally in the neighboring town of Lima. A search of the Auditor's house was made, and $1,795 found secreted under the carpet. These disclosures have greatly increased the excitement at Wapakonets—the county seat—and threats of violence toward the thieves in custody are freely made. Auglaize County has not had a Republican in office for 20 years.

THE UNION PACIFIC TRAIN-ROBBERS.

TWO OVERTAKEN AND KILLED NEAR FORT HAYES, KAN.—$20,000 IN GOLD RECOVERED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 27.—At Gen. Sheridan's head-quarters to-day a dispatch was received from Lieut. Allen, of the Sixteenth Infantry, dated Buffalo, Kan., Sept. 26, which states that two of the party engaged in robbing the Union Pacific train were killed near that station, and that 80 pounds of gold ($20,000) had been found on their persons. Buffalo is a station near Fort Hayes, Kan., where the robbers had probably divided their plunder. The troops are acting with the Sheriff, and furnish a posse for his aid. The country in that section is very sparsely settled, and as the Sheriff and the troops are still in pursuit it is more than likely that the other bandits will be captured or killed, and most of the treasure recovered.

THE CHARTER OAK LIFE.

AN APPEAL TO POLICY-HOLDERS TO SAVE THE COMPANY FROM BANKRUPTCY.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 27.—The Directors of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company to-day issued an address to the policy-holders, stating that while the recuperative power of the company might possibly be sufficient to bring it out all right as now conducted, yet they do not deem it prudent to take the risk. They, therefore, ask of the policy-holders to release 40 per cent. of the reserve liability, promising that if the uncertain assets, which are large, but many of them non-paying, can be converted at any time into cash or income-producing security, to give the proceeds to the policy-holders, who have acceded to this plan. The Directors find that the condition of the company imperatively demands such action on the part of the policy-holders, and if not complied with they will deem it their duty to turn it over to a Receiver.

UTAH DIVORCE STATISTICS.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 27.—The committee appointed by the Grand Jury to investigate the records of the Probate Court of Salt Lake County report that from September, 1876, to September, 1877, upward of 300 divorces were granted. Eighty per cent. of that number were applied for when both parties to the suit were non-residents and beyond the jurisdiction of the court. There is reason to believe that other county Probate Courts of the Territory are likewise engaged in this class of divorce business to an equal if not greater extent. One hundred and fifty cases are complete in details, giving the residence of the plaintiffs and defendants, the date of the complaint, and the names of the attorneys, when given. This last shows that attorneys have appeared in only 63 cases, as follows: George A. Webster, 27; George C. Bates, 19; M. M. Bane, 16, and S. S. Smith, 1.

YELLOW FEVER IN FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 27.—A special dispatch from Fernandina to-night says there was one death from yellow fever there to-day. Ten new cases were reported. The crew of the schooner Sawyer, which is at that port, are all down with the fever. A number of cases are reported to be very low to-night. The health of Jacksonville is excellent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 27.—The yellow fever prevailing at Vera Cruz is of the most virulent type, and is very fatal.

BASE-BALL.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The Crickets and Rochesters played here to-day. On the eighth inning the score stood: Crickets 3, Rochesters 2. It became too dark to play the ninth inning.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—At base-ball here to-day the Bostons defeated the Hartfords by a score of 13 to 2.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The Buffalos defeated the Fall Rivers here to-day. Score, 4 to 2.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 27.—Manchesters 9, Rhode Islands, 1.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 27.—In a game of 10 innings the Louisvilles defeated the Chicagos, 9 to 8.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 27.—St. Louis, 3; Indianapolis, 2.

THE MINERS' DEMAND REFUSED.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 27.—A demand having been made by the miners of certain collieries for an advance in wages, the operators of this region met to-day to consider the question. They decided that the price of coal did not warrant the advance asked for, and declined to entertain the proposition of the miners.

FATAL RESULT OF A DOMESTIC QUARREL.

PORTLAND, Vt., Sept. 27.—Late last night the dwelling of John Perry, near Hydeville, Vt., was burned, and while in flames Perry was seen jumping from a rear window. This morning the body was found 40 rods distant with a bullet through the heart. He had quarreled with his wife, and threatened to burn the house and kill himself.

LYNCHING IN ALABAMA.

COLUMBUS, Miss., Sept. 27.—Nat Pierce, who was implicated in the killing of Story and Kilpatrick, in Pickens County, Alabama, last August,

strengthened the Republicans greatly. Heavy defalcations in the Democratic counties, and the disclosures of official rottenness connected with them have awakened the people to the importance of reform in local government. The number of counties in Ohio that are controlled by corrupt rings is something startling for the tax-payer to contemplate. A recent examination of the records of the State Auditor's office disclosed the fact that official crookedness of some kind or another prevailed in 21 counties. Seventeen of these are Democratic counties and four Republican. Compared with the stealing of these county rings, and the general evil of local misgovernment, State taxes, silver remonetization, and even the Governorship, are coming to be regarded as questions of small moment. The comparatively clean record of the Republican Party in this direction cannot fail to be of great assistance to it when the people become fully aroused to the magnitude of the evil.

Another thing that has helped the Republicans perceptibly is the tour of President Hayes in the South. It has effectually silenced the murmurs of discontent that were heard early in the canvass. In vain Gen. Beatty sounds the alarm, and recites the bitter history of the outraged Republicans. The people are squarely at the back of the President in his efforts toward reconciliation with the South. Ohio is a border State, and her business interests are to a considerable extent bound up in the prosperity of the South. Cincinnati has raised $16,000,000 and built a railroad through the States of Kentucky and Tennessee to the heart of the South. No closer tie between the two sections could be formed. Peace and good feeling south of the Ohio means prosperity to the merchants and business men of the cities immediately north of the Ohio, and anything that tends to keep alive the old animosities is looked upon with increasing disfavor. Every expression of cordiality toward President Hayes and of loyalty to the Government that has come up from the Southern States in the progress of the President's tour has added scores of votes to the Republican side.

In Hamilton County, which is generally regarded as the key of the contest, the situation could not be more favorable to the Republicans. An open fight is in progress in the ranks of the Democracy, and threats and diplomacy have been employed in vain to subdue it. The leading candidates on the local ticket procured their nominations by means so shamefully corrupt that the better element of the party is disgusted. The Germans, who compose one-third of the voting population, are generally pleased with the course of Hayes, and with the nomination of one of their number for the second place on the State ticket. The Know-nothing record of Bishop, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is, moreover, calculated to disgust them. Indications are, therefore, that they will go strongly for West, and turn the balance in the county. The Working Men's movement is not exciting the attention that it did a few weeks since. It has dwindled rapidly under the manipulations of the regular party managers. The Democrats are endeavoring to regulate it so as to contribute to their advantage by buying it off in strong Democratic counties and helping it along in strong Republican counties. Sam Cary estimates that the total vote for the Working Men's and Greenback tickets in the State will be 40,000, but this gentleman's calculations have ceased to have weight in Ohio. One thing is certain: The labor movement will draw from the Democrats as largely as from the Republicans, in spite of all manipulations. Another thing that cannot fail to operate to the disadvantage of the Democrats is the universal neglect of voters to register on the days specified last week. The class most largely affected by the law are the laboring men in the cities, who are three-fourths Democrats. The Republicans, looking over the field this morning, have every reason for confidence.

THE MARYLAND DEMOCRACY.

A STATE CONVENTION RUN BY THE "MACHINE"—ALL DEBATE CUT OFF—BUSINESS RUSHED THROUGH IN A HURRY—A SHORT AND MEANINGLESS PLATFORM—THOMAS J. KEATING NOMINATED FOR CONTROLLER—HE SPEAKS IN FAVOR OF INCREASING TAXATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 27.—The Democratic State Convention to-day occupied less than four hours in carrying out the programme that was arranged by the ring managers last night. The desire for hurry was so great that an attempt was even made to forestall the report of the Committee on Resolutions with the nomination for Controller of the Treasury, but some of the wiser people stopped this movement. When Senator Whyte took his place as Chairman he declined to make any remarks, and rushed business through under the strictest construction of parliamentary rules to cut off any discussion of the floor of the convention. A rule was passed that all resolutions offered should go to the Committee on Platform without discussion. Senator Whyte extended the province of this order so far as to stop even the reading of the resolutions, and the whole batch as offered were sent to the committee without the convention knowing what was in any of them. The committee was out less than an hour, and brought in the following very brief platform:

The first resolution reaffirms the platform adopted by the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis in 1876.

Second—We congratulate the Democrats and Conservatives in the Forty-fourth Congress upon their successful efforts in the reduction of the annual expenditures of the various departments of the Government by more than $30,000,000, and we insist upon the most rigid economy in the conduct of all our public affairs.

Third—It is a cause of congratulation to the country at large, and especially of profound satisfaction to the Democratic Party, that its peaceful policy of home rule and non-intervention in the civil affairs of the States has become a cardinal rule of action even in an administration whose title to office is not derived from an election according to constitutional methods, but exists by the adjudication of a tribunal unknown to the Constitution, but whose award has been acquiesced in by a peace-loving people.

Fourth—The withdrawal from the States of Louisiana and South Carolina of the Federal Army, which had been a standing menace for years to their citizens, and the recognition of the Democratic Governors of those Commonwealths as their Executives, merits our approval, and shall receive our support.

Fifth—Justice and sound policy forbid the fostering of one branch of industry to the detriment of others, and we demand a revision of our present tariff laws, to the end that no more revenue shall be raised than is necessary to defray the expenses of the Government, frugally administered, and the gradual but certain extinction of the public debt.

Sixth—We protest against donations or loans of money, lands, bonds, or the pledge of the public credit by Congress in aid of associations or corporations engaged or proposing to be engaged in public or private enterprises; and we declare that the opposition of the Democratic Party to subsidies of all kinds shall be faithfully carried out by representatives in Congress whose election is due to the support of that party.

Seventh—Condemning all lawlessness, and supporting the public authorities in the suppression thereof, but acquitting the true working man of all complicity therein, and sympathising with those unemployed or poorly rewarded for their labor, we have no new promises to make, but reaffirm the resolutions adopted by our State Conventions of 1873, in the following words, viz.: That the wealth of the country is mainly derived from the products of its labor, and every just measure to improve the condition and promote the advancement of the laboring classes should receive sympathy and will command our cordial support."

The eighth and last resolution recommends State legislation for the encouragement of colonization.

The resolutions were adopted by acclamation, although the voice of the Secretary who read them was so poor that they could not be heard 20 feet away from the stage. The Democratic Party appears to be so certain of victory in this State that there was no attempt made to make up a stronger declaration of principles than the weak and scanty platform to-day put forth. Resolutions denouncing the demonetization of silver and demanding the bi-metallic standard were rejected by the committee, and not renewed on the floor of the convention. A call was made for a second reading of the third resolution, and Mr. West, of Cecil, wanted to know if it could be considered an indorsement of the National Administration. Senator Whyte took upon himself to answer that it did not mean anything of the kind, and was only a commendation of the withdrawal of troops from South Carolina and Louisiana.

The unprecedented nomination of Thomas J. Keating for Controller was made by acclamation. Keating was President of the Gubernatorial nominating convention in 1875, and to his manipulation of that convention the success of John Lee Carroll was mainly due. He has been clamoring for his reward ever since, and received it now. His speech in acceptance of the nomination was in very bad taste, but a worse error than that of taste was committed when he stated that he was an advocate of the enlargement of the basis of taxation, and desired to place additional burdens on the sources of industry. It is very plainly remarked among Democrats to-night that Mr. Keating had better have been silenced than allowed to make such a speech as he did.

There has been a great deal of discussion over the Senatorial question, and the Eastern Shore men are up in arms over the open declaration of some leading Western Shore politicians that the control of Eastern Shore Senates business and that the law dividing the Senatorship between the shores is utter nonsense, and ought to be abolished. The Eastern Shore men say that they will show fight over this question, and they are encouraged by Senator Whyte, who neither desires to see his re-election imperiled or to have in the Senate a colleague who would overshadow him. The seconding of Keating's nomination by the Western Shore delegates to-day simply meant that they thought the party on the other side of the Chesapeake should be satisfied and surrender the Senatorship for the time being. Senator Dennis is still quite ill, and may possibly not be in his seat at the called session.

The Democrats followed up the convention with ratification meeting to-night, at which the principal speakers were ex-Gov. Philip Francis Thomas and Senator Whyte. They devoted most of their remarks to the working men's movement, and endeavored to show that laborers would find that the Democratic Party was the surest friend of their interests. The meeting was large but not enthusiastic, as at one time the President had to appeal to it to be quiet and give Whyte a fair hearing. In the course of his speech the latter said:

"The defeated candidate of the Republican Party has become—not from necessity; not to fulfill a bargain, but 'from a sense of duty, (these are his words)—the instrument to work out the Democratic doctrine of peace and conciliation at the South, home rule and non-intervention in the local affairs of the States so long demanded by us, and to-day, through its benign influence, public order and fraternal feeling between the sections North and South and good will between the races prevail everywhere. So, out of the darkness of evil good on angelic wings has arisen, as out of the storm the rainbow of promise appears. Under such circumstances, I shall join in the crusade of discontented Republicans to make war on the President. For what he has done toward the South he shall have my earnest support. No factious Republican opposition should find aid among Southern Democrats."

THE MINNESOTA REPUBLICANS.

THE STATE CONVENTION—INDORSEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY—RENOMINATION OF GOV. PILLSBURY, THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, AND SECRETARY OF STATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 27.—The Republican State Convention to-day adopted a platform emphatically indorsing President Hayes' policy; declaring that the question of payment of the so-called State railroad bonds shall be submitted to a vote of the people; demanding the remonetization of silver and favoring the early resumption of specie payments. Gov. Pillsbury, Lieut.-Gov. Wakefield, and Secretary of State Ireland, were renominated with acclamation. Gov. Pillsbury, in his address, sustains President Hayes' policy.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

RESIGNATIONS OF OFFICE-HOLDERS PLACED ON FILE—RESOLUTIONS ON THE CIVIL SERVICE ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT.

The regular monthly meeting of the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening, at Turn Halle, No. 341 West Forty-seventh-street. In the absence of President Joel W. Mason, First Vice-President Charles A. Flammer occupied the chair. The attendances of members was large, and the proceedings were quite animated.

At the opening of the meeting a preamble and resolutions were presented as a report by the Executive Committee. They set forth the fact that members of the association holding national offices had tendered their resignations from membership in the organization in obedience to the order of President Hayes; that they were referred to the Executive Committee with power for action, and that that body recognised the fact that while the tendering of their resignations by the gentlemen resigning was necessary, they had discharged their duty faithfully to the Government, and had been always honest and useful members of the association. Following this were two resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That we believe the supposed order of the President, relating to office-holders retaining membership in Republican associations, will prove a great misfortune and an almost irreparable loss in carrying out the numerous details connected with a political campaign.

Resolved, That we recommend to the association that no further action is necessary or should be taken upon these resignations, but that the gentlemen tendering them should as American citizens be left free and independent to act in the future as in their own judgment seems just and proper, and that the resignations be sent back to the association and placed on file.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted. A committee of investigation in regard to Messrs. Weeks, W. Culver, and Robert Campbell, charged with being members of the "Independent Republican" organization, in violation of their pledge when signing the roll of the association, reported in favor of leaving it optional with the offending members to resign from the "Independent" organization and retain their membership in the association, or to be expelled. They chose to resign from the association, as did also Mr. Robert S. Dobbie, on the ground that it would not indorse the President's civil service policy. A resolution offered by Mr. Charles A. Grant, disapproving of the action of the Rochester Convention, and condemning the remarks of its Chairman, Hon. T. C. Platt, on President Hayes' policy and members of his Cabinet, was offered, and it, together with a substitute approving the action of the convention, was laid on the table. The meeting then adjourned.

DEMOCRATIC DELEGATES.

DELEGATES AND ALTERNATES ELECTED AT THE PRIMARIES LAST NIGHT TO THE ALBANY CONVENTION.

The following is a list of the delegates and alternates elected at the Tammany primaries last night to the Democratic State Convention to be held at Albany:

First District.—Patrick G. Duffy, Edward Burke, Denis Quinn. Alternates—Denis Keenan, Patrict Kenin, James P. Wilson.

Eleventh District.—Augustus Schell, Benjamin Wood, James S. Thayer. Alternates—William Saur, Peter Trainer, Gilbert M. Speir, Jr.

Twelfth District.—Coroner H. Woltman, Alderman P. Keenan, Morris H. Hollahan. Alternates—Joseph A. Lyons, Joseph E. Newburger, Patrick O'Connor.

Eighteenth District.—John Kelly, Edward Kearney, Henry L. Clinton. Alternates—Rufus Dodge, John Dilger, Albert M. White.

The primaries of the Anti-Tammany party were held in some of the districts, and the following were elected:

Second District.—John S. Roche, Denis Burns, Solomon Bulster. Alternates—William Ward, Thomas Farrell, Martin Gilligan.

Eleventh District.—Andrew H. Green, Thomas J. Barr, Nelson J. Waterbury. Alternates—Thomas Lynch, Bernard Casserly, Michael Reilly.

Fourteenth District.—Patrick J. Carty, M. C. Dannenbaum, John F. Quinn. Alternates—Henry Weiler, George Kane, William Nugent.

Fifteenth District.—Robert Power, William T. Neails, M. D., Peter Radley. Alternates—James McConville, Denis Deasy, Thomas Dorrity.

Sixteenth District.—Ira Shafer, George Y. Whitson, Harry H. Martin. Alternates—Christopher Higgins, Timothy C. Moore, Isaac C. Williams.

SPIDERS AND MOTHS IN CALIFORNIA.

"Did it ever occur to anybody," inquires the Stockton *Independent*, "that California has a decided superfluity of spiders, not to mention other disagreeable insects? And they are the most indefatigable creatures on the face of the earth. From morning till night, and from one year's end to another, they go on spinning their intricate webs in every nook and corner, on every tree, shrub, and leaf, festooning the fences, embroidering the barns, covering the houses, with their network. Occasionally you will see a tree that stands in some sheltered spot where the spiders are undisturbed by the winds or by human intruders, and there you will find the work of these omnipresent insects in its completest form. It would seem that the fairies had thrown around it an enchanted gossamer mantle. From top to bottom it is one intricate net-work. The imprisoned, smothered leaves seem to be struggling to get out of the remorseless grasp of their illiputian captors. After the spiders comes the California dust, the inevitable dust of Summer, lodging thickly in every cobweb, and making the poor, struggling trees look as though mourning in sackcloth and ashes for their friends, the long-delaying rain-drops, that seem never to come. The work of the dust and the spiders gives the California vegetation in Summer an air of uninviting desolation. Even the fairest orchards are thus clothed. We know of no characteristic of California more disagreeable than her superabundance of spiders. And what a country for moths! Eastern housekeepers who come here unwarned too often take their best clothes from trunks and closets riddled and ruined by moths. The climate that is so seductive to the growth of marvelous fruits, vegetables, grasses, and cereals, is likewise favorable to the existence of the most disagreeable insects. These are some of our drawbacks, too seldom mentioned, perhaps."

THE CHASE ON LONG ISLAND.

A number of gentlemen, including some members of the Westchester Polo Club, have determined to hunt the fox on Long Island. The neighborhood of East Meadow Brook, about three miles east of Hempstead, has been selected for the meetings, which it is proposed to hold on every Wednesday and Saturday during October. It is expected that the downs of Long Island will teem on these occasions with hounds and horses and huntsmen with horns. Mr. F. Gray Griswold, one of the committee who have the affair in charge, has recently imported a fine pack of hounds, which are now training at East Meadow Brook. The members of the committee, other than Mr. Griswold, are Messrs. Robert Center, William E. Post and A. Belmont Purdy.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Sept. 27.—Fifteen thousand people attended the Lehigh County Agricultural Fair here to-day. The cash receipts have far exceeded all expectations. The fair will close to-morrow evening.

COMMERCE IN JAPAN.

CHANGES IN TWENTY YEARS.

CLOTHING THE NATIVES—JAPANESE VIEWS OF MODESTY—VISIT TO A BATHING-HOUSE—COTTON CLOTHING AND COTTON GOODS—ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRODUCTIONS—POPULARITY OF AMERICAN GOODS—HOW THE JAPANESE IMITATE—SPECULATION IN ICE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

TOKIO, Japan, Monday, Aug. 20, 1877.

Though the principal features of the Japanese capital remain much as they were before the advent of Commodore Perry in 1854, there are many changes of detail. Among the population one looks in vain for the two-sworded *samurai*—the revolution of 1868 and the subsequent changes swept them out of existence, so far as their weapons were concerned. As a consequence of this change, you can buy swords, at a cheap rate, or rather you could do so until the outbreak of the rebellion last Spring, which created an active demand for weapons of all kinds. The palaces of the great Princes remain, but they are no longer the homes of feudal lords and their retainers, and from their gates the stranger sees no grand processions issuing, as in days of yore. The portion of the city which was burned a few years ago has been rebuilt, partly with native and partly with foreign edifices; its Japanese character is gone, and we see in its place a style of architecture which is neither Asiatic nor European. For a considerable distance along the great street of Tokio you find the houses not much unlike those of modernized Cairo, and it is a relief to cross the bridge and come once more upon the quaint and pretty structures of the Japanese. On the streets you see many of the natives clad in costumes partly or wholly European; they do not appear altogether comfortable in these foreign-cut garments, and doubtless they would rejoice to return to their ancient dress. Most of these persons are in Government service in one way or another, and the strange costume is one of their burdens of office. Many of them only wear the foreign dress on ceremonial occasions when required by etiquette, and abstain from it whenever they can do so without violation of the regulations.

There are fewer social changes with the lower than among the governing and higher classes. The coolie still wears the garments of the olden time, and the principal change in his case is that he wears more of them. He is compelled by law to dress himself in conformity with foreign notions of propriety, and can no longer array himself after the manner of Adam before the episode of the apple. The laws on this subject apply practically to the cities and large towns and villages; in the country the native can still do pretty much as he likes in the matter of wardrobe. The week after my arrival in Japan I made an excursion from Yokohama to the famous Island of Enoshima. When I left the Tokaido road at the Empire-renowned Kanajinrikisha coolies removed their clothing with the exception of a waist cloth, and tied it to the rear of the carriage. On approaching Enoshima each man hastened to dress himself by donning his shirt and carrying his very abbreviated trowsers on his arm. When I visited the island from Enoshima at night, and it was nearly 1 A. M. when we reached Yokohama. The coolies ran nearly naked all the way; near the edge of the town they proceeded to dress through fear of the Police, who are under strict orders to arrest all who are not properly clad. The foreigners have caused this change in views of propriety, or rather in the appearance of it, as the Japanese do not seem to understand the matter very clearly. Formerly the bath-houses had open fronts and one could look from the street and see men and women bathing together in groups of a dozen or more, without the slightest thought of impropriety. This publicity is now forbidden, but the people only keep the word of promise to the eye. A few evenings ago I was strolling with a friend and by way of rest we entered a tea-house which had a bathing establishment on the lower floor. We descended without the slightest opposition to where some 20 or more Japanese of both sexes were undergoing a cleansing process. They made no objection to our presence, and doubtless wondered why we took the trouble to look at them. Among the performers at a fencing exhibition I attended one afternoon, there were two girls of perhaps 16 years of age. My friend was acquainted with the manager, and the latter invited us to visit the performers' dressing-room. As we were admiring the development of muscle in the arms of one of these girls, she threw aside her garments so that we might contemplate her back and lower limbs. And she did it with the utmost nonchalance and in pure devotion to art, without the slightest thought of immodesty or impropriety.

There are Japanese who say that it was not their feelings of shocked decency, but a desire for gain, that led the foreigners to make the fuss which ended in clothing the people. Propriety and commerce have gone hand in hand, and the clothing of the natives has led to a large importation of foreign goods out of which garments are made. Cotton drills and T cloths are an important item of trade here and the British merchant has derived a handsome profit from the business. Blue drills are the staple of the coolie dress; they come mainly from England, or from America by way of Liverpool or London. Of late years the English makers have furnished an article which the Japanese complain that it does not wear well. It is made of American and Indian cottons mixed and lightly woven; then the fabric is heavily sized and stiffened with *terra alba*, so as to give it weight and apparent firmness. The first washing reduces the weight one-half, or even more, and sometimes the fabric is so poor that a second or third, and possibly a first, washing destroys it completely. To get over this trouble the British merchants have latterly imported American drills with English labels, on account of the superior quality of our production. I have made considerable inquiry into this matter, and am of opinion that a judicious effort on the part of American merchants would turn this branch of trade almost entirely into our channels. Let a man of business intelligently sent an agent here, and the Japanese would welcome others. Cotton goods of all ordinary kinds are suited to this market, and there is an extensive trade in cotton yarns and threads for use in native looms. In a single year $4,000,000 worth of cotton yarn was imported. The English obtained nearly all this trade, which might easily have gone to America if the business had been properly manipulated. But our manufacturers should not be misled into supposing that the above quantity can be sold every year. This immense importation was caused by a partial failure of the cotton crop, and was considerably in excess of what is likely to be the ordinary demand.

Woolen goods and also cotton and woolen mixed, have a fair sale here, and I am told the market is increasing year by year. The Japanese are not producers of wool to any extent, and will rely upon other countries for their supply of this article for a long time to come. They have recently carried sheep from America in considerable numbers, and are looking for a good result from their speculation. I am told that the sheep on their experimental farm, about 40 miles from Yokohama, are doing well, and that the live stock of Japan bids fair to be improved. The native horses that I have seen thus far are not much to boast of; even the best turn-outs of the foreign residents of Yokohama would bear no comparison with those of any American city. They are capable of fast driving for a short distance, but a sustained effort of this sort is out of the question. Down to the advent of foreigners there was no occasion for fast horses, as it was not considered the proper thing to move beyond a dignified pace, and nobody ever had occasion to hurry. Centuries of solemn pedestrianism on the part of the native steeds had their effect, just as training for speed has borne its result in other lands. Mingled with American blood, the native horse will improve, and in coming years the Japanese cavalry can have a far better mount than it boasts at present. With more and better horses, the Japanese will be likely to improve their roads, and when it becomes fashionable for the Mikado to take an afternoon drive on the Tokio road, his loyal subjects will speedily adopt the custom. There is nothing like having the head of the country take the lead.

One article of American manufacture appears to have gained strong foothold, or rather wall-hold. I refer to the American clock, and if it teaches the people the value of time as it has taught our people in the region where the clock grows and ripens, its effect will be excellent. I find a stock in many Japanese houses, and the demand is so great that numerous native dealers keep them in stock. You see them not only on the main street of Tokio, where they may possibly be kept to attract foreign eyes, but on the side streets and by-ways, and in the villages miles and miles from the capital. Two of the great companies engaged in clock-making that have their agencies in Japan, and I am told that their trade with China is very large. The Japanese have undertaken to make clocks; they succeed very well just as they work by hand, they find, even with the low prices of labor here, that it is better by far to purchase the imported article. Their experience in this matter is a repetition of that with weighing apparatus. I am told that they sent to America for a quantity of Fairbanks' scales, which they made the standard of their Postal and Customs Departments. They bought a double supply, intending to use half the lot as models for their workmen. They tried the experiment for a whole year, and turned out a scale excellent in all respects except the single element of ability to weigh. They could not secure the delicate adjustment of the machine-made article, and having weighed their balances and found them wanting, they abandoned the experiment, as they have done in the clock business, and relied upon America for their supply of scales. Japanese shop-keepers have adopted them, and while keeping time with American clocks weigh their commodities with American balances.

But in copying our agricultural implements and other heavy work they have been more successful. During and after the Philadelphia Exhibition the Japanese Commission bought a large quantity of agricultural implements, and so anxious were the dealers to open a trade with Japan that they sold these sample articles at less than wholesale figures. In due course of time the things arrived here and the ship-loyed mechanics went at work to copy them. They are now making cast iron plows just as cheaply as we can make them in America, and at less price than it would cost to deliver them here. Harrows, cultivators, seed-sowers, and similar simple implements they are copying in perfection; they may turn a few more than in America, but it will be solely that they may use them as models. With reapers, mowers, and similar intricate constructions, they have not succeeded as yet, but are confident of doing so in time, and in any event, the character of the country and its agriculture, and the low price of labor, will prevent a large demand for this sort of labor-saving machinery. Hoes, shovels, and other hand-tools they have not attempted to any great extent, and thus far they have not been able to get the peculiar strength and flexibility which is the boast of the American maker. The Japanese laborer is a conservative being, and will not readily surrender the implements of his ancestors. Doubtless he may do so in time, and when he does he will purchase our productions, provided, in the meanwhile, a home-made article of equal excellence does not come to light. There are no Patent laws in Japan, and the inventor has no protection if the native mechanics can succeed in copying what he has created. A young American came here recently with fond hopes of making a fortune out of a refrigerator, the invention of an enterprising countryman. But he found in the first place that the Japanese made no use of the article he brought, and secondly, they could copy it to any extent in case it was worth while to do so. He went away sorrowing, and left numerous creditors to do likewise.

Let no inventor of a street-sprinkler think to make his fortune in Japan. There is little occasion for laying the dust, and when it must be done a man is sent out with a couple of buckets slung over his shoulders. He fills these buckets at a well and then walks over the dusty road; the water flowing from horizontal perforations in the buckets performs the work and washes the feet of the man at the same time. Let no proprietor of a hash-machine come hither and look for a shower of gold. The Japanese are an amiable, confiding people, but they do not like dog, or its sister mystery, the sausage. Fish and rice are their chief articles of diet, varied occasionally by rice and fish. As I write a perambulating restaurant halts in front of the hotel. Suspended from the ends of a pole, the whole establishment is carried upon the shoulders of one man. He has a bed of coals in an earthen pot, and a chest of boxes and drawers where a portion of his stock is kept. Then he has a small table, shadowed by a square yard of matting, and on this are several bowls of boiled rice. A coolie indicates a desire to dine, and the restaurant stops its frantic career. A bowl of rice is passed out, and with it a pair of chopsticks. In very little time the rice is consumed and the bowl returned; the restaurateur collects two cents from his patron, and the establishment moves on. How the natives manage to perform their daily labor on their daily food is to me a mystery. I am not toiling very hard, neither do I spin around actively, except by proxy, but I could not exist on what will keep a Japanese coolie and happy. I have heard of an American sailor who devoured a dinner intended for half a dozen Japs, and then looked around for a place where he could get something to eat.

Down to the advent of foreigners no ice was sold in Tokio or Yokohama, and the natives never thought of cooling their drinks. But when the Americans and English settled here there arose a demand for ice, and an enterprising native endeavored to meet it. He established ice-houses at Yokohama, Tokio, Kobe, and other open ports, and put on a line of junks in the Winter season to bring the desired article from Hakodadi. He must be making money, as here is liberal consumption of ice, and the market figure is 3 cents a pound. Shops for its sale have been established in all parts of the above-named cities where foreigners are likely to bend their footsteps, and you are rarely far away from one of them. The natives have learned the foreign tastes, and consequently you may have soda-water, beer, brandy, whisky, and other creature comforts. The spirits sold at these places are said to be atrocious, and the resident foreigner, when he must take a drink there, adheres to beer or soda-water. These articles are made at Yokohama, and there is an extensive trade in them, but almost entirely for foreigners. The native has well resisted the intemperate example which many of the hairy barbarians have given him. In all my experience in Japan thus far I have not seen an intoxicated Japanese, and they tell me that the chances are against my seeing one, even though I should be here a year or two.

T. W. K.

JACOB THOMPSON'S TREASON.

AN EXTRAORDINARY ADMISSION—HOW HE ACCEPTED A SECESSION MISSION AND RETAINED HIS PLACE IN THE PRESIDENT'S CABINET—HOW BUCHANAN, KNOWING THE CIRCUMSTANCES, "COULD NOT SAY HE WISHED HIM TO RESIGN."

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal* prints a letter from Jacob Thompson, Buchanan's Secretary of the Interior, dated at that city, Sept. 21, in which he denies some recent statements made by Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, of North Carolina, and says:

"Having said this much about this most remarkable revelation, I feel bound, in vindication of the truth of history, and in justice to the memory of a chief magistrate who held the reins of Government in the most trying crisis in the history of the Government, to explain some of the facts connected with my mission to North Carolina. Some time in the month of December, 1860, while I was Secretary of the Interior, the Governor of Mississippi sent me a letter requesting me to act as a Commissioner of that State to the State of North Carolina, and urge her to co-operate with Mississippi in measures for the protection and maintenance of Southern rights. This appointment was unexpected, and took me by surprise. I was known as a co-operationist, and was opposed to separate State action. I believed that all the Southern States should have a perfect understanding with each other, and when the time came for movement—if movement must be made—they should all act together and simultaneously. At that time Mr. Buchanan had sent to Congress his very able Message, in which he had denounced secession as a heresy, unconstitutional and unauthorized. I differed from the Message in this: That while I admitted the Constitution did not provide this remedy for the States, yet each had retained the right from which they had never parted, to withdraw for cause the powers they had conferred upon the general Government, and resume the full exercise of them. But as I held, no man would justify secession which was not sufficient to justify revolution; and as there was not and could not be during the Administration of Mr. Buchanan any justifying cause of secession, and as our difference was a mere abstract one, I could with propriety hold my place in the Cabinet. When the Governor's letter was received, and I had determined it was my duty to accept the appointment, I sought and obtained a private interview with the President, and told him I wished a leave of absence to visit the Legislature of North Carolina. At first he endeavored to dissuade me from going, but as I persisted he insisted upon knowing what I proposed to do. I unbosomed myself to him with the utmost frankness. I told him that an exciting canvass was going on in Mississippi on the subject of secession—that I was opposed to any hasty and hurried action on the part of the State, but that he knew my conviction was that I owed my primary allegiance to my State, and whatever destiny she chose must necessarily be my destiny; as yet there was no existing cause which would justify secession; there would be none during his Administration; and if the States of the South could and would co-operate and appoint a future day for a united movement, and this was known to the whole country, and we could avoid a conflict of arms and bloodshed, Congress, which was then in session, could, and probably would in the meantime, provide some compromise which would remove from the Southern mind any apprehension of an invasion of the rights of property. I could hurry up North Carolina, she thereby would acquire an influence to hold back Mississippi and the Gulf States. To this end I would visit the State. All the influence possible should be exerted to induce the States to have a full and candid understanding of the rights of Southern men in their slave property. Unless that was reached I foresaw that a disruption of the Union was inevitable. If the President preferred, I would as cross ranger, or hold my place—just as he desired. To this he frankly replied that, while he feared I would be subject to misconstruction, yet he could not say he wished me to resign. And, with the leave of action, I visited North Carolina."

SPORTING ON THE WATER.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

CONTEST FOR THE UNAWARDED PRIZES OF LAST JUNE AND THE CLUB PENNANTS—SAILING THROUGH FOG-BANKS—PEERLESS, ORION, AND GENIA THE WINNERS.

A regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club was sailed yesterday which was, in part, to borrow the language of a very different pursuit from yachting, a "remanet" from last June. On the occasion of the Summer regatta then held no prizes were awarded to the schooners and first class of sloops, for the reason that the contest was not finished within the eight hours prescribed by the conditions of the race. These prizes were, therefore, contended for yesterday. The second class of sloops had also a contest for the club prize, and all three competed for club pennants in their respective classes. Again the first class of sloops had the special inducement of the Livingston Memorial Prize before them, and in one way or another it was a very comprehensive *e pluribus unum* kind of regatta. There were two courses, one of which provided for the rounding of the Sandy Hook Light-ship, but without rounding the Southwest Spit buoy on the homeward journey as in the case of the regattas of the New-York Yacht Club, and the other the rounding of the South-west Spit buoy and return without going outside. The longer course was for the schooners and first class sloops, and the other for the second class sloops. All started from and finished at a stake-boat anchored off Bay Ridge. The yachts were favored with a light breeze all day, but in other respects the weather was variable. At one time the vessels skimmed over a sea as azure as the sky, their white sails glancing in the floods of sunshine; at another they took shadowy and spectral appearances, and glided away into great exhalations of fog and mist, from which they emerged again into new glory. One of these fogs settled so thick and heavy on the water that one could hardly see more than an ordinary vessel's length ahead, and, as ill-fortune would have it, resulted in a collision between the tug Cyclops, which accompanied the race, and the Isaac Bell, a southern-bound steamer, which had to return to harbor with a large hole stove in her port bow.

The yachts taking part in the regatta were: Schooners—Peerless, Triton, Agnes. First class sloops—Orion, Dolphin. Second class sloops—Genia, Hope, Intrepid, Nimbus, Nomad. The schooners were started first, and a little later the sloops were sent on their journey. Their order when passing the starting line was as follows:

SCHOONERS.

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Peerless	11	25	50	Agnes	11	28	31
Triton	11	27	35				

SLOOPS—FIRST CLASS.

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Orion	11	31	37	Dolphin	11	35	04

SLOOPS—SECOND CLASS.

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Hope	11	31	56	Genia	11	36	50
Nimbus	11	32	43	Intrepid	11	40	56
Nomad	11	33	34				

The wind was southerly, and the tide at the last of the flood. Some of the yachts hung behind to take advantage of the early ebb, and in this way the Triton and Agnes in their class, and the Intrepid in hers, failed to cross the line within the 10 minutes allowed, and so were slightly handicapped, their start being taken at the time the 10 minutes elapsed—the Triton and Agnes at 11h. 26m., and the Intrepid at 11h. 40m. As the afternoon wore on the ebb-tide appeared proved so troublesome during the race, hung close to the water along the Staten Island shore, but the crests of the hills were crowned with sunshine. The yachts, after starting, beat in short tacks along the lower Bay and the Narrows, and the sloops worked up well to windward of the Triton. Just inside Fort Lafayette their order was: Peerless, Agnes, Triton, Orion, Nimbus, Hope, Nomad, Intrepid, Genia, and Dolphin. In the next tack both the Orion and Nimbus passed the Triton, and a little later both passed the Agnes, while the Hope forged ahead of the Triton. The Genia, Intrepid, and Dolphin had separated as before, the tide had now begun to run ebb. The Triton kept her course close by the West Bank and the Agnes held by the Coney Island side, both working independently. When they reached the Buoy they resumed their lead, having crossed the bows of the Agnes a considerable distance ahead. The Orion had meanwhile gone in pursuit of the Peerless, and in a little while Nimbus, sailing admirably, took place after the Triton. Off Gravesend the yachts sailed into a dense bank of fog. First their hulls disappeared, and then the fog crept up along their sails until only their upper canvas caught the glint of the sunshine. There was also shrouded in the mist in a little while, and by and by the yachts came out of the heart of the gloom to go in a few minutes through another process of evanishment. In this way the billowy fog rolled from seaward at intervals, making yachting both disagreeable and perilous. The South-west Spit stake-boat was reached by the yachts in the following order:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Peerless	1	45	21	Nimbus	1	58	21
Orion	1	45	40	Intrepid	1	58	54
Triton	1	47	17	Nomad	2	00	40
Agnes	1	48	23	Dolphin	2	02	51
Genia	1	51	17				

The yachts of the second class of sloops now squared for home with a fair wind, and with all their canvas distended. The Hope, especially, carried an enormous balloon jib, which threatened to drag away her topmast, but her owner-crew happily averted the catastrophe. The other yachts (the Dolphin, which did not pursue the race to a conclusion, excepted,) beat to the light-ship which they rounded, leaving it to starboard, as follows:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Peerless	3	29	20	Orion	3	35	02
Triton	3	33	30	Agnes	3	54	12

They had now a free run home, but until they reached the Hook were in a dense fog, out of which grew the collision, already alluded to, between the accompanying steamer Cyclops, which had the judges on board, and the Isaac Bell. The yachts, however, met with no further mishaps, and the stake-boat was reached without any change in their order. The following table shows their respective performances:

SCHOONERS.

	Start. H.	M.	S.	Finish. H.	M.	S.	Elapsed Time. H.	M.	S.	Corrected Time. H.	M.	S.
Peerless	11	25	50	6	00	13	7	24	23	7	24	23
Triton	11	27	35	6	02	52	7	25	17	7	23	06
Agnes	11	28	00	7	36	17	8	10	17	7	59	46

FIRST CLASS SLOOPS.

	Start. H.	M.	S.	Finish. H.	M.	S.	Elapsed Time. H.	M.	S.	Corrected Time. H.	M.	S.
Orion	11	31	37	6	23	30	7	51	53	7	51	53
Dolphin	11	35	04									

SECOND CLASS SLOOPS.

	Start. H.	M.	S.	Finish. H.	M.	S.	Elapsed Time. H.	M.	S.	Corrected Time. H.	M.	S.
Genia	11	36	50	3	50	19	4

LAW REPORTS.

RAPID TRANSIT LITIGATIONS.

ANOTHER MOVE BY THE GILBERT ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY TO SET ASIDE AN INJUNCTION—A PROPOSAL AS TO DAMAGES—THE NEW-YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD SUIT.

The suit whereby the Sixth-Avenue Railroad Company seeks to enjoin the Gilbert Elevated Railway Company from building its road on Sixth-avenue, between Amity and Fifty-ninth streets, was before Judge Van Vorst, in Superior Court, Chambers, yesterday. Joseph H. Choate and ex-Judge Comstock appeared for the Sixth-Avenue Company, and ex-Judge Porter, Grosvenor P. Lowery, and Charles Francis Stone represented the Gilbert Company. Mr. Lowery began the discussion by stating that the case came before the court on a motion obtained by the Gilbert Company requiring the plaintiff to show cause why all proceedings on their part should not be stayed, pending the argument and decision of the suit on appeal. He said the case had been tried before Judge Sedgwick, at Special Term, and that the decision had been in favor of the Sixth-Avenue Company and restraining the Gilbert Company from building their proposed structure in the roadway of the street. The Gilbert Company had appealed from that decision, but the appeal had not been argued at the General Term of the court. Judge Sedgwick based his decision mainly on the ground that the act of 1875, better known as the Rapid Transit act, is unconstitutional. Since the rendering of his decision, however, the Court of Appeals had held, in a case coming from the Supreme Court, that the act in question is constitutional. The Gilbert Company, the counsel went on to say, is desirous of proceeding with the building of its road as fast as possible, but cannot do so while the injunction granted by Judge Sedgwick remains in full force. Mr. Lowery said that the General Term of the court would undoubtedly set aside the injunction as soon as the case was brought before it. The Gilbert Company only desired to restrain the Sixth-Avenue Company from acting under the injunction, and thereby preventing the building of the Elevated Road, until the case could be heard on appeal.

In opposition, Mr. Choate read the affidavit of Theodore R. Butler, the President of the Sixth-avenue Company, who says that even if the Rapid Transit act were held to be constitutional, it would be inopportune to allow the Gilbert Company to go on and build its road before the damages to property-owners and to the Sixth-Avenue Company be appraised and awarded. The fact is, he says, the Gilbert Company is proposing to go on with the building of its road without offering any compensation whatever to persons injured. The Sixth-Avenue Company would suffer special damage both to its franchise and to the real estate which it owns on Sixth-avenue. The question as to the award of damages has not been passed on by the Court of Appeals. Mr. Butler says the Gilbert Company did nothing toward the building of its road on Sixth-avenue before the suit was begun. Since then some work has been done by the Gilbert Company, but by the Loan and Improvement Company, which, Mr. Butler says, consists of a Ring of officers and other persons chiefly interested in the Gilbert Road, with a view of making large profits at the expense of the stockholders of the Gilbert Company. The Loan Company, Mr. Butler says, is to get $2,000,000 for each mile of the road, while it has contracted with the Edes Iron Moor Company to build the road for $300,000 per mile. All the profits of the venture, he thinks, will be absorbed by the Loan Company, and the Sixth-Avenue Company, should it be awarded damages, will not be able to obtain the money from the Gilbert Company.

Mr. Choate, in his argument, raised the preliminary objection, that as the motion, if granted, would virtually result in the suspension of Judge Sedgwick's judgment, the motion should be heard before Judge Sedgwick, and not before any other judge. Mr. Lowery, in reply, said that the main ground for the decision of Judge Sedgwick had been reversed by the recent decision of the Court of Appeals. The other objection presented, that of awarding damages, he said would also be removed very soon, since the Gilbert Company would, within one or two days, apply to the Supreme Court for the appointment of commissioners to determine what injury would result to the Sixth-Avenue Railroad Company by the building of the proposed elevated road. Such injury could only be the prevention of the running of two or perhaps three, two-story cars, which had only very recently been discovered to be a valuable portion of the Sixth-Avenue Company's franchise. Judge Van Vorst adjourned the case until Tuesday, for the purpose of considering the preliminary objection, and to enable the Gilbert Company to put in further affidavits.

The suit of a similar nature brought by the Ninth Avenue Railroad Company against the New-York Elevated Railroad Company was before Judge Joseph F. Daly, in Chambers, of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, on motion by Dudley Field, the defendant's counsel. For a reference to assess the amount of damages which the Elevated Road had sustained by the injunction obtained by the plaintiffs, Mr. Field contended, who appeared for the latter, said that the defendants were not entitled to any more than $1,000 at the furthest, that being the amount of the undertaking given on the injunction. The plaintiffs, he said, are willing to pay the money into court to abide the result of the suit, which is not finally decided. He did not desire, however, that the Elevated Railroad Company should first obtain the damages and afterward bring a suit to recover more. Mr. Field, also, objected to having the money paid into court, and Judge Daly took the papers, reserving his decision.

PROFESSIONAL MALPRACTITIONERS.

On the 18th inst., it will be remembered, Detectives O'Connor and Field, of the District Attorney's office, arrested Benjamin W. Harker, alias Perry West, a pretended "doctor," his reputed wife, Mary Downing, alias Madame West, and Dr. Enoch L. Eastman. The accused were arrested on complaint of Maggie McLoon, formerly employed as a domestic at No. 62 West Thirty-fifth-street, who charged that the parties had attempted to procure an abortion upon her, and that she had given Dr. Harker a fee of $25. The parties were brought before Judge Flammer, who, after an examination at the Tombs Police Court, discharged them, deciding that the evidence was insufficient to hold them. The Grand Jury subsequently investigated the matter, and Wednesday night the trio were arrested by Detectives O'Connor and Field, and taken to the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house On being arraigned in the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning, counsel for the accused moved to quash the indictments, on the ground that they were in conflict with the law passed in 1872, for the purpose of preventing the crime of abortion. Judge Gildersleeve denied the motion to quash, and discharged Dr. Eastman, he not having been implicated in the case. His Honor held Dr. and Mme. West for trial in $300 bail, in default of which they were taken to the Tombs.

A DANGEROUS CRIMINAL DISPOSED OF.

James Saunders, alias Ben Smith, alias "Black Ben," a negro of herculean proportions, was called to the bar of the Court of General Sessions yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Herring, charged with burglary in the first degree. Saunders, who lived at No. 70 Spring-street, was one of the most daring criminals in the Eighth Ward, and has already served two terms in prison for burglary. On the night of Aug. 9 he entered the apartments of William Vail, at No. 28 Grand-street, and carried off a coat, vest and some valuable property. This was the second burglary he had committed on Vail's premises, and the third in the immediate locality, within a few weeks. The affair was reported to Capt. McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, who detailed Detectives Murphy and Brink up the case. From the description furnished him, Murphy arrested Saunders, and found the stolen clothing on his person. The evidence against him being conclusive, "Black Ben" pleaded guilty to one indictment, and Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to 10 years in State Prison at hard labor.

MAKING HIS GROCERY PROFITABLE.

Joseph Rosenblatt, a grocer in East Broadway, was arrested a short time ago by United States Deputy Marshal Daubert on a charge of passing counterfeit 25-cent coin. He told the Deputy that he got the counterfeits from Isador Blum, keeper of a fancy goods stand in Vesey-street, and Blum was arrested, but was discharged. The United States Grand Jury found an indictment against Rosenblatt, he was arrested again yesterday and held in $5,000 bail for trial. He now says that his statement about Blum was false, as he has since been so bribed with information as to where he got the counterfeit money, several dollars of which were found in his possession when he was first arrested.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 27.—No. 138—The First National Bank of Orford vs. Wheeler. No. 139—Goodrich vs. Wheeler. No. 140—Mitchell vs. Wheeler. No. 141—Wayfair vs. Wheeler. No. 142—Hall vs. Wheeler. No. 143—The First National Bank of New-Berlin vs. Wheeler. No. 144—Miller vs. Wheeler. No. 145—The Bank of Chenango vs. Wheeler. Arguments of these eight cases concluded; Samuel Hand for appellants; Edward S. Thomas for respondents. No. 91—Fearon vs. Howe; argued by W. Gleason for appellant; J. H. Maynard for respondent.

The calendar of the Court of Appeals for Friday, Sept. 28, is as follows: Nos. 72, 73, 113, 89½, 93, 147, 149, 148.

A LARGE BUSINESS IN PUMPS.

Thomas W. Lockay, alias H. W. Wilson, who says he is a machinist, residing in Brooklyn, visited the stores of several hardware merchants in this City, and by means of a series of lying stories succeeded in obtaining from George Place, of No. 121 Liberty-street, a pump valued at $100; from Edward Barr, of John-street, another pump valued at $190; from James Renshaw, of No. 92 Liberty-street, a pump valued at $75, and from Mr. Burns, of No. 107 Warren-street, an embossing-press worth $35, all of which property he sold at a ruinous sacrifice, appropriating the proceeds to his own use. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, when called up by Assistant District Attorney Herring to plead to the seven indictments which had been found against him, Lockay pleaded guilty to one, and was sentenced by Judge Gildersleeve to four years in State Prison.

COURT NOTES.

The legal questions in the suit of Mrs. Noe against her husband were argued at length before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, the decision being reserved.

A very large amount of criminal business was disposed of yesterday in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions by Judge Gildersleeve and Assistant District Attorney Herring. Twenty convictions were obtained.

Eugene Magilton, a waiter, of No. 424 Sixth-avenue, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Wandell, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, on five different charges of larceny. Magilton's specialty is stealing silverware. The prisoner is accused of stealing from various parties, the property in each case varying in value from $10 to $40. He was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

Barney Kearney, of No. 601 East Fourteenth-street, went into the liquor store corner of Avenue B and Fourteenth-street yesterday afternoon for a drink, and immediately got into an altercation with the bar-tender, James Monaghan, with whom he was acquainted. They first chaffed each other in a good-natured way, but soon the joking grew into a quarrel, and Kearney abruptly ended further proceedings by striking Monaghan on the head with a beer glass. The glass soon flung with such force that after coming into contact with the bar-tender's head it fell in fragments on the floor. Monaghan was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and had his wounds dressed. Officer Newell, of the Eighteenth Precinct, who was standing outside the liquor store when the affray took place, arrested Kearney and arraigned him before Justice Wandell, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, who held him in $500 bail to answer in the Court of General Sessions.

COMPLAINT AGAINST AN EXECUTOR.

Jemima More, widow of John More, an eccentric old lady who resided in Varick-street, died recently, leaving an estate of about $2,000, consisting of money deposited in various savings banks, and greenbacks quilted in an old petticoat. This money she left to be divided equally among Alexander S. Knowlton and Israel Lockwood, her nephews, and James Shurdan, her grand-nephew. She made Knowlton her Executor. The will was admitted to probate on the 4th inst., and yesterday the nephew, Lockwood, who resides in Michigan, applied to Surrogate Calvin to have the Executor compelled to file security and an inventory of the estate, or show cause why he should not be removed, Lockwood alleging that the Executor has collected the money out of the savings banks, is a man of no pecuniary responsibility, and has filed no account of the estate which has come into his hands in trust. The Surrogate ordered a reference to take testimony and report the facts in the case for his action.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Westbrook.

Miller vs. Ehmenger.—Motion denied.

By Judge Donohue.

Watson vs. Reilly.—Granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

The American Female Guardian Society vs. The Mayor, &c.—Findings settled.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Power vs. Cassidy.—Findings settled.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sheridan.

Motions Granted.—Griffin vs. Bradley, two motions; Boyd vs. Remmington Sewing Machine Company; Fiak vs. Shiels; Whittemore vs. Goocock; Lyon vs. Gamercell; Meyer vs. Brennan; *Trouble, Jr., vs. Hanlon.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, with $10 costs to abide event.

Rollins vs. Reilly.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted.

Rothschild vs. Seebacher.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Silbermann vs. Cohen.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, with $10 costs.

Gallagrean vs. Priori.—Defendant discharged.

Martine vs. Wagner.—Referred to William McK. Martine.

Orders Granted.—Wightman vs. Orschicsen; Burr vs. Orschicsen; Campbell vs. Tyrrell; Bergman vs. Schuyler vs. Jones; Barritser vs. Murdock; Kelly vs. Norton; Manton vs. Lynch; Rober vs. Brodbeck; Whitney vs. Dick; The John L. Mott Iron Works vs. Dick; The Board of Commissioners of Charities vs. Quinn; Mattlage vs. Wood; Barnes vs. Sherman; Frank vs. Casker.

Order Settled.—Penny vs. The Hudson River Manufacturing Company.

Orders Granted.—Wehle vs. Redlich; Cherry vs. Ward.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.

NOTICE.—The calendar of this day is composed of the unheard motions of yesterday's calendar only.

Nos.	Nos.
208—Matter of Schwalbe.	210—Field vs. Field.
218—Gerry vs. Yeaple.	222—Matter of Jewett.
225—The Mayor, &c., vs. McGown.	224—Soc. for Ref. of Juv. Del. vs. Krauss.
229—Wright vs. The Mayor, &c.	248—Myers vs. Palfrine.
265—McCarthy vs. Kimball.	256—Matter of the Ship Albatross.
285—Burrell vs. Frank.	268—Parks vs. Skillman.
296—Thiel vs. Chadwick.	278—Wagner vs. Waggoner.
302—Helmke vs. Packer.	284—Matter of Young.
43—Schelly vs. Irish.	289—Miller vs. Brink.
77—Jarvis vs. Thompson.	299—Howe Machine Co. vs. Pettibone.
81—Laffin and Rand Powder Company vs. McAndrew.	303—The Mayor, &c., vs. Kavanagh.
99—Cannon vs. Lockwood.	306—Mann vs. Keith.
114—Phelps vs. Kingston & Penn. R. R. Co.	307—Woodruff vs. Imperial Fire Insurance Co. of London.
125—Phelan vs. Atlantic and Gulf R. R. Co.	308—Miller vs. Brink.
173—O'Neil vs. Purdy.	309—Hitchcock vs. McPyke.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Adjourned until next Monday.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Peter Lantz, felonious assault and battery.	Charles Revatis, burglary.
John Drake, grand larceny.	David Davidson and Edward McGee, burglary.
Ann Rosenbelatter, grand larceny.	John Wallen, Simon Abrahams, and Nathan J. Levy, false pretenses.
George Bennett, Max Greenbaum, Lena Barnett, and Abraham Barnett, receiving stolen goods.	Howard White and Thorp, forgery.
Francis McCormack, John Davies, James Lynch, and James Dougherty, homicide.	Edward E. Burnett, false token.
Charles J. Clark and Charles Wingarson, robbery.	Daniel S. Haight, burglary.
John Geary, felonious assault and battery.	Charles Nelson, forgery.
	Daniel Hall and David Morrah, grand larceny.
	Joseph Keller and George King, felonious assault and battery.

HOW CRAZY HORSE WAS KILLED.

The Schoharie *Republican* prints a private letter, addressed to Francisco Wood, of that village, by his son, Edwin D., who is in the Army, and, as one of the guard, was present at the capture and killing of Crazy Horse. The writer says, under date of Sept. 16: "We have had considerable excitement here within the last two weeks on account of Crazy Horse. We have been out on a scout for a month with eight companies of the Third Cavalry to bring him and his band into the agency, but did not succeed in capturing him. The next day he was brought in by a lot of friendly Indians, who are enlisted and paid as soldiers. There were also a lot of Indian police and scouts with him. When the carriage drove to the guard-house, Crazy Horse got out and walked a short distance; then refused to go in. Then the struggle began. The colored sergeant of the guard stabbed him with a bayonet. He was then taken into the Adjutant's office where he died in about six hours. There are all sorts of rumors about the way he was killed. Some of the papers say he stabbed himself, others say he was killed by another Indian, called Little Big Man, but I was one of the guard myself, and was there when he was stabbed, and know the man who did it. I think this was the only thing that saved a row, because there were about as many Indians there at the time, and one shot would have been sufficient to start a fight. But I think there will be no more trouble after this, because he was undoubtedly the greatest warrior that ever lived. His father was with him in all his battles with the whites; he was also with him at the time of his death. Crazy Horse was 37 years of age. He was born on the west bank of the Cheyenne River. He fought closer to the whites than any other chief that ever lived. He has killed 37 white men beside what he has killed in battle. The other chiefs are all following us now. He could have been chief of all the Indians, but would not; he only wanted to roam around the country with his band and fight the Snakes and Crows and steal horses. The next morning he was taken to Spotted Tail Agency, where he is buried."

LETTER FROM MR. PIERREPONT.

The San-Francisco *Examiner* prints the following letter from Hon. Edwards Pierrepont:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, Aug. 29, 1877.

To the Editors of the Examiner:

GENTLEMEN: I have received yours of July 31, in which you ask these specific questions, namely: "Did not Mr. Pierrepont request the favor of Earl Manvers to wear the Pierrepont coat-of-arms? Did not Earl Manvers grant the request? Did Mr. Pierrepont wear it? Does it appear in the coat-of-arms of the noble English Manvers-Pierrepont House?" To each and all of which I answer emphatically, no! There never was the slightest trust in one word of the story upon which the questions are founded. The only arms ever upon my carriage in England were my initials in monogram, I could see no possible shadow out of which to construct the preposterous fiction; but it appears to have reminded that while I was a guest of Earl Manvers I was driven out in his carriage, upon which the coat-of-arms painted in each corner. I am, gentlemen, yours truly,

EDWARDS PIERREPONT.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 27.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$2,000 K.P.inc.No.16.	5	400 St. Paul	36⅛
1,000 N. J. C. conv..	64	100 do	36⅜
15,000 M., K. & T. 1st assented..	58	500 do	36⅝
1400 Western Union..	78⅜	300 do	36⅞
400 do	78⅝	200 do	36¾
900 N. Y. C. & H	101½	100 do	36⅞
100 do	101⅝	600 do	37
54 do	101⅝	200 St. Paul pf	73½
100 Del. & Hud	43½	229 do	72¾
100 do	43¼	100 do	72⅞
500 do	43⅜	200 Del., L. & West	47⅞
250 do	43½	300 do	47⅞
150 do	43⅝	300 do	47⅞
100 do	43¾	300 do	47⅞
500 do	43¾	200 do	47⅞
200 do	43¾	500 do	47⅞
200 do	41¼	100 do	48
100 Pacific Mail	23	1500 do	48⅛
600 Erie Railway	11¾	1500 do	48
200 do	11	400 do	47⅞
200 Mich. Central	85⅞	1700 do	47⅞
500 do	85⅝	300 do	47⅞
100 do	85⅜	600 do	47⅞
100 do	85⅜	300 do	47⅞
100 do	85⅜	400 do	47⅞
300 do	85⅜	200 do	47⅞
1200 Lake Shore	63⅜	200 do	47⅞
2400 do	63⅞	1500 do	47⅞
50 do	63⅝	200 do	46⅞
100 do	63⅝	1100 do	47
1400 do	63⅝	200 do	47⅛
1400 do	63⅝	200 do	47⅛
100 do	63⅝	1000 do	47⅛
10 St. L. K. C. & N.	5⅝	200 do	47⅛
100 St. L. & C. 1st pf	27	500 do	47⅛
50 C., C., C. & I.	83½		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$14,000 U. S. 5-20 R.	107⅛	$5,000 U. S. 5-20 R.	107⅛
175,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	107⅜	3,000 do	109½
10,000 do	107⅝	10,000 U. S. 4½s, '91	105¼
60,000 do	108	10,000 do	105¼
10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C	107¼	5,000 U. S. Cur. 6s	121¼
		30,000 do	121¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 L. S. 1st, con	107½	100 C., C., C. & I. h.a.	38½
1,000 do	61⅝	100 C. & N. W. h.a.b.	38
9,000 do	61⅞	100 do	37⅞
1,000 B., H. & E. 1st	13	100 do	37⅞
2,000 do	13¼	300 do	37⅞
$1,000 C., R. I. & P. 6s, 1917, C	105	40 do	37⅞
15,000 C., R. I. & P. 6s, 1917 R	105⅛	600 do	37¾
4,000 N. J. C. conv..	63½	200 Chi. & N. West. pf	63⅜
2,000 M. & St. P. 1st, La D	103	200 do	63⅝
4,000 Mil. & St. P., s. s.	89	100 do	63⅝
2,000 N. W. C. C. G.	91½	100 do	63⅝
1,000 Long Dock	109	100 do	63⅝
2,000 B., N. Y. & P. new, 1916..107		100 do	63⅝
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st	104	200 do	63⅝
2,000 Pac. of M. 1st	93⅛	100 do	63⅝
5,000 R. I. & M. 1st	96	100 do	63⅝
2,000 Canada So. 1st, coupon	58	100 do	63⅝
3,000 Cent. Pac. 1st, C. & O. Br.	87⅞	100 do	63⅝
25 Man. Ry. Asst	64½	300 do	63⅝
20 Wells-Fargo	96	700 C., M. & St. Paul pf	72⅝
136 U. S. Exp	48½	100 do	72⅝
10 do	49	100 do	72⅝
15 Adams Ex	87	150 do	72¾
20 Amer. Ex	52½	100 do	72¾
200 Am. Ex. pf. b.c.s.	90	200 Wab. Pac.	12⅝
100 Quick. pf. b.c.b.s.	78⅞	Com. Rec.	12⅝
100 do	79	do b.c.	13
500 do	79	13 Chi. & Alt. h.c.	84½
200 do	78⅞	H. b.c.	154
200 do	78⅝	100 Mor. & Ess. h.c.	75¼
600 do	79	do	74
100 Pacific M. h.c.	23⅝	do	74
100 do	23½	do	73⅞
100 K.Y.C. & H. h.c.	101¼	do	73⅞
400 do	101⅜	do	73⅞
100 do	101⅜	do	73⅞
100 Del. & Had. b.c.	43¼	do	73⅞
100 do	43⅜	do	73⅞
100 do	43⅜	do	73⅞
100 do	43⅜	do	73⅞
100 do	43⅜	do	73⅞
100 do	43⅜	do	73⅞
100 do	43⅜	do	73⅞
200 do	43⅜	do	73⅞
200 do	41¼	do	73⅞
5 do	42	do	73⅞
100 do	42	do	73⅞
100 do	42	do	73⅞
100 do	42	do	73⅞
100 do	42	do	73⅞
200 do	42	do	73⅞
100 do	42	do	73⅞
100 do	42	do	73⅞
100 do	42	do	73⅞
100

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Struck Oil.—Miss Maggie Moore, Mr. J. C. Williamson.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Robinson Crusoe.—Miss Lydia Thompson and Company.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—La Fille De Madame Angot, (Opera Bouffe).—Mlle. Marie Aimée, Mlle. Berthe Marie.

PARK THEATRE.—The Crushed Tragedian.—Mr. E. A. Sothern. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Wild Flowers of Mexico.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Grand Military Concert and Horticultural Exhibition.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—Burlesque, Minstrelsy, &c.—Messrs. Cool White, Dave Reed.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Fair and Exhibition of Products and Mechanism.

MASONIC TEMPLE.—Piano Concert.—Blind Tom.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for to-day, in the Middle Atlantic States, warm southerly shifting to cold north-easterly winds, increasing cloudiness and rain, with stationary or lower pressure and temperature.

The Rochester Convention has left a bad taste in the mouths of sincere Republicans. It has substituted indifference for enthusiasm over the issues of the pending campaign, and has given the Democrats a chance which they are not likely to neglect. One of the first conditions of Republican success in November was the stirring up of the lukewarm and the conciliating of those elements in the party that rebelled against the long-established dictation of self-constituted leaders. That condition has been worse than neglected; it has been openly and arrogantly trampled under foot. There is nothing in the work of the convention to add new zest to the task of reclaiming the State; nothing to engage the sympathy and support of those who would gladly work for the restoration of the party to its old standard of purity and patriotism. Even the slender concession of indorsing the constitutional amendments was withheld, probably for no better reason than that the name of Mr. Evarts is identified with their origin. The whole business was so petty a display of personal spite, baffled ambition, and vulgar dictation as to excite the hope that it will provoke a sufficiently vigorous protest from the party to insure us against any repetition of so discreditable and disastrous a performance.

The ticket nominated at Rochester is a highly respectable one. There is an obvious lack of men of distinction, but no exception can be taken to the character or antecedents of the nominees. The candidate for Attorney-General is a young lawyer of promise, and of fair standing at the Bar. Unfortunately, the exigencies of the campaign called for a man of whom a good deal more could be said, but of that, as of other very important considerations, the managers of the gathering failed to take account. The nominee for Secretary of State is a gentleman who has served two terms in Congress without doing anything very remarkable. Mr. Sylvester, who is the party candidate for Controller, is a very able lawyer, and is a fair type of the class of men who are thoroughly independent of office, and whom it is very desirable to secure for positions of public trust. The nominee for State Treasurer has served in the Assembly, and the nominee for State Engineer is known only for his connection with the canals, and is so little identified with active politics as to suggest the conclusion that his professional ability is of a very decided character.

It is now a question of provisioning, not Plevna, but Turkey. Hitherto the armies of the Crescent have supported themselves by the simple native method of "living upon the country," or, in other words, snatching from the non-combatant population, without payment, whatever they may want. This method, although sanctioned by the authority of Napoleon, rises no higher than the primitive strategy of the locust, which, having devastated one region, passes on to another. But an army cannot always change its quarters at will, and those who begin like the locust often end like the sloth, falling helplessly from the tree whose last leaf it has eaten. Bulgaria, as a field of supply, is absolutely ruined for the time being. The bulk of the harvest has been wilfully destroyed, and no fresh crop can be hoped for in the ensuing year. Men will not sow the fields which are about to be trampled by the feet of marching columns and the hoofs of marauding Cossacks, and it would be a rich harvest indeed which could tempt any Bulgarian husbandman to linger within reach of the Circassian or the Bashi-Bazouk. Henceforth Roumelia, not Bulgaria, must be the Turkish base of supply, and the carting of provisions across the Balkan and over the Bulgarian hills, with the Schipka Pass blocked, and the Russian cavalry swarming along every highway from the Vid to the Kara-Lom, might task the resources of a far more perfect commissariat than that of Turkey.

There is something pitiful in the plea of the Sioux delegation now in Washington. It is proposed to remove them to the Upper Missouri, where the buffalo is not to be found, and where the country is unattractive to the Indian people. They ask that they may be sent to the north-westward, where large game is yet plenty and the climate is less severe than on the high plateaus of the Missouri. But Congress has already made appropriations, and contracts have been concluded on the basis of the removal to Missouri. The Indians, at the palaver yesterday, expressly said that they did not want horses or things which might be useful in war, but implements of husbandry. Especially, however, they want to choose their own location. This seems a small thing to ask when we consider that the petitioners are the weak remnants of the original owners of the soil. It is true that the agricultural experiments of the Indians do not usually excite the enthusiasm of their white friends. And it is also true that the Indian character is not a noble one. But, since this skeleton of a people has not long to stay anywhere, the humble petition of the chiefs at Washington should be granted, if possible. It must be admitted that these painted vagrants, as they are usually considered, were well received at the White House yesterday, and the dramatic show in the East Room at least convinced them that it is intended to give their prayer the respectful hearing it deserves.

REFORM IN THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Rochester Convention adjourned yesterday in a dejected mood. Most of its members returned to their homes with the melancholy consciousness that their "great" leader had made a fool of himself, and that in blindly allowing him to take the lead their own folly was hardly less than his. They have discovered by this time that their constituents, if they recognize any constituents but the Senator—are almost without exception either disgusted or in a state of contemptuous indifference as to the proceedings of the convention. At a moment when the party required the utmost candor, sincerity, and courage in its representatives to awaken any interest in the coming campaign, Mr. Conkling's followers have shown only bitter personal feeling, cynical double-dealing, and a cowardly appetite for the spiteful use of the power given them by the possession of the machinery. If the Republican Party is not beaten beforehand by such tactics, it is because its members do not accept the convention as representative, and are willing to maintain at the polls principles which the convention ignored or opposed.

The position of the convention with reference to the reform of the civil service is only one of the things which mark the curious combination of stupidity and duplicity in its managers, but it is a very important one. The Republican Party contains a certain number of men who see the need of a thorough reform of the civil service, and believe in seeking such reform persistently and sincerely. For many years, as Mr. Curtis pointed out at Rochester, this section of the party has obtained from innumerable State conventions, and from at least two national conventions distinct indorsement of the justice and importance of the objects which they seek. We do not say that in this indorsement the conventions referred to have represented the majority of the party; but they have certainly represented a very large and influential portion of the party, and their expressions have committed the whole organization. Now, there can be no doubt that the President's order forbidding the interference of office-holders with the machinery of politics is in the direction of what every one means who means anything by civil service reform. It is a square and well-aimed blow at the spoils system, and, as far as it goes, is a practical, logical, consistent measure for the abatement of the evils due to the spoils system. Yet the only positive and intelligible declaration of the State Convention on the subject of reform is in condemnation of this order. That condemnation is accompanied with peurile generalities in regard to the abolition of needless offices, (and even officers,) just compensation, fit appointments, faithful performance of duty, and more of the small change of political cant. But the actual purpose of the authors of the platform is shown in the elaborate arraignment of the President's order and the proposition that "plain laws should forbid and punish" such offenses. The attempt of the President to prevent his subordinates from neglecting their duties to attend to the management of party machinery, is classed with the coercion of employes in respect to their politics by employers. On the other hand, a cautious calculation is made to show that, 1, the Federal employes cannot interfere to any extent in politics; 2, that if they do, they are not nearly so dangerous as the officials under State laws; and, 3, that they have a perfect right to interfere, and that the President's order disfranchises them.

This precious jumble of misrepresentation as to fact and disingenuous inferences, which is consistent and intelligible only as an attack on the one practical step which has been taken toward reform, is the bid which the convention makes for the votes of those who sincerely desire reform. It is not a very high bid, certainly. Possibly the Democrats may make a lower one, and Republicans generally may sustain their own candidates in order to keep up the party organization and to be able to do something better with it in the future. But considered as a mere piece of political management, how hopelessly imbecile the declaration of the convention is. Let us suppose that it really represents the feeling of a portion of the party, made up of narrow-minded and ill-informed, but sincere and zealous, partisans, will it win a single vote? will it retain one which without it would have been lost? In the impudent twisting of the truth which the civil service resolutions display, we have no doubt that their eminent author found a good deal of satisfaction, and that this was shared by many a veteran on the floor of the convention. The coupling of President Hayes, as the author of the obnoxious order, with that pet humbug of all demagogues, the oppressive representative of "capital" dictating to his down-trodden laborers, was calculated to give infinite comfort to the professional convention delegate. But is this sort of thing sensible or discreet? Mr. Conkling is nothing if not a skillful politician. No one pretends that he is an original statesman or an accomplished publicist, and the delusion that he is a gifted orator has long ago been rudely dispelled by himself. But it was stoutly maintained that as a political manager he was a marvel. We respectfully submit that his tactics at Rochester will dismiss this remnant of his reputation to that limbo whither his fame as a statesman has preceded it. A politician who can deliberately defy, condemn, and insult so large a section of his party as that which in the Republican Party of New-York believes in the reform of the civil service, may as well lay down his pretensions as a leader. It is only a question of time, if he persists, when he will have no party to lead.

"HARMONY."

With a refreshing sense of the fitness of things, the managers of the Rochester Convention provided a posey for the delectation of the delegates. On a ground of white flowers was traced a floral design of the word "Harmony." It was a fragrant reminder, as well as a graceful suggestion. It was like the "We mourn our loss," or "Farewell, dear Tom." with which sorrowing firemen lament in red and white pinks the demise of a comrade. We take it for granted that Mr. Cornell, the Chairman of the State Central Committee, ordered this touching invitation to the members of the convention. It could not have been the wise foresight of Mr. Conkling to which the delegates were indebted for the floral display. For, though the Senator is flowery often, and dramatic occasionally, he expressly said, with that gracious manner which distinguishes him when he has not lost his temper, that he "had no idea of eliciting such evidence of the harmony and unanimity of the convention." This was by way of response to the applause which greeted him on rising to speak—applause which was so long-continued that the handsomely dressed and imposing Senator stood in smiling and embarrassed silence for it to subside. It was an evidence, according to Mr. Conkling, of the harmony and unanimity of the convention that it should applaud Conkling. It was to be Conkling's convention, not the Republican Party's, certainly not the Administration's, but, by all means, Conkling's. And the Senator, who was surprised when he was nominated for Chairman of the convention, and quite unable to read "the handwriting" of the printed resolutions of his own committee, expressed his unaffected astonishment at the harmony with which he was applauded when he beamed on the assemblage from a judiciously-chosen position well to the front, and in the eye of the house, so to speak.

It is a matter for regret that the managers of the convention, after they had hung up their floral legend of "Harmony" and had stepped back to "get the effect," had not suppressed Platt in the interests of harmony. It is a pity that the beautiful harmony prepared for the delegates should necessarily have been so one-sided from the beginning. It is a well-known fact in politics that soreheads are invariably inharmonious. All of the illustrious Senator's friends are not soreheaded, and it seems a little unfortunate that a disappointed man should have been selected to sound the key-note of the convention. To be sure, it was a triumph for Mr. Conkling to say that, though he could not make Mr. Platt Postmaster-General, he could make him Chairman of the State Republican Convention. But it was not conducive to that harmony which the Conkling men so earnestly desired. They might go about the convention whispering "Be harmonious! Be harmonious!" But this was impossible with Mr. T. C. Platt on the platform, rending his garments and proclaiming his grievances. Nor was absolute harmony in reach while the noble Senator flung out his epithets with liberal hand. Mr. T. C. Platt, whose statesmanship, purity of character, and unselfish patriotism are conspicuous, had already stigmatized as "demagogues" those who say much about civil service reform. But Mr. Conkling rather exceeded his attentive servitor in the use of strong words. It was not for the sake of that harmony which had surprised and delighted the Senator that he spoke of certain members of his party as "man-milliners," "carpet knights of politics," "wolves in sheep's clothing," "apostates," "grasshoppers in the corner of a fence," and disciples of "ladies' magazines and gush." To a dispassionate observer this line of remark was not calculated to harmonize even the smallest possible minority. It was like pelting a man with unsavory missiles and entreating him to be calm.

It is obvious that the harmony which was desired by the manipulators of the Rochester Convention was a harmony which only comes from a suppression of somebody. It is as if they had said: "All you who want harmony and unanimity, come up and be harmonious with us." An ex-Congressman who has lately printed his experience with post-office appointments, relates that when certain men in his party could not manage these little places in their own way, they made a tremendous row, and then exclaimed, "See how this Congressman of ours is disturbing the harmony of the party!" The gentlemen who pleaded for harmony in the Rochester Convention did not ask much. They only wanted to manage things in their own way. And the slightest indication of a desire to criticise their cut-and-dried programme broke up the prevailing and delightful harmony. Of course, we shall expect now to hear that "man-milliners," "apostates," and similar disreputable and ridiculous persons sadly interfered with the harmony of the State Convention. They would insist on being heard. If they had sat dumbly waiting for the fat of the Jupiter Tonans of the occasion, all would have been as peaceful as the home of the sucking dove. If it had not been for the interference of a few men who were deluded into the belief that free speech and free opinion are dear to Republicanism, the curtain would have gone down with unanimous applause.

M. GREVY ON THIERS.

Probably no address on a public and ceremonial occasion has been read with more attention in every part of Europe than M. Grevy's speech at the grave of Thiers. This gentleman is likely to be the successor of the distinguished French statesman who has just departed, and the future leader of the Republican Party. The occasion was one of peculiar and almost dramatic interest, and the words spoken over the great Frenchman's coffin were to sound through Europe, and to affect political interests in France for a long period to come. A crowd, estimated to contain a million of human beings, filled every building, window, and public place where the funeral procession might pass. Paris had hardly been thrilled with a deeper excitement since the grand processions in the early days of the first revolution. Masses of those workmen and poor people who had so often made the city tremble with outbreak on far less important occasions, gathered in dense crowds, or followed in compact ranks. Even the thoughtful and peace-loving felt the deep excitement of the occasion. Their great conservative leader had been taken off. A military President seemed disposed to oppose the will of the people. The Administration was proceeding against the liberty of the press. The popular Republican leader had been unjustly persecuted. It seemed to many eyes as if the Republic was about to be overthrown by military violence, and a soldier's arbitrary rule to be set up in its place. Here were all the elements of outburst, riot, and wild revolution. Paris had often burst into outbreaks on far less cause.

But the immense procession moved through silent crowds, the only cheering being at the draped banner of the statesman's native town; and whenever the more excitable attempted to make violent expression of their feelings the leaders of the crowd were seen calming the excitement. The journals of the Orleanists and Imperialists had prophesied the orgies of the women's processions of 1797, and of the Commune of 1870. Considerable bodies of troops were ready to repress riot or revolution with strong hand. Probably nothing would have suited MacMahon's Government better than an old-fashioned *émeute* and barricades in the streets of Paris. But it is evident that even the French masses have learned something from adversity. The funeral passed off like one in New-York. Not the slightest occasion was given for military or Governmental interference. The Republicans of Paris seemed to feel that they were on trial before France, and must prove the truth of their many assertions that they are the party of "peace, order, and liberty."

M. Grevy was the proper spokesman of such a party, and was fitly chosen to lead the band of distinguished men who addressed France over the coffin of her long-tried statesman. The leading characteristic of the speech—as of the man—is what he called "*le bon sens, cette qualité maitresse de l'homme d'état.*" More even than the departed French leader, could Grevy claim "good sense" as his ruling guide, for unlike Thiers, he had never submitted to that imposition on France, the Empire of the second Napoleon. In this speech he had but few words to say, but they must be shaped so as to strengthen his party, while not violating the proprieties of the scene. In speaking of the deceased he dexterously recalled that, with great reluctance, he had abandoned the Monarchical Party. (to which he had been so long pledged,) and his effort to introduce the English constitutional system into France, and had embraced the Republican movement. He had done this because he saw that the effect of the early revolution had been to so utterly break up the social elements of a constitutional monarchy as to make it impossible in France. He had beheld eight revolutions in seventy-five years. Moreover, he saw that the "dynastic parties, sad legacy of other times," were so opposed and balanced that peace and quiet could be expected under none of them. M. Thiers, accordingly, became an ardent Republican, and before he died he expressed what should be the opinion of all, that "the Republic is the only Government possible in France." Having in view the great objection to the Republican Party, the orator, in a few incisive words, claimed for it as its most just title the name of the "party of peace, order, and liberty," and insisted that it was the only conservative Government possible in France. Grevy himself is no typical Frenchman, and, perhaps, therefore the best leader of the French. He is calm, cool, logical, conservative. As President of the Bordeaux Assembly he has set the example of how reasonable and conservative a French Republican may be.

THE FALL MEETING AT JEROME PARK.

People complain that these pleasant Fall days are a little enervating. The human system at such a season needs tonic and stimulating treatment, for the influences in the air are of that depressing character which favors the development of low fevers, indigestion, and nervous collapse generally. As a people we have not leisure enough to stick to the mountains till the first frosts of October, but we might advantageously remember that business should be varied with out-door recreation long after the time when the City claims most of us for its own. There are pleasures as well as medicines which have tonic qualities, and among these the sport of horse-racing as conducted at Jerome Park must take a foremost place. The man must be phlegmatic indeed whose pulse does not beat more quickly in watching a well-contested match of thorough-bred horses, and the appetite for enjoyment must be exceedingly dull which fails to be satisfied with the display of strength, speed, and endurance which has for its setting the sylvan beauty and the brilliant concourse of Jerome Parkin the Fall.

The meeting which opens to-morrow, and which extends till the 13th of October, promises to be second in sporting interest to none of its predecessors. Hard times have not checked the marvelous development of the American turf, nor deteriorated the breed of the Anglo-Arabian race-horse on this continent. Every year marks the attainment of a higher standard of racing excellence, and increases the number of well-matched competitors for the great prizes of the season. As a means of gambling, the contests of the American turf are very far from having reached the stage of development which they have attained in England, but the sport is healthier, manlier, and more interesting because of that fact, and the lover of out-door recreations for their own sake can, for that reason, have much less scruple in sharing in the keen delight which attends a fairly-run horse-race. A race like the Jerome Stakes of to-morrow brings together some of the finest 3 year old horses which American stables have ever turned out, and brings them out in such form and after such a season's experience as lend the most exciting interest to the question of which is likely to prove the winner. To those who take little concern in points relating to birth and breeding, as well as to all who enjoy a close race for its own sake, the minor contests are exceedingly likely to furnish quite as much sport as the leading events. There is no day out of the seven on which a fair programme has not been provided, and on which the visitor is not likely to be more than repaid for the expenditure of time and money necessary to take a half holiday at Jerome Park.

THE MORAL OF MORTON'S CASE.

There is, of course, a moral—if not several morals—to be drawn from the detection of Mr. Morton, the eminent Philadelphia thief, and it is pleasant to find that the religious teachers of Philadelphia are prompt to explain what this moral is. On the Sunday following the downfall of Morton's reputation, and at a subsequent meeting of a society called the Ministerial Union, a number of Philadelphia ministers expressed their views of the matter. They all agreed that Morton was found out to be a thief because, as the President of the Permanent International Exhibition, he had favored the opening of that Exhibition on Sunday. Much joy was manifested at this signal proof of the wickedness of opening an industrial exhibition on Sunday. Rev. Dr. Nevin—if he is correctly reported, which, of course, it is possible he is not—remarked that when he heard of Morton's downfall he felt a joy like that of the Children of Israel when they saw Pharaoh's host swallowed up by the Red Sea. Even if Dr. Nevin did not use the language attributed to him, there is no doubt that the general sentiment of the members of the Ministerial Union was one of joy over the fall of the man who had consented to open the Exhibition on Sunday, and that they distinctly taught that Morton's detection was a judgment upon him for his anti-Sabbatarian wickedness.

It is a great comfort to all right-minded men that the true lesson of the swindler's life should be thus clearly pointed out. The young and the irreligious can now clearly see that if they want to steal without detection they must avoid "Sabbath-breaking." So long as they oppose the opening on Sunday of any exhibition, no matter how innocent or improving its character may be, they can steal in safety and comfort. If, however, they neglect this rule, they will find that their evil practices will come to light; their opportunities of stealing will be taken from them; and the members of the Philadelphia Ministerial Union will hold them up as examples of the dreadful consequences of providing the laboring classes with other Sunday resorts than beer gardens and rum shops.

It is sad to be compelled to mention that certain sneering and cynical persons deny that this is the true moral of Morton's career. They assert that it is blasphemous to claim that Providence makes a bargain with thieves to protect them in their robberies, on condition that they abstain from "Sabbath-breaking." They point out that Morton was a thief long before he became President of the Exhibition Company, and that he did not steal because his acquiescence in opening the Exhibition on Sunday had corrupted his moral nature. Hence they argue that it is folly to attempt to trace any connection between his course as President of the Exhibition Company and his systematic course of robbery. They even go so far as to assert that a thief is, on the whole, worse than an advocate of the Sunday opening of the Exhibition, and that, if Morton had abstained from stealing, he would never have been a detected thief, no matter if he had habitually broken Sunday into the smallest conceivable fragments. It must be confessed that there is a certain plausibility in this view of the matter which may impose upon weak and vain persons, who prefer the dictates of common sense to the extravagant remarks of heated partisans; but Dr. Nevin and his associates are men who are deservedly respected, and their explicit announcement of the doctrine that thieves who break the Sabbath cannot rely upon Providence for immunity in robbery will, of course, be accepted by all good men.

It is also clear, from the teachings of the Ministerial Union, that when a man approves of opening an industrial exhibition on Sunday scores of innocent people of the strongest Sabbatarian views will have their property stolen from them as a punishment for that wicked man's offense. Among those whom Morton robbed were undoubtedly men and women who hold precisely the same views of Sunday which Dr. Nevin holds. They are now punished by the loss of their property because Morton opened the Exhibition on Sunday. Thus we see that Providence, in Philadelphia, punishes Sabbath-breaking by inducing Sabbath-breakers to rob pious people. This is a new discovery in ethics, and we can hardly be too grateful to Dr. Nevin and his clerical brethren for having made it.

But here again the same sneering cynics take issue with the Ministerial Union, and claim that a just Providence cannot be supposed to favor the robbery of innocent persons by way of punishing a thief who "breaks the Sabbath." They again call attention to the fact that many of Morton's robberies preceded the Sunday opening of the Exhibition, and ask if he was inspired to rob his victims in order that, in case he ever felt disposed to open an Exhibition on Sunday, he might become a detected thief. Let no one be discouraged because there may be a slight difficulty in answering these shallow sophistries. Dr. Nevin and his associates have told us what the real state of the case is, and we should unhesitatingly accept their view of it.

Seriously speaking, the members of the Ministerial Union must by this time have perceived that they have made a grave mistake. They are men of learning, ability, and unsullied character, and as such deserve both respect and confidence. It is natural that, with their views of Sunday, they should feel strongly concerning the opening of the Exhibition; and it is to their credit that, believing Sunday to be identical with the Jewish Sabbath, they should oppose with the utmost vigor what to them seems a sinful violation of the Sabbath. Still, they must see that to treat Morton's detection in a long career of robbery as a judgment for his share in the Sunday opening of the Exhibition is to confuse matters which have no connection, and to teach the monstrous doctrine that Providence protects thieves who do not break the Sabbath, and affords them opportunities to steal. No man would reprobate such a doctrine more severely than would Dr. Nevin himself, and if, in the heat of a fierce controversy, he and his associates have been betrayed into the foolish expressions credited to them, the sooner they repair their mistake the better will they serve the cause of which they are the honest and devoted servants.

GENERAL NOTES.

"Blue Jeans" Williams is to speak for Bishop in Ohio.

A Maryland hotel-keeper has sued a clergyman of his town for slander.

Hon. Abiah W. Palmer has gone to Colorado for the benefit of his health, taking his family with him.

The Chicago milkman who went from his small-pox-stricken children to peddle milk has been fined $100.

Samuel M. Johnson has secured in his interest the delegates elected from the Third District of Westchester County to the Democratic Senatorial Convention.

A Syracuse telegram says that a large majority of the delegates elected at the Democratic primaries held in that city yesterday favor the nomination of a new State ticket.

There is a man actively engaged in buying up horses in Quebec and vicinity, and the people there have got it into their heads that he is an agent of the Russian Government.

A family residing near the Lebanon Valley Railroad, Pennsylvania, is composed of three blind old ladies, and the son of one of them, who has been an invalid over 30 years.

Ex-Gov. Walker's address on the debt of Virginia, advertised to be delivered in Richmond on Tuesday night, was postponed to some future date on the score of ill health.

They are now insisting in Boston that it is lowering to the self-respect of a high-school scholar to be compelled ("obliged," the *Transcript* says,) to bring a note from his parent in excuse for absence.

Gen. Garfield and Mr. Pendleton began their series of joint discussions at Lancaster, Ohio, on Tuesday. A telegram says that the speaking was very energetic, both of them seeming to be very much in earnest.

The Rochester *Union* continues to oppose the back-pay grabber Randall's aspirations, and says that the Speaker chosen must come up to the Jeffersonian standard, and be honest, capable, and faithful to the Constitution.

A man in Springfield, Mass., sold his horse last June, but the blacksmith he had employed has sent in his bill for shoeing, &c., monthly, with unvarying regularity ever since. We hope that man is President of a gas company.

A Pottsville woman, thinking she heard an unusual noise in her parlor, stepped into the room and there discovered her cow, contentedly chewing her cud and complacently looking at herself in the mirror. She "shoo-ed" that cow out.

A writer in the Raleigh *Register* insists that North Carolina has now more labor, skilled and unskilled, than it can possibly use to advantage with its present amount of capital, and he wants intending immigrants to be warned off, unless they are capitalists.

A Baltimore lawyer sued his minister for a fee of $50 for legal services, and the jury found that he was worthy of his hire. The clergyman testified that he consulted him as a friend and a member of his congregation, and that he did not expect to be charged for it.

Nevada people are proud of a meteor seen on Saturday night, Sept. 15. Its apparent diameter was about 10 inches, and when overhead it broke into two pieces. About a minute and a half later a heavy report was heard, which echoed among the mountains for two or three minutes.

Upon the occasion of his departure for the East, the San Francisco *Chronicle* commends Congressman-elect Horace Davis as a gentleman of culture and integrity, who carries with him the best wishes of the great majority of his constituents, and who is an earnest Republican, "untainted with the corruption of the Federal Ring of the Pacific coast."

On Tuesday Julius D. Rhodes, locally described as the renowned diver of Springville, Erie County, dived from the top of a derrick on the American side of Niagara Falls, below the ferry landing, a distance of 100 feet, into the river. He had been announced to dive from the new suspension bridge, but did not, on account, as alleged, of the strong gale that was blowing.

We infer from a paragraph in the Philadelphia *Press* that it is customary in that city for the whole family to rush to the door when any one rings, to "see who is there." One family did it Wednesday evening, but found nobody in sight, and when they returned to the sitting-room they discovered a visitor—a baby in a basket, which had been put in through the back window.

IN REPLY TO MR. WHITE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If I understand the argument of Mr. Horace White, in The Times of this morning, he in effect concedes that up to the passage of the Resumption act of January, 1875, there had been no economic laws discovered which warranted the suggestion in Congress at that time that resumption of specie payments would be practicable without further legislation. He also deprecates all allusion to financial principles which were generally accepted among men credited with sound views prior to 1875, because our diminishing foreign imports, under an oppressive war tariff, coupled with immense crops, and in conjunction with the war in the Orient and the failure of our railroads, have so far turned foreign balances in our favor that it now seems possible to resume at the time fixed.

Will Mr. White please tell us what will become of his brand-new financial principles under a reformed tariff, average crops, and peace? I have never attempted to fix the time or legislation required for formal resumption. My aim has been to show that liberty to fund legal tenders would instantly solve the vexed problem substantially and to the satisfaction of the country, by bringing greenbacks and bank notes to par with gold at least a year before the Resumption act takes effect. S. B. Chittenden.

Brooklyn, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1877.

RESIGNED, NOT REMOVED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the dispatches, in your paper, from Washington, published to-day, it is stated that I have been removed from the office of District Attorney for South Carolina. I am satisfied this is an error, inasmuch as I sent in my resignation a month ago, to take effect when a successor should be appointed and qualify. My reasons for resigning were that I wanted to remove from South Carolina and practice my profession in New-York. William Stone,

Late United States Attorney for South Carolina.

New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1877.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NOTES.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION ABROAD.

RUSSIA'S ATTACK ON TURKEY—DOINGS OF THE THREE EMPERORS — THE CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCE BISMARCK—JOHN BRIGHT ON THE POSSIBLE DECADENCY OF ENGLAND.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Friday, Sept. 14, 1877.

The biggest fighting of the war is now going on. The Russian reinforcements, together with the Roumanian Army, have flung themselves upon the Turks at Plevna. They have been hurled back with frightful loss. It is hardly possible that the Ottomites can withstand the continual assaults, made almost in presence of the Czar, and with as much earnestness and intensity as if the very life of the Russian nation depended on success. Servia was to have joined in the combat yesterday, in the ignoble hope of falling upon the retreating Turks. The junction is postponed again. Servia is to bring her power to the front next week, when, at the very latest, the Turks at Plevna are to be crushed and ready for butchery. Meanwhile, over 5,000 dead and wounded Russians are lying around the Turkish works, the American and English manufactured rifles of the Ottomites continuing to do quick and bloody execution on the invaders. While the success of the Turks has given England pause, and put "British interests" in the background as no longer in peril, French and English eyes watch with a certain anxiety the doings of the three Emperors. Austria, who is "fickle as a woman," one day, surprises Europe with an anti-Russian movement, and the next day startles the world with remarkable evidence of her secret understanding with Russia. The conduct of monarchs is not influenced by any very special morality. Neither do their actions nor their words carry that nobility of sentiment and purpose calculated to make a Republican State forswear its principles and clap a King in the chair of a President. The Book of books declares that "all men are liars." Emperors and Princes are the Kings of men, and therefore the kings of liars. Russia, Austria, and Germany have told as many falsehoods over this Eastern business as they have slain men. I suppose the holy Czar, the pious William, and the gentle Francis Joseph would argue that the end justifies the means; and that what we common mortals in our vulgar honesty call "lies," they would call "diplomatic statements." Meanwhile, it is stated on the very best authority that should Austria and England think of mediation after the next Turkish victory, they may not count upon the co-operation of Berlin. While the death-struggles of the two armies in Europe are going on, rumors of all kinds are flying about, their source being Berlin, Vienna, and Paris. Everything tends to show that the various courts are existing from day to day in an atmosphere of anxious uncertainty about the future; and this doubting and fearing arises from the fact that we are standing very near the portals of that mysterious to-morrow, which is either to bring peace or an extension of the war.

Coupled with the sanguinary reports of Bismarckian policy, I learn from a well-informed correspondent, who has sent to a weekly newspaper here some notable "tips" from Berlin, that the Chancellor has an awkward opponent in the Crown Prince of Prussia, who married, as you know, the most popular of Queen Victoria's daughters. The Crown Prince has even had the honesty and statesmanlike foresight to declare that he would favor, in the interests of peace, the surrender of Alsace and Lorraine to France, in consideration of an indemnity worthy of the concession and the dismantling of the fortresses, which the Germans themselves have so materially strengthened, on the French side of the Rhine. It is a serious thing for France, in a European sense, that she still remains without a settled Government. England stubborn and alone, France uncertain as to her constitutional fate, are serious embarrassments in the present aspect of European affairs.

A committee was recently appointed at the Court of St. James to inquire into the working of the English diplomatic service. The chief result is a suggestion that an Ambassador should hold his post for five years, after which he should be put *en disresponsabilité* or transferred to another Embassy. This idea is taken from the migrating policy of attachés. The Queen is anxious that this proposition of the committee should be acted upon. An Ambassadorial friend of mine hopes that in this case a proper allowance will be made for traveling expenses. When Labouchere, the editor of *Truth*, was in the diplomatic service, he was sent on a mission to some distant court. Some days after he should have reported himself a telegram was sent to the court in question to inquire about him. He had not been heard of. It was feared he had met with foul play. Messengers and telegrams were dispatched in all directions. At last he was heard of, many miles from his destination. Asked the meaning of this delay, the audacious attaché replied: "Having regard to the allowance made to me for traveling expenses, I concluded that the Government intended that I should walk; I am doing so." Labouchere is quite equal to pointing this practical moral of official parsimony, and I believe the incident is perfectly true.

The Festival of the Three Choirs at Gloucester, to which I have referred in previous letters, has been the greatest financial success within the memory of that mythical personage, "the oldest inhabitant." This is the best possible protest that could be made against Lord Dudley's fanatical opposition. It is almost impossible to realize the fact that this nobleman, who has been notorious for his amours and intrigues, should have devoted his time and money for years to put down sacred concerts in cathedrals on the score of religious principle. To oust operatic singers from Worcester Cathedral has for years been his one end and aim of life. To help the judgment of the Dean and Chapter, he contributed $50,000 toward the restoration of the church. He succeeded. The Worcester festival was abolished. All West-Midland England this year joined hands against the Earl of Dudley in making the Gloucester meeting the biggest success on record. The result promises to lead to the revival of the festival next year at Worcester in all its integrity.

I have a batch of general musical gossip which may appropriately follow these few notes about the great English festivals. Carl Rosa will shortly open the Adelphi for a brief season, "The Dead Secret" keeping him out of the Lyceum. In the meantime he is accomplishing a successful provincial tour. His principal artists are Mme. Blanche Cole, Miss Gaylord, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Aynsley Cook, (who will soon be as fat as Labiche,) Mr. Ludwig, and Mr. Lyall. Miss Rose Hersee, who has invariably been the leading member of his company since the death of his accomplished wife, is singing at the Crystal Palace concerts. Mr. Hersee, the musical critic of *The Observer* and *The Globe*, is her father. He is the gentleman who, with Mr. Davidson of the *Times*, has been fiercely attacked by a weekly journal. Mr. Davidson is the ablest and most accomplished musical critic who has ever written in the *Times*. He was the intimate friend of the late John Oxenford, the dramatic critic of the *Times*. Miss Arabella Goddard, whom you know as a pianist in the United States, is Mrs. Davidson. The Alexandra Palace classical concerts have come to an end, owing to the resignation of Mr. Weist Hill, the conductor. Mr. Manns' orchestral concerts at the Crystal Palace will be resumed on the 28th of September, when lovers of instrumental music are promised some notable novelties. Mme. Nilsson will sing at some provincial concerts next month, prior to her departure for Russia, where, in spite of the war and the general want of cash, she has again secured an engagement at a fabulous sum. Sir Michael Costa has returned to London from

Bade, near Vienna, and is engaged in superintending the rehearsals for the Leeds musical festival, to be held at the end of this month. Prof. Macfarren's "Joseph," is being tried, with promises of great success. The composer is blind. His brother, Mr. Walter Macfarren, conducts the rehearsals of this work. Mr. T. Wingham is directing, on the spot, the preliminary trials of "The Fire King," a new cantata by Mr. Walter Austen. Next week the full choral and instrumental rehearsals will be directed by Sir Michael, the supreme conductor of the festival. An effort is being made to revive the once popular musical meetings at Manchester. Forty years ago Cottonopolis had an annual festival, which old musicians speak of even to this day with delight. The late Sir George Smart conducted the last meeting, which was held in 1836. The event is remembered not only as the last of a series of great musical reunions, but on account of the sadness which fell upon it through the death, at the Mosley Arms Hotel, of the famous Malibran. The new Town Hall, which is one of the finest buildings in England, is not to be artistically inaugurated until next year, and the local musical societies think that the occasion would be best marked by an invocation of Apollo. The promenade concerts at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, are rivaling in interest those of Covent Garden. Edith Wynne, the accomplished Welsh vocalist, Miss Annie Sinclair, Miss Frances Brooks, Mme. Anna Bishop, (whose father wrote "Home, Sweet Home,") and Messrs. Cumming, Morgan, Maybrick Lloyd, Lewis Thomas, and Thurley Beale are among the leading vocalists engaged there. Mme. Sterling, the American artiste, and Mme. Liebhart, the German, have also supplemented the successful efforts of the English artists. The opera-bouffish work now being written and composed by Sullivan and Gilbert for the Opera Comique will, it is said, be postponed on account of the success of "Liz," which just now, in presence of so many dramatic failures, is the talk of London. If the play does nothing else for Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, it will sell her book, which, until it was advertised dramatically, was a failure in England. Indeed, so little was the book known that the critic of the *Times*, in reviewing the drama, sneered at the authors for saying that their work was "founded on Mrs. Burnett's popular novel," which the *Times* critic declared he had never heard of and never seen.

Recently a new weekly journal called attention to a daily desecration of St. Paul's Cathedral. A clever reporter discovered that the church had become a rendezvous for men and women out of the streets, who, under the pretense of looking through the church, made disgraceful assignations there. It was not until decency was shocked by obnoxious details of the scandal that the Dean and Chapter were brought to a sense of what they owed to themselves and the public. A more regrettable desecration still is to be perpetrated to-day. The Society of the Holy Cross, which permits its members to follow such guides as *The Priest in Absolution*, holds its anniversary services at St. Paul's. The *Times* has called attention to the fact, expressing surprise that the custodians of the Cathedral have associated themselves with a movement on which so much odium has been cast. Some action will surely be taken to protest against this subversion of every principle upon which St. Paul's stands before the world as a Protestant house of worship. Of course, when Parliament meets, Mr. Whalley, the ultra-Protestant champion, will take the question up, but it does more harm than good. This partisanship is so fanatical that some people really think he is a Jesuit in disguise, working in the interest of Roman Catholicism.

While artistic Manchester is thinking out some big musical scheme for the art-dedication of the new Town Hall, political and commercial Manchester has signalized the formal opening of the new edifice by a banquet, at which Mr. John Bright was the chief guest and speaker. No wonder that, standing on the downhill of life, though at the summit of his greatness, the friend of Cobden, and joint founder of the famous Manchester school in politics, Mr. Bright should experience sensations of sadness as well as of pride in your great prose writer's *American Note-books* there, is a realistic suggestion for a story or an essay. "An old man, on a Summer day, sits on a hill-top, or on the observatory of his house, and sees the sun's light pass from one object to another connected with the events of his past life—as the school-house, the place where his wife lived in her maiden-hood—its setting beam falling on the churchyard." John Bright at Manchester reminded me of Hawthorne's sadly-beautiful thumb-nail picture. The great statesman at Manchester did look back over his past career, and the sun which has set on his political work, for it is completed, is directing its beams to the churchyard, (which Bright is white-haired and he totters in his gait, though the lamp of his eloquence burns brightly as ever. There was something peculiarly sorrowful in the anecdotical episode of his speech in which he referred to a visit to the ruins of Tantallon Castle, 35 years ago: "As I walked among these ruins, my friend, Mr. Ashworth, stopped me and turned round, with a look of sadness, and said, 'How long will it be before our great warehouses and factories in Lancashire are as complete a wreck as this castle?' I have thought of that several times, thought of it with sadness, as I think of it now." Then he wandered in eloquent reflection to the great cities that had fallen in the old days, before Manchester and Liverpool, great mercantile cities on the shores of the Mediterranean, the cities of Phœnicia, the Cities of Carthage, Genoa, and Venice. He quoted the words of the poet singing of the people of Venice:

"Her daughters had their dowers
From spoils of nations; and the exhaustless East
Poured in her lap all gems in sparkling showers."

While his voice rang out these lines of triumph he was modulating it to the closing words, which he spoke with a pathetic sadness that drew tears from the eyes of a man who related the incident to me with a quivering lip:

"Venice lost, and won.
Her thirteen hundred years of freedom done,
Sinks like a seaweed into weeds she rose."

The speaker thereupon glanced at the difficulties and dangers, as well as at the commercial power and material glory, of England's Empire of India, and altogether the old man eloquent found in the aspect of affairs little other than thoughts of waning strength and decaying greatness. The *Daily News* to-day, in an editorial upon the commercial gloom in the midst of which Mr. Bright spoke, refuses to lend any sanction to the speculations in which some public writers have of late indulged as to the possible decadence of England, "which has always been beginning in every period of trade depression, and is always forgotten when trade revives." Nevertheless, the signs of a dark and difficult future for England are too numerous and too apparent to be ignored. That the old country will go through the fire, and come out perhaps even the purer and better for the ordeal, may be fairly hoped, when one looks back to find that her past history has been one long triumph over obstacles and troubles sufficient to practically annihilate any other than an Anglo-Saxon nation. It is not, however, England alone at this moment for whom events look dark and gloomy. Europe trembling at the portals of the Future, and shudderingly drawing the curtains of Fate, is the cartoon I should draw to indicate the feeling of the present, had I the pencil and genius of Tenniel and the pages of that once great pictorial power, *Punch*, at my command.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

L. Prang & Co.'s large chromo establishment, in the Highland district of Boston, was discovered to be on fire yesterday morning and was badly damaged. The stock of manufactured goods in the establishment was very large and valuable. It included chromos, lithographs, engravings, and other goods, also a large stock of valuable plates and considerable improved machinery used in the preparation of chromos. The loss on the building is probably about $10,000, upon which there is an insurance of $30,000, as follows: North American, $7,000; Insurance Company of North America, $5,000; Pennsylvania, $5,000; Shoe and Leather, $5,000; Royal, $8,000. The establishment was working on full time. It need hardly be said that the loss occasioned by delay is no inconsiderable item. The total loss it is thought will reach $100,000. The insurance on the stock amounts to $115,251, divided among 30 companies, which more than covers the loss.

The curtain manufactory of Phillips & Warner and the roofing warehouse of D. S. Smith, at Buffalo, were burned last night. Phillips & Warner's loss amounts to $15,000; insured. The loss of D. S. Smith is $1,500; insured for $900. The fire was caused by the ignition of chemicals in Phillips' factory. The spread of the flames in the factory was so rapid that the men at work barely escaped, some of them being slightly burned.

A large fire at Larrabee's Point, Vt., opposite Ticonderoga, has destroyed the store-houses of H. G. Burleigh & Brother, with a large quantity of goods and coal. Five tons of powder exploded, making great havoc. The losses are estimated at from $10,000 to $15,000.

The extensive barns of Dr. H. B. Ransom, of Grand Island, Erie County, N. Y., were burned yesterday morning, including 4,000 bushels of barley. Estimated loss, $4,000; insurance, $2,500.

Ingalls' Son's hat factory at Methuen, Mass., was burned yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $25,000; insurance, $12,000. Seventy-five hands are thrown out of employment.

Five loaded cars on the Lake Shore Road at East Buffalo were burned yesterday morning. Cause unknown. Loss $5,000.

BANKRUPT CORPORATIONS.

THE DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE ROAD

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS—TWO PROPOSITIONS FOR REORGANIZATION—THE ENGLISH REPRESENTATIVE LEAVES THE MEETING IN DISGUST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Sept. 27.—A meeting of the bondholders of the bankrupt Detroit and Milwaukee Railway Company was held here to-day in the Receiver's office, to consider the question of reorganizing the line. The first and second mortgage bonds, owned in England, amounting to about $2,650,000, were represented by Capt. Francis Pavy, of London. Sir Hugh Childers, President of the Great Western Railway, was also present, and there were quite a number of Michigan lawyers and capitalists in attendance, representing Michigan and Canadian bondholders. Henry W. Walker, of Detroit, was elected Chairman, and the proceedings were very animated, the contest between the rival interests being very keen and persistent. Capt. Pavy gave expression to the dissatisfaction of his clients, who control a majority of the bonds, at the unsettled state of matters, and said that while they preferred to leave the road under American management, they were determined to do something at once, and should accept a proposition made by the Great Western if nothing else satisfactory was forthcoming. Sir Hugh Childers stated the Great Western proposition as follows: That a new mortgage for $2,000,000 be issued by the reorganized company, the bonds of which shall be used to take up the Oakland and Ottawa and Detroit and Pontiac bonds, the outstanding Receiver's certificates, and other prior liens, and provide for the repair of the road; that a second mortgage be made for $3,000,000, the bonds of which should be taken by the holders of the $1,500,000 first and second and coupon bonds now in process of foreclosure, at the rate of 66 2-3 per cent; interest on the two new mortgages to be guaranteed by the Great Western Company, which, by a lease or otherwise, is to have future control of the road. John S. Newberry, of Detroit, in behalf of the American bondholders, proposed to purchase the road for the gross sum of $4,500,000, of which $500,000 is to be paid in cash, and $4,000,000 in 5 per cent. bonds, the consideration to be distributed as follows: First, in payment of the indebtedness by the Receiver, including all certificates and contracts, river-front mortgages, and Pontiac and Oakland and Ottawa bonds, amounting altogether to $2,000,000; then the first, second, and coupon mortgages, amounting to $4,500,000, are to be paid off at 50 cents on the dollar, requiring $2,250,000. Lastly, the contingent expense of buildings, &c., to be provided for at $250,000, making the total of $4,500,000. Over these two propositions there was a long debate, and finally motions were made for the appointment of committees to whom these propositions should be referred, each interest naming its committee in its motion, and the struggle taking the shape of an effort to secure the control of the reorganizing committee. Finally, at 2 P. M., Capt. Pavy, with every sign of impatience, rose and said he would hear no more. The fight had been forced on him, and he would fight. He, therefore, would put on his hat and bid them all good-day. The American bondholders then carried the motion for the appointment of their committee without trouble, and the meeting adjourned until to-morrow.

THREE CHICAGO CONCERNS.

INDICTMENT OF OFFICERS OF THE PROTECTION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY FOR EMBEZZLEMENT — PROPOSED REORGANIZATION OF THE FIDELITY BANK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—The indictments returned by the Grand Jury yesterday against officers of the defunct Protection Life Insurance Company were found against the following individuals: L. P. Hilliard, President; Major Edwards, Secretary; John Reed, Treasurer; Martin Ryan, Actuary, and L. M. Sawyer, Assistant Secretary. The charge made is that of embezzlement of $200,000 of the funds of the company. This morning, Hilliard, Edwards, and Sawyer were arrested, and held to bail in the sum of $20,000 each. Two more indictments were to-day returned against Hilliard on the charge of embezzlement.

Sydney Myers, of the Merchants', Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, who was indicted and arrested yesterday on the charge of embezzlement, and lodged in jail over night, was to-day released on bail, the sum being reduced to $20,000.

An effort is being made to reorganize the Fidelity Savings Bank under a stock company. To this end over 100 signatures have already been secured. There is considerable feeling of sympathy for Haines, and it is believed that the bank can be placed on its feet once more through this means, business carried on again, and the depositors saved.

A MASSACHUSETTS BANK FAILS.

THE BARNSTABLE SAVINGS BANK CLOSES ITS DOORS—AN EFFORT TO BE MADE TO PAY THE DEPOSITORS IN FULL.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Sept. 27.—For the past month a run had been made on the Barnstable Savings Bank, occasioned by the "scare" caused by the suspension of the savings bank at Sandwich. The facts, as nearly as can be ascertained at present, are as follows: After having paid off depositors to the amount of $75,000, the managers availed themselves of the month's notice required, and up to Monday calls had been made amounting to $175,000. This, together with what had already been paid off, caused the suspension, as it was impossible to realize a quarter of a million without a great sacrifice and seriously impairing the institution, and the other depositors, therefore, thought it best to suspend and call upon the Commissioners, and the bank closed its doors on Tuesday. Many of the investments are in real estate in Boston and vicinity, and on account of depreciation in value the bank has lost heavily. Notwithstanding these losses, by judicious management the bank was thought to be in a good condition until this run was made. By passing dividends for a year or two the bank will probably be able to pay dollar for dollar.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—The officers of the Barnstable Savings Bank conferred with the Savings Bank Commissioners in Boston this afternoon. The conference will probably result in the adoption of ample measures for the protection of the depositors. The Commissioners state there is no trouble with the present management of the bank; that the bad loans were made by former officers three or four years ago; that the bank is gradually working itself out of its embarrassment, and that it will probably be necessary to pass only one dividend. According to the last published report, the bank has 3,477 depositors and $1,405,074 26 on deposit. That amount has since been reduced about $150,000 or $200,000 by withdrawals.

THE BROKEN SAVINGS BANKS.

MR. BROADWELL, OF THE CLAIRMONT, UNSUCCESSFULLY ATTEMPTS TO CARRY OFF WHAT REMAINS OF ITS PROPERTY—THE RECEIVERSHIP OF THE LONG ISLAND SAVINGS BANK.

Mr. Sherman Broadwell, the President of the Clairmont Savings Bank, suddenly recovered from the severe illness which confined him to his bed during the visit to him of the Trustees' Investigating Committee on Tuesday night, and came over to this City on Wednesday. Broadwell, it appears, had been promised by the committee immunity from arrest if he visited New-York. He did not go to the Clairmont Bank, and was not seen during the day by any of its other officers; but yesterday morning Mr. Frank F. Vandeveer, counsel for Receiver Smalley, was notified by the President of the National Park Bank that Broadwell had visited that institution and attempted to remove from the safe-deposit vaults there certain stock certificates and securities, which appear on the bank property, but which Mr. Broadwell claims belong to him personally. The officer in charge of the safe-deposit vaults refused to deliver the property, and Mr. Vandeveer informed the President of the Park Bank that Broadwell's functions as President of the Clairmont Bank were at an end, and that no person had authority in the affairs of that institution except Receiver Smalley. Mr. Luther Hoffman, Jr., of Kingston, N. Y., has presented a petition in the Supreme Court, to obtain from the Clairmont Bank the value of two checks for $84 69 and $737 respectively, which, he says, were deposited there by mail from Rome, N. Y., on the 22d of September, one week after Major Davis closed the bank closed. Hoffman says that for several years past he has been a depositor in the check department of the Clairmont Bank, drawing money therefrom on check at sight. The Receiver of the bank has been summoned to show cause why the money should not be paid.

The Committee of Ten appointed at the meeting of the depositors of the Long Island Savings Bank waited on the Trustees of that institution yesterday morning and informed them of the action taken by the depositors on the previous evening. After some unimportant discussion the Trustees furnished to the Committee's counsel a copy of the resolutions accepting the proposition for a settlement made by the Trustees. These resolutions will be taken by the counsel to Schenectady, where the order secured by the Attorney-General directing the bank officers to show cause why a Receiver should not be appointed is returnable to-day. It will be remembered that before the order was served by the Attorney-General a Receiver was appointed by Judge Pratt at the instance of one of the depositors. The committee from the depositors' meeting sent a written request to the Bank Department urging its consent to the proposition of settlement made by the Trustees to the depositors. Another meeting of the depositors will be held this evening.

TURF NEWS.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD—BETTING ON JEROME PARK RACES.

The third day's trotting at Fleetwood Park was witnessed by 600 or 700 spectators, but the sport was so good that it deserved a larger assemblage. There were two races—the first the 2:36 class, for which there were 11 entries, and six of them contested for the prize, viz.: Clifton Boy, Jennie L, Iago, Lady Wearing, Drummer Boy, and Grace. The previous performances of Drummer Boy made him a strong favorite, and he certainly deserved the confidence placed in him, as he won in three straight heats, Grace trotting second in each of them. The second and principal event was the 2:21 class, which brought out six of the seven entries, including White Stockings, May Bird, Adelaide, Honest Harry, Bangus, and John H. The race was closely contested throughout, the first heat being so close that the spectators were unable to decide whether May Bird or John H. had won it. The judges, however, decided that the latter passed under the wire first, which gave dissatisfaction to the backers of the mare. John H., however, showed his mettle in the second heat, which he won by a neck from Bangus. In the third heat May Bird turned the tables by capturing it by a length from Adelaide, who was but a neck in front of John H., with White Stockings close up. The fourth heat was a hard fought one between May Bird and John H., which ended in favor of the mare by half a length. Same on fifth heat. John H. proved his superiority and won by two lengths, which settled the race. May Bird got second money and Adelaide third.

There was but a very limited attendance at the subscription-room of the American Jockey Club last night, and but little business was transacted. Mr. Stanford, the book-maker, had his price list posted, and all the probable starters in the stakes of the first day have been backed, the prices now being as follows:

JEROME STAKES—TWO MILES.

Bazil	Even.	St. James	8 to 1
Bombast	3 to 1	Major Barker	6 to 1
Loiterer	7 to 1	Glen Dudley	10 to 1
Susquehanna	3 to 1	Frederick the Great	10 to 1
Rifle	8 to 1	Bushwhacker	12 to 1

NURSERY STAKES, THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE.

Spartan	2 to 1	Clifton	8 to 1
Perfection	2 to 1	Albert	10 to 1
Duke of Magenta	7 to 1	Lily	10 to 1
Pride of the Village	3 to 1	Fawn	6 to 1
Manhattan	3 to 1	E. N. Robinson	15 to 1
Wade Hampton	8 to 1		

MANHATTAN HANDICAP, ONE AND A QUARTER MILES.

Parole	2 to 1	Viceroy	7 to 1
Bombast	3 to 1	Mary Darcey	8 to 1
Barricade	4 to 1	Madge	8 to 1
Rhadamanthus	4 to 1	Lady Salyers	8 to 1
Dauntless	4 to 1	Cigarette C	10 to 1
Inspiration	4 to 1	Frederick the Great	10 to 1
Virginius	6 to 1		

TROTTING ELSEWHERE.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 27.—This was the third day of the Driving Park races. The attendance was large, the weather fine, and the track in excellent condition. Following are the summaries:

CLASS 2:50—Purse $300.

Nellson	1	1	1
Champion Girl	2	2	3
Dolly	6	3	2
Captain	3	5	4
Sherry Fountain	4	4	5
Remorse	5	6	6

Time—2:38½; 2:37; 2:39½.

CLASS 2:27—Purse $500.

Bateman	2	2	3
Clover	3	3	2
Belle Smith	1	1	4
Charley B	4	4	5

Race unfinished.

Time—2:30½; 2:31½; 2:31½; 2:31¾; 2:34½.

RUNNING—Purse, $150.

Linsmore	1	1
Hampton	2	2
Fannie B	dist.	

Time—1:22½; 1:31½.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 27.—This was the third day of the Fall meeting here. In the first race, for the 2:40 class, for a purse of $600, five horses started. The race was won by Joe Kellogg in three straight heats, Frank Kernan second, Cottage Girl third, and Frank Sloan fourth. Time—2:37; 2:35; 2:35. Goldsmith Maid trotted three heats against time for $1,000, in 2:23½; 2:21½; 2:22.

ARCHER PARK, Penn., Sept. 27.—The first race to-day was for horses of the 2:34 class; purse, $250.

Morning	1	1	1
Little Nell	7	2	2
D. A. Bickok	3	3	3
Sorrel Tom	2	6	7
Star	4	4	4
Glide	3	7	6
Draper	5	5	5

Time—2:35; 2:23½; 2:34.

The second race was for the 2:45 class; purse, $200; double teams.

Dolly V. and mate	1	1	1
Helmbold and mate	3	2	2
Fitz John and mate	2	3	3
Joe and mate	4	4	dr.

Time—2:54½; 2:67; 2:53½.

The third race was for horses of the 2:27 class; purse, $300. The race was not finished. Jersey Boy took the first and fourth heats; Sadie Bell took the second and third, and Delaware the fifth and seventh. The sixth heat was a dead one between Delaware and Jersey Boy. Time—2:31¾; 2:32½; 2:32; 2:30½; 2:30½; 2:29½; 2:34. The fourth race was for a steeple-chase of about two miles. It was won by Rosamond, with Daisy Deane second and Drummer Boy third. Time—5:10. The five-year old race not being filled, a special purse was offered for trots to beat 2:22. She trotted three heats in 2:29, 2:21, and 2:27.

OPENING DAY AT LORD & TAYLOR'S.

Messrs. Lord & Taylor, of Broadway and Twentieth-street, held their private opening of imported and domestic suits and cloaks Wednesday. From an early hour, even before the suits were arranged for inspection, and although the exhibition was a private one, an eager throng of ladies crowded the place almost to suffocation. The suits were displayed on the fourth floor. There was on view the usual assortment of evening, reception, and walking suits, trimmed with all the latest styles of galloon, fringes, beads, and passementeries. Among the handsomest is a black faille, richly trimmed with black beading. The skirt is bordered with a plaited flounce surmounted by velvet box plaits. Another suit is a very rich olive green and blue broché velvet trimmed with white lace. And still another is in brown trimmed with galloon in the highest shades of brown with bronze beads worked in and chenille fringe. A very rich evening dress is in salmon color and cardinal. The princess dress is trimmed with loops and bows lined with cardinal satin. The long train has a plaited flounce, surmounted by cardinal satin, over which are salmon-colored fine plaitings cut up in points, showing the red satin. Bands of red are up the sides and sides, which are covered with white lace. The front is trimmed with lace, and the buttons are in the two colors of the dress. Among the outer garments are many rich articles trimmed with beads, brocé bands, and chenille fringes, with bells and tassels. Some are trimmed with the bluish steel beads. A sky-blue wrapper suit in the department attracted attention. It was trimmed with down and feathers. The upper part was trimmed so that it imitated a sacque. In the woolen goods the selection is especially varied. There is plain drap bourette, piqué de Lyon, melgeure gratté, drap ottoman cachemire, (velours), beige mosaique, and drap sultane in all colors. These goods are mostly figured in mixed and plain shades and in single and double widths. Camel's hair comes in fancy mixtures and mosaique colors. These there are striped and damassé goods. Among the novelties are chenille goods in all colors, the same on both sides. The fancy goods are very much handsomer this season than they were last, bright colors, red and blue for instance, being woven in with dark shades, so as to be quite subdued. Mostly all the above named articles are also to be had in black. There is also a great variety of plaids, including all grades of Scotch plaids. In the silk department may be found the most perfect combination of colors. Some are shaded in brown, black, and gold; others in bronze green and bronze, which colors seem designed to play a prominent part in Fall and Winter fashions. These materials are only used for polonaises and the upper parts of suits, and require little or no trimming; so, although rather high priced, they are more economical than the cheaper goods, which exact a good deal of trimming. In this same department is an assortment of armure brocades and brocaded velvets. For outer garments a largely supplied department of silk and cloth, matelassé, and also figured cloth, has been arrayed; the latter is a shaggy article, coming in two shades only, light brown and gray.

AMERICAN HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—The American Health Association continued its session to-day. The topics considered this morning were "The Destruction of Offensive Gases from Rendering and Fertilising Factories," "Securing Full Reports of the Causes of Mortality in the United States by Dr. Harris' New-York Plan," and "for Securing Uniformity and Completeness in the Registration of Vital Statistics." The following officers were elected: President, Dr. Elisha Harris, of New-York; First and Second Vice-Presidents, Drs. Cabell, of Virginia, and Johnson, of Chicago; Secretary, Dr. E. H. Janes, of New-York; Treasurer, Dr. Charles F. Fulton, of Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON.

STATE OF THE FOUR PER CENT. LOAN

SECRETARY SHERMAN DECLARES IT NOT A FAILURE — THE PROGRESS ALREADY MADE—THE AID THAT CONGRESS MIGHT GIVE—THE SYNDICATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Speaking of the statements recently published with reference to the visit of members of the syndicate to Washington, and the allegation that the four per cent. loan is likely to prove a failure, Secretary Sherman said this evening: "The allegation that the four per cent. loan is a failure is a great mistake. I did not anticipate that this loan, when it was first offered, would be taken as rapidly as it has been. Thirty days were given for subscriptions, and 90 days in which to pay them. Seventy-seven million dollars were subscribed and are now being paid for, and I believe that every subscription will be paid before Oct. 16, when these subscriptions will be due, and I am confident that the loan will be resumed immediately thereafter. As a matter of course, this loan should not be forced, and Congress might materially aid me in placing it by authorizing the acceptance of legal-tender notes for the bonds, thus enabling the department to do business directly with the people. These bonds are the very best investment that can be offered for the savings of the people, because they are not likely to vary in value." The Secretary says the members of the syndicate are not discouraged. On the contrary, they are in very good spirits, and two of them are making preparations to visit Europe for the purpose of giving the four per cent. loan their personal attention there.

THE PATENT OFFICE FIRE.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS —THE BUSINESS OF THE BUREAU NOT INTERFERED WITH—THE LOSS NOT HEAVY—EXAMINATION OF OTHER PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The Commissioner of Patents, having received reports from all the chiefs of divisions in his bureau in regard to losses by the recent fire in that building, makes the following official announcement:

"Apart from the damage done to the building the pecuniary loss occasioned by the fire of the 24th inst. is not very great. No files of pending applications or of patents or of rejected applications were lost or damaged, and no original drawings, except in very few cases, were destroyed by the fire. Those drawings destroyed were only of one issue, (Sept. 4, 1877.) and of those photographic copies had been made, so that no inconvenience will arise from their destruction. A considerable number of photo-lithograph copies were burned, but of these in no case were all the copies burned together, and a part of the copies having been preserved by storage in another room of the building, which was uninjured by the fire. The library was uninjured. There was no disturbance of the original files of the record room, which contained the bound volumes, specifications and drawings, and none of the assignment records. Some of the examiners' rooms were damaged by water, and temporarily disturbed by the removal of the papers, but the examiners are all at work, and all the other employes, with the exception of some of the copyists whose rooms were damaged by water. There will be no interruption whatever in the business of the office. The examination of applications will go on as usual, and patents will be issued without delay. But very little trouble is anticipated practically from the loss, since exact duplications are made almost wholly from the drawings and specifications. The force is at work rescuing from the débris all the unconsumed portions of the models, and wherever they were of metal, models will be preserved, blackened by the fire but not destroyed."

The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War, the committee appointed by the Cabinet yesterday to examine into the fire-proof condition of the several public buildings, commenced operations to-day by making a thorough examination of the Treasury Department. They will continue their observations in the other buildings with the view of making as early a report as possible. The subject will be one of the important points of the President's Message to Congress.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $338,249 74, and from Customs, $336,362 94.

The Controller of the Currency gives notice that the Chase National Bank of the City of New-York has paid in its whole capital, amounting to $300,000.

The $5 circulating notes of the First National Bank of Tamaqua are being retired on account of the issue of the late dangerous counterfeit of that denomination, and no more $5 notes will be issued to that bank.

Robert E. McCreary was to-day appointed Revenue Storekeeper for the Fourth District of Indiana, Theodore W. Dew for the Third District of Maryland, and W. B. Belding, Storekeeper and Gauger for the Third District of Arkansas.

The report in dispatches from this city that William Stone had been removed from the office of District Attorney of South Carolina is incorrect. Mr. Stone sent in his resignation as District Attorney a month ago, to take effect as soon as his successor should be appointed.

The following changes have been made in the United States Revenue Marine Hospital service: Assistant Surgeon Walter Wyman, in charge of the Marine Hospital at St. Louis, promoted to the rank of Surgeon, without increase of compensation; Dr. Charles B. Goldsborough, of Pennsylvania, appointed Assistant Surgeon in the service.

Lieut. Joseph G. Eaton is ordered to the receiving-ship Wabash, at Boston; Master Samuel Seabury is ordered to the receiving-ship Colorado, at New-York; Lieut. F. N. Nicholls is detached from the Colorado, and ordered to the Enterprise, at Norfolk, in place of Lieut. Theodore L. Wood, who is detached from that vessel and ordered to the Hartford.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $14,978,683; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,265,412; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $44,410,000; coin, including $39,840,000 in coin certificates, $110,711,064; outstanding legal tenders, $357,976,164.

A WELL-DESERVED TRIBUTE.

DINNER AND PRESENTATION TO MR. GEORGE W. BARKER, OF THE EASTERN DIVISION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

While the railroad strikes were agitating the country it was expected on every hand that the employes on the Eastern Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad would join in the outbreak of their fellows on the Western divisions, and that the railroad company would be compelled to entirely cease its operations. That this was not done was due mainly to the coolness, vigilance, foresight, and sense of justice of one man—Mr. George W. Barker, Assistant Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Some vicious men, subordinate to Mr. Barker, were ripe for revolt, and did all in their power to induce their fellow-laborers to strike and to join the mob, but Barker was able

1877

TIMES

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—Coffee fairly active at 15c. @20~c. for Rio, and 20~c. @21~c. for Caracas, all gold. Sugar scarce and ~c. higher at 9~c. @9~c. for Cubas. Refined held at 11~c. for Cut Loaves, 10~c. for Crushed, 10~c. for Powdered and Granulated, and 10~c. for A. Petroleum weaker at 15~c. for Refined; Crude, 10~c. @10~c. Flour less active and firm; Minnesota Extra Family, good and choice, $7 @7 25; do., old Wheats, $7 50@7 75; Spring Wheats, patent, $6 50@6 ; Kentucky Winter Wheat, do., $6 50; Pennsylvania Extra Family, good and choice, $7 @7 37~; Ohio do., fair and good, $6 62~@6 ; fancy, $8; Kentucky Amber Wheat, $7 25; do., White Wheat, $7 75 @8. Rye Flour, $3 50@4 37~ for Pennsylvania and choice Western. Wheat less firm; prime, $1 48@1 50; Western, fair and prime, $1 40@1 45; Delaware Amber, $1 51@1 53, the latter for choice. Rye—No sales. Corn in steady demand; Pennsylvania and Western Yellow in car and canal lots, 60c. @60c. Western High Mixed, 59c. @59~c. Oats in good demand at 36~c. @37c. for fair and prime; 38c. for choice Western White; 34c. @35c. for Western Mixed. Whisky in good demand; Western, $1 12. At the Maritime Exchange, open board—Corn inactive at 59~c., spot and September; 59~c. @59~c., October. Red Winter Wheat neglected; spot and September offered $1 46; October quoted at $1 40@1 42; November, $1 40. Rye easier; offered in cargo lots at 69c. All sales for delivery in elevator.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Flour in fair inquiry; sales of 900 bbls. at unchanged prices. Wheat moderately active; sales, 4 cars White Winter at $1 46; 45,000 bushels hard Minnesota Spring, $1 28; 10,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 24; 3,500 bushels No. 1 Duluth at private terms. Corn dull; sales, 3,000 bushels No. 2 Western, in lots, at 50c@51c. Oats, Barley, and Rye nominally unchanged, in the absence of sales. Seeds in light inquiry; Timothy as $1 50@1 65; medium Clover at $7 50@8. Other articles unchanged. Canal Freights unchanged. Lake Freights quotable to New-York; Wheat, 3c.; Corn, 7c.; Barley, 8~c.; Oats, 4~c.; Provisions, $2 @ ; Pork, Flour and Lumber at $3 50@3 75; Staves, $1 75. Receipts—Lake, Flour, 2,595 bbls.; Wheat, 122,144 bushels; Corn, 119,063 bushels; Oats, 30,000 bushels; Barley, 1,500 bushels; Rye, 1,500 bushels; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels; Rye, 2,400 bushels. Shipments—Canal to Tide-water—Wheat, 69,033 bushels; Corn, 65,850 bushels; Oats, 53,300 bushels; Rye, 16,200 bushels; to intermediate points, Wheat, 9,400 bushels; Corn, 15,887 bushels; Railroads—Flour, 4,080 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 3,500 bushels; Rye, 2,400 bushels.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Flour steady and firm. Wheat active and firm; No. 2 Spring $1 15~, cash; $1 15~@ $1 15~, September; $1 06~@$1 07, October; $1 04~@ @$1 05, November; $1 03~ all the year; No. 3 @~. $1 09~@$1 10. Corn steady and firm; active at 43c., cash; 41~@41~c., October; 41~@41~c., November; Rejected, 40~c. Oats easier at 23~c., cash; 23~@ @23~c., October; 23~c.@23~c., November. Rye steady, in fair demand at 93~c. Barley nominal. Pork firm at $13 75, cash; $13 70@$13 72~, October; $12 97~@$13, all the year. Lard—Demand light; Bolders firm at $8 30, cash and October; $8 37~@$8 40, all the year. Bulk-meats steady and firm. Whisky steady at $1 08. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 4c. Receipts, 11,000 bbls. Flour; 185,000 bushels Wheat, 185,000 bushels Corn, 103,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Rye, 38,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—12,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 90,000 bushels Corn, 127,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 13,000 bushels Barley. At the afternoon call of the Board Wheat firmer at $1 04~, September; $1 06~@ $1 07, October. Corn steady and ~c. higher. Oats ~c. higher. Pork strong; $13 90, October; $13, all the year round. Lard firmer, but unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,600 bbls. Wheat weak—No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 34; White State, $1 46; Red do., $1 41. Corn—High Mixed, 57c.; No. 2, 56c.; Rejected, 54~c. Barley active; sales, 17,700 bushels choice Canada at 88c.; 15,000 bushels prime do. at 87c.@87~c.; 17,700 bushels do. by sample at 85c.; 4,000 bushels do. at 83c. Peas scarce; sales, 15,000 bushels Canada, to arrive, at 78c., in bond. Corn-meal—Bolted, $24; Unbolted, $23. Mill-feed—Shorts, $15; Shipstuffs, $17; Middlings, $23. Canal Freights—Wheat and Peas, 3~c.; Corn and Rye, 6c.; Barley, 5~c., to New-York; Barley, 4~c. to Albany; Lumber, $2 25 to Troy; $3 to New-York. Lake Receipts—352,000 bushels Barley, 13,800 bushels Rye, 396,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—7,800 bushels Wheat, 19,100 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Rye, 440,000 feet Lumber. Receipts by rail, 5,000 bbls.

TOLEDO, Sept. 27.—Flour steady. Wheat closed steady; No. 1 Amber Michigan, $1 33~; Extra White Michigan, $1 33~; Amber Michigan, spot and seller September, $1 31; seller October, $1 26; No. 2 Red Wabash, spot and seller September, $1 30; seller October, $1 25~; No. 3 do., $1 15~; Rejected, do., $1 05; No. 2 Amber Michigan, $1 30; Dayton and Michigan Red, $1 30; No. 2 Spring, $1 15. Corn closed steady; High Mixed, spot, 46~c.; No. 2, spot and seller September, 46~c.; seller October, 47~c.; No. 3 White, 44~c.; Rejected, 43~c.; Damaged, 44c. Oats dull; No. 2, 25~c.; No. 2 White, 28c.; Michigan, 26c. Rye quiet—Flour, 500 bbls.; Wheat, 58,000 bushels; Corn, 39,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 300 bbls.; Wheat, 25,000 bushels; Corn, 85,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 27.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat active; Winter Red Western, $1 27@$1 28. Corn in good demand; Mixed Ear, 46c.@at 47c. Oats in fair demand, firmer; Mixed, 26c.@27c. Rye easier; No. 2, 60c.@61c. No. 2 Barley dull and declining at $1 06@$1 07. Pork steady, in good demand, at $13 25@$13 50. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk-meats dull at 7c. @7 75@7 88, and 8c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib, and Clear Sides. Bacon dull at 7~c.@7~c., 8~c.@8~c., and 8~c.@9c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib, and Clear Sides. Hams in good demand. Brandy—Linseed dull at 57c.@58c. Hogs quiet, easy; common, $4 50@$5; fair to good, $5 20@$5 45; fair to good packing, $5 15@$5 40; butchers', $5 45@$5 60; receipts, 2,500 head; shipments, 400 head.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.—Flour inactive and unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall, $1 36 bid, cash; No. 3 do., $1 24~@$1 25, cash; $1 19~@$1 21~, October; $1 04~ asked at $1 20~, October. Corn, 42c.@42~c. Oats inactive; No. 2, 25~c.@26c., cash. Rye dull at 55c. bid. Barley dull, unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1 08. Pork, $13 75, cash; $13 90@$13 75, September; $13 75, October, and unchanged. Bulk-meats salable at 7~c., 8c., and 8~c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib, and Clear Sides. Bacon active and firm at 7~c., 8~c.@8~c., and 9c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib, and Clear Sides. Receipts—4,500 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 25,000 bushels Barley.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 27.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat firm; Red, $1 30; Amber and White, $1 35. Corn in fair demand; White, 53c.; Mixed, 49c.; Oats dull and nominal; White, 30c.; Mixed, 27c. Provisions strong; offerings light. Pork firm; light supply; quoted at $14 25. Bulk-meats scarce and firm; Shoulders scarce and wanted; Clear Rib Sides 8~c; Clear Sides nominal. Bacon in fair demand at 7~c., 8~c.@8~c. and 9~c.@9~c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib, and Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams scarce and firm at 13~c.@14c. Lard firm; choice Leaf tierce, 9~c.@9~c.; No. 1, nominal. Whisky firm at $1 08. Bagging quiet at 12~c. Tobacco quiet; unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 27.—Flour quiet; held firmly. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, hard, $1 17; do., soft, $1 15~; No. 2 do., $1 14~; November, $1 05~; No. 3 do., $1 09~. Corn easier; No. 2 41~@42~. Oats quiet; unchanged. Rye firmer; in good demand; No. 1 53~c.@54c. Barley firm; in fair demand; No. 2 Spring, cash, 62~c.; October, 63c.; November, 64c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 4~c. Receipts—7,500 bbls. Flour; 238,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour; 225,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 27.—Bulk-meats in fair demand; Shoulders, 7~c.; loose packed, 7~c. Bacon strong at 8c., 9~c., and 10c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib, and Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams in fair demand at 13~c.@14c. Lard—Other articles unchanged. Sugar, 9~c.@10~c. Exchange—New-York sight, ~ premium; Sterling, bank, $5.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 27.—Petroleum strong; Standard White, 12~c., in car lots.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 27.—Cotton weak; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10~c.; Good Ordinary, 10~c.; net receipts, 366 bales; gross, 977 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,803 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 23,834 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 27.—Cotton dull; Middling, 10 1-16c.; Low Middling, 10~c.; Good Ordinary, 10 1-16c.; net receipts, 1,667 bales; gross, 1,718 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,128 bales; sales, 673 bales; stock, 12,574 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 27.—Cotton lower; Middling, 10~c.; Low Middling, 10~c.; Good Ordinary, 10~c.; net receipts, 1,327 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,605 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 7,742 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 27.—Cotton easy; Middling, 10~c.; Low Middling, 10~c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 1,691 bales; gross, 1,755 bales; sales, 338 bales; stock, 8,198 bales.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Sept. 27.

Benjamin P. Fairchild, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Morgan A. Dayton, Jr., Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick building, with lot 26 by 125.4, No. 7 Bridge-st., north side, between State and Whitehall sts., for $13,000 to C. H. Duvier, Trustee.

A. H. Muller & Son, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Frederick W. Loew, Esq., Referee, sold three lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 70th-st., south side, 125 feet east of 9th-av., for $5,500, to F. C. C. Schock, plaintiff in the legal action.

Richard V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, Adrian H. Joline, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story frame and brick building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 552 Grand-st., north side, 50 feet west of Lewis-st., for $6,000, to O. Bachie.

M. J. Lynch, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, E. Sprout, Esq., Referee, sold two lots, each 25 by 100, on Wetmore-st., north side, known as lot No. 57 on a map of land in partition, belonging to the heirs of Thomas Basford, Fordham, N. Y., for $1,000, to Anna L. Berrian, plaintiff in the legal action.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows: By James M. Oakley & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, by order of Henry D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 25 by 98.6, No. 69 East Seventh-street, north side, 375 feet east of Second-av.

By Gerard Betts, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John M. Barbour, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick dwelling-house, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 39 West Twenty-sixth-st., north side, 250 feet east of Sixth-av.

By C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Frank A. Ransom, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 447 West 54th-st., north side, 150 feet east of 10th-av.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William P. Ketchum, Esq., Referee, of one-third interest in two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 90th-st., north side, 300 feet east of 11th-av., also similar sale, same Referee, of one lot 25 by 102.2, on 76th-st., north side, known as the map of 222 Ward as lot No. 58.

RICHARDS SALES, SATURDAY, SEPT. 29.

NEW-YORK.

By Benjamin P. Fairchild.

A five-story brick building, with lot, No. 7 Bridge-st., e. s., between State and Whitehall sts., 1st sale; 22.6 ... $13,000

By A. H. Muller & Son.

3 lots, West 70th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 9th-av., each 25x100.5 ... $5,500

By Richard V. Harnett.

2 splendid three and four story brownstone, 25th [illegible]

No. 552 Grand-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Lewis-st., lot 25x100 ... $6,000

By M. J. J. Lynch.

2 lots, Wetmore-st., n. s., known as lot No. 57 on a map of land in partition, belonging to the heirs of Thomas Basford, Fordham. 24th Ward, each 25x100.5 ... $1,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Sept. 26.

16th-st., s. s., 195 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.5; Elias Livingston and husband to C. O. Carrington ... $14,000

126th-st., n. s., 220.9 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.9x 99.11; Annie Fetzrich and husband to J. J. Spees ... 10,500

Lexington-av., s. e. corner 54th-st., 50.5x50; P. Goldberg and wife to E. E. Rashtschek ... 15,000

Bedford-st., No. 17; also, Carmine-st., n. s., 18.8x80; E. K. Godfrey and wife to W. Millard ... 16,000

4th-av., n. w. corner of 134th-st., 50x95.11; irregular; A. Auld to J. O. Miller ... 4,500

53d-st., n. s., 324.3 ft. w. of 8th-av., 18.9x100.5; A. Moseman to R. Deyo ... 16,500

38th-st., n. s., 254 ft. w. of 7th-av., 21x98.9; James Butler to Caroline E. Denham ... nom.

53d-st., s. s., 156.4 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18.8x100.5; Elizabeth F. Schlemm and husband to J. Whitely ... 18,250

71st-st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18x80.5; A. C. Gilbert and husband to K. Currier ... 18,000

83d-st., n. s., 270 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x102.2; Thomas Redmond and wife to R. A. Compton. King-st., n. s., 84.3 ft. e. of Congress-st., No. 3; Ida L. Price and husband to A. L. Clark ... 38,500 nom.

126th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18.9x99.11; D. P. Ingraham Jr., to E. B. Belloni ... 9,000

Avenue A, e. s. corner of 71st-st., 98x100.5; of Thiele and wife to E. Sweeney ... 1,850

123d-st., s. s., 260 ft. w. of 5th-av., 75x99.11; W. A. Duer, Referee, to J. Wiggins ... 6,500

20th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x93; E. H. Landon, Referee, to G. Reichardt ... 7,600

73d-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 225x204.4; N. Jarvis, Referee, to A. Selmont ... 50,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FEW MORE OF THAT SPLENDID block of four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses recently completed; those desirous of purchasing private dwellings for permanent residences at shrinkage prices have now an opportunity that may never occur again; finished in the latest style, hard-wood finish, in the most suitable manner, and located in the very heart of New-York Island, being on the north side of 58th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., overlooking the great Central Park, and just west of the plaza entrance on 59th-st.; these splendid dwellings are opened daily for inspection; all vacant lots in the vicinity restricted from all nuisances; mirrors, &c., complete.
THOMAS McMANUS, Mason and Builder, owner.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house for sale in 53d-st., close to 5th-av., $17.6 by 55 feet; in perfect order; lot 100.5; price $38,000. Apply to
E. H LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BUILT FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65; full lot, No. 9 East 54th-st., quite near 5th-av., with all modern improvements, finely frescoed and painted, and in perfect order throughout; has vaults, and is thoroughly heated by a Baker & Smith steam furnace. Will be sold to a prompt purchaser at a low price for such a house, and on easy terms. Apply on the premises.

NO. 11 WEST 56TH-ST.

One of the very best built, finished, planned, and located full-size, large extension houses in New-York; low price; easy terms; permits at my offices, 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 Fifth-av.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM OFFERED. A—For sale, a new medium-sized house on West 40th-st., opposite Reservoir Park (highest point in City) built by days' work under supervision of Jardine Brothers, architects; design, drainage, ventilation, and interior finish perfect. Always open. Apply to ROBERT HAWES.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN ELEGANT HOUSES. 407th-st., opposite Reservoir-square, 4-story h. s. b. s. 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story h. s. b. s. 31st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story h. s. b. s. 58th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story h. s. b. s. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

A NEW AND ELEGANT MEDIUM-SIZE corner house for sale on Madison-av., between 67th-st.; well arranged, tastefully decorated, and ready for immediate occupation; bay-windows, with fine view of the Park. For permits and further particulars apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—MAGNIFICENT DOUBLE HOUSE built by day's work for owner's occupancy, replete with every modern convenience; cabinet work by Marcotte; perfect order; newly decorated; peculiar position; on 100-foot street, below the Park, and close to 5th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NO. 60 EAST 54TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV.—Superbly built, finished, and frescoed, medium size, high-stoop brown-stone dwelling; elegant block; lowest, only $22,500; easy terms. In this not a bargain! V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., offices Nos. 4 Pine-st., 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

A WELL-BUILT, MEDIUM SIZE FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 61st-st., near Madison-av—For sale low; furnished or unfurnished. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., offices Nos. 4 Pine-st., 33 East 17th-st., or 661 5th-av.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA-SIZED FOUR-STORY dwelling-house, No. 46 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; lot 20 feet wide by half the block.
ROOSEVELT & SON,
No. 32 Pine-st.

NO. 40 EAST 58TH-ST.,
Only 600 feet from Park entrance into Central Park. Superbly finished and built new, full-size house; a bargain.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
661 5th-av.

NO. 119 EAST 39TH-ST.—FOR SALE—THIS attractive new, high brown-stone house, 18 by 55 feet; well arranged and in perfect order; lot 98.9; price low. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

THREE LOTS ON 25TH-ST., NEAR 1ST-AV., 75x150, with stables, buildings, suitable for manufacturing purposes. FALCONER & SON, 100 4th-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

LANDS OF LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH RAILWAY. Prairie, Timber, and Coal of finest quality. CREDIT, TEN YEARS. Low prices and great inducements to COLONIES. Government homesteads FREE. Ticket fare returned to land buyers. For emigrant rates and sectional maps call, or send, with full printed information, apply to W. D. SLACK, Land Commissioner, or G. W. HERRD, General Agent, No. 249 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR SALE—STAMFORD, CONN.—A LARGE AND charming residence: 15 acres; beautiful lawn, meadows, fine groves, &c.; house contains every convenience and improvement; view unsurpassed; within 10 minutes of depot; one of the finest locations in the State; will be sold as a sacrifice; furniture, chandeliers, horses, carriages, cows, &c., will be sold if desired. Possession at once. R. S. WILLIS, Attorney, &c., No. 241 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BERNARD SMITH, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE REAL estate, to close an interest, on TUESDAY, Oct. 2, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

BROADWAY.—Entire front, east side, 33d to 34th st., and a lot adjoining in the rear on each street; 207 feet 1 inch on Broadway, 125 feet on 34th-st., 123 feet 5 inches on 33d-st.

WEST THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—In the rear, adjoining the Broadway property, four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 53.

WEST THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 140; extensive improvements in the rear, with stable, building, carriage, and harness.

EAST SIXTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Three four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, Nos. 17, 21, and 27.

LEXINGTON-AV.—North-east corner 74th-st., 102 feet 2 inches by 120 feet.

LEXINGTON-AV.—North-west corner 74th-st., 102 feet 2 inches by 205 feet.

Catalogues at office of the auctioneer, No. 5 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED.

FOR THE WINTER OR LONGER.

Several DESIRABLE CORNER HOUSES ON 57TH-AV. EXTRA WIDE HOUSES ON MADISON-AV. AND CROSS STREETS.

A LARGE AND COMPLETE LIST OF HOUSES TO RENT THROUGHOUT THE CITY CAN BE HAD FROM HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CHOICE FLATS TO RENT

On the Eastern Boulevard, (Avenue A.) between 58th and 59th sts. Splendid situation, on high ground, overlooking the East River, Blackwell's Island, and Long Island. Each floor complete with every convenience.

For small respectable families of moderate means these flats are among the most desirable in the City. Rent, $20 to $35 per month.

Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
No. 11 and 13 Cliff-st.,
or to JOHN D. CRIMMINS, No. 1,037 3d-av.

A PERFECT GEM.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED medium-sized Madison-av. four-story high-stoop dwelling; low rent for Winter or by season. Purchase $4 5 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., or 661 5th-av.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FIRST AND SECOND APARTMENTS, SIX and ten rooms, in French flats, on East 79th-st.; all improvements; in good order and pleasant location; rents $30 and $40. Apply to Janitor in No. 318.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house with chandeliers and mirrors, No. 14 East 42d-st., also 98x50x100; $3,500. R. W. WILLIAMS, No. 937 6th-av.

TO LET — FULLY FURNISHED FOUR-STORY house, in fine order, on 42d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.; $150 a month.
EDMUND K. MARTINE, No. 1,537 Broadway.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—NORTH-WEST CORner of Lexington-av. and 54th-st., elegant three-story stone residence; perfect order; fine location for a physician. C. G. BENNET, No. 111 Broadway, Room 8.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, No. 253 West 30th-st., newly furnished and in complete order; rent any time.

HOUSES, APARTMENTS, AND FLATS—A great variety, above 42d-st., west side, at reduction, $25 to $150. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway, corner 52d-st.

THE "ALBANY"—BROADWAY, 51ST AND 52D-STS.—Furnished apartments Nov. 1; newly decorated upon approval now ready.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE APARTMENTS in apartment houses, No. 26 East 18th-st., and No. 236 East 17th-st. Apply on the premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR EXCHANGE—A 2½-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar frame house, with hot and cold water, in the Seventh Ward, Brooklyn, for a three-story house in good order, or vacant lots in a genteel neighborhood. Address C. C., Box No. 156 Times Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

COAL YARD TO LET—RARE CHANCE; LONG established; 100x100 with sheds, stables, scales, &c. J. MOORE, No. 282 10th-av., near 26th-st.

PART OR ENTIRE OF FRONT OFFICE, in corner building, No. 128 Church-st. Inquire on premises. NEW-YORK NOVELTY COMPANY.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL HOUSE in the west of 4th-av., and between 59th and 34th sts.; price must not exceed $15,000 cash. Apply to BENJ. RICHARDS, Jr., No. 65 Wall-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located as No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A lady going South a place for her chamber-maid and waitress; highly recommended. Call at No. 143 East 18th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl; no objection to private boarding-house; six years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 620 East 13th-st., near Avenue B.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTant girl as chamber-maid, or parlor-maid, or chamber-maid and plain sewing. Call at No. 107 West 26th-st., Room No. 10.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A lady going South, a place for her girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best reference. Call at present employer's, No. 143 East 18th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference from last employer. Address, two days, No. 612 2d-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBERmaid, &c.—By two girls to do the work of a family; one as cook; is an excellent bread and buiscuit maker; other as chamber-maid and waitress; first-class City reference; City or country. Call at No. 116 West 33d-st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two sisters, together or separately; one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; for country, good references. Call at No. 135 East 13th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN; understands cooking in all its branches; pastry of all kinds; no objection to do the marketing or go South; can show a satisfactory highest reference (from City); built by days' work under supervision of Jardine Brothers, architects; design, drainage, ventilation, and interior finish perfect. Always open. Apply to ROBERT HAWES.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN; understands cooking in all its branches; pastry of all kinds; no objection to do the marketing or go South; can show a satisfactory highest reference (from City); built by days' work under supervision of Jardine Brothers, architects; design, drainage, ventilation, and interior finish perfect. Always open. Apply to ROBERT HAWES.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—By a respectable woman to cook, wash, and iron, and daughter, 16 years, to do light chamber-work and waiting; City or country; good references. Call at No. 437 1st-av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A MOTHER and daughter; mother as first-class cook; thoroughly competent; daughter as chamber-maid and waitress; both thoroughly understand their business; very best City reference. Call at No. 60 East 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as good cook; will assist with washing and ironing; good bread and biscuits; best City references. Call at No. 131 West 28th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook; willing to assist at washing; has good City reference. Call or address No. 1 Milligan-place, 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS; UNDERSTANDS ALL sorts of American cooking; good baker of bread; best City reference. Address M. L., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; best City references; City or country. Call at No. 241 West 18th-st., rear.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH WOMAN and sister as washing in private family or boarding-house; highest references. Call or address Cook, No. 55 West 18th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant girl to do plain cooking, washing, and ironing; City reference. Call at No. 857 7th-av., near 56th-st., third bell.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family; best City reference; wages from $30 to $40. Address for one week, C. D., Box No. 211 Times Office, Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COMpetent cook; excellent baker; willing to assist in coarse washing. Seen for two days at present employer's, No. 741 5th-av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all branches; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 332 West 17th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, bread, and pastry; City or country; best reference. Call at No. 241 West 18th-st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO RESpectable young girls in a private family; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 264 West 47th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; MAKES EXcellent bread, biscuit, and rolls; first-class washing; good emigrant references; mangle; with full printed information, apply to W. D. SLACK, Land Commissioner, or G. W. HERRD, General Agent, No. 249 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

COOK OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMpetent Protestant girl as cook or general house-work. Call at No. 401 West 37th-st.

COOK OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTAble girl; good plain cook; excellent laundress; good City reference. Call at No. 625 3d-av., box store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WHO UNderstands her business; has three years' City reference from last place; at No. 71 West 25th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GIRL AS A GOOD PLAIN Cook; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 444 West 26th-st.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH PLAIN WASHING; good City reference. Call at 307 East 27th-st.

COMPANION OR LADY'S MAID.—BY A young person as companion, or will wait on a lady; wages not so much an object as a home; can speak French. Address for a week L. W., Box No. 24, Perth Amboy, N. J.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A GOOD DRESS-MAKER and thorough seamstress a few more engagements by the day or week. Call or address Miss Palm, No. 240 East 59th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—THOROUGHLY UNDERstands her business; wishes a comfortable home as seamstress in private family. Call for two days at No. 144 East 43d-st., top floor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A CHEERFUL INTELligent, thorough housekeeper; neat and industrious; experienced in hotel and family housekeeping, or in any position of trust. City or country references given. Call or address Housekeeper, No. 206 East 9th-st., near 3d-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL FOR general house-work in a small family, or as chamber-maid and nurse. Call or address L. J. W., No. 327 East 49th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GIRL TO DO GENERAL house-work in a small family; eight years' reference. Call at No. 26 Irving-place.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, in a French flat; best City reference. Call at No. 226 West 27th-st., second floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL EITHER City or country; City references from last place. Call at No. 238 East 26th-st., near 2d-av., first floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general house-work; no objection to a French flat. Call at No. 230 East 51st-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; best City reference. Call at 227 West 27th-st.

HOUSE-CLEANING.—BY AN EXPERIENCED Scotch woman by the day; best references. Call at No. 236 West 20th-st., in the store.

JANITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman as janitress of an office building; best references given as to honesty and capacity. Call at No. 40 University-place.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT AT present in England, speaking French, German, and English, as maid to a lady or courier; accustomed to travel; good hair-dresser and needle-woman; aged 30; good wages required. Address E. Wasps, No. 17 Warwick-square, Pimlico, London, England.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant young girl to wait on a lady and sew, or to take care of one or two children; would like to travel; highest reference given. Address for two days R. H., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,238 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG WOMan; first-class dress-maker and hair-dresser; speaks four languages; good reference. Address No. 140 West 39th-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A competent person who operates on all machines and can make all kinds of trimming; best of City references. Address Swede, No. 725 East 55th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO WAIT on a lady; is a good hair-dresser; willing to make herself generally useful. Call at 44 DUANE-ST.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GOOD DRESSmaker; best City reference. Call at No. 307 East 27th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS; plain dress-maker; willing to chamber-work for children; reference. Call at No. 101 West 33d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMstress and take care of grown children; six years' City reference. Call at No. 105 West 17th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON as plain seamstress, by day or week. Call at No. 237 7th-av., bakery.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands taking care of silver and cut glass; has lived in her present place her last employer's, where she has lived for several years. Call for two days at No. 997 6th-av., between 55th and 56th sts., in the fancy store.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRSTclass waitress, and assist at chamber-work if required; best City reference. Call at No. 148 East 42d-st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS waitress and chamber-maid in private family; good references. Call at No. 743 10th-av., first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRSTclass waitress; private family; first-class City reference; can fill a man's place. Call at 115 West 41st-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do the washing and ironing for ladies and gentlemen, or would do families; understands fluting and puffing; children's clothes done in the neatest manner; flannels washed the same as new; best reference, if required. Call on Mrs. McCormack, No. 814 East 66th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, family washing by month or dozen, or go out by the day; would take ladies' or gentlemen's washing

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 27, 9 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $90 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's office, No. 57 Broadway, New-York.

J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

"BUSHIA.....WED., Oct. 3 | BOTHNIA...WED., Oct. 17
ALGERIA.....WED., Oct. 10 | ABYSSINIA.WED., Oct. 24

Steamers marked " do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Oct. 4
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Oct. 11
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Oct. 18
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Oct. 25

First cabin, $60 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates, $80. Steerage, $26. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 4 Bowling Green, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.

The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE,

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only

TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 23d-st., Hoboken.

NECKAR.....Sat., Sept. 29 | HOMER.....Sat., Oct. 13
WESER.....Sat., Oct. 6 | DONAU.....Sat., Oct. 20

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

California..Sept. 29, 10 A.M. | Victoria...Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
Ethiopia...Oct. 6, 3 P. M. | Devonia...Oct. 20, 3 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Alsatia...Sept. 29, 10 A. M. | Elysia...Oct. 10, 8 A. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70; Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Sept. 30, 10 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Oct. 27, 9 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

HERDER.....Oct. 4 | WIELAND.....Oct. 18
POMERANIA.....Sept. 11 | GELLERT.....Oct. 25

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold. Second Cabin, $60, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

KUHNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents, General Passenger Agents, 61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River. FOR LONDON.

Holland..Sept. 29, 8 A. M. | Denmark.....Oct. 4, 2 P. M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

Italy, Sat., Sept. 29, 9 A. M. | England, Sat., Oct. 13, 9 A. M.
Egypt, Sat., Oct. 6, 3 P. M. | The Queen, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 63, N. R.

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Oct. 2, at 1:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Oct. 9, at 7 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 7 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, 65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st.

ST. LAURENT, LACHMEDE.....Wednesday, Oct. 3, 2 P. M.
AMERIQUE, POUZOLS.....Wednesday, Oct. 10, 8 A. M.
LABRADOR, SURGUES.....Wednesday, Oct. 17, 2 P. M.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Sept. 27, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 29, Pier 13 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESEBRAH, TUESDAY, Oct. 2, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida railroads.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Saturday, Sept. 29

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship ALASKA.....Thursday, Oct. 11

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Wednesday, Oct. 10

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 29
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 3

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

The steamers will sail as advertised above, unless sooner loaded. Merchants and shippers are notified that extra steamers will be provided and dispatched as rapidly as the present business warrants.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MEXICO, McIVERSON.....Saturday, Oct. 6
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DRAKE.....Wednesday, Oct. 10
CITY OF NEW-YORK, TIMMERMANS.Wednesday, Oct. 17

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.

CITY OF MEXICO, McIVERSON.....Saturday, Oct. 6
P. LANDRAM & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 13

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

J. ZIEGLER & CO.

Warerooms, No. 32 Bleecker-st., corner of Mott-st.

Established 1843.

Offer at cost their large stock of plain and artistically rich furniture, all of their own manufacture, and now spoiled in style and workmanship. A rare chance to purchase first-class furniture at very low figures.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R.R. Co.

No. 13 William-st.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1877.

The holders of the SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS of this company are hereby notified that, by virtue of a clause in said bonds, and in the mortgage by which the same are secured, all of said bonds have been drawn for redemption on the 1st day of January, 1878, and that interest on the same will cease from and after that date. A list of the numbers of the bonds so drawn to be redeemed may be procured upon application at this office.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE NOTICE FROM THE

Chicago, Rock Island AND Pacific Railroad Co,

The undersigned having purchased the remaining unissued

6 Per Ct. First Mortgage Bonds of 1917

are prepared to exchange the same for the

7 Per Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds

now outstanding.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 23 WALL-ST.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK on the morning of Saturday, the 22d day of September, 1877.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts—Loans	$45,350 00	
Discounts	401,548 08	$446,898 08
Due from Directors of the bank, included in loans and discounts	$14,500	
Overdrafts		41 84
Due from State and national banks		10,659 21
Banking-house and lot	$40,494 25	
Other real estate	8,742 48	49,236 73
Specie		5,364 00
Bonds and mortgages		18,723 00
United States stocks	$5,000	
Other stocks and bonds	14,270	19,270 00
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		30,841 00
Cash items, viz: Bills and checks in course of exchange, $63,563 29; Coupons, $1,295		63,863 29
Taxes paid, $11; interest account, $210 31; premiums paid, $412 60; current expenses, $2,281 72		29,155 53
Sundries and revenue stamps		731 09
Total		$648,553 77

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in cash	$200,000 00
Undivided profits	12,935 49
Due depositors on demand	435,488 28
Unpaid dividends	130 00
Total	$648,553 77

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—JOHN ENGLIS, President, and CHARLES E. BEEBE, Cashier of the Eleventh Ward Bank, a banking association located and doing business at No. 147 Avenue D, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the twenty-second day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, in respect to each and every of the items and matters and things specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

(Copy signed) JOHN ENGLIS, President.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 27th day of September, 1877.

(Signed,) JOE W. SWAINE, Notary Public, Kings County, New-York.

The Central Trust Company

OF NEW-YORK.

NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., CORNER OF PINE-ST.

Capital, $1,000,000 in U. S. Bonds.

Allows interest on deposits, returnable on demand, or at specified dates.

Is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, or Trustee. Lends money, is a legal depositary for money paid into court, or by order of any Surrogate.

Also acts as Registrar or Transfer Agent of stocks and bonds, as Trustee for railroad mortgages, and as custodian of bonds of railroads under process of foreclosure or reorganization.

Individuals, firms, corporations, and societies seeking income from money in abeyance, or at rest, will find safety and advantage in this institution.

HENRY F. SPAULDING, President.
BENJ. R. SHERMAN, } Vice-Presidents.
FRED'K H. COSSITT, }
C. H. F. BOYCE, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

SAM'L D. BABCOCK.	GEORGE W. LANE.
JONATHAN THORNE.	JACOB D. VERMILYE.
ISAAC N. PHELPS.	GEO. MACCULLOCH MILLER.
JOSIAH M. FISKE.	ROSWELL SKEEL.
CHAS. G. LANDON.	A. LOW.
EDMUND W. CORLIES.	AMOS R. ENO.
FRED'K H. COSSITT.	CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN.
WM. H. APPLETON.	WM. A. HAINES.
GUSTAV SCHWAB.	J. PIERPONT MORGAN.
DAVID DOWS.	PERCY R. PYNE.
MARTIN BATES.	CHAS. ABBESETRY.
W. ALLEN BUTLER.	HENRY F. SPAULDING.
JAMES P. WALLACE.	DAVID WOLFE BISHOP.
BENJ. R. SHERMAN.	

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad-st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

No. 23 WALL-ST., CORNER OF BROAD-ST. } NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1877.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.

BONDS OF 1877.

We are prepared to purchase any of the above Bonds at par and accrued interest, or to exchange the same for similar bonds, secured by the same mortgage, maturing in 1891.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS.

NO. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED subject to check at sight. THREE PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on daily balances, credited monthly.

Checks drawn pass through the Clearing-house and received on deposit by the City banks.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, GOLD, STOCKS, and other securities bought and sold on commission.

HOLDERS OF INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S EXTENSION BONDS are hereby notified that a final decree of foreclosure was entered on 24 September. All bondholders desiring to join in the contemplated purchase of the road are requested to sign the agreement of purchase, and deposit their bonds in the Union Trust Company, of New-York, No. 71 Broadway.

SUMNER R. STONE,
F. D. TAPPEN,
JOHN WELSH, Jr.,
H. K. THURBER,
P. C. CALHOUN,
Bondholders' Committee.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. SAMUEL D. DAVIS.

AT NEW PREMISES OF JOHN HICKLING, NO. 62 BROADWAY AND NO. 21 NEW-ST.,

You can operate in Stocks on 1 per cent. margin.

Privileges negotiated and stock bought or sold against same in lieu of margin.

Blackboard and Indicators for use of customers.

JOHN HICKLING, Banker and Broker,
No. 62 Broadway and No. 21 New-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, $6,000 per mile.

Length of line between Milwaukee and New-London, 149 miles, of which 127 only are mortgaged for $750,000 Bonds already issued.....$33,000

Balance now offered.....$217,00

At 85 per cent. and interest. The proceeds to be used in payment for additional rolling stock and improvements of the property. Apply to GORDON NORRIE, Treasurer, office of S. S. Sands & Co., No. 62 Cedar-st., or F. W. RHINELANDER, President, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED.

Northern Pacific Railroad preferred stock and bonds. New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad preferred stock and bonds.

Cairo and Fulton Railroad bonds. New-Orleans bonds. City, county, and town bonds, Ohio, Iowa, and Wisconsin.

Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad first mortgage bonds, due 1875.

No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK, AND ERIE RAILROAD First mortgage renewal 7 per cent. bonds, due 1916, coupon or registered, interest payable June and December in New-York.

For sale by PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO., No. 33 Nassau-st.

THE CITY, COUNTY, AND TOWN BONDS of Wisconsin bought by C. SCELEY, Milwaukee, Wis.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

WEST 40TH-ST.—RESERVOIR-SQUARE.—TO gentlemen only; choice of very pleasant rooms, with board; bath and all conveniences. Closets and clean house with owner; private family; full or partial board, if desired; references. Apply at Palmetto's Drug Store, No. 696 6th-av.

A LADY LIVING IN AN ELEGANT HOUSE offers the whole or any part to a refined family wishing to enjoy the comforts of home, private table, if preferred. Address MURRAY HILL, Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NO. 29 WEST.—NEW and elegantly-furnished private residence; suites of rooms on parlor, third, and fourth floors; private table on parlor floor if desired; table and appointments first-class.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to let, with first-class board, to families and single gentlemen; location unexceptionable; family private; references.

NO. 46 WEST 51ST-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, en suite or singly; superior board; only parties willing to pay for such accommodations need apply; references exchanged. Mrs. E. J. RAYNOR.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 607, NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—Large, commodious, and elegant suite of apartments, richly furnished; with or without private table.

NO. 82 IRVING-PLACE.—KEY TO GRAMERCY Park; two elegant floors; large, light rooms; also pleasant rooms on fourth floor; private table if preferred; references.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 110.—HANDSOMELY FURnished suites of rooms, with private table; house and appointments thoroughly first class; also, rooms for gentlemen; reference required.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NO. 47 WEST.—Just taken; put in thorough order; is offered en suite or singly with board, to desirable parties; references exchanged.

PARLOR ON FIRST, AND FRONT AND back rooms on second floor, with superior board at a reasonable price. Call at No. 49 7th-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

NO. 310 WEST 33D-ST.—VERY DESIRABLE second-story front room, with alcove; also, hall-room, with board, at moderate prices; private family; references.

MRS. E. M. SMITH, NO. 211 EAST 13TH-ST., would rent her handsomely-furnished back parlor to one or two gentlemen; home comforts; breakfast if desired.

A PRIVATE FAMILY ON MADISON-AV., near 34th-st., would rent their second floor, with private table, to a responsible party. Information by calling on JAMES D. RAY, No. 224 5th-av.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 212 WEST.—Small family will let second-story front room, handsomely furnished; first-class board; $20 for two; references.

NO. 21 WEST 18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH.AV.—Unfurnished rooms, en suite or singly, with board; bedding the very best; table strictly first class; table boarders taken.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, for gentlemen only, with or without first-class board, at a moderate price; house and location unexceptionable. Apply at No. 325 West 23d-st.

ONE CHOICE SUITE AND ONE SINGLE room to let; family occupying their own house; unexceptionable references given and required. No. 43 West 22d-st.

A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM and bed-room, southern exposure, with board, if desired; gentlemen assured in Christian family without children. No. 275 West 22d-st.

TWENTY-FIRST-ST., NO. 350 WEST.—Near Elevated Railroad depot, handsomely furnished large and single rooms; superior board; terms moderate; reference.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 340.—A FAMILY WILL RENT entire third floor, en suite or singly, with superior board, at moderate prices; dining-room on parlor floor; references.

BOARD.—SUNNY ALCOVE ROOM, OR ENTIRE floor; parties in sympathy with a quiet Christian family preferred. Address PERMANENT, East 57th-st., Station H.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE TO LET, with board, a large well-furnished sunny room, second floor; every convenience; suitable for one or two gentlemen. No. 140 West 43d-st.

NO. 124 EAST 45TH-ST., CORNER OF LEXington-av.—Furnished rooms, with board; references.

NO. 34 WEST 14TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, en suite or singly, with board, for first-class parties; references.

NO. 111 MADISON-AV.—HANDSOME LARGE room, third floor, to gentlemen, with first-class board; small family. F. TRAVIS.

NO. 280 MADISON-AV., CORNER 40TH-ST.—Two well-furnished rooms on second floor to let, with board; reference given and required.

$7 A WEEK FOR SUPERIOR BOARD AND lodgings for single gentlemen; situation convenient and first class; references. No. 210 West 24th-st.

NO. 26 WEST 31ST-ST.—ROOMS WITH board; single or en suite; house and location first class. Address Mrs. R. PALMER.

NO. 21 WEST 36TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished second-story front room, with private table; house and accommodations entirely first class; references exchanged.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH-ST.—SUITES OF ROOMS handsomely furnished, with private table; rooms for gentlemen; references.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NO. 200 WEST.—Well and comfortably furnished room; first-class table; central location; references exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., NOS. 127 AND 129.—NEWLY furnished throughout; rooms with board to families or gentlemen; appointments first-class; references.

NO. 105 WEST 47TH-ST., PRIVATE FAMily have two large front rooms, all improvements, with excellent board, for two or four adults; reference.

$12 PER WEEK, WITH BOARD, FOR TWO.—Desirable front room; or hall room, $8; all conveniences; pleasant location. No. 237th-av.

NO. 46 WEST 27TH-ST.—HANDSOME LARGE rooms with board; reasonable to desirable parties; reference given and required.

NO. 53 WEST 33D-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms for families or single gentlemen, with board; references.

NO. 21 WEST 30TH-ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS on second and third floors, with first-class board, for gentlemen; terms moderate.

NO. 2 EAST 34TH-ST., FIRST DOOR FROM 5TH-AV.—Pleasant rooms, with or without board, for gentlemen or families; terms moderate; references.

BOARD.—NO. 133 LEXINGTON-AV., CORNER 26th-st., families and single gentlemen; house and table first class; reference.

NO. 30 EAST 22D-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished suites of rooms on second floor, also one hall-room, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 357 WEST 24TH-ST.—A FEW GENTLEmen can be accommodated with good airy rooms and board; use of parlor and piano; gas and baths.

NO. 8 EAST 32D-ST.—LARGE ROOMS, WITH private bath, second and third floors, to responsible parties only; first-class table; references.

NO. 222 WEST 24TH-ST.—TO LET WITH board, double and single rooms, top floor; convenient location; reference exchanged.

NO. 122 EAST 22D-ST.—FINE ROOMS, WITH or without board; private family; terms low; references exchanged.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NO. 233 WEST.—Two large front rooms; also, single room, with first-class board; references.

NO. 23 WEST 42D-ST.—FRONTING RESERvoir Park; house new; elegant apartments with or without private table.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH-ST.—AN ELEGANT SECond floor; also, rooms for gentlemen, with board; references.

NO. 16 EAST 23D-ST., MADISON-SQUARE.—Two large rooms on third floor, with board; references.

NO. 138 MADISON-AV.—THIRD FLOOR, with private table; rooms and appointments thoroughly first class; references exchanged.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FLOOR—five rooms to rent with private table and attendance. No. 138 5th-av.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., EAST, NO. 104.—Desirable rooms, with excellent board, for gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; references.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, THIRD AND fourth floors; breakfast if desired. Apply at No. 103 West 38th-st.

NO. 357 WEST 23D-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms on second and third floors, front, with first-class table, for 16s on reasonable terms.

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR TO RENT, with or without private table; unexceptionable references given and required. No. 29 West 17th-st.

NO. 128 EAST 23D-ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS, with or without board, for families and single gentlemen.

NO. 25 WEST 26TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to let, with or without board.

ONE DOUBLE AND TWO SINGLE ROOMS to rent, with board, at No. 290 4th-av.; references.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS; comfortable home; first-class board; references.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, en suite and singly, with board; references.

BOARD.—SEVERAL PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE had, with board, at No. 45 East 21st-st.

NO. 23 WEST 31ST-ST.—TWO PARLOR suites, with and without private table.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5TH-AV.—Suites of rooms, with private table only.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board; terms moderate. No. 406 West 23d-st.

NO. 10 EAST 33D-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS on third and fourth floors, with southern exposure.

NO. 155 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 33D-ST.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, as Trustees and Receivers of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, will pay on behalf of the said railway company, on presentation at the office of A. Iselin & Co., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York City, the following-named interest coupons in arrear on mortgage bonds, secured on portions of said company's railroad line, viz.:

Coupons due April 1, 1877, on seven per cent. bonds of Union and Logansport Railroad Company.

Coupons due July 1, 1877, on ten per cent. bonds of Indiana Central Railway Company.

JAMES A. ROOSEVELT,
WM. H. POSDICK,
Trustees and Receivers of C., C. & I. C. Railway Co.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1877.

OFFICE OF CHASE & ATKINS, BANKERS, No. 13 Broad-st., New-York, Sept. 27, 1877.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING-NAMED BONDS, DUE OCT. 1, WILL BE PAID AT OUR OFFICE:

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, SINKING FUNDS OF 1879 AND 1883.

LAKE SHORE DIVIDEND BONDS.
CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE, AND ASHTABULA THIRD MORTGAGE.
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO SECOND MORTGAGE.
BUFFALO AND ERIE FIRST MORTGAGE.

THE COUPONS DUE OCT. 1, 1877,

on the

CONSOLIDATED BONDS

of the

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY

will be paid by

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

A Dividend of 2 per cent. on the capital stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be paid on and after Oct. 1 to stockholders of record Sept. 20, 1877. New-York stockholders will be paid at the office of Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, and at Boston stockholders at the office of the company.

Stock books will be closed Sept. 20 and reopened Oct. 2.

HENRY McFARLAND, Treasurer.

BOSTON, Sept. 15, 1877.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1877.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF TWO (2) PER CENT. has this day been declared on the stock of this company, payable on the 15th day of October next, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., to stockholders registered as such at the closing of books. Transfer books will be closed on the 3d and reopened on the 16th prox.

J. B. DUMONT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1877.

NOTICE.—COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING bonds, maturing Oct. 1, 1877, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP, PATON & CO., No. 32 William-st., New-York:

Chicago and Alton Income Bonds.
St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago First Mort. Bonds.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 24, 1877.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—Coupons due Oct. 1, 1877, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall-st., New-York. W. RAMSEY, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, (of California,) due Oct. 1, 1877, will be paid at the office of the company, Nos. 9 Nassau-st. and 11 Pine-st., New-York. C. P. HUNTINGTON.

ELECTIONS.

THE BREWERS' AND GROCERS' BANK, } 20-AV., CORNER OF 26TH-ST. } NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1877.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, Oct. 1, when the polls will be open from 12 M. until 1 o clock. JOHN W. HESSE, Cashier.

DRY GOODS.

AUTUMN FABRICS.

WE HAVE OPENED OUR

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SELECTIONS OF

FALL DRESS GOODS,

REPRESENTING EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MANUFACTURE AND DESIGN. NEW SHADES, NEW COMBINATIONS, NEW PATTERNS.

Medium and Low Prices.

A. T. Stewart & Co.,

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERIKA J. BREITHAUPT, OTTO H. WILSON, and WILLIAM SEWARD, Jr., bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Frederika J. Breithaupt, Otto H. Wilson, and William Seward, Jr., heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof, and that the debts and the debts of each of them, and other claims provable under said act and the amendments thereto, and the list of the estate of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," and that the 25th day of October, 1877, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of September, 1877.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

W. HARLOCK, Attorney for said bankrupts. s21-law3w*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM S. CORWIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John W. Little, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of William S. Corwin, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 20th day of September, A. D., 1877.

THOMAS H. TUNISON, Assignee, 192 Chambers-st., New-York City.

W. HARLOCK, Attorney for said Assignee.

NO. 5,948.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISIDORE ABRAHAMS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 20th day of September, A. D. 1877. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Isidore Abrahams, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the district Court of said district.

SIMON M. ROEDER, Assignee, 205 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL M. VAN DYKE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Michael M. Van Dyke, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 20th day of September, A. D., 1877.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE WALL-STREET SCANDAL.

MORE IRRELEVANT QUESTIONING—MR. COOPER ON THE STAND—MR. JULIAN DEFINES HIS POSITION TO THE COMMITTEE—CONSIDERING HIS REQUESTS.

Mr. A. S. Hatch did not attend the session yesterday of the committee appointed by the Stock Exchange to investigate certain alleged questionable transactions of some of its members. The other four members of the committee were in attendance, as were also Messrs. McMicken, Burrus, and Hill, the accused brokers, and the committee's official stenographer. Detective Carlin was the first witness called. A few more questions were put to him, going over the same ground as on the two previous days—what his relations were with Mr. Julian; how he came to a knowledge of the alleged frauds; whether he had attempted to make his knowledge profitable; whether he had been paid by THE TIMES for the information furnished; if so, how much, and others of similar purport. He said that he was employed by Mr. Julian in the capacity of a collector of balances due that gentleman for old stock transactions, and in looking over his books he noticed page after page of discrepancies between the credit and debit side against the names of certain brokers. That led him to make inquiries. He was thereupon asked whether he considered himself to be an expert bookkeeper, and he gave the unexpected reply that he had kept the books of one of the largest wholesale drug houses in St. Louis eight years, and that his services had been so satisfactory that they offered him an interest in the concern when he was leaving. Some of the questions he declined to answer. The various members of the committee having signified that they had no more questions to ask, Mr. Norris informed the witness that he might retire, adding, with insulting sarcasm, that the thanks of the committee were due him for the promptness with which he had appeared to testify, and the frankness with which he had answered and declined to answer the questions put to him. Mr. Carlin said that he had declined to answer some questions because they involved matters of a confidential nature. He might, however, have answered them, as they contained nothing he was afraid or ashamed to meet. Mr. William Cooper, of the late firm of Taylor & Cooper, one of the banking concerns that it is alleged were "shaved" by F. F. Hill, next took the stand. He said he had the fullest confidence in Mr. Hill, and desired, so far as he was concerned, to exonerate him from the charges preferred against him. Mr. Julian was then called upon by Mr. Norris, who began by thanking him sarcastically for having divulged the proceedings of the two previous sessions to the reporter of THE TIMES. Mr. Julian retorted that he was not aware of any obligation of secrecy. Mr. Norris then asked whether Mr. Julian had brought his books. Mr. Julian said that he had not, and desired before anything further should be done to present the following written communication to the committee and receive their answer:

Messrs. Norris, Russell, Hatch, Heaton, and Ferry, composing the Special Investigating Committee appointed by the Stock Exchange:

GENTLEMEN: I came before you voluntarily, in response to your request, for the purpose of laying before you fully the evidence in my possession touching the alleged frauds charged against certain members of the Exchange. I did this at the prospective cost of much inconvenience, loss of time, and personal popularity, solely in the interests of justice, and with a view to rehabilitating in the esteem of the public the Stock Exchange, whose good name is still dear to me, having long and honorably been a member of that institution. Without wishing to reflect upon the motives which influence your body, I may not leave to say thus formally that the course of questioning adopted by you during the first two sessions has influenced me to seek the advice of friends and counsel, acting under such advice I now submit to you the following propositions:

I. I desire that the investigation henceforth may be made public, so far at least as the reporters of the daily press are concerned. I am well aware that there is no rule of the Exchange requiring the proceedings of this sort to be held in secret. It seems to me that the fullest publicity in this matter will be for the best interests of the Exchange, and that the public will be much more likely satisfied to have the opportunity to form their judgment on the testimony as it progresses than to accept your arbitrary decision alone, notwithstanding the great confidence entertained in each of you individually. Finally, I deem publicity vital to my own protection, inasmuch as the opinion of any tribunal composed of committee given adversely to me will be sufficient to cause the ruin of my reputation, a majority vote being binding on your body. I am perfectly willing to risk my case with the general public, no matter how you may decide eventually. However, if you do not feel disposed to grant this favor, I must insist on the following conditions, the alternative in case of your refusal being my immediate withdrawal from any further participation in the investigation of which you have charge:

I. I demand the right to be present myself at each and all of the future sessions of your committee, whether I be personally under examination or not.

III. I demand the right to have such pertinent questions as I may desire to suggest put to any or all of the other witnesses who may appear before you at any period of the investigation, and I further demand the right to call such witnesses as I may deem necessary.

IV. I demand the right to call for any or all books, papers, or memoranda, held by or in possession of other parties, which I may think useful to corroborate the evidence I propose to submit, and I further demand that a refusal of such party or parties to furnish such books, papers, or memoranda shall be taken into proper account by your body in arriving at your ultimate decision.

V. I demand that henceforth the investigation be confined strictly to the question of the truth or falsity of the charges contained in the article published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of the 20th instant, and I hereby formally enter against all the irrelevant questioning taken during the first two sessions, and demand that it shall be stricken from the record.

I submit that, in making these demands, I am asking nothing but what is fair. In the event of their acceptance by you I am ready to submit to you all the evidence bearing on the subject in my possession, and to furnish you with every explanation you may desire. But, if the protection which I deem necessary be denied me, or a disposition be shown to throw any obstacles in the way of a thorough investigation of these charges, I refuse absolutely to appear again before your committee, or to furnish any evidence or explanations whatever. Believing, however, from your publicly-proclaimed intention of "going to the bottom of these alleged frauds, no matter who may be hurt," that there will be no difficulty in complying with my demands, I offer you this ultimatum with confidence, and beg leave to subscribe myself, very respectfully, JAMES JULIAN.

When this had been read Mr. Heaton sprang to his feet and said that Mr. Julian had had experience enough to know that a proposition to admit reporters was unreasonable. He therefore made a motion that the communication should be rejected. Mr. Julian called his attention to the fact that the proposition to admit reporters was simply a request, and that the committee were given the alternative of permitting him to have his own stenographer present. Mr. Russell rose and said that, as he understood it, the committee had been appointed for the purpose of making a thorough investigation of the alleged frauds. A communication had been presented containing certain requests, on the granting of which the furnishing of evidence was conditioned. He thought that before rejecting the communication it should be considered and discussed in private session, without witnesses, in order to see whether any of its propositions could be consistently granted. Mr. Heaton said that he was willing to accept Mr. Russell's suggestion, and withdrew his motion. Mr. Morris thereupon informed Mr. Julian that his "ultimatum" (with much emphasis) would receive due consideration, and that notice would be sent him before 3:15 o'clock this afternoon whether his presence would be again required before the committee. The committee then went into executive session.

FLANKING THE WHEAT SPECULATORS.

Yesterday was another exciting day on the Produce Exchange, owing to the manipulations of certain parties in this City and in the West in withholding an adequate supply of wheat and endeavoring to corner the market. The question of the settling price of No. 2 red, spot and September, (for immediate delivery and delivery during the month) came up after the first call, and almost by a unanimous vote a motion was carried that its determination be referred to the Grain Committee. These gentlemen met, and, after hearing both sides and considering the matter as carefully as they could, resolved on $1 52 for spot and $1 50 for September as a fair basis of settlement; and they so reported to the Exchange. Their action was criticised somewhat pointedly by several parties in the trade, some of whom were all the more severe in their remarks as they were themselves expecting deliveries of wheat, or, failing of actual deliveries, settlements at open market rates, such as could be forced by competition. The general sentiment seemed to be, however, one of approval of the action of the committee, especially among disinterested parties, who viewed the decision as tending to discountenance the whole business of option dealings, and thus relieve the market to some extent of the disturbing element of short sales. Several settlements were made yesterday on the basis of the prices agreed upon by the Grain Committee and other contracts, chiefly for spot, were settled by actual delivery of grain bought in open market on the basis in most instances of $1 53 for No. 2 Red.

AN UNINTENTIONAL HOMICIDE.

Coroner Ellinger held an inquest yesterday in the case of Andrew Crawford, a native of Ireland, 63 years of age, of No. 507 West Nineteenth-street, whose death resulted from a fracture of the skull caused by a fall on the curbstone on the 7th inst., the fall having been occasioned by a blow or push given him by Daniel Curtin, of No. 459 West Sixteenth-street. The testimony showed that on the day mentioned Crawford was drunk, and when under the influence of liquor was noisy and quarrelsome. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 7th inst. Curtin, who drives a coal cart, stopped in front of a blacksmith's shop, No. 513 West Nineteenth-street, to deliver a ton of coal. While he was in the blacksmith's shop getting the receipt signed Crawford took his horse by the head and led him across the street. Curtin remonstrated with him, whereupon Crawford abused him, and, throwing off his coat, challenged him to fight. Curtin tried to avoid him, but Crawford followed him up, and finally struck him behind the left ear. Curtin then either struck or pushed Crawford, and he fell into the gutter, striking his head against the curbstone. It was this blow which caused his death. After hearing the evidence the jury found that Curtin had acted in self-defense, and exonerated him entirely from all intent to kill. Curtin was then released on giving $250 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

WORKING IN TWEED'S BEHALF.

THE PROCEEDING BY GEORGE W. BUTT TO PROCURE THE RELEASE OF THE "EX-BOSS"—A QUESTION OF GAINING THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S CONSENT.

The proceeding brought by George W. Butt, through his counsel, William Edelsten, in order to bring about Tweed's release from jail, was before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. Butt is the owner of the stable in Bayard-street where the quondam "stable gang" was wont to meet. The proceeding he has instituted has been explained heretofore in THE TIMES, but may be worth recalling now. It is brought under article 4, Title 1, of Part II. of chap. V. of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Of proceedings by creditors to compel assignments by debtors imprisoned on execution in civil causes." The article provides that when any person shall have been actually imprisoned for more than 60 days upon execution in any civil action, any creditor having a demand against such person to the amount of $25, for which a suit might then be brought, may apply by petition to Judges of the Supreme Court and certain other officers to compel an assignment of the estate of the debtor. On a properly framed petition, presented to a Judge, the latter is required to make an order directing the creditors of the imprisoned debtor to appear at a certain time and place and determine whether they will unite in a petition for an assignment of the debtor's estate. The petition on which such an order is issued must state that the creditor is apprehensive that the estate of the debtor will be wasted or embezzled. In the present instance Butt, in his petition, has made out, and stated that Tweed is justly indebted to him for $1,075 and interest from Jan. 31, 1872. Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court Chambers, thereupon issued an order requiring Tweed's creditors to appear in court yesterday. Wheeler H. Peckham appeared in behalf of the Attorney-General as representing the people. Mr. Edelsten merely asked an adjournment for 30 days, which was granted by Judge Westbrook. According to the statute it is necessary that creditors whose claims amount to two-thirds of those existing against the debtor shall petition to have the latter make an assignment of his property. In such case an inventory is made up and an examination is had, and if the latter is satisfactory the debtor is discharged from his debts as well as from his imprisonment.

In the present case the largest, and, in fact, the only creditor of consequence, is the people of the State of New-York, who recovered a judgment for over $6,000,000 against Tweed. The latter also recently confessed judgment in the $1,000,000 suit. These claims and the arrest on execution mentioned one are what Tweed desires to be rid of. It is not believed that Butt brings his proceeding in good faith, since it is well known that, had he desired payment of the claim which he says he has against Tweed, he could have procured his "$1,075 and interest" without waiting five years and a half for it, Tweed having paid out larger amounts since January, 1872. It is also considered somewhat suspicious that Butt should employ as his counsel Mr. Edelsten, who was formerly the partner of Tweed's son. From these and other circumstances Butt's proceeding is regarded as having been instituted simply for the purpose of bringing about Tweed's release. At first sight the proceeding thus begun may be regarded as a useless one, as in the present case, to accomplish anything for Tweed, it would be necessary that the Attorney-General should consent to Tweed's liberation, which he has hitherto refused to do. On the other hand, however, it is stated that Edlesten acts with Tweed's concurrence in the matter, and that both are too shrewd to begin proceedings unless they had some hope of successful issue, either with the present Attorney-General or his successor.

OPENING DAY AT ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S.

Arnold, Constable & Co., of Broadway, Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, had their Fall and Winter suits on exhibition yesterday. This spacious and handsome building has been greatly enlarged, and in general way it may be said that there are "great attractions" in all the different departments. The suit department is on the second floor, but to really see and appreciate the elegance of the toilets the fifth story must also be visited. Here are on view the most superb toilets, so arranged that each suit as it is placed, stands out alone, thus showing to most advantage. Here are brocaded and plain velvets, combined with faille and bourettes in all combinations, and elegantly trimmed. Judging from these toilets, the plain styles which are always spoken of as succeeding the present fashions are farther from being brought into use. It is, indeed, difficult to say whether this is to be regretted or not; it is certain, however, that when the eye rests upon this elegant display the effect is highly pleasing. It seems marvelous that such quantities of fancy articles, such as beaded chenille, embroidery, and rich brocaded velvets, all combined in one suit, should constitute such exquisite, tasteful toilets. This is, however, the case. A toilet composed of an olive green long-plaited velvet skirt, is covered in the back with a broché train of green and blue velvet. Up the sides and extending diagonally down the front are rich bands of shaded chenille and velvet, wrought with beads. The bands are trimmed with fringe in the colors of the broché velvet. On one side of the back is a large revers, lined with yellow satin and adorned with bands of the same embroidery. The waist is trimmed with a revers and embroidery similar to the train. A very peculiar suit consists of a silk bourette overskirt, sported over plaited colors, and trimmed with fringe combining all these colors. The habit waist is of black velvet, trimmed with embroidered bands in the exact colors of the over-dress. The bourette sleeves have deep black velvet revers, trimmed with embroidered bands. On the inside of the sleeve, at the wrist, where they are tied, are bands of black and yellow ribbon. On one side of the skirt are several loops of yellow, red, and black ribbon. Outer garments are very varied and elegant; they are of all kinds of material, velvet, sicilienne, and fur, trimmed with a profusion of jet, steel, clair de lune, and amber beads, broad bands of straight feathers, and galloon. Paletots are short and narrow, and mostly with dolman sleeves and plain, straight backs. Although it is too warm to even look at furs, some magnificent seal-skin garments in this shape, invite special attention as well as garments lined with fur and bordered with deep seal bands. Light colored heavy shaggy cloth confections, trimmed with amber beads, also claim inspection. The centre of attraction in the room lighted by gas for the exhibition of evening toilets. Here are many other articles, pinks, satins trimmed with faille, illusion and fringe, covered on one side with roses and a white damassé toilet, with pale yellow and white broché leaves, trimmed with lace, fringe, and ribbon, and illusion. An elegant pale-blue illusion toilet has a train covered with finely plaited illusion flounces. In front is a striped damassé velvet scarf embroidered with rich leaves in white chenille and gold. The upper part of the toilet is of satin in the same shade, with a velvet point in front of the waist, which is trimmed with illusion, flowers, and embroidery. Around the scarf are long drooping sprays of flowers. On the first floor of the building all these elegant damassé velvets can be obtained (and these to be appreciated must be seen,) together with a great assortment of fancy colored handkerchiefs and superb laces and embroideries most suitable for bridal presents, and rated at exceedingly reasonable prices.

A SON-IN-LAW NOT DESIRED.

Isidor Galle petitioned Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for a writ of habeas corpus in regard to his wife, Josephine Galle, who he says is illegally detained and restrained of her liberty by her father, Albert Krause, at No. 214 Madison-street. Galle, it seems, is a music teacher, and his wife is very fond of music. The similarity in their tastes led to their acquaintance about six years ago. Nearly a year ago Galle went to live in the house of her parents in Madison-street. The intimacy between Galle and Miss Krause grew apace, and on Friday last the pair left the house and went to the residence of Alderman Sheils, in Pike-street, where they were married. Her parents were not informed of the marriage until the following day, and they became much incensed. Galle left the house to attend to some business, and when he returned he was unable to gain admittance or see his wife. Her father stood at the door of the house and brandished a club, and the mother, armed with a slop bucket, stood at one side and threatened to discharge the contents of the vessel over the newly made husband. Before these formidable preparations Galle did not stop for argument, but beat a hasty retreat. He says his wife is devoted to him, and is desirous of going with him, but that she is prevented by her parents from doing so. He says he has been served with a summons, without complaint, in a suit which her parents have brought in her name against him. Judge Donohue granted a writ directing Mr. Krause to produce his daughter in court to-day.

THE NORTH RIVER DROWNING CASE.

Coroner Ellinger held an inquest yesterday in the case of Frank Yerks, Samuel Z. Schwartz, and Oscar Tucker, the lads who were drowned on the 10th inst. by the capsizing of a boat in which they were rowing, and which was run down by the Weehawken ferry-boat Roslyn. Capt. Stephen Baker, of the Roslyn, testified that he had been running on the ferry from the foot of West Forty-second-street for 17 years, and had never had any accident before; while crossing from Weehawken on the 10th inst., shortly after 4 P. M., and when about 400 or 500 yards from the slip, he first noticed the boat containing the boys; they were rowing up stream, when they suddenly turned the boat around; the tide was strong ebb, and carried them down; he blew his whistle and signaled to the engineer to back, but the Roslyn struck the boat and capsized her. The accident would not have happened if the boys had not stopped the boat and turned down. Eugene Gallagher, aged 11, the only survivor of the accident, testified that the boys hired a boat at the foot of West Fifty-first-street, and paid the boat for it for half an hour; Tucker, Schwarz, and Yerks knew how to row, but he (Gallagher) had never been out on the river before; they went out to the middle of the stream and then down as far as Forty-second-street, when they noticed the Roslyn crossing the river; they found, as they thought, that they could not cross her bows, so they turned round to get out of the way; they had turned round about half way, when the Roslyn struck the boat. Gallagher heard no whistle from the Roslyn. Several other witnesses were examined, but their testimony was unimportant. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning, and exonerated the Captain of the Roslyn from all blame in the matter.

JOHN H. KEYSER'S BANKRUPTCY.

HE TESTIFIES RELATIVE TO HIS BROTHER WILLIAM'S CLAIM FOR $68,717 52—A VARIETY OF CLAIMS ADMITTED BY REGISTER DWIGHT—THE CITY'S CLAIM FOR $3,145,453 86 PRESENTED.

The John H. Keyser bankruptcy case was given another prolonged hearing yesterday, before Register Dwight. The first claim considered was that of the bankrupt's brother, William J. Keyser, for $68,717 52. Objection having been made to it, the bankrupt was examined as to his knowledge of the claim. He swore that his brother did not now hold, and never did hold as collateral for a debt, a mortgage on the house No. 183 Second-avenue; it had been purchased by his brother from Mrs. Jessie F. Keyser, the bankrupt's wife, to whom it had been mortgaged about two or three years ago; the transfer to her was made for a consideration of $8,000, the property being exchanged for a house and stable in N nth-street, and some other property, which Mrs. Keyser held in her own right; the mortgage was given to protect Mrs. Keyser; the witness did not know what was the consideration for the transfer of the property to his brother by Mrs. Keyser, nor did he remember ever having testified that the said mortgage was held by his brother as collateral for a claim the latter had upon him; William J. Keyser had loaned him $10,000, and various other sums at different times, but he could not specify the sums without looking at memoranda, which he had not then at hand. Upon being questioned by Mr. Cruikshank, the counsel examining him, as to whether William J. Keyser had loaned him sums amounting to $38,000, the counsel intimating at the same time that he could produce some former testimony of the witness upon the point, the latter became very much excited, and asked how the counsel could dare stand there and utter falsehoods, having himself made misrepresentations as to his clients. Order having been restored, the witness replied to the question by saying that from 1857 to 1862 he acted as agent for William J. Keyser, and that during these years the profits aggregated $38,000; his brother, during the latter part of that time, was prevented by the war from leaving the South; in 1863 the business came into the witness' own hands, it representing at the time $38,000, which, with the $10,000 previously loaned to him, made $48,000; it was not, declared the witness warmly, a dishonest transaction, and had not a shade of fraud about it; the witness gave notes for the amount, but they had never been paid; the amount was included in the bankrupt's schedule; when he bought out his brother's business from Tweed, he could have procured his "$1,075 and interest" without waiting five years and a half for it, Tweed having paid out larger amounts since January, 1872. It is also considered somewhat suspicious that Butt should employ as his counsel Mr. Edelsten, who was formerly the partner of Tweed's son. From these and other circumstances Butt's proceeding is regarded as having been instituted simply for the purpose of bringing about Tweed's release. At first sight the proceeding thus begun may be regarded as a useless one, as in the present case, to accomplish anything for Tweed, it would be necessary that the Attorney-General should consent to Tweed's liberation, which he has hitherto refused to do. On the other hand, however, it is stated that Edlesten acts with Tweed's concurrence in the matter, and that both are too shrewd to begin proceedings unless they had some hope of successful issue, either with the present Attorney-General or his successor.

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THE HORTICULTURAL SHOW.

SECOND DAY OF THE EXHIBITION—SPECIAL PRIZES AWARDED—THE FERNS AND THE VEGETABLES.

The horticultural show in Gilmore's Garden was twice opened to the public yesterday—in the afternoon, when throngs of gayly-dressed women and children mingled among the many-hued flowers and plants, and in the evening, when there were fully 5,000 people present, and when the regular concert was given on the band-stand, and Mr. Arbuckle played "The Sweet By and By" for variety's sake. To stand up in the gallery, where the big apples and monstrous ears of corn were spread out upon tables, and look thence toward the cataract was to witness a scene of gorgeous color and kaleidoscopic effect. Not a few persons who climbed the steps in search of the abnormal vegetables stopped to look upon the picture while the notes of the "Freischutz" overture came up from amid the flowers. The judges in the plant department last evening gave out a number of special prizes and certificates of merit, it having been found that the extraordinary excellence of this show demanded the distribution of more than the usual amount of rewards. The vegetables, according to people who have gardens of their own, are fine ones, and any one can see for himself that the potatoes are very large and smooth, and look good to eat, while the corn, which has already been alluded to, is simply ridiculous in the matters of size and whiteness. But the plants form the chief feature; is a bewildering assortment of unheard of productions of nature. Among the ferns alone one may study the Gleichenia dicarpa and the Gleichenia microphylla from New-Zealand, the Adiantum farleyense, to say nothing at all of numberless comparatively common plants, such, for instance, as the Pteris scabulera. A very rare hybrid, seedling nepenthes, is exhibited by Messrs. George Such, of South Amboy, the manager of whose greeneries, James Taplin, raised the specimens. The pitcher plant, Nepenthes Dominiana, and the lily of the Amazon, otherwise Eucharis Amazonica, are among the most notable attractions of the show; and there are fine varieties of selaguellas, including the japonica and many other remarkable plants. The beauty of the display of cut flowers, and the unique designs from florists, are noteworthy features of the exhibition. The special prizes last evening were awarded for collections of dried grasses, groups of ferns, collections of colus, the most graceful decorative plant which adorns so many lawns; for standard myrtles, seedling begonias, and a group of sunlax and sugar-cane, exhibited by the President of the society—John Henderson. Thus far $1,500 have been distributed in prizes, the largest one amounting to $50. The Keller special prize for carnations in pots was awarded last evening to W. Ball, of Spuyten Duyvil. The show will remain open this afternoon and evening.

THE NAVARRO WATER-METER CLAIM.

The suit of José F. Navarro against the City to recover the sum of $700,000 for water-meters supplied by him to the City in the year 1870, came on again yesterday afternoon before Mr. John K. Porter as Referee. The claim has been disputed by the City on allegations of fraud on the part of the plaintiff and members of the old Tammany Ring, and William M. Tweed is ready to testify in favor of the City. He was in attendance yesterday for that purpose in the custody of Deputy-Sheriff McGonigal, and the counsel on each side were also present. The newspaper reporters were excluded from the proceedings, which lasted for several hours. The counsel and Referee refused to disclose what took place, and all the information that they consented to give was the simple fact that no evidence was taken yesterday, but that at the next examination, two weeks hence, Tweed will positively be examined. While Tweed is anxious to give his testimony publicity, the other parties to the suit have shown a disposition to keep the facts from the newspapers.

NOVEL CAPTURE OF AN ILLICIT DISTILLER.

On the night of the 15th ult. an alarm of fire brought a number of firemen into Greenwich-street, near Dey, but they could discover no cause for the alarm. Recently a woman saw a bright light illuminating the upper floor of the building No. 262 Greenwich-street, and called the firemen's attention to it. They hurried into the building, and were ascending the staircase when they met William Dundon coming out, and detained him. On the top floor they found, to their great surprise, an illicit still in full blast, and all the appurtenances necessary for a small distillery establishment. Dundon was arrested, and, after an examination before Commissioner Shields, he was held yesterday to await the action of the United States Grand Jury.

A MYSTERIOUS AND VIOLENT DEATH.

On Sept. 21 an officer of the Twentieth Precinct found a man lying unconscious on the sidewalk, at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirtieth-street, and had him conveyed to Bellevue Hospital. He was reported to be a drunken Italian, and no official report was sent to the Central Office about the case. On being admitted to the hospital he was found to be suffering from cerebral hemorrhage, and he expired the next day without having regained consciousness. An autopsy, performed by Deputy-Coroner Cashman, revealed the fact that death had resulted from a fracture of the skull, and, as there were no external marks of violence, it is believed that the blow which fractured the skull was inflicted with a sand-club. The body of the deceased was yesterday identified as Bernard Grillon, a florist, who kept a stand at Twenty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue, and who has been missing since the 21st inst. He lived at No. 136 West Thirty-sixth-street, and his daughter, who identified the body, lives at service at No. 131 West Thirty-sixth-street. The daughter cannot account for the manner in which her father was injured, and the Police have not made the slightest effort to clear up the mystery surrounding the case.

EPISCOPAL DIOCESAN CONVENTION.

BISHOP POTTER'S ADDRESS—THE PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE CHURCH CONSTITUTION—THE DELEGATES ELECTED.

The second day's session of the annual Convention of the New-York Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church was held in St. John's Church yesterday, Bishop Potter presiding. After the religious exercises in the morning, 127 delegates answered to their names, with lay delegates from 74 parishes. Resolutions of respect for the memory of Hamilton Bruce, a former member of the Missionary Committee, were adopted. Bishop Potter, in his annual address, said that the object of the convention was to maintain the present healthy spiritual condition of the Church. He praised very highly the work of the Missionary Committee, and hoped that the deficiency in their treasury would be made up. He reviewed the institutions of charity in the diocese, mentioning particularly the St. Barnabas House. The good work that had been done among the Germans was mentioned, and the condition of foreigners coming to America and the good that might be done among them by missionary work. The recent strikes, he said, showed the existence of a class in the lowest stratum of society ever ready to break forth and create disorder; the experience of the last few months had taught the laboring classes that to ruin the employer was not the most hopeful way to improve the condition of the employed; and capitalists had been taught to have more regard for the well-being of the laboring classes. He praised the establishing of reading-rooms for young men all over the City, and he did not favor the proposed changes in the constitution of the Church.

At the close of Bishop Potter's address, Dr. Beach, of St. Peter's Church, proposed: 1. That it be declared the sense of the convention that the proposed changes in the Church constitution, to be acted upon in the General Convention, were inexpedient. 2. That the General Convention set forth a shorter form of ordination for lay readers. 3. That no one General Convention may change the lessons of Holy Scripture, as at present assigned to the different days of the year and read in the public worship. These propositions were all adopted, the second with slight amendment.

The following named gentlemen were elected members of the Missionary Committee: Rev. Alfred B. Beach, D. D., Rev. Cornelius E. Swope, D. D., Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., Rev. Octavius Applegate, Rev. Christopher B. Wyatt, D. D., William M. Kingsland, Esq., James Pott, Esq., C. A. Higgins, Esq., John Carey, Jr., Esq., Elbridge T. Gerry, Esq. Standing Committee, Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., Rev. William E. Eigenbrodt, D. D., Rev. William F. Morgan, D. D., Rev. Isaiah H. Tuttle, D. D., Stephen P. Nash, Esq., Lloyd W. Wells, Esq., Henry Drisler, LL. D., and George McCullough Miller, Esq. Deputies to the General Convention—Morgan Dix, D. D., George F. Seymour, D. D., and S. P. Nash, Esq. Dr. Seymour was elected at the fourth ballot, there being some opposition to him on the part of the laity. The convention has adjourned sine die.

SHOOTING FOR MARKSMAN'S BADGES.

THE SEVENTH, EIGHTH, AND SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENTS AT CREEDMOOR—GOOD AVERAGE SCORES.

It took a train of nine cars to carry the troops of the Third Brigade to Creedmoor yesterday. It was the final practice day of the season, and every man who was ambitious to win a "Marksman's" badge was present. The details were as follows: Seventh Regiment, 226 men, Lieut.-Col. Fitzgerald commanding; Capt. Robbins, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Eighth Regiment, 204 men, Lieut.-Col. Schilling commanding; Capt. Stoutenburg, Inspector of Rifle Practice, and Sixty-ninth Regiment, 105 men, Capt. Brennan commanding, Capt. Kerr, Acting Inspector of Rifle Practice. Col. Emmons Clark, of the Seventh, had command of the Brigade, and Major Joseph Holland, Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice, was present for duty. There were several men in each regiment who had not qualified to shoot for the State trophies, and they were assigned to the targets at 300 and 400 yards, where each fired 10 shots, and those who made 25 points or over out of a possible 50 were subsequently allowed to contest for badges. The number who qualified in this class was as follows: Seventh, 33; Eighth, 13, and Sixty-ninth, 3 men. The weather was favorable, the behavior of the troops was excellent, and the scores reached a high average. Following are the winners of "Marksman's" badges, and their scores:

Seventh Regiment.—Sergt. Dwyer, 43; Private Waterman, 42; Private Wilson, 38; Sergt. McKenzie, 38; Private Marshall, 38; Sergt. Rowland, 38; Capt. Robbins 37; Private C. W. Fisher, 36; Lieut. Tackaberry, 36; Private Seely, 35; Private Fowler, 34; Private French, 34; Private McLewee, 34; Private Scott, 34; Private E. S. Brown, 34; Private W. L. Stone, 34; Sergt. Selover, 33; Private Schenck, 33; Private Conklin, 33; Private Camerden, 33; Private Thomas, 33; Private W. E. McCready, 33; Private Durant, 32; Private Fair, 32; Private J. A. Smith, 31; Private Cochrane, 31; Private Willets, 31; Private Varian, 31; Private Williams, 31; Private Lydcker, 31; Private Hillyer, 31; Private Lowe, 30; Private Francis, 30; Private Lefferts, 30; Major Smith, 30; Private Howard, 30; Private E. W. Burnett, 29; Capt. Turner, 29; Corp. Mallmer, 29; Private Byrd, 29; Private Bacon, 29; Quartermaster Wood, 29; Private Reynolds, 29; Private A. J. Daw, Jr., 29; Private Gillies, 28; Capt. Hayden, 29; Private Street, 29; Private Dominick, 28; Sergt. Munson, 28; Lieut. Haight, 28; Corp. Herring, 28; Private Lewis, 28; Private Gibson, 28; Private McKee, 28; Private McCoy, 28; Capt. Kipp, 28; Private Toy, 27; Private Farrell, 27; Private Dick, 27; Private E. M. Engels, 27; Private Loss, 27; Lieut.-Col. Fitzgerald, 27; Private McNichol, 27; Private McLeugh. 27; Lieut. Thompson, 26; Private Brown, 26; Capt. Olyphant, 26; Private Wiswall, 26; Private Vanderhoof, 26; Private Bostwick, 26; Sergt. W. J. Wilson, 26; Private Knowles, 26; Corp. McKenna, 26; Private Gennyns, 26; Private Warren, 26; Private Burnett, 26; Private Bedcrer, 25; Lieut. G. W. Rand, 25; Corp. Ketcham, 25; Sergt. Schermerhorn, 25; Capt. Pollard, 25; Private Spencer, 23; Private Choons, 25; Private A. S. Doremus, 25.

Eighth Regiment.—Col. Scott, 36; Sergt. Pfaffman, 36; Capt. Fielding, 36; Private Stafford, 36; Private Hinton, 35; Private Ernst, 35; Capt. Stoutenburg, 34; Private Tracey, 34; Private Cassidy, 34; Sergt. Sowden, 34; Sergt. Milburn, 33; Dr. J. Nelson Place, 33; Private Banker, 33; Capt. Young, 32; Private Zimmers, 32; Private Pendington, 31; Lieut.-Col. Schilling, 31; Antunn-farleyeuse, to say nothing at all of numberless comparatively common plants, such, for instance, as the Pteris scabulera. A very rare hybrid, seedling nepenthes, is exhibited by Messrs. George Such, of South Amboy, the manager of whose greeneries, James Taplin, raised the specimens. The pitcher plant, Nepenthes Dominiana, and the lily of the Amazon, otherwise Eucharis Amazonica, are among the most notable attractions of the show; and there are fine varieties of selaguellas, including the japonica and many other remarkable plants. The beauty of the display of cut flowers, and the unique designs from florists, are noteworthy features of the exhibition. The special prizes last evening were awarded for collections of dried grasses, groups of ferns, collections of colus, the most graceful decorative plant which adorns so many lawns; for standard myrtles, seedling begonias, and a group of sunlax and sugar-cane, exhibited by the President of the society—John Henderson. Thus far $1,500 have been distributed in prizes, the largest one amounting to $50. The Keller special prize for carnations in pots was awarded last evening to W. Ball, of Spuyten Duyvil. The show will remain open this afternoon and evening.

THE NAVARRO WATER-METER CLAIM.

The suit of José F. Navarro against the City to recover the sum of $700,000 for water-meters supplied by him to the City in the year 1870, came on again yesterday afternoon before Mr. John K. Porter as Referee. The claim has been disputed by the City on allegations of fraud on the part of the plaintiff and members of the old Tammany Ring, and William M. Tweed is ready to testify in favor of the City. He was in attendance yesterday for that purpose in the custody of Deputy-Sheriff McGonigal, and the counsel on each side were also present. The newspaper reporters were excluded from the proceedings, which lasted for several hours. The counsel and Referee refused to disclose what took place, and all the information that they consented to give was the simple fact that no evidence was taken yesterday, but that at the next examination, two weeks hence, Tweed will positively be examined. While Tweed is anxious to give his matter publicity, the other parties to the suit have shown a disposition to keep the facts from the newspapers.

NOVEL CAPTURE OF AN ILLICIT DISTILLER.

On the night of the 15th ult. an alarm of fire brought a number of firemen into Greenwich-street, near Dey, but they could discover no cause for the alarm. Recently a woman saw a bright light illuminating the upper floor of the building No. 262 Greenwich-street, and called the firemen's attention to it. They hurried into the building, and were ascending the staircase when they met William Dundon coming out, and detained him. On the top floor they found, to their great surprise, an illicit still in full blast, and all the appurtenances necessary for a small distillery establishment. Dundon was arrested, and

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MUSCOVITES AND MOSLEMS.

ASPECT OF THE BULGARIAN CAMPAIGN.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF MEHEMET ALI EAST OF THE LOM—HIS NEW POSITION—PROSPECTS FOR A RUSSIAN ATTACK—A NEW THEORY FOR THE RUSSIAN ATTACKS ON PLEVNA—A FLANK MOVEMENT BY SOPHIA ON ADRIANOPLE—A HOPEFUL VIEW FOR THE RUSSIANS.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The retirement of Mehemet Ali behind the Kara-Lom seems to indicate that the Turks will be satisfied to maintain their present advantages and depend on the Winter to force the Russians back across the Danube. The *Times'* Shumla special says the retrograde movement was partly because the recent rains rendered it difficult to bring up supplies and partly on account of the Russians massing considerable forces on the Lom. It would appear from this explanation that the idea of holding the country between the Lom and the Yantra has been abandoned by the Turks. Thus it once more becomes possible for the Russians to isolate and blockade Rustchuk, which, however, has probably been supplied for the Winter during the last month that communication was open. Mehemet Ali's right will again be about Kazelevo, with Rasgrad as a base, while his left will extend as far as the defiles south of Osman-Bazar, being within easy support from Shumla. Correspondents with the Czarewitch are not sanguine of his ability to force the line of the Kara-Lom, notwithstanding the arrival of several divisions of the Imperial Guard.

The correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from Cherkovna last Saturday, says: "I do not believe it possible at present to advance, even with the reinforcements which have arrived. A day or two of rain has made the roads almost impassable. The ground is sodden and the mud ankle deep. The immense number of horses have eaten almost all the forage, and hay is very scarce at any price. Consequently communication is daily more difficult. The horses are decidedly losing flesh. As the season advances, the difficulties of the campaign increase in a geometric ratio."

The *Times'* correspondent at Bucharest, writing under date of Wednesday, takes a decidedly hopeful view of the Russian prospects, but it must be observed that this was before the Roumanians attempted and failed to take the second Grivica redoubt, if, indeed, this report (which comes from several directions, but not yet officially from any) be not entirely baseless. The correspondent says: "The staff officers in front of Plevna express the utmost confidence that the place will fall into their hands. Should Osman Pasha's army be finally destroyed, there is nothing to prevent a great flank movement down the valley of Sophia to Adrianople and the Turkish capital itself. Suleiman Pasha has squandered the lives of his army on the forts in the Schipka Pass, and, were he to attempt to withdraw to oppose this flank movement, he would have General Radetzky at his heels, and his army would have its hands full without attempting to meddle with the Plevna army. Should Mehemet Ali attempt to move to the southward. Russian hordes of cavalry would entangle him at every step. Perhaps it is with a view to something like the above that the Russian commanders keep their hold on the Schipka Pass and persist in their attacks upon Plevna. There is no doubt that the Turkish powers of resistance are strained to a high degree of tension, and in such circumstances, semi-civilized organizations like those of Turkey are liable to collapse in a most unexpected manner; so that in spite of the gross blunders of the Russian staff a great change is possible at any moment in the military situation in Bulgaria. There is no scarcity of wheat and barley remaining in Bulgaria. Every hamlet is crowded with immense stacks of these grains, while a very large crop of Indian corn is awaiting the husbandman. Very little of the crop raised this year in Roumania has been touched by the Russians, consequently they have provisions in abundance for man and beast, and if they can surmount the difficulty of obtaining fuel, they can Winter in Bulgaria very comfortably. As to the present *morale* of the Russian forces there is some difference of opinion, but from my own experience with them I am convinced that although the Russian soldier is unreserved in his comments on what he deems bad management on the part of his commanders, he forgets all his past grievances when he sees that hated Moslem, and goes at him as though he had always been commanded by a Napoleon."

But the contingency on which all these projected operations admittedly rest, namely, the capture of Plevna, has been rendered more distant than ever by the facts which this correspondent did not know when he wrote. Whatever the explanation may be of the cause that has led to the success of Rifzi Pasha, the fact is now uncontested that he has safely carried reinforcements, supplies, and munitions into the intrenched lines held by Osman Pasha, and his being able to do so demonstrated that the fortress is not invested, but is being merely attacked on a portion of its front, and the two former disastrous failures to carry it by assault forbid the expectation of a third until the spade and pick while the Turkish force defending it is not inferior to the attacking army in numbers or fighting capacity.

The *Times'* military critic says of the operations of the third Turkish Army: "It is difficult to perceive the full objects of Suleiman Pasha's strategy, but he has certainly proved himself a bold and intrepid leader, and until the result of his operations is made manifest, and their full purport discovered, it is but fair to suppose he is acting with adequate reason. His characteristic bravery, the self-denial and abstemiousness of his mode of life, his cool nerve and undaunted courage, and his high military reputation, which was appreciated on all hands till his check in front of the formidable Fort St. Nicholas, should now be remembered."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 28.—Snow has been falling in the Schipka Pass since Monday, and a now 10 centimetres deep at the foot of the Balkans.

The Austrian and German Ambassadors, in the name of the Russian Government, have applied to the Porte, in virtue of the Geneva Convention, for a permit to transport timber across the Danube for huts for the Russian wounded. The Porte has deferred a reply until it is made certain that the huts are only to be used for the wounded.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The *Times'* Belgrade dispatch says: "Russia demands that the Servian Army shall enter the field when a success at Plevna is obtained. It is stated that the Skuptschina will be convoked in October."

A dispatch to the *Political Correspondence*, from Belgrade, says: "Fifty thousand of regulars and Militia have gone to the western frontier, where the Ushitza brigade is also assembled. This seems to be a precaution against the concentration of Turkish troops at Slenitza and Novi-Varos.

The Paris *Memorial Diplomatique* asserts that the Sultan will send Prince Hassan to London at the end of October to give the British Government an intimation of the conditions on which he would agree to peace.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent remarks that this statement manifestly requires confirmation.

The *Daily News'* Vienna correspondent telegraphs as follows: "A seizure of arms and 1,000 shrapnel shells at the Custom-house in Perth is causing considerable sensation. Sixteen cases of breech-loaders, 36,000 cartridges, and several boxes of Turkish fez caps have also been seized in Transylvania. The Government has ordered a judicial investigation." The *Times'* Vienna correspondent confirms these reports, and says: "Considering the places at which these preparations have been found, it may be predicted with some confidence that the plan was not only to enlist an armed body in Hungary, but likewise to make an expedition into Roumania. As no force that Turkish sympathizers could send could influence the war, the intention was evidently to compromise if possible, and to embroil the monarchy so as to drive it into active measures on the side of Turkey. Such proceedings, however, will cause no alteration in Austria's policy. The *News'* Berlin correspondent states that a party of military surgeons on special leave departed yesterday for the Russian Head-quarters. They belong to some of the best regiments in the German Army.

The *Times'* correspondent at Shumla says the recent doubtful report from Constantinople of a great defeat of the Russians on Tuesday last by Osman Pasha, with a loss of 7,000 men, arose out of a mistake in dates. The dispatch received in Constantinople, on which the news was based, referred to the attack of Sept. 13, but had been delayed a week in transmissions, and coming without date was supposed by the Turks in Constantinople to refer to new affair. Reouf Pasha, who has been acting as commander here for Mehemet Ali during the latter's absence from Shumla, has gone to Constantinople. The *Daily News'* Vienna dispatch says a telegram from Shumla leads to the belief that the sudden summons of Reouf Pasha to Constantinople signifies an important change in command. Either Mehemet Ali or Suleiman Pasha will, it is thought, be replaced, the latter most probably.

OVER 70,000 MEN LOST TO RUSSIA.

RESULTS OF THE CAMPAIGN—HOW THE INVASION WAS CHECKED—THE CZAR'S ALLIES AND GERMANY'S INTRIGUES—TWO ENTIRE ARMY CORPS DESTROYED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUCHAREST, Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1877.

The battle of Karahassanhoi may be not inaptly termed "the beginning of the end," for with it was inaugurated a new phase in the Bulgarian campaign, to-wit. the assumption of a general offensive movement of the Turkish Army. Before entering into a description of this engagement, so favorable to the Turkish arms, or discussing its probable results, I beg leave to cast a retrospective glance at the operations of the armies of Suleiman Pasha and Osman Pasha since the nomination of Mehemet Ali as Commander-in-chief. The successes attending the early invasion of Bulgaria by the Russians were gained at a moment when the Ottoman staff was entirely destitute of any leaders of even ordinary intelligence, and when its distinguishing features were ignorance and apathy. At no point were there forces sufficient to oppose the rapid advance of the enemy; perhaps even the firm determination to check his march was wanting; so that the Russian columns were well on their road to Adrianople before any real preparations for resistance had been made. It seemed, indeed, that the imminence of the danger was to awaken the pretended "sick man" to a sense of his condition and persuade him to deploy his strength. The Commander-in-chief was changed, and such Generals as had given proofs of negligence and incapacity, or whose loyalty was suspected, were arrested or removed, discretionary powers were intrusted to the new Serdar Ekrem, and he was bidden to devise a plan of operations which would first arrest the progress of the invasion, and then force the enemy to evacuate the positions already occupied by him.

The task was not an easy one. It needed, in the first place, troops, and there were but two army corps in all Bulgaria—one near Shumla, and the other in the Vilayet of Widdin, the latter composed almost exclusively of redifs and irregulars. Tactical means were consequently entirely wanting, and nothing but some sound thinking and strategical combination could save the situation. The unexpected appearance of Osman Pasha at Plevna disordered the whole plan of the Russian campaign. His success, by which he was not blinded into abandoning his formidable position, obliged the enemy to halt, and facilitated the formation and advance of a new army under Suleiman Pasha beyond the Balkans. Beaten again and again before Plevna, driven out of Roumelia, the Russians were forced to reduce the number of their troops operating against Shumla and Rustchuk, and, being without reserves, to fall back on the further side of the Kara-Lom, to the heights of Opaca, where they intrenched themselves. Here Mehemet Ali profited by the situation, and without a moment's delay attacked the enemy, and after a series of successful combats, forced the passage of the river and won the battle of Karahassanhoi. The Kara-Lom takes its source in the mountains near Orablar, winds through the Valley of Ajastar northward to Hadjaskoi, and thence in a northwesterly direction to Gayoma, where the valley is inclosed by an amphitheatre of densely wooded hills intersected with deep ravines and gulleys. On the eastern side of this valley, which varies from three-quarters of a mile to a mile and a half in breadth, is a ridge of irregular and steep heights, known as the "Kirices," the southern plateau of which, skirting the road Osman-Bazar-Jaslar-Popkoi, was posted the army of the Grand Duke, covered on its front and flank by intrenchments, and, apparently secured against any turning movements by the nature of the ground, whose slope is about 30° on the western side toward Ajastar. The position was skillfully chosen, and presented most serious difficulties to the assailant, but Mehemet Ali debouched through the Kirices, and immediately attacked the enemy, who feebly defended the Lom, which, as the water is low, was fordable at all points. The battle lasted 10 hours, every position was successively taken by the assault, and at the end of the engagement, the Russian Army was in full and disorderly retreat toward Osikova and the Valley of Cerkovna. The rout—for it can be called nothing else—continued five days, and at present not only have the Osmanli retaken Kadikeny, but they have forced their enemy to abandon the *tête de pont* of Pyrgos, and to seek safety with the main army at Biela, within two miles of which place the heads of the victorious columns have established their outposts. The quantities of arms, baggage, and provisions captured from the Russians in the battle of Karahassanhoi, and during the subsequent retreat, authorize a severe criticism on the morale of the troops. Whenever the victors can pick up on the field a greater number of muskets than there were killed and wounded men, it is evident that there must have been something very like a panic, and that the soldiers threw away their weapons in order to facilitate their flight, and with such disposition as they then manifested, very little confidence can be felt in their future success. The Grand Duke's army, utterly beaten on the line of the Lom, has no other point of support than at Biela, along the Jantra, or perhaps along the line of Rustia-Jantra, near Bonza, where the corps of the Duke of Leuchtenberg and Prince Mirski can act as reserves, and cover the retreat in the event of a serious defeat at Tirnova.

On the Roumelian side, the heroic army of Suleiman Pasha is gradually enveloping the detached force which still holds out in the Pass of Shipka, now so closely blockaded that other reinforcements nor provisions can be conveyed to the garrison, whose only remaining position is the plateau of Sfeti-Nicolas, where they can neither do any good to their own people nor any harm to the enemy, and where they must eventually capitulate, except in the very improbable event of a crushing Turkish defeat. The chief fighting is at present before Plevna, where the position of Osman Pasha is extremely critical since the capture of Lovdscha. To-day, being the fête of the Emperor, superhuman efforts will be made to win a great victory, and I am prepared to hear of its announcement before night, although, with the line of retreat open toward Widdin, the announcement by the Russians and the Roumanians that it will be "the Sedan of the Turkish Army" is a piece of bombast not at all justified by facts; particularly when one calls to mind that Mehemet Ali threatens Biela, and is only 14 miles from the Imperial Head-quarters, with an army flushed by a succession of brilliant victories over the very same forces which are again to be opposed to him; that Achmet Eyoub may advance at any moment against Tirnova; and that Suleiman Pasha is near Gabrova, where his success will greatly endanger the flanks of any Russian column venturing to move toward Sophia. A few days ago everything depended upon the rapidity of the manœuvres of the hostile armies, but these are now imprisoned, and nothing but hard fighting can decide the question whether the Turks will be obliged to fall back to the Balkans, or the Russians to recross the Danube. The results of this battle will, however, be attended with consequences of far greater importance than the mere change of positions of either the Turkish or Russian armies. Muscovite intrigues have been long actively working to draw Greece and Servia into the coalition against the Ottoman Empire, but neither of these petty States will venture upon a step so fraught with danger to their national existence should their ally be defeated or abandon her dupes, as she has so often done before in like circumstances. Greece naturally desires an extension of her frontiers, and would rally to her all the elements of Hellenic nationality now scattered through Roumelia and in Epirus. But her citizens, although Russia's foreign agents, are jealous of the invading influence of Panslavism, and many of their more intelligent statesmen ask themselves whether an alliance with Turkey might not be productive of more real advantage than would a war undertaken with a fleet as yet unprepared, and an Army to which every element of success is wanting except personal courage. In Servia we know that Prince Milan holds every day a council of war to decide upon a plan of campaign and the propitious moment for its inception. The price of her co-operation has been paid in advance, the troops have been mobilized, the heroes of last year have been named to their respective commands, and all is ready for the fray. But, on the one hand, Prince Gortchakoff would like to avoid, if he can, the introduction of any new obstacles to the conclusion of the peace which he still hopes for; and, on the other, there is a certain apprehension about engaging in a conflict with a hitherto victorious enemy, until some important Russian success in Bulgaria shall diminish the danger of being called upon to pay the costs of the violation of her recent treaty with her suzerain, whose clemency she so recently implored, and against whom she has no legitimate ground of complaint. But she will finally come in, as soon as she can do so with safety, just as Roumania has done, and will get over the proclamation of her sovereign as do the Roumanians, whose misguided rulers have published a manifesto, calculated, by its servility to Russia, to wound the susceptibilities of other nations, which, although not as yet enjoying all the privileges of Muscovite refinement and civilization, may object to the qualification of "the first and greatest power on earth" when applied to an Empire whose armies have been every where and invariably defeated.

The latest intelligence received from Poland is very unsatisfactory. The conscription is enforced by the bayonet. A number of Uniate peasants have been shot within the last fortnight for resisting their masters' attempts to convert them to the Russian schism, and it is evident that the sanguinary comedy of orthodoxy is not yet played out, in spite of the humanitarian mass affected by the Russians in Bulgaria. The demoralization of the Army is immense, and, a circumstance without parallel up to the present time, the officers at Warsaw publicly criticise the faults and follies of the Central Government. A species of panic prevails everywhere, particularly among the high functionaries. The Police is very active, and scarcely a day passes without the arrest of several emissaries of secret societies, composed of Russian political exiles in foreign parts, who are working up the populations in the interior, while every private letter from St. Petersburg indicates a fear of the outbreak of a revolution at home. In all this is evident the action of German intrigue really directed to the weakening not of Russia so much as of Austria, which has gradually recovered from the effects of her disastrous campaign of Sadowa, and is tending toward the increase of her influence in the basin of the Danube. The Grand Chancellor of the German Empire, with that decision and logic which dictate all his acts, was very willing to see the weakening of Russia's moral and material prestige by a series of partial checks, but he will not consent to her entire humiliation. Hence the change of tone remarked in the official intercourse with Turkey. The protestations of Sadulla Bey respecting the alleged excesses committed by the Turks were received with an incredulity scarcely consistent with the courtesy usual among diplomatists, whereas every complaint made on the other side was listened to with complacency, and was communicated in comminatory terms to the Porte through the channel of the German Ambassador at Constantinople. Victorious Russia would have found many a detracter at Berlin only too glad to tarnish the glory of her arms by accusations of cruelty and misrule. But Russia has been beaten, and the world must be taught that Germany will not abandon her friends. The versions now circulating about the Sultan's alleged intention to recall Midhat Pasha to the Grand Vizierate are contradictory, but enough is known to induce the belief, notwithstanding the emphatic assertion to the contrary of the Prince de Reuss, that the prolonged banishment of this eminent statesman is due to German intrigue, which sees in the reorganization of the Ottoman Empire an obstacle to its own designs. Even the pacific intentions of mediation expressed at Berlin and reechoed by British and Austrian officials must be taken with great distrust. Bismarck does nothing without some good and sufficient motive, and his Empire has nothing to gain from an immediate peace, which would leave Russia weaker, it is true, but which will reflect new add to the prestige of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Germany's interest is a continuation of the war until such time as her participation will become necessary to Russia and she can obtain the price which she may assign for her assistance.

So far as mere diplomacy is concerned, we have learned, by the experience of the last two years, how impotent she is to arrange any serious question to trust much to her present efficiency. It is true that among the counselors of the Czar words of peace are spoken, and that the same sovereign who talked so proudly at Moscow would be glad now of a not too dishonorable issue from his present difficulty. Turkey also, satisfied with the success of her armies against the invasion, would readily agree to any reasonable conditions. But the very cause of the war, and the character of the events happening since the commencement of hostilities have taught us that the best intentions must yield to the force of circumstances, and these may yet again oblige the Emperor and his Ministers to continue the struggle in spite of their own earnest desire for its immediate termination. It is easily conceivable that those on whom is incumbent the responsibility of public affairs, struck with the exhaustion of their country, should seek for a solution to a question whose continuance can only be ruin; but will the Russian people accept the humiliation of a succession of defeats almost unparalleled in history, without making at least one supreme effort for success? Will the Slav committees, who have so long worked for the "holy" cause, consent to the annihilation of their cherished hopes, without again trying to resuscitate the great Empire, which from afar seemed so redoubtable a colossus, and which has shown itself to be naught but a gangrened corpse gifted with a temporary factitious existence? We have received no confidences from Moscow, but, to judge from probabilities, the excitement and agitation there is immense, and it is scarcely likely that these will not draw into their vortex the Czar and his Cabinet.

An immensely long proclamation in the name of Carol I. was posted up at all the street corners last night, informing his subjects that "all classes of citizens, great and small, young and old, would soon be called upon to unite against their oppressors." This, I am informed, is a prelude to a *levée en masse* between the ages of 15 and 50. Already the rural and city fire brigades have been hurried down to garrison the little forts along the Danube; the Police, composed of discharged soldiers, is ordered to hold itself in readiness to march, and the National Guard are forming into companies to fill up the anticipated gaps in the regular Army, so that in the course of a few days the capital and the provincial towns and villages will be entirely without protection against incendiarism and burglary, cases of which are becoming alarmingly frequent. We hope, however, that the necessity for the departure of these guardians of the peace will be averted, as the total losses of the Roumanian Army, "during six hours of terrific fighting against intrenchments defended with stubbornness, and finally carried at the point of the bayonet," amount to one killed and 30 wounded, out of 3,000 men engaged. Evidently the Dorobantzi and the Line of the Fourth Division possess not only the courage, but also the invulnerability of Achilles. The Russians are less fortunate, and have suffered frightfully. Before their passage of the Danube, 7,000 sick were in the hospitals, and 5,000 were sent back to Russia. The crossing at Braila, with the subsequent combats at Matchin and Babadagh cost 1,200 men; Zimmermann lost 1,000 in the Dobrudscha, and invalided 8,000 to Russia; the repulsed passages from Oltenitza and Glamunda cost 2,000; Simnitza and Sistov, 1,400; the affair at Biela, 1,500; those of Rustchuk and Rasgrad 3,000; the march to Tirnova and the crossing of the Balkan, 2,000; Gourkho's retreat, 7,800; the taking of Nikopolis, 2,400; the first battle of Plevna, 5,000; the second, 11,000; their repulse from Lovdscha, 1,800. In the meantime, 10,000 sick have been sent to Russia from the main army of the Danube, and we have no record of the deaths in the hospitals, nor of the number who fell at the capture of Lovdscha on the 5th of September, nor in the defeats and during the disastrous retreats at Karahassanhoi and from the Kara-Lom. In short, the total, as known, considerably exceeds 70,000 men, and, as a German officer, now with the imperial head-quarters, remarked, "the Russians, without gaining a single important victory, have already lost the effective of two entire army corps."

AMMUNITION FOR THE TURKS.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 28.—The steamer J. B. Walker, Capt. Duncomb, has arrived here to take a cargo of ammunition to Constantinople for the Turks.

WASHINGTON.

THE EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

MATTERS TO BE EMBRACED IN THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—DEFICIENCIES IN APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER POINTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day the subjects to be embraced in the President's Message to the called session of Congress were considered, and it was determined to include only those matters that will require early attention, leaving those subjects usually discussed in the annual Message to the regular session. The Message to the called session will be confined for the most part to the deficiencies in the appropriations made to the several executive departments. The Department of Justice is without means to defray the expense of the United States Courts. A large deficiency exists in the pay of the Navy for the closing six months of the last fiscal year, and the Army has been without pay since July. The early attention of Congress will be invited to these deficiencies first. The recent destruction by fire of a portion of the Interior Department buildings will be communicated to Congress, and an appropriation urged to repair the damages. The attention of Congress will also be invited to the insecurity of some of the other department buildings for preserving the public records. At the last session Congress failed to make an appropriation to pay the awards made by the Southern Claims Commission, and the President will urge that an appropriation be made to settle the awards at an early day. The railroad strikes will be referred to, and the movements of the Army in response to calls made by Governors of the several States in which strikes occurred, together with all the correspondence upon the subject, will form part of the Message to the October session.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

ITS RESTORATION TO WORKING ORDER—METALLIC PORTIONS OF MODELS SAVED—WORK GOING ON AS USUAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The Patent Office has been restored to working order. The models which were in the east hall that were wet have all been removed from their cases, and wiped and oiled so as to be freed from rust. Of those wet a large portion were sewing, knitting, and weaving machine models. Workmen are removing the débris from the burned model-room, and the Commissioner of Patents has a force working in co-operation with them to save all the metallic portions of models which were buried in the ashes. Many of the models were entirely of metal, and will be preserved without serious damage. In the draftsman's division the fire and melted lead poured down from the roof, and but for the presence of mind of Mr. Gardner, the officer having charge of the room, all these valuable documents might have been destroyed. The room, however, is now in good condition, all the papers having been restored. A portion of Wright's building has been assigned to the Commissioner of Patents. He has transferred there his copying division, and the work of that division is now going on without interruption. Applications are now regularly being examined, copies furnished, and all the work of the office is going on as usual. The committee investigating the cause of the fire continued its session to-day, and examined several persons employed in the model-room.

CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC OFFICES.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION TO REPORT ON THE SECURITY FROM FIRE OF THE RECORDS IN THE PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day, Col. Thomas L. Casey, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds; Supervising Architect Hill, of the Treasury Department, and Supervising Architect Clark, of the Capitol extension, were appointed a commission to examine all the public buildings in this city, to ascertain whether they are fireproof, what provision should be made for the safety of records, &c. After the adjournment of the Cabinet the President addressed the following letter to the gentlemen named:

To Lieut.-Col. Thomas L. Casey, Corps of Engineers; J. G. Hill, Architect of the Treasury; Edward Clark, Architect of the Capitol Extension:

GENTLEMEN: You are hereby appointed a commission to consider and report upon the condition of all the public buildings in Washington, including those in process of construction or repair. You are instructed to proceed without unnecessary delay to make a personal and thorough examination of all said buildings, and to report as follows:

First—The condition of each of said buildings as to security against fire, and whether any, and if any, which of them, may be considered fire-proof.

Second—What, if anything, can be done without further legislation to insure greater security against loss or damage by fire.

Third—What action by Congress, if any, should be recommended with a view to place the public records now in said buildings beyond danger of destruction by fire.

Fourth—To what extent said buildings or any of them are endangered by the character of their contents and what can be done to remove this danger, and in this connection the commission will consider whether danger results from the use of any portion of said buildings for branches of the public service mechanical in their nature.

Fifth—What provision, if any, should be made for the safety and custody of files not in constant use.

Sixth—Such views and recommendations as may occur to you touching the general subject.

R. B. HAYES.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28. 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $396,286.91 and from Customs $489,642.51.

Perry A. Roherbaugh was to-day appointed Revenue Gauger for the Second District of West Virginia.

The new Indian Commissioner, Mr. Hayt, is on duty at the Indian Bureau to-day, having qualified yesterday.

The President to-day appointed the following Postmasters: William G. Stewart, Tallahassee, Fla.; Charles E. Darlington, West Liberty, Ohio; William A. Zinn, Newport, Penn.

Collector Tutton, of Philadelphia, was at the Treasury Department to-day in consultation with the Secretary and Assistant Secretary McCormick with regard to the proposed reduction of force in his office.

The first number of the *National Union*, a daily morning paper of this city, to be conducted by ex-Representative Lynch, of Maine, will be issued on Wednesday next. It will sustain the Southern policy of the Administration.

The National Bank notes issued during the present month amount to $1,326,540, in accordance with which $1,061,232 (80 per cent.) in greenbacks will be destroyed, leaving the outstanding legal tenders $356,914,937.

The following balances were in the United States Treasury to-day at the closing hour: Currency, $15,238,825; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,265,412; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $42,410,000; Coin, (including $37,927,000 coin certificates,) $76,610,960; outstanding legal tenders, $357,976,164.

In the Criminal Court to-day the trial of Assistant Secretary Sawyer and others, indicted for conspiracy to defraud the Government, was resumed, and Judge Fullerton, of New-York, for the defense, addressed the jury. District Attorney Wells then commenced the closing argument for the prosecution. He will conclude to-morrow, and the case will then be given to the jury.

To-day the Commissioner of the General Land Office received a telegram from Special Agent Carter, with reference to the sale of timber logs seized by the Government in Louisiana. The telegram is dated Lake Charles, La., to-day. The sale is about closed. The Government has nearly 25 per cent. of all the logs, which included over three-fifths of the most valuable and accessible. The demands of trade are such that the Government can dispose of its property at Lake Charles. The agent says in his telegram: "The policy of the Government has been fully vindicated, and a lesson has been taught which will never be forgotten by those who have combined and carried on depredations on the public lands in that district."

The President and the Secretary of the Interior have decided to dismiss the charges against Gov. Axtell, of New-Mexico, as vague and unsupported by proof. The Secretary, in the presence of the President and others, this morning expressed his intention of putting this decision on record as the result of a careful investigation made under his supervision by Assistant Attorney-General Marble. The charges, it is declared, were preferred by irresponsible persons who do not sustain them under oath. On the other hand, Gov. Axtell denied the charges promptly under oath and furnished official documents fully refuting them. In addition to this an unqualified indorsement of his administration has been forwarded to the department from the best citizens of all parts of New-Mexico.

THE PRINTING OF THE CURRENCY.

CONDITIONAL AWARD OF THE CONTRACT TO THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING—LETTER OF SECRETARY SHERMAN TO THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The following is the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, accepting his bid for the printing of United States notes, &c.:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28.

To Hon. Edward McPherson, Chief of Bureau Engraving and Printing:

SIR: From the abstract of proposals submitted on the 25th inst., in pursuance of an advertisement for printing one impression upon all United States and national bank notes, it appears that the estimate of your bureau is lower and more favorable for the Government than the proposals made under the advertisement, depending, however, upon the construction of the act approved March 3, 1877, (19th Statutes, 353,) making appropriation for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, by which it is provided as follows: Provided the work be performed at the Treasury Department; and provided further, that it can be done as cheaply, as perfectly, and as safely, and all contracts already made shall be faithfully carried out.

It appearing from your estimate that you can do the work more cheaply than it is proposed to be done by any other person, it only remains for the Department to determine whether it can be done as perfectly and as safely as elsewhere. After careful examination I am satisfied that the work as done in your bureau is more perfectly done than that heretofore done in private establishments, even at the high rate of $18 per 1,000 sheets. Upon the question of safety, I cannot see how it is possible to prevent the Government from fraud or mistake so as to render the work more safe than is done in your bureau, and accepting the statement in your letter of the 26th inst. as satisfactory upon this point, I have concluded that it is my duty under the law to leave the whole of this work with your bureau, at least for the present. The question of safety is one of public policy upon which Congress might properly pass, and although the law leaves this question to me, I desire to submit it to that body and to keep the plates in the possession of this department, so that if Congress should determine that greater safety would be secured by the execution of impressions upon National bank bills and United States notes to be printed outside of your bureau, it may so provide.

The next proposal in point of cheapness is that of the Franklin Engraving and Printing Company, which, under the law as between the outside bidders, I would be bound to accept, if satisfied of the ability of the company to do the work properly, and upon this point it will be allowed to file evidence. Very respectfully, JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

GEN. GRANT AT STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

A FESTIVAL IN HIS HONOR IN WHICH THE WHOLE TOWN TOOK PART — PUBLIC LUNCH—ADDRESS OF THE MAYOR AND THE EX-PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Gen. Grant arrived at Stratford-on-Avon to-day, and met with a brilliant reception. His visit was made the occasion of a festival, in which the whole town took part. The houses were decorated with flags, among which the American colors were conspicuous. The Stars and Stripes were displayed from the Town Hall and the Mayor's residence. The Mayor and members of the corporation received the General and Mrs. Grant, who were accompanied by Gen. Badeau, at the railway station, and escorted them to Shakespeare's birthplace. Thence a party proceeded to the Museum, the church, Anne Hathaway's cottage, and other places of interest. The distinguished visitors were subsequently entretained at a public lunch in the Town Hall. A toast to the health of Gen. Grant was proposed and drunk with cheers, and he was presented with a very cordial address. He received a casket made from the wood of the mulberry tree planted by Shakespeare. The General, replying to the toast, spoke most heartily of the welcome given him. He declared it would have been impossible for him to leave England without visiting the birthplace and home of Shakespeare. He pointed to the numerous American Shakespearian societies as proof of the honor paid the poet in the United States.

INDIANS ON THE WAR-PATH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 28.—A special to the *Tribune* from Fort Shaw, Montana, by courier to Helena, says: "A dispatch from Major Ilges, dated at Cow Island the 24th inst., states that Joseph's band crossed the Missouri at that point on the 20th, and were pushing for the Canadian border. A small detachment of soldiers on duty at Cow Island, in charge of Government property, were attacked by the Indians, but being protected by rifle-pits succeeded in repulsing them. A considerable amount of property, belonging to the Government and private parties, was destroyed. Some apprehension is felt for the safety of trains between Benton and Cow Island. The Sitting Bull Commissioners are at Fort Shaw, waiting for their escort."

LARGE CARGO OF OATS LOST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 28.—A cargo of 28,000 bushels of oats, the property of Messrs. Wallace & Co., of New-York City, was lost last night with the schooner Hippogriff, which went down off Kenosha, Wis. The sinking of the vessel resulted from a collision with the schooner Emma L. Coyne. The cargo was valued at upward of $8,000, and was insured in the Phenix and the Manhattan, of Brooklyn and New-York, respectively.

RAILROAD BONDHOLDERS' MEETING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 28. — To-day's meeting of the bondholders of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad lasted for three hours, and was quite animated. The upshot of all the discussion was the appointment of S. W. Douglass, Elisha Taylor, and H. B. Ledyard, of this city, as a committee to consider all propositions for the reorganization of the company.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 28.—At a meeting of the creditors of the Newport Manufacturing Company to-day, an offer of the company was read, to pay 22 cents, and Mr. Fitch, the indorser, to pay 28 cents additional. It was voted to decline both offers.

MONTREAL, Canada, Sept. 28.—The failure of J. B. Stevenson & Co., grain and commission merchants, is announced. Their liabilities are $390,000.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 28.—Charles L. Woodman, a prominent baker, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities are about $100,000, for which incumbered real estate is the principal security.

THROWN FROM A CARRIAGE AND KILLED.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—At Rockville, Conn., yesterday, as a carriage containing John H. White, his mother, and a man named McVey, was leaving the cattle show races, young White, who was driving, fell from the carriage, and the horses started at a furious pace, throwing Mrs. White out and killing her instantly. McVey was also thrown out and injured internally. He will not recover. Both men were intoxicated.

TORPEDO EXPERIMENTS AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 28.—The torpedo experiments to-day were very successful. The board, together with several other naval officers, were present. The principal experiment was the blowing up of a vessel with six 100-pounders filled with dynamite, equal to 4,800 pounds of powder. The vessel was blown to atoms. Experiments were made with various kinds of spar torpedoes, and two mimic battles took place in the harbor. The movements of these torpedoes were directed by the graduating class. A mine of frozen dynamite and groups of torpedoes were also successfully exploded. Two torpedo steamers were launched and brought into use, and worked to perfection. The board expressed themselves as highly gratified with the experiments.

BALTIMORE WHEAT CORNER.

THE "SHORTS" IN A BAD POSITION—ONLY A SMALL STOCK OF GRAIN IN STORE—AN UGLY OUTLOOK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 28.—A decided feeling of apprehension prevails in the Baltimore grain market concerning the outcome of contracts in wheat made for September delivery. The shorts in the late squeeze, who agreed to settle on a cost basis, must meet their obligations to-morrow, the last of the month, or go to the wall. Some who are heavily involved will probably not be able to make payments, and will be sold out unless they can compromise for a further extension. Others, who have settled their September options by agreeing to make a delivery of wheat in October, are apprehensive that they cannot get it, and that the small receipts will also force them to a cash settlement. These indications point to an even more serious corner than has just been tided over. The stock in the elevators is only 77,000 bushels, and there is not much reliance to be placed on what is coming in. The short engagements amount to over 500,000 bushels, on which the shorts are out at the rate of $1 53 per bushel. In the impending squeeze both shippers and receivers will be caught, and the buyers on the other side of the Atlantic can enforce their own terms. In anticipation of the contingency, very little business is being done, and October options to-day advanced 5 cents per bushel.

CRUELTIES OF THE TURKS.

THE FATE OF THE GUESCHOFFS—THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES REFUSE TO SEND THEM TO CONSTANTINOPLE—HOW THE BULGARIANS ARE TREATED.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The *Times'* Therapia correspondent says the military authorities of Roumelia will not send the Gueschoffs to Constantinople, because they are afraid their lives would be spared. This apprehension of the Roumelian military authorities, which is in accordance with the opinion generally entertained here, establishes a strong presumption that the Gueschoffs are innocent, for the Turks are not just now disposed to show mercy toward Bulgarians against whom there is even a vague suspicion, and far less against men of mark when a charge of conspiracy can be brought home to them. According to one account, a Bulgarian, when on his way to execution promised to make important disclosures if pardoned. His pardon was accordingly promised and he disclosed the spot where the minutes of the Bulgarian Revolutionary Committee had been buried. The informer was then hanged. His tale may be a fabrication, but there is nothing improbable in it. It is, however, further asserted that in the papers thus discovered was found evidence connecting the Gueschoffs with last year's insurrection. The general opinion seems to be that it is incredible men in the position of the Gueschoffs should commit themselves in writing to such a feeble and unpromising enterprise as last year's so called insurrection. At this moment, for a Bulgarian to be accused is to be condemned. An English eye-witness who has just returned from the disturbed districts, informs me that the first thing usually done to a Bulgarian, after his arrest on suspicion, is to beat him soundly. If he is far from the scene of trial he is liable to be compelled to walk thither without food or a drop of water. In one instance, out of 70 prisoners

be surveyed and allotted to each family, to be its homestead. There your people can build cabins and make homes for their families to dwell in. When that land is surveyed and allotted, and your families have taken possession of it, I shall ask the great council of my nation to give you cows and oxen and tools with which to till the soil, that you may be able to provide for your own necessities. I desire you to have schools for your children, so that they may be educated to take care of themselves, and become industrious and prosperous, like the children of my people. I also wish your people to have churches where they can worship. I shall speak a good word for you to the great council of my nation, that it may grant your people these benefits. If you do these you will heed my advice. Game is fast disappearing from your country, and you cannot always live as hunters. Neither can we for all time provide for your wants and feed your people and their children. If you want to live in security you must do as the white people do. You must work and learn to produce for yourselves that which you need. Cattle and hoes and plows will be more useful to you than ponies and guns. To be educated is to know how to work and how to make their own living by raising cattle and tilling the soil will be better for your children than hunting buffalo and dancing the war-dance. When you look around you you will see that the white people are a great multitude which you cannot count. Every year this number is increased by far more than the number of all the red men in this great land. They cannot be kept away from the Western country, and year after year more of them go there. If you live roaming about without homes they will sweep over you like a great flood of waters. To sustain yourselves against that flood you must have homes in which you and your families permanently live, and land on which you raise that which is necessary to support you. Then you will have firm ground to stand upon, and the flood will not sweep you away. I am a good friend to you and your people, and as a good friend I give you this answer and advice.

"Now I will speak a word to the Arrapahoes. You desire to go west with your people, to join the Shoshones, and live with them as friends. But if you go you must provide for your own support. The great council of my nation has given me no money to aid you on your way. If, without such aid, you will make the journey, then I am willing that you should go, and the agent whom I have sent to the Shoshones shall also be the agent for you. You have been good friends to the white people, and you will remain so. You all have the best wishes of my heart. Let us live in peace and friendship together, and I will protect you with all the power I have. I heard yesterday morning that 40 lodges of the people of Crazy Horse and Lame Deer have gone north. As long as these people are north we do not know our friends from our enemies among them. It is of the greatest importance that you should keep all of these people at the agencies, then I know that your hearts are right; that will make you strong with me. It is impossible for me to let those people go up into the Tongue River country until we know that they are all our friends. It is necessary that all of the Indians should go down in the direction of the Missouri River to get their supplies, so as to be ready early in the Spring to select the best lands on White River and other places on the reservation for cultivation."

During the address the Indians smiled broadly when the President said "to be better educated so as to know how to work and gain their own living by raising cattle and tilling the soil will be better for your children than hunting buffalo and dancing the war-dance." The conference here closed.

The Indian Commissioner, in this city, will have a final conference with the President to-morrow, and will then present their reply to the President's suggestions with regard to their removal from their present location, and it is said they will ask for some modifications of the propositions which were submitted to them to-day.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

INSURANCES ON THE PROPERTY DESTROYED IN PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The whole loss by the fire on Thursday night in Providence, R. I., foots up $675,300. The insurances amount to $548,700, and are placed in the following companies, as far as can be ascertained:

Atlantic, New-York	$10,000
Atlantic, Providence	3,000
Atlantic, Boston	1,000
Amazon	5,000
Ætna, Hartford	10,000
British American, Toronto	3,000
Bangor	5,000
Boylston, Boston	5,000
Columbia, New-York	5,000
City of Providence	2,000
Connecticut, Hartford	5,000
Commercial, Philadelphia	3,000
Commercial Union, London	5,000
Dorchester Mutual	3,000
Exchange, New-York	5,500
Equitable, Providence	12,000
Franklin, Boston	10,000
Franklin, Philadelphia	5,000
Faneuil Hall, Boston	3,000
Fame, Philadelphia	2,500
Firemen's Fund, San Francisco	2,500
Fire Association, Philadelphia	10,000
German-American, New-York	7,000
Guardian, New-York	8,000
German-American, New-York	4,000
Germania, New-York	4,000
Gloucester, New-York	3,250
Hamburg, Bremen	3,000
Holyoke Mutual	10,000
Hartford	8,000
Hanover, New-York	5,000
Howard, New-York	5,000
Hudson, Jersey City	2,000
Home, New-York	7,500
Imperial and Northern, London	25,000
Lynn, Boston	5,000
London	14,000
Lamar, New-York	5,000
Liverning, Muney, Penn	5,000
Merchants' and Farmers', Worcester	2,500
Manufacturers', Newark	750
Manhattan, New-York	6,500
Mechanics' Mutual, Providence	5,000
Mechanics Mutual, Boston	5,000
Meriden, Meriden, Conn	2,500
Manufacturers', Philadelphia	7,000
National, Hartford	8,500
Newark City, New-Jersey	5,000
North British, Liverpool	5,000
Orient, Hartford	2,000
Phenix, Brooklyn	21,000
Phenix, New-York	15,000
Pennsylvania	5,750
Pawtucket Mutual	5,000
Peabody, Boston	5,000
Peoples, Newark	5,000
Providence, Washington	8,000
Quincy Mutual, Boston	5,000
Queen, London	25,500
Reliance, Boston	7,500
Republic, New-York	5,000
Royal, Liverpool	25,000
Royal Canadian, Montreal	15,000
St. Paul	5,000
Standard, New-York	1,250
State of Pennsylvania	16,250
Star, New-York	1,250
Union, Philadelphia	10,500
Trade, Canada	2,000
Union, Philadelphia	2,000
Western, Toronto	5,000
Westchester, New-York	7,000

A fire broke out in Goldsboro, N. C., at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, destroying Campbell & Co.'s hardware establishment and the store of Powell & Son's. Well's large building adjoining was considerably damaged. The total loss is estimated at $40,000, most of which is covered by insurance in the following companies: Underwriters', Liverpool and London and Globe, North British, American, Home, of New-York; Franklin, of Philadelphia; Hamburg and Bremen, Niagara, Virginia, Home, Westchester, and Phœnix.

A special dispatch from Pembroke, Province of Quebec, says that bush fires at Wilberforce are raging, and considerable property, consisting of barns, sheds, and fences, have been destroyed. A child belonging to a German family was burned to death.

An incendiary fire at Greenfield, Mass., yesterday morning, destroyed the extensive barns of John Thayer, together with their contents, including 50 tons of hay. The loss is $6,000; insurance, $3,500.

A fire at Billerica Centre, Mass., on Thursday night, destroyed the hotel and stables, Grand Army Hall, and three other buildings. The loss is estimated at $10,000; insurance not ascertained.

A block of frame buildings in the centre of the village of Lucknow, N. Y., was burned yesterday. The principal losers are J. McHardy, Cornell & Reid, and J. Bankwell. Total loss, $12,000.

McClure's four large ice-houses in Elgin, Ill., were burned yesterday morning. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $2,500.

THE BOOK TRADE SALE CONCLUDED.

The semi-annual trade sale of books, which has been in progress for nine days past at Leavitt's sales-rooms, in Astor-place, was brought to a close last night. The chief feature of the day's sale was Harper & Brothers' invoice of standard publications, which were sold at very good prices. The invoice opened with a large installment of the Abbott histories and juvenile writings, which were followed by William Black's novels, and a number of the works of the Brontë sisters, and Thomas Carlisle's historical writings. There were also numerous lots of Coleridge's, George William Curtis', and Dickens' works, besides those of George Eliot, Charles Kingsley, Charles Reade, Lord Macaulay, Hume, Gibbon, John Lothrop Motley, Tennyson, Thackeray, Addison, and writers of lesser note. The invoice was succeeded by that offered by J. B. Ford & Co., consisting chiefly of the works of the Beecher family. Samuel Walker & Co. of Boston, were represented by small invoices of costly Biblical works, and the National Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, by a number of their medical, biographical, and miscellaneous publications. The United States Publishing Company offered a somewhat similar invoice, Charles Desilver & Sons being represented by their educational and general publications. The catalogue closed with a number of miscellaneous books and stationery goods.

POLICE OFFICERS DISMISSED.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday the case of Detective Cain, of the Tenth Precinct, who was charged by Capt. Foley with persistent violations of the order requiring him to report at the station-house at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. each day, and who admitted the truth of the charges against him, was considered by the Commissioners, and the result was the dismissal of the delinquent officer from the department. Patrolman Farrell, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who was charged with having, on Aug. 21, entered the rooms of Mrs. Maria Fitzgibbon, at No. 101 Canal-street, and taken from her a small sum of money, was also dismissed.

POLITICS IN FRANCE.

FREEDOM OF THE PARIS PRESS.

SEVERAL JOURNALS IN DIFFICULTIES—THE TRIAL OF M. GAMBETTA—HIS RIGHT OF APPEAL—MARSHAL MACMAHON'S POSITION AND M. GREVY.

From our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 14, 1877.

Several of the Paris journals got into difficulty by publishing, with editorial comments, the judgment in the case of M. Gambetta, the law forbidding the discussion of a case not fully decided. But both parties felt a desire to talk about this matter—one to exalt and the other to blame. The Republican journals naturally felt a desire to show that there was malice in the prosecution, and that the object was to destroy the influence of M. Gambetta in the elections. One of the Conservative papers went so far as to say that this condemnation would prevent him from being elected as a Deputy. But, owing to the present mode of procedure, M. Gambetta can put the case off until after the date of the elections, or until he has been elected a member of the legislative body. The following report of the case was sent out to the Prefects and agents of the Administration: "The Correctional Tribunal of the Seine has just condemned by default M. Gambetta and M. Murat, gérant of the *République Française*, each to three months' imprisonment and to a fine of 2,000 francs. The tribunal has ordered the provisional execution of this judgment."

The second sentence of this dispach is written in a way to leave the inference that the provisional execution of the judgment has been ordered both for the pecuniary and corporal penalties. But the provisional execution of such judgments applies only to the fine, the law requiring a deposit sufficient to cover the sum in case the judgment is confirmed. It is only the part referring to the fine that is provisionally executory, and even though the condemned should turn over the sum, it does not follow that he accepts the judgment. It does not prejudice him in the least when he opens the case which went against him by default. MM. Gambetta and Murat will oppose the judgment rendered against them on the 11th of September, and the case will come before a new set of Judges absolutely as if it had never been heard of before. The adversaries of M. Gambetta, who hope that all may be terminated before the date of the legislative elections, will find themselves mistaken. The judgment of the first chamber was signified on the 12th of September, and M. Gambetta has five days for an appeal. Hence his opposition will be put in on the 17th. Then a new assignment will have to be made out by the magistrates, to be served on the 18th, and the person cited has three full days for his response, in the present case up to the 21st of September. In case of condemnation, the judgment cannot be rendered before the 22d, and then M. Gambetta will have 10 days for an appeal to the higher court, which brings us down to the 2d of October. The writ could not be sent out before the 3d, and the case closed again has three full days for putting in his reply. As the Court of Appeals does not sit on Saturday, the case could not come on before the 10th. This is supposing that all goes on regularly and without delays, which is rarely if ever the case. This brings us down to four days before the date of the elections. M. Gambetta has plenty of time for an appeal to the Court of Cassation, and before its judgment could possibly be rendered the elections would be over, and M. Gambetta a Deputy. The bill of form necessary for an appeal to the Court of Cassation is already found, for the above is an official communication, and if the appeal penalty is not also made provisionally executory, as it states, the magistrates have committed a very serious error. But I fancy that it makes very little difference whether the case comes to an end before or after the elections, for I have no sort of doubt that M. Gambetta will be acquitted.

M. Grévy has been selected as the successor of M. Thiers and the leader of the Republican Party. The choice was made after several conversations with the Presidents of the different groups. M. Grévy accepted the post, which includes a possible candidacy for the Presidency in case the Marshal should be forced to resign—a remote possibility, so far as present appearances go. My own impression is that M. De MacMahon will finally decide to submit rather than to retire. But man is mortal, and when the strongest of us reach the age of 60 there is a possibility of our being suddenly retired from the places we have occupied and to which we cling in spite of ourselves. An aged man like the Marshal may pass away at any moment, and in case of death his successor would have to be elected. If this were done now, M. Grévy would undoubtedly be chosen as the President of the Republic. He may not have so good a chance a few months hence, for he lacks the authority of M. Thiers, and cannot impose his will upon the uneasy and turbulent Left as M. Thiers did. At the very outset he caused no small amount of discontent. He began by counseling great prudence and moderation, and this was contrary to the views of the militant portion of the Radical faction. Above all things, M. Grévy wants to avoid a conflict between Parliament and the Executive, but the extreme men of his party are trying by every means in their power to bring that conflict on.

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 17, 1877.

The tour of the Marshal in the South, an electioneering tour I suppose we may call it, has at length come to an end, the President having arrived at the Elysée Palace. His friends profess to be very well satisfied with the trip. After leaving Augoulême, the Marshal went to Poitiers, where a splendid reception awaited him. On arriving there was a salute fired of 101 guns. The city was gayly decorated with flags, and upward of 500 mayors or adjoints had assembled at the Hotel de Ville. The speeches made were unimportant, the Marshal's being very short and not remarkable for precision or anything else in particular, and the rest being average productions of the sort. Everywhere the Marshal was greeted with marked respect, and he was enthusiastically cheered every time he went into the street. At Châtellerault the same scenes were repeated, and the Marshal's speech was briefer than that at Poitiers. The gist of it was that elections favorable to his policy would soon give calm and prosperity to the nation; that he was the guardian of the Constitution which governed the country, and that this régime could only be placed in peril by the adversaries of his policy. The streets of Châtellerault were decorated with flags by day, and illuminated at night. There was a banquet in the evening and a reception after it; and there was great enthusiasm in the streets when the Marshal went through them to take the train for Paris. And what are the results of this trip to the cities of the South? It is impossible to say with certainty, of course, but I doubt very much that it has been of very great advantage to the Government. By this I mean to say that there are no present indications of a change in the republican sentiment of the country. Summing up the Marshal's speeches we find that he has told the people little more than this: "If in order to reply to the sentiments of the moment expressed by you, I will tell you that elections favorable to my policy will soon give tranquility and prosperity to the country." I am of opinion, however, that the Marshal's prediction will turn out wrong. It is not at all probable, from present appearances, that the elections will be favorable to his policy, or that the nation will ever give its approval to the policy of the 16th of May. For that the Marshal is not entirely responsible, and the misfortune is that he is allied with the men who are responsible, and must share in the condemnation of the people.

So far as I can see the policy of the Marshal is not at all likely to be approved by the country, and there is every probability that the Republican majority will be largely increased in the coming Assembly. The date of the elections has not been definitely fixed, but it is semi-officially announced that they will take place upon the 14th of October. This date is given as probable for a reason that I will explain. The Constitution says that the elections which follow a dissolution of the Chamber must be within three months from the date of dissolution. But the clause is interpreted by M. De Broglie in another sense, he claiming that the Government has three full months for ordering the elections, or that the writs must be sent out within three months. This interpretation of the Constitution is not generally accepted, and M. Emile Ollivier has just written a letter to say that it is absurd, but M. De Fourtou takes advantage of what he claims to be a doubt. According to his own interpretation of the Constitution, he must order the elections on or before the 22d of September, five days hence, and this would give Oct. 14 as the date of holding. But it is not at all certain that the elections will be ordered during the present week, though it is probable, for the Government would like very well to settle M. Gambetta's case before the important day arrives. He has been condemned to three months' imprisonment, and if the judgment would be confirmed before the time for voting arrives he could not present himself as a candidate. He may lose that right for five years; but he would be quite as dangerous to the Government out of the Assembly as in it, since he would have more time to devote to the organization of the Opposition.

A TURKISH APPEAL TO ALLAH.

A SPECIAL PRAYER FOR THE DOWNFALL OF THE RUSSIANS — THE MUSSULMANS' APPEAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARA, Friday, Sept. 8, 1877.

La Illah illa Allah, ve Mohammed il Ressoul Allah—(There is no God but God, and Mohammed is his *[Ressoul] sweeye extraordinairy*)—rings through the still Autumn air, as from the numerous minarets of the mosques of Constantinople the call to prayer floats down the banks and over the deep blue waters of the Bosphorus. It is Friday—the Mussulman's Sunday—and the monotonous chant of the Muezzins calling "the faithful" to midday prayer breaks upon my ears as I am writing. I say monotonous, for residents in this part of Pera are habituated to hearing this appeal some four or five times daily, to say nothing of its disturbing them in the still hours of the night. This morning, however, the monotony is somewhat relieved, as in addition to the ordinary noontide appeal to Allah a special prayer has been drawn up by the Sheik-ul-Islam—the "Head of the Church" in Turkey, if I may thus translate the title—which, if it be granted, will secure the utter extermination of all Christians from off the face of the earth, leaving it in the possession of the Moslems alone. I am not fortunate in obtaining a copy, in Turkish, of this prayer, a translation of which reads as follows:

"O, most merciful God, have mercy on us and protect us Thy faithful people. Almighty God, show no mercy to the infidels. Merciful Giver of all good things strengthen the Ottoman arms; by Thy powerful arm discomfit the proud and perfidious house of the impious. Glory be to God, the Lord of the Universe. The grace and the blessings of God be upon our Lord, His Prophet Mohammed, and upon all His pious followers. O God, strengthen Thy servant our Sultan, the chief of Thy favorite people. Protect us and our country and sweep off the face of the earth all infidels opposed to us and to our holy and true religion. Destroy, Almighty God, every vestige of the impious Russians, of the equally impious Hellenes, who are groping in the darkness of impiety like swine in the sty, and who have dared to raise their sacrilegious hands against Thy faithful people and against Thy Prophet Mohammed. Disperse, O God, their coalition; scatter their assemblies; break, O God, their weapons, diminish and annihilate their ranks; send them, O God, quickly to their destined place of punishment. Pour upon their heads, O God, all Thy wrath and indignation; place them, O God, in the central abode of the wicked; make them taste the punishment which Thou hast hitherto punished Thine enemies. O God, confound their tongues; let their blood flow in torrents; let their heads be trampled upon by Thy faithful servants the Osmanlis; break down their authority, their rulers, their strongholds; exhaust their power. O God, make their children orphans, their wives widows, and their mothers mourners. Confound their mental faculties. O, God of mercy, let there be left no vestige on the earth of the impious Russians, the Hellenes, the Slavonians, and other infidel Franks allied to or sympathising with them. Encompass them, O God, on every side with grievous plagues. Overthrow them with thy terrible wrath, with fires, with massacres, and shipwrecks; by strangling, by pestilence, and by cholera; by famine, and by earthquakes. Make their cities empty of inhabitants. Shake them by thy eight avenging spirits. As these mischievous and impious infidels endeavor to injure us, let them, O God, suffer in their own eyes, in their senses, in their wives, in their children, and lastly in their own lives. Let Thine anger and indignation, O God, be hurled upon them like hail-stones; make them and their goods a plunder to all those who believe in Thee and in Thy holy Prophet Mohammed, with whom be the grace and the blessings of Almighty God."

ARCHBISHOP BAYLEY DYING.

HIS PHYSICIANS DECLARE THAT HE CANNOT LIVE 24 HOURS—HIS LONG ILLNESS.

James Roosevelt Bayley, Archbishop of Baltimore, is dying at the episcopal residence, adjoining St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Newark. He went to that city on the 20th of last month, having spent the Summer in Europe unsuccessfully seeking to regain his failing health. His decline dates from the time of his removal to Baltimore in 1872, but he did not begin to be anxious about his condition until recently. Early in June he went to Vichy, in company with Dr. Van Buren, of New-York. The waters did not benefit him greatly, and he went to Homburg. His health there failed rapidly, and he decided to return to this country. While in Newark he has been under the care of his old physicians, Dr. William O'Gorman and Dr. Nicholas Until Wednesday last he was strong enough to ride out daily. On that day he was so weak that he was forbidden to venture out, and he has since steadily sunk toward death. Most of the time he has been unconscious, though he occasionally has spoken to and recognizes friends by his bedside. He is attended in his dying hours by Bishop Corrigan and Vicar-General Doane. Many inquiries have been received at the grounds in Baltimore and Philadelphia, to which the only reply has been that he cannot recover. Dr. O'Gorman says he cannot live 24 hours. At 1 o'clock this morning Vicar-General Doane told a reporter that the condition of the Archbishop was unchanged since nightfall. He had been conscious for many moments at a time, and had taken stimulants administered to him. The sacrament of extreme unction was administered several weeks ago by Bishop Gibbons, of the Diocese of Richmond, who is Coadjutor Archbishop of Baltimore, with the right of succession. Archbishop Bayley some time ago selected his burial-place at Emmetsburg, by the side of Mother Seton, who is well known as the founder of the order of Sisters of Charity, and for whom Seton Hall College in South Orange, N. J., was named.

A REMARKABLE STORY TOLD BY A WOMAN.

A young woman named Carrie Curtis, living at No. 145 Sullivan-street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital last night from the Chambers-Street Hospital, and in the presence of a physician and about 20 witnesses told a very remarkable story. She said that on Thursday evening, while under the influence of liquor, she stole a horse and buggy and took a ride. While driving at the corner of Mulberry and Spring streets she fell from the vehicle, and received a severe contusion of the hip. She was carried there in a helpless state by officers of the Eighth Precinct, and sent to the Chambers-Street Hospital. She alleges that yesterday, while at the Chambers-Street Hospital and perfectly sober, a physician there made indecent proposals to her, which she rejected. He then, she alleges, attempted to assault her, and she defended herself by striking him with a chair. She says she threatened him with exposure, and that he then beat her. She was then sent to Bellevue Hospital and by some strange means marked down on the reception-book by a physician as insane. Last night when the female cell physician made an examination of Miss Curtis he found that she had a severe contusion on the hip, a black eye, and an injured arm, and he marked out the word "insane" on the reception-book and substituted "alcoholism." The woman's story has occasioned a great deal of comment.

THE LONG ISLAND SAVINGS BANK.

The depositors of the Long Island Savings Bank met last evening at Everett Hall, on Fulton-street, for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee appointed at the last meeting to confer with the Trustees. Mr. F. E. Dana, of the committee, read the report. It urged that all of the depositors accept one of the propositions of settlement offered by the Trustees, and the statement was made that if such action were taken the State authorities would be forced to yield their assent and thus prevent the expense and delay consequent upon the appointment of a Receiver and the legal winding up of the affairs of the bank. The report was unanimously approved, and the committee continued in power, with directions to make any further arrangements necessary.

OVER TWO YEARS IN LUDLOW-STREET JAIL.

Judge Westbrook, in Chambers of the Supreme Court, reserved his decision yesterday on an application by Peter Zink to be released from Ludlow-Street Jail, where he has been imprisoned for two and a half years on an execution in a suit brought by John Schelly. The latter charges Zink with having misappropriated the proceeds of goods sent to him to sell. Zink denies the charge, and says the purchasers failed to take up the notes which they gave in payment for the goods. Zink was first arrested on an order of arrest in the suit, but that order was vacated by consent. Under the Code, when an order of arrest against a man in any suit has been vacated, the man cannot be arrested on an execution in the same suit. Zink seeks release under this provision. In opposition it is urged that the Code does not refer to cases where the order of arrest was vacated by consent.

BASE-BALL.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 28.—Louisvilles, 3; St. Louis Club, 2.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 28.—Chicago, 5; Cincinnatis, 5. The game was called on account of darkness.

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 26.—Lowells, 4; Rhode Islands, 3.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 28.—Hartfords, 3; Manchesters, 5.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Alleghenys, 7; Buffalos, 2.

LONDON, Ontario, Sept. 26.—Milwaukees, 11; Tecumsehs, 2.

MURDER IN WILLIAMSBURG

IS THERE A WOMAN IN THE CASE?

JOHN BETTS WANTONLY KILLED BY EDWARD DEVLIN—THE POLICE PROSECUTING A VIGOROUS SEARCH FOR THE MURDERER —NO MOTIVE FOR THE CRIME DISCOVERED.

About 6 o'clock last evening what appears to have been a most wanton murder was committed in Brooklyn, E. D. The victim was a young man named John Betts, and the name of his murderer is Edward Devlin. At the hour named Betts was on his way across the yard at the rear of the house No. 71 Morrell-street, where he resided, to a closet, when he was hailed by Devlin from another closet, and requested to wait until Devlin came out. Betts waited a few moments, when Devlin appeared, and going toward Betts, rapidly struck him in the left breast with a knife. The wound inflicted proved mortal, Betts dying almost instantly. The Police have been unable to ascertain thus far the motive of the murderer. Devlin did not live at No. 71 Morrell-street, nor was he accustomed to visit there. He had come in the evening with several other young men, and evidently with the purpose of attacking Betts. After the murder he ran hastily from the yard and took a Myrtle-avenue car going in the direction of Myrtle-Avenue Park. As soon as the Police learned of the murder the whole force of the Sixth Precinct and the reserve of the Thirteenth was turned out to look for the murderer. Devlin, although only 18 years of age, has several times been arrested for burglary. He is known as a hardened criminal, and his personal appearance is somewhat relieved, as the officers who are in search of him. Two mounted men were sent in the direction of Myrtle-Avenue Park to look for the fugitive. Superintendent Campbell directed all the movements of the Police by telegraph from Head-quarters, and directed Sergt. Van Wagner to detail several of the Central Office detectives to join in the search. A brother of Officer Hamilton, of the Sixth Precinct, reported that he saw Devlin, about 6:30 o'clock, take a car going in the direction of the South Seventh-street Ferry, and Detective Zundt and a number of other officers were sent to prosecute the search in New-York. The Police of the Sixth Precinct arrested as witnesses Charles McEvoy, of Deceveise-street, near Bushwick-avenue, and John Heigler, of No. 91 Varet-street. Peter Devlin, a brother of Edward, was arrested on a charge of being implicated in the murder. The general alarm sent out describes Edward Devlin as a smooth-faced young man, dressed in dark clothes and wearing a dark felt hat. Betts was 23 years of age, and a car-driver by occupation, but he had been out of work for some time. Devlin is a hatter, but does not work.

The latest reports in regard to the murder are to the effect that Betts became entangled some time ago with a woman of ill-repute named Maggie Heitner, whom he married about two weeks ago. A few days later she left him, and has since been living with a former paramour. It is supposed that Devlin, the murderer, was in some way connected with this affair, and that it led to the killing of Betts. It is reported that previous to the murder James Devlin gave money to his brother, and that it was understood between them that the latter should give himself up to the Police, and not deny the crime until the murderer could place a safe distance between himself and the officers of the law.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE FARCE.

MR. JULIAN'S REASONABLE DEMANDS REFUSED AND NO REASONS GIVEN—NICARAUGAN TACTICS—A FINAL MEETING TO BE HELD TO-DAY—A REPORT THAT MUST BE VALUABLE.

About 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Julian received the following letter from the so-called Stock Exchange Investigating Committee in response to his communication of the previous day published in yesterday's TIMES:

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1877.

James Julian, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: The committee appointed to investigate the charges made against certain members of the New-York Stock Exchange in the NEW-YORK TIMES of 20th inst. beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of this date, containing certain conditions and demands, the acceptance of which by this committee you state to be imperative in case you consent to appear again before us as a witness. I am authorized by the committee to state that, after a careful consideration of your propositions, they respectfully decline to accede to them. We trust, however, that you will modify your conditions, so that it possible, appear before the committee as a witness, with your books to corroborate the charges above referred to.

Yours respectfully,
J. S. FERRY, Secretary.

Mr. Julian immediately sent the following reply to the committee, which was in session at the time:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1877.

T. S. Ferry, Secretary, and Gentlemen of the Stock Exchange Investigating Committee:

GENTLEMEN: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter declining to accede to the conditions submitted to you in my communication of yesterday, on the acceptance of which by you depended my further appearing before you as a witness. You say that you "trust I will modify my resolution," &c. May I ask in what respect you deem it desirable I should do so? If you will take the trouble to state specifically the nature of your objections to my several demands, it may help me to comply with your wishes. At present I am wholly unable to see anything unreasonable in any of the propositions I have submitted to you, or anything which does not seem to me to be absolutely necessary to my protection. I am, however, exceedingly anxious to avoid any appearance of responsibility for a failure of the investigation of which you have charge, and am willing to consider any suggestions you may have to offer.

Yours respectfully,
JAMES JULIAN.

The committee in the meantime had been taking the testimony of Messrs. McMichen, Burns, and Hill, the second brokers, probably after the recently reported style of the Nicaraguan courts in the case of the outraged German Consul Eisenstuck. When they adjourned, Chairman Norris sent word to Mr. Julian that the committee intended to have a final meeting this morning at 11 o'clock, and that if he had anything to say he might attend at that time. Mr. Norris also said that if the committee did not intend to reply to Mr. Julian's letter. He answered that so far as he was concerned he had given the only answer he would give. It is easy to imagine what sort of a report the committee will make, and it will not be difficult to estimate its value.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.

DELEGATES AND ALTERNATES CHOSEN TO THE STATE CONVENTION BY THE TAMMANY AND ANTI-TAMMANY ORGANIZATIONS.

The following delegates and alternates were elected last evening to the Democratic State Convention, by the Tammany and Anti-Tammany organizations:

TAMMANY DELEGATES.

Fourth District.—James McBarne, James B. Mulrey, Thomas Shiels. Alternates—Hon. John Galvin, John Henry McCarthy, William Corrigan.

Fifth District.—Henry A. Gumbleton, Edwin B. Meade, Peter Mitchell. Alternates—Thomas Bogan, Peter A. Crawford, James Cummings.

Seventh District.—Peter B. Olney, Vincent C. King, Horatio M. Twombley. Alternates—Edwin Dew, Smith M. Lang, Joseph P. Lawrence.

Nineteenth District.—Thomas O'Callaghan, Thomas Dunlap, Thomas C. E. Ecclesine. Alternates—David L. Baker, P. J. Magion, Benjamin F. Fairchild.

Twentieth District.—E. F. Flower, William H. Quinesy, Ambrose Monell. Alternates—Mathew Nesbitt, Henry Stiner, James J. Coffey.

ANTI-TAMMANY DELEGATES.

Fifth District.—Gershon Cohen, William J. Keys, Stephen J. Turnbull. Alternates—John Purnell, Bernard Rault, Charles Vallinger.

Sixth District.—Henry E. Lynch, August Kleinman, Michael Healy. Alternates—Morris S. De Vrels, William Millen, Michael Conlon.

Seventh District.—Isaiah Van Schaick, Allen McDonald, John H. Whitmore. Alternates—Henry G. McEvoy, William E. A. Bird, Daniel McCabe.

Ninth District.—Henry Adams, Timothy Shea, Edward C. Jarrett, Jr. Alternates—William E. Allen, William H. Wilkinson, John R. Corris.

Tenth District.—Joseph P. Strack, Thomas Kroupa, Malcolm Campbell. Alternates—John O'Mahony, John Clark, Charles Englehardt.

Thirteenth District.—John G. Hyats, John Franz, Bernard Crogan. Alternates—George H. Dimock, P. J. Hart, G. T. Springsteed, Jr.

Eighteenth District.—James O'Brien; Dr. G. H. Magnus, W. D. Shields. Alternates—Jeremiah Murphy, H. M. Schofield, and John White.

BROOKLYN DELEGATES.

The following delegates to the Democratic State Convention were elected last evening at conventions held in the nine Assembly Districts of Kings County:

First District.—Edgar M. Cullen, H. McLaughlin, James Dilhon.

Second District.—William Van Anden, Hugh McLaughlin John Fyhrnt.

Third District.—No returns.

Fourth District.—J. J. Beegan, M. J. Bennett, John Greene.

Fifth District.—Thomas M. Risly, P. J. Doyle, J. F. Fleyd.

Sixth District.—Adjourned to this evening.

Seventh District.—Adjourned to this evening.

Eighth District.—James Lange, John E. Douglass, George G. Browne.

Ninth District.—Brewster Kissam, Robert Furry, Michael J. Finnegan.

The Independent Democrats of Brooklyn held conventions in some of the Assembly Districts last evening. The delegates elected will contest the seats of the regular Democrats.

RATIFYING THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

The Republican Association of the Fifth Assembly District met at their head-quarters, No. 123 West Houston-street, last evening, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations made by the Rochester Convention. Speeches were made by E. M. Lee, H. A. Schaffer, George W. Freeman, and H. A. Mathews, all of whom indorsed the platform adopted and the ticket nominated by the Republican State Convention, and took the ground that, notwithstanding the fact that there had been considerable public speaking indulged in by two prominent leaders at that convention, that did not interfere with the principles of the Republican Party, nor absolve Republicans from the duty of working for the success of the party and voting for the candidates nominated. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the Republican Association of the Fifth Assembly District is in favor of the continuation of the civil service reform (as laid down in President Hayes's letter of acceptance), and that it is in favor of the policy of reducing the expenses of the National Government, favoring all proper methods to reform the civil service, and approving the candidates nominated at Rochester. A resolution indorsing and eulogizing President Hayes and his Administration was also read, accepted as an amendment by the mover of the original resolutions, and declared adopted.

TALMAGE ON CURRENT EVENTS.

A LECTURE ON JEWS AND MORMONS—WHY GENTILES ARE NO BETTER THAN HEBREWS—MORMONISM DENOUNCED.

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage began a series of Friday evening lectures in the Brooklyn Tabernacle last evening on the current events of the week. His subject last evening was "The Admission of Jews Into Gentile Society," and "The Death of the Mormon Chief." He began by saying that he would look at the current events from a moral and religious point of view; that the Sabbath pulpit does not seem to be the proper time or place for such discussion, but that the Friday night lecture is. "Let me forestall," he said, "that I shall go unrestrained and unhindered into the discussion. My account is with God, and not with the people. I shall praise some things that are popularly despised. For all Christian graces I pray day by day, except for the grace of caution. I shall say anything that is right, eternally reckless of the consequences."

"First, then," said Mr. Talmage, "the Jewish question. Last Summer the land was ablaze with discussion about the Jews being excluded from one of the leading hotels. I shall divide this branch of my subject into three propositions: First, a Gentile is no better than a Jew—no better in morals, no better in providence and forethought. There are more Gentiles in Sing Sing and in the Tombs and on Blackwell's Island than there are Jews. The Gentiles are no better in the profession of law—Moses, the greatest lawyer who ever lived, was a Jew. They are no better in banking—Rothschild, the greatest banker, is a Jew. They are no better in military life—Joshua was a Jew. They are no better statesmen—D'Israeli is a Jew. They are no better theologians—the Lord Jesus Christ was a Jew. The Jews are not physically inferior to the Gentiles. Why is it I feel high any better than a five feet high? Did you ever hear of Wellington or Napoleon? They were small. I know a great many tall fools. A crane is taller than a dove. Their features are not so attractive? Who decreed that a nose curved up is any better than a nose curved down? Uncleanly? What a charge to be made by the smoking Gentile nation. Think of the floating pig-sty attached to all railroad trains, and the gentlemen's cabins in our ferry-boats? Most of the smoke belongs to the new dispensation. The weak point of the Gentile is not washing too much. Look at the City Council room after a trial, or a public hall, after a Democratic convention or a Republican meeting. Is that atmosphere all Jewish? Analyze it, and you will find it to consist of 5 parts whisky, 3 parts garlic, 1 of cologne, and 1 of oxygen. I have been initiated into who were so dirty that I was tempted to leave them in the tank. Flash jewelry? That is not peculiar to the Jews. The American nation is covered up with it. You can get a gold watch for $7. Gentiles buy them. Jews sell them, but Gentiles buy them. My second proposition is, that the Jew is no better than the Gentile. There is a great deal of relieious book about the Jews being holier than all other nations. The greatest crime of the ages was committed by them—they slew Christ. They are no longer God's favorite people. My third proposition is a question from Scripture: 'Where there is neither Greek nor Jew, Scythian, bond or free, but all are one in Christ.' All races are, in the sight of the Gospel, equal. You ask, Was it right or wrong for a watering-place to exclude any race? I answer, That inconvenience is the consequence of policy. I know from head-quarters what I say. What a grand place this world will be when every man minds his own business."

Mr. Talmage swung his arms wildly in denunciation of the Mormons. He said that it was no wonder Brigham Young wanted room left in his coffin to turn, for no man's sins were more likely to make him want to turn in his coffin. He got the doctrines from Joseph Smith, a public thief, libertine, and sot. "The hoof of dishonor," he said, "has left the women of Utah a herd of wild animals. It's a mystery to me how any Mormon can endure more than one of them." He advocated putting an end to Mormon customs by United States bayonets, and confiscating enough property in Utah to pay the expenses. The speaker concluded by saying that he had intended to refer to Talmage, Talmage, Philadelphia, the bank disasters, and the close of the Presidential tour, but his time was up and he would lay them over for a week. He was frequently interrupted with applause and laughter.

CAVALRY TROOPS AT CREEDMOOR.

The cavalry organizations attached to the First Division, of this City, complet

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CAVALRY HISTORY.

A HISTORY OF CAVALRY, from the Earliest Times, with Lessons for the Future. By Lieut.-Col. Graham T. Denison, commanding the Governor-General's Body Guard, Canada; author of "Modern Cavalry," &c. London: Clowes & Sons. 1877.

In 1874 his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch, Inspector-General of Russian cavalry, (now Commander-in-chief of the Army of Invasion in Bulgaria,) recognizing the incompleteness of any existing treatises on cavalry history, and considering that so important a service merits the closest study, determined, with the sanction of the Emperor of Russia, to offer for the best three essays on the subject three prizes, of 5,000, 3,000, and 2,000 roubles respectively. This competition was thrown open to the officers of all foreign armies, and among those who prepared essays was Col. Denison, whose work, thus called forth by Russian influence, we now have under consideration. Col. Denison, naturally arriving at the conclusion that the Grand Duke and his committee were having at the present time more serious business on hand, did not await a decision as to the prizes, but got leave to publish the English edition, which we now have in a handsome volume of nearly 600 pages. In this work the writer has recorded all the striking features in the history of the cavalry service from the earliest period to the present time. He has commenced with the earliest use of the horse in war, points out the various changes which have taken place, and the causes that have led to them, throughout the long period which has elapsed, since the horse was first used in the war-chariot. The field traversed is, indeed, a large one, but whatever may be the result of the adjudication of this prize, Col. Denison has certainly proved himself a formidable competitor. Having some years back written a treatise on modern cavalry, he has supplemented his previous knowledge and confirmed his former ideas by a study of our own civil war. He is evidently an enthusiast on the subject on which he has written, and the result is he has compiled a book which, if we are not prepared to say that it will take its place as the standard work on this subject, is at least a very readable and instructive one.

Writing in accordance with the imperial programme, Col. Denison has divided his history into five main periods, to which is added a sixth or concluding section, devoted entirely to deductions which are drawn as to the probable use of cavalry in the future. The last chapters are, consequently, the most interesting to the military student, and will be referred to further on. The First Period brings us from the earliest times down to the fall of the Western Roman Empire. The writer goes far back into the mists of antiquity groping for the origin of the use of the horse in war, and shows us that the first idea was simply the rapid conveyance of the warrior to the place of combat; then the use of the horse mounted for the same object; then the fighting from the horse itself, and lastly the development of the idea of the charge, and the use of the weight and speed of the horse as an element of force. In the Second Period he picks up the tangled skein, and conducts us to the time of the invention of fire-arms. The Third Period (from the introduction of fire-arms to Frederick the Great) embraces much that is of interest to the reader. We are informed that—

> "At the battle of Courtrai, fought on the 20th of October, 1587, Henry IV. of Navarre adopted a new method of formation, based upon the prevailing idea of the time. The infantry were placed upon the wings, the cavalry occupied the centre, and the King placed small parties of arquebusiers behind between the different squadrons of cavalry. These parties consisted 20 men each, in four ranks, five abreast. The front rank laid down, the second knelt upon one knee, the third stooped, and the fourth stood erect, so that they could all fire at once. They were ordered not to fire until the enemy's cavalry were within 20 yards, so that the aim should be well directed."

The result was a disastrous defeat for the royalist cavalry. Referring to the use of cavalry in the "Thirty Years' War," Col. Denison says that "Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, the great central figure of that conflict, was the most noted military reformer of modern times," an opinion not likely to be contradicted, for Gustavus was practically the creator of a new art of war, which in its essential points subsists to the present day. The death of this brave Swedish King at the battle of Lutzen, Nov. 6, 1632, is thus described:

> "At this moment he was informed of the repulse of his infantry in the centre, and committing to Gen. Horn the conduct of the pursuit of the hostile horsemen, he at once led the regiment of Smaland cuirassiers to the support of his centre and left, which were being hardly pressed. He outstripped his followers, and, arriving at the decisive point, rode forward to reconnoitre the best place to attack. Unfortunately, he advanced too close to the enemy's ranks, and was wounded in the left arm. Soon after, a second shot brought him down from his horse, and a body of cuirassiers charging, killed him as he lay mortally wounded upon the ground."

Frederick the Great was particularly fortunate in his choice of officers, his Generals, Seidlitz and Ziethen, being men of extraordinary capacity. The energy and promptness of decision of the former is well illustrated by an incident which occurred when he was quite a young officer, and which is related as follows:

> "Seidlitz, to whom Frederick owed the greater part of his success, was so skilful, so vigorous a horseman, that he could not conceive why any officer of cavalry could be made prisoner if his horse was not killed. Once he expressed this opinion while escorting the King when he was Captain of the Guard. Frederick, who had nothing escaped, was struck with his remarks, and decided to put him to the proof. The opportunity soon presented itself. The escort was obliged to pass over a bridge; the King stopped to admire the scene. It was turning toward Seidlitz, who was surrounded in front and rear, said to him: 'You pretend, M. Seidlitz, that an officer of cavalry never ought to be made prisoner; certainly, it is the idea of a brave man; nevertheless, there are occasions where one cannot remain without dishonor. Suppose, for instance, that we are enemies, you would not attempt to pass by force. What would you do then?' Seidlitz, moving as thought, drove in his spurs and threw himself with his horse into the torrent, and without suffering any injury, returned to the retinue near the King whom he saluted, saying: 'Sire, behold my reply.'"

Seidlitz was accustomed to exercise his regiment at full speed over very broken ground, and men were often killed. Frederick once found fault with him on account of the number of deaths so occasioned. Seidlitz coolly answered: "If you make such a fuss about a few broken necks, your Majesty will never have the bold horsemen you require for the field." But it was left to Napoleon to perfect the method of using cavalry by employing it skilfully in every phase of its duty, for he knew how to use it in covering the movements of his Army in the campaign, in making decisive charges in action, in following up success, and in covering retreats. His cavalry, however, were never so thoroughly and perfectly trained to manœuvre at speed as were the Prussian horsemen. One of the most extraordinary and striking incidents in the history of cavalry is thus related as having occurred in Napoleon's campaign in Holland in the month of January, 1795:

> "The French General, hearing that a portion of the Dutch fleet was frozen up in the neighborhood of Texel, and, during dark in a night put clear and sail for England, dispatched a large force of cavalry and flying artillery against it. They moved rapidly through North Holland, crossed the Zuyder-Zee on the ice, and the passage operation was presented of one Italian and light artillery investing ships of war, and consequently their surrender. The commanders of the vessels, conformable to the idea of being charged by cavalry, a species of attack they had never anticipated, surrendered without resistance, and to the French cavalry belongs the credit of having been the only cavalry that ever captured a fleet of war vessels on the ice."

The cavalry now reached its zenith, and it maintained its place throughout the Napoleonic period of the art of war, when it was only performed reconnoitering and outpost duties, but was used in large masses on the battlefield to deal blows which decided the fate of the struggle. At the end of the long European [illegible] the cavalry [illegible] of the 17th [illegible] (the armed [illegible] of cities and [illegible] arms to the present time.) The rifle produced a sort of panic which confounded previous ideas as to the relative power of the different arms. Many began to consider cavalry as a useless luxury in an army; but it brilliantly demonstrated its right of existence in our own and the two last European wars. Under this head Col. Denison devotes considerable space to the late war between the Northern and Southern States. This chapter is an instructive, but not altogether an impartial one. The Colonel not only overestimates the cavalry leaders on the Confederate side, but quotes almost entirely from works written by bitter partisans. He mentions the raid of John Morgan through Kentucky in 1862, and that of Grierson through Mississippi in 1863; but he nowhere states that the former passed through a country inhabited entirely by friends and allies, while Grierson's march was through a State peopled alone by a bitter enemy. In July, 1863, when the dashing rebel General ventured into Indiana and Ohio, he soon found himself in a position from which it was impossible to extricate himself or his command, and quickly came to grief. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's raid into Pennsylvania was a far more brilliant, as it was a more successful one, than any of Morgan's attempts. Col. Denison says that "Stewart was the ablest cavalry officer that the war produced, unless an exception be made in favor of Gen. Forrest." He then proceeds to give a recital of the latter's many engagements, including his capture of Fort Pillow, April 12, 1864; but not one word of reference is made to the shameful massacre which accompanied that notorious General's seizure of that place. He concludes his references to "the operations of the horsemen in the American civil war" with an account of "the most important services ever performed by a body of cavalry in modern times—the operations of Sheridan's corps of mounted riflemen, in the Spring of 1865 in the neighborhood of Petersburg and Richmond." The tendency of European officers to despise the lessons of the great war in this country on the ground that the contending forces were not composed of regular troops, is answered by Col. Denison, who shows that "four years of continuous war, with constant drilling and fighting, must have produced as efficient troops as could be found."

The Germans, in their invasion of France covered their front with horsemen who screened the movements of their own army, while harassing on every side the forces of the enemy but their success was in a great measure owing to the want of enterprise or want of skill of the French cavalry, and their operations became greatly restricted when the volunteer riflemen were organised for partisan warfare. Notwithstanding the pre-employment of cavalry by the Germans, Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, who was with the army of invasion, found fault with the number of horsemen who were kept in the rear, occupying the roads without contributing to the success of the operations. The experiences of the Austro-Prussian and the Franco-German wars undoubtedly justified the conclusion that while the sphere of action on the battle-field has somewhat narrowed, in consequence of the sacrifices which cavalry must make in order to perform certain duties, yet that the great part which it has to perform on the whole has rather enlarged, owing to the importance of maintaining the railway, telegraph, and other communications. The system of Frederick the Great, however, must undergo very considerable modification, as it was clearly shown at Wörth, Thionville, and at Sedan, that the bravest cavalry, charging in the boldest manner, are almost certain to be cut to pieces by the terribly destructive fire of the breech-loading rifle.

In his concluding chapters, Col. Denison discusses the proper organization, equipment, and employment of the cavalry of the future. Contrary to the opinion of most European officers, the Colonel is a strong advocate for arming cavalry with carbine and revolver, and for teaching horsemen to depend on these weapons rather than on the *arme blanche*. He argues that the sword remains as it was hundreds, if not thousands, of years ago; that no improvement has been made in it or its sister weapon, the lance, while modern science has prepared a far more deadly arm, and one equally handy for the mounted man, in the revolver. The remarks on this subject are well worthy of consideration. As a help to a study of these lessons, Col. Denison's book will be found most useful; and even if his views should be regarded as extreme, they are yet worthy of critical examination, and, if wrong, of refutation by some cavalry soldier who is prepared to advocate another system of tactics. History is full of examples of the evil of clinging blindly to precedents which have been glorious, and the greatest Generals have been those who have known how to modify ancient usages so as to meet modern requirements. Col. Denison's deductions are put forward with considerable skill, and are backed up by numerous examples.

LITERARY NOTES.

—According to the *Austrian Statistical Yearbook for* 1875, during that year 876 periodicals were published in the Empire.

—Mr. Joseph Hatton's new novel, *The Queen of Bohemia*, dedicated to Mr. William Black, will be published by Chapman & Hall, London, in October.

—Franz Ludwig Schaumann, the Bishop of Borgo, Finland, and an author greatly distinguished for his theological writings, which have had a wide circulation, died Aug. 29.

—The *Biography of Alfred de Musset*, translated from the French of Paul de Musset, his brother, by Harriet W. Preston, and will soon be published by Roberts Brothers, Boston.

—Dr. Andrew Wood, of Edinburgh, has just finished a translation of Lessing's *Nathan the Wise*, which will be published during the season by W. P. Nimmo, of London and Edinburgh.

—Prof. Henry Morley's *First Sketch of English Literature*, giving its history from the earliest period to the present date, is in its fourth edition, and is one of the best popular works on that subject.

—The little volume of *Poetry for Children*, published long ago by Charles and Mary Lamb, and recently rediscovered by chance in England, will be reissued as a small 12mo by Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

—The family of Hackländer, the German Dickens, have arranged with Herr Bacelocco, the Viennese novelist, to edit the literary remains of the deceased author. A manuscript *Romance of My Life* is known to be among his unpublished papers.

—Thomas Y. Crowell, successor to Warren & Wyman, is publishing a cheap edition of standard British poets, 16 volumes, large 16mo, on fine tinted paper. The volume of Burns is a handsome piece of work for the price charged. Each poet complete can be had for $1.

—An important work for Jewish and scholastic philosophy, under the title, *History of the Doctrine of the Attributes in the Jewish Mediæval Philosophy, from Saadyah to Maimonides*—that is, from 900 to 1200 A. D.—has just been brought out in German by Dr. David Kaufmann.

—A new collection of short stories by the rising author, Mrs. Burnett, has been made by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., under the title of *Early Tea, and Other Stories*. Very good work of this author has been printed in out-of-the-way places before her introduction to the novel-reading and theatre-going public by the book and dramatization of *That Lass o' Lowrie's*.

—Dr. Henry Schliemann, the enterprising archæologist and explorer of the antiquities of Asia Minor and Greece, has written a new book on his discoveries on the site of ancient Mycenæ and Tiryns. Whether may be the final verdict as to the age of these remains, their extraordinary character cannot be questioned. The others translation will make its appearance during the season from the presses of Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Many [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 28.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$8,000 K. P. inc. No. 10	64½	600 North-west. pf.	64½
2,000 do.	64¾	100 do.	64¾
5,000 Can. So. 1st, coupon	88	100 do.	64¾
10 Bank of Com.	127½	100 do.	64¼
600 Del. & Hud.	41	600 do.	64¼
40 do.	40¾	100 do. c.	64¼
10 do.	41	200 do.	64¼
100 do.	40⅞	600 do.	64¼
100 do.	40¾	200 do.	64¼
30 American Ex.	53½	500 do.	64¼
700 West. Union.	78⅝	200 do.	64¼
100 do.	78¾	500 St. Paul.	72¾
500 N. Y. C. & H.	101¼	200 do.	72¾
400 do.	101	200 St. Paul pf.	72⅜
100 Mich. Central.	59½	100 do.	72¼
200 do.	59	50 Pitts. & Ft. W.	92¼
200 do.	58⅞	100 St. L. K. C. & N.	5
300 Rock Island.	102⅜	100 do.	5
10 do.	102¾	200 Ohio & Miss.	31¼
900 Erie Railway.	11¾	1000 D., L. & W.	45⅝
800 Lake Shore.	68¾	200 do.	45⅝
2700 do.	68¾	500 do.	45½
700 do.	68⅜	800 do.	45⅝
1100 do.	68½	900 do.	45⅝
500 do.	68⅝	1500 do.	45⅝
100 do.	68¾	500 do.	45⅝
300 do. c.	68¾	300 do.	45⅝
100 do.	68¾	400 do.	45⅝
500 do.	68¾	200 do.	45⅝
300 do.	68¾	200 do.	45⅝
300 do. s3.	68¾	200 do.	46⅛
100 do.	68⅝	300 do.	45⅞
100 do.	68⅝	200 do.	45¾
100 do. c.	68⅝	200 do.	45¾
100 do.	68⅝	1900 do.	45¾
200 do.	68⅝	200 do.	45¾
100 do.	68⅝	200 do.	45¾
100 do.	68⅝	200 do.	45¾
100

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 29, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Struck Oil.—Miss Maggie Moore, Mr. J. C. Williamson. Matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Robinson Crusoe.—Miss Lydia Thompson and Company. Matinee.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—La Jolie Parfumeuse. (Opera Bouffe.)—Mlle. Marie Aimée, Mlle. Marie. Matinée.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

PARK THEATRE.—The Crushed Tragedian.—Mr. E. A. Sothern. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Wild Flowers of Mexico. Matinée

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—Burlesque, Minstrelsy, &c.—Messrs. Cool White, Dave Reed. Matinee.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart. Matinee.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities. Matinée.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Fair and Exhibition of Products and Mechanism.

MASONIC TEMPLE.—Piano Concert.—Blind Tom.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States, cloudy, rainy weather, winds mostly from the north-east, with stationary or lower pressure and temperature.

It seems that Gov. Robinson and ex-Gov. Seymour are in full accord as to the importance of a Democratic Legislature. But it happens that the Republican Party, divided on a good many other points, is also in perfect accord on the importance of preventing a Democratic majority in the Legislature. The "independent" vote of the State, and that proportion of the Democratic vote which is intelligent and conscientious, are on the Republican side in the matter of electing a majority in both houses pledged to the support of the new constitutional amendments. It is true that Mr. Conkling's Convention, among other blunders, refused to devote a special resolution to the indorsement of these amendments, but it is also true that the Democracy is pledged to oppose them. A Republican Legislature has advanced the amendments one step; it is only a Republican Legislature which can bring them to the point of submission to a popular vote. Unless we are greatly mistaken, it will need a good deal more than perfect accord among all the leaders of the Democratic Party to postpone indefinitely the chance of adopting the only radical measures of Municipal reform which are likely to come within the reach of this generation.

The contents of the President's Message to the called session of Congress have been discussed at a Cabinet meeting, and appear to have been duly agreed upon. The "economical" legislation of a Democratic House has not only left the Army without pay since July, but has created a large deficit in the pay of the Navy, and has deprived the Department of Justice of the means to defray the expenses of the United States Courts. The first and almost the only duty of the members assembled in extra session will be to supply the financial deficit created by their predecessors. As a very mixed and possibly bitter contest over the organization of the House will precede any devotion to strictly legislative duties, there is an extreme probability that the beginning of the regular session will find the public business not very perceptibly advanced beyond the point from which it is supposed to be ready to start in the middle of October.

Tweed was not examined yesterday, owing to the inability of Mr. Cole, one of the assistants of the Corporation Counsel, to take part in the proceedings. There is reason to believe that Mr. Cole's health will be sufficiently recovered to permit the examination to go on to-day, and it is to be hoped that Tweed's memory will have had time enough to be refreshed about details which have, hitherto, been left in doubt. Mr. Cole might profitably direct the attention of the witness to the fact that he testified to having paid certain Senators for voting in favor of the City Tax Levy, when the Senate Journal shows that they voted against it. If Tweed alleges that he was cheated on that transaction, it might be well to have the fact made public. It might lead, among other things, to an inquiry as to whether Tweed ever paid out the sums which he professes to have disbursed at Albany, or whether the money ever went any further than the agents who are said to have undertaken the distribution of his bounty.

Reports from Baltimore show that the speculators in wheat at that point are in trouble, and that those who have agreed to deliver large quantities of grain will be severely squeezed. The stock on hand is placed at 77,000 bushels, while the engagements for delivery in September are about a half million bushels. The present price is $1 53, and the loss will be heavy. So far as the wheat gamblers themselves are concerned, we suppose there is no special reason for sympathy, any more than there would be if they had made their losses in "bucking the tiger" at faro, or in betting on draw poker. But the prevalence of this reckless mode of dealing with great staples like wheat is a source of serious embarrassment to the whole community. There is no doubt that the United States have a large surplus of grain, which, at moderate prices, can find a free market abroad, and bring a solid profit to all concerned. But, as we have frequently pointed out, it will be quite possible to kill our goose before the golden eggs are laid. The country will gain greatly by its good crops if these can find their outlet naturally in obedience to the healthy demand of consumers abroad; but if the course of trade is to be broken up by insane "corners," the country will lose much, and only a few—a very few—greedy speculators will gain anything.

It seems fated that the three Turkish Generals should never be all ready to act at once. At the time of Osman Pasha's crowning triumph, Mehemet Ali was not within reach; when Mehemet Ali's attack was forcing back the Czarewitch to his lines beyond the Jantra, Suleiman Pasha was still struggling in vain at the mouth of the Schipka Pass; and now that Suleiman, in his turn, has begun to make himself felt on the Russian line of communication between the contested pass and Gabrova, Osman Pasha is beleaguered in Plevna, and Mehemet Ali has retreated to his former position behind the Black Lom. The announcement of "want of supplies" as the principal cause of the Commander-in-chief's sudden retreat, is a fearful proof of the utter exhaustion of Bulgaria, and augurs ill not merely for the ultimate success of Mehemet Ali himself, but also for that of the Turkish forces in general; for if Mehemet be thus straitened with the magazines of Rustchuk and Shumla close at hand, and the full command of the great artery of supply formed by the Varna and Danube Railway, the straits of his less fortunate colleagues must be, *à fortiori*, tenfold more grievous. In the power of sustaining the worst extremes of hardship and privation, the Turkish regular has few equals; but his proverbial endurance is now about to be tested to the utmost.

FINANCE IN THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

The position of the two parties with reference to currency is now pretty well defined as far as the declarations of conventions can define it. We cannot regard it as reassuring. The situation is very simple, and the issues on which parties have been called upon to say what they believed and intended are few and clear. On the one hand, we have the pledge to resume in 1879. Shall it be fulfilled? Shall additional legislation be provided, if necessary, to its fulfillment? Shall it be repudiated? These are the only questions which present themselves in this connection, and momentous as they are, they ought not to be difficult to understand or to answer. On the other hand, we have the threat of the remonetization of silver. Shall the silver dollar be again coined? Shall it be made a legal tender with gold? If so, how much pure silver shall it contain? Shall its issue be limited? These, in turn, are the only questions connected with the silver scheme which it is necessary to answer.

If we turn now to the platforms of the various State Conventions, we find their expressions on these points differing among each other in doctrine and in definiteness. But, on the whole, as we have said, they are not reassuring. As to the resumption pledge, the Republicans call for the passage of all measures necessary to fulfill it in Massachusetts, in New-Jersey, and in Maryland, and they are practically joined by the Democrats of Massachusetts. In these three States we find the only clear and unmistakable declarations in favor of the honest fulfillment of that pledge. Repudiation of the pledge is directly demanded by the Democrats of Iowa, Ohio, and Wisconsin, and indirectly (by the re-adoption of the St. Louis platform,) by the Democrats of New-Jersey, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. In other words, in Massachusetts both parties sustain the act. In Maryland and New-Jersey the Republicans sustain and the Democrats oppose it. In Ohio, Iowa, and Wisconsin the Republicans are silent as to the act and the Democrats oppose it.

On the silver question we find, as is natural, a division very much the same as that which exists with reference to the Resumption act. The remonetization of silver is favored unqualifiedly by both parties in Iowa, by the Democrats in Ohio, by the Republicans in Pennsylvania, and by the Democrats in Wisconsin. The qualified remonetization of silver—that is, its remonetization in such manner that gold and silver shall both be retained in circulation—is favored by the Republicans in Ohio and in Wisconsin. The position of the latter, so far as it means anything, means that if the silver dollar is again coined, it shall only be in exchange for greenbacks at par, or of a value equal to gold, or in limited quantities. If we could suppose that the mass of of the party whose leaning toward silver in these States caused their leaders to put this plank in the platform really understood these limitations, we could afford to pass by the platforms without comment. But we have no such hope. The plank was a tub to the whale, undoubtedly, but it will not satisfy the whale. The men who really care anything about the silver dollar at all care for its cheapness. They want the dollar worth a little more than 92 cents to pay debts which would otherwise have to be paid in the greenback, worth nearly 97 cents. The politicians who try to satisfy them with a dollar worth either 97 cents, like the greenback, or 100 cents, like the gold dollar, will have their trouble for their pains.

The general inferences to be drawn from the tone of the platforms in the principal States, which are now made up, are: that a strong attempt will be made in the next Congress to repudiate the resumption pledge; that this movement will receive the support of nearly all the Democrats and the opposition of nearly all the Republicans, but that, in the present relative strength of parties in Congress, there is much reason to fear that the act of repudiation will pass; that a movement actually strong will be made to authorize the unlimited coinage of legal-tender silver dollars of the standard used before 1873, and that the success of this movement is hardly more unlikely than that in favor of repudiation.

In such a contingency everything will depend on the firmness and intelligence of the President. On the question of repealing the Resumption act he is fortunately clearly and irrevocably resolved. We have no fear that his resolution in that regard will weaken. His convictions are too deep-seated; his expressions have been too uncompromising, and the matter is at once too simple and too important for us to suppose that he can be misled or confused. We believe that he will stand by the law, and that if the representatives of the people disgrace themselves by proposing repudiation he will interpose his veto. But it is not to be denied that the repeal of the act by Congress, even if defeated at last by a Presidential veto, would be a serious, almost a fatal, misfortune for the country, and that the difficulty in the way of the Treasury carrying out the law would be many times greater in consequence of such legislative action.

As regards the remonetization of silver, the action of the President cannot, we are sorry to say, be foreseen with any degree of certainty. He has made no authoritative declaration of his views, and it would be neither fair to him, nor reasonable, to infer them from the contradictory rumors which start from Washington at irregular intervals, and which can only too often be traced to sources by no means disinterested. We have the satisfaction, too, of knowing that the Secretary of the Treasury, on whom the President would naturally lean much in this matter, has given only cold comfort to the silver schemers, and has always insisted on coupling any possible remonetization of silver with conditions which would make silver practically equal to gold. We can only hope for the best from the indications which we have. As far as the popular opinion is concerned, at present it is confused, and its tendencies are feebly defined. There is a general belief that we are going to "drift" to specie payments, and a general inclination to "let things alone." As we are not drifting, and cannot drift, to any such consummation, since resumption is not an automatic process, and debts have never been known to pay themselves, this condition of the public mind is not an auspicious one. It may even prove a dangerous one. But the teaching of experience alone will expose its real character or change it.

A STANDING GRIEVANCE.

Simultaneously with the appearance in Washington of a band of Indian petitioners comes the complaint from a far-off agency that some of the "wards of the nation" are on the verge of starvation. The Indians now besieging the White House only ask that they shall be sent to a region where they can exist. The report from the Cheyenne Agency is to the effect that the Indians at that point have absolutely nothing to eat, and that they are "being robbed by thieving agents." In the case of the Sioux and Arapahoes there is a protest against being removed to a reservation which they have had no voice in selecting. It was arbitrarily decided to place them on the Upper Missouri, and Congress went on with the legislation necessary to carry out that plan. The money for the support of the bands was appropriated, with the specified proviso that the Indians were to be located in the region named. Contracts for furnishing and delivering supplies were concluded under that law. And now, if the Indians are not sent there, there is no provision for feeding them anywhere else. Nobody engaged in managing Indians has a right to take it for granted that any particular tribe or company of them will be satisfied with a location which somebody else has picked out for them. It is complained of the Indians that they are "cranky" and over-particular; perhaps they are, but it is cheaper to defer a little to their notions than to fight with them when their discontent has broken out into rebellion.

The trouble with the Cheyennes is of a more exasperating character. According to the military authorities in that country the Indians have been cheated in the quality and quantity of their goods, even when they have had any, leaving the impression that they have been deprived of supplies at times. In this instance, the agents who act as the dispensers of the bounty of the Government are in default. They have robbed and cheated the Indians, who have been sent to their particular reservation with the explicit promise that they should be fed. No wonder they complain that they have been lied to and entrapped into doing what was distasteful to them. If an Indian outbreak should follow, as Gen. Pope says is possible, we should be obliged to sacrifice the lives of soldiers, as well as much money, in its suppression. We observe that the agent at Cheyenne explains that the trouble with the Indians there arises from the fact that they are "great beef-eaters," and want a larger ration of that viand than they now receive. This does not agree with the report which comes through the military authorities. But even if the agent's explanations be valid, the general accusation of mismanagement must still hold good against the agency. The Government pays liberally for the maintenance of Indians. The Cheyennes, once among the most formidable enemies of the white man, have kept faith with us. They are entitled to fair treatment in return.

It is an old story, so old that there is a popular notion, apparently, that we shall hear it annually repeated until the last red man fades away. For nearly a century the United States Government has tried experiments with the aborigines of the country, with varying sincerity, but with unvarying lack of success. Here and there, to be sure, we can be shown instances in which certain bands have, after years of trial, been well treated, restrained from war and violence, and assured in a certain degree of prosperity. These instances are rare. The general upshot of the business after all these years is failure. The Indians are not well managed by the Government; they are cheated by contractors and agents, and they have every reason to say with Sitting Bull, that "the white Americans are liars and thieves." If we do not care for the good opinion of the red-skins, we ought at least to have enough respect for the subject to deserve a better reputation than that which the fugitive Sioux Chief has given us in British America. It seems a great shame that in this single branch of the public service we should have made so little progress that a great scandal or a great blunder is possible at any time. Affairs go on in the slip-shod way which was familiar to our grandfathers. Is it not possible that there is statesmanship enough in the country to put the Indian service on as intelligent and satisfactory a footing as the postal service, for example? There was a time when private enterprise served us better than the Government in the transportation of letters, money, and packages. Now, the postal service puts to shame all the transportation companies. But, if any private corporation or business firm were to manage its affairs with such disastrous and disgraceful results as those which flow from the Indian service, it would be wound up forthwith for the benefit of its creditors. The present Administration, during the first half-year of its existence, has taken hold of a few public questions with a certain amount of boldness and originality. It is to be hoped that it will find time, by and by, to mitigate the long-standing grievance in Indian affairs. This has been asked of each successive Administration ever since we can remember. But it is a demand which is as imperative now as it ever was.

PARROTS.

There are few persons or things that are more objectionable than the parrot. In the first place, considered merely as a bird, there is altogether too much of him. The graceful little canary in his delicate wire cage is a thing of beauty even in the eyes of the cold and cynical cat, but the large and gaudy parrot in his immense tin penitentiary is about as unfit to ornament a room as would be a savings bank President dressed in a red coat and yellow trousers and confined in a large meat-safe hung on the side of the wall. The parrot would not seem to be so offensively large were it not for his wretched taste in dress. The more colors that perverse bird can heap upon himself the better is he pleased, and his especial fondness for red, yellow, and green is the unmistakable mark of a low and vulgar nature. Everybody knows that he cannot sing. Indeed, the parrot admits this himself, and devotes all his energies to the imitation of the language of other animals. There is no doubt that he is a good linguist, but he grossly perverts his natural abilities. Hundreds of parrots have learned to speak the cat, the human, and the horse languages, together with half a dozen different dog dialects, but what use have they ever made of these accomplishments? Has a parrot ever translated the remarks of the cat in regard to the family mice into the language of the householder, so that the latter could more effectually lay his plans for the extermination of the mice? or has any parrot thought of repeating to the cat the threats that he may have overheard certain disreputable dogs make in reference to her? The parrot scorns any really useful action of this kind. His highest ambition is to try to imitate some human being whose conversation may have made an impression upon him, and, as a rule, he selects for repetition the most silly and objectionable remarks that his model makes. It appears to be the conviction of nearly every parrot that every one whom he meets is an erring Southern citizen, who needs to be conciliated by a series of disconnected platitudes. The effect upon the average man is maddening to the last degree, and it is noticeable that no really kind-hearted and genial person ever keeps a parrot. That offensive style of bird is either kept by misanthropic old ladies or by malignant persons with a special grudge against their neighbors. A good man would no more dream of keeping a parrot than he would of keeping a Postmaster-General addicted to making a few humorous remarks every five or ten minutes during the day; and an intelligent man would sooner listen to an open-air performance by a peripatetic Administration than come within hearing of a parrot of any species whatever.

Mr. W. B. Cooper, of Philadelphia, is either a sanguine philanthropist or a peculiarly ingenious misanthropist, for the two resemble one another so closely that in many cases the differences are imperceptible. Mr. Cooper thinks that the parrot's abilities as a linguist can be greatly developed by education, and he proposes to establish a university for the exclusive education of parrots. It is his opinion that what parrots need is not strychnine or the wringing of their detestable necks, but "intellectual environment." In order to demonstrate the correctness of this view he intends to collect a large number of intelligent parrots, and give them daily lessons by competent masters. Parrots of all ages will be admitted, and there will be infant classes for newly-fledged parrots, as well as classes in languages, grammar, and rhetoric for adult parrots. Frequent examinations will be held, and those parrots who, either because of natural stupidity or willful neglect of study, are unable to pass the examinations will be dismissed. Thus, in the upper classes there will be none but able and learned parrots, and their associations with one another and with Mr. Cooper and his competent masters will constitute the "intelligent environment" of which Mr. Cooper speaks. He cherishes the belief that parrots can be taught to converse as well as the average barber, and to make public speeches that will compare favorably with those of conciliatory Cabinet officers. Very possibly his hopes may be fully accomplished, but it is hardly necessary to say that the world would scarcely gain thereby.

It will be noticed that Mr. Cooper says nothing whatever in regard to the care which will be given to the morals of the parrots of his university. The inference is that his teaching will be strictly secular, and will have nothing whatever to do with morals. His parrots will sit at their desks and pursue their purely intellectual studies, while their morals will be totally neglected. The result will be inevitable. Bad as the ignorant parrot is, the educated parrot will be far worse. Whereas, the parrot in his normal condition is notoriously profane, and much given to repeating the Swinburnian language of the forecastle, the cultured parrot will adopt other and even more detestable vices. If he is taught to speak with fluency and coherence, what is there to prevent him from becoming a confirmed and habitual lawyer, and arguing in open court the insanity of murderers, or convincing intelligent juries that a life of chronic banking necessarily renders a man morally irresponsible for his acts? How are we to prevent educated parrots from entering the ministry—especially since women have already led the way—and preaching voluble sermons setting forth the beauties of some new religion, or demonstrating that blue tail-feathers are among the vestments which a parrot minister may lawfully wear? Worse than all, we shall find it impossible to keep parrots out of Congress. They will point to this able advocate of the silver dollar, or that bold supporter of the right of the working man to regulate his wages by the weight of his bludgeon, and will triumphantly ask if an educated feathered parrot is not the peer of these human statesmen. Having thus put us to shame and silence, the parrots will win votes by the charm of their natural powers, and will crowd the paths to political preferment. We shall have a Congress of unprincipled parrots voting themselves enormous quantities of crackers, and constantly delivering interminable speeches full of glittering and sounding generalities concerning the beauties of lump sugar and the virtues and wants of the parrot race.

Something ought to be done to Mr. Cooper, and the conviction will soon become general that it should be done with a club or a heavy mallet. This nation is already nearly talked to death. What with its politicians, its lecturers, its barbers, and its professional men, it suffers from talk to an extent unparalleled in history. And yet this remorseless Cooper would deliberately induce parrots to add their talk to the deluge of gabble which is overwhelming us. Beyond a doubt, Mr. Cooper is a bold, bad man, and the public will fail in its duty if it permits him to open his parrot university. He ought to be shut up in a small room with a dozen parrots and half a dozen veteran barbers. Twenty-four hours of this would be quite enough. At the end of that time Mr. Cooper's remains could be given to some medical college. The parrots and the barbers could be left a few hours longer to emulate the excellent example of the Kilkenny cats, and the scheme of educating parrots be thus signally frustrated, to the great good of the nation and of mankind.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

The fire in Providence gives another proof—if one were needed—of how far short we yet reach of the complete fire-proof structure, even in our best city buildings. In fact, we are much behind the ordinary structure of European cities in this respect. Few such conflagrations as we are familiar with here have been known in German, French, or Italian towns. The common houses in these places have substantially fire-proof floorings and partitions, and well slated and defended roofs. In the Providence stores the difficulty without was no doubt the mansard roofs with wooden copings to the windows, catching sparks from a distance, and where water could hardly reach. Within, very probably, the elevators acted as funnels, or the fire crept between the lathing and the walls, or consumed the floors. The wonder is that not more use is made of the hollow cement blocks for partitions in our city stores. These save lathing and two coats of plaster; they take up less room, are cleaner, and are absolutely fire proof. We are aware of the objection of their cracking at the joints with the shrinkage or settling of a building; but this may not be worse than the ordinary cracking of plaster walls, and can be easily mended.

A savings bank in Chicago has made an interesting experiment in constructing fire-proof houses of a cheap kind for working-people, which seem to answer all the conditions required. It is true that the bank—the Farmers' and Mechanics'—has come to grief, and the benevolent projector of the buildings has been put in jail. But this will not affect the value of this particular experiment. One of the houses—a small one, about 20 feet by 43—was thoroughly tested by the Fire Department of Chicago. It was filled with cheap furniture of pine, the floors were thickly strewn with shavings, and the windows were left open to produce a rapid and intense heat. The fire was started, and after it had nearly burned out water was thrown against the walls from a fire-engine, to ascertain the effect of the water on the heated material. The only damage which was discovered from this treatment was the falling of some of the rough coat of mortar, the partial burning of the window-casings, and discoloring of the window-caps by smoke. Otherwise the house was sound and good, and being found thus to meet the full requirements of a fire-proof building, the plan was adopted and a block built by the bank of cheap houses, for sale or renting. The details of the structure are worth considering by our merchants and capitalists who are about constructing new buildings for tenements or stores. The ceilings of the Chicago house were all concrete, 1½ inches thick below the floor-beams; the floors were filled with concrete between the strips, but the flooring was pine; concrete again is placed between the strips in the roof; the plaster is laid on the brick of the walls without lathing or furring; the partitions are of terra-cotta brick or of concrete held up by supports of telegraph-wire; the stairs inside are of brick and covered with Portland cement, and prepared to receive carpets; the cornices are of brick, and the fences painted with fire-proof paint. All the concrete used is composed of one-half cinders, one-fourth mortar, and one-fourth plaster of Paris. The brick outside walls, it should be mentioned, have a 2 inch hollow space.

The economy of these houses is remarkable; a one-story house, 20 by 43 feet, cost only $1,200; a two-story, 18 by 26 feet, $1,700; two-story, with store and dwelling, 25 by 58 feet, $3,600. The fire-proof features are found to add only 8 per cent. to the cost of the buildings. If a fire occurs in one room, it need not extend to another; and the furniture might all be consumed without much injury to the house. It is obvious that New-York builders could easily make some improvements on this plan, by the use of iron beams and rafters, iron roof-supports, and slate on the roofs. Cement floors, instead of pine, would be still more safe, but it is doubtful if, in our climate, our people would bear cement for flooring in Winter.

Why cannot our builders and all who put up new buildings aim at some such plan as this of the Chicago houses? The persons most engaged in the matter are the fire insurance companies. They should everywhere encourage a safer style of building, both by their rates of premium, by strict rules, and by prizes offered for the best plans, under severe tests. The amount of capital which goes off into smoke every year in the United States is immense, and however the loss be distributed by insurance, it is still a dead loss to the nation. One mode of preventing it and of saving life should be by a more prudent plan of building. We trust soon to see a great advance in this matter throughout the country.

GENERAL NOTES.

Ex-Minister Washburne is to be publicly welcomed home to Galena, Ill., on Tuesday.

The ice dealers on the Kennebec River are now more busy than at any previous time during the season.

Missouri papers report that figs and almonds mature in the open air in the south-western portion of their State.

The Ætna Fire Insurance Company and the Phœnix, of Hartford, have declared dividends of 5 per cent., payable Oct. 1, and amounting together to $200,000.

Henry N. Wilcox, of Detroit, has sued ex-Railroad Commissioner Stephen S. Cobb, of Michigan, for $50,000 damages for the alleged seduction of his wife.

Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, who set John Wilkes Booth's leg and was sent to the Dry Tortugas, has been nominated by the Democrats for the Legislature of Maryland.

Hon. John Trunkey has accepted the Democratic nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, "with a deep sense of the serious duties of the office."

A San Antonio telegram says positively that a resident of that city has received a telegram from Gov. Hubbard to proceed at once to raise quietly 1,000 men for active service on the Rio Grande.

Gov. Irwin, of California, formally issued his proclamation for the judicial election, and carelessly ordered it to be held on the 3d of October, when the Constitution of the State requires that it shall be held on the third Wednesday of October.

The pressure has proved too great for James A. Walker, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, and he now says that the report of his speech at Wytheville "did him great injustice." So all the praise for his manly words in denunciation of repudiation was not merited.

In a Kentucky paper we read: "One-half of the young men who enter the legal profession in Kentucky do so with a view of engaging in politics. With their moral principles not fully fixed, the Kentucky mode of electioneering is fatal to many of them. The result is they fail in their profession and fail as politicians. The State is covered with the wrecks."

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines has wearied in waiting for New-Orleans to accept her offer to compromise her claims, and on the 24th inst. began her first suit against the city in her efforts to recover what the courts have declared to be her legal rights. The property sued for is a part of what is known as the Blanc plantation, and was sold by the city to Felix Formento on the 26th of September, 1837, for $5,250.

A Washington correspondent of the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* is in a very anxious state of mind over a discovery that he has made, and that is the immediate organization of a "Union Party," through the machinations of Secretaries Evarts and Sherman and their "emissaries," which is to divide the Southern white vote and elect Blaine, Evarts, Conkling, "or some like Republican," as Hayes' successor to the Presidency.

A Washington telegrain says that Major E. Griswold, of Baltimore, who was on the staff of Gen. Winder in command of the rebel prison-pens during the war, has been appointed to a position in the Treasury Department, and that Capt. Porter, of the One Hundred and Twentieth Illinois Regiment, in his testimony before the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War, said of Griswold: "He is the most infamous wretch I ever knew."

To oblige a correspondent a Mississippi journal tries its hand at definitions, and this is the result: "A Radical is a Republican politician who is not ashamed of the name, and an Independent is a Republican who is ashamed of the name, and who denies being a Radical when talking to Democrats, but admits it when talking to Republicans. In other words, an Independent is a cross between a mean Democrat and a mangy Republican, who cannot be trusted by either."

A couple were married in Georgia by a Justice of the Peace. Unto the man he said: "Sir, will you have the beloved woman you hold by the right hand, in the name of the State of Georgia, Cobb County, and the new Constitution, whether it be adopted or not, to be your lawful wedded wife?" And to the woman he said: "Madam, will you take this man to be your lawful husband under the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Georgia, no matter who is President?"

Jacob Levi recently brought suit in Onondaga County against Secretary of State Bigelow for $10,000 damages, sustained, as he alleges, in consequence of the use of slanderous expressions by Mr. Bigelow as a member of the Canal Board. Levi was a candidate for weighmaster at Syracuse last October, and he charges that Mr. Bigelow said in executive session that he had been told by a prominent citizen of Syracuse to write thief after Levi's name, and that in consequence of such remark he was defeated for the position.

The Danville (Va.) *Times* assumes responsibility for this statement, to wit: "There is a man living near the railroad in Orange County, Va., who belonged to a Florida Regiment during the war. He was wounded in one of the numerous battles fought in that portion of Virginia. The surgeon told him he could never recover the use of his leg. 'Then,' said he, 'I shall never leave this battle-field.' And he has kept his word. His tobacco lot was pointed out to us, and we were informed that he has a little factory where he makes chewing and smoking tobacco."

ART NOTES.

Mr. Bierstadt returns again to the West Indies this Winter, and will continue his sketches of the scenery of New-Providence.

The painter Dana, formerly residing in Newport, shows no present intention of returning to this country. He travels about France, and seems to prefer the picturesque landscapes of Provence and the South.

Mr. Wyatt Eaton, whose large picture on the line during the last exhibition gave rise to some jealousy on the part of older artists, has been spending the Summer at his home in Canada, not far from the northern borders of New-York State.

One of the assistants in the decoration of the interior of Trinity Church, Boston—Mr. Francis Lathrop—has been offered a new field for his talents at Brunswick, Me. He is engaged in supplying Bowdoin College with mural decorations of a very elaborate nature to serve as memorial paintings.

John La Farge, the decorator of the new church built by Mr. Richardson for the Boston congregation of Rev. Phillips Brooks, is at work on the chancel of St. Thomas' Church in this City. The treatment of the chancel will be very original, notwithstanding the short period for working and the small sum of money placed at the disposal of the artist.

Auguste St. Gaudens, the only New-Yorker, and perhaps the only American, who has stood the severe competition at the Beaux Arts of Paris and won the medal, is associated in the adornment of the chancel of St. Thomas' Church on Fifth-avenue with the older artist who has charge of the work. The part Mr. St. Gaudens has to play is the difficult task of modeling and reproducing in some form of plaster a centre-piece which is to occupy the space between the large decorative oil paintings by La Farge.

A handsome engraving of President Hayes, full length, has been issued by the New-York Plate Printing and Engraving Company, No. 120 Broadway. Framed in heavy *passe partout*, 22 by 28 inches, it makes an agreeable and rather imposing object. The President stands in a dignified and

trade, with one hand thrust in the front of his coat, and has all the quiet concentration we have learned to associate with his unpretending figure and sagacious face. The engraving work has been very carefully finished, and the printed part well done. The cost of picture and frame is $3.

DEMOCRATIC FINANCIERING.

THE SAME OLD STORY FROM VIRGINIA—HOW MONEY WAS WASTED WHEN PLENTIFUL, AND "READJUSTMENT" OR REPUDIATION HAVE CONSEQUENTLY BECOME POPULAR.

From the Richmond (Va.) State, (Dem.,) Sept. 18.

The interest in the canvass is deepening, and the discussion is becoming excited. The friends of fair dealing will have to rally all their forces and put forth their entire strength to beat back the advancing cohorts of compulsory readjustment, led on by those who are as regardless of the honor and good name of the State as of their own. It is a reproach to all Virginia that men should be found, born in her own borders, to lend themselves to such base uses, and yet we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that they are quite numerous and growing in noise and numbers. The loose teachings of the past few years are bringing forth their natural fruits. We are reaping as we have sown; and it is our own fault that the strong and once impervious armor of Virginia honesty and honor "is rust." Our instructions have returned to plague us, and must be unlearned. A year after the Funding bill went into operation we had a plethoric Treasury. There was the round sum of $2,000,000 in the State Treasury on the 1st day of January of that year—1872—when the Legislature met; there had matured but $1,200,000 consol coupons, receivable for taxes. None of these coupons were a legal tender until due, and none were on the market. Had the coupons been redeemed as fast as they were presented at the Treasury, then they would all have been taken up, and we should have got so far ahead of them that they would never have caught up and got ahead of us, as they now have. Not a single coupon would have been on the market for sale below par, and to be purchased by the Sheriffs and other officers to be paid into the Treasury instead of the money, and the State would never have felt the pressure of a depleted Treasury, such as she has been chronically suffering from ever since that false step was taken. But the sight of so much money in the Treasury dazzled the members of the General Assembly and many of the officers of the State Government. They could not bear to see the greater portion of it pass out of their keeping to redeem coupons and pay interest on the rest of the debt. No; that was too much like paying for a dead horse to suit them, and they at once began to devise means to keep the money in their own hands to be squandered in large salaries and frittered away heaven knows how. At once they stopped the operations of the Funding bill, and repealed it. Then they forbade the payment of interest without a special appropriation for that purpose, so that the coupons could not be called in or paid when presented. This put a stop to everything, and they began rapidly to accumulate in the hands of the bondholders and brokers. The matter was taken to the Court of Appeals, when it was decided they must be received for taxes in accordance with the terms of the contract. This decision was final. They could not be redeemed at the Treasury because now the money had all been squandered, and no taxes had been collected to keep the necessary amount on hand, but they could not be refused when tendered for taxes, and being so plentiful they soon formed the great bulk of the money paid in, and thus by its own act of bad faith and attempted wrong the State was made to suffer, and it is still suffering from this cause. It was that one wicked, perverse step that has cost all. They would not pay the money when they had it. Like children, they held on to the pretty bauble and would not part with it. And now we see the consequence. It is the same Nemesis that always pursues the wrong-doer. We have been overtaken by it, and our only hope of safety or salvation is in retracing our steps, repenting our folly, and making complete atonement.

THE "TYRANNY" OF LINCOLN AND GRANT

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean, Sept. 26.

Wherein have the Southern people—the ex-Confederates, the ex-rebels—been ill treated? When their great crime was defeated of its object, after our coffers had been emptied, and almost every household shrouded in morning, what revenge did the Northern people wreak upon the authors of the war? Did they hang the leaders of the rebellion for treason?

No.

Did they confiscate their property?

No.

Did they forbid their restoration to citizenship?

No.

Did they deny them any right under heaven enjoyed by those who remained loyal to the Government?

Not one.

The grass had hardly grown green over the graves of the men who gave up their lives to prevent the destruction of the Government before those who wrought their deaths were in full possession of every privilege enjoyed by any American citizen.

What, then, has been the trouble?

Simply this: The Constitution and the laws give to all citizens without distinction of color the right to act, speak, and vote as they will, and pledge them the equal protection of the law. This supreme enactment has been defied, trampled under foot, spit upon, and insulted wherever the absence of Federal authority has made it safe to do so. Here in the North we obeyed the Constitution and the laws, and respected the rights of all men. But the ex-rebels of the South claimed a privilege we did not and would not enjoy—the privilege of denying the rights of a portion of their fellow-citizens; and it has been this claim—still theoretically opposed, but practically conceded—that has occasioned the trouble.

A COMPLAINT FROM KING'S BRIDGE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

May some of your readers here have the kind use of your columns so far as to ask Mr. Vanderbilt's attention to the severe treatment of King's Bridge on his time-table? King's Bridge, now a part of the Metropolis through recent annexation, and only 25 minutes' distance from the Grand Central Depot, is healthfully and picturesquely situated at the junction of the Harlem and Hudson Rivers, yet, from lack of proper means of ingress and egress, we feel pent up as though in a cage, it being next to impossible to get in if we are without, or to get out if we are within. The neighboring places of Inwood, Mount St. Vincent and Riverdale have each four times the railroad accommodation with only one quarter the population that is around the King's Bridge Station. In the interest of rapid transit and of the growth of the City this part of New-York should be opened to the lower and over-crowded part. But at present no mechanic or laborer, or clerk or merchant can choose a place of residence here, because we have no trains early in the morning, nor any at all in the evening. What element of population is left that could possibly live here without grievous discomfort? To be sure the Presidents of broken savings banks could come here without inconvenience and with needed safety, and although this class of the community has become large, growing and influential, still it is not yet sufficiently numerous to build up so considerable a portion of the City as King's Bridge is. By the operation of Mr. Vanderbilt's time-table King's Bridge has lost its public character and become like some private enterprise, and a down-town wholesale store, which does not sweep out and open till 8:30 in the morning, and which rolls down its shutters and closes punctually at 5 in the afternoon. The hope and petition that Mr. Vanderbilt will now give us in the Fall readjustment of his time-tables a train as early in the morning as 7 o'clock, and as late in the afternoon as 6 o'clock, is shared by "a large majority" in

KING'S BRIDGE.

King's Bridge, Friday, Sept. 28, 1877.

AN INCORRECT GOLD QUOTATION.

The Baltimore *American*, of Friday, says: "The trial of the case of William H. Fisher & Sons, brokers, against The Gold and Stock Telegraph Company was concluded in the City Court yesterday. The Messrs. Fisher had in use one of the company's indicators, and in May, 1875, sold to Stirling, Ahrens & Co. $50,000 gold at 115⅛, which the indicator indicated was the rate. The Messrs. Fisher sub

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

CLOSING CONTESTS OF THE YEAR.

OFFICES TO BE FILLED IN NEARLY TWENTY STATES—LESS THAN HALF OF THEM OF GENERAL IMPORTANCE OR INTEREST.

The annual town elections in Connecticut will be held on Monday next, Oct. 1, and for the first time in the history of the State the minority will be enabled to elect a portion of the officials, under the provisions of an act passed by the last Legislature, and approved by Gov. Hubbard, providing for minority representation in the Boards of Selectmen, Assessors, and Relief. At the same time the people will vote upon two proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State—one prohibiting extra compensation to any public officer during his term of service, and the other forbidding county or town aid to railroad corporations hereafter in any form whatever. On Tuesday, Nov. 6, another election will be held, when 11 of the members of the Senate and the complete House of Representatives of Connecticut will be chosen. Of the Senators holding over, six are Republicans and four Democrats.

On Tuesday, Oct. 2, the people of Colorado will elect a Judge of their Supreme Court to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge E. T. Wells, and county and town officers, and will vote upon two amendments to their constitution. One of these amendments confers the right of suffrage upon women, and the State has been thoroughly canvassed in its favor by its friends; the other provides for filling vacancies in the offices of Supreme, District, and County Judges—in the first two cases by the Governor, and in the latter by the County Commissioners. The lawyers of the State have presented the name of Wilbur F. Stone for Supreme Judge, under an agreement between the Chairmen of the State Committees of the two political parties that in case any candidate was unanimously brought forward by the lawyers no party nominations should be made.

On Tuesday, Oct. 9, the people of Ohio will elect a full ticket of State officers and a Legislature which will choose a United States Senator. They will also vote upon an amendment to their Constitution, reorganizing the Judiciary of the State, and upon an act to authorize free banking. For State officers there are six tickets in the field, Republican, Democratic, Greenback, Prohibition, and two Working Men's. The Republicans have nominated William H. West for Governor, the Democrats Richard M. Bishop, the Greenbackers Stephen Johnson, the Prohibitionists Henry A. Thompson, one of the Working Men's conventions L. H. Bond, and the other Stephen Johnson, the Greenback nominee.

On Tuesday, Oct. 9, the people of Iowa will elect State officers and their Legislature. There are four full tickets for State officers in the field, the Republican being headed by John H. Gear for Governor, the Democratic by John P. Irish, the Greenback by Daniel P. Stubbs, and the Prohibition by Elias Jessup. An Anti-Secret Society State Convention, lately held in Marshalltown, nominated candidates for all the State offices except Governor. For that the Committee on Nominations recommended the indorsement of Mr. Jessup, but as he was shown to be a member of a secret temperance society the convention refused to accept him. No nominations were made for Governor or Judge of the Supreme Court.

On Wednesday, Oct. 17, California holds its Judicial election, which does not awaken much interest beyond the borders of the Golden State, if it does within, and that is doubtful.

On Tuesday, Nov. 6, nearly a dozen elections will be held. First in interest to the readers of THE TIMES is that in New-York, where will be chosen some of the State officers, including the Secretary of State, the Controller, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, and the State Engineer; also seven Justices of the Supreme Court, both branches of the Legislature, and minor officials. For State officers there are already three tickets in the field; the Republican, headed by John C. Churchill; the Greenback, headed by Francis E. Spinner, and the Prohibition, headed by Henry Hagner. The Democratic nominating State Convention is to be held in Albany on Wednesday next, Oct. 3.

New-Jersey elects on Tuesday, Nov. 6, its Governor, one-third of its Senate, and its Assembly. For Governor, there are already four tickets in the field—the Republicans having nominated ex-Gov. William A. Newell, the Democrats Gen. George B. McClellan, the Prohibitionists Rudolphus Bingham, and the Greenbackers Thomas D. Hoxey.

On Nov. 6 the people of Massachusetts hold their annual election of State officers, Legislature, and other officers. For State officers four complete tickets are in the field, the Republicans having nominated Alexander H. Rice for re-election as Governor, while the Democrats have nominated ex-Gov. William Gaston, the Prohibitionists Robert C. Pitman, and the Greenbackers and Working Men Wendell Phillips.

Minnesota elects its full ticket of State officers and Legislature on Tuesday, Nov. 6. For Governor the Republicans have nominated John S. Pillsbury, for re-election; the Prohibitionists, A. Willy, a clergyman, and the Greenbackers, William L. Banning. The Democrats will hold their nominating convention in St. Paul on Tuesday, Oct. 2.

Pennsylvania will elect on Tuesday, Nov. 6, its Supreme Judge, Auditor, and Treasurer, the first for 21 years, the second for three years, and the third for two years. There have been five tickets nominated, the Republicans naming James P. Sterrett for Judge, and William B. Hart for Treasurer; the Democrats, John Trunkey for Judge, and Amos C. Noyes for Treasurer; the Prohibitionists, A. H. Winton for Judge, and Samuel Cornett for Treasurer; the Working Men, William Elwell for Judge, and James L. Wright for Treasurer, and the Greenbackers, Benjamin S. Bentley for Judge, and James L. Wright for Treasurer. Mr. Elwell declined the Working Men's nomination for Judge, and Mr. Bentley's name has been substituted. The Working Men's and the Greenback ticket are therefore now identical throughout.

The people of Maryland will choose on the 6th November a Controller and the Legislature. The Legislature will elect a United States Senator. For Controller the Republicans have nominated Gabriel Ellis Porter, and the Democrats Thomas J. Keating.

On Tuesday, Nov. 6, the regular election of State officers, Legislature, &c., occurs in Virginia. As yet only Democratic nominations have been made for State officers, with Frederick W. M. Holliday as the candidate for Governor. No call has been issued for a Republican State Convention, and the intimations that an "Independent" State ticket would be run have thus far resulted in nothing. Probably the State will remain solidly Democratic—or "Conservative," as the party affects to call itself in the Old Dominion.

Wisconsin will elect on Tuesday, Nov. 6, its full ticket of State officers and the Legislature. For the former there are four tickets in the field. The Republicans have nominated William E. Smith for Governor, the Democrats James Mallory, the Prohibitionists C. F. Hammond, and the Greenbackers Edward P. Allis.

The white people of Mississippi (or, at least, some of them) will "elect" on Tuesday, Nov. 6, their Governor and the members of the Legislature. For Governor the only candidate yet in the field is John M. Stone, the present Democratic incumbent. Two amendments to the Constitution of the State are to be voted upon. One, if adopted, will abolish the office of Lieutenant-Governor; the other provides for biennial sessions of the Legislature.

A special election will be held in Nebraska on Tuesday, Nov. 6, for the choice of a Justice of the Supreme Court and two Regents of the State University. No candidates have yet been nominated. The Republican State Convention is to be held in Lincoln on Wednesday, Oct. 10.

On Tuesday, Nov. 6, elections of county officers will be held throughout Illinois.

On Wednesday, Dec. 5, the people of Georgia will close the elections of the year. They will elect the members of their Legislature, and will ratify or reject by the popular vote the new Constitution prepared by the convention recently held in Atlanta and dominated over by Robert Toombs. The Legislature thus chosen will elect a United States Senator as successor of John B. Gordon.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 28.—In justice to Jacksonville the following statement is made: "A report was recently published that a schooner had arrived at Norfolk from this port with yellow fever on board. It appears that over a month ago, before the disease at Fernandina was pronounced yellow fever, and before quarantine was established against that place, two sailors landed from a vessel there which was supposed to have had yellow fever on board, and shipped on the schooner Evaline, then lying three miles below Jacksonville, for Norfolk. The master died. There has not been a case of yellow fever in this city, and the official reports of the Board of Health show that Jacksonville is unusually healthy. There has not been a death here from any cause for nearly a week."

THE DEMOCRACY OF THE STATE.

PREPARATIONS FOR A GREAT CRUSH AT THE ALBANY CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The indications of a tremendous crowd at the Democratic Convention on Wednesday night are already apparent. Warren Leland, of the Delavan, says that two entire floors of the hotel have been taken by delegates, and although he has plenty of rooms left, he has deemed it wise to order 300 cots for the use of delegates who may wish to secure room. The other hotels report the same condition of affairs, and many of the residences of private citizens are charged with the maintenance of guests on that occasion. Altogether, it bids fair to be the biggest convention known in the State for many years. Among those who have secured rooms at the Delavan House are Horatio Seymour, Allen C. Beach, Daniel Magone, and Senator Kernan.

Gov. Seymour paid a visit to Gov. Robinson this morning and had a long consultation with him. It is very generally understood that the subject of discussion between the two gentlemen related chiefly to the policy or impolicy of nominating the straight old ticket at the coming convention. Gov. Robinson left his office for lunch soon after the conference and could not be seen. Gov. Seymour was found at a later hour at the Delavan House, and said, in substance, that while he was indisposed to speak generally upon political affairs, he would say that he was firmly in favor of peace, and that he would appear at the Democratic convention here next Wednesday as an advocate of a harmonious State ticket. He felt the extreme importance of electing a Democratic Legislature, beyond the securing of any personal interests on the State ticket, and after consultation with delegates, should very strenuously oppose any nomination which might tend to weaken the Democracy throughout the State. He declared himself in full accord with Gov. Robinson upon the importance of a Democratic Legislature. He and the Governor both believed that an excellent opportunity was now afforded the Democracy for a triumph in that regard which should not be lightly thrown away. Harmony in council was alone necessary; old feuds should be closed up and ended, and the best wisdom of the convention should be exercised. The right and fair apportionment of the State depended upon that alone, and no personal interests should stand in the way of it. The Governor has been suffering somewhat in health lately, but looks exceedingly well, and thinks he will certainly be here at the convention on Wednesday.

DEMOCRATIC JUDGES IN A BAD FIX.

THE CHARGES AGAINST BALTIMORE JUDGES—INCOMPETENCY, DISSIPATION, AND GENERAL MISCONDUCT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.—The indictments against Judges Grason and Yellott, of Baltimore County, for misconduct in office, and the presentment against Judge Yellott for drunkenness on the Bench, form the largest sensation in political circles that has occurred for a long time. In Democratic circles there is great excitement, and the leaders seem hardly to know what course to take in the emergency. The are quite willing to let Yellott go by the board, as his incompetency and dissipation have made him a reproach to the party and the State Judiciary, but Grason occupies so high a position in legal, social, and political circles that they are intent on ways and means to save him from disgrace. Still, it is an open secret that the charge of drunkenness laid at Yellott's door might be preferred with equal propriety against Grason, whose escapades in the way of sprees have become a scandal that has only been overlooked because of his reputation as a jurist. Now that proceedings have been commenced it is reported on good authority that further presentments can be made against him both on the score of his personal habits and his connection with the Ring thieves in Baltimore County. This Ring stands charged with the larceny of the proceeds of the sale of an Alms-house property amounting to nearly $500,000, and with other transactions that bring the total of the frauds up to fully $1,000,000. The transactions have been investigated over and over again, but the inquiries were of small account until the Grand Jury of the May term obtained positive evidence as to individuals and facts. The foreman of that jury was ex-Adjt.-Gen. John S. Berry, and when the court cut short his work of investigation in July he determined to follow up what he had begun, and the result is the placing of Grason and Yellott on trial on the strength of the testimony which he had accumulated. Both Judges profess to want the earliest possible trial of the cases, and it seems certain that they will be accomodated.

STATE POLITICAL NOTES.

The Democrats of Tioga County have nominated S. W. Leach for Assembly.

Gen. E. F. Bullard has been nominated for the Assembly by the Democrats of the Second District of Saratoga County.

A telegram says that the delegates from one of the districts of Otsego County to the Democratic State Convention are "unincumbered with instructions as to policy."

The Democratic Convention in the Second District of Oneida County instructed its delegates to present the name of J. Thomas Spriggs, of Utica, for nomination for Attorney-General.

The delegates from the Second District of Monroe County to the Democratic State Convention go under instructions to vote for George Raines for Attorney-General. Mr. Raines is one of their number.

Allen C. Beach heads the delegation from the First District of Jefferson County to the Democratic State Convention. The County Convention adopted resolutions in favor of a new ticket, with Mr. Beach as Secretary of State.

An Associated Press telegram says that the Jefferson County Republican Convention, at Watertown yesterday, strongly indorsed the policy of President Hayes, the resolutions adopted including the one offered at Rochester by Mr. George W. Curtis.

The delegates to the Democratic State Convention from Sullivan County favor a new ticket. The County Convention adopted resolutions indorsing Gov. Robinson's Administration, and urging the nomination of James Mackin, of Dutchess County, for State Treasurer.

The Potsdam *Courier* warmly commends the nomination by the Republicans of Hon. Charles O. Tappan, of that village, for Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. It says that he is a thoroughly competent and upright man, and that the selection will be heartily indorsed and approved by the Republicans of St. Lawrences County and the other counties composing the Fourth Judicial District.

THE "NATIONAL LIBERAL LEAGUE."

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Sept. 28.—A call is published for a National Liberal League Congress, to be held in this city, Oct. 26, 27, and 28. The platform will be a total separation of Church and State; national protection for national citizens, and universal education the basis of universal suffrage. The question of nominating a President and Vice-President for 1880 will be considered.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The State Convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union adjourned this afternoon, after a meeting of three days. The proceedings were interesting and profitable. The annual election took place this afternoon, with the following result: President—Mrs. Allen Butler, Syracuse; Vice Presidents—Mrs. Mary C. Johnson, of Brooklyn; Mrs. Rev. Dr. Hall, of Plattsburg; Mrs. L. M. Kenyon, of Buffalo; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Mary T. Burt, of Brooklyn; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. George H. Gresley, of Syracuse. The next convention will be held at Geneva.

COSTA RICAN POLITICS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 28.—Panama dates to the 20th inst. have been received. Fort Simon letters say Dr. Herrara has resigned the Presidency of Costa Rica, with the intention of retiring from public life, and has been succeeded by Gen. Guardin, whose appointment appears to give general satisfaction. He is looked upon as a stanch friend of internal improvements. Perfect tranquility prevails in the interior. The anniversary of the declaration of independance was celebrated at Port Simon by a liberal display of flags, banquets, salutes, fireworks, &c. The health of the town and surrounding district is improving.

THE FALL RACING SEASON.

JEROME PARK MEETING.

THE OPENING RACES TO-DAY—A FINE PROGRAMME—THE HORSES THAT WILL COMPETE AND THEIR RESPECTIVE MERITS.

The Fall meeting of the American Jockey Club will begin to-day if the weather is propitious. To commence with there will be the usual dash of three-quarters of a mile, for which have been entered: J. E. Brewster & Co.'s blk. c. Virginius, 118 pounds; George Longstaff's b. f. Yorkshire Lass, 4 years, 115 pounds; Oden Bowie's ch. f. Mary, 4 years, 115 pounds; D. McDaniel's ch. m. Australind, 5 years, 119 pounds; E. V. Snedaker's ch. c. Cuba, 3 years, 109 pounds; W. McMahon's b. f. Blondell, 3 years, 106 pounds; Dwyer Brothers' blk. h. Rhadamanthus, 122 pounds, and F. Smyth's ch. f. Explosion, 4 years, 115 pounds. There was very little speculation on this race last night, as some of the entries are engaged in the more important Manhattan Handicap later in the day.

The principal event, and about which centres the greatest interest, is the Jerome Stakes for 3-year olds, two miles, which promises to bring out 9 of the 54 nominations. Of the lot, Pierre Lorillard's pair, Bazil, by Melbourne, Jr., and Bombast, by Bonnie Scotland, are firm favorites. It has been said, with some show of truth, that if Pierre Lorillard started a goat in the stakes he would be the favorite, and it was so when McDaniel's stable carried everything before it a few years ago. The public, however, will plunge on successful stables without judging of circumstances, and perhaps Bazil will prove in the Jerome Stakes that the Kenner was a true run race, and that the measure he took of his competitors in that event was a just and and proper one. There is a very strong current running in favor of Mr. Belmont's fine filly, Susquehanna, by Leamington, and she is the second choice. A filly never having won the Jerome Stake, there is a prejudice against her in consequence of her sex. Let those who think so, however, consider that the Fall is favorable for fillies, and that they may see another Lady Golightly on this side of the Atlantic before the season is over. Col. McDaniel's starters are announced as St. James, by Lexington, and Major Barker, by Asteroid, and the pair are selling as third choice. It will be remembered that Major Barker ran second to Bazil in the Kenner Stake, and he has many friends who think there is more in him than he has yet shown. It is also whispered that Glen Dudley will also carry the Colonel's colors, and it is certain that he was backed in Mr. Stanford's books on Thursday night. The next colt in demand is Mr. Astor's Frederick the Great, by Lexington, the full brother to that the race-horse Monarchist. The public are familiar with his performances, and there is a strong disposition to back him, as the colors of Mr. Astor have obtained a popularity something akin to that of Lord Falmouth in England. Frederick has not yet done much in such company as he will meet to-day. He has won several heat races, but no stake. George L. Lorillard will send Loiterer, by Leamington, to the post, but as he has "a leg" all this Summer, he will be regarded with suspicion by the speculators. Messrs. Carr & Co.'s Rifle, by Asteroid, and T. W. Doswell's Bushwhacker, by Bonnie Scotland, are the two outsiders. The former is regarded as a cur by racing people and has been a great disappointment, but a little "Dutch" courage may do him good as it did Brigand on a memorable occasion, when both rider and horse were so full of whisky that it was claimed he won by mistake. There are many horses like Brigand who have a great turn of speed but lack courage, and Rifle is one of them.

The third race is the Nursery Stake for 2-year olds, three quarters of a mile. Of the 31 youngsters engaged, there will in all probability be nine starters, including Pierre Lorillard's b. c. Spartan, by Lexington, and L. S. Hildegarde, by Billet, and these two are as great favorites as their stable companions in the Jerome Stake, as the "cherry and black" is thought to be invincible. Mr. Astor, however, has that magnificent filly Pride of the Village, the worthy sister of the renowned Joe Daniels, who won the Kentucky Stakes, and Dr. Koestler a colt by Knighthood, who is to make his début on this occasion. George L. Lorillard will start Duke of Magenta, one of the best 2-year olds that has ever been shown, but of an ugly temper, which lost him the Saratoga stakes. His stable companion, Maritana, will also run. H. O. Bernard's Telephone and Danisheff, Col. McDaniel's Way Dance filly out of Fly by Planet, and Charles Reed's Eugene N. Robinson will also run. Thus the Nursery Stake this year will show as fine a lot of "babies" as ever met at Jerome Park.

The day's sport will conclude with the Manhattan Handicap for all ages, one mile and a quarter, and 11 of the nominations are posted as probable starters, namely: Barricade, 110 pounds; Dauntless, 108 pounds; Madge, 118 pounds; Fugitive, 112 pounds; Clemmie G., 110 pounds; Australind, 110 pounds; Lady Salyers, 97 pounds; Rhadamanthus, 118 pounds; Virginius, 116 pounds; Viceroy, 111 pounds, and Inspiration, 117 pounds. This is a fine field and will prove a "bonanza" to the lucky man who names the winner. There was little business done at the subscription room of the American Jockey Club last night, but the pool-rooms at Hoboken were crowded and the betting was as follows:

THREE-QUARTER DASH.

Rhadamanthus	$25	$20
Virginius	16	13
Explosion	5	5
Field	5	5

JEROME STAKES.

Bazil, Bombast, } P. Lorillord	$35	$30	$35
Susquehanna	30	25	31
St. James	16	12	13
Major Barker, } Frederick the Great	16	11	11
Loiterer	10	12	12
Bushwhacker	9	5	8
Rifle	5	4	5

NURSERY STAKE.

P. Lorillard	$50	$50	$50
Astor	21	22	25
G. L. Lorillard	27	26	25
McDaniels	5	5	} 5
C. Reed	5	5	
Bernard	5	5	

MANHATTAN HANDICAP.

Virginius	$50	$30	$20
Rhadamanthus	40	30	8
Inspiration	25	30	8
Clemmie G.	25	30	7
Fugitive	25	30	7
Viceroy	15	30	7
McDaniel	15	30	6
Madge	15	30	10
Dauntless	30	30	10
Barricade	25	30	10

AMERICAN HORSES IN ENGLAND.

MR. SANFORD'S BROWN FILLY START GETS A PLACE IN THE OCTOBER HANDICAP RUN AT NEWMARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—To-day was the fourth and last of the first October meeting at Newmarket. The race for the Newmarket October handicap, which was the principle event of the day, was contested for by a field of 11 horses, the winner turning up in Lord Hartington's filly Rylstone, who started with six to one laid against her; Prince Batthsny's Cerberus, at eight to one, came in second, and Mr. M. Sanford's Start, at twenty to one, third. Following is the summary:

THE NEWMARKET OCTOBER HANDICAP, a sweepstakes of 15 sovereigns each, 10 sovereigns forfeit, with 200 sovereigns added by the Jockey Club, for 3 years old and upward; the winner of a handicap after the declaration of the weights (Sept. 13, at 6 P. M.), to carry 7 pounds; of two, or of the Great Eastern Handicap, 12 pounds extra; the owner of the second horse to receive 25 sovereigns out of the stakes; (55 subscribers.) Entrance, 3 sovereigns, the only forfeit for horses struck out by Tuesday, Sept. 18:

Lord Hartington's b. f. Rylstone, by Hermit, out of Esther's dam, by Skirmisher, 3 years, 103 pounds....1
Prince Batthany's ch. c. Cerberus, by Typhœus, or Loiterer, out of Sunnylocks, 4 years, 94 pounds....2
Mr. M. H. Sanford's br. f. Start, by imp. Glenelg, out of Stamps, by Lexington, 3 years, 88 pounds....3

FAST TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

The Fall meeting at Fleetwood Park terminated yesterday in a successful manner. There was a fair attendance of spectators, and the track was in good order. The trotting was exceptionally good. Calmar won the 2:29 purse in three straight heats, and Rarus defeated Hopeful, also in three straight heats, in very fast time. Hopeful could not cope with his adversary and broke badly, hardly being able to save his distance. The following are the summaries:

PURSE No. 7, $800, for 2:29 class; mile heats; best three in five in harness; $400 to first horse, $200 to second, $120 to third, and $80 to fourth.

John Splan's b. g. Calmar	1	1	1
D. Mace's b. m. Modesty	6	3	2
A. J. McKinnie's gr. g. Warrior	2	2	5
J. Somerindyke's gr. g. W. T. Allen	3	4	4
J. Murphy's gr. g. Steve Maxwell	5	6	3
Matt Tunner's d. g. Tom	4	5	dr.
C. J. Newton's b. g. Jack Barry	7	dr.	

Time—2:27½; 2:27¼; 2:28¼.

SPECIAL PURSE, $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

John Splan's b. g. Rarus	1	1	1
William McCarthy's gr. g. Hopeful	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quar.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	34	1:08¾	2:17½
Second heat	34	1:08¾	2:16½
Third heat	33½	1:08¾	2:19¾

TROTTING IN ORANGE COUNTY.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The Orange County Fair closed to-day. The free-for-all race was won by George B. Daniels in three straight heats, Alley second, and Happy Jack third. Time—2:37½; 2:36; 2:35. The three-minute class race was won by Goldsmith's Alex. Bowman's Edgar second, and Barker's Stranger third. Best time, 2:47.

TROTTING IN THE WEST.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 28.—The meeting of the Ohio Trotting Association, which closed to-day, has been throughout the most successful ever held here. The first race to-day was for the 2:26 class, purse $1,000. There were seven entries and five started. The race was won by Lady H. Jack Draper second, Mambrino Star third, and Dred fourth. Time—2:35½; 2:35¼; 2:33. The second race was for the 2:30 class, purse $800. There were five entries and four starters. Hide Bennet was the winner, with Dream second, Belle of Fairfield third, and Gordon distanced. Time—2:31½; 2:30; 2:29.

TROTTING AT ELMIRA.

ELMIRA, Sept. 28.—Yesterday's unfinished 2:27 race was won by Bateman in 2:34¾. The 2:34 class and the free-for-all race were unfinished. The fastest time ever made on this track was made to-day by Albemarle. The attendance was very large. Pool-selling was brisk.

THE MINNESOTA REPUBLICANS.

TEXT OF THE RESOLUTIONS INDORSING THE PRESIDENT ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 28.—The following are the principal resolutions in full adopted by the Republican State Convention:

First—That we declare our unswerving devotion to those fundamental principles which gave birth and inspiration to the great Republican Party, and in behalf of which national unity has been preserved at insalculable cost. The truth and value of these principles have been attested alike by achievements of peace and sacrifices of war; and in their maintenance and practical enforcement abide the common hope of all men, regardless of creed, color, or nativity. We believe that with the suppression of armed resistance to national authority the object of our late war was substantially achieved, and that pursuant to the true theory of a representative Government, which tolerates no subject race among its people, the several States should now be left free to manage their local affairs in their own way, subject only upon national issues to the constitutional and paramount authority of the United States; and we hail with gratification the efforts of the wise, patriotic President to promote sentiments of peace and fraternal concord among the people of the States of the Union, in recognition of the broad principles of national unity, local self-government, and the equal rights of all citizens.

Second—That the sincere and persistent efforts of President Hayes to redeem the promises made in his letter of acceptance and inaugural Message, as well as the repeated pledges of the Republican Party in behalf of civil service reform, deserve the cordial support of the Republican Party, and commend themselves to the best sentiment of the country at large; and believing, as we do, that purity, efficiency, and economy in the administration of public affairs will be in effect in proportion as honesty and capability become qualifications for public as they are for private service, we recognize the right to make nominations to office as the exclusive prerogative of that power which is responsible for mismanagement, and we reprobate all unwarrantable interference therewith as a reproach upon the character of the public service and detrimental to the public welfare.

THE COLLEGE BOYS' LITERARY CONTESTS.

Since last year's contests the Inter-Collegiate Literary Association has adopted a new constitution, under which a Council of Regents has been appointed to do some of the work formerly done by the Executive Committee. This council held its first annual meeting in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel last evening, Mr. Eugene Frayer occupying the chair. Rev. Dr. McCosh, Mr. Charlton, T. Lewis, J. H. Morse, Prof. Reiley, of Rutgers College, and a number of other gentleman interested in the welfare of the college, were present; and there was also a large attendance of students. The regular business of the meeting included the making out of a list of prizes for the November examinations, to be awarded at the literary contest in January, which was done by a committee of three, headed by Mr. C. T. Lewis. Two prizes for oratory will be awarded of $150 each: two for Greek, of $250 and $100; two for Latin, of $250 and $100; two for Mental Sciences, of the same sums, and two for the best essays in each department, of $150 each. Provision was also made for issuing certificates of merit. It was resolved to assess each of the 13 colleges represented $50, and to obtain the rest of the $2,050 needed by subscription. Dr. McCosh said that he thought the displays of oratory were almost too childish for American colleges, and that he would like to see them superseded before long by spirited debates upon some living topics. The proposition to have the prizes changed to scholarships in post-graduate classes at some future time was received with some favor. A committee, of which Prof. Morse is the Chairman, was appointed to select judges for 1878, and to report at a future meeting; and the Chairman was instructed to appoint a committee of at least one member from each of the colleges represented to obtain the necessary money. The institutions represented at last evening's meeting were the College of the City of New-York, Cornell, Hamilton, Lafayette, Madison, the New-York University, Princeton, Rutgers, St. John's, and Syracuse University. At the January literary meeting addresses intended to increase the utility of the association by making its objects more clearly understood will be made by Dr. McCosh and Col. T. W. Higginson.

A MISPLACED SWITCH.

WARREN, Mass., Sept. 28.—The New-York express on the Boston and Albany Railroad, due at Boston at 4:45 yesterday afternoon, ran off the main on to a side track by the misplacing of a switch, and came in collision with some freight cars. The engineer applied the air-brake, but the distance was so short that the engine ran into the cars, throwing them off the track and demolishing three of them. The engine was also badly smashed, and the mail-car slightly damaged. No one was hurt except the engineer and fireman, who were slightly bruised.

DAMAGES AGAINST LIQUOR-SELLERS.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Sept. 28.—In the Windham County Court yesterday Ophelia Snow recovered a verdict of $2,800 against Daniel C. Carpenter & Son, hotel proprietors, and prominent citizens of Readsboro, on account of injuries received by being thrown from a wagon in consequence of her husband's being drunk. The liquor was purchased of the defendants, and as the suit was a test case under the Vermont Liquor law it excited great interest.

RIFLE SHOOTING AT WORCESTER.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 28.—The rifle match between teams of the Lawrence Rifle Club and the Worcester Sportmen's Club, which took place here to-day, resulted in favor of the Worcester team by a score of 480 to 460, out of a possible 525. Seven men composed each team.

BOATING ON THE CHARLES RIVER.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 28.—The three-mile scull race on the Charles River this afternoon between Driscoll, of Lowell, and Hosmer, of Boston, was won by the latter by eight lengths in 21:30, being the fastest time ever made on the river.

GOOD NEWS FOR PARENTS.

It is astonishing to see the great variety of Fall suits to fit boys from 3 to 15 years of age, and the low prices at which they are sold at Vogel Brothers' stores, Broadway, corner Houston-street, and Eighth-avenue, near Forty-second-street.—*Exchange.*

No opening day at Devlin & Co.'s great stores. The Autumn stock is on their counters, and is immense.—*Exchange.*

SPECIE PAYMENT RESUMED.—The best fine cut for sale everywhere. Try it once.—*Exchange.*

A LINGERING AND GENERALLY FATAL DISEASE often results from a severe Cold left to take care of itself. Better prudently resort to DR. JAYNE'S Expectorant on the first symptom of a Cough or Cold, and so avoid planting in the system the seeds of an incurable Lung or Throat complaint.—*Advertisement.*

Do You Read It?

We call the *World* a bold and able journal because more than any other Democratic newspaper, in this neighborhood at least, it has acquired a habit of telling the truth, whether it hurts the opposite party or its own.—*New-York Evening Post.*

The *World* has become the brightest, sprightliest, most popular and schosarly daily journal in the Metropolis.—*American Art Journal.*

The London and Paris correspondence of the *World* excels all others.

For sale everywhere. Price 3 cents.—*Advertisement.*

Delicious, light, wholesome griddle cakes, wheat cakes, or pancakes may be made at a moment's notice by using RECKER'S CANDLE CAKE RELF-RAISING FLOUR, (with the yellow label.) Any one can make them.—*Advertisement.*

A Query Answered.

Children can take the gas and leave their teeth extracted with the same happy results as adults. Parents who are in doubt often ask us this. We have given it to all ages from 2½ to 85 years—with uniform success. COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

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The genuine article bears our trade-mark and signature, to which we invite special attention.

No safe, vault, or store can be opened by the proprietor himself out of business hours when protected by Central Office system of HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH COMPANY, No. 518 Broadway, without giving a signal at the office.

Pyle's O. K. Soap is beyond dispute the best to be found for the laundry. Bath and toilet. Send to your grocer's and try it.

$6.—In Recognition of the Universal Decline in prices we have reduced the price of our fine Silk Hats from $8 to $6. HUNT & DURKEE'BURY, Astor House.

MARRIED.

BARNSHAW—STRANGE.—On Wednesday, 26th September, at Zion Church, Dobb's Ferry, by Rev. George S. Rowe, Rector, ALFRED BARNSHAW, of Philadelphia, to ALICE K., youngest daughter of E. B. Strange, Esq.

EDGAR—WESTERMAN.—At Christ Church, Dayton, Ohio, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 25, J. H. B. EDGAR, of New-York, to MARY L., daughter of W. S. Westerman, of the former place.

HOWLAND—GARDNER.—At Athens, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 26, by Rev. A. D. Campbell, assisted by Rev. Cyril Spaulding, of Shawangunk, N. Y., HOWARD MOWLAND to Miss ELLA GARDNER, both of Athens.

HUMPHREYS—BRUSH.—At Babylon, N. Y., Sept. 26, by Rev. E. A. Blake, Mr. JAY HUMPHREYS, of New-York, to Miss JANNIE S. BRUSH, niece of Mr. Charles E. Brush, of Babylon.

Auburn (N. Y.) papers please copy.

TALBOT—THOMAS.—On Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1877, at St. Paul's Church, Wickford, Rhode Island, by Rev. W. W. Ayers, assisted by Rev. G. I. Magill, MARY CHARLOTTA, daughter of Allen M. Thomas, of Wickford, to Dr. ROBERT BANCKER TALBOT, of this City.

WENMAN—BYRD.—At Mount Gilead, Ohio, on the 26th inst., by Rev. Dr. Eagleson, JAMES W. WENMAN, of this City, to CARRIE E., daughter of Mrs. W. C. Byrd, of Memphis.

YOUNG—STONE.—On Thursday, Sept. 27, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, WILLIAM S. YOUNG to CORNELIA T., daughter of the late Reuben C. Stone.

DIED.

AYERS.—Sept. 28, 1877, at Metuchen, ELIZA L., wife of Ellis F. Ayers, in the 65th year of her age.

Funeral Monday, Oct. 1, at her house, at 10 o'clock A. M. Train leaves New-York foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M. Carriages at depot to convey the friends.

CURTIS.—At Wilton, Conn., on Thursday morning, Sept. 27, ELIZABETH WILLARD ROWLAND, wife of Lewis J. Curtis.

The funeral service will be held at her late residence in Norwalk, Conn., on Monday, Oct. 1, at 3 P. M.

HEALE.—On the 28th inst., JOHN HEALE, aged 76 years.

Relatives and friends, also the managers of the Ladies' Union Aid Society and the members of the Eighteenth-Street Methodist Episcopal Church are invited to attend the funeral from the "Home," No. 255 West 42d-st., this (Saturday) morning at 10:30 o'clock.

HUTCHINSON.—Suddenly, on Thursday evening, 27th, MAHLON HUTCHINSON, eldest son of Orren Hutchinson, aged 31 years.

Notice of funeral in evening and Sunday morning papers.

KIRBY.—On Wednesday, 26th inst., at his late residence, No. 153 West 49th-st., JAMES KIRBY, aged 39 years.

The funeral will take place at 10 A. M. on Saturday, 29th inst. The remains will be taken to the Church of the Sacred Heart, in West 51st-st., near 10th-av., where a requiem mass will be celebrated; thence to Calvary Cemetery. Relatives and friends of the family, and of his brothers-in-law, Owen Murphy, Patrick Horgan, and David O'Brien, are respectfully invited to attend.

MASCORD.—On Thursday, 27th inst., EDWARD W., only son of E. W. and Lizzie C. Mascord, aged 4 years.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 218 Union-st., Brooklyn, Saturday, 3:30 P. M.

MCMANN.—On Friday, the 28th, GUSSIE, the only daughter of Renville and Kate McMann, in the 13th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday, the 30th, at 4:30 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 152 East 37th-st.

MILNE.—On Thursday, Sept. 27, 1877, WILLIAM MILNE, a native of Scotland, in the 76th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 326 West 35th-st., on Saturday, Sept. 29, at 1:30 P. M.

Aberdeen and Banffshire (Scotland) papers please copy.

MORGAN.—At Passaic, N. J., Sept. 27, WILLIAM MORGAN, of Brooklyn, E. D., in the 73d year of his age.

Funeral at his late residence, Passaic, on Monday, Oct. 1, at 11 o'clock. Train from foot of Chambers-st. at 10 o'clock. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

O'NEILL.—Sept. 28, of croup, MATTIE, youngest daughter of the late Edward O'Neill.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Sept. 29, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 315 6th-av.

STRANG.—At Astoria, Long Island, on Thursday, the 27th September, CORNELIA L., widow of Charles W. Strang.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 29th, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

WATSON.—On Friday, Sept

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 28, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follow:

Ashes, pkls	6	Beefs, tcs	3,843
B. F. Peas, bags	290	Tar, bbls	10
Beans, bbls	135	Hides, bbls	10
Cotton, bales	3,062	Oil-cake, pks	3,395
Copper, bbls	158	Oil, Lard, pkls	50
Dried Fruit, pkls	1,197	Pea-nuts, bags	651
Eggs, pkls	1,439	Furs, pkls	181
Flour, bbls	18,013	Beef, tcs	159
Cornmeal, bbls	200	Cut-meats, pkls	4,517
Wheat, bushels	344,600	Lard, lbs	477
Corn, bushels	175,024	Lard, kegs	100
Oats, bushels	44,323	Butter, pkls	7,018
Rye, bushels	13,100	Cheese, pkls	17,496
Malt, bushels	11,200	Dressed Hogs, No	269
Barley, bushels	33,780	Skins, pcs	26
Peas, bushels	900	Raw Chaff, bags	182
Oat-meal, bbls	16	Starch, pkls	1,145
Flax-seed, bags	3,890	Sumac, bags	140
Grease, pkls	43	Tallow, pkls	93
Brass-seed, bags	688	Tea, pkls	2
Hemp, bales	35	Tobacco, hhds	226
Hops, bales	597	Tobacco, pkls	1,625
Lead, pigs	375	Whisky, bbls	552
Leather, sides	16,267	Wool, bales	2
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	19		

ASHES—Are very quiet, with Pots quoted, as for a long time past, wholly nominal at from $4 50@$5, and Pearls at $6 75@$7 ₱ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been slow of sale within the range of from 28½c.@30c. ₱ lb., the latter rate for choice, on accumulating supplies.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Brisk inquiry prevailed throughout the week, as well at auction as in private trade for seasonable styles of goods, at generally firm prices, with offerings of certain classes of stock much lighter, under recent free sales. Finishing goods have been also actively sought after at full figures.

COFFEE—Quiet as former prices. Sales of 2,200 mats Java by the Empress on private terms.

COTTON—Has been in rather more demand for early delivery, but as a reduction of 1 16c. ₱ lb.....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,354 bales, (of which 621 sales were on last evening,) including 122 bales to shippers, 991 bales to spinners, and 241 bales to speculators. New Cotton from wharf and to arrive available at ⅛c. under quoted rates.....And for forward delivery business has been to a fair aggregate at firmer rates.....Sales have been reported since our last of 46,200 bales, of which 9,500 bales were on last evening and 36,700 bales to-day, with 3,200 bales as the calls, on the basis of Middling, as mentioned existing at 11 10c.@ 11.12c.; October, 11.10c.; November, 10.97c.; December, 10.96c.; January, 11.06c.; February, 11.20c.@ 11.21c.; March, 11.34c@11.35c.; April, 11.48@ 11.49c.; May, 11.61c@11.63c.; June, 11.74@11.76c., showing an advance of 19@12 points; closing barely steady.....The receipts at this port to-day were 2,062 bales, and at the shipping ports 10,156 bales, against 4,105 bales same day last week, and for the whole week 42,866 bales, against 22,761 bales same time last week.....The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1877, were 83,773 bales, against 221,943 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year.....Consolidated exports, for six days, to Great Britain, from all the shipping ports, 3,705 bales; to the Continent, —— bales; to France, —— bales; to the Channel, —— bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 43,339 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 117,725 bales.....The week's exports hence have been 2,988 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9⅞	9⅞	10	10
Strict Ordinary	10¼	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
Good Ordinary	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝	10⅝
Strict Good Ord	10⅝	10⅝	10⅞	10⅞
Low Middling	10 15-16	10 15-16	11 1-16	11 1-16
Strict Low Mid	11⅛	11⅛	11 3-16	11 3-16
Middling	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
Good Middling	11 9-16	11 9-16	11 11-16	11 11-16
Strict Good Mid	11 13-16	11 13-16	11 15-16	11 15-16
Middling Fair	12 3-16	12 3-16	12 5-16	12 5-16
Fair	12 15-16	12 15-16	13 1-16	13 1-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9⅞	Strict Middling	10 5-16
Strict Good Ord	10 3-16	Middling	10 15-16

FRUIT—The offerings of most kinds have been less urgent, and values have been fairly supported, though the demand has been comparatively moderate for nearly all kinds.....Sales include 2,800 bxs. Old Layer Raisins at $2 25@$2 30; 2,000 bxs. do. at $1 90@$1 95; 3,500 bxs. old, loose, at $1 60@$1 85; 1,500 bxs. new do., at $2@$2 05; 1,100 half-bxs. Valencia, at 8¼c.@8¾c.; 400 bbls. Currants at 6¾c.@6¾c.; 300 cases Sardines, quarter-bxs., at 12¾c.@13¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate movement was reported in State and Western Flour, prices of most kinds of which ruled low, though without further important alteration. Superfine and No. 2 attracted more attention and the better qualities of these grades were quoted rather steadier.....Sales have been reported since our last of 14,700 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very poor to choice, at $2 75@$6 50, mostly unsound Extras at $5@$6 25; low Flour at $3 50@$6 50, chiefly four Extras at $5 75@$6 25; (300 bbls. Sour Minnesota Extra went at $6 20;) very poor to fancy No. 2 Spring at $3@$4 90, mainly at $3 50@ $4 40 for poor to choice Winter, (with $4 50 bid for fancy,) and $3 25@$4 15 for Spring; very inferior to fancy Rye Flour at $3 75@$4 75; very inferior to fair Buckwheat at $2 35@$3 45 for fair to choice, and up to $5 60 for fancy, (200 bbls. Illinois fancy went at $5 60;) inferior to good Extra State at $5 10@$5 15; (some quoted at $6 for standard brands, and 500 bbls. sold at this rate;) good so fancy do. at $6 15@$6 50; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, $6 50@$6 75 for good to strictly choice, and up to $6 90 for very fancy, (an extreme rate;) do. for South America, $7 25@$8 for good to strictly fancy; do. for English markets, quoted at $6, (and very scarce and prompt delivery;) do. Family Extras, $7 25@ $8 25, the latter for choice; inferior to good shipping Family Western, $5 75@$6 25; good so fancy do. at $6 15@$6 50; and most other grades within the previous range..... Included in the reported sales were 4,250 bbls. unsound Extras, for prompt delivery, (of which 1,600 bbls. City Mill Extra,) 900 bbls. Minnesota clear, 1,100 bbls. do. straight Extra, 750 bbls. Red Dog Extra, and 2,950 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, 1,075 bbls. Superfine, 650 bbls. No. 2, 850 bbls. Sour, and 575 bbls. unsound Extras at quoted rates.....Southern Flour quiet and depressed.....Sales reported of 1,600 bbls., in lots, (part to arrive) mostly Extra, at $6 25@$8, of which 900 bbls. for shipment at $7@$7 75.....Of Rye Flour, sales were reported of 600 bbls., in lots, including Superfine State, within the range of $4 10@$4 60 for ordinary to strictly choice, and higher figures for fancy, (small lots,) and Western at $3 75@$4 25 for fair to choice.....Of Corn-meal, sales were reported of 1,850 bbls., including Yellow Western, at $2 65@$3, the latter rate for very choice (500 bbls. Jersey Medal,) from store at $3, and 200 bbls. Gold Dust at $2 85) and 700 bbls. of Brandywine at $3 35@$3 40; market more active, but weak.....At end of Canal basin, 5,000 bags sold at $2 20, on the basis of $1 07 for City, and 98c.@1 03 for Southern, in lots, ₱ 100 lb.....Buckwheat Flour firm at $3 50 for strictly prime State here and to arrive; sales of 200 bbls. reported at 190 bags.....And of Buckwheat, a car load of Pennsylvania was sold at 80c.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted stronger again to-day, chiefly in connection with the grades needed for contract deliveries, which were quite scarce, and wanted, leading to an advance, in the latter rates, of ½c. per No. 2 Red, (which grade was most sought after,) of 2c.@4c. ₱ bushel; and on No. 2 Chicago Spring, very full prices were reported bid, without meeting to any actual deal, tng in this grade, owing mainly to extreme scarcity. The market otherwise was comparatively steady, and without much animation, the inquiry from shippers and millers being quite moderate. Every available source of supply was made use of to provide an adequate quantity of No. 2 Red, to deliver on maturing contract. Equal to about two loads were came to hand to-day, in two days transit by rail from Buffalo, to a prominent receiver, and went, as reported, for contract purposes. Several lots of New-York No. 1 and No. 2 Red were purchased, with a view to mixing and to making a No. 2 grade that meet contract requirements. The trade generally seemed to have yesterday's ruling of the Grain committee, and proceeded to arrange for actual deliveries of stock or settlements in the open market. Some contracts were settled to-day on the basis of $1 54⅝. It was reported that the position was rendered all the more difficult for parties having to make contract deliveries here by a demand to ship Canadian Wheat to Boston and Montreal some days since to adjust contracts for special deliveries in September. At the close of the first call a prominent operator offered to sell cargoes of New-York No. 2 Red, now in transit for the United Kingdom, August and September shipments, at $1 51, with a view—as explained—to affording parties in the trade a special chance to secure for the English markets an opportunity to make provision for much deliveries, and thus in some measure to relieve the market here from cause of complaint on account of faults in local deliveries.....Sales have been reported to-day of 263,000 bushels, (of which about 178,000 bushels for prompt delivery,) including White Western, 12,000 bushels, at $1 50@$1 58, (of which 5,000 bushels No. 1 White Michigan, first half of October delivery, at $1 52 for milling purposes;) and 251,000 bushels, at $1 49@$1 52; ungraded Red Western, in lots, 11,000 bushels, at $1 45@$1 52; New-York No. 1 Red, 41,000 bushels, at $1 53@$1 60; New-York No. 2 Red, 26,000 bushels, car-lots and boat-loads, at $1 53@ $1 57½; do., October option, 8,000 bushels, at $1 42; New-York No. 2 Amber, 3,500 bushels, at $1 48@$1 49.....New-York No. 3 Red, in lots, 22,000 bushels at $1 35@$1 37, chiefly at $1 35, (with White and Amber Rare, in private lots, at $1 50@$1 52 for choice, and $1 45 and $1 55 respectively;) No. 1 Minnesota Spring, 4,800 bushels here, and 8,000 bushels to arrive next week, at $1 49; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, 52,000 bushels, at $1 39; No. 2 Milwaukee do., 15,000 bushels at $1 35; New-York No. 2 Spring, September option, 40,000 bushels at $1 37¼@$1 38, (and several settlements reported as market ruled;) No. 2 North-west Spring, September, option, 16,000 bushels at $1 38¼@$1 39; do., November, 16,000 bushels at $1 28¾.....The quotations for the afternoon call to-day were: No. 2 Red, at 1fc.; 15,000 bushels, delivery, at $1 54 asked; do., October, $1 41½@$1 44; do., November, $1 37@$1 42.....And New-York No. 2 Spring, September option, $1 38@$1 40; do., October, $1 29½@$1 32; November, $1 27@$1 30.....And No. 2 North-west Spring, September option, $1 38@$1 40; do., October, $1 29½@$1 32; November, $1 28¾@$1 29½, indicating a higher range in the option line.....Corn has been in more urgent request, mainly for home trade and export purposes, partly on speculative account, at an advance of 1c.@1 2c. ₱ bushel, closing buoyantly. New-York No. 2 was the prominent feature of the dealings.....Sales have been reported to-day of 323,000 bushels for all deliveries, (of which 235,000 bushels for early delivery,) including steamer Mixed, for early delivery, at 55½c.@55¾c.; New-York steamer Mixed, October option, 8,000 bushels, 57¾c.; do., November, 16,000 bushels, at 55c.@55⅞c.; New-York No. 2, for early delivery, at 57¾c.@57¾c., closing firmly at 57¾c., (as against 57¾c. at previous day;) do., September, 8,000 bushels, at 56½c.; do., October option, 32,000 bushels, at 57¾c.@57⅞c.; do., November, 24,000 bushels, at 53¾c.@53⅞c., closing at 53¾c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, at 54½c.@55¾c., mainly at 54½c.@57¾c. for sailing vessel, 57¾c.@58⅝c. for Mixed, (the latter rate for choice,) and 55½c.@56¾c. for steamer quality; New-York No. 3 car lots, at 54¾c.@ 56c.; Yellow Western at 58@59c., the latter rate for choice, and 60c. for fancy.....Sales reported of 16,000 bushels in store went at 57¾c.; and 55½c.@56¼

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FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CAREYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lake Route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown in the year round.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 27, 9 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers have uniform in size and accommodation, and are commanded by officers of large experience in the trade, and every attention is paid to the comfort of cabin passengers. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $90 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $26.

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NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
"RUSSIA.....WED., Oct. 3 | BOTHNIA.....WED., Oct. 17
ALGERIA.....WED., Oct. 10 | ASTRSINIA, WED., Oct. 24

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

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These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Oct. 4
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Oct. 11
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday Oct. 18
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Oct. 25

First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

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STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
NECKAR.....Sat., Sept. 29 | MOSEL.....Sat., Oct. 13
WESER.....Sat., Oct. 6 | DONAU.....Sat., Oct. 20

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

California, Sept. 29, 10 A. M. | Victoria...Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
Ethiopia.....Oct. 6, 3 P. M. | Alsatia.....Oct. 20, 3 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR DERRY.

Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Alsatia....Sept. 29, 10 A. M. | Elysia.....Oct. 10, 8 A. M.

Cabins, $65 to $70; Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion Hickets for 1½ passage. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Oct. 27, 9 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

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HERDER.....Oct. 4 | WIELAND.....Oct. 18
POMMERANIA.....Oct. 11 | GELLERT.....Oct. 25

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in Europe: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUHNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents. General Passenger Agents, 61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
Holland...Sept. 29, 3 A. M. | Denmark.....Oct. 4, 2 P. M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

Italy, Sat., Sept. 29, 9 A. M. | England, Sat., Oct. 13, 9 A. M.
Egypt...Sat., Oct. 6, 3 P. M. | The Queen, Oct. 20, 2:30 P. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

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The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Oct. 2, at 1:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Oct. 9, at 7 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 6 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, 65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $30. Intermediate, $40.

Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
ST. LAURENT, LACHESNEE,...Wednesday, Oct. 3, 2 P. M.
AMERIQUE, PATRIZE.....Wednesday, Oct. 10, 8 A. M.
LABRADOR, SANGUIER.....Wednesday, Oct. 17, 2 P. M.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

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THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Sept. 27, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 29, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESEMAN, TUESDAY, Oct. 2, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

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For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA. Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Saturday, Sept. 29 connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA. Steam-ship ALASKA.....Thursday, Oct. 11

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Wednesday, Oct. 10

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 8 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF BEACH-ST., AT 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 29
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 3

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.

Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent (Great Southern Freight Line), 317 Broadway.

Steamers will sail as advertised above, unless sooner loaded. Sea-lands and inland routes are provided at extra steamers will be provided and dispatched as rapidly as the press of business warrants.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO, MCINTOSH.....Saturday, Oct. 6
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DEAKIN.....Wednesday, Oct. 10
CITY OF NEW-YORK, TERRENCE.....Saturday, Oct. 17

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana: Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico,
CITY OF MEXICO, MCINTOSH.....Saturday, Oct. 6
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 13

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MCKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangements of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express, to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see large tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 9:00, 9:30 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 12:30 P. M. AVAILABLE FOR BOSTON, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12, 12:30 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:00 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 A. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:28 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 12 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 3, 4:30 P. M. For Harlem Railroad, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 9:30 A. M., 1, 4:30, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE
On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and Oil City Regions. For Williamsport only, Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited" Washington Express (Pullman Palace Cars), daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 5, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive from Pittsburg, 3:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 3:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 8:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:50, 3:50, 6:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 8:10, 8:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:08, 9:30, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 5:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 3 Battery-place.

I. P. FARMER, FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent. General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 9:35, 6, 7:30, 9, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:36 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:55 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 3 Battery-place.

I. P. FARMER, FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Sept. 17, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.

3:30 P. M., Saturdays only, Troy Special. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Parlor car at Sing Sing. Peekskill, Garrison's, and principal stations north.

6:30 P. M., Chicago and St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week, and sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 253, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 353 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

THE NEW PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence direct.

A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.

The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")

Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST, at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st. *Free transfer for passengers via either line to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex, leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:25 P. M.*

THE GREAT FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,
And all points East, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
The mammoth palace steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave New-York daily at 5 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, as the Pier, and on steamers.

BORDEN & HOWLAND, Agents. GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

ALBANY BOAT---PEOPLE'S LINE.
The elegant steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY WEEK DAY at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with express trains for

SARATOGA, LAKE GEORGE, LAKE CHAMPLAIN, THE ADIRONDACK AND WHITE MOUNTAINS,

and all favorite Summer Resorts North and West.

Free transfers to and from Brooklyn by steam-boats of the Brooklyn Annex, leaving Jewell's Wharf (Fulton-st.) daily at 5:15 P. M.

FARE ONLY $1 50,
and price of state-rooms greatly reduced.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. AVIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-st. Pier, N. R., at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Hamptonburg, Catskill, and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central R. R. for the West. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River R. R. to be received on board for passage. FREE TRANSFER from and to BROOKLYN by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex. Leave Jewell's Wharf (Fulton-st.) at 8 A. M. Tickets over New-York Central and for Saratoga on the wharf.

SEA BIRD.
CAPT. H. B. PARKER.
FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, 22d	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 22d	7:00 A. M.
Monday, 24th	3:30 P. M.	Monday, 24th	7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 25th	4:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 25th	7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 27th	7:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 26th	8:00 A. M.
Friday, 28th	7:30 A. M.	Thursday, 27th	11:00 A. M.
Saturday, 29th	1:00 P. M.	Friday, 28th	11:30 A. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY and SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M. (2:30 P. M. 5:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

BONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY. Steamer AMERICUS leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer RESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 P. M. For freight and passengers. Fare, $1. Berths free.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad, Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

MILITARY.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD,
HEAD-QUARTERS, New-York, Sept. 26, 1877.

THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT VERY cordially invite all ex-members of the old Twenty-seventh and the present Seventh Regiment to join with them in the parade to take place on THURSDAY, the 4th day of October next, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the new armory.

Battalion line will form promptly at 1 o'clock P. M. on 26th-st., right resting on 5th-av. Company roll-call and formation at 12½ o'clock precisely.

A meeting of the "Veteran Association" for business and drill will be held at the 23d-st. Armeria, corner of 26th-st. and 7th-av., on MONDAY, 1st day of October next, at 9 o'clock P. M., and all ex-members interesting to parade are invited and urged to be present. By order of

WILLIAM A. POND, Colonel Commanding.
C. B. BENNETT, Adjutant.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AMERICAN TENT-HOUSE OF PRAYER, COOPER Institute.—Sunday afternoon, 3 o'clock. Grand praise meeting. Plenty of first-class talent will be present, and music for the million.—Ole Bull's beautiful "Norwegian Hymn" (new) will be repeated, by general request, by Prof. J. Jay Weeden and Miss Jennie Watson, with other musical gems. Prof. Geo. S. Weeks will have charge of the musical programme. A collection of 5 cents will be taken up at the door.

J. B. GIBBS, President.
J. B. COMBES, Corresponding Secretary.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, FORPOLE-ST., Manor Grand-st.—Come one and all to the grand reunion of all the old friends and friends of this church, Sunday, Sept. 30, at 3:30 P. M. (No subscriptions.) At 10:30 A. M. the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Crook, will preach, and at 7:30 P. M., Rev. A. O. Moorhouse will preach. All are welcome. Seats free.

AT CHICKERING HALL, 5TH-AV., COR-ner of 18th-st., Union Gospel Services.—Rev. A. R. Van Nest, D. D., preaches Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by Mr. Osmun, W. Warren Bentley, the "Singing Evangelist," lately with Rev. R. F. Hammond in revival meetings, and the large choir. Everybody welcome.

AT WASHINGTON-SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church, 4th-st., near 5th-av.—Rev. James M. Buckley, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Evening subject—"Who Are You Working For." Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M. Strangers always welcome.

AT SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Services to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Pastor, Rev. Samuel M. Hamilton, will preach. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

AT BLEECKER HALL, NO. 280 BLEECKER-st., corner Morton.—Edith O'Gorman, the "Converted Nun," having returned to the City, will speak this (Sunday) evening on the Subject—"Romish Deceptions and Persecutions." All denominations may attend.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 46TH-ST., west of 6th-av.—Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector. Morning prayer, litany, and sermon at 10:30 A. M. Evening prayer at 4:30 P. M.

The Rector will preach.

AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th-st.—Dr. Armitage, Pastor, will preach morning, 10:30, subject—"Christ's Silence Positive Testimony to a Future Life." Evening, 7:30—"God." Sunday-school, 9 A. M.

A FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—10:30, Rev. J. Johns; 7:45, Rev. W. W. Clark, Pastor of Twenty-seventh-Street Church. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

AT STANTON-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, between Chrystie and Forsyth sts., Rev. Samuel J. Knapp, Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning at 10:30, evening at 7:30 o'clock. All are invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH-AV. CORNER 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach Sunday, Sept. 30, at 11 A. M.

BRICK CHURCH, CORNER OF 5TH-AV. AND 37th-st.—The Pastor, Rev. Llewellyn D. Bevan, will preach on Sunday, Sept. 30, at 11 o'clock A. M., and 8 P. M.

CITY MISSION CHAPELS.—PREACHING at 7:45 o'clock, as follows:

DE WITT CHAPEL, No. 136 Greenwich-st., Rev. George Hatt, Pastor.

CALVARY CHAPEL, No. 74 Avenue C, Rev. W. F. Barnard, in charge.

LEBANON CHAPEL, No. 70 Columbia-st., Rev. Charles H. Marshall, Pastor.

CARMEL CHAPEL, No. 134 Bowery, Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, Pastor.

OLIVET CHAPEL, No. 63 3d-av., Rev. A. P. Schauffler, Pastor.

Seats free. Come and welcome. LEWIS E. JACKSON, Corresponding Secretary. New York City Mission and Tract Society office, No. 50 Bible House.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av. and 42d-st. Hours of services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., D. D., will preach in the morning. Rev. B. W. LEWIS will preach in the afternoon.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, 57th-st. near 8th-av. James M. Pullman, Pastor. Sunday morning at 11, Subject—"Hints to Unsettled Minds and Troubled Souls."

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D-ST., BE-tween 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. Chambliss, of Charleston, S. C., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. Meetings Monday and Friday at 7:30 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH Church, 29th-st. and 4th-av.—Rev. Talbot W. Chambers, D. D., will preach on Sunday morning, 30th inst., at 10:30 o'clock, and Rev. Wm. Ormiston, D. D., in the afternoon at 4 o'clock.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH Church, 5th-av. and 29th-st.—Rev. Wm. Ormiston, D. D., will preach on Sunday morning, 30th inst., at 10:30 o'clock, and Rev. H. C. Berg, in the evening at 7:45 o'clock.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH Church, 5th-av. and 48th-st.—Rev. H. C. Berg will preach on Sunday morning, 30th inst., at 10:30 o'clock, and Rev. Talbot W. Chambers, D. D., in the evening at 7:45 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBY-terian,) corner Park-av. and 35th-st.—Rev. Dr. Vincent, D. D., Pastor, will preach on Sunday, 30th inst. Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Preparatory lecture Friday at 8 P. M.

COME TO SUPPER!—THE ANGEL IN THE (Rev. Rev. xix. 17,) will proclaim the Word of the Kingdom in the Medical College, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st. Sunday at 3 P. M. Subject—"All Israel to be Gathered to Mount Zion." Come!

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV. AND 35TH-ST.—Morning service and sermon by Rev. H. M. Thompson, D. D., at 10:30. Evening service at at 4:30. The Sunday-school will be reopened on Sunday, Oct. 7, at the usual hour.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH-AV. AND 21ST-ST., will be reopened on Sunday, Oct. 7, at 10:30 A. M. for morning service and communion. Evening service at 4 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 55th st., near Broadway.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. D. Wilson, at 10:30 A. M. Sabbath-school in the new chapel on 57th-st. at 2:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st., Rev. ARTHUR BROOKS, Rector. Divine services, 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

EIGHTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, West of 8th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. W. F. Hatfield. Morning—"Life's Ills a Blessing." Evening—"The Blind Man of Jericho." Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, of Madison-av. and 55th-st.—Rev. William T. Sabine, Pastor. Sunday-school 9:30 A. M. Divine services 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Children's service 3:30 P. M. The Pastor will preach.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH-av. and 11th-st.—The Pastor, Rev. W. M. Paxton, D. D., will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

FOURTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of 9th-av.—The Pastor, Rev. F. M. Marling, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Communion after morning service.

FIFTH-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Services will be resumed in this church on Sunday, 30th inst., at the usual hours, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Pastor, Rev. Dr. Hall, will officiate.

JANE-STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—Rev. Dr. McAyeal, of Iowa, will preach on Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. All are cordially invited.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Pastor, Rev. J. F. Elder, D. D., will preach tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock, in the Chapel of the First Baptist Church, 127 Park-av., between 39th and 40th sts. Sunday-school in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Next Sabbath and after, this Church will hold their services in the church edifice formerly belonging to the West Fifty-third-Street Baptist Church, near 7th-av.

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner of 57th-st.—Rev. William Lloyd, Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subjects, morning—"The Spiritual Brass." Evening—"Immortality." All made welcome.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23D-ST. AND 6TH-AV.—O. B. Frothingham, Pastor of the Independent Liberal Church, will speak on Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject: "Why Does the Popular Religion Prevail?"

MADISON-AVENUE AND TWENTY-NINTH-Street Presbyterian Church.—The Pastor, Rev. Nathaniel W. Conkling, D. D., will preach to-morrow. Hours of worship, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, of Madison-av. and 53d-st., Rev. Chas. S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Services in morning at 11 o'clock. Communion service at 4 P. M., and a praise and question meeting in the evening at 7:30 o'clock.

MRS. NELLIE J. T. BRIGHAM, INSPIRA-tional speaker, lectures for Society Spiritualists, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M., at their hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., near Broadway. Admission free. The Children's Lyceum, 2:30 P. M. Festival day.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, No. 111 FULTON-st. and No. 58 Ann-st., Rev. Gardener Spring Plumley, Pastor.—Divine services Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. In this church the Fulton-street daily noon prayer-meeting is held.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, COR-NER of 9th-av. and 31st-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter, Morning service, 10:30; subject, "The Blood of His Cross." Afternoon service at 3:30. Communion. Evening service, 7:30. Prayer-meeting.

NOTICE.—THOSE INTERESTED IN ZION Church Sunday-school, or desirous of becoming teachers in the school, are invited to attend a meeting in the chapel, 38th-st., east of Madison-av., MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, at 8 o'clock.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING to-morrow at Mariners' Church, Catharine-st. and Madison-st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at No. 278 Water-st., at 3 P. M., Wednesday, and Friday at 8 P. M. Free. Sailors and passengers. Fare, $1. Berths free.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BE-tween Nassau and William sts.—Prea

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS.

TWEED AND THE ALDERMEN.

THE EXAMINATION OF THE EX-"BOSS" POSTPONED UNTIL TO-DAY—HIS QUESTIONER UNABLE TO ATTEND YESTERDAY.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, consisting of Messrs. Lewis, Slevin, and Cowing, met yesterday to resume the examination of William M. Tweed, in pursuance to the adjournment ordered at the previous session; but the ex-"Boss" did not appear. On the day previous, Mr. Hugh L. Cole, of the Law Department, who has hitherto conducted the investigation, ordered the Sheriff not to bring Tweed from the County Jail to the City Hall, as he [Mr. Cole] was too ill to take part in the proceedings. The committee, however, waited for half an hour beyond the time appointed for the inquiry, after which a gentleman from the Corporation Counsel's office announced that Mr. Cole was still indisposed and could not attend.

Alderman Cowing, one of the members of the committee, then said: "I desire to place myself correct on the records in view of certain statements made in the public press. The object of cross-examination, says M. Bouvier, and also Mr. Greenleaf, two highly respectable authorities on the law on the subject of evidence, is 'to sift evidence and try the credibility of a witness,' and both of these authorities say 'it is one of the principal tests which the law has devised for the ascertainment of truth, and also one of the most efficacious.' At the last meeting of the committee I applied this test of cross-examination to the witness before us only and solely with the view of ascertaining the truth. I notice that two of our City editors differ with these highly respectable authorities on evidence, and state its object to be 'to suppress the truth and the facts,' and most unfairly and unjustly measure my motives by their definitions. I may be supposed to know my motive better than the two City editors, and I most emphatically declare that no such motives as they attribute to me ever entered my head, but I do, on the contrary, desire that the truth and the whole truth in reference to the subject matter before this committee may be brought out, let it hit where it may and whom it may. In the laconic words of the late President of the United States, 'I for one member of this committee, say, 'Let no guilty man escape.'"

The committee then adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning. On inquiry at the Corporation Counsel's office, yesterday afternoon, it was ascertained that Mr. Cole would be present at the examination to-day. A list of the members of the present Tammany Hall General Committee has been furnished to Tweed, in order to enable him to answer the questions (which seemed to be no difficult to him at previous meetings of the committee) whether some of them formerly co-operated with him in the perpetration of the Ring frauds.

A RELIC OF THE RIOTS.

NEW-YORK MERCHANTS SEEKING RECOMPENSE FOR THEIR LOSSES—A LIST OF THE CLAIMS THUS FAR PRESENTED—THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD PROMISES PARTIAL RESTITUTION.

In response to the call issued by the special committee of the Produce Exchange on claims arising out of the recent railroad riots, a score of merchants assembled in the managers' room of the Exchange at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. William R. Foster, counsel to the Exchange, was also present. Mr. A. E. Orr, Chairman of the committee, called the meeting to order, and said that the meeting was not called sooner because of the delay in obtaining answers to the letters of inquiry addressed to the railroad companies. President Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, wrote on the 23d inst., in response to a letter written to him on the 8th, saying that Superintendent Gossler, of the local office here, had full charge of the subject, and applications should be addressed to him on official blanks, giving the company the right to sue in behalf of the claimants. Mr. Orr said he had had an interview with Mr. Gossler, but it was not desirable to make the details public just yet. He could say, however, that the railroad company recognizes its responsibility in regard to total losses, but would probably contest claims for partial losses from detention, &c. Payment for the former would be made within two years. The aggregate of claims presented at the meeting amounted to about $34,000, including the following: David Muir, $1,589 94; Pingle & Blackman, $2,751 25; J. H. Herrick & Co., $2,500; John Taylor, $5,000; David Dows & Co., $500; W. R. Preston & Co., $1,500; O. Smith & Co., $1,300; C. F. Mettlage, $3,442 43; Jewell, Harrison & Co., $4,337 20; Linn & Delerce, $1,845 66; George T. Taylor, $221 97; McBride & Co., $2,143 64; G. K. Sheridan, $376 08; Hunter, Walton & Co., $3,687 34; McKenzie, Newman & Co., $2,841 97; Porter & Wetmore, $130 41. There are no claims for live stock included in these, as such have been sent to the company direct, and most of them probably have already been settled. Considerable discussion followed Chairman Orr's address. In response to an inquiry Mr. Foster gave it as his opinion that a person having a claim could recover at law on the ground of negligence, as the riots were caused by the railroads or their agents. The counties or States were liable to the railroads. Mr. Orr thought that if the railroads were liable for total losses they were also liable for partial losses, and Mr. Foster agreed with him, but recommended that the claimants should show as much leniency to the railroad companies as possible. Mr. Harrison suggested that communication should be opened with the Philadelphia committee to learn what plans they were adopting, and Mr. Orr promised to take the suggestion into consideration. On motion of Mr. Harrison a vote of thanks was passed to the committee for the manner in which they had performed their duties hitherto. The meeting then adjourned with the understanding that another should be called when the committee have further information to impart.

A TRAGEDY IN SULLIVAN-STREET.

A NEGRO WOMAN SHOT AND OTHERWISE INJURED—HER CONDITION CRITICAL—THE WOULD-BE MURDERER IN CUSTODY.

Two colored men ran into the Eighth Precinct Station at 12:30 P. M. yesterday, and excitedly informed the Sergeant on duty that a woman had been murdered at No. 70 Sullivan-street. Officer William Reilly, who was dispatched to investigate the case, found large blood-marks on the front steps and in the hall. Following the bloody trail through the hall into the rear yard, and thence up a flight of stairs leading to the hallway of the second floor, he found Mary Jackson, a colored woman aged 30, lying unconscious on the floor, bleeding profusely from a pistol-shot wound in the face near the left nostril. She was taken to the station-house, and there attended by Police Surgeon Dorn, who succeeded in bringing her to consciousness. Her first words were: "Fleming Jackson did it." Officer Reilly, knowing the individual in question, who is one of the most ruffianly negroes in the Eighth Ward, went in search of him. He was found at No. 220 West Twenty-fifth-street, and late in the afternoon was arraigned before Justice Morgan, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. He refused to make any statement concerning the affair, and was committed to the Tombs to await the result of the woman's injuries. At the New-York Hospital, whither the victim of the would-be murderer had in the meantime been transferred, a critical examination of her wound was made by the House Surgeon, who found that the bullet, having entered near the left nostril, traversed the cheek, and made an exit at the top of the head. She is also apparently suffering from internal injuries, and will not, it is feared, survive. From an examination of the premises in which the woman was found it would seem that she was shot at the front door, then dragged through the hall and up the rear stairs, and possibly thrown out of the back hall window. It is supposed that she managed to crawl up stairs, where she sank into insensibility. In the yard, directly under the window, a quantity of blood was found spattered in all directions, as if she had fallen from the second story at that point.

EXPERT LETTER ASSORTERS.

Mr. John Richards, Superintendent of the Box Department in the New-York Post Office, initiated a year ago a system of competition among the assorters of letters in his department, for the purpose of improving the quickness and memory of the assorters, the result being the division of the men into three classes, in accordance with the percentage of expertness shown, which was an average of 60 per cent. The result this year shows a decided improvement. A clerk to be perfect, or score 100 per cent, must assort letters with almost lightning-like rapidity and remember 20,000 names; yet, at the competition just closed, the ten men in the first class reached nearly 100 per cent, as follows: D. D. Egan, 99 67-100; F. J. Masterson, 99 67-100; J. Lobin, 99 60-100; W. S. Purdy, 99 53-100; J. E. Jeffrey, 99 28-100; W. S. Dixon, 99 24-100; E. Miller, 99 21-100; C. T. Wood, 97 76-100; E. Smith, 97 45-100, and C. B. Fogg, 97 32-100. This record, Mr. Richard says, it is almost impossible to excel. The average of the next 13, comprising the second class, was 90, and of the third class, 80 per cent.

CUSTOM-HOUSE SEIZURES.

The Customs officials made a number of seizures of smuggled goods yesterday. Special Treasury Agent Brackett and officer Madge captured a trunk containing two valuable silk dresses, and a costly fan at No. 37 Walker-street. They were intended for Mrs. Lewis, wife of the keeper of the public stores in Leroy-street. The dresses are stamped, by way of a blind, with the name of Mrs. Mulligan, the Fifth-avenue dress-maker, but the officers have the invoices showing that they came from Montreal. A number of dealers throughout Canada, in consideration of an advance of 15 to 25 per cent on the home price, will guarantee to deliver goods in any part of the United States, and it is said that an extensive smuggling business is done in this way. Once in a while, as at present, they get caught and suffer the loss of their goods, but on the whole they make their ventures pay. Inspectors Sherman and Kehoe seized a case of drags marked S. S. Chitholm, and a case of steel engravings addressed to Jane Potter, No. 214 East Thirteenth-street, on the Britannic. Inspectors Weed and Palmer seized 532 cigars on the Columbus, and Inspectors Kane and Judd one case of cigars on the City of Merida.

A SANITARY GOOSE-CHASE.

A RAID ON THE POULTRY DEALERS OF BAYARD-STREET—BREAKING UP A PESTIFEROUS PRACTICE—LAMENTATION AMONG THE POLISH JEWS.

Yesterday was market day in Bayard-street, and the throngs of Polish Jews of that neighborhood, who have a fondness for the cleaginous goose and the succulent chicken, were out by hundreds seeking what of feathered and scaled provender they might devour. The street has been a great market for the lowest sort of Jews, and "Kosher" signs abound in the windows of the dirty and tumble-down buildings. To this neighborhood much of the cheapest stuff finds its way. There are stands and stalls full of decaying and decayed vegetables, unsavory and unwholesome fish, and pain-promoting fruits. Flabby water-melons and deteriorated pears in various stages of decay are exposed to the eye of the too economical denizens. Until a day or two ago the street was the resort of troops of licensed venders, who found eager purchasers here of their almost worthless refuse. These men had become such a flagrant nuisance that they were driven off, and the attention of Sanitary Inspector Louis T. Brennan was turned to another abomination. The poultry dealers have by degrees become so bold in their business that they have openly defied the sanitary laws, and their business has become so offensive as to demand reform. They have accumulated stores of all sorts of fowls, but principally of geese, which they have confined in their cellars, back yards, hallways, and even in upper rooms. A TIMES reporter went into several of these places yesterday, and found them almost indescribably vile. The geese were huddled together closely, and from their pens came a stench which ascended into the area behind the surrounding buildings with such an intensity that even the Italian rag-pickers who lived thereabout in squalid filth held their noses at it, and said, "Me no likee much." The geese are killed and plucked on the premises, and the offal from them is another cause of offense. There are nearly three score of these dealers on Bayard-street, half a dozen of whom do a large business. The market hour was over yesterday at noon, and hundreds of fowls had been lugged away by poultry-loving purchasers, leaving but few half-plucked geese exposed about the doorways. One woman, who is supposed to be well off from the results of many years of active traffic with the Poles in the neighborhood, said to the officer who entered her place with the reporter: "All sold out; make it clean up now." The front shop was reasonably clean, with not more than half an inch of feathers and sawdust on the floor, but from the hallway near by came the interminable quacking of droves of imprisoned geese, and in the back yard there were hundreds of chickens who peered out through the narrow cops and stretched their necks for food that did not come. There appeared to be a sense of impending danger among the proprietors, for all of them were at work cleaning up the premises, hoeing up heaps of muck and hurrying it out of sight, and inclosing many of the pens behind shutters which hid their occupants from sight. All this was of no avail, however, against the mandate of Justice Duffy. At 2:30 o'clock, half a dozen officers from the Fourteenth Precinct, in plain clothes, and each with a warrant in his pocket, entered four of the most prominent shops. Solomon Voloskie, at No. 72, did not want to go with the officers, and Inspector Brennan, seeing that the man as he attempted to run, and turned him over to the policemen. Abraham Eyet, of No. 77; Pincus Dobbin, of No. 81, who has an immense poultry yard in the rear of his house, and Gerson Heifenstein, of No. 86, were soon in the hands of the Police, and the doors and windows, as well as the sidewalks of the whole block, were swarming with dirty spectators. Without an exception the prisoners denied ownership. With much noise the fowls were driven back and a passage opened for the prisoners, who were taken to the Tombs, followed by men and women who protested against the "outrage." They were arraigned before Justice Duffy, and the prisoners held in $100 bail each for trial for violation of the health ordinance. The woman was paroled until to-day.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

BONNETT, SCHENCK & EARLE ADJUDICATED BANKRUPTS—THE AFFAIRS OF PONVERT & CO.

Bonnett, Schenck & Earle, cigar manufacturers, have been adjudicated bankrupts on their own petition by Register Ketchum. Their liabilities amount to $150,000, while Mr. Bonnett and Mr. Schenck owe individually $50,000 each to Maris Bonnett for cash loans, and Mr. Earle is individually indebted to Albert N. Day for $4,500. There are 68 firms creditors, the largest being the following: William Eggert & Co., $39,386 92; Maria Bonnett, $122,593 36; Mary A. Schenck, $72,000; J. W. Simmonds, $6,217 62; George W. Lane & Co., $4,238 65; Havemeyer & Vigelius, $4,184 86; Pupke & Reid, $3,554 99. The assets are valued at $120,000, of which there are book accounts, $50,248, and stock, $57,985.

A statement of the affairs of Ponvert & Co., sugar importers, of No. 45 South-street, has been prepared, and shows liabilities of $292,000 and assets of $267,000. The assets are principally real estate, which the Assignee thinks is undervalued, it being situated in good localities. There are several houses in Thirty-first-street, between Fourth and Fifth-avenue, 20 lots on the Boulevard, 4 stores in Vesey and Washington streets, and several stables. The stores are valued by the firm at $100,000, and by the Assignee at $75,000; they are mortgaged for $70,000. A house in Orange, at present rented for 15 West Thirty-first-street, is placed by the firm at $30,000, and by the Assignee at $40,000. Nearly all the creditors are in Cuba and France, and the firm expect ultimately to pay them all in full.

Norman F. Howe, commission dealer in grain, at No. 27 Pearl-street, is reported to have failed, with liabilities amounting from $15,000 to $20,000. Three judgments in favor of Cornelius Thompson and John Bradt, amounting to $5,186 50, have been filed against him.

The failure of Peaslee & Co., advertising agents, at No. 5 Beekman-street, is reported, the liabilities being about $7,500 and no available assets. A circular asking a release from their creditors has been signed by a few persons.

Lewis Samuels, slaughterer, at Forty-fourth-street, near First-avenue, is in a fair way to effect a settlement with his creditors at 25 cents on the dollar. His failure was caused by the failure of his brothers, Lehman and Levi Samuels, beef exporters. His liabilities are about $100,000 and his real assets $25,000.

The creditors of Dr. Eliza D. Murfey, of No. 316 West Twenty-third-street, met yesterday at Register Fitch's office to prove debts and elect an Assignee in bankruptcy. Dr. Murfey was an extensive operator in Western mines, but, through the advice and rapacity of various persons, she was fleeced out of a large amount of money. Her liabilities, as given in the schedule, are $110,000, of which creditors yesterday proved claims for only $5,313 91. Frederick J. Stone was elected Assignee, and he will endeavor to get possession of her assets, which are now held by several persons.

THE EXCITEMENT IN BREADSTUFFS.

The market for wheat on the Produce Exchange was unsettled and higher yesterday, No. 2 red being quoted at $1 53 to $1 57½. The trade does not seem to be accepting the ruling of the Grain Committee, which would have inconvenienced shippers who have engaged freight room ahead. They have been going outside and making actual purchases wherever they could. There were instances in which No. 1 and No. 3 were bought for the purpose of mixing and making into No. 2, to deliver on contract. The contract business was also rendered more vexatious in its adjustment by some obligations outstanding for wheat borrowed several days ago to deliver on special September contracts and now due, the wheat not being here with which to replace it. The probabilities are that some adjustment of the difficulties will be made to-day, as they must be. From present indications it is believed that the settlements will be largely through actual deliveries of grain due. Every possible effort is being made to get into shape all the available supply that will pass on contract for No. 2 red, and the hope is expressed that everything will get through without serious derangement. The disposition seems to be to act in as accommodating a spirit as possible, as the market is meagerly supplied through the backwardness of the receipts of the class of wheat required to provide for these contracts. One firm had two boat-loads to deliver on board yesterday. The wheat was in Buffalo at midday on Wednesday. It was put aboard a special train of 35 cars and was afloat at New-York before 1 o'clock yesterday. This is the fastest time on record. No. 2 Chicago Spring wheat was also wanted for contract, and was very scarce and held highef, but the interest in it was entirely subordinate to the other. Corn and oats were higher also, partly under requirements for specific grades of both to meet maturing contracts.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday a resolution was offered requesting the Commissioners of Education to furnish a report containing replies to the following questions: What is the seating capacity for scholars in the public schools and the aggregate attendances at each; also, what is the number of children of non-resident parents who attend the schools, and what amount is paid in salaries to non-resident teachers? The resolution was laid over. Alderman Morris moved that the Gas Commission be requested to insert in all contracts for gas a provision that the public lamps shall not be extinguished until half an hour before sunrise. The motion was adopted. A resolution providing that water-tanks containing 500 gallons, and connected with the street mains, shall be placed in all buildings used for manufacturing purposes, was referred to a committee. The Committee on Finance presented a report recommending that the tax rate for 1877 be fixed at 2.65, and it was laid over. A petition signed by residents of the Seventh Ward praying for the removal of the dumping-board from the foot of Market-street was referred to the Committee on Streets. The Committee on County Offices was then directed to make a report on the application for a room for Part IV. of the Marine Court. A communication was received from the Board of Health stating that they have no jurisdiction over the nuisance at Hunter's Point, but that they are obtaining facts on the subject in order to present them to the Grand Jury. The board then adopted a resolution against erecting telegraph-poles within 10 feet of any gas-lamp. A brief discussion arose on the subject of limiting the operations of the dog ordinance from May 15 to Sept. 15, after which the matter was laid over. A communication was received from the Mayor returning for amendment the ordinance prescribing the prices to be charged by owners of express-wagons for the moving of furniture. The board then adjourned.

A BATCH OF INQUESTS.

SIX CASES DISPOSED OF YESTERDAY BY THE CORONERS.

Coroner Flanagan held an inquest yesterday in the case of Thomas O'Connell, who was shot through the back and almost instantly killed on Tuesday night last by James Gorman, in front of his shanty, in Thirty-seventh-street, near Eleventh-avenue. The testimony of a number of witnesses was taken, but the evidence did not vary in any respect from the facts already published in THE TIMES. A verdict was rendered against Gorman, and he was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. Gorman made the following statement: "All I have to say is, that some young lads threw stones at my house every night, and they said they would take the advantage of me any night they got me out. Two nights previous I was informed that there was a crowd of young fellows waiting outside to do me bodily harm. They did not permit me to sleep at night from constantly throwing stones against my house. Two nights before I threatened them with an empty rusty gun. I had no intention of killing O'Connell."

Coroner Woltman held an inquest yesterday in the case of Matilda Palmer, who was shot and killed by John W. Kiernan, during a quarrel at No. 11 Pell-street, on the 3d inst. The circumstances of the shooting have already been published in THE TIMES, and the facts brought out by the testimony did not differ from those already printed. A verdict was rendered against Kiernan. He escaped immediately after the affray, and is still at large. A warrant was issued by the Coroner for his arrest.

Coroner Woltman also held an inquest in the case of John Donohue, who died at Bellevue Hospital on the 21st inst. from the effects of a stab wound in the left knee, received on July 2, at the hands of some unknown person. Donohue, it appears, was sitting on the stoop of No. 66 Oliver-street on the night in question, when he was approached by a young man who, without any provocation, stabbed him in the left knee with a pocket knife and then escaped. No clue to the assailant could be obtained, as he was a stranger to Donohue. The jury rendered an open verdict.

Coroner Ellinger held an inquest yesterday in the case of William W. Many, a lunatic, who on July 16 escaped from the cells at Bellevue Hospital and committed suicide by jumping into the river. The evidence showed that on the night watchman went into the cell, occupied jointly by Many and another lunatic, he left the door open. Many, watching his opportunity, slipped out, and running down to the river jumped in. His hands were incased in what are known as "muffs," and his weight quickly drowned. The jury, in their verdict, censured the officials at Bellevue Hospital "for neglecting to take the necessary precautions to prevent the escape of the deceased."

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Woltman in the case of Emma Deutchman, a child 8 years of age, who was burned on the 22d inst. by her clothes taking fire from a bonfire which some boys had kindled in Ninth-street, near First-avenue. The jury recommended that the Police be more attentive in preventing the building of fires in the streets.

Coroner Ellinger yesterday concluded the inquest on the body of Eugene McGowan, aged 7, who died on the 14th inst., it was supposed from the effects of a blow upon the head inflicted by Emile Glatigny, on Saturday, August 18. During the inquest it was proved that on the day of McGowan's injury he was riding in a little wagon drawn by Charles McPilke, and that he fell out from it backward and struck his head on the sidewalk. The jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death by concussion of the brain, produced by causes unknown.

A SCARCITY OF CROTON WATER.

COMMISSIONER CAMPBELL APPEALS TO THE PUBLIC NOT TO WASTE WATER—UNUSUAL PRECAUTIONS TAKEN TO AVERT A FAMINE.

The following communication has been addressed to the public by Commissioner Campbell of the Department of Public Works:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1877.

TO THE PUBLIC: The drought of 1876 in the Croton region and adjacent country—the severest known for half a century—has been followed this season by one of still greater severity, which is seriously affecting the water supply of this City. The equinoctial rains which usually afforded some relief, but the light September rainfall of the present year has been entirely absorbed by the parched ground, leaving none to run into the streams. It is now 92 days since any water has run over the Croton dam into the Hudson River. For some time past large drafts have been made upon the artificial and natural reservoirs of the Croton district, and the supplies are now being rapidly under contribution; but the long-continued and unprecedented drought warns me to give notice to citizens and all who use the Croton water to avoid waste, and to call upon them for aid in this great emergency by observing the strictest economy in the use of water. The officers and employes of this department have been instructed to exercise the utmost vigilance in suppressing waste, and I have asked the aid of the Police Department in enforcing this order. It is to be hoped that relief may soon come in copious showers, but it is the part of prudence, and, indeed, of necessity, to husband with care the present supply until such relief shall arrive.

I perform an unwelcome but imperative duty for the second time during my brief administration of this department in notifying the public of a scarcity of water—a scarcity which should not and would not have existed had precautionary measures been adopted four or five years since, as I have heretofore fully explained in official reports, and in a statement addressed to the public last October. The new reservoir on the middle branch of the Croton has been pressed forward during this and the past season with much energy, but it cannot be brought into use before the close of the present year. Its capacity is nearly 4,000,000,000 of gallons, and it will alone afford a supply for 50 or 60 days. This great reservoir should have been commenced two or three years earlier than the time selected, and had this been done no scarcity would have been felt, either in the past or present year. Appreciating its great importance, I have done everything possible to hasten its completion, and have taken steps to provide a still further supply by selecting a site for another and larger reservoir, which I propose to put under contract next season.

In the belief that citizens generally will appreciate the circumstances as above explained, and contribute their aid in averting a serious calamity, I am, respectfully,

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
Commissioner of Public Works.

THE YELLOW FEVER SUFFERERS.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF MONEY AND SUPPLIES NEEDED AT FERNANDINA.

The following communications were received at the Produce Exchange yesterday:

BOARD OF HEALTH AND SANITARY COMMITTEE,
FERNANDINA, Fla., Sept. 24, 1877.

William A. Cole, Esq., President Produce Exchange, New-York City:

DEAR SIR: I am instructed to convey to you the grateful acknowledgments of this community for your telegram authorizing me to draw upon you as President of the New-York Produce Exchange for the generous sum of $500, and I beg leave to add that I shall do so to-morrow, and that the money will be applied to the relief of our many sufferers. Please present our warmest thanks to the New-York Produce Exchange. We have had 54 deaths to date, and 39 new cases were reported to-day. All business has stopped. Large numbers of our citizens have left here, and the few remaining whites are called upon to provide for the sick and hundreds of needy ones. Very respectfully yours,

S. T. RIDDELL,
Mayor and Chairman Board of Health.
Attest: F. E. GROSSMAN, Secretary Sanitary Committee.

NO. 330 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1877.

Mr. William A. Cole, President Produce Exchange:

SIR: I have the honor of inclosing to you a letter of introduction from the Mayor and Collector of Customs at Fernandina, Fla. I called at the Exchange Building to-day to see you in person, and, failing in this and finding your honorable board had already begun to move in the matter of relief for our sufferers, it seemed to me a brief written statement would be more practical than anything else. The greatest necessity exists at Fernandina in the want of cash wherewith to pay those who dare to brave the dangers of the dreaded disease. As to the amount required, I can only say that during the past four weeks $2,000 have been judiciously expended and barely sufficed to meet necessities. There are yet four to eight weeks in which the disease may run wild and death continue to reap an abundant harvest, and it seems as though the whole town may be swept away unless the efficient corps of nurses be kept up and encouraged by the city authorities and local Board of Health. This can only be accomplished by means from abroad. I beg you, therefore, to give this matter such portion of your valuable time and attention as may be necessary to secure a general contribution. Subscriptions should be forwarded in cash by express, as there are no facilities there for obtaining cash on drafts or checks, and the Southern Express receives and forwards all relief free of charges. Packages should be addressed to S. T. Riddell, Mayor, or H. E. Dotterer, Treasurer of Board of Health. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

CHARLES V. HILLYER,
Deputy Collector, Port of Fernandina.

The New-York and Savannah steamers, and the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad of Georgia, will receive contributions in the way of supplies for the sick and needy of Fernandina, and forward the same free of charge. Packages should be plainly marked, S. T. Riddell, Mayor, Fernandina, Fla.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Hugh Burns, a public porter, aged 62, of No. 37 Frankfort-street, fell on the pavement at Broadway and Walker-street yesterday, and received severe injuries.

William Bellestere, aged 2 years, fell out of a second-story window of his parents' residence, No. 92 First-avenue, yesterday morning, and was seriously injured.

Ellen Landregan, aged 18 months, fell out of a third-story window at her parents' residence, No. 290 Front-street, yesterday, and died soon after from a fracture of the skull.

The American and Foreign Bible Society has published the Psalms of David, in large type and limp binding, for free circulation among freedmen in the Southern States.

John G. Granger, aged 4, living at No. 19 West Third-street, last evening fell from the third story window of his home, and was fatally injured. He was sent to the New-York Hospital.

The third series of open handicap games of the New-York Athletic Club will be held to-day at the grounds, One Hundred and Fiftieth-street and Mott-avenue, Mott Haven, commencing at 4:30 P. M.

The managers of the forty-sixth exhibition of the American Institute have placed on sale family coupon tickets, by the purchase of which three admissions can be obtained for $1, five for $1 50, and ten for $2 50.

A funeral service for the repose of the soul of the late Prime Minister of Greece, Admiral Constantine Canaris, will be celebrated at the Greek-Russian Chapel, Second-avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Ives Lee Brevet, fireman on the steamer St. Laurent, of the French Line, lying at the foot of Morton-street, fell last evening from the deck to the engine-room, a distance of 12 feet, and fractured his skull. He was sent to the New-York Hospital.

At the meeting of the New-York Historical Society, to be held at the library, Second-avenue, corner of Eleventh-street, on Tuesday next at 8 P. M. Col. John Ward will read a paper on "The Continental Congress before the Declaration of Independence."

The butter trade is exercised over the recent reception of a number of packages of the commodity from the West in which from 18 to 20 pounds of surreptitious salt were found stowed between an inner case and the outside lining of each. The matter is to be investigated.

The following additional sums have been received in aid of the Seventh Regiment Armory fund: Tiffany & Co., $1,000; Bank of New-York, $500; London and Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company, $500; Cunard Steam-ship Company, $500; Chemical Bank, $500.

"Insurance that insures" is the only kind there is any use in buying. The Travelers, of Hartford, confidently claims that quality for its insurance, both life and accident. Every one must read and judge for himself. The claims already paid amount to over $3,750,000.

Messrs. Milner, Rigby, and Greenhill, of the English rifle team, visited the new Court-house yesterday, and after glancing around one or two courtrooms were introduced to Judge Donohue. They intend starting for the West immediately, to indulge in grouse-shooting and like sport.

Capt. Tynan, of the Fourteenth Precinct, made a raid last night on two disorderly houses at Nos. 44 and 45 Elizabeth-street, the first kept by Ernest Steiner and the second by William Sopp. Both proprietors and the inmates were arrested and locked up in the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house.

Capt. Phillips, of the wrecked steam-ship City of Havana, arrived in this port yesterday from New-Orleans. The vessel is a total wreck, and her loss is attributable to a deviation of currents. The Captain and part of the crew remained on the wreck until she went to pieces. The disaster occurred on Aug. 12, on the Tuxpan Shoals, about 90 miles from Vera Cruz.

The seventh anniversary of the Second Mission Baptist Church and Sunday-school, at the corner of Grand and Allen streets, will be celebrated on Sunday, morning, afternoon, and evening. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., Hon. George H. Andrews, and others, and sermons will be preached by Rev. Halsey W. Knapp, D. D., and Rev. Samuel Alman.

Officer Speight, of the Tombs Police Court Squad, was assaulted and brutally beaten by two unknown men yesterday morning, while walking through Centre-street on his way to court. The affair originated in one of the fellows rudely pushing against the officer, who resented the action by speaking sharply. Both men then attacked him, beating and kicking him so severely that he was unable to remain on duty.

While Frederick Grimm, of No. 80 Second-street, was lying asleep on the pier at the foot of Third-street, East River, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, he was robbed by a gang of thieves, who robbed him of his coat, hat, and pocket-book, which contained $6. The movements of the thieves awakened Grimm, who started in pursuit but mistook his way and fell into the river. He was rescued, and narrowly escaped drowning, by the watchman at the Houston-Street Ferry. The thieves escaped.

In THE TIMES of Tuesday last Mr. George W. Lane was erroneously mentioned as a bankrupt. Mr. Lane is in reality the Assignee of Messrs. Abby & Sturdevant, wholesale grocers, and the paragraph in which his name appeared was intended to convey the idea that he had just finished passing his accounts as Assignee before Elliott F. Shepard, Referee in the Supreme Court, and that Mr. Shepard had rendered a decision against the claims, amounting to $8,000, of two married daughters of a member of the bankrupt firm.

A meeting of independent voters of the Sixteenth Assembly District was held last evening at Jefferson Hall, No. 253 Avenue A, Mr. G. E. G. Badde presiding. The object of the meeting was to receive and consider the nominations for office of influential citizens of the district irrespective of party. Mr. E. H. Jenny delivered a long and earnest address in favor of civil service and financial reform in the National, State, and Municipal Governments. The nominations of several candidates for office were received and held for future consideration.

A deputation, consisting of Messrs. Isaac Wallach, Frederick Taylor, S. Hess, George C. Coburn, and A. J. Duvalle, presented to Mayor Ely, yesterday, a petition requesting him to appoint Mr. Frederick Lewis, a brother of the Alderman, Police Commissioner. The petition was signed by H. B. Claflin, Jesse Hoyt & Co., Greenbaum & Co., and others. The Mayor, in reply, stated that he thought Mr. Lewis was fit for the position, as he believed that he would not convert the Police Board into a partisan organization, and he added that he would give the matter due consideration.

The officials of the Elevated Railway Company say, in regard to the charges made at the meeting of the Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers, on Thursday evening, that their engines are constantly taken into the machine shops to be tested, and that they have not an engineer on their line with less than ten years' experience in running locomotives, nor a fireman with less than three or four. Some of the former have had an experience of from 20 to 30 years. The animus of the assertions is ascribed to the refusal of the Superintendent on several occasions to employ stationary engineers, whom he considers incompetent to run locomotives.

Capt. William H. Thompson and Chief Engineer Thomas Sewell, of the steam-ship Britannic, were yesterday the recipients of elegant souvenirs from the passengers on the ship during her memorable voyage from Queenstown to this port in the remarkable time of 7 days, 10 hours, and 53 minutes. Among those present during the ceremony of presentation were Hon. Isaac H. Bailey, Mr. E. A. Sothern, Mr. William Florence, Mr. William Winter, Capt. and Mrs. Stephen, Mr. D. Willis James, and Mr. Charles H. Parker. The souvenirs consisted of a massive silver pitcher and a silver cup, the former being presented to the Captain and the latter to Mr. Sewell.

BROOKLYN.

A reunion of Methodists will be held at the Rink in November.

Annie Harrington, aged 14, has been missing from her home, at No. 177 Fulton-street, since Thursday evening.

Officer John Rail, of the Second Precinct, was yesterday appointed on the Central Office Detective Squad by the Police Commissioners.

A resolution offered in the Board of City Works yesterday, recommending the reconstruction of the Hamilton-avenue sewer at a cost of $12,000, was tabled on the ground of lack of funds.

In the case of Margaret Kenniff, aged 10 years, who was run over and killed by one of the rapid transit trains on Atlantic-avenue on the 18th inst., the Coroner's jury censured the railroad company for not providing "proper precautions for the safety of life."

LONG ISLAND.

The residents of Flushing are signing a petition to Congress for the appropriation of $30,000 to improve the channel of Flushing Bay.

The County Convention of the Suffolk County Republicans, for the nomination of candidates for the county offices, including members of Assembly, is called to meet at Riverhead on Thursday next, Oct. 4.

The delegates to the Democratic State Convention chosen by the Suffolk County Democrats are Henry A. Reeves, Theodore W. Smith, and John E. Reid; alternates, Charles C. Rose, Gilbert H. Cooper, and Henry G. Sandiver. Delegate to the Judiciary Convention, Henry C. Platt; alternate, Richard Jennings. For Member of Assembly, Charles S. Havens, of Brookhaven, was nominated; for Superintendent of the Poor, Theddeus E. Corwin; for Coroner, Foster Mayer. Delegates to the Senatorial Convention were also selected, a majority of whom are understood to favor the nomination of Charles T. Duryea, of Babylon.

NEW-JERSEY.

The boiler of the steam yacht Electra exploded on Thursday morning, near the mouth of the Hackensack River. There were five persons in the yacht at the time. Richard Ulbrich was slightly scalded; the others escaped unhurt.

Joseph H. Meyer, of Newark, attempted to jump on a Newark and New-York Railroad train as it was moving from the Ferry-Street Station yesterday. He fell beneath the wheels, which passed over both legs, mangling both fearfully and almost entirely severing them from the body. He was taken to St. Michael's Hospital. The physicians said he could not live.

Thomas Lee was recently sent to the Hudson County Penitentiary for six months for burglary. He escaped, but was recaptured. Yesterday he was tried in the Quarter Sessions on a charge of breaking jail, and convicted. The Court sentenced him to one year's imprisonment. While being taken to jail, he knocked the constable down and fled. He was recaptured, and Judge Hoffman changed his sentence from one to three years' imprisonment.

Mathias Hyther, of Johnsonburg, while whipping hickery nuts from a tree, on Thursday afternoon, fell a distance of 60 feet, the branch on which he got having broken. The accident was not known until his wife became anxious on account of his absence and went in search of him. She found him lying under the tree, conscious enough to tell her how the accident had happened, but he died within a few moments after being taken to the house.

James Aiken, of Wood-street, Philadelphia, was observed yesterday morning acting strangely in front of an approaching locomotive on the New-Jersey Central Road, in Jersey City. An officer drew him out of the way of danger, and was informed by the man that a murder had been committed near Philadelphia yesterday. "They think I did it," he said in a half bewildered way, "and the officers are after me. They say that they will shoot me if they get me. So I am just going to jump on the cow-catcher of a locomotive to get out of their way." He was undoubtedly insane, and the Police took him to the Police station.

The Mayor of Boonton has been making efforts to promote the cause of temperance with peculiar results. He gave a man named Isaac Hollenback $2 25 to buy liquor at unlicensed saloons in order that he might give evidence against the proprietors. Hollenback got drunk, and his daughter went to a neighbor's to avoid him. He followed her and broke in the door, announcing his intention of taking her home dead or alive. A constable was called, and in the struggle that followed Hollenback nearly bit one of the officer's fingers off, but he was finally lodged in jail. His commitment on a charge of atrocious assault will prevent the Mayor using him as a witness.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

FIVE STEAM-SHIPS TO SAIL FOR EUROPEAN PORTS TO-DAY.

The steam-ships carrying passengers, which sail from New-York for European ports to-day, are the Britannic, of the White Star Line, for Liverpool; the City of Montreal, of the Inman Line, for Liverpool; the Neckar, of the North German Lloyd Line, for Bremen; the California, of the Anchor Line, for Glasgow, and the Alsatia, of the same line, for London. Among the Britannic's passengers are Hon. John L. Stevens, United States Minister to Sweden; Prof. E. L. Youmans, of the *Science Monthly*, and George Cavendish Bentinck. Four members of the British Rifle team—Lieut.-Col. Fenton, Major Waller, and Messrs. Fergusson and Humphry—will sail in the City of Montreal. The following are lists of the saloon passengers in the above-named steamers:

In steam-ship Britannic, for Liverpool.—J. Guthrie Smith, James Howden, Louis Selig, E. J. Bousfield, T. Osborn, George A. Schonfeld, C. E. Eyerafft, Center Hitchcock, John McLaren, D. M. Douglas, G. Douglas, J. Wilcock, J. Campbell, J. Graham, D. Graham, Mrs. S. H. Smythe, J. A. Whalley, Mrs. M. A. Green, Miss F. Green, Miss A. Green, A. Strauss, A. Hirsch

The New-York Times.

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THE STATE CONVENTION.

A REVIEW OF THE PROCEEDINGS AT ROCHESTER.

SENATOR CONKLING'S ABSOLUTE CONTROL—HIS RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE SPEECH OF THE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN—HOW HE THREW AWAY A GREAT OPPORTUNITY—THE EFFECT OF THE PROCEEDINGS ON THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Sept. 28, 1877.

The more the results of the Rochester Convention are discussed the more it becomes apparent that from beginning to end it was an affair prearranged, premeditated, duly rehearsed, and carefully considered. From first to last Roscoe Conkling was the central figure around which everything was made to revolve, and he alone must be held responsible for the consequences of Wednesday's proceedings. There was not one act in the drama then performed which was not prompted by him. The Chairman of the State Committee was a puppet in his hands, and through him the Senator dictated the temporary and permanent organization, made up the committees, and allotted to all the subordinate actors their various parts. Had he been a shrewd man, or even what is called "a smart politician," he might have sounded the key-note of the Republican campaign in this State, regained much of his lost prestige, and won to his support men of influence and standing who within the past three or four years have come to regard him with aversion, if not suspicion. But he was not a shrewd man; he was not even "a smart politician;" he was blinded by his own conceit, made deaf to reason by the flattery of the parasites who are his personal followers, and, throwing aside one of the greatest opportunities of his life, he gratified his spite—satisfied his revenge—but at the same time sacrificed any claims he may have had to statesmanship, and utterly ruined his prospects as a politician. There are a number of his more sensible supporters who are now willing to admit these facts, but they seek to remove responsibility from Mr. Conkling by declaring that he was forced into a false position by what they are pleased to call the ill-advised speech of the temporary Chairman.

These and similar efforts to make Mr. Platt the scapegoat for his superior's errors are too transparent to deceive those who have any knowledge of the inside workings of the convention. Indeed, it is now known and can be stated positively that Mr. Platt was several weeks ago selected to preside over the meeting, and there is a very genuine belief among politicians that his speech was prepared by the Senator. This I am assured is a mistake, but that the address was seen and edited by Mr. Conkling before its delivery there can be no doubt. It will be remembered that the State Central Committee was not called together on the night before the convention, as is customary, and that no definite information could be obtained regarding the temporary organization until the delegates were nearly all assembled, and the hour for calling the convention to order had almost arrived. Then it was announced that there was no truth in the rumor that Mr. Lyman Tremain was to be temporary Chairman—which rumor, by the way, was extensively circulated by a number of Mr. Cornell's followers who desired to deceive what they call "the outsiders"—and that Hon. Thomas C. Platt was to be assigned that position. When the gentleman so selected took the platform he thanked the convention for the unexpected honor conferred upon him, and then, with a gibness which astonished all those who know him, proceeded to read a printed speech. In view of these facts, it is simply ridiculous to declare that Mr. Conkling had not long been familiar with the contents of the temporary Chairman's address, or that he was forced into a false position by it. If further proof of this be needed it can be found in the Senator's action in forcing Mr. Platt upon the convention as its permanent Chairman. In doing so he publicly assumed responsibility for every word uttered by that gentleman in the temporary organization. In fact, in allowing the speech in question to be delivered at all, the Senator committed the greatest blunder of the day. If the address of the temporary presiding officer was, as it should have been, a temperate and well-considered statement of the condition, hopes, and prospects of the Republican Party in this State, and a careful presentation of the local issues to be decided at the approaching election, Mr. Curtis would have had no text, no good reason for his speech in defense of the National Administration. A majority of the delegates, both Conkling and anti-Conkling men, were heartily in favor of those planks in the platform which referred to the President and the course he has taken since his election. They were fully aware of the fact that there is a large number of earnest, conscientious Republicans in this State who are bitterly opposed to the Southern policy and the civil service order, and that on the other hand there is a powerful party of Republican sympathizers who are thoroughly in accord with the National Administration. Knowing these things, and not wishing to offend either of the classes referred to, they favored some such resolutions as those prepared by Mr. Conkling's direction, and they were honest and earnest in their desire to have them adopted. Under these circumstances had Mr. Curtis made his speech, he might perhaps with propriety have been accused of disturbing the harmony of the convention and bringing discord into the party. As it was, however, the temporary Chairman flung down the challenge, which he simply picked up.

It may be that the Senator's action in indorsing the address of the temporary Chairman by forcing him into the position of permanent President was influenced by a desire to have a personal friend and follower upon whom he could rely in that important position. It is certain that Mr. Platt was entirely under the direction of Mr. Conkling, and that he made no ruling which he was not fully aware would be in accordance with his wishes. The Senator made no secret of his control over the Chair. Frequently during the proceedings he plainly indicated to Mr. Platt how he desired him to rule. For instance, when Mr. Forster, of Westchester, claimed that as no rules had been adopted for the guidance of the convention, a demand for the previous question was out of order, the Chairman was for a moment in doubt as to how he should decide the question thus raised. Mr. Conkling nodded to him in approval of Forster's position, and at once, with an air of having been relieved from an exceedingly disagreeable predicament, he ruled in favor of that gentleman. Still another instance. During the delivery of his speech, and at the conclusion of one of his bitterest sentences in abuse of Mr. Curtis, the Senator was greeted with a storm of hisses. To stop this demonstration the Chairman knocked loudly with his gavel. In a moment Mr. Conkling, stung by the hisses which still rose clear and distinct above the cheers of his followers, stopped his speech, and, turning upon the presiding officer, whispered in a voice hoarse with passion: "Cease your rapping, Sir; when I speak I will keep order for myself; or when I fail to do so I will speak no longer." The gavel dropped from Mr. Platt's hand, he sat back in his seat, evidently ill at ease, and during the rest of the speech he obeyed his chief's instructions to the letter. But even this was not the most noteworthy illustration of Mr. Conkling's utter lack of tact and disregard for appearances. He excelled himself when, in accordance with his own orders, the Chairman of the Committee on Organization announced him for permanent Chairman of the Convention. While this announcement was being made he was conveniently seated in a cloak-room waiting for the call to appear. When he came into the hall, however, he stated, apparently with much surprise and agitation, that he had just learned that the convention had decided, in its wisdom, to select him to preside over the permanent organization. He much regretted, however, that his duties on the Committee on Resolutions would prevent him from accepting the high honor. The hypocrisy of this speech was so apparent that even those who have been counted among the Senator's warmest supporters were obliged to denounce it. What object he had in assuming to be surprised at what everybody knew to be the result of his own order must forever remain a mystery.

Regarding the effect of Wednesday's proceedings upon the Senator's political prospects, there are of course a number of opinions. Among those not blinded by personal prejudices, however, it is generally believed that he has done himself irreparable injury with the masses of the party. On the other hand, there are men, some of them shrewd politicians, who express the opinion that by his management of the convention he has secured absolute control of the machinery of the party, and so made his re-election to the Senate reasonably certain. There is no doubt that the new State Central Committee is entirely in his hands, and that it will continue so until after the election for Senator has taken place. It does not follow, however, that the committee will be able to force a majority of Conkling men into the Legislature that is to select his successor. Regarding the effect of the convention's proceedings upon the coming election, which is, after all, of much more importance to the people than are the prospects of the Senator, there are also many different opinions. There are a number of gentlemen of standing in the party who freely express the opinion that if the ticket headed by Mr. Churchill is defeated this Fall, Mr. Conkling and his followers will be alone to blame. On the other hand, it is argued that, as the Senator and his friends have now been put upon their mettle, and as it is vitally important for them to carry the election, they will strain every nerve to bring out all the Republican votes in the State. Should they succeed in doing so, the co-operation of the independent voters who profess to favor radical reforms in Municipal government, and the passage of the Constitutional amendments, ought to make the victory complete.

H. C.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB ACTING.

A MASS-MEETING TO BE HELD—PRESIDENT HAYES TO BE HEARTILY INDORSED—THE PERSONAL QUARREL IN THE CONVENTION DISAPPROVED—A COMMITTEE OF FIFTY APPOINTED.

The members of the Union League Club have, almost without exception, taken strong grounds against the manner in which the State Convention was conducted at Rochester. While they are willing to accord to every Republican the largest freedom of speech, they are outspoken in denouncing the selfishness or malice which would permit such a lamentable wasting of opportunity to strengthen the party, and are determined to do something toward recovering the ground that was then lost. On Friday, about 30 of the most prominent members of the club were invited to meet last night for consultation as to the best course to be adopted to secure an expression from New-York Republicans in regard to the Rochester proceedings. These gentlemen said they were not animated by personal preferences for either of the two conspicuous speakers on Wednesday last. One statement concerning Mr. Conkling was related in the Union League Club Hall last night which made an additionally unfavorable impression. It was stated that it had been proposed to Mr. Curtis to meet the Senator, and that Mr. Conkling had consented to the proposed conference with a view to comparing opinions. Mr. Curtis was said to have been ready up to a late hour on Tuesday evening to meet Conkling, but the latter finally refused, saying that he believed every man ought to say what was in his mind.

The meeting last night was held in a small committee-room in the upper part of the club building, and the press was excluded. It was said by Col. Stebbins, who presided, that the discussion which took place was general, and rather in the form of a conversation than set speeches. All who spoke were emphatic in their desire to have an outspoken indorsement of President Hayes and his efforts to reform the Government service, and the disposition to censure the indiscreet Republicans, who made themselves conspicuous at Rochester by their lack of wisdom, was clearly evident. Several plans were suggested for obtaining or giving expression to this disapproval. One was through a meeting of the club alone; another was through an announcement to be signed by prominent Republicans and published in the newspapers, and the third, which was considered the best, was that of calling a public meeting through a committee of 50 well-known citizens, members of the club and others. The last proposition met with most favor, and a committee of four, consisting of Col. Stebbins, Charles Watson, Judge Noah Davis, and Jackson S. Schultz, was appointed to name a committee of 50 to call the meeting. The first committee did its work immediately at the close of the secret meeting, and selected the following gentlemen:

NOAH DAVIS,	SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
WM. CULLEN BRYANT,	E. H. PERKINS, Jr.,
EDWIN D. MORGAN,	ALBON P. MAN,
WILLIAM H. LEE,	JOHN A. STEWART,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,	NATHANIEL P. BAILEY,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	WILLIAM W. ASTOR,
JOHN JAY,	HENRY E. DAVIS,
FRED'K E. WINSTON,	ISAAC SHERMAN,
WM. H. VANDERBILT,	JAMES EMOTT,
DAVID DOWS,	HENRY J. SCUDDER,
JESSE SELIGMAN,	GEORGE CABOT WARD,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,	BENJ. B. SHERMAN,
RICHARD BUTLER,	F. D. TAPPAN,
CHARLES WATSOUS,	J. M. BUNDY,
GEORGE C. MAGOUN,	D. F. APPLETON,
CHARLES LANIER,	CHARLES S. SMITH,
JOSIAH M. FISKE,	Gen. J. B. KIDDOO,
JAMES M. CONSTABLE,	BENJ. H. FIELD,
B. G. ARNOLD,	ENOCH L. FANCHER,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	F. B. THURBER,
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS,	DORMAN B. EATON,
SINCLAIR TOUSEY,	LLOYD ASPINWALL,
LEVI P. MORTON,	ETHAN ALLEN,
WILLIAM H. FOGG,	HENRY G. STEBBINS,
JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,	GEORGE B. BUTLER.
SALEM H. WALES,	ANSON G. MCCOOK.

This committee will meet to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, in the Executive Committee room, to issue a call for a meeting to give assurance to President Hayes of the cordial support of the Republican Party, and to consider the action of the convention at Rochester.

The temper of the meeting was good, and, while no one apologized for the efforts of the intemperate speakers at Rochester, there was no disposition evinced to make the offenders feel that they were to be "driven out of the party," but rather to convince them that they had mistaken the sentiment of the mass of Republicans throughout the State and the country.

STATE POLITICAL NOTES.

Benjamin D. Clapp is the Republican candidate in Essex County for Assembly.

The Democrats of Clinton County have nominated D. H. Parsons for Assembly.

The Republicans of the Second District of Saratoga County have nominated Daniel H. Defoe for Assembly.

Alexander M. Lowry is the Democratic candidate for Assembly in the Second District of Chautauqua County.

The Democratic conventions in three of the districts of Albany County adopted resolutions favoring the renomination of the present State officers.

The delegates from the Second District of Steuben County to the Democratic State Convention oppose a renomination of the present State officers.

All the delegates from Onondaga County and those from the Third District of Oswego County to the Democratic State Convention are said to favor a new ticket.

The Democratic Convention of the First District of Orange County formally recommended the renomination of Frederick P. Olcott for Controller, and the nomination of James Mackin for Treasurer.

The Republicans of Yates County have made their nominations, as follows: For County Judge and Surrogate, William S. Briggs; District Attorney, John T. Knox; Assembly, Joel M. Clark; Superintendent of the Poor, T. Warner Smith; Justice of Sessions, Montgomery McLoud.

The Republicans of Jefferson County have nominated Charles H. Watts for County Judge, Ross C. Scott for Surrogate, Watson M. Rogers for District Attorney, Edgar A. North for Special Surrogate, E. F. Ramsdell for Special County Judge, John F. Cook for Justice of Sessions, and James Stewart and Dr. Lord for Coroners.

THE STATE DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 29.—The interest in the coming Democratic gathering is shown by the increasing list of prominent men throughout the State who have secured rooms here preparatory to the holding of the convention. At the Delavan House rooms have already been secured, in addition to those mentioned last night, for Augustus Schell, John Morrissey, Jarvis Lord, Jere Maguire, Smith Ely, Henry Tilden, Smith Weed, Ira Shafer, James S. Thayer, Adin Thayer, "Billy" Fowler, and other great lights of the Democracy. A few delegates have arrived here already. They generally favor a change in the ticket.

A GREAT MAN SATISFIED.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS SUPPORTS "THE POLICY"—PLEASING CONFIDENCE OF THE EX-REBEL IN MR. HAYES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 29.—Alexander H. Stephens, who was in Baltimore to-day en route for New-York, remarked in course of a conversation on political subjects that he had every confidence in Mr. Hayes and his motives with regard to his Southern policy, and regretted that he could not meet the President when he was in Georgia. Mr. Stephens was interrogated as to what in his opinion would be the course pursued by disaffected Republicans, including Messrs. Blaine and Conkling. He stated that he had never expected either Blaine or Conkling to give to the President their cordial support, and thought that, although they would not openly assail him, they would withhold their support and endeavor to keep on the inner track of party organization for future use. The subject of the probable effect of the President's policy on the elections of 1880 was touched on in the course of an interview, but Mr. Stephens stated that it was too soon to foretell any results. "One thing though, I can say," he added; "it will extinguish all sectional questions and feelings, and people will divide on internal questions and policies entirely." In reply to a question as to whether the policy of the President in failing would cause a split in his party, Mr. Stephens made the following reply: "Mr. Hayes' policy cannot fail. It is the policy of the Constitution of the United States, and is based and planted on the foundation and principles upon which the great American Federal Republic stands, and on which alone this grand matchless system of government can be harmoniously and prosperously administered. There will, doubtless, be many disaffected Republicans who will fail to sanction his policy, and who will in all probability keep up an organization against it, but the entire Democracy and a large majority of the Republicans of the country will sustain it. The people of the United States are devoted to the institutions of their fathers, and yearn for the restoration of that good government under which the country was so happy and prosperous for so many years."

SPEAKER RANDALL'S LIBEL SUIT.

CHARGES OF A PHILADELPHIA SUNDAY PAPER—AN EXAMINATION BEFORE AN ALDERMAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 29.—A rather important libel suit was heard here to-day before Alderman Becker, in which Albert W. Fletcher, Superintendent of the Document-room of the National House of Representatives, appeared as prosecutor, and Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Speaker of the House, as the chief witness. The defendants were Mr. Hugh A. Muller and John Trenwith, proprietors of the *Sunday World*. On the 16th of September the *World* published an article in which it was alleged that Mr. Randall's influence had secured a contract for Wood & Dialogue, ship-builders at Kaighn's Point, opposite this city, and that Fletcher procured money from the firm and paid Randall a 20 per cent. dividend. The opponents of Randall used the story against him in the fight for the Speakership. Fletcher was also charged with allowing valuable papers to be taken from the Document-room in Washington. A general denial of the charge was made, and it was testified that the contract was obtained because the firm were the lowest bidders. The affair creates great excitement among the Democracy, and the defendants were each held in $1,000 bail for court. No defense was offered. Mr. Randall cleared his skirts of the charges, and it is probable the matter will end here, as nothing more can be done before the extra session of Congress, when he will be a candidate for Speaker. His friends here regard his election as certain, now that this charge is out of the way.

ARREST OF A SWINDLER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 29.—It was related in these dispatches a few days ago that a $3,000 swindle had been perpetrated on the National Bank at Macomb, Ill., and the American Express Company, by some unknown person tapping the telegraph wire. It transpires to-day that the swindler was one C. B. Reno, station agent and telegraph operator at Colmar, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road, between Macomb and Quincy. The bank bills which were secured were new ones, and the Macomb Bank had the numbers of them. Reno disposed of a large amount of the money, and was in this way detected. He was taken to Quincy to-day and held in $10,000 bail.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

SOMETHING LIKE A DRAWN BATTLE—WOUNDED FROM PLEVNA—PRUDENT GENEROSITY—SEIZURE OF BREECH-LOADERS—MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The *Times*, in a leading article on the war, says: "The end of the campaign must be near and it promises to present something like a drawn battle. Formally or informally, the powers will then, no doubt, attempt to avert the necessity of another campaign by the aid of diplomacy."

A dispatch from Bucharest says the Czar has had a slight fever. He is now better.

A dispatch from Constantinople says snow has ceased falling in the Balkans, but heavy rains have flooded the plains of Sophia and Orkani.

A Reuter telegram from Serajevo, the capital of the Province of Bosnia, says: "A portion of the Turkish troops in Bosnia have been ordered to proceed in the direction of Mostar, the capital of Herzegovina, and the remainder to the Servian frontier."

A Bucharest special to the *Times* says: "The tremendous number of wounded from Plevna has overcrowded the Russian hospitals, and much suffering is experienced by the wounded in transit to Russia in consequence of insufficient accommodation, and of the deficiency of surgeons and dressers."

The same paper prints the following dispatch from Therapia, under the prominent heading of "Prudent Generosity": "It is said that the Turkish soldiers have received strict orders not to fire at any Russian General, lest he should be killed or disabled and replaced."

A special dispatch from Belgrade to the Vienna *Political Correspondence* contains the following intelligence: "The Minister of War has concluded a contract with some large Servian firms for victualing four Army Corps which Servia intends to form."

A dispatch from Athens says: "Greece has sent a fresh dispatch to her representative at London relative to her attitude. M. Tricoupis, the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs, in this dispatch points out that neither intimidation nor a *coup de main* against Greece can suppress Hellenism. An unjust attack against Greece by the Porte would infallibly cause an insurrection of the entire Hellenic people."

A dispatch from Pesth, referring to the seizure of breech-loaders and cartridges in Transylvania, says: "It is said the design of the Turkish sympathizers in Transylvania was the formation of a Hungarian legion numbering 5,000 men, who, acting in conjunction with a Turkish corps, were to destroy the Roumanian railways. It is rumored that the Hungarian General Klapka was one of the leaders. The whole affair has, however, been nipped in the bud."

The *Times'* St. Petersburg letter states that Vereschagin, a well known Russian painter, who was severely wounded in a monitor fight on the Danube, recovered and joined the army before Plevna, and was there killed. This is probably a mistake for Vereschagin's brother, who was killed at Plevna.

BATTLE OF KARAHASSANHOI.

THE TURKS IN THE OPEN—MEHEMET ALI'S DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIAN LEFT WING—THE ENGAGEMENT ALONG THE LOM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RASGRAD, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1877.

The conduct of Suleiman Pasha in not obeying his instructions to push through the Hain-Boghas Pass and join his forces with those of Mehemet Ali will, I understand, be the subject of an official inquiry. It is not necessary for me, therefore, to refer to it much at present. But there is this to be said: it is not usual in well-regulated armies for a General who has received definite instructions to do a certain thing to act on his own hook, and to lose 8,000 men in endeavoring to recover positions which he ought not ever to have occupied. But Mehemet Ali is not the kind of man to give up a plan if he has once set his mind on a thing. If he could not accomplish all he desired, owing to the failure of his old comrade, Suleiman Pasha, surely the next best thing to do was to carry out a part of his programme. The original idea was to join Suleiman Pasha somewhere about Osman-Bazar, to turn the enemy's position at Tirnova, and at the same time strike with the army proper of Mehemet Ali at the enemy's forces west of the Lom, so as to drive the whole lot back on Biela, or if possible cut off the division of the Russians south of Mehemet Ali's command. But as this broke down through the willful negligence of Suleiman Pasha, the next best thing to do was to rid the eastern side of the Lom below Rasgrad of our unwelcome visitors. The little affair of last week, which was won mainly by the bravery of Valentine Baker and his three Englishmen, had gone far to show that Turkish troops could operate successfully in the open against the infantry of the Czar, and went far toward inducing further attempts at attacking. For some months past the Russians have occupied Kerlier, Aioslen, Popkoi, Haidaskoi, and Gobowa, on the west bank of the Lom, and Karahassanhoi and Citlen on the east bank. The two last-named villages lie at the foot of a range of hills running west and east, and connecting with the Rasgrad range of mountains. Branching off toward the south is a ridge which practically commands both of these places from the rear. Once out of these two villages, the whole of the east side of the Kara or Black Lom is free from the forces of the invader. But the Russian head-quarters were away at Popkoi, a large village somewhere about five miles away from the scene of operations of last week, and in front of the valley of Eski-Djuma. Although the position at Karahassanhoi and at Citlen was strongly defended by earthworks and gun-pits, it was well known that the bulk of the Russian forces were quartered at Popkoi, and that the Grand Duke was himself in command. It was necessary, therefore, to keep a large force on hand to watch the Eski-Djuma road, and, accordingly, the Egyptian contingent, under Prince Hassan, was detailed for this purpose. Touching his right came the division of Salil Pasha, and beyond it another division under Subit Pasha. Nedjik Pasha had for some weeks been detached from Ahmed Eyoub's force at Rasgrad for the purpose of watching the proceedings of the enemy at Karahassanhoi and at Citlen, and was, therefore, nearest the striking point on our right flank. To support him, Ahmed Eyoub threw forward Fuad Pasha's division and the whole of the cavalry under Kerim Pasha. The two villages I have named occupy a position at the foot of the mountainous range running eastward, their right—for the Turkish rear attack—touching the wooded slopes of the hills, and their left the open country lying between them and the position held by Subit Pasha, at the foot of the range running up the Djuma Valley.

The battle was commenced about 9 o'clock in the morning by the skirmishers of Medjik Pasha coming into collision with the pickets of the Russians stationed on the ridge to the south of the village. These were easily driven in, and, strange to say, the ridge itself was taken with little loss of life. The attack was then extended to the right, and for a long time some hot work ensued among the trees on the hill-side, and with the Turkish cavalry, who rode down the Cossacks in their direct front. At last the village was carried by the aid of Fuad Pasha's men, and a second desperate conflict took place for the possession of Karahassanhoi. The Turks were getting the worst of it, when suddenly Baker Pasha, with a portion of Subit's division, came to them, and getting well on the Russian right flank, compelled the Muscovites to vacate their ground. Had they been able to hold on a few minutes longer, the result must have been very different, for the Grand Duke had sent large reinforcements to the relief of the place, but owing to the long march they had to undergo they arrived just in time to find the Turks occupying the intrenchments which they were pressing on to strengthen by their presence. These supports were at one time thrown into considerable confusion by their own cavalry, which, not knowing what was before them, rode slap into the fire of the Turkish guns and then skeddadled in confusion. Their arrival had also been delayed by a clever dodge of Mehemet Ali who, on seeing clouds of dust rise up from the direction of Popkoi, advanced his left flank and threatened the village of Haidaskoi, by the bridge crossing the Lom on the Rasgrad road. The trick was, however, too apparent for even the Grand Duke to be deceived by it, and so after halting his men for a short time, he sent them on again toward Karahassanhoi. But the time that elapsed during this halt was worth everything to us, as it enabled the Turks to carry their point.

Almost at the same moment that Karahassanhoi was taken, one brigade of Subit Pasha and the division of Salil Pasha crossed the Lom and entered the village of Haidaskoi, behind which a 4-gun battery, in which was planted some heavy ordnance, had been sweeping our left during most of the engagement. A plunging fire, however, from the hills soon brought the Muscovite gunners to their senses, and by the time the village of Haidaskoi was carried they were glad to make off, with a loss of one of their guns. The action, which commenced about 9 A. M., was finished at 6, by which hour there was not a Cossack left on the east side of the Lom. The loss on the Turkish side was not large, being, I think, in great measure due to the enemy being armed with the old Enfield rifles. It is estimated at 750 killed and wounded, and the Russians are supposed to have lost more than double that number, but as they carried away all the wounded and many of their dead, no accurate estimate can be made of their actual loss. We are now threatening their communications with Biela, and the Turks are so elated with their victory that it would not surprise me if Mehemet Ali, who is now at Rasgrad, should soon lead them into action again. The result is highly satisfactory, and proves beyond doubt that when properly handled the Ottomans can assume the offensive. Now that the battle of Karahassanhoi has been fought, we shall most likely hear less about the Turks being only able to fight behind earthworks. By way of concluding the day's programme we fired from the extreme left a few shells into Araslanhoi and half way into Popkoi, just to let the enemy know that we defied them. I hear that the Russians will attempt to recapture their lost ground, which if they mean to try, let them; it will be a wonderfully hard task for them to recover it.

THE CAREER OF OSMAN PASHA.

HIS STUDIES IN EARLY LIFE—FROM A LIEUTENANT IN THE ARMY TO A MARSHALSHIP.

The Turkish Minister to the United States furnishes the following about the Turkish commander at Plevna: "Osman Pasha began his studies under the care of his brother, the late Hussein Effendi, 'tokath,' Professor of Arabic in the Preparatory School at Constantinople, where Osman came from Tokat at his brother's suggestions, and who shortly after had him admitted in the same school. Sufficiently prepared by his relative, young Osman entered the Military School, wherein, after a brilliant examination, he left with the rank of Lieutenant. Intelligent and laborious, he was always foremost in his class while in the Military School. His commission as Lieutenant states that he came out first in the final examinations. Osman's entrance in the Army took place in 1853, and coincided with the beginning of the Crimean war. He had scarcely donned his uniform when, with some of his schoolmates, he was appointed on the staff and sent to Shumla. On the battle-field, as well as at the school desk, Osman Effendi was remarked by his chiefs for his coolness and military capacities, which began to prove so eminent that the rank of Captain, and soon after Adjutant, was conferred upon him. The campaign over, Osman, on his return to Constantinople, entered with his rank of Captain in the Imperial Guard. At all times and in every circumstance he constantly succeeded in obtaining the esteem and approval of his superiors, who could not fail to notice him. Without waiting long he obtained the rank of commandant of a battalion of the Imperial Guard, with which he was sent to Crete during the insurrection of that island. From the first to the last moment he was present in every movement of the campaign against the insurgents. Peace being restored in Crete, he came back to Constantinople, this time with the epaulets of a Colonel, won after two years of constant fighting. During his stay at the capital Osman was connected with various military duties and intrusted with several missions which obtained for him a promotion to the grade of Brigadier-General, and lately an appointment on the staff of the Fifth Army Corps as General of Division. In that position, as in the previous ones, Osman's activity did not relax, and his services became daily more important and valuable. It is at the time when he was the Chief of Staff of the Fourth Army Corps that he was placed in command of the division at Widdin. At first the gallant conduct before Zaitchar, and in reward for his eminent services in the war against Servia, an iradé from the Sultan raised him to the rank of Muchir (Marshal.) Osman Pasha is still young, well educated and brave. His victories at Plevna are the rewards of a life of honor and devotion for his country and his sovereign. His Imperial Majesty, who fully appreciates him, has given him the most flattering evidence of his high satisfaction."

PROMINENT PERSONS IN EUROPE.

GEN. GRANT'S VISIT TO LEAMINGTON—MARSHAL MACMAHON—LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Gen. Grant and party arrived at Leamington to-day. The Mayor of the town extended a hearty welcome and the corporation presented an address. Gen. Grant, in returning thanks, said it was a source of great pleasure to him to visit the town. He spoke of the relations between England and America, and said he looked forward to their going hand in hand as honorable rivals in producing what is necessary for the comfort and support of man. The General and party afterward dined with the Mayor.

The *Times'* Paris dispatch says: "The list of official candidates for election to the Chamber of Deputies is now all but complete, and placards are now being issued by the Prefects for posting in the various arrondissements. The placards are headed, 'Candidate of the Government of Marshal MacMahon, President of the Republic.' An analysis of these lists shows that the Marshal's candidates are divided into 131 Legitimists, 83 Orleanists, and 298 Bonapartists, the remaining 20 arrondissements being in and around Paris and without any official candidate. There may, of course, be some slight errors in this classification, but there can be no question as to the general result—namely, that the President of the Republic has been made to ask the electors to return a chamber composed of three-fifths Bonapartiste and two-fifths Royalists."

Thomas Scambler Owden, Esq., F. R. G. S., Alderman for the Ward of Bishopsgate, was to-day elected Lord Mayor of London.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 29.—There were four deaths at Fernandina during the past 24 hours, and three new cases. A census of the present population shows the number of the inhabitants to be 1,632, of whom 293 are at present sick. Eight hundred and fifty-three have been sick.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 29.—Two cases of yellow fever have been discovered in the brig P. M. Tipker, from Trinidad, Cuba, and the men have been placed in the fever hospital at Quarantine.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Sept. 29.—The Merchants' Bank of this city has adopted a wholesale policy of retrenchment. Forty clerks have received notice of their dismissal and a reduction of 25 per cent. on the salary of those retained who receive above $500 will be made. Mr. Hague left to-day for London, England, to close the branch there and make other arrangements. He surrenders $5,000 of his salary, and the Directors will let without loss until the bank has been restored to a prosperous condition.

A LONG LAWSUIT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 29.—A Portland press dispatch says: "The case of Ben Holladay & Co., and Temple Gemmet against S. G. Elliott, which has been pending since November, 1869, brought for the dissolution of the copartnership between the parties for the construction of railroads in Oregon, has been decided in favor of the plaintiffs by Judge Boise, of the Third Judicial District Court, who decreed a dissolution of the copartnership, adjusted partnership accounts, and gave the plaintiffs judgment for the balance found due against the defendant. The attorneys for the plaintiff claim that this decision virtually determines all suits brought by Elliott against Holladay, the railroad companies, and others growing out of Elliott's transactions with Holladay."

SCANDAL IN CANADIAN HIGH LIFE.

THE CASE OF A LADY WHO ELOPED WITH AN ENGINEER—HER RETURN TO HER HUSBAND—A SUIT FOR DIVORCE AND HOW IT WAS SETTLED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 29.—About a year ago the upperiendom of Montreal was shocked to learn that a young civil engineer, Brydges by name, a son of C. J. Brydges, Government Railway Inspector, had eloped with Mrs. Mackenzie, wife of a prominent merchant, and niece of Sir Hugh Allen, a wealthy steam-ship owner. They took with them her little daughter, about 5 or 6 years of age. The runaway pair were traced to New-York, and thence to Philadelphia. In the latter city they were overhauled by the friends of Mrs. Mackenzie. It was asserted by both that they were guiltless of crime other than the elopement. Brydges claimed that he was actuated only by a platonic affection for the lady, and she on her part stated that her home had become so distasteful to her that she could no longer reside in it. Through the intervention of friends Mrs. Mackenzie returned to Montreal, where her husband consented to a separation. After having been a nine days' wonder in the society of Montreal the scandal died out. It was yesterday revived in a measure in this city. Some time during the early summer Mrs. Mackenzie came to Chicago and made her home at the Grand Pacific Hotel. On the 2d of June she filed a bill for a divorce against her husband, William G. Mackenzie. The papers were suppressed. Yesterday the suit was dismissed in Judge Williams' court at the instance of Mrs. Mackenzie's lawyers and at her costs. The old love may have conquered, and the twain are no longer two, but one.

IMPORTATIONS OF SUGAR.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S ORDER TO BE CONTESTED IN THE COURTS—THE FEELING IN BALTIMORE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 29.—From conversation with several large importers of sugar it appears that there is a general determination to make up a case for the courts against Secretary Sherman's order in connection with the enforcing of a higher rate of duty on sugar than what the color calls for. Importers say that they know of no wrongful coloring of sugar to evade the proper duty, and that the Secretary has been deceived by reports of special agents whose interest it is to make all the seizures they can. It is also stated in trade quarters that Baltimore will be injured by the order to a greater degree than any other port, as it principally affects Demarara sugar, which largely comes here. There are but few cargoes now on their way to this port, but of those now at sea portions of some of them must inevitably be seized on arrival as artificially colored to pass through the Custom-house as of lower grades than they really are. The merchants say they will continue to bring on these sugars as of low grades, and will contest in the courts the right of the Government to seize them as a higher grade.

THE BALTIMORE GRAIN CORNER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 29.—There was an excited feeling on 'Change this morning, and the market was still feverish, and business very moderate; but the shorts came out of their troubles better than was expected. Most of them managed to meet their engagements for settlements in September wheat, but they are heavily out of pocket. Some who had neither cash nor wheat with which to fill their contracts were rescued from a total wreck by the clemency of the "longs," who took what they could get and granted further time for making up the deficit. Two or three small speculators went under, but there were no failures of importance.

MISSOURI'S NEW SENATOR.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 29.—Col. David H. Armstrong, an old citizen of St. Louis, and the "wheel horse" of the Democracy of this State for the past 25 years, was appointed United States Senator this evening by Gov. Phelps, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Louis V. Bogy. Col. Armstrong is at present Vice-President of the Board of Police Commissioners of this city.

THE PITTSBURG RIOTS.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 29.—Gen. A. L. Pearson, who was arrested on a charge of murder in connection with the late riots in this city, had a hearing in the Criminal Court this morning, on application for his release on bail. Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution, all of whom testified that they distinctly heard an order given to fire, but most of the witnesses could not swear positively that Pearson gave the order. Counsel for defense said they would offer no evidence at present. The court directed Pearson to enter bail to the amount of $10,000 for his appearance at the present term of the court.

MARINE DISASTERS.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 29.—The schooner Ann Dole, from Wilmington, N. C., for Brunswick, Ga., was towed into this port disabled, with the loss of sails, &c. She reports a terrible experience in the cyclone.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Austrian bark Dario, Capt. Ruguasen, from Dunkirk Sept. 22, for New-York, has put into Plymouth, having struck on a sand bank off Dunkirk.

QUEBEC, Sept. 29.—The crew of the bark Cameo, which was wrecked at Pavillion River, arrived here by the steamer Mirimichi last night.

A VALUABLE CARGO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 29.—The steamer Oceanic sailed to-day for Hong Kong via Yokahoma. She has a treasure list of upward of $1,320,000, including $723,000 of fine silver. This, added to the shipment by the steamer of the 12th, makes the exportation of fine silver for the current month $1,062,000, leaving the market almost bare of that commodity. The total sales of fine silver during the month to the Government and for exportation aggregate about 2,800,000 ounces.

BASE-BALL.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 29.—At a game played here to-day, between the Stars, of Syracuse, and the Buffaloes, of Buffalo, the former won by a score of 3 to 1.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 29.—Bostons, 8; Hartfords, 4. Eight innings were played.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 29.—The Louisvilles beat the St. Louis Club to-day by a score of 4 to 2.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29.—The Cincinnatis and Chicagos played six innings of a game of base-ball to-day, resulting in a score of 11 to 10 in favor of the former.

YACHTING ON THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 29.—In the 20-mile yacht race to-day between Irving Grinnell's Fidget, of New-Hamburg, and Frank Brown's W. R. Brown, of Newburg, the former won in 4h. 30m., the Brown giving it up at the end of the seventeenth mile.

MEXICO INVADED.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 29.—A special dispatch to the *News* says: "Lieut. Bullis, with 100 men, has crossed into Mexico near Saragossa, in pursu

tively upon the certificate from the Engineer's Department? A. Entirely so.

Q. Do you know anything about all the articles certified to by the Engineer's Department were actually delivered? A. No, except by the certificate of the person in charge. I know nothing at all of my own knowledge, and have no other means of arriving at the facts than by the certificates. I got 10 per cent. upon all articles delivered not only to the department; yard and to the contractor, but upon all bills of any kind that were paid to him.

Q. Now, you were paid your percentage under this agreement by Nelson through King? A. Yes, Sir; King told me he had made the agreement with Nelson, and he gave me the percentage; the bills, &c., can be found in the books of the departments, and will bear me out.

THE GREAT STATIONERY SWINDLE.

Q. Did any of the City departments, during your term of office, have any dealings with Jones & Co. for stationery? A. All of them, I think; the firm of Jones & Co. was composed of Edward or Edmund Jones, William C. Rogers, and J. Jarvis Jones; there was also, I believe, another gentleman, whose name I do not recollect; he was connected with the Johnson Rotary Lock Company.

Q. There are four suits brought by Edward Jones & Co. against the City for stationery furnished and printing done for the several departments, amounting in all to $301,800 85, with interest, ranging from 1868 to 1870. Is that a suit in favor of printing and stationery furnished to the Common Council in 1868, and is amounts to the enormous sum of $238,490 03. Was there any corrupt agreement between Edward Jones & Co. and any City official that you know anything about? A. There was; he was to have 15 per cent. of all the bills paid him; sometimes this percentage was paid to me and sometimes to others.

Q. Do you think that $268,490 03 worth of stationery could be used by the Common Council in the year? Do you know whether in that bill for 1868 there was any fraud in any way? A. I can't give you any definite information upon that subject, because I never saw the items of any bill, but my idea is that Jones & Co. never presented a legitimate bill. During 1868 and 1869 Mr. Jones had a large batch of bills; Mr. Connolly would not pay; he had them in Albany, and endeavored to get them in the tax levy, but it was so much money we could not get it in. Finally, he consented to divide bills, so that he should be satisfied with half, and he was paid in that manner; that bill was the original foundation of the Young Democracy; Mr. Jones was the chief financier of that party.

Q. Were these bills bona fide bills? A. I think not; at that time any officer of the City Government holding a prominent position in any party could get anything he wanted from this firm; if he wanted pictures, books, bridles, saddles, or harness of any kind he could get it for nothing from them; there was a brother of a former Police Commissioner, belonging to the Ninth Ward, who kept a place in Maiden-lane or Nassau-street, named George Ring Cholwell; he dealt in Russia leather of all kinds, and Jones or Rogers would take me around there, or any others connected with the department, and buy anything we desired in the shape of pocket-books, &c.

Q. You don't mean to say that he had anything to do with the arrangement? A. No, Sir, I don't believe he knew anything about it; we never paid anything for these presents we received.

Q. Were they inserted in the bills for stationery? A. The understanding at the time was that they were to be; pictures, books, &c., were sent to gentlemen's houses and charged to the City.

Q. Do you recollect anybody else except yourself who obtained articles from Jones & Co. which were to be paid for by the City as stationery? A. Connolly, and I have seen many others who went there with a requisition; when anybody went with an order there he generally tried to have it enlarged, and so repay himself; Sweeny, I think, received presents in the way of cases of stationery, and all the heads of the departments and the heads of the bureaus were the recipients of these presents; I don't know that I can be more definite than to say that everybody in the City Government received these presents.

Q. Have you any idea of how they covered these expenses? A. By furnishing exorbitant bills; they enlarged not only the quantity but the price; I can't specify any particular bill that is false, but I know that he placed in his bill articles furnished to me, and he told me so; in all these bills there was a pretense of their having a foundation, and that was all; when Jones joined the Young Democracy we did not recognize him any longer, and he had no more bills to present to the City; his firm was exactly the same as the firm of William C. Rogers & Co., who also have suits adjourned the City, and what I say about one I say about the other.

Q. And as to all their bills during these years you have specified, from 1868 until the passage of the charter of 1870, they were attended with these frauds; I presume, in a measure? A. Not less than 15 per cent., and often much more.

Q. Who else that you can name knew about this agreement with Rogers & Co. and Jones & Co. concerning these percentages? A. I think Mr. Connolly and Mr. King knew, but as to the supplying of pictures and books by them, I think everybody in all the departments could tell that; if you take any member of the Board of Aldermen of the present Aldermen for these years they can tell all about it.

INGERSOLL'S LOAN FROM THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK.

Q. Now, the Tenth National Bank has a suit pending against the City for $250,000 for money loaned to the City—do you know anything about it? A. No, except what Ingersoll told me.

Q. Tell me all you know about it? A. Ingersoll told me he borrowed this money from the bank, and I understood he borrowed it on his own individual responsibility; I presume he borrowed it on his own individual responsibility; Mr. Palmer, who was then Cashier, and afterward President of the Bank, told me that he intended to commence suit against Ingersoll for the balance; the money was borrowed, as I understood, by depositing in the bank as collateral bills against the Commissioners, and when it was transferred from the Controller to the bank the bank could pay themselves.

Q. To the bank was one of the depositaries of the City Treasury? A. Yes, Sir; $200,000 of the amount, as I understood, was afterward paid in that way; the money was transferred from one of the other banks to the Tenth National Bank; the requisition was drawn by the Court-house Commissioners for this money; the money was paid them, and they surrendered up some of the collaterals; these collaterals were approved bills for the construction of the Court-house.

Q. Were these bona fide bills? A. I think they were not, and he was very anxious to get them away from the bank; I understood he borrowed the money on his own credit for the use of the Commissioners; I was more convinced of the fact when Mr. Palmer told me he intended commencing a suit against the City; Palmer is not connected with the bank now; Ingersoll, I know, was very much frightened about the matter.

Q. Why was he frightened? A. On account of having these bills approved by the Commissioners in the hands of the bank; out of that money $112,000 was paid to me to expend in Albany in this way; the Commissioners were appointed in November, 1870, and consisted of Walsh, Norton, Ingersoll, and Coman; in 1871 they wanted an appropriation of $1,000,000, and it was put in the tax levy, Ingersoll participating to the extent of 15 per cent. of it; I was afterward he paid me $100,000, and after the Legislature adjourned he paid me the other balance of $12,500, making 15 per cent of the amount; when Ingersoll and myself had the final settlement, which was on the day of his arrest, he allowed me this $112,000, but he afterward commenced suit against me for it.

Q. Who were the Directors of the Tenth National Bank? A. Fisk, Sweeny, Hall, Connolly, and, I think, Ingersoll; I think Mr. Palmer knew of this loan, and I think he made it himself, because he talked to me frequently about it after it happened; Mr. Sweeny and Mr. Connolly also knew it.

Q. Was any of the money so borrowed from that bank at that time used for legitimate purposes for the interest of the City? A. I was not a member of the commission, and don't know how it was spent; the money was used directly by the Commissioners, and never went to the Controller; I don't know that any of this money was ever used in the construction of the Court-house or for any other governmental purpose.

TWEED WILLING TO TESTIFY IN VARIOUS CASES.

Q. There is a suit now pending, brought by the People against Thomas Coman, for damages on account of his allowing fraudulent bills to be paid; do you know anything about that case? A. I do.

Q. Do you think, from the information you have, that the City has a good cause of action against Coman in the matter? A. I do.

Q. Do you think that you can furnish the testimony which will enable the City to succeed in that suit? A. I do.

Q. Are you ready to do so? A. I am.

Q. Now, there is the suit of the People against O'Donnell for $350,000 for furnishing fraudulent bills to the Street Department; do you know anything about that? A. I do.

Q. Do you think that the people can succeed in this action against O'Donnell? A. I think they should.

Q. Do you think that you have in your possession facts which would enable them to do so? A. I think I have; I think I can furnish them.

Q. Are you willing to testify yourself and give such information as will enable the City to prosecute that suit? A. I am.

Q. In the statement that you made to the Attorney-General, did you offer to give evidence yourself and furnish other necessary witnesses in any of the cases concerning which I have examined you this morning? A. I think I did in the Navarro, the Nelson and Rogers cases, and I further expressed my willingness to testify in any case that might be begun.

Q. Did you in that statement indicate what the information would be? A. I have not seen that paper since, but I know that is my impression; I know that I asked him to come and see me and examine me on this point, and I would give him all the information I possessed, but he never came; Mr. Peckham came to see me in reference to the Sweeny case, and Mr. Whitney in regard to the Navarro case; I think I told those petitioners where I was communicated to the Attorney-General; the day after Sweeny arrived in New-York he said that no claim could possibly be proved against him, but he immediately afterward sended for an amicable agreement upon matters between him and the prosecution; I was satisfied that if I had been used as a witness, or if they had taken advantage of the information which I gave them, no settlement would have been made in the Sweeny case for any such amount as that.

Q. Did the Attorney-General have that paper at the time? A. Yes, Sir; and for two months before. That statement was three or four days and it was not returned to me until after my arrest.

Q. In that paper, did you disclose the fact that Peter B. Sweeny was the actual man who was concerned in the Ring, and that James M. Sweeny was not? A. I have stated in that paper everything in regard to the percentages given members of the Ring; and I have stated the conversations more elaborately than I have here.

By Mr. Cowing—Everything that you knew in reference to the Canals? A. Pretty much everything my attention was called to. There is no doubt the Sweeny people expected I was to be used as a witness in the case, and that is the reason of the compromise. I think what they would have made a compromise with him of any kind.

Q. You think your statement was used to convince Sweeny that it was advisable to settle? A. I think Sweeny knew that was false, but that statement. Some of my friends were approached and asked why Tweed did so and so, and unless there was a leaky vessel somewhere it would not be divulged. The supposition was that I was to be used in that trial, and I know the Sweeny folks thought so.

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SCHEDULES OF ASSETS AND INDEBTEDNESS FILED—A LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL CREDITORS—THE PROPERTY NOT SUFFICIENT TO PAY TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OF THE DEBTS.

The schedules showing the assets and indebtedness of Frank Leslie, who assigned his property for the benefit of his creditors on the 8th inst. to Isaac W. England, were filed in the Clerk's office of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The total indebtedness is set down at $336,144 52, the nominal assets at $230,308 65, and the real assets at $75,166 93. Among Mr. Leslie's creditors are the following:

Montague Paper Company, Turner's Falls, Mass.	$20,000 00
Rice, Kendall & Co., Boston, Mass.	46,955 03
Perkins & Goodwin, City	30,051 41
J. C. Beach & Co., City	28,614 15
W. J. Bryan, City	21,893 61
W. B. Fanning & Co., City	14,157 52
D. A. Bullard, Schuylerville, N. Y.	8,000 00
American News Company, City, between $30,000 and	25,000 00
W. D. Wilson & Co., City	10,108 69
Margaret Boyd, City	6,000 00
L. S. Lawrence & Co., City	5,000 00
George Mather's Sons, City	6,488 62
Daniels & Sons, City	6,408 84
Mrs. Alfred Leslie, Westchester	3,981 49
Mrs. M. F. Leslie, City	24,131 88
Estate of E. T. Bradhurst, City	5,000 00

Many of the claims are for paper or other material furnished, and not a few are for money loaned, for which Mr. Leslie gave notes. There are, besides, a very large number of small debts due to laborers, bill-posters, and the like. The list concludes with a $75 board bill due to Moon, at Saratoga. Among the list of assets a large depreciation in value is noticeable. The amount of the debts due to Mr. Leslie is small. The right and title to the *New-York Illustrated Times*, *Jolly Joker*, *Some Other Folks*, and to the *Home Library* are set down as not capable of being correctly valued or estimated, and the value of wood-cuts, "used over and over again," is set down at nothing. The actual value of Mr. Leslie's interest in real estate is set down at $3,000, and his horses, carriages, yacht, &c., at $3,300. The following is a recapitulation of the assets, the difference in the value of the real estate being due to incumbrances:

	Nominal.	Actual.
Stock of paper on hand	$9,474 34	$9,474 34
Printing presses	25,150 00	22,125 00
Composing-room	22,125 50	7,568 50
Electrotype-room	14,550 00	3,629 40
Art department	600 00	585 00
Engraving-room (Beriett)	2,150 00	994 00
Engraving-room (Stewart)	2,430 00	930 50
Overlay department	1,060 00	228 25
Printing-room	1,430 00	547 00
Photograph-room	893 00	331 65
Mail composing-room	1,010 50	477 00
Miscellaneous printed matter	1,986 50	250 00
Office furniture, safes, &c.	5,000 00	1,000 00
Pattern dep't., stock, &c.	25,337 00	5,067 70
Whole amount of debts due	7,612 92	
Actual amount collectible		1,622 83
Advertising dep't., whole amount of debts due	6,382 83	
Actual amount collectible		2,721 05
Agency dep't., whole amount of debts due	6,874 01	
Actual amount collectible		3,308 71
Personal property estimated	3,300 00	3,300 00
Real estate	27,166 93	5,000 00
Total	$230,308 65	$75,166 93

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.

The following delegates and alternates to the Democratic State Convention were chosen last evening:

TAMM

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A BALLAD OF FRANCOIS VILLON,

PRINCE OF ALL BALLAD-MAKERS.

Bird of the bitter bright gray golden morn
Soarce risen upon the dusk of dolorous years,
First of us all and sweetest singer born,
Whom far thrill note the world of new men hears
Cleave the cold shuddering shade as twilight clears;
When song new born pat off the old world's attire
And felt its tune on her changed lips expire,
Writ foremost on the roll of them that came
Fresh girt for service of the latter lyre,
Villon, our sad bad glad mad brother's name!

Alas! the joy, the sorrow, and the scorn
That clothed thy life with hopes and sins and fears,
And gave thee stones for bread and tares for corn,
And plume-plucked jail-birds for thy starveling peers,
Till death clipt close their flight with shameful shears!
Thy days came short and loves were hard to hire,
When fit of song nor twitch of swangling wire
Could buy thee bread or kisses: when light fame
Spurred like a ball, and haled through brake and brier,
Villon, our sad bad glad mad brother's name!

Poor splendid wings, so frayed and soiled and torn!
Poor kind wild eyes so dashed with light quick tears!
Poor perfect voice, not broken yet nor worn,
That rings aftward the sea whence no man steers,
Like joy-bells crossed with death-bells in our ears!
What far delight has cobled the fierce desire
That like some ravenous bird was strong to tire
On that frail flesh and soul consumed with flame,
But left more sweet than roses to respire,
Villon, our sad bad glad mad brother's name!

ENVOI.

Prince of sweet songs made out of tears and fire,
A harlot was thy nurse, a god thy sire;
Shame soiled thy song, and song assoiled thy shame,
But fresh thy feet now death has washed the mire,
Love reads out first at head of all our quire,
Villon, our sad bad glad mad brother's name.

A. C. SWINBURNE.

FOUNTAIN VIOLET.

A STORY IN TWO CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.

Grace is a sweet name. I have been always curiously fond of Grace. A trio of sisters thus called, popular in antiquity, were no less distinguished for personal attractions than for purity of life and manners. At the state-balls of Olympus, of which they were among the chief ornaments, there is reason to infer that these young ladies, eschewing the chaperonage of their mother, Madame Venus, whose visiting-list was mixed and comprehensive, or of their father, Signor Bacchus, whose too convivial habits occasionally gave uneasiness to his friends, placed themselves under the protection of the ladies Diana and Minerva; and thus, with the powerful safeguard of innocence and wisdom, braved in security the social perils of the time.

Modern history has chimed in melodiously with the records of old. Observe that, in mediæval times, little is heard of any Graces. They withdraw into a modest shade. It is a circumstance that tells immensely in their favor. Your true Grace was a flower too pure and delicate for the parterres of that garish day. Only when the painted and bedizened queens of the garden were swept from the scene did the Graces reopen their tender-lidded leaves to the sun, and steal back, lovelier than ever, into the welcoming world.

And well have the Graces since vindicated their claim to popular esteem. I fearlessly appeal to all accessible archives in proof of what I allege. How faithful is every Grace, usually, to the traditions of her name! How rarely have we to deplore the coming to serious grief of one so sweetly called! Was ever Grace divorced, except, peradventure, from a lunatic lord? Has society once had to blush for a kleptomaniac Grace? Doth she smoke or tipple? Is she beheld gloating over the doveicides of Hurlingham, or heard lamenting that her sex (large as is its present latitude) forbids that pastime in which horses' shins are battered, their mouths spoiled, their tempers ruined, and the laws for their supposed protection openly violated, under the name of Polo? Never. Where Grace is, cruelty and self are not. Love, peace, charity inseparably companion her, and all these are comprehended in her delicious name.

Grace Darling was an appellation worthy of the young heroine who bore it. But when I changed Grace Fairlocks (which became the wearer well) into Grace Sweetlove, (which became her better,) I flatter myself that, in point of melody, Miss Darling had to yield the palm.

The espousals of Gratia Fairlocks and myself, Adolphus Sweetlove, could not be stigmatized as mercenary. Neither of the contracting parties coveted the other's wealth. Let me be frank. We had between us no money at all, or less. For albeit Miss Fairlocks enjoyed a net income of one hundred and thirty pounds a year, she had impignorated that revenue for three years to come, in consideration of an immediate payment of £220, for the sole purpose, it would appear, of losing this latter sum in a certain undertaking which, on the eve of floating triumphantly into the market, stuck in the mud, and that of so clinging a character that the directors are not, to this day, purged of the consequences of the immersion.

My own pecuniary resources were even less ample than Grace's. I was, to own the truth, slightly in debt, and, at the epoch of my marriage, I had at my command just £35 sterling! For the better comprehension of the following singular tale, I must recur, very briefly, to the circumstances of my ante-nuptial life.

On the death of my parents, which occurred during my absence on service in India, I found myself in the somewhat unusual position of scarcely possessing a blood relation in the world. I could, indeed, boast (but rarely did) of an uncle, my mother's only brother, Mr. Lewcraft. But this gentleman, for all legitimate avuncular ends, might as well have flourished in another age.

Mr. Lewcraft's country seat, Fountain Violet, was perched upon a bleak hill, overlooking the entrance of a western harbor renowned in past days for sending forth many a hardy mariner, sometimes to defy his country's foes, sometimes its excise, for the very formation of the rocky sea-face, and the character of the adjacent country, marked it out as a spot expressly designed by the foresight of nature for an important "run."

Wherefore "Fountain Violet" no man knew. Fountain there was none; nor even a hedge or bank on the wind-swept down under which a violet could nestle. The edifice itself was, as to its outside, low-browed and forbidding; as to its interior, dark and draughty, full of echoes, strange wind-whistles, and melancholy croaking sounds, as if the aged mansion, conscious of a tendency to collapse, were debating with itself whether it should try yet another tussle with Time.

My uncle had acquired this cheerful property for a very moderate sum" the mansion, in addition to its other attractions, having the reputation of being haunted. Mr. Lewcraft's understood not to discountenance this rumor. Owing, it was whispered, to some grievous wrong or disappointment in early life, the lord of Fountain Violet lived the life of a misanthrope, and was more than suspected of being a miser too.

An avenue of stunted limes, representing almost the only vegetable life of the domain, communicated with a narrow path winding down the cliff, and ending in a little sheltered cove just within the harbor's mouth, of a size sufficient to contain say vessel up to 100 tons. Herein lay the link that still connected Mr. Lewcraft with the outer world. He had always loved the sea, and wooed it in all its changeful moods with the serene indulgence of a lover. From a harbor punt he had proceeded to a stout fishing wherry, and at length became the master of a splendid 45-ton cutter yacht, now snugly berthed in the little natural harbor just described.

On board this vessel my uncle was known to spend the greater part of his very ample leisure. What he did there, even as to those whom it was manifestly impossible to put to sea, was a subject of much speculation to the seafaring youth of the neighborhood, who, weather-bound themselves, devoted their idle hours to vain efforts to penetrate the proceedings of the "Ogre," for by that agreeable title was the lord of Fountain Violet popularly known, partly from his mysterious prowling ways, partly from the fact that the unsparing dentist, Time, had, with cruel pleasantry, punched out every alternate tooth in Mr. Lewcraft's head, thereby imparting to his countenance an aspect of greed and ferocity.

Work of some sort was at all times going on in the Cockatoo. Gossip affirmed that Mr. Lewcraft had conceived a theory connected with the stowage of ballast, which, when perfected, would be likely to work a complete revolution in that essential feature. His table at Fountain Violet was known to be strewn with models, sketches, diagrams, calculations, all bearing upon the point in question. But the nature of the invention, or discovery, was inexorably confined to the proprietor himself, and to a certain shaggy old sea-dog of morose manners, who had obtained his discharge from the coast-guard to take command of the Cockatoo.

I think I have only to add that my uncle's modest establishment, at this period, consisted of an aged cook, believed to have no other name than Louisa (by the itinerant fish merchants, with whom she occasionally drove hard bargains, vouchsafed into "Squeezer,") and a younger lady who did the meaner chores, and was, thanks to her prodigious stature but scraggy form, familiarly accosted as Maypole Moll.

I fly back, on Love's own wings, to my Grace.

Our formal betrothment, I would here record, took place at the theatre, during a scene in which Mr. Irving, (for whom, though, I don't know him, I have ever since cherished a warm, personal attachment,) in a brisk conversation with one *Lady Anne*, dwelt strongly on the expediency of a sudden and definite engagement. We felt the justice of his arguments, we gazed in each other's eyes, we returned to our respective homes affianced.

Now arose the question of means. At a cabinet council, held in the beautiful gardens of the Star and Garter, Richmond, the budget was exhaustively discussed. Grace and I agreed upon that fusion of our joint possessions known among lawyers as "hotchpot." The expression is happy. It has a cheerful, domestic, simmering sound, as if in happy augury that, come what may, we should never want a dinner. Our spirits rose in proportion. Strong in our genial hotchpot, we should bid defiance to poverty, hunger, and all the lesser ills of the unprovided flesh. Into this dainty little dish each was to dip at pleasure, and to repeat the process until it was gone, except twenty pounds, reserved for our marriage trip.

There was a sweet and trustful disregard of business in this arrangement, quite in keeping with our frame of mind, and it brought its own reward. If you could have seen my little blushing Gracie's half-arch, half-mournful appeals to the money-box! It was as a sacred shrine, which nothing would have induced her to approach in my absence. Could bills be opened in such bewitching fashion, and five-and-sixpence be extracted by such fairy fingers. I doubt much if any injured proprietor could find it in his heart to invoke the outraged laws. When I discovered that all was gone, save the twenty pounds agreed on, I could hardly regret that the preparation of Gracie's *trousseau* had left nothing at all for mine.

"Only twenty sovereigns!" sighed Grace, placing those coins on the table, a long way apart, and then weighing each individually on her rosy finger-tip, as if in the vague hope that one or other, proving to be above weight, might be persuaded to go further.

"True. That will hardly suffice," I remarked, studying Bradshaw. "By the way, love, have you determined whither we are to fly from the world's gaze?"

"Oh, Dolly, not too far. The money, love—you see?"

"It's the money, love, I don't see that perplexes me," I replied gloomily. "Some quiet little haunt, not, as you say, too far, yet far enough to enable us to forget that there is any world but that we carry with us. Have you any idea, Miss Fairlocks?"

Gracie hesitated.

"I thought of C—C——"

"Cornwall!"

Gracie uttered a little scream.

"Cornwall—you silly boy! Nonsense. Camberwell."

"Camberwell," I repeated, "by all means; unless, indeed, your ladyship would prefer the solitudes of Wapping! No, love; you have unintentionally decided me. We go to Cornwall."

"But, Dolly, that's the Land's End!"

"It's its only fault," I said apologetically. "The shores are lovely; the living excellent. It only rains four days a week. The Botallack Mine is worth the journey, and so is a little white turnip, which refuses, I am told, to grow anywhere but at Marazion. As for the money," I added, recklessly; "pshaw, you'll see!"

Experience had taught me that these last two words, pronounced with authority, exercised an almost magical influence over my fair companion.

"Don't you think, Adolphus," asked Grace presently, "that it would be only kind to inform your uncle, Mr. Lewcraft, of our little plan!"

"If, by 'little plan,' you allude, Miss Fairlocks, to the trifling incident of my intended marriage, I see no particular objection, save that ink is expensive, and, having now to consider—"

"Now, be serious; how often, in the course of your life, have you written to this gentleman—your sole relation, Sir?"

"Re-peatedly," was my bold reply.

"How often?" persisted my cross-examiner.

"Hem!—thrice."

"What did the answer to the first letter?"

"Nothing."

"To the second?"

"My sole relation continued mute."

"To the last?"

"Mr. Lewcraft forbore reply."

"Adolphus," said Grace, after a little pause, "to oblige me, try him once more."

"It won't come," I responded, gloomily.

"What won't come?"

"The check, love."

"As if I had been thinking of that!" said Gracie, tossing back her glistening locks—ringlets, bless them, were in fashion then. "But write."

We did write—we—for it was a joint effort of authorship, Gracie suggesting the matter and I the stops; result, a pretty and catching composition, finished off with an ingenious interlacing of those names about to become one.

Grace felt confident that Mr. Lewcraft would incontinently reply, perhaps welcome us to Fountain Violet, and embrace the earliest opportunity, when alone with me—most likely over a bottle of fine old port as crusty as the owner—to say, "My dear boy, here's to you and your sweet little wife. Dolly, we have been too long estranged. Henceforth, be this your home, and my dear fellow, regard your self as my heir!"

Without being quite so sanguine, I was certainly conscious of a faint hope that the step we had announced to him might strike some long silent chord in the heart of the solitary old man which might tend to unite us more closely for the future.

An answer did arrive. On the fourth morning I found on my breakfast table a letter sealed with family arms, and large enough to have contained marriage settlements, or, at least, drafts of the same. Could my uncle have been so generous? Venerable relative—much misunderstood! The impost demanded by the postal authorities had been two-pence, an excess into which Mr. Lewcraft must have been betrayed on no slight grounds. Impatient as I was I determined that Gracie should be the first recipient of the news, and hurried off, breakfastless, to her home. My darling's eyes sparkled like sapphires, as they fell on the imposing seal. With a glance of timid triumph she tore it open. Out dropped a neatly-folded sheet of thick cartridge-paper, such as is occasionally used for folding up tobacco. Blank! Not quite. In the centre of a page appeared, in my uncle's crabbed characters, his nuptial blessing:

"More fools you!"

"Old br——"

A soft hand stopped my mouth.

"Br—other of my mother, I was about to say." I stammered through the white obstacle; "little do you know, mistaken man; what a niece you have rejected."

Taking Gracie in the first moments of this disappointment, I managed to convince her that the best rejoinder we could make to my uncle's manifesto would be our immediate espousals. Why, in effect, delay? Our minds were made up. There were no wills but our own to consult. By a skilful financial measure, the details of which are not the reader's concern, I managed to augment our traveling means to an amount sufficient for a month's trip. Thus all was arranged.

The ceremony was unpretending. The pew-opener, a very motherly person, who was taking snuff in a side-aisle when detained for parental service, attended my bride to the altar. The beadle was my best man, and, apart from a slight aroma of beer, I could have desired no better. Then I carried off my prize.

With a foresight suggested by the frugal mind, we had resolved to examine the demesnes of persons long, and, if possible, not quite happily married. That experiment, or part of it, had we known, been attended by results, and made with matured success, final bills, with five exceptions, being found by friends at their own

tial pressure. Nevertheless, we hoped, with a little previous rehearsing, to overcome all difficulties. "Dolly" was to be the bunch of dormant time. "Mr. Sweetlove," "Adolphus," and, at times, "My dear," taking its place. "Grace," which I confessed my inability to pronounce in any but a suspiciously tender tone, was to be changed to "Honoria," a sonorous name, and susceptible of a stern, not to say rebukeful intonation.

We even sketched out a slight quarrel or so. "Waiter, this soup is excellent. It is served hot. I wish, Mrs. Sweetlove, I could pay the same compliment to the soup at home!"

"Oh, Do—hem, Mr. Sweetlove—how can you say so? Don't I know how particular you are! Do I ever neglect a single thing that concerns your comfort?"

"Seeing, my dear, that you enjoy at least an equal share of my comforts, I am at a loss to perceive the merit of the sacrifice," sneers the unkind husband.

"I am accustomed to such replies, and disregard them. Will you have some fish?"

"Honoria!"

"My dear! Command yourself. The servants."

"Some fish. Waiter, you needn't stop. Strange, Mrs. Sweetlove, that in all these years you have never learned respect and obed——

Oh, you darling!" For the waiter had vanished; yet, alas! unseen. For, if such a phenomenon as an internal wink be physically possible, in that man's eye I saw it.

"If you had gone on a moment longer, Dolly dear, I feel I should have cried," remarked one of the parties to this reprehensible dispute.

"Honoria!"

"Call me so again, when we're alone, and I'll come and pinch you," said Grace the shrew.

I am not going to describe our pleasant wanderings. Ah, happy, happy days! But for that inexorable law which prohibits marrying for the first time more than once, how often would we renew the blest experience!

At the end of three weeks certain symptoms in our money chest seemed to suggest the expediency of deciding upon our future course, hitherto only vaguely referred to as an intention to return to London and "buckle to."

"If my figures be correct," I observed to my wife after some certain calculations, "we may take another week, and arrive, Mrs. Sweetlove, in the Metropolis with sufficient resources to defray a cab to—well, say anywhere within the four-mile radius—and there commence our career of usefulness with—let me see—yes—exactly 15 shillings."

Grace appeared to regard this prospect as, on the whole, rather satisfactory.

"Remember, dearest," she observed, cheerfully, "that in less than two years and a half we shall be rich. I regain my income, you know."

"In which interval," I said, with another hasty calculation, "our existing means will supply us with, for the first two years, something under 1 farthing a day; for the succeeding half year, nil! Hang this 15 shillings! I disdain the provision. It pays no interest. As capital, it is insufficient. Far better rely upon that hardy nothing, whose every step must of necessity be in the direction, at least, of affluence."

"Dolly, dear, how clever you are!" exclaimed Gracie. "I never thought of that before!"

"You'll see," I answered, confidently. "Courage, pet. Have we not read of another couple who, like ourselves, quitted their brief paradise and bravely confronted the outer world, with pockets as empty as our own? Few," I continued, "are without a weapon of some sort wherewith to fight the battle of life. I, for example, though I have sheathed my sword, have still another instrument—my pen."

"Pen, love?" echoed Grace, opening her blue eyes.

"Pen, dear," I repeated, slightly ruffled. "Why this amazement? It is an object in familiar use."

"Not with you, dear," retorted Mrs. Sweetlove, saucily. "I never saw you write but once. That was in the travelers' book, at Penzance. I looked at it afterward, to correct the misspelling."

"Hon—"

"Call me Honoria again, and I'll bite you," was the dutiful rejoinder of this exemplary wife.

"This is very sad!" I ejaculated, mournfully. "Rebellion, we are told, is as the sin of witchcraft. Of the latter, Madam, I know you to have been guilty, else should not I be here beside you, erroneously styling myself your lord and master. But, that these crimes should be found allied—however, I waive the subject. Enough too, love, of the remoter future. Hey for one other jolly week, then, to town and—and—buckle to."

We started next day for Fowey.

CHAPTER II.

During our absence from the busier haunts of men, there had occurred in London an incident unexampled in its nature, and destined to exercise considerable influence on our future lot.

Mr. Lewcraft, who had never within the memory of any of his neighbors been known to leave Fountain Violet except to put to sea, suddenly appeared in the metropolis and presented himself to the astonished gaze of his solicitor and agent, Mr. Tobias Earwaker, Copthall-court, City-rents.

Why did Mr. Earwaker turn so pale and grip the arms of his office-chair as if he had been confronted by a spectre? To say truth, his old client's appearance was not reassuring. White and worn, with a haraseing cough, and a strange, wistful glitter in his restless eyes; clad in a long brown coat, threadbare, and hanging about his attenuated frame like that on a scarecrow. Mr. Lewcraft stood there the very personification of the eager, wealthy, but dying miser, clinging to the last to his idol, gold, yet fearfully conscious that it must, within the briefest space, be to him less, or worse, than nothing.

Nor, when my uncle spoke, was the hoarse, sepulchral voice—therefore not unpleasant, and full of the melody of money—out of keeping with his changed exterior.

Mr. Earwaker, recovering himself, rose hastily:

"My dear, good sir! this is indeed a pleasant surprise!"

"Perhaps, Earwaker, the pleasure may be diminished when I ——" A cough interrupted the speaker, and he sank into a chair.

"Ahs! how is that, my good friend?" asked the lawyer, in whose voice a slight tremor might be detected. "By the way, how well you are looking!"

"If what is called 'day-light,' in Copthall-court, gave you any title to judge of a man's looks, I should say you were a flatterer, Earwaker," croaked my uncle. "But, man! you may read death in my face. But to business. I am here, Earwaker, to tender you my very sincere acknowledgments for the ability and integrity with which you have managed my numerous investments, and to relieve you of all further duties respecting them."

"I was in hopes, Sir, that your visit was rather with the intention of adding to them," said the lawyer. "Curiously enough, I had been just examining a list, newly prepared for your inspection, of—I really think—the very soundest and most promising——"

"No matter," interrupted Mr. Lewcraft. "My mind is fully made up. I am about to realize every shilling."

"You don't say so?" ejaculated the other, with a sort of gasp, as of one who has received a shower-bath. "But, Sir, the prices——"

"I'll take my chance. Everything sold for the next account. You will merely hand over the scrip, etcetera."

"I should surely watch my opportunity, Sir."

"Don't I tell you, my good friend, the thing is done?" asked my uncle, with some impatience. "Everything is sold for the next account; here is a duplicate list." And he produced a paper wherein every description of stock, shares, &c., in Earwaker's custody, belonging to Mr. Lewcraft, was noted down in very clerkly fashion indeed.

"Sold!" echoed the lawyer, faintly. "You have then already instructed Bilkham——"

"Passing his office, I thought I might as well save you that trouble," said Mr. Lewcraft, indifferently.

"I shall, of course, observe your directions. But, excuse me, my good friend, have you reflected on the serious loss of income? So much money—let us, at a rough guess, call it 60,000—lying dead, Sir, dead!" remonstrated the lawyer.

"What is dead is beyond misfortune, Earwaker," said my uncle, with a grim no peculiar and sinister that it almost appalled the other. "Banks break, stocks fall, schemes collapse, men rob. For whatever time is left me here I will know no banker but myself."

"My dear Sir, you astonish me."

"Prepare to be still more astonished," said my uncle quietly. "Be good enough to remit to me the proceeds of these several sales, as far as practicable, in specie."

"In specie! Sixty thous——"

"If you will be the bearer yourself, Earwaker," said Mr. Lewcraft, with grim politeness, "you will be a welcome visitor—my first—to Fountain Violet."

"Mad or a miser!" pondered the lawyer, bowing his thanks, with a troubled smile.

"One last surprise for you, Earwaker," resumed my uncle. "I have made my will."

"Not, I trust, without professional aid, my dear Sir! Take heed. You know the proverb——"

"I could not consult you, for a reason," replied Mr. Lewcraft, apologetically. "Provisions less, more, left me singularly heirs of those not unmixed blessings, blood-relations. There remains but one, my nephew, Adolphus Sweetlove, between whom and myself little correspondence has been wasted, and no love lost at all. That young gentleman, possessing nothing himself, has lately married a young lady of equal fortune. He wrote, not seeking my approval, but coolly advising me of his intended marriage. My acknowledgment was brief, almost epigrammatic," said my uncle, with a hoarse chuckle. "The parties married; and are, I conclude, subsisting on the hope that a relationless old uncle, in despair of better channels for his posthumous wealth, might bequeath a portion to them. It was natural. I could not bring myself wholly to disappoint these sanguine anticipations. Now, this nephew of mine is a fine gentleman—is what is now recognized, I am informed, in courtly circles, as a swell. Well, Sir, I have a yacht, a fine vessel, that has cost me," continued Mr. Lewcraft, with a wry face, "much, and is, from the secret of construction she carries with her, more valuable than anything of her tonnage afloat. I left Adolphus my yacht, bequeathing all else that I possess to——"

My Uncle paused, and slowly extended his hand. As the other took it his heart seemed to stand still. There was no mistaking Mr. Lewcraft's tone.

"Yes," resumed the latter, pressing the lawyer's cold, white digits affectionately. "Yes, Earwaker, my friend of 30 years, to whose sound advice my financial prosperity is mainly due, who better than yourself would have earned this proof of friendship?"

"Would have!" thought Earwaker with a shiver.

"However, on reconsidering the matter, I judged it more expedient to apply a test. Dividing my possessions as I intended, I have reserved to Captain Sweetlove the option of taking either yacht or mansion, with the contents of either, as his taste may suggest. And I think I can guess what will be his decision. Ha! my time is up. Within a few days, then, Earwaker, I shall look for you, you human srgosy, at Fountain Violet."

With these words my uncle took his leave.

"I think I could hazard a guess as to that gentleman's errand!" was the frank remark of another client of Mr. Earwaker, who had been biding his time in the ante-room. It was young Pogson, a medical man, who had just purchased a practice in the neighborhood.

"The deuce you could! And what?"

"To execute his last will and testament!" said Mr. Pogson, poking his friend and legal adviser playfully in the ribs. "That man has not three months to live."

Mr. Earwaker looked at him, but made no reply.

Pogson's business was dispatched as quickly as civility permitted, and, dismissing his easy-mannered friend, the lawyer sank back in his chair, and strove to realize the position in which he found himself placed. It was, as will be seen, a strange and critical one.

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This joke—for joke it evidently was—Mr. Lewcraft received with an approving smile, and forthwith, looking, now that his momentary excitement was over, very wan and weary, retired to rest.

"Mad or a miser?" pondered the lawyer, bowing his thanks, with a troubled smile.

"One last surprise for you, Earwaker," resumed my uncle. "I have made my will."

"Not, I trust, without professional aid, my dear Sir! Take heed. You know the proverb——"

"I could not consult you, for a reason," replied Mr. Lewcraft, apologetically. "Provisions less, more, left me singularly heirs of those not unmixed blessings, blood-relations. There remains but one, my nephew, Adolphus Sweetlove, between whom and myself little correspondence has been wasted, and no love lost at all. That young gentleman, possessing nothing himself, has lately married a young lady of equal fortune. He wrote, not seeking my approval, but coolly advising me of his intended marriage. My acknowledgment was brief, almost epigrammatic," said my uncle, with a hoarse chuckle. "The parties married; and are, I conclude, subsisting on the hope that a relationless old uncle, in despair of better channels for his posthumous wealth, might bequeath a portion to them. It was natural. I could not bring myself wholly to disappoint these sanguine anticipations. Now, this nephew of mine is a fine gentleman—is what is now recognized, I am informed, in courtly circles, as a swell. Well, Sir, I have a yacht, a fine vessel, that has cost me," continued Mr. Lewcraft, with a wry face, "much, and is, from the secret of construction she carries with her, more valuable than anything of her tonnage afloat. I left Adolphus my yacht, bequeathing all else that I possess to——"

My Uncle paused, and slowly extended his hand. As the other took it his heart seemed to stand still. There was no mistaking Mr. Lewcraft's tone.

"Yes," resumed the latter, pressing the lawyer's cold, white digits affectionately. "Yes, Earwaker, my friend of 30 years, to whose sound advice my financial prosperity is mainly due, who better than yourself would have earned this proof of friendship?"

"Would have!" thought Earwaker with a shiver.

"However, on reconsidering the matter, I judged it more expedient to apply a test. Dividing my possessions as I intended, I have reserved to Captain Sweetlove the option of taking either yacht or mansion, with the contents of either, as his taste may suggest. And I think I can guess what will be his decision. Ha! my time is up. Within a few days, then, Earwaker, I shall look for you, you human srgosy, at Fountain Violet."

With these words my uncle took his leave.

"I think I could hazard a guess as to that gentleman's errand!" was the frank remark of another client of Mr. Earwaker, who had been biding his time in the ante-room. It was young Pogson, a medical man, who had just purchased a practice in the neighborhood.

"The deuce you could! And what?"

"To execute his last will and testament!" said Mr. Pogson, poking his friend and legal adviser playfully in the ribs. "That man has not three months to live."

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My uncle had returned, even after that brief absence, much changed and enfeebled. It was perhaps for that reason that, during the succeeding week or ten days, he scarcely visited his beloved Cockatoo, contenting himself with giving Bob Grantham special orders as to the selection of the half a dozen hands who were to form her crew under Bob in the coming race.

The last incident I have to record was the arrival at Fountain Violet of Mr. Earwaker's confidential clerk, in charge of sundry chests, of no great size, but of unusual strength and weight, out of which, it was noted, he seemed to lose sight. He was the bearer of apologies from his principal, who was at the moment too unwell to travel, and also of £25,000 in specie, besides several thousands more in notes.

"Hang it!" Mr. Earwaker had muttered, out of patience, "he must take the balance in paper, I'm made." And, if he has, I trust he intends to use old sofa-cushions and invalided crockery as his future depositories, far more eligible."

After the arrival and dismissal of the auriferous messenger, Mr. Lewcraft was observed to rally somewhat, notwithstanding that his nights seemed disturbed. Old Louisa, the cook, (Squeezer and Maypole Moll could often hear the old

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the reality of the senses or doubt that sensual indulgence is pleasant within certain limits. But the more ethereal essences—self-sacrificing heroism, devotion to ideal aims, the love which finds in itself its own surpassing reward—will turn out to be mere phantasms and fine phrases. They will vanish from this mad chase of a world; and society become a blind scramble for the greatest share of the enjoyments appreciable by the lower animals. If man has been developed out of a monkey, he must still be a monkey. What is in the full-grown animal must have been in the germ. The monkey is a prurient lump of fleshly appetites. Man is the same being, plus the faculty of lying. If the lies are seen through he will be the same being without disguise, and may gratify his passions without useless periphrasis.—*Leslie Stephens, The Fortnightly Review.*

SUNSET.

Melody to ancient air
Has touched my soul. O hand so fair
That hymned it forth,
In the golden sunset there,
Of noble worth.

Feeble, poor, and old am I.
What is this life? Alas, how nigh
Seemed it to fate
When the song I used to try
Came whispering late.

Tears are gauge of purest mind,
Drop o'er a few the maimed and blind:
I loved that song—
Mother sang it, and the wind
Swept soft along.

As I think of saintly face,
The touch of tender loving grace,
I shall burn
Where the sunbeams leapt—no trace—
To find no bourne.

So leave I the sunset song,
And hie me home to where I long
To bow my head;
Blessed the hand that struck among
Chords long since dead.

Bringing back the golden time
Of love and hope in its familiar rhyme;
The corn in ear—
Breath of the bee-swarmed murmuring lime,
To cottage dear.

—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE JEWISH SOCIAL QUESTION.—No doubt it is comforting to Jewish hearts to see how the social thrust lately aimed at them has been resented by the free press. But does all this, I wonder, blind any thinking Jew to the wide difference between social justice and social preference, or tend to make him feel that he is the more welcome in the home circles of Christian families, supposing he cared to enter them? It is hardly imaginable that Judge Hilton intended to hurt himself, financially or socially, when he moved to exclude the obnoxious race from his hotel. He may have made a special study of the aversion, alienation, the indefinable something which the average Christian claims to feel in his intercourse with the Jew, although it often means no more than that he cannot penetrate the mystery of his subtle, self-poised personality. For if there is any one point upon which the commonplace Christian, especially he of British extraction, is uncommonly strong, it is in a contempt for whatever he may not happen to understand, as his governmental record the world over amply proves. Judge Hilton, then, may have made a study of his own pet aversion without having also made due allowance for the difference, in this age of the world, between personal or theoretic dislike and wholesale injustice; if so, he overshot his mark; and must, perforce, take the consequences. Possibly, too, Judge, as of a contemplative turn, may have taken notes of the effect of *Daniel Deronda* upon the reading public, and felt additionally secure as to the result of his action. Certainly, if the author of that wonderful book had no other object than to feel how the world's pulse beat in regard to a famous race, it is not worth while to have written it. Leaving the professional critics out, it is doubtful if any knot or coterie discussing it since its publication, let them find what other faults they may, have not ended by expressing disgust or dissatisfaction with its idealization of the Jews. Strange that practically Wise people are not ready to see that had not that race been capable, in all ages, of evolving just such "dreamy abstractions" as Mordecai and Deronda, it could not well have stood, through time and persecution, the solitary peculiar power it has stood in the world's history! How often, while listening to the buzzing of certain Christian insects, have I pictured some grand old Jewish face turning its scathing irony upon them, while it questioned their claim to aught which they profess to hold sacred except through his race; and then demonstrating how utterly their non-debtor was that race except for the persecution which had fortified so much special genius. But although some of our ungrateful race are, at last, getting so enlightened in liberality as to recognize their superiors even among Jews, I would, none the less, caution commonplace Jews against too far presuming upon the fact. Above all would I advise any youth of Jewish blood, whose nose does not betray him, and who has set his heart upon winning a Christian maiden, to let his secret rest secure until he has first won a more than passing interest.—*The Atlantic Monthly.*

LEVERRIER AND THE DISCOVERY OF NEPTUNE.—Early in 1860 Leverrier had announced that the position of Mercury's path was not precisely in agreement with calculations based on the adopted estimates of the masses of those planets which chiefly disturb the motions of Mercury. The part of the path where Mercury is nearest to the sun, and where, therefore, he travels fastest, had slightly shifted from its calculated place. This part of the path was expected to move, but it had moved more than was expected; and, of course, Mercury, having his region of swiftest motion somewhat differently placed than was anticipated, himself moved somewhat differently. Leverrier found that, to explain this feature of Mercury's motion, either the mass of Venus must be regarded as one-tenth greater than had been supposed, or some unknown cause must be regarded as affecting the motion of Mercury. A planet as large as Mercury, about midway between Mercury and the sun, would account for the observed disturbance; but Leverrier rejected the belief that such a planet exists, simply because he could not "believe that it would be invisible during total eclipses of the sun." "All difficulties disappear," he added, "if we admit, in place of a single planet, small bodies circulating between Mercury and the sun." Considering their existence as not at all improbable, he advised astronomers to watch for them. It was on Jan. 2, 1860, that Leverrier thus wrote. On Dec. 22, 1859, a letter had been addressed by a M. Lescarbault, of Orgères, to Leverrier, through M. Vallée, honorable Inspector-General of roads and bridges, announcing that on March 26, 1859, about noon, Lescarbault, whose telescault had seen a round black spot on the face of the sun, and had watched it as it passed across, like a planet in transit, not with the slow motion of an ordinary sun-spot. The actual time during which the round spot was visible was 1 hour 17 minutes 9 seconds, the rate of motion being such that, had the spot crossed the middle of the sun's disk at the same rate, the transit would have lasted more than four hours. The spot thus merely skirted the sun's disk, being at no time more than about one forty-sixth part of the sun's apparent diameter from the edge of the sun. Lescarbault appears not to have known that on a future day a black spot, perfectly round and very small, will be seen passing over the sun, and "this point will very probably be the planet whose path I observed on March 26, 1859." "I am persuaded," he added, "that this body is the planet, or one of the planets, whose existence in the vicinity of the sun M. Leverrier had made known a few months ago," (referring to the preliminary announcement of results which Leverrier published afterward more definitely.) Leverrier, when the news of Lescarbault's observation first reached him, was surprised that the observation should not have been announced sacrificing, as it did, considerable delay sufficiently justified by Lescarbault's statement that he wished to see the spot again. He, therefore, set out for Orgères, accompanied by M. Vallée. "The predominant feeling in Leverrier's mind," says Abbé Moigno, "was the wish to unmask an attempt to impose upon him, as the person most likely to take any other astronomer to listen to the allegation that his prophecy had been fulfilled." "One should have seen M. Lescarbault," says Moigno, "so small, so simple, so modest, and so timid, in order to understand the emotion with which he was seized when Leverrier, from his great height, and with the blunt intonation which he can command, thus addressed him: 'It is, then, you, Sir, who pretend to have observed the intra-mercurial planet, and who have committed the grave offense of keeping your observation secret for nine months? I warn you that I have come here with the intention of doing justice to your presumption and of demonstrating either that you have been dishonest or deceived. Tell me, then, unequivocally, what you have seen.'" This singular address did not bring the interview, as one might have expected, to an abrupt end. The lamb, as the Abbé calls the Doctor, trembling, stammered out an account of what he had seen. He explained how he had timed the passage of the black spot. "Where is your chronometer?" asked Leverrier. "It is this watch, the faithful companion of my professional journeys." "What! with that old watch, showing only minutes, dare you talk of estimating seconds? My suspicions are already too well confirmed." "Pardon me: I have a pendulum which beats seconds." "Show it me." The Doctor brings down a silk thread to which an ivory ball is attached. Fixing the upper end to a nail, he draws the ball a little from the vertical, counts the number of oscillations, and shows that his pendulum beats seconds; he explains also how, his profession requiring him to feel pulses and count pulsations, he has no difficulty in mentally keeping record of successive seconds. Having been shown the telescope with which the observation was made, the record of the observation, (on a piece of paper covered with grease and laudanum, and doing service as a marker in the *Connaissance des Temps*, or French Nautical Almanac,) Leverrier presently inquired if Lescarbault had attempted to deduce the planet's distance from the sun from the period of its transit. The Doctor admitted that he had attempted this, but, being no mathematician, had failed to achieve success with the problem. He showed the rough drafts of his futile attempts at calculation on a board in his workshop; for said he, naïvely, "I am a joiner as well as an astronomer." The interview satisfied Leverrier that a new planet, traveling within the orbit of Mercury, had really been discovered. "With a grace and dignity full of kindness," as a contemporary narrative of these events, "he congratulated Lescarbault on the important discovery which he had made. Anxious to obtain some mark of respect for the discoverer of Vulcan, Leverrier made inquiry concerning his private character, and learned from the village curé, the juge de paix, and other functionaries, that he was a skilful physician and a worthy man. With such high recommendations, M. Leverrier requested from M. Rouland, the Minister of Public Instruction, the decoration of the Legion of Honor for M. Lescarbault. The Minister, in a brief but interesting statement of his claim, communicated this request to the Emperor, who, by a decree dated Jan. 25, conferred upon the village astronomer the honors so justly due to him. His professional brethren in Paris were equally solicitous to testify their regard; and MM. Felix Roubaud, Legrande, and Caffe, as delegates of the scientific press, proposed to the medical body and the scientific world of Paris to invite Lescarbault to a banquet in the Hôtel de Louvre on Jan. 18."—*Richard A. Proctor in Belgravia.*

CHOPIN'S PIANO.—Of his brilliant and buoyant life Chopin has sent long and detailed accounts to his parents and friends at home. These letters existed a few years ago. Now, alas! they are lost to the world forever. The story of this loss is as sad as it is significant. On Sept. 19, 1863, during the last Polish rising, Count Berg, the Governor-General, passed in his carriage the so-called Zamoiski's House at Warsaw, an enormous block of buildings let out in chambers and lodgings to the upper classes. From one of the innumerable windows of this building a shot was fired at the Count's carriage, which was met by some Cossack bombs, which, however, hurt no one. Immediately the house was surrounded by the soldiers and every male inhabitant marched off to the citadel. The women were allowed to depart. After this, every piece of furniture in the house, from the large wardrobe to a child's cradle, was thrown out of the windows and heaped into an enormous pile in the centre of the square. In the course of the evening fire was set to the whole and everything burned to ashes. There is a touch of primitive barbarousness about this act of wanton devastation more appalling perhaps than even the systematic cruelty of a more civilized Muscovite would have been. The night scene in the square is worthy of Salvator Rosa's brush. An interesting account of it may be found in Mr. Sutherland Edwards' admirable work on the *Private History of the Polish Insurrection.* Science and art had to deplore severe losses on the occasion. The great Zamoiski library, containing manuscripts of Longinus were destroyed, these being in the possession of one of the lodgers, Prince Lubomirski, who was engaged in a critical edition of the philosopher's works. But perhaps the most valuable fuel of the Russian bonfire was the large collection of Chopin memorials cherished and religiously preserved by his sister. Among these were, besides valuable presents from his pupils and admirers, his pianoforte, and his portrait by Ary Scheffer, which a Russian officer, after carefully examining it for some time, threw into the flames. The last moments of the pianoforte are thus described by Mr. Edwards: "Several pianos of inferior Viennese make were cast out and killed by the fall. Chopin's piano, however, died hard. 'It fell,' says my informant, who knew the instrument and watched its last moments, 'with a loud melodious sigh, and I could not help,' he adds, 'admiring the solidity of Erard's workmanship when I saw that only its legs were broken.'"—*The Fortnightly Review.*

ALFRED DE MUSSET.—In 1852 Alfred de Musset was elected to the French Academy, that honor so limited by the small number of members, so ridiculed by unsuccessful aspirants, yet without which no French author feels his career to be complete. His plays were being performed with great favor, his poems and tales were becoming more and more popular, his verses were set to music, his stories were illustrated; but all this brought no cheer or consolation to the sick spirit. He lived more and more lone; the Théâtre Française, a silent game of chess at his café, the deadly absinthe, were his only sources of excitement. It is a comfort to learn that the last ray of pleasure which penetrated his moral dungeon, reviving for an instant the generous glow of enthusiasm, was the appearance of Ristori; inspired by her, he began a poetical address which he never finished, nor even wrote down, but a fragment of it was preserved orally by one or two who heard it.

* * * What was the cause of De Musset's unhappiness and impotence? His brother tries to account for them by an enumeration of the distresses and annoyances mentioned above, and others of the same order; but when one remembers how the poet's great sorrows, his father's death, and the betrayal of his affection by the first woman he really loved, had given him his finest conceptions in verse and prose, it is impossible to accept so insufficient an explanation. Nor can we allow that De Musset sank into a condition of puerile impatience and senile querulousness. Judged by our standard, all the Latin races lack manhood, as we may possibly do by theirs. De Musset was only as much more sensitive than the rest of his countrymen as those of the poetic temperament are usually found to be in all countries. Nor had he seen his talent utterly expire; the spring did not run dry by degrees; it suddenly sank into the ground. He had made a fearful mistake at the outset, which he discovered too late if at all. Considering what life is sure to bring to every one in the way of trial and sorrow, it is not worth while to go in search of emotions and experience which are certain to find us out; nor is it in the slums of life that its meaning is to be sought. He had foretold his own end in the prophetic warning of his Muse:

"Quand les dieux irrités m'ôteront ton génie,
Si je tombe des cieux que me répondras-tu?"

His light was not lost in a storm-cloud nor eclipse, but in the awful Radnorok, the Götterdämmerung, when sun and stars fall from a blank heaven. His health and habits constantly grew worse—he had organic disease of the heart—but his existence dragged on until May 1, 1857, when an acute attack carried him off after a few days' illness. He died in his brother's arms, and his last words were, "Sleep! at last I shall sleep." He had killed himself physically and intellectually as surely as the wages of sin are death. But let not this be the last word on one so beloved as a poet and a man. Mental qualities alone never endear their possessor to every being that comes into contact with him, and Alfred de Musset was idolized by people who could not even read. There was not a generous or amiable quality in which he was wanting; he had an inextinguishable ardor for genius and greatness in every form; he was tender-hearted to excess, could not endure the sight of suffering, and delighted in giving pleasure; his sympathy was ready and ardent, his loyalty to friend and brother "He never abused anybody," says his brother, "nor sacrificed an absent person for the sake of a good story." He loved animals and children, and they loved him in return. He can never cease to be the poet of the many, for he has melody, sentiment, passion, all that charms the popular ear and heart—a personality which is the expression of human nature in a language which, as he himself says, few speak, but all understand. He can never cease to be the poet of the few, because, while his poems are a very concentrator and elixir of the most intense and profound feelings of which we are all capable, they give words to the more exquisite and intimate emotions peculiar to those of a keener and more refined susceptibility, of a more exalted and aerial range. Sainte-Beuve says somewhere, though not in his final verdict on De Musset, that his chief merit is having restored to French literature the wit which had been driven out of it by the sentimentalists. His wit is indeed delightful and irresistible, but it is not his magic key to souls. In other countries every generation has its own poet; younger ears are deaf to the music which so long charmed ours; but De Musset will be the poet of each new generation for a certain season—the sweetest of all, because, as has been well said, he is the poet of youth. And if doubt breaches through some of his grandest strophes, Faith finds her first and last profession in the lines—

"Une immense espérance a traversé la terre:
Malgrénous vers le ciel il faut lever les yeux."

—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

SOUTHERNWOOD.

Ah me! how seldom now are seen
These slender spikes of fragrant green,
In garden beds and flowers:
Fair, weaving hands no longer choose
A single homely spray to use
With favored modern flowers.

Its bushy greenness used to lend
Our childish nosegays grace, and blend
With older-fashioned blooms;
We mixed it with the dark heartsease,
With cabbage-roses, pinks, sweet-peas,
All rich with quaint perfumes.

We used it in the posies sweet,
Fresh-plucked on May-day morns to greet
Our modest village queen;
It mingled with the flowers that lay
Upon the hawthorn-shaded way,
Toward the daisied green.

The bride's shy foot trod lightly o'er
Its tufts, as through the holy door
She passed to matronhood;
And on the silent churchyard bed,
Where sleep our best-beloved dead,
We planted southernwood.

But now it springs unseen, unknown,
Till hands grown feeble, like mine own,
All trembling pull a sprig;
As I pull this, with tearful eyes,
And thronging memories that arise
Of life's lost dawning day.

I have been happy, and God knows
Not one of all my later woes
Can blot the blissful past!
I have been happy, and I say,
Of all my pleasures passed away,
I knew they could not last.

I had my share of sun and shower,
I had my little day of power,
I queened it with the best;
Now, far from worldly blame and praise,
My feet are set in quiet ways
Of calm content and rest.

I pass the red rose on its spray,
And in my hand I hold to-day
A twig of southernwood;
It tells me I am not bereft,
It whispers that I yet have left
The power of doing good.

It glads the poor man's garden yet,
And poor men's eyes are often wet
With tears that I might stay;
I choose a humble, helping part;
I take thy teaching to my heart,
My green, old-fashioned spray!

—*All The Year Round.*

THE ART OF CONVERSATION IN AMERICA.—A complaint was lately made by an American writer that the art of conversation—an art peculiarly dear to a gregarious and social race—is in a state of decline. The complainer seemed to think that our life is too hurried and money-seeking for the proper culture of an art which is leisurely and deliberate, and took pains to compare the conversation heard in our drawing-rooms unfavorably with that the flavor of which we catch from books of English reminiscence. We suspect that he is too despondent. It is probably true that to some degree our institutions and habits interfere with the free growth of that polished conversation which is made up of a certain amount of polished learning, of trained yet ready wit, and of omnipresent tact. We have very few professional conversers, who "get themselves up" to talk, like Macaulay, Sydney Smith, and "Conversation Sharpe." Symposia such as those of Holland House, and even of the Mitre in the Temple, are somewhat rare with us. The long existence of a rich aristocracy, which has always rather prided itself on literary taste, has no doubt given to English upper society the advantage and fame of brilliant conversation. Yet Americans certainly have the talent of conversation in no common degree, though—and this is perhaps rather a merit than a detriment—it does not follow any prototype. We know that there are more good stump speakers, more good parliamentary orators, and lyceum lecturers, and eloquent preachers in this country than in England. We are credited with "the gift of gab" in a superior degree. The conversation of our better drawing-rooms, therefore, may be less pleasantly pedantic, less elaborately epigrammatic and witty; but what it lacks in these qualities it gains, it seems to us, in vigor, and force, and native humor. We meet with many absorbingly interesting talkers who are independent of the poets, and have not carefully indited list of jokes in their waistcoat-pocket, to be peeped at and shot off on occasion. We talk more of practical things and individual experiences; and our talk is better suited to our audiences. It may be added that conversation in good American circles is more delicate and more free from the stings of witty satire than in England in the reign of Hook, Smith, and Croker. Everything is not, as it ought not to be, sacrificed to a sparkling epigram. The great English talkers rarely restrained themselves because ladies were present; their refining influence has an obvious effect upon polite conversation among us. There are circles, too, in which all the ornaments of the English art appear; only, as in England, they are inner circles, within which but a few choice spirits are admitted. The chatty "dine-out," while he is not so ubiquitous and conspicuous here as he was in England 30 years ago, who lived in lodgings and depended upon the skill of his tongue for his dinners, is by no means an unknown animal in our great cities.—*Appletons' Magazine.*

COLORS IN ANIMALS.—A few years ago Mr. T. W. Wood called attention to the curious changes of color of the chrysalis of the small cabbage butterfly *(Pontia Rapæ)* when the caterpillars were confined in boxes lined with different tints. Thus, in black boxes they were very dark, in white boxes nearly white; and he further showed that similar changes occurred in a state of nature, chrysalises fixed against a whitewashed wall being nearly white, against a red brick wall reddish, against a pitched paling nearly black. It has also been observed that the cocoon of the emperor moth is either white or brown, according to the surrounding colors. But the most extraordinary example of this kind of change is that furnished by the chrysalis of an African butterfly, *(Papilio Nireus,)* observed at the Cape by Mrs. Barber, and described (with a colored plate) in the *Transactions of the Entomological Society*, 1874, page 519. The caterpillar feeds on the orange tree, and also on a forest tree *(Vepris lanceolata)* which has a lighter green leaf and its color corresponds with that on which it feeds upon, being of a darker green when it feeds on the orange. The chrysalis is usually found suspended among the leafy twigs of its food-plant, or of some neighboring tree; but it is probably often attached to the larger branches, and Mrs. Barber has discovered that it has the property of acquiring the color of the object accurately of any natural object it may be in contact with. A number of the caterpillars were placed in a case with a glass cover, one side of the case being formed by a red brick wall, the other sides being of yellowish wood. They were fed on orange leaves, and a branch of the bottle-brush tree (*Bankisia*) was also placed in the case. When fully fed, some attached themselves to the orange twigs, others to the bottle-brush branch; and these all changed to green pupæ; but each corresponded exactly in tint to the leaves around it, the one being dark, the other a pale, faded green. Another attached itself to the wood, and the pupa was also of the same yellowish color, while one fixed itself just where the wood and brick joined, and became one side red, the other side yellow. These remarkable changes would perhaps not have been credited, had it not been for the previous observations of Mr. Wood; but the two support each other, and oblige us to accept them as actual phenomena. It is a kind of natural photography, the particular colored rays to which the fresh pupa is exposed in its soft, semi-transparent condition, effecting such a chemical change in the organic juices as to produce the same tint in the hardened skin. It is interesting, however, to note that the range of color that can be acquired seems to be limited to those of natural objects to which the pupa is likely to be attached; for when Mrs. Barber surrounded one of the caterpillars with a piece of scarlet cloth no change of color at all was produced, the pupa being of the usual green tint, but the small red spots with which it is marked were brighter than usual. In these caterpillars and pupæ, as well as in the great majority of cases in which a change of color occurs in animals, the action is quite involuntary; but among some of the higher animals the color of the integument can be modified at the will of the animal, or as all events by a reflex action dependent on sensation. The most remarkable case of this kind occurs with the chameleon, which has the power of changing its color from dull white to a variety of tints. This singular power has been traced to two layers of pigment deeply seated in the skin, from which minute tubes, or capillary vessels rise to the surface. The pigment layers are bluish and yellowish, and by the pressure of suitable muscles these can be forced upward either together or separately. When no pressure is exerted the color is dirty white, which changes to various tints of bluish green, yellow, or brown, as more or less of either pigment is forced up and rendered visible. The animal is excessively sluggish and defenseless, and its power of changing its color to harmonize with surrounding objects is essential to its existence. Here, too, as with the pupa of *Papilio Nireus,* colors such as scarlet or blue, which do not occur in the immediate environment of the animal, cannot be produced. Somewhat similar changes of color occur in some prawns and flat-fish, according to the color of the bottom on which they rest. This is very striking in the chameleon shrimp, *(Mysis Chamæleon,)* which is gray when on sand, but brown or green when among sea-weed of these two colors. Experiment shows, however, that when blinded the change does not occur, so that here, too, we probably have a voluntary or reflex sense-action. Many cases are known among insects in which the same species has a different tint according to its surroundings, this being particularly marked in some South African locusts, which correspond with the color of the soil wherever they are found; while several caterpillars which feed on two or more plants vary in color accordingly. Several such changes are quoted by Mr. R. Meldola, in a paper on "Variable Protective Coloring in Insects" *(Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London,* 1873, page 153,) and some of them may perhaps be due to a photographic action of the reflected light. In other cases, however, it has been shown that green chlorophyll remains unchanged in the tissues of leaf-eating insects, and being discernible through the transparent integuments, produces the same color as that of the food-plant.—*A. R. Wallace in Macmillan's Magazine.*

FOOD AND DRINK IN QUEEN BESS' TIME.—It was not only in solid food, but also in sweets and kickshaws, that the English table of the sixteenth century abounded. Gentlemen and merchants had five or six dishes followed by jellies, marchpaine, tarts, and confections. "Of the potato and such venerous roots as are brought out of Spaine, Portingale, and the Indies to furnish up our bankets," Harrison, in his description, forbears to speak. Of tea and coffee he is quite silent, though he has something to say of tobacco, the use of which was spreading rapidly, so that a few years later Hentzner, the German traveler, could say, "the English are constantly smoking tobacco." We have only to reflect what life in England would be without tea, coffee, and potatoes to be convinced how entirely different life in Elizabeth's days was from ours. It is, however, with something like an inward pang that we record the fact that 25,000 tuns of home-grown wine were made in England in Harrison's time; but we remember the *Grünberger* still made near Berlin, and pass on holding our diaphragms. That the English drank quantities of foreign wines is plain from the fact that 30 kinds of strong and 56 of light wines were to be had in London. The strongest were best liked, and the strongest of all was called, Harrison tells us, *Theologicum,* answering to the "Priest" of Madeira, and the Pfaffenwein of the Germans. The merit of such wine was that it was both strong and genuine, for, as Harrison tells us, "the merchant thought his soule should have gone streightwaie to the divell if he should haves served them—the priests—with other than the best." It is to be considered whether a great part of the loss of influence of the English clergy at the present day may not be ascribed to their abandonment of orthodox theological port. As for the lower classes, they made good cheer wherever they could get it, and though their daily fare was hard, they had frequent opportunities of feasting and carousing at bride-ales and drinking and other occasions, each guest bringing a dish, and the good man of the house where the feast was held only finding drink and house-room. The working men in town always ate butchers' meat, and though they were more frugal in the country, they saw fresh meat far more often than the modern laborer. On such festive occasions, though their talk was coarse, they had one merit in which the modern workman as a rule has no share; they were very much ashamed at being overtaken by drink, or "cupshotten," as Harrison calls it. As to bread, the rich ate wheaten bread, and the poor bread made of rye or barley, and in times of scarcity of beans, oats, or even acorns; nay, says Harrison, they ate these even in times of plenty, for though "never has there been so much land eared"—that is, tilled—"never has corn been so dear. So that without a famine the old proverb has been verified that 'hunger seeth his first foot into the horse manger.'" "If the world last awhile at this rate, wheat and rye will be no graine for poore men to feed on, and some catterpillers there are"—that is to say, the bodgers, or two-legged catterpillers, the middlemen who bought up corn and regrated bread—"that can saie so much already." All this food was not digested without drink. We have seen that the rich drank wine, but in Harrison's England the drink of the common man was beer made of barley, water, and hops. Those were not the days of great brewers, nor was there any exciseman to stand in the way of private brewing. English "home-brewed" was then the national beverage, and Harrison not only gives us an excellent receipt for making beer "as yellow as gold," but tells us how his thrifty wife brewed him 200 gallons of beer for 20 shillings. In our days it would seem strange if a country clergyman on poor preferment not only brewed but consumed 200 gallons of beer in the year; and this glimpse out of Harrison's daily life is perhaps as good a proof as any to be found in his book of the liberal way in which all classes lived in the days of Elizabeth. But it must be remembered that in that age it was beer for breakfast, when there were any breakfasts, beer for dinner, and beer for supper. The tap of the beer barrel must have been for ever running at a time when there were no water drinkers and no temperance societies, and when there were no substitutes except milk for malt liquors, such as we possess in tea and coffee, not to mention our aërated waters.—*The Edinburgh Review.*

GERMANY IN HER RELATIONS TO RUSSIA.—If reiteration could give more force to my words, I would repeat incessantly, "Germany wants peace." Every month preserved to peace is worth an effort. Every year's peace may bring us nearer to that desired goal of seeing France at rest, the fire of her hatred quenched, and the cries of revenge as entirely silenced as those which resounded from one end of France to the other for 20 or more years after Waterloo. I am divulging no secret—I am uttering a truism and nothing else—when I say that as long as France reveals in her frightful dreams of a war of retaliation and spoliation, Germany has no choice but to keep on terms of friendship and alliance with Russia. No doubt the personal intimacy of the two sovereigns has powerfully furthered that political understanding which is known to exist between the two Chancellors. No doubt Germany has to look to Russia for the forbearance she showed in that great crisis of 1864, 1866, and 1870, which established an immense army, an effective naval power, and parliamentary institutions with universal suffrage—not altogether pleasant neighbors to Russia—along the greater part of her European frontier. No doubt Russia claims with justice a few more substantial services still, in return for her benevolent neutrality, than our support in 1871, when she reclaimed the right of keeping men-of-war on the Euxine. She claims these services now, when seeking to realize her traditional and never-abandoned desires southward. She claimed our potent mediation, and we gave it ungrudgingly, in order to induce Austro-Hungary to connive at, instead of preventing, as she might so easily have done, her march into Turkish territory. She will soon claim our assistance in the immediate opening of the Dardanelles to her men-of-war, and in the lasting emancipation of the Slav, toward whom we have no special reason to feel that natural bent of sympathy which draws us instinctively toward the Greek. She will claim Armenia, and it can be no obligation of ours to prevent her from defraying the immense cost of this war by the permanent occupation of Asiatic provinces, even though it may place the approaches of one more sea within her easy grasp. As regards these latter demands we are—Prince Bismarck has frequently proclaimed it, and I believe his assertion to be perfectly candid—unfettered as to the degree of concurrence or connivance which we should bring in favorable or friendly neutral powers, give to them. I do not pretend to know whether the occupation of Constantinople will be attempted, or its possession eventually claimed. Nor can I tell whether the Russian protectorate over the orthodox Greek Church in the Turkish Empire is likely to be again brought forward. But it would seem likely that both demands, if made, would be met, on the part of the European powers, and Germany among them, by the substitution in some form or other of a European naval station in the Golden Horn, and a European protectorate over all Christians alike, in accordance with the resolutions of the Conference at Constantinople. —*George Von Bunsen, in the Nineteenth Century.*

EVERY-DAY ENGLISH.

AUXILIARY VERBS—LOGICAL POSITION OF WORDS.

BY RICHARD GRANT WHITE.

I am nearing the full tale of the series that I undertook to write, and these columns must soon be given up to matter more profitable to the publishers, and perhaps to the readers, of THE TIMES. These articles will come to an end with much left unsaid that I intended to say, because I have been led to say much that was not within my first purpose, and to treat somewhat at large subjects upon which I proposed to myself to say little. I must be briefer hereafter; and correspondence, except it be of unusual interest, cannot be published.

I am asked to explain more fully my position about there being no passive voice in English, and particularly as to what I mean by saying that we express passivity by making a little sentence. It is not strange that those who have been brought up to think that "I am loved" is the passive voice of "I love," and who have been misled by the phrase "auxiliary verbs," should shy away from the blunt assertion that English has no passive voice, and that the verbs so-called are not properly auxiliary—that is, that they have their own proper meaning and force whenever or wherever they are used, and are not mere aids in the formation of a real voice. According to all English grammarians, the auxiliary verbs, so-called, are *have, is, shall,* and *will;* but it seems to me that *may* and *can* are equally so, and by some grammarians they are so regarded. If "I shall go" is a tense, in which *shall* is auxiliary, it would seem that "I may go" is equally a tense, in which *may* is merely auxiliary. If in "I have apples," *have* means possession, how is *have* voided of that meaning in "I have lived"? The opposite and generally received theory has been ably and ingeniously defended by Prof. Whitney, who says that, "where there is even no object for have to govern, where condition and not action is expressed, and 'you are been,' 'he is come,' 'they are gone' would be theoretically more correct, (as they are alone proper in German,) then we have converted *have* from an independent part of speech into a fairly formative element." This is quoted by Morris in his *Historical Outlines of English Accidence* as an explanation of the formation of tenses by composition. It is with unaffected diffidence that I express a doubt as to the soundness of a theory which has the support of two such eminent philologists as Prof. Whitney and Dr. Morris; but I shall venture to examine this one. First, as to the plea, "where condition and not action is expressed." Does *have* ever express anything but condition, the state of possessing? Does *is* ever express anything but the condition of existence. Is either of these verbs expressive of action? And as to "he is come" and "they are gone," which Prof. Whitney cites as theoretically more correct than other forms of expression which he implies are more practically correct according to English usage, are we to understand that he and Dr. Morris deny that although "he *has* come" and "they *have* gone" are often heard, "he *is* come" and "they *are* gone" are the better forms and have the support of higher and longer usage? This I can hardly believe. As to *have* losing its meaning of possession and becoming a formative element of tense-by-composition, it is to be remarked that the idea of possession is not always or necessarily that of gross physical possession. When we say, I have a hope, we do not mean that we have a hope in our hands, or in our pockets, or in a basket, as if it were an apple; we mean that we possess it in our hearts, or, as we often say, that our hearts are possessed by it; we are in a hopeful condition. The notion of possession is more subtle, more intellectual; but it is still that of possession. So, when we say, "I have to go," we express obligation by declaring that we possess, or are possessed by, the idea of going. The notion of possession is even yet more subtle, more intellectual than in the phrase "I have a hope"; it becomes even moral; but it is still the notion of possession. Nor does there seem to me in this even any theoretical difficulty; for *to go* is a noun, a verbal noun, and any noun may be the object of the verb *have.* The French made, ages ago, their future tense by the union of this idea of possession with a verbal noun. *J'aimerai,* I shall love, is simply *je ai aimer,* I have to love; the idea of obligation implying the certainty of future action. Exactly so we say in English, I shall love. *Shall* expresses obligation, and obligation, future action. This no English scholar questions; and any one will easily perceive the obligatory meaning of *shall* in the phrase, You shall do so and so. The French by uniting *ai* (have) to *aimer* (to love) as a suffix, have made a real tense. This is what is called a synthetic form of language; and the Frenchman uses *amerai* without any thought that he says, I have to love. In English, however, we preserve the analytic form, and keep the words *and the thoughts* separate; the idea of possession, although subtle, intellectual, and moral, not being lost, but being as positively and absolutely present as they usually are in our use of phrases which have become so common that we do not think of analyzing them in thought or speech.

Let us now consider tense and passive voice, so called, together. According to the English grammarians, "We have been pleased" is the first person plural of the perfect tense of the passive voice of the verb *please,* and according to Prof. Whitney (if I apprehend him rightly) *have* has here lost its meaning of possession and is become a mere formative element. But we say "We have been much pleased," thrusting an adjective *much* between the elements, formative and other, of the so-called tense. To test this so-called tense formation further in the same way, let us consider the effect upon it of the following modifications:

We have been pleased.
We have been much pleased.
We have all been pleased.
We have all been much pleased.
We all have been much pleased.
We all much pleased have been.
All we much pleased have been.
Much pleased we all have been.
Much have we all been pleased.

It seems to me that here the tense and mood "have been pleased" is very much shaken to pieces. These forms of the same expression are all English. Every one of them has the support of the best usage, and most of them have that of common usage as well as the best. But the so-called auxiliary verbs, including the formative element, are separated at our pleasure and scattered about without the slightest regard to any other consideration than the use of the words to express our thought in just such a form as suits us. And we may not only put an adjective between our auxiliary verb and our formative element, but we may do the same with nouns and adverbs, and say, for example, We Americans have all certainly been very much more than pleased—at the honors done to Gen. Grant in Europe. Will any one dispute that this last succession of words before the dash is a sentence? It would be interesting, certainly, and perhaps instructive, if any one who does not dispute it would explain why it is any more a sentence than "We have been pleased"—the so-called first person plural of the perfect tense of the passive voice of the verb *please.* It really does seem that tenses that may be broken up and scattered through a sentence as this is in that which is given above are mere grammatical shams.

My readers will now probably at least understand what I meant when I said that we expressed passivity by a little sentence and not by a passive voice. What is the use of teaching a child or a man that such successions of words, each of which has its own meaning, and which may be separated at pleasure by the introduction of other words, each of which has also, no more nor less, its own meaning, are tenses and moods and voices. Other languages have voices; English has not. The phraseology, or the terminology, of other languages has been pedantically applied to English, to which it has no proper application. "Love" is an active verb—when it is not a noun or an adjective—but it is not properly called an active voice, because that expression distinguishes it from a passive voice; and where is the passive voice? "I shall have been loved" expresses futurity, perfection in time and passivity; but it is not a perfect tense of a passive voice. If we had twisted it round and worked it together into *lovdshalhaben,* as the French did their *ai aimer* into *aimerai,* so that we should say, *I lovdshalhaben, you lovdshalhaben,* and so forth; without thinking of the meaning of the formative elements, or of the elements at all, but merely regarding it as a simple word with a simple meaning, we then should have had a future perfect tense of a passive voice. But we preserve the analytic form, and, I think, with the form preserved the proper meaning of each word in our little sentence.

The analytical and logical character of English is almost its distinctive trait among languages. Other modern languages are analytical and logical to a certain degree, but very much less so than English is. To speak and to write good English it is necessary only to choose proper words and place them in such an order, in such a relative position to each other, that they will set forth our thoughts logically. The choice of words is a matter of preference, of taste, so long as we use them in their proper or their recognized senses. In all languages the speaker or the writer who chooses the best words for his thoughts will produce the most pleasing and the most forcible impression. And so, indeed, the order of words is in all languages to a certain degree a matter of importance; but it is far more so in analytical than in synthetical languages (Latin and Greek for example); but most of all in English. Moreover, in English the position of words has something more than the importance which relates to pleasing effect and to impressiveness. It touches the question of one sense or another; of sense and of nonsense. We have seen that it is the mere position of a noun in regard to a verb which decides whether it is a subject acting or an object of action. Men love women; women love men. This is and must needs be the case in languages which have no objective or accusative form of the noun to distinguish it when it has an objective sense. If we were to say, Men women love, or, in French, *Les hommes les femmes aiment,* it would not be certain whether men or women were the object of love, although it would probably be women; but in speech it would be decided by inflection of voice and emphasis. The importance of the position of words increases just in proportion to the analytical character of a language.

Of this importance of position in English the last line of the sonnet I quoted some weeks ago from Sir Philip Sidney is a striking example. Addressing the personified moon in the heavens, he asks, in reference to constancy in love and the ungrateful treatment it sometimes receives:

Do they above there love to be loved, and yet
Those lovers scorn whom that love doth possess?
Do they call virtue there ungratefulness?

I suspect that very few readers of these articles who saw these lines for the first time a few Sundays ago took Sidney's meaning, which is, to ask whether in heaven ungratefulness is called a virtue. According to the order of the words in the line as it stands, the meaning is just the reverse of this. But upon brief reflection it will be seen that it is quite impossible that Sidney meant to ask if in heaven virtue was called ungratefulness; for, apart from any other consideration, virtue is a general term, ungratefulness a particular one. Ungratefulness might by perverted minds be placed among the virtues; but virtue could not be narrowed down to ungratefulness. Without a doubt, the question implies the former meaning. And yet so

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EGYPT AS IT IS. By J. G. McCOAN. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON. 1877.

The great interest in Eastern affairs excited by the present war has made such volumes as the one before us exceedingly acceptable to the reading public. In this we recognize the continuation of a uniform and elegant series, treating severally of Russia, Turkey, and Egypt, prepared by different writers, who have made a special study of their subjects. In the present work the author has qualified himself for his task by an intimate acquaintance with the land of the pyramids, acquired during a long residence on the Levant, and several lengthened visits made within the past three years for the purpose of collecting statistical and other information on the spot. And it may be said that this is the first attempt yet made to sketch in the English tongue the present material and administrative condition of the country. Something has already been done in the German and French; but, while our author frankly owns to having occasionally drawn from these sources of information, the great mass of his material has been gathered personally by himself, or received at first hand from the best official or private authorities.

Though Egypt has ever been the great focus of African civilisation, it occupies the extreme corner of a vast and but partially explored continent, and is confined within a tract of about 1,600 miles in length, from north to south, and and with an average breadth of 350 miles from the Red Sea to the Libyan Desert. And within even this the Egypt of modern trade and politics extends scarcely beyond the Delta and the rich valley between its apex and the town of Assouan. The old territory of the Pharaohs, of the Ptolemies, the Cæsars, the Arabian Caliphs, the Turks, and now of the Khédive, lies within latitude 31° 37′ and 24° 3′ north, between the Mediterranean and the First Cataract, above which the Nile, issuing from the rocky glen of Nubia, sweeps in a smooth but rapid stream round the little Island of Philæ, and then, a couple of miles below, hurries down the Rapids of Assouan—Juvenal's Syene—into the Mizraim of the Hebrews, the Misr of its present possessors, and the Egypt of Western geography. The country whose southern boundary is thus definitely fixed properly divides itself into Upper and Lower Egypt.

But modern travelers have recognized the ancient division into three provinces, El-Bahari, El-Vostani, and El-Said. In point of area, fertility, and commercial activity, the first of these three main divisions, to which, because of its triangular shape, the Greeks gave the name of Delta, is the most important section of the country. The base of the irregular triangle inclosed within the two branches of the river, and to which this name strictly applies, is only 81 miles long, and its entire area but 9,000 square miles. The complete shore line of this larger district extends for about 160 miles along the old historic sea, from the well-known landmark named the "Arab's Tower" to the ruins of Pelusium. Strictly speaking, Alexandria lies wholly outside of the Delta; but in common phrase the latter includes the whole of the cultivable lands as well on and west of, as within, the two branches of the river. The predictions of the decadence of that ancient city after the opening of the Suez Canal have thus far been utterly falsified.

The fertile land of the Delta is separated from the Mediterranean by a chain of brackish lagoons, which are themselves fenced in from the sea by narrow belts of rock and sand-bank, on which a few wild and stunted date-palms form the only vegetation. The chief of these lakes are Mareotis, Etko, Bourlos, and Menzaleh. The first is the most western, and though now little more than a salt-marsh, except during the inundation, when its contents are swelled by filtration—it was up to about 200 years ago navigable, and contributed considerably to the commercial importance of Alexandria, immediately behind which it lies.

Above the village of Om-el-Dinar the Delta narrows into the valley of Middle Egypt, which contains Cairo, the Pyramids, the fine Province of Fayoum, and the broad belt of cultivated and fertile land on both banks of the river as high up as Manfalout. The hills which flank it almost continuously on both sides, close in upon it so as to narrow the arable space to less than a mile. The most easterly of these ranges rises northward near the isthmus of Suez, whence it approaches Cairo in the spur called Jebel-Mokattem, which trends round toward the river a few miles above the city, and then, following the winding course of the stream, skirts it with occasional breaks far into Nubia. The best known of the openings in this range are the so-called Valley of the Wanderings, leading from the neighborhood of Cairo to the head of the Gulf of Suez, and higher up, the defile through which pass the caravan routes from Keeneh and Caft to Cosseir. About 80 miles by river above Cairo lies the splendid valley of the Fayoum, which has justly been called the Garden of Egypt. The most fertile tracts of the Delta fall below this specially favored district, which, abundantly watered by an artificial cut from the Nile, and a network of canals, blooms over its whole area of nearly 700 square miles, with the most varied and luxuriant vegetation. The Fayoum in fact enjoys a pre-eminence as to soil and products over nearly every other part of Egypt. Besides yielding rice and grain in equal abundance with the other provinces, it abounds in dates, flax, cotton, grapes, and almost every variety of fruits. It is also famous for its plantations of roses, the rose-water from which forms one of its chief articles of trade with Cairo and the Levant.

Besides the river valley and the Delta, cultivable Egypt includes a number of fertile tracts in the western desert known as oases. Five of these now acknowledge the sovereignty of the Khédive; but the desert that surrounds them offers such formidable difficulties that they are seldom visited by modern travelers. They present, however, many interesting features, and fiscally are worth £10,000 a year to the Cairo Exchequer. Among them, situated nearly 150 miles from the Nile, is the Wah-el-Siwah, or Oasis of Ammon, historically famous as the site of the great Jovian temple and oracle whose priests proclaimed Alexander's sonship to the god, and foretold his mastery of the world. The ruins of the temple may still be traced, and the oasis, which is about nine miles long by three broad, is otherwise rich in archæological remains.

The monumental wonders alone would suffice to make the geology of Egypt a subject of interest. Between the island of Philæ and the Mediterranean occur three geological regions. The most southern of these is granite, which extends from the sacred island through the cataract to Assouan, and affords also syenite, and some other crystalline primitive rocks, remarkable for their durability and susceptibility to polish. From them were quarried the colossal statues, pillars, and monoliths, which figure prominently among the monuments of Egypt. Next to this comes the sandstone region, extending from Assouan to Esneh, yielding a stone which, soft and easily worked, is also very durable, as may be seen from the magnificent sphinx-avenues and palace-temples of Thebes, built chiefly of this stone. From Esneh northward the formation is limestone, the chief material of the Pyramids, which below Cairo disappears in the deep alluvium of the Delta, to crop up again in a ridge on the coast extending from Alexandria to near Aboukir. The soil both of the Delta and the entire Nile Valley is the direct creation of the river, whose mud deposit, in the course of unmeasured ages, has reclaimed the valley from the desert and the Delta from the sea.

In regard to the inhabitants of Egypt, whatever may have been their origin—whether Semitic or Aryan, as ethnologists much dispute—their modern successors belong to many races, and no two estimates of their number agree. Arabs, Copts, Turks, Nubians, Greeks, Jews, Armenians, and Levantines, of every shade of mixed Eastern and European blood, they have been variously computed at from 1,500,000 by Sir Gardiner Wilkinson to 5,250,000 by the latest official returns. No official classification of the population of Egypt has been published, but Mr. McCoan quotes the following table as being approximately correct:

Settled Arabs (Fellaheen)	4,500,000
Bedowees	300,000
Turks	10,000
Copts	500,000
Abyssinians	3,000
Nubians and Soudanis (mostly slaves)	40,000
Jews	20,000
Rayah Greeks	20,000
Syrians	7,000
Armenians	10,000
Various foreigners	90,000
Total, about	5,500,000

Physically, the Fellaheen, especially in lower Egypt, are a fine, muscular race, the average height of the men being from five feet and a half to six feet, and that of the women in proportion. Under 9 or 10 years of age most of the children have very spare limbs, but as they grow up their forms rapidly improve, and as adults the majority become remarkably well proportioned, with fine oval faces, bright, deep-set black eyes, straight, thick noses, large but well-formed mouths, full lips, beautiful teeth, broad shoulders, and well-shaped limbs. From 12 the usual age of maidens is 15 or 16, nearly all the women are splendidly formed, and many of them possess positive beauty; but once past their teens they wither rapidly, and as a rule they are little better than wrinkled hags by the time they reach 30.

According to the testimony of ethnologists, in which Mr. McCoan fully concurs, time and dynastic revolutions have wrought but little change in either the condition or character of this great mass of the Egyptian population. As they were under the Pharaohs, the Ptolemies, the Romans, and the Caliphs, so in the main are they now—the most patient, the most pacific, the most home-loving, and withal the merriest race in the world. In this latter respect the oppression of more than 40 centuries has failed to damp their natural buoyancy of spirit, and nowhere more than amid the mud huts and seemingly abject poverty of a Fellah village does "the human heart vindicate its strong right to be glad." The Bedoween represent those of the original Immigrants who retained their old nomad habits, and with them much of the proud independence that distinguishes the race everywhere from Barbary to Oman. These number in all some 60 tribes, roughly estimated at about 300,000 strong.

The introduction of the Turkish element into Egypt dates from the Ottoman conquest in 1517, when Sultan Selim dethroned the last of the Mamlouk Borghite dynasty, usurped the title of "Caliph," and nominally reduced the country to the rank of an Ottoman province. But the change was followed only by a small immigration of conquerors, who settled chiefly in Cairo, and neither then nor subsequently did these fuse with the native Moslem race. Next in order to the Mohammedan elements, but before them in historical interest, stand the Copts, who are not only the most ancient, but, strictly speaking, the only native Egyptian race. In character, like all long degraded classes of men, they are mean, crafty, avaricious, and immoral, wholly lacking both in the self-respecting pride of the Turk and the manly frankness of the Arab. In religion they are Monophysites of the Jacobite sect, pronounced heretical by the Council of Chalcedon, A. D. 581, and claim St. Mark as the founder of their Church. Of the 90,000 or more foreigners domiciled in Egypt, the large majority are Roman Catholics and Greeks, of whom it is no libel to say that a minority, at least, are the very dregs of the Levant. The present population of Egypt proper is thus composed of elements as varied as the castes of India. Estimating the whole at 5,500,000, we have about 464 inhabitants per square mile of its cultivable land, or, in other words, in ratio of population to arable surface Egypt ranks before Belgium, the most densely peopled State of Europe.

The city of Alexandria usually forms the stranger's first glimpse of the land of Egypt; for, so low is the alluvial coast line, that barely has it risen above the sea before the Pharos Light-house, Pompey's Pillar, Forts Napoleon, the antiquated wind-mills, a score of minarets, and a forest of shipping come into full view; and in little more than a half hour the vessel rounds the great breakwater, and the traveler finds himself in Egypt. The first impression of Alexandria is a curious one. According to Mr. McCoan—

"The motley scene that meets the eye on landing suggests at once the transition that is in progress from the semi-barbarism of the East to the civilization of the West; and in its sharp contrasts of Oriental and European, its wealth and its squalor, its busy new life rising like a tide over its old conservatism, you have a fair symbol of modern Egypt as it is. Whirled away from the Custom-house in an admirable hackney carriage, as fast as frequent blocks by the way will allow, through the narrow and dirty alleys of the old native quarter, to your hotel in the fine square of Mehemet Ali, you find yourself on alighting amid all the surroundings of a lively French or Italian town, reminded that you are in the East only by the balmy atmosphere, the sapphire sky, the palm-trees on the other side of the square, and the Babel-like crowd of turbaned Arabs, jet-black Nubians, and dusky-robed Bedowees passing and repassing in noisy confusion below the hotel balcony—a hundred times more varied and picturesque than the street throngs of either Naples or Marseilles."

Though inferior in historical interest and commercial importance to Alexandria, Cairo much excels the great seaport in size and number of inhabitants, and it has also preserved to a great extent the aspect of a purely Oriental city. A short quarter of an hour's drive from the railway station transports the traveler into the very world of the Caliphs, the same now as when Noureddin, Abou-Shamma, Saladin Hassan, Ali Cogia, the Jew Physician, and all the rest, played their parts any time before or since Saladin. Here the same scenes still exist among which the marvelous *dramatis personæ* of the "Thousand and One Nights" lived and moved and had their being. The world moves on, but in Cairo, as Mr. McCoan says, knows no change:

"The old city itself is still a labyrinth of dark, dirty, intricate lanes and alleys, in many of which two donkeys can hardly pass abreast, and whose toppling upper stories so nearly meet as to shut out all but the narrowest streak of the cloudless sky; while the unsparing-looking coat of dust that rests on nothing from that which Warburton saw a quarter of a century ago: 'Ladies wrapped closely in white veils, women of the lower classes carrying water on their heads, and covered only by a long blue garment that reveals too plainly the exquisite symmetry of the young and the hideous deformity of the elders; here are camels perched upon by black slaves, magpied with white napkins round their head and loins; there are portly merchants with turbans and long pipes, smoking on their knowing-looking donkeys; here an Arab dashes through the crowd at a full gallop, or a European, still more haughtily, shoves aside the pompous-looking bearded throng; now a bridal, or a circumcising procession squeezes along, with music that might deafen a Bedlam; now the running footmen of some Bey or Pasha endeavor to jostle you to the wall, unless they recognize you as an Englishman—one of that race whom they think the devil himself can't frighten or teach manners to.'"

The present Government of Egypt, according to our author, consists of—the Khédive. The formal work of administration is carried on through a Privy Council and eight Ministers, very nearly as it was originally organized by Mehemet Ali, who, in the machinery of government, as in most else, revolutionized everything, and introduced a system of Ministers, as of artillery and infantry, fashioned chiefly after European models. But in the hands of the present sovereign, as in those of his grandfathers, Councils and Ministers are the mere agents of his personal will, without responsibility—except to himself—as without power. From the negotiation of a treaty or a loan to the approval of a contract for coal or machinery he is cognizant of every detail of public business, and nothing above the importance of mere departmental routine is done without having first passed under his eye. The rumor, which has obtained so much credence, that the life of the Khédive resembles that of a modern Sardanapalus is entirely without foundation. The shortest observation of his Highness' personal share in the administration, and of the average measure of official work he labors through almost every day of the year, would effectually dispose of any such fallacy. The palace where the Khédive resides is a spacious but architecturally modest building, one wing of which is wholly devoted to Government offices, and to the reception rooms in which his Highness gives occasional dinners and concerts to the official and other foreign society of Cairo and Alexandria. The chamber in which all important business is transacted has no pretensions whatever to splendor of furniture or decoration—a thick Persian carpet, a damask-covered divan, a few chairs upholstered to match, with windows curtains of the same material, half a dozen sconces around the arabesqued walls, and a small gilt table behind which the Khédive himself sits, forming the *ensemble*. The readiness with which his Highness receives almost everybody is one of the incidents of a visit to Cairo that most surprise and gratify a stranger. He speaks French like a Parisian, and receives his visitors with a courtesy and affability that at once sets them at their ease, rising as they approach and motioning them either to a seat on the divan or a chair near his own. The visitor, however learned he may be, is very soon made to feel that he is in the presence of a man of great intelligence and information. The audience over, he is usually forced to retire with the conviction that if "an intelligent despotism" be, under any circumstances, the best form of government, Egypt could not well have a better autocrat than her present Khédive.

The Egyptian Minister of War is Prince Hassan Pasha, his Highness' third son, a young man of liberal education, having completed a university course and received the degree of D. C. L. at Oxford, England. The Army has been no exception to the growth that has characterized nearly all the interests of the country during the present reign. The number of soldiers under enlistment varies with the exigencies of the service, and, it may also be said, with the condition of the public finances. But although not more than 20,000 may now be with the colors, the regimental *cadres* of commissioned and non-commissioned officers are kept up for an Army of 80,000 men of all arms, to which effective strength the force could be raised within a couple of months. The infantry is armed with Remington rifles, of which 200,000 additional stand are in store; the cavalry partly with revolver and lance, and partly with sabre and carbine. The Army has one great advantage over those of other Eastern countries in that its officers have received a thorough professional education, first in the Polytechnic and then in the strictly military schools in Cairo, through which every one of them must pass creditably before receiving a Sub-Lieutenant's commission. Every subsequent step of promotion also involves a distinct examination, which even the son of the most influential Minister cannot shirk. As in Russia and Turkey, foreigners are also largely represented in the Egyptian military service. At the close of our late war for the Union, a numerous staff of American officers entered the service of the Khédive, among whom Gen. Stone has been especially instrumental in effecting great improvement in the organization and equipment of the Army, and Gen. Loring has been placed in charge of the forts along the Mediterranean.

The departments of the Customs and the Post Office have undergone reforms in their organization, but not as yet to the extent demanded by their increasing importance. Some few checks on fraud have been introduced, but until very lately the personal machinery and the system of accounts remained very much as Mehemet left them 30 years ago, when the trade of the country amounted to less than a fifth of its present total. In the Post Office Department, Mr. McCoan tells us, energetic reforms have recently been put in motion. Not long ago the Khédive replaced Musuri Bey by Mr. Caillard, an officer of special ability and long experience, who, invested with plenary powers, proceeded to correct old abuses by at once dismissing nearly one-fourth of the whole *personnel*, and distributing the remainder so as to reduce the running expenses nearly 50 per cent. The staff of the department now comprises in all about 380 persons, exclusive of the 342 camel-drivers and couriers for the desert service. Our author concludes his account of governmental institutions by the following remarks:

"Such is the present machinery of Egyptian administration; but, regulating the whole, as it may be, in its parts from only a many wires all pulled by the governing hand of the Khédive, who, from behind his little gilded table, rules Councils, Ministers, and mudirs, as a Colonel rules his regiment. The only checks on his otherwise absolute power are the foreign revenue controllers and the international tribunals; the first of which operate most wholesomely as preventives of financial abuse, while the latter—though as yet incompletely—are still more salutary restraint, such as Egyptian sovereign never before acknowledged. It is due to his Highness to remember that these limitations of his prerogative are self-imposed, and the loyalty with which he has thus far respected both is full of the brightest promise."

The finances of Egypt have followed the same law of growth which has ruled in nearly every economical feature of the country during the past 40 years. Last year's budget claimed an income of £10,772,611, against an outlay (exclusive of interest on the floating debt) of £9,981,852, with a total State debt since fixed by the Göschen-Joubert scheme at £76,000,000. The national debt has been increased through a heavy outlay upon public works in connection with a vicious system of financiering. The expenditure has, however, placed Egypt on a level with second-rate European States in the matter of internal improvements and facilities. Though brought perilously near to bankruptcy by wasteful appropriation and corrupt management, a fair review of the country's resources and of the new administrative reforms suggests confidence not merely in the power but in the firm purpose of its present Government to establish its financial position and honestly pay its debts, notwithstanding the scandalously usurious terms on which many of these have been incurred.

However the problem of Egyptian finance may ultimately solve itself, its difficulties have, at least, been in no way caused by the decline in national trade. Not only has it more than kept pace with the rapid growth of the revenue, but the amount of its imports and exports still continues, and, barring only the recent depression during which the commerce of Egypt has shared in the general stagnation of trade everywhere, the condition and prospects of the whole are perhaps as solidly satisfactory as at any time since the death of Mehemet Ali. The three staple exports from Egypt are cotton, cereals, and sugar; and after these come, at a long distance, a host of minor commodities, unimportant in the aggregate. Turning to the Customs returns of Alexandria, we find cotton heading the list of the whole, with 2,615,120 quintals shipped in 1875, the quintal being equivalent to a hundred weight, or 112 pounds. Cereals rank next, but the produce and consequent exportation of these has been much less constant than those of cotton. The production and export of sugar on any large scale date only from 1867, when the erection of the first of the great Daïra factories raised the manufacture of this article to the first rank of native industries, and since then the culture of the cane and its mercantile development have made rapid annual progress. Indeed, the immense extension in this particular element of trade has few precedents in commercial history, and shows how readily Egypt might be advanced to the very first rank among sugar-producing countries. Up to 1872 the shipment of *bones* had formed a considerable feature of this branch of Egyptian trade—mummy bones contributing nearly as much as those of modern cattle to the yearly total of 10,000 tons sent chiefly to England. Since that date, however, the pillage of tombs for this purpose has been prohibited, and the sugar factories of the Daïra now consume as much as can be legitimately collected.

The total imports of the decade ending in 1875 exceeded those of the previous 10 years by more than £15,600,000; they were $61,631,506 less than the exports of the same period, which from $59,122,689 in 1866-65, rose to $109,462,074 in 1866-75, leaving, as has been said, a balance of trade in favor of Egypt which, during the latter half of the decade, exceeded an average of £7,500,000 a year, or more than twice the value of the whole exports from the country during any but two years of the reign of Said.

Although ancient as famous for her manufactures as for her husbandry, in all modern time the latter alone has been the staple industry of Egypt. Her old skill in the productive arts, which once surpassed that of Tyre and Sidon, has long been forgotten, and in the almost complete absence of mineral resources, for more than 3,000 years agriculture has been the chief support of her people and the main source of revenue to her Government. The agricultural interest of Egypt is, however, heavily embarrassed by an anomalous system of rent charges and tithes, in addition to which there is a crushing impending a deficiency. The conscription, although much less onerous now than during the reign of Mehemet Ali, still forms a tax on the labor resources of the country out of all proportion to its military needs, and the reduction of which to a figure befitting these would be an immense boon to its industries. And the same time many thousands of men and cattle are almost as wastefully employed in working a system of irrigation which was probably old before the Pyramids were built. The cultivation carried on under these conditions varies considerably with the different districts, but everywhere, except on the Daïra farms and on some of those belonging to the richer Pashas, its methods and implements are as rude as they were in the days of Joseph. In fact, as has been well said, "the earth is tickled with a hoe and laughs with a harvest;" for over three-fourths of the country the soil is merely scratched with the crooked stick which here, as generally throughout the East, does duty as a plow. But, notwithstanding these absurd disadvantages, agriculture is, and is likely to be, the chief source of national wealth.

Mr. McCoan devotes a most interesting chapter to the subject of slavery in Egypt, which he does not regard as the great evil that philanthropists usually consider it, so humanely is it carried on in this part of the world. He says:

"So inwrought, indeed, is the institution into the domestic and social life of the country, that the possession of one or more slaves is as essential to 'respectability' among one's neighbors as is that of a handsome equipage in New-York, while the social consideration has, probably, more to do with the maintenance of the institution than any question as to the relative cost of slave and free labor. The Koranic law on the subject being, of course, the same in Turkey as in Egypt, the condition of slaves in the two countries is in the main identical, but practically it is in many respects better in the latter. Turkey slaves are, as a rule, kindly treated, and in instances not a few, have risen to high office; but they are none the less made to feel that, so long as they remain slaves, their status is much below that of free men. In Egypt, on the contrary, the fact that for centuries a race of slaves—the Mamlouks—ruled the country, has long ago relieved bondage from the stigma of social degradation that attaches to it in the West, and has raised the relation between master and servant to one under which the latter, indeed, owes personal service to the former, but without, either in himself or others, any sense of ignominy involved in paying it. He is, in a word, rather the dependent than the slave of his owner, who treats him rather as that free servants do—as a member of the family, and in cases innumerable gives him his liberty after a few years, and starts him on his way to any fortune, save the highest in the country—for between black and white, freedman and free men, neither the law nor society makes any practical distinction."

Our limits forbid us to dwell upon the systems of public instruction, the judicial reforms, the Suez Canal, and many other most interesting topics, which Mr. McCoan has treated ably and ably treated. His work is especially to be commended in that it is not filled with matter already familiarly known, but furnishes us, to a remarkable extent, with information of a novel and diversified character. An attentive perusal of its pages seems calculated to afford as perfect knowledge of this famous quasi-terra incognita as can be obtained without an actual excursion thither, which, however, its vivid descriptions cannot fail to inspire the reader with a desire of making. Beyond a doubt this new Egypt, which has risen, not on the ruins of, but side by side with, the imperishable old—railways and telegraphs, sugar factories and cotton-gins mingling not incongruously with pyramids, rock tombs, temples, and hieroglyphs, dating from before Abraham—is rich beyond any other part of Africa in practical interest to the capitalist and politician no less than to the enlightened tourist and the student of antiquity.

MORE ABOUT THE COLORADO CARDIFF GIANT.

A telegram from Denver, Col., dated Sept. 27, contains the following: "Mr. Conant's discovery of the petrified missing link or statue, of ancient man was yesterday exhibited for several hours. Crowds poured in and gazed with varied emotions upon the giant as he lay on his back on boards, encircled by a sound, temporary fence, to keep hands from injuring him. Prof. Semper, of Wurtemburg, Germany, says he does not believe the figure to be of paleontological origin, nor a petrifaction, and says in fossilliferous remains generally it is easy to trace the outline between the bone and flesh, the substance connecting the joints being different from the substance on the body, and there is more difference between the substance on the body and limbs and that connecting them than is found in the substance connecting the legs, for instance. The remains should be more shrunken, and, if a petrifaction, should have hair. Dr. Dennison says one arm from the elbow to the waist is longer by an inch than the other. The arm is out of proportion to the legs; also the neck, hips, and head are not proportioned. The abdomen, high in dead persons, falls to a level with the hips. The substance is said to dissolve in nitric acid. The majority think it is a piece of statuary or clay image of very ancient origin. Semper says the head is similar to the heads of the ancient Aztecs. It is certainly a great curiosity, and, if not a fraud, a more wonderful, awe-inspiring figure. If it is a petrified human body, the four inches of tail will go far to sustain Darwin's theory and supply the 'missing link.'"

AN EAGLE GOES ASTRAY AND IS CAUGHT.

The Baltimore *Sun* of Saturday says: "John Walter, No. 72 Orleans-street, has in his possession a gray eagle of good dimensions, which he states was captured on Wednesday on Broadway, near the Wildey monument. The capture was made, he states, by his son and other boys, the bird, after a fight against the side of a house and falling to the ground, when the boys threw their coats over it and bagged the prize. The eagle is now ignominiously confined in a barrel-coop, eats what is set before it, and looks disgusted with things generally. Whether he is the lost pet of some Harford County farmer, or a bona fide monarch of the air, is yet undetermined."

AN INTERESTING RELIC.

The Ottawa *Free Press* says: "Mr. Joseph St. Jacques, brother of Mr. F. X. St. Jacques, of this city, has fished up a small mortar from the bottom of the river Richelieu. It is of bronze, 20 inches in length and 8 inches in diameter, mounted on an oak carriage. It bears the monogram 'G. R.' interlaced with the figure '2,' which stands for 'George II. Rex.' The Sorel *Gazette* believes this old-fashioned implement of war may have been thrown into the Richelieu by Capt. Haviland, in 1660, or by Montgomery in 1785."

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The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 30, 1877.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle States, north-easterly winds, possibly shifting to southerly, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, with stationary or lower pressure.

TWEED'S counsel expressed some concern yesterday lest the investigation which, he said, had been started to aid the City in recovering money out of which it had been robbed, should be allowed to drift into matters of a purely political character. Mr. TOWNSEND and those who are pulling the strings of the Tweed puppet-show, doubtless consider that any inquiries about the men who were formerly associated with TWEED, and are still prominent in the Tammany Hall organization, belong to the category of mere political questions. The care with which they avoid touching on this ground, and the diligence they display in refreshing the memory of the witness touching the antecedents of KELLY'S personal opponents, are very convincing evidences of how little of politics there is in the investigation. The fact that the Aldermen's little comedy was delayed till near election time is an equally satisfactory proof of how slight account KELLY & Co. have taken of the political effect of TWEED'S "revelations."

How much the promoters of the Tweed investigation are concerned about the legal value of the evidence of the master-thief and perjurer may be judged from yesterday's proceedings. The witness was not allowed to testify in regard to his knowledge of the Navarro water-meter swindle, on the ground that it is at present the subject of litigation, while he was allowed to give the most ample details about the Jones & Rogers stationery claims, which happen also to be the subjects of litigation. Perhaps this inconsistency could be explained by the fact that certain persons interested in NAVARRO'S claim are political friends of KELLY, while the chief member of the Ring stationery firm happens to be among his opponents. TWEED'S opinion about the value of his testimony to the City in the cases of COMAN, O'DONNELL, and others, is likely to be taken for what it is worth, and, after the very indifferent success of his previous "evidence" in standing any of the tests recognized in such matters, it will probably be set down as worth very little.

Now that the Albany *Argus*, Assistant Secretary of State APGAR, and JOHN C. JACOBS have been added to the list of Democratic luminaries that TWEED claims as his "hirelings" or accomplices, we may expect to find a still more general perception of the monstrous perversion of public decency and fairness involved in these weekly appearances of TWEED. It happens to suit KELLY to blacken the character of the *Argus* management, and of Messrs. APGAR and JACOBS because they oppose his desire to dictate a certain policy to the State Convention. We have the lowest possible opinion of the character of all these persons, but most fair-minded people will probably agree with us in thinking that it is at least one point in their favor to have incurred the enmity of KELLY, and to have been made the target for vague and worthless accusations by TWEED. We shall hardly be suspected of undue partiality for ex-Police Commissioner DISBECKER, but the attack made on him must be pronounced still more contemptible. Mr. DISBECKER'S name appears in September, 1871, among the list of "extra" clerks employed in the County Bureau to perform some work connected with the Tax Levy. Whether his remuneration of $125 a month was fairly earned or not can easily be ascertained; that he figured on TWEED'S "private" pay-roll, we believe to be pure romance. Mr. DISBECKER is obnoxious to KELLY because of his friendship for Senator WOODIN, because of the trouble it cost to get him out of the Police Department, because of his persistent advocacy of the bills for reducing the pay of the Commissioner of Jurors, the Coroners, and the Register, and because of his active hostility to Tammany Hall. Hence, his turn has come round to be made a target for the mud-throwing of TWEED, and KELLY thinks he can count on one effective opponent the less.

One of the few substantial results which this City obtained from the last session of the Legislature was a law repealing the act under which it had been proposed to lay out a costly and useless parade ground in the upper part of the island. And yet this result promises to be one of doubtful advantage, for besides the repealing clause, there is a provision in the law permitting people who fancy themselves injured by the repeal to claim damages from a commission constituted for the purpose. This commission has now been organized by the appointment of WILLIAM H. WICKHAM, WILLIAM C. TRAPHAGEN, and BERNARD SMYTH. Mr. TRAPHAGEN is chiefly remembered as having held an illegal contract with the Ring Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, which Controller GREEN caused to be revoked. Mr. SMYTH'S claim to recollection is based on his former association with PETER B. SWEENY, while Mr. WICKHAM'S official record is not so remote as to be altogether forgotten. Of course, any damages which may be claimed will be purely constructive. The whole parade ground scheme was obviously a job from the beginning, and it may be necessary to watch the dealings of the speculative persons who have been chiefly injured by the repeal of the parade ground bill with the Commissioners appointed to assess their damages.

The Union League Club is taking steps to give public expression to the dissatisfaction of New-York Republicans with the work of the Rochester Convention. Politicians of the Conkling order will probably consider this action "impertinent"; the intelligent and earnest majority of the party will give it their cordial approval. It is to be hoped that the enthusiastic friends of the Administration will not, in preparing the programme for such a meeting, commit a blunder similar to that made at Rochester by the President's bitter opponents. They must frankly recognize the fact that the party is divided in regard to the President's Southern policy, and they should as carefully abstain from demanding enthusiastic approval of that policy, as the party managers at Rochester ought to have abstained from treating it in a tone of malignant and ungenerous criticism. The proposed meeting cannot be asked to indorse too emphatic a statement regarding the principles of civil service reform to which the party stands pledged, and which the Administration has shown an honest disposition to carry out, nor can it too decidedly second the constitutional amendments which the convention chose to ignore. Much of the damage done at Rochester to the prospects of the party canvass in this City can be repaired by a well-directed protest on behalf of Republican honesty and conviction, such as is contemplated by the Union League Club.

DEALING WITH BANKRUPT CORPORATIONS.

The Trustees of the recently failed Long Island Savings Bank of Brooklyn have offered the depositors their choice between the following propositions: To pay 80 per cent. in cash, one-half in thirty days and the other in sixty, or to pay in full in four equal installments at six, twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months. The conditions of this offer are that all depositors assent to one plan or the other, that all legal proceedings be discontinued, and that the Trustees take all the assets, including the bank building; announcement on the part of the Trustees has also been made that any surplus remaining after the bank's affairs had been all closed would be divided *pro rata* among all the depositors. A further condition, necessarily, is the consent of the Superintendent of Banking, which, from present appearances, is likely to be refused.

Of course, the practicability of this plan—although, if conditioned upon the consent of every individual depositor, it is almost hopeless of adoption—depends upon the adequacy of the proposed guaranty on the part of the Trustees. On the side of the Trustees there is nothing which makes their good faith seem especially questionable, because, although they propose to turn over everything, and thus to derive no profit, they naturally desire an honorable escape for their business reputations, and their offer may be taken as an expression of their belief that the assets, with two years allowed for conversion, will be ample to cover all liabilities without involving themselves in loss. The proposition as it stands is, however, open to the objection of vagueness, for the Trustees in substance say, Give us all the assets and we will pay the debts, also dividing among the depositors any resulting surplus. The proposition is equivalent to substituting the individual Trustees, under bonds, for the bank assets; and yet there is no question that such a substitution might exchange a poorer for a better security. On the other hand, the usual, and, so far as appears in this case, the only alternative, is a Receivership, which assumes no responsibility and promises nothing, undertaking only to convert the assets, under bonds, of greater or less substance, and not to misappropriate them. Without assuming to recommend a course to be adopted in this particular case, we do not hesitate to say that the proposition deserves respectful consideration, and that, whether adopted or not, it is very notable as suggesting a mode of better treatment of insolvent corporations.

At its best, a Receivership is a clumsy, harsh, and wasteful instrumentality, and of its worst there is a long line of wretched examples. Under the Ring Judges, it substituted one cormorant for another; the too common practice is to appoint as Receiver the same person under whose possibly dishonest, and certainly unsuccessful, management the corporation has reached a bankrupt condition; the proceedings are also often without due notice and hearing, and are really or seemingly collusive. Judges are habitually too ready to sign without reading documents presented to them, on the presumption that they are "all right," and an instance of this was the "order to show cause" in the case of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, signed by a Judge who supposed the paper was an unimportant one of quite another sort. The shameful case of the Continental Life also signally illustrates the "snap" and collusive Receivership, which can be procured by any friend of the management, or by somebody who becomes a creditor for the occasion and the purpose, almost for the asking.

The experience of creditors of failed insurance companies and savings banks has indeed been bitter. Cases like that of the Continental Life—which, with its evident collusion with the wreckers of the concern, its endless bills for "legal services," and its still unsettled quarrel for possession of the remaining assets, will long be memorable—may be cited as examples of the Receivership at its worst; but at its best it is a consumption of substance in order to save fragments. The dividends actually yielded to creditors, particularly to those of savings banks and life insurance companies—banks of issue and miscellaneous corporations always coming out better—have often been insignificant and almost always below the first anticipations. The reasons are not hidden. Taking the most favorable case, in which the Receiver is a disinterested third party of average ability and integrity, he has no pecuniary interest at stake, nor any interest in common with the creditors; his business reputation is not involved, for if he pays only a trifle, that fact is charged to the prior maladministration, and if he should pay a large percentage, that fact would probably be ascribed to the condition of the assets rather than to his own good work. The ordinary Receiver, therefore, sees no good reason for troubling himself greatly about what does not concern him; he files his bond, is in no hurry at all, is very sorry that he can give inquiring creditors so little information, smokes his cigar comfortably in the deserted back office, charges every item of expenditure at one or two prices, never forgets to secure plump fees for his own labor, and for every delay in settling up, and every disappointment at the dividend, has the ready immunity that all he is set to do is to distribute what he finds left. This is the natural working of a Receivership; and whosoever groans and suffers over wearisome delays and blasted expectations, it is certainly not the Receiver.

It is true that there is no provision in the statute for any such plan as that offered by the Trustees of the bank in Brooklyn; but the statute is signally defective in respect to dealing with insolvent corporations. There is no intelligible provision for the retirement of a solvent life insurance company; the reinsuring or amalgamating proceedings thus far have been in plain perversion of a provision intended for quite another purpose; the procedure in case of insolvent companies is very inadequate, and, to make the matter worse, the spirit (if not the letter also) of the law was disregarded and violated in the Continental case. The Savings Bank law, notwithstanding its recent revisions and the hitherto unprecedented power given the Superintendent, is still defective and inadequate. The simple but important fact is that a Receivership, upon the existing ill-regulated basis, is not the right instrumentality, and practically is equivalent to subjecting the unfortunate creditors to a new set of exactions. The sarcastic inquiry of a Chicago newspaper, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and deposit it in a savings bank?" however savoring of flippancy, gives expression to a bitter feeling which is shared by many who see that they have been practically working to accumulate a fund for the accommodation of speculative and thievish officers; and the public welfare cannot prudently be jeopardized by thus impressing upon the classes of moderate earnings, in the most vivid way, the lesson that it is better to have a good time as they go along than to save and be robbed. In nothing has the State been more neglectful of its moral duty and its material interests than in its handling of bankrupt corporations; and until legislation has opportunity to review the subject it behooves us to try private agreement to the utmost.

THE WAR.

Amid the comparative stagnation of the last few days, one event stands out prominently—the sudden retreat of MEHEMET ALI from the Jantra to the Black Lom. Whether the cause of this movement be the growing difficulty of obtaining supplies or the massing of a superior force in his front at Biela, the fact is indisputable that the Turkish Commander-in-chief's well-planned attack has utterly failed. Unable to relieve Plevna, or even to force the Czarewitch's lines, he has abandoned the ground won by the victories of Karasan and Kazelevo, and fallen back to his original position on the right bank of the Black Lom, with his right wing resting upon Kazelevo, his left upon Osman-Bazar, and the strong post of Rasgrad securing his rear. This and other facts which have recently come to light give some ground for suspicion that his losses in the battles along the line of the Kara-Lom have been much heavier than was supposed, or that his original strength has been greatly overrated. His retreat leaves Rustchuk once more open to attack; but the risk is merely nominal with the close of the campaign so near at hand, especially as the supplies recently thrown into the place are sufficient to victual its garrison of 26,000 men for the entire Winter. Moreover, apart from the breaking up of the roads by three days' incessant rain, the Czarewitch is in no condition to assume the offensive at present, his numerical strength being sorely reduced by the ravages of fever and dysentery and by scarcity of forage, though the temper of the troops is still as firm as ever.

But the check given to MEHEMET ALI is slight compared to the crushing blows which are falling upon the opposite extremity of the Turkish line, where Prince NIKOLAI and his Montenegrins, avenging their long delay before Nicsics by an unbroken career of triumph, are marking every step with a new victory. The fall of Nicsics, which holds the northern, as Spuz holds the southern, gateway of Montenegro, opened the way into Herzegovina; and the northward march of Prince NIKOLAI has been marked by the successive fall of Bilek, (Belekis,) Fort Erkvika, Piva, and Goransko, the Gatchko or Gasko of the maps. This, as a glance at the map will suffice to show, implies the absolute command of the great road traversing Herzegovina from south-west to north-east, and the possession of the entire country as far as Fotscha; while the latest dispatches report the Prince as in full march upon Stolatz, the sole remaining obstacle between him and Mostar, the Herzegovinian capital itself. The importance of these magnificent successes must not be estimated by the mere numerical loss inflicted upon the Turkish Army. The embers of 1875 still smolder in Herzegovina, and the presence of a victorious army in its midst may easily bring the native population into the field once more. Any general rising in Herzegovina would almost infallibly drag Servia along with it, the malcontents of the Albanian border would rally round the standard thus held out to them, and all Western Turkey be one blaze of insurrection from Bosnia to Epirus.

The situation at Plevna is once more adverse to the besiegers, whose ardor has been considerably damped by the sanguinary repulse of the Roumanian attack upon the second Grivica redoubt last Wednesday, while the spirits of the defenders have been proportionately raised by the arrival of AHMED HIFSI Pasha's convoy and its escort of ten thousand men, despite the opposition of the Russian cavalry. But whether this reinforcement is really an unmixed good remains to be seen. To secure a provision train by sending ten thousand hungry Turks along with it, has a savor of "setting the fox to keep the geese"; and should OSMAN Pasha decide upon holding his ground instead of attempting to fight his way out, he will find so many extra mouths a hindrance rather than a help.

SULEIMAN Pasha appears to be making little or no progress, despite his reported success in operating against the Russian line of communication from the Schipka Pass to Gabrova. Indeed, if the sudden recall to Constantinople of the commandant of Shumla, RAOUF Pasha, be truly reported, it seems probable that the latter may shortly supersede the "hero of Montenegro" in his present command. But, however this may be, the snow, which has been falling heavily in the pass during the last few days, and is already lying four inches deep along the foot of the Balkan, will soon put a period to all fighting in that quarter. Certain symptons appear to indicate a wish on the part of the Russian Generals to put in practice the oft-mooted scheme of a flank movement upon Sophia through Servian territory; but this suggestion comes too late to be of much service, unless a hard frost should again solidify the roads which the Autumn rains are fast breaking up.

The reported crossing of the Danube below Silistria, by the Egyptian Prince HASSAN, with 30,000 men, still lacks official confirmation. Even had the Turks so many men to spare, the Russian Army of the Dobrudscha would hardly allow a movement so fatal to itself to pass unchallenged; and the whole story is probably either an exaggerated version of some petty cavalry raid, or a pure invention on the part of the Turks to mislead and disturb the enemy. The approaching end of the campaign in this region is betokened by signs impossible to mistake. The nights are already cold and raw, while the creeping dampness of Autumn, and the fatal "Danube fever" superinduced by it, are telling disastrously upon the health of both armies alike. The Russian wounded are being sent home *en masse*, and spots have already been selected for Winter camps, the two largest of which are to be located at Sistova and Nikopolis.

From the more remote districts of the theatre of war there is little or no definite news. A great battle is believed to be imminent in Armenia, 22,000 Russians being now massed in front of MUKHTAR Pasha's centre. Greece has again complained vehemently of the Circassian outrages on her northern border, but is still holding back from an open rupture with the Porte. Austria has announced her intention of remaining neutral, even in the event of Servia's active co-operation, adding significantly, that "at the close of the war nothing must be settled without her sanction." Since its abortive cruise around the Southern Crimea, the Turkish fleet appears to have remained inactive. Sixty thousand fresh troops are said to have entered Bulgaria on the Russian side, including two divisions of the Imperial Guard; and it is thought that a portion of these reinforcements will be employed in strengthening the line from Tirnova to the Schipka Pass, which is now left comparatively bare, the total loss of the Russian forces in Bulgaria having already reached the ominous total of 70,000 men.

TRUANTS.

The Board of Education included in its recent estimates, to be presented to the Board of Apportionment, the sum of $100,000 for a "Truant Home." It will be remembered that the board is deficient in funds this year for the supply of sufficient school-rooms for the children who are eager to attend school. Thousands of children are excluded in the poorer wards for want of space. The sum thus assigned for the detention and disposal of truants and vagrants would found and support some twenty primary schools, provideded the Trustees were willing to hire suitable buildings, and wait for better times to erect them. Moreover there are a number of public institutions which have been founded and are now provided with funds by acts of the Legislature, for the purpose of taking care of and sheltering just such ignorant and destitute children as are the truants from the public schools. We need only mention the Roman Catholic Protectory, which receives over $200,000 annually from the public funds, or the Juvenile Asylum, or the House of Refuge, or, possibly, the Randall's Island Nursery branch under the Commissioners of Charity. Any one of these large institutions ought to be able to receive the few hundred children whom the Truant Agents would cause to be committed each year. Each asylum, too, is paid by the Controller a per capita allowance, so that the additional numbers committed to them would be no additional pecuniary burden. A refusal to receive such children would certainly furnish a fair ground to the Legislature for withholding their annual allowance.

It is, besides, undesirable for our authorities of education to have anything to do with prisons or places of penalty. It is important that all the associations of the poorer classes of the City with schools and School Trustees should be with those conferring a favor, not executing a law. The Board of Education does not wish to appear to the masses as a Police Board, or one supporting a children's prison. We trust that the idea of a Truants' Home under the board will be given up. But this need not prevent the greatest activity on the part of the Superintendent of Truancy in preventing truancy, or even in enlarging the scope of his labors, and enforcing education upon street children who have not been to school. The courts are perfectly ready to sustain any vigorous action by these agents in breaking up street vagrancy. There is law enough for that. The arrest of a few of these children would alarm the rest, force them into the schools, and, without any odium attaching to the board, would go far to break up childish vagrancy. It must not be forgotten by our citizens that the most efficient school of crime is the vagrant life of a child. In this our thieves, burglars, and criminals are educated. We shall never fairly control the criminal classes in this City till we can compel every child begging, peddling, or playing on the streets to be brought, a part of each day at least, under school instruction.

The Board of Education has the power to break up this vagrancy. It is authorized to call upon the Police for assistance in this effort. The act for compulsory education fairly intrusts it with this duty. It can easily provide "half-time" or evening-schools, which would receive such a class of children, and make their schooling no hardship to them, as sufficient time would thus be left for street-occupations. There are evidently hundreds of Italian children about the City, who are growing up as street-vagrants, and who receive no education, except in the night-schools of the Industrial Schools. Hundreds of others are nominally newsboys, boot-blacks, or little peddlers. These, by a judicious ordinance of the board, could all be forced into half-time schools, and still carry on their occupations and earn their living. The night schools, reading-rooms, and lodging-houses are unquestionably doing great good with these lads, and saving thousands from being thieves and vagabonds. But legal and public assistance is needed. A portion of each day ought to be employed by these boys for education, and they can only be compelled to this by law and by action of the Board of Education. A few vigorous measures in this direction by the board would result in immense good and entail little expense.

THOROUGHNESS.

Thoroughness is an invariable characteristic of the true scientific spirit. Science is radical and goes to the bottom of things. When LEVERRIER studied the aberrations of Uranus, he did not attempt to treat them with mere palliations, or to attribute them to accidental and insufficient causes, such as the influence of eccentric comets or wandering meteors. On the contrary, he said to himself, the real trouble with Uranus is some large first-class planet, and that planet I will find if it takes all the slates and telescopes in Europe. The scientific spirit of thoroughness is conspicuously displayed in the recipes for household difficulties which are from time to time given by scientific persons. The reader may possibly remember the case of the care-worn mother who sought to learn how to prevent her small boy from wearing out the knees of his trousers. The small boy's father, who was an ingenious person, although totally without scientific training, proposed that the knees of the trousers should be plated with boiler-iron a quarter of an inch in thickness. This was a specious, but empirical method of treating the evil, and the mother, with her fine, womanly instinct, rejected it, on the ground that she could not sew boiler-iron; and the small boy himself, while he enthusiastically begged that the particular region of his trousers which bore the brunt of parental reproof and instruction might be iron-plated, insisted that he would never be able to walk to school with iron-plated knees. Then the small boy's maiden aunt proposed that the trousers should be worn with the after part in front at least half the time, thus preventing the boy's knees from continually abrading the same part of the cloth. This was also rejected, not only because it was a palliative and not a cure, but because the mother indignantly denied that the proposal was practicable, and added certain withering remarks concerning the inability of maiden ladies to comprehend the exigencies of small boys. Finally, an eminent scientific person was applied to for his advice. Mark the result. The scientific person wrote a long treatise showing, in the first place, that there were three quantities in the problem—the small boy, his trousers, and the knees of his trousers—and that the problem presented was simply how to eliminate one of these quantities. Having demonstrated this to the complete satisfaction of the most exacting critic, he then proposed three solutions, or in other words, gave three distinct remedies for the wearing out of the knees of the trousers of that particular small boy. The first was to give the trousers to some other small boy and let him wear out the knees. The second was to cut off the legs of the trousers, and the the third was to kill the boy. A more beautiful illustration of the true scientific method has never been given, and the thoroughness of the scientific person's suggestions satisfied all the deep wants of the mother's nature, with the trifling exception of a vague longing to ascertain whether his hair was firmly rooted.

A more recent instance of scientific thoroughness has been afforded by the method adopted for ridding the building of the First Presbyterian Society of Plattsburg of moths. There is nothing which the careful housewife detests as much as she detests moths. Rats, mice, and flies are, of course, extremely objectionable, and the stray wasp, with its irritable temper and prompt method of resenting liberties, is always an unwelcome guest, but the moth that gluts its brutal appetite upon costly furs and new silk dresses is woman's most hated enemy. It is for this reason that even the gentlest woman persistently massacres every butterfly, beetle, and other winged insect—flies excepted—that enters her house, and exouses her sanguinary conduct on the ground that every insect thus killed, no matter what may be its species, is addicted to laying moth-eggs all over the house.

Now, the First Presbyterian Meeting-house was alive with moths to that extent that the female part of the congregation refused to enter its doors. It was plainly necessary that the moths should be exterminated, and the trustees held a meeting to discuss the matter. One trustee suggested that "camphire would fetch 'em," provided enough of it were to be used, but his associates proved that camphor was so costly that its use was out of the question. Then another trustee delicately insinuated that there was a substance called snuff which, if lavishly sprinkled in every pew, would discourage the moths so that they would promptly emigrate to the neighboring Baptist meeting-house; but the minister, who was present, peremptorily refused to hear of snuff. That meeting-house, he remarked, should never, with his consent, be made a den of sneeze, and he could not but feel that the proposal to bring tobacco into the sacred edifice was essentially sacrilegious. After this the tobacco proposal was, of course, unanimously ruled out. It was then that a third trustee, a particularly ingenious man, suggested the use of benzine. He showed that benzine was a purifying liquid, much used by the Israelites in connection with their second-hand clothing ceremonials; that it partook of the nature of oil, and that oil, as every one knows, was extensively used in the Jewish tabernacle and temple. While there was thus sufficient precedent for the introduction of benzine into a Presbyterian meeting-house, the ingenious trustee demonstrated by a long series of housekeeping incidents, that benzine infallibly kills moths as soon as the latter perceive its pungent odor. Delighted to have at last a satisfactory solution of the moth problem, the trustees immediately adopted the benzine plan, and directed the sexton to buy a barrel of that fluid and sprinkle it over every cushion and footstool in the meeting-house.

The sexton was a plain, uneducated man, and he disbelieved in the efficacy of benzine. Still he obeyed the trustees, and, with the aid of a watering-pot, literally deluged the meeting-house. Of course, this produced a sensation of dampness, and the sexton therefore made a fire in the furnace, with a view to making the building dry and wholesome. About 15 minutes after the fire was started a wayfaring man, passing near the meeting-house, was startled by a terrific crash. The doors and windows of the building suddenly blew out, and the street was strewn with fragments of glass, cushions, and hymn-books. Simultaneously the sexton, horribly singed, descended from the upper regions of the atmosphere, into which he had been blown, and fell at the wayfaring man's feet.

The thoroughness of this experiment is what justly demands our admiration. After the explosion not a single live moth was to be found in the building. As the sexton subsequently remarked, "it was lively, but it just fetched them moths." Such is the success which always attends radical and thorough measures, and distinguishes them from the crude expedients of the unscientific mind.

ENGLISH CAPITALISTS AND AMERICAN CABS.

Last Spring one Mr. FRANK KAVANAGH appeared in this part of the world as the promoter of a cheap cab company. It was understood that a number of English capitalists sympathized with the movement to the extent of about $150,000. The City was flooded with prospectuses of the new cab company, setting forth in glowing colors the untold advantages which would accrue to all those unsophisticated Americans who might avail themselves of the rare privilege of subscribing to, and paying for, a portion of the capital stock of the proposed company. As a still further inducement to subscribe, it was promised that by the 1st of October the streets of New-York should swarm with broughams and hansoms, in which the men, women, and children of Gotham could ride at the most reasonable rates. Among the list of English names on the direction or management were members of Parliament, Lords and gentlemen of high degree, and more especially one mysterious nobleman, who, for reasons satisfactory to himself, did not wish to be known. This gentleman, individually and alone, was to have absorbed a very considerable portion of the stock allotted to the class vaguely described as British capitalists. Owing possibly to the continued depression of trade in England, or for other excellent reasons, there has been some delay in bringing the English capital on this side of the water. The result is that Mr. KAVANAGH'S philanthropic enterprise languishes—October is upon us, and not the slightest cab or the smallest brougham is yet to be seen.

It would seem from present appearances that, if New-Yorkers are not to enjoy the luxury of cheap cabs till Mr. FRANK KAVANAGH'S supposed English backers come forward and pay up the amount of stock alleged to have been taken by British capitalists, omnibuses and street cars will not for yet some considerable time go entirely out of fashion. If, during the past four months, Mr. KAVANAGH has not been able to bring his enterprise to a successful issue, it is simply because the public at large have no confidence in the scheme. Without asking how much actual bona fide capital of his own Mr. KAVANAGH embarked in this enterprise, we would suggest that there are in this City at this present writing, very many capitalists both ready and willing to engage in any safe undertaking which promises reasonable profits. As a guarantee of good faith, however, those who propose and promote such undertakings must stand ready to furnish their share of the money required, before soliciting outside subscriptions.

No prudent man would put his money in any enterprise under the vague promises and mysterious assurances which seem to have constituted Mr. FRANK KAVANAGH'S chief stock in trade. No one doubts that cheap cabs are much wanted in this City, and no one doubts that a company started in good faith and managed by practical men would make money and pay handsome dividends. As we pointed out in these columns last Spring, Mr. KAVANAGH'S alleged scheme for forming a New-York Cab Company is not likely to prove a success.

GENERAL NOTES.

J. Foote sells boots and shoes in New-Haven.

A Georgia negro pawned his shot-gun for a marriage license.

Boston has three ends—West-end, North-end, and South-end—and no end of conceit.

The citizens of Ithaca have held a meeting and raised over $300 for the Cornell Navy.

The late John S. O'Neill, of Philadelphia, bequeathed nearly $25,000 for public purposes, including $2,500 to the Zoological Garden, and $5,000 for planting trees in the park.

According to the Atlanta *Constitution*, Secretary Evarts pronounced Gov. Colquitt's address in that city "one of the most valuable utterances upon the policy of pacification yet given by any public authority of the South."

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* says that President Hayes promised to appoint any good man United States Marshal of Georgia upon whom Senators Hill and Gordon (Democrats) agreed, and that the two Senators have not assented his proposition.

GENERAL ENGLISH NOTES

POLITICS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD—SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST THE PRIME MINISTER—THE IRISH OBSTRUCTIVES—A TRADES' UNION CONGRESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1877.

While Mr. Buchanan is slashing the new weekly papers in *The Contemporary Review*, more particularly on account of their gossip about royalty, the *World* and *Truth* are pursuing the subject of court doings with unusual intensity. Labouchere left the *World* because it attacked the Prince of Wales. Recently it has returned to the charge, and with some good show of reason. Without mentioning the *World* by name, *Truth* has replied to the attack in an article of equal merit, defending the Prince, denying the scandals that are circulated concerning him, declaring that the Prince and Princess are a happy couple, and generally pointing out the difficulties of a Princely position. So far as the public duties of the Prince of Wales are concerned, they are unquestionably performed with unflagging zeal, and the comparative retirement of the Queen has put upon his shoulders largely increased duties and responsibilities. The *World*, yesterday, makes a grave charge against her Majesty. It is a quarter of a century since the Queen visited Manchester; and it was generally understood that she would inaugurate the new Town Hall, which is regarded as the completion of the municipal government of 1838. The *World* says she was influenced by Lord Beaconsfield to break her promise, and that her refusal to be present was made in a brusque manner. Mr. Disraeli is supposed to be angry with Manchester for declining to elect his nominee, Mr. Collender, and returning Jacob Bright to Parliament. At the banquet, the Bishop of Manchester gave prominence to his expression of regret at the Queen's absence, and the *World* points out that the election of her Majesty to go to the banks of a remote Scotch lake, when she might have been for a few hours in the midst of the population of a chief city in the Empire, was no accident and must admit of some explanation, which, according to the *World*, is the unholy influence of a Hebrew Minister, who took this method of "getting even" with Manchester. The reason would be more fairly sought and found in the Queen's utter dislike of a crowd. She is positively nervous now on State occasions. A pageant in which she gloried as a young woman is now a source of misery to her. She has made an effort to break up her habits of seclusion. Only under severe pressure was she induced to open Parliament in person. She inaugurated the London season because Lord Beaconsfield urged her to do so. It is unfair to this great man to charge him with petty feelings of spitefulness where the welfare of the nation is concerned. I have heard on no mean authority that he has exercised a personal influence with the Queen in opposing her abdication, and while the *World* may be justified in pointing out the danger to monarchical institutions by the strange conduct of the Queen, it is wrong in attributing anything but the noblest and most loyal sentiments to Lord Beaconsfield, who, Jew though he be by birth, is English to the roots of his hair. English in training, in habits, in sentiment, in ambition. How thoroughly he gauged the present situation in the East, when he fought his Cabinet single-handed on the question of intervention. Supposing the Government had acted upon his advice, and sent an army to the aid of Turkey, look at the prestige England would have occupied at this moment as a great power! She would have shared in the glory of the Turkish arms, and would, by this time, have dictated terms of peace at Bucharest. Lord Beaconsfield is the greatest statesman of his age. He is a Triton among minnows, and every man who has ever wielded a pen for bread ought to be proud of this chief of the Brotherhood of Literature.

Some of Mr. Gladstone's friends are greatly exercised at the rumor that the ex-Premier is writing a pamphlet on Irish affairs, in which it is said he admits the possibility of Home Rule. If this eccentric statesman really admits that he could consent even to a modification of the Home Rule ideas, the breach between the Liberal Party and their once renowned leader will become too wide ever to be bridged over. The Whigs, who now guide the destinies of Liberalism, treat Home Rule as if it were a toad in their path. They cannot endure it. They hate it. Mr. John Bright, himself the apostle of Liberalism, is opposed to it. He has publicly declared his aversion to the so-called moderate views of Mr. Butt. Meanwhile, the Home Rule movement is developing into a crisis. Mr. Butt is opposed tooth and nail to the Obstructionists. It was thought the other day that he had utterly defeated them. He has not. They are hard at work speaking and organizing. But the time is coming on when the Irish members must finally take sides. So far the elections spear to favor the Obstructives. Whether the members will be guided by right or policy remains to be seen. No sensible man dreams that the insane action of Parnell, Biggar, and O'Donnell can be productive of any legislative good. But for a time being among certain of the Irish constituencies they are heroes, however much they may be denounced by the chief of the Home Rulers, the eloquent and patriotic Butt.

The trials of the English detectives who are supposed to be guilty of aiding Kerr and the other convicted thieves are likely to be of almost unprecedented length. All the evidence before the Police Magistrate will have to be repeated before a Judge or at Quarter Sessions, in addition to which other legal technicalities will influence the business in the way of farther prolongation. The magistrate clearly intends to commit Miklejohn as an accessory before the fact. This prisoner will therefore have to be tried separately on the charge of felony. None of the others appear to be implicated to that extent. It is said on good authority that the others can only be convicted of having been accessories after the fact, which is the crime of misdemeanor, only punishable with two years' imprisonment or less.

I saw a private letter yesterday from New-York, which very confidently affirmed a change for the better in trade and industrial prospects. I hope the writer was not over-sanguine. On this side it was thought the war in the East would be very beneficial to America, and that, on the contrary, it would be a bad thing for England. It is becoming the fashion to attribute the stagnation of commerce on this side to the war. But so long as England keeps out of it the fighting can have but little effect on our industries. The cause of the present stagnation is far deeper, and the root of it is here in Grreat Britain. The abuse of trades-unions among the workmen, and over-speculation on the part of financiers, traders, and capitalists (large and small) have brought us to our present pass. To the unreasonable action of trades unions we owe much of the successful competition of neighboring States; to the desire of everybody to get rich all at once we owe that general want of confidence which is paralyzing legitimate operations. A Trades-union Congress is being held at Leicester, and the council is passing various resolutions upon the legislative proposals or enactments of the day. If they would concentrate their action upon the substitution of arbitration for strikes, and repeal such of their regulations that level the skilled and industrious artisan to the rank and working capacity of the unskilled and idle operative, they would do a great national good, and set an example to the world which would extend a useful influence to America herself. No man in his senses can object to organizations of labor for mutual protection and support, but the trades-unionist has handed over his judgment and his liberties to loafers and agitators, who use him for their own vile purposes, wasting his powers and trading upon his self-sacrificing trustfulness and nobility of nature. There was an interesting discussion at the congress yesterday, in which women took part. The business commenced with the reading of a letter from the Secretary of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, of Columbus, Ohio, with respect to the great railway strikes in the States. The bureau expressed an opinion that, though the strikes were attributed to various causes, "the hair that broke the camel's back" was a reduction of wages ordered to take place on the several railroads of the

States. This and other grievances drove the men to desperation. Hitherto railway officials had been in the habit of treating the general public as inferior beings; and while the public emphatically condemned violence on the part of the men, yet there was an almost universal expression of satisfaction ...at "the railway magnates had been exposed ...nd to some extent driven from their pedestal ...f arrogance and assumption." Mr. Pattison, of the London Book-binders' Union, resumed a discussion commenced on the previous day concerning the Factory and Work-shop bill introduced by the Government last session and he proposed a resolution in support of it which was ultimately carried. The discussion brought out some curious facts and opinions. Birmingham women, it was said, work at the vise and the lathe, which one of the delegates declared a disgrace to the country. Mr. Broadhurst, (the name is terribly familiar in connection with those awful trade outrages at Sheffield upon which Charles Reade founded *Put Yourself in His Place,*) contended that the proper sphere of woman was "to look after their homes and make them comfortable, and not being brought into competition with men." Another delegate said they wanted an act to restrict female labor, upon which Mrs. Turner, of Sheffield, said if a poll were taken, a large majority of women would vote for working in the general workshops of the nation. Mrs. Pattison said women objected to men selecting the trades in which they should work. Mrs. Mason, of the Seamers' and Stitchers' Association, Leicestershire, "made it hot" for lazy husbands. "I wish," she said, with an energy that made some of the men wince, "I wish that laws could be passed to make idle husbands maintain their families." [" Hear, hear," from the women.] "Married women would then give over working, as they ought, both away from home and in their own houses." [Laughter from the men, cheers from the women.] "I would, if I could, have a law passed appointing Government inspectors to visit our houses and see that our husbands were out of bed at a decent time in a morning, instead of lying there until what they call luncheon time." General cheering and numerous private congratulatory reflections among the men that they were not Mason. The liveliest day of the entire Congress was Wednesday; but some of the delegates question whether it is wise to admit ladies into the discussions, even when the subject under consideration affects the question of female labor.

GOSSIP OF THE LONDON STAGE.

WILKIE COLLINS' NEW PLAY—SUCCESS OF "MOONSTONE"—BRITISH BLONDES AT HOME—DEATH OF A FAMOUS COMEDIAN.

From our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1877.

Novelists generally fail in dramatic adaptations of their own works, because they are too anxious to put their stories upon the stage in their entirety. They leave out of their consideration the first principles of construction, in what is perhaps a laudable desire to show their audiences the novel itself in action. In this direction "The Scuttled Ship," by Charles Reade, founded upon *Foul Play*, was a curious and instructive success. It was not a play, but a dramatization of a novel. Very interesting as a stage story, it nevertheless fell far short of being a dramatic work. Mr. Wilkie Collins committed the same error in his dramatic version of *The Woman in White*. He had in his eye the novel more than the play, and he got over all kinds of difficulties as to time and the unities by "tableau curtains," which made his play seem as if it were in seven or eight acts. How difficult it is to hold the golden mean in these things. Years ago I talked with Wilkie Collins about a dramatic version of his *Moonstone*. He feared to put the story upon the stage because the three Indians, who are so dramatic in the book, might seem ridiculous. I did not agree with him. I thought then, and think so now, that treated from the dramatic and melodramatic point of view, *The Moonstone* would make a drama of intense interest and great power. Mr. Collins told me he should not dramatize the book. He has changed his mind, and it has been my exclusive privilege to inform your readers some weeks ago that he would only treat in his drama the comparatively common-place episode of the somnambulistic robbery at Miss Verinder's. I told you how his friendly rival, Charles Reade, had seen the piece rehearsed, and how he expressed his hearty admiration of the work. Mr. Collins has shown a remarkable self-denial in what he has done. He has thrown aside all the wierd romance of the novel, cut out all the strong melodramatic incidents, and contented himself with a comedy. Yes, a comedy in four acts and one scene. The novelist's affection for his own work has not trammelled him in the least. If anything, he has gone to the other extreme of indifference to it. Nevertheless, he has produced a remarkably ingenious and interesting play. The audience on the first night, if they did not altogether conceal their disappointment at the excision in the drama of all the startling situations of the novel, followed the stage puzzle with rapt attention, and at the end of the third act the applause was unanimous, while the call for the author when the curtain went down was hearty and sympathetic. It is hard to say for all that whether Mr. Collins' "Moonstone" will hold the stage. The drama is played in a single set, representing the inner hall of Miss Verinder's country house, time and place are classically kept, and there are no waits between the acts to permit of the band playing stale waltzes and the audience to indulge in the poisonous liquids usually vended by the refreshmenters who are licensed to plunder and annoy British play-goers. The gem which, in the novel, had adorned the forehead of an Indian god is in the play reduced to the prosaic condition of a stone of great value, supposed to bring bad luck to the possessor. In the first act *Dr. Candy* predicts the sleep-walking of *Frank Blake*, who has eaten too much supper, and the act closes with the sleep-walking scene, which was enacted by Mr. Henry Neville with rare tact, and though the situation verged on the ridiculous, the audience accepted it not only without a titter, but with silent and dignified attention. The second act develops the secret which is in possession of the audience; and the incident of *Blake* suspecting himself to be in some sense the unconscious thief is very effective; but it is in the third act where the excitement of the play, both in regard to the story and the acting, culminates. Up to this point Miss Pateman as *Rachel Verinder* was artificial and stagy, but in the third act, where she is stung to madness by the calm assertion of her lover's innocence, in face of her own knowledge of his guilt, she lost herself in the very strength of the situation, and her agonized declaration, "I saw you do it," brought down the house in thunders of applause. *Mr. Blake*, it must be remembered, does not know, neither does any one else, where he has put the gem after stealing it in his sleep. *Miss Verinder's* charge against him is so great a shock that he falls senseless at her feet. It would have been well to let the act conclude on this picture. Mr. Collins at present introduces what may fairly be called an anti-climax when he lets *Cuff*, the Detective, step in and declare that he has found the moonstone. Will your Mr. Grant White, (who writes so well about the English language,) give us half a dozen good synonyms for anti-climax? Every second-hand critic uses it and every dramatic author in part hates his talk with it, neither of them understanding what they mean. Only the strong temptation of a fine dramatic climax spoiled, induces me to use the much-abused and little understood compound word, which is nevertheless so admirably descriptive that in the present style of dramatic writing it is in constant demand. But for the consideration of the requisite length of time over which the piece of the evening should run, Mr. Collins might indeed have thrown the last act into the close of the third, since he did not hesitate to neutralize the effect of his big situation; for the third act is wholly taken up in the unravelling of the mystery, which by that time had long ceased to be a secret to the audience. The somnambulism is here repeated as a physiological experiment under the influence of drink and food and medical skill, and the abstraction of the gem is once more enacted. The critics seem generally to agree that this is a mistake, but they are unanimous in congratulating Mr. Collins upon a bold and skillful adaptation of the least important incident in his most dramatic and exciting novel. Miss Seymour infused a good deal of legitimate humor into the character of *Miss Clack*, and Mr. W. J. Hill, as *Betteredge*, the butler, was full of all unction and British fussiness. Mr. Hill is one of the best low comedians and character actors on the English stage. Miss Pateman is now pretty well established as leading lady at the Olympic, and Miss Gerard, (an American lady, I believe,) who played a pert house-maid of the Verinder household, gives increasing evidence of intelligent industry. The Olympic has been struggling against bad plays and unfortunate management for some time. It is to be hoped "The Moonstone" will fill the impoverished treasury. When Mr. Collins appeared before the curtain his attire was a protest against the conventionalities of dress. He wore a pair of brown trousers and a black frock coat, and carried in his hand a soft bowler hat. Though he was a little flushed with the excitement of the occasion, it was noticed that he did not look well.

The Folly does not suffer by the absence of Miss Lydia Thompson. Mr. Henderson has collected all the female bouffe interest in London, and put them into the most varied entertainment now on the boards. Neither Miss Bromley, Miss Granville, nor Miss Cameron can sing, but they are pretty, charmingly dressed, they figure in pretty scenes, and the music allotted to them is not difficult. It is a pity they can none of them sing in tune, and Miss Munroe should not attempt florid variations. Only vocalists of real capacity and experience can execute passages composed for clever executants. The Folly theatre was crowded on Saturday night, and the programme contained three pieces. "Up the River" is an adaptation by Mr. Farnie of Hervé's "Un Drame en 1779," and, by the way, it is worthy of note that although the French author had no copyright here, the management has sent him a check just as if he had a legal claim. The check was only a small acknowledgment of Hervé's work it is true, but the spirit of the transaction is worthy of public record. The piece is very slight, but pretty. An indiscreet husband goes up the river for a flirtation. His jealous wife conceals herself in the ticket-office at the pier, and overhears his comparatively harmless vows. Complication and reconciliation follow. Mr. Bedford and Miss Granville are the man and wife. The dialogue is bright, the music vivacious, the scenery excellent. "The Sea Nymphs," an adaptation by Mr. Farnie of Lecocq's "Odines au Champagne," originally produced at the Folies Marigny in 1868, is the second piece. Two nymphs come to the earth to finish their education at a ladies' school, where they fall in love with two mortals, *Mr. Jones* and *Mr. Smith*, who, when the ladies are recalled, follow them in a diving-bell, just in time to rescue them from the arms of a couple of submarine monsters. *Neptune* discovers a relationship in *Jones* to his friend Davy Jones, of "Locker" fame, and believing that *Smith* is the new English Lord of the Admiralty, consents to their union with his daughters, and the fairy tale ends happily as fairy tales should. Miss Corri, an exception to the other ladies, sings well in this piece. "The Creole," by Offenbach, closes the programme. Mr. Reece has written the broken dialogue, Mr. Farnie the lyrical. The original work was first played in 1875 at the Bouffes Parisiens. Mr. John Howson made the hit of the English version. Mr. Henderson and his confrères are entitled to great praise for maintaining the credit of the theatre for graceful and refined work. Although the ladies themselves have done nothing to elevate dramatic taste, they are here placed in situations that give them no opportunity to be vulgar.

While America has just lost a famous artist in Mr. Davenport, England mourns the death of one of her best comedians. Mr. Compton died on Saturday night. His first and last appearances were made at the Lyceum Theatre, but his fame is associated chiefly with the Haymarket. He was buried yesterday at Brompton Cemetery, in the presence of a crowd of surviving friends. He leaves a daughter in the profession, married to a young actor who is now playing at the Opera Comique. His stage name is Conton, but he is a son of the famous Dr. Critchett, a great patron of theatres and one of the late H. L. Bateman's closest friends. I have discussed the flavor of many a canvas-back duck in the society of the Doctor and the American manager. The fowl used to come by steamer specially consigned to Bateman, who, the moment he was made acquainted with their arrival, would send out his invitations by telegraph. He had taught the cook at the Westminster Club how to dress them. Bateman adored Compton very much, and had the manager lived, the Haymarket comedian would have been a permanent member of his company. They toasted each other at the supper given to celebrate the hundredth night of "Hamlet." Representative men, both of them, they have been greatly missed. For Compton had been lying on a sick-bed for months before Death, in his mercy, relieved him from the suffering of a painful disease. The grave of the deceased comedian (who, by the way, was the best *Grave-digger* on the stage,) is in the midst of the last resting-places of actors and actresses. Mrs. Leigh Murray and Mr. Alfred Mellon are near neighbors. Over 3000 people were present at the funeral. Among them may be mentioned W. S. Gilbert, John Ryder, John Billington, T. Swinburne, Gaston Murray, Horace Wigan, J. Maclean, E. Righton, W. H. Liston, Charles Harcourt; and Mrs. Arthur Swanborough, Miss Carlotta Addison, Miss E. Thorne, and Miss Blanche Henry were there. The relatives who followed in the sad procession immediately after the coffin were his sons and nephews, accompanied by Rev. Dr. Tisdall, Chancellor of Christ Church, Dublin, an old personal friend. At the end of the service wreaths of immortelles and bouquets of flowers were placed on the coffin to be speedily covered with the newly turned earth. Compton's proper name was MacKenzie.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest in the Middle States and New-England. It has fallen from the lake region to the Gulf, and is lowest in the North-west. Except in New-England, there has been a slight but general rise in temperature. The weather is generally clear. Northerly winds prevail along the Atlantic coast, easterly in the Gulf States, and elsewhere they are southerly. The rivers have remained nearly stationary.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, light variable winds, mostly from the south, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, with stationary or lower pressure.

For the Middle States, north-easterly winds, possibly shifting to southerly, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, with stationary or lower pressure.

For the South Atlantic States, winds mostly from the north-east, clear or partly cloudy weather, with stationary pressure and temperature.

For the Gulf States, light variable winds, mostly from the south-east, clear or partly cloudy weather, with stationary pressure and temperature.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, southerly winds, with stationary pressure and temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and upper lake region, stationary or falling barometer, warm southerly winds, with clear or partly cloudy weather, followed at north and west stations by rising barometer, colder northerly winds, and possibly rain areas.

For the lower lake region, southerly winds, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather and lower pressure.

The rivers will remain stationary.

Cautionary signals continue at Southville, Wilmington, Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Norfolk, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, Grand Haven, Chicago, Milwaukee, Escanaba, Marquette, Duluth, and Section No. 1.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	56°	69°	3:30 P. M.	71°	72°
6 A. M.	59°	69°	6 P. M.	68°	69°
9 A. M.	63°	72°	9 P. M.	62°	64°
12 M.	68°	74°	12 M.	59°	62°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 68°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 62°
1876.
Weekly average ..... 59 6-7° 68 3-7°

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 29.—The Examining Board at the Torpedo Station concluded their labor to-day, and have returned home, highly satisfied with the working of the torpedo class which has been under torpedo instruction at that station.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 29.—The funeral of Major-Gen. Custer will take place at West Point next Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The remains will be accompanied to form this city to the military post by a guard of honor selected by the West Point Cadets.

MONTREAL, Canada, Sept. 29.—Lucius Robinson, of Newport, Vt., entered action here to-day against the Montreal, Portland and Boston Railway Company for $50,000, and also to annul the transfer of certain railway shares. The Bank of Montreal entered action to-day to recover $110,000 from the ex-Directors of the City Passenger Car Company.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 29.—The dead body found on the beach at Westerly, R. I., has been identified as George Mayer, of this city. The unfortunate man left New-York on Thursday night by the steamer Providence for this city. In all probability during the collision of Thursday night off Watch Hill, between the steamer Providence and the unknown schooner, he either was knocked or jumped overboard, as the body was found in that vicinity. He leaves a wife and four children.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. F. Von Inten, the well-known pianist, has returned from Europe.

The usual Sunday concert may be attended this evening at Gilmore's Garden.

Messrs. Harrigan and Hart perform every evening at the Theatre Comique.

Nightly representations of "The Crushed Tragedian" occur until further notice at the Park Theatre.

What is claimed to be the "original" Swedish Ladies' Quartet is expected here from Europe on to-morrow week.

Dr. Damrosch intends giving a series of symphony concerts, to occur every Saturday afternoon throughout a part of the Winter.

"The Law of the Land," is the title of a new play which will succeed "The Wild Flower of Mexico," at Niblo's Theatre to-morrow evening.

Nightly performances of minstrelsy are offered throughout this week at Bryant's Opera-house. Mr. Hughey Dougherty appears with the company in every representation.

Mlle. Aimée and the opera bouffe company sing this week at the Broadway Theatre, where "La Marjolaine," Lecocq's latest work, will to-morrow have its first hearing in this country.

Readings by Mr. Samuel E. Wells and Dr. James L. Farley, enlivened by piano performances, take place respectively to-morrow and Wednesday evening of this week, at Chickering Hall.

"The Thumping Process," "How Do You Like Her?" and other uproarious scenes of the same type, are to be elements of this week's performances at the San Francisco Minstrels' Opera-house.

The season of French plays at Darling's Opera-house in Twenty-third-street—now known as the Théâtre Français—will be entered upon with "Les Faux Bonshommes" on Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Williamson continue to attract large audiences to the Union-Square Theatre, and their original and elaborate performances delight the public in spite of the conspicuous lack of merit of the play.

The New-York Aquarium can be visited morning, afternoon, and evening, on week-days, and on the afternoon and evening of Sunday, when special programmes of appropriate music are interpreted by the orchestra.

Miss Lydia Thompson and her associates gave their final performance of the present series at Wallack's Theatre yesterday evening. To-morrow the regular season will be entered upon, and a new comedy, by Mr. Dion Boucicault, made known. Mr. Boucicault's freshest work is understood to be in the style of "London Assurance," and perfect originality is claimed for its story and characters. The performance will bring into requisition the services of Messrs. Gilbert, Montague, Beckett, Plympton, Arnott, and Holland, and those of Mesdames Rose Coghlan, Ponisi, Boniface, Germon, and Pearl Eytinge.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Naudin has been singing at Gibraltar.

Jaell has been serenaded at Blankenberghe.

The new opera-house at Magdeburg was opened Sept. 1.

Mr. Gye has engaged Mlle. Emma Garda, of the Malta Opera-house.

Mr. Byron's "Guinea Gold" has proved an utter failure in London.

Mme. Miolan Carvalho had made her rentrée at the Paris opera as *Marguerite*.

Negotiations are said to be pending between Mr. Mapleson and Herr Nachbauer.

Serpette's new operetta for the Bouffes Parisiens is to be renamed "La Petite Muette."

According to the Paris *Gaulois* Mme. Patti has, during her career, earned $2,500,000.

A monument to Gossec (1733–1829) has been unveiled at his native town, Vergneis, (Hainaut.)

Herr Wachtel has sold his famous mansion at Wiesbaden, and has retired definitely at Berlin.

M. Kastner, the inventor of the pyrophone, has been decorated with the Spanish Order of Charles III.

The Rhenish Festival begins at Cologne Oct. 7. Mme. Gerster-Gardini will be the chief vocalist.

Il Secolo says that "the mother of the great dancer, Cerrito, still keeps the Pio Trivulzio Inn at Milan."

A new mass, by Maestro W. Parisini, has been produced at the Church of the Trinity at Bologna.

Next year's Rhenish Festival will be given at Dusseldorf, probably under the direction of Anton Rubinstein.

The deaths are announced at Parma, of Moullen, professor of the viola; at Rocca, of Santarlasci, an organist.

Stella Bonheur has been engaged by order of M. Jaccovacci for the Apollo Theatre, Rome, for the Winter season.

The death is announced, at Paris, of M. Romand, dramatist, opera librettist, and the friend of Rachel and Scribe.

Cormon & De Beauplan's comedy called "Pierre" met with partial success only at at the Paris Vaudeville.

After many months of search, the Vienna Comic Opera-house has found a director in an opera bouffe tenor named Swoboda.

Wilhelmj has been offered the Professorship of the Violin at the Brussels Conservatoire, vacant by the resignation of Wieniawski.

Signor Schira, the airs of whose "Selvaggia" are now being played in the streets of Milan, has agreed to write a new opera for the firm of Lucca.

Mme. Judic's carriage was smashed to pieces by a clumsy woodseller on Sept. 12. Mme. Judic had, happily, just alighted, but the coachman was killed.

Goëtz' posthumous opera. "Francesca da Rimini," finished by Herr Ernest Franck, will be produced at the Mannheim Opera-house early next month.

Franz Abt, the celebrated composer and conductor of the Brunswick Court Theatre, celebrates the twenty-fifth anniversary of his appointment next month.

The celebrated Bottesini has been engaged by Mr. Ullman for a concert tour this Fall, together with Mme. Artot Padilla and her husband, the well-known baritone.

The death is announced, at Vienna, at the age of 76, of Charles George Lickl, the "Apostle of the Harmonium," and who introduced that instrument to Germany.

A little book, *L'Art du Chef d'Orchestre*, by M. Delvedoz, late conductor at the Paris Opéra, and still Director of the Conservatoire concerts, has been published by MM. Firmin-Didot.

M. Emile Pessard has been nominated conductor of the well-known choral society, "Les Enfants de Paris." M. Lesecq, the late conductor, has been placed in a lunatic asylum.

The contest at Leipsic for the best piano method has been won by Urbach, of Egeln. The judges were Reinecke, Seiss, and Kullak, and the work will, of course, be published immediately.

Mme. Gerster-Gardini does not, after all, sing at Berlin. She goes first to Milan, then to St. Petersburg and Moscow, then to Vienna, then (perhaps) to the Italian Opera of Paris, and then to Her Majesty's Theatre.

We have to announce the death, near Paris, of M. Monjauze, aged 48, formerly one of the most popular singers of the Antique and Opéra-Comique. He made his début in Paris in 1855, in Halévy's "Jaquarita."

Miss Neilson's provincial tour was to begin at Manchester, on Sept. 17. Her repertory was to include *Pauline, Viola, Julia, Rosamond, Juliet,* and *Lady Teazle*. Mr. Conway was to be the *jeune premier* of the troupe.

M. Charles Achard, a celebrated singing-master, and the brother of the gifted Léons Frédéric, and Victor Achard, was interred at Paris, Sept. 13. Upward of 3000 of the best families in Paris were represented at the grave.

The Paris Folies-Dramatiques were to give a partially gratis performance of the "Cloches de Corneville" on Saturday, for the hundredth night of that piece. The second and third galleries and the pit-stalls were to be free.

The Paris Opéra Comique is about to put into rehearsal a piece in one act by MM. Sardou and De Najac, music by Deffès, entitled "La Nuit des Noces," the principal character in which, a travestied part, will be created by Mme. Galli-Marié.

M. Thiers was a true lover and friend to art. He was a regular attendant at the Opera and Conservatoire concerts. He also, when Boïeldieu was ill, and nearly starving, revived for him the post of Professor of Composition at the Conservatoire.

M. Engel, who recently made his début at the Paris Opéra Comique as *Georges*, in "La Dame Blanche," is a pupil of Duprez. It is curious that, 40 years, day for day, before the début of M. Engel, Duprez himself made his début at the same theatre in the self-same piece.

"Le Régiment de Champagne" a new historical drama, from the pen of M. Jules Claretie, had attracted well nigh all literary Paris to the Théâtre Historique. The new play, which is in five acts and nine tableaux, is simply a succession of scenes, placed upon the stage with great splendor.

The Australian newspapers refer to an extraordinary proceeding on the part of Mr. J. R. Emmet, the well-known actor. It appears that on the night of Aug. 3 he threw himself into the sea from the Glenelg Jetty, and was dragged out by some fishermen. He was clothed in a heavy ulster at the time, and when landed on dry soil treated the matter as a joke. He denies the self-impeachment of attempted suicide. Mr. Emmet arrived in San Francisco by the Australian steamer on Sept. 20.

Guilgaud's Messenger of Sept. 15 says: "At the Théâtre-Royal de la Monnaie, at Brussels, a stormy scene was witnessed last week on the night when "Faust" was given for the début of Miss Minnie Hauck, an American actress. From the very commencement vague murmurs were heard, which increased at each act until the fall of the curtain. Great excitement prevailed, the audience being divided in two camps. Much was said about two bouquets which had been thrown by some imprudent friends to Miss Hauck after the jewel song. The *Independance Belge*, in summing up the general episodes of the performance, observes: 'Miss Hauck sings the part of *Marguerite* after the manner which prevails on American and German stages, where she has appeared for some time—that is, she makes her personation melodramatic, and thus eliminates from the part that charm of poetry with which Mme. Carvalho invests it to so high a degree.'"

THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

DEFEAT OF THE NEZ PERCES—A BRAVE SQUAD OF REGULARS—GEN. SHERIDAN'S LETTER OF INSTRUCTION—THE BRAVES AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The following dispatch was received at the War Department this morning:

CHICAGO, Sept. 28, 1877.

Gen. Townsend, Adjutant-General, Washington, D.C.:

Brig.-Gen. Terry, under date of Fort Shaw, Montana, Sept. 27, telegraphs as follows: "On the 21st, Major Guido Iliges, of the Seventh Infantry, commanding at Fort Benton, received information that the Nez Percés were approaching Fort Clogett. He immediately started down the Missouri with his command—one company and 40 or 50 citizens. He now reports from Crow Island, under date of Sept. 24, that on the day previous the Indians crossed the river at that place and attacked a small detachment on duty there as a guard over property and stores of engineers at work on the river. This detachment of 12 soldiers was intrenched, and with the aid of four citizens succeeded in driving the Indians off. During the night the Indians burned about 50 tons of freight lying at the landing, and at 10 o'clock on the 24th moved off, going up Cow Creek in the direction of the pass between Bear-Paw Mountain and Little Rocky range." The route taken by the Indians crosses the road from Fort Benton and Fort Walsh. The commission to visit Sitting Bull will, therefore, have to wait until it is ascertained that the road is clear, or a sufficient escort can be collected.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

The following is a copy of a telegram from Gen. Sheridan to the commanding officer of the Department of the Platte in regard to the pursuit of the Indians. It was forwarded to the War Department for the information of the Secretary of War:

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 25, 1877.

To Lieut.-Col. Robert Williams, Omaha, Neb.:

Col. Merritt's dispatch of the 19th is received. If Gen. Crook has not done so already, notify Col. Merritt, by courier, that Col. Sturgis instead of going up Clark's Fork, as was expected, came over to the Stinking Water, and while he was doing so the Indians came down Clark's Fork and passed him. When he returned to Clark's Fork he took the trail, and after a march of 60 miles he overtook the Indians and had an engagement with them. He killed five or six Indians, had three officers wounded slightly, a few men killed, and a few wounded. He captured about 900 ponies. The Indians crossed the Yellowstone with Col. Sturgis and Major Sanford in close pursuit. Up to the latest date (Sept. 15) he had killed five more Indians and captured more abandoned ponies. The Indians were making for Judith Mountains, with Sturgis and Sanford in pursuit, followed up by Gen. Howard. I give it as my judgment that Col. Merritt and Major Hart have fulfilled all that could be expected of them, and that Col. Merritt can return to Gown and Hart to Tongue River unless Gen. Crook, their immediate commander, directs otherwise, or unless Col. Merritt, who is on the ground, should think his remaining there is necessary.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

The further conference with the Indian delegations, which was to have been held this morning at the Executive Mansion, has been postponed until Monday. The Indians have not yet agreed on their response to the President, and will hold another council on the subject. They cannot yet reconcile themselves to a removal from their present locations, and are much depressed by the policy of the Government, as yesterday expressed by the President.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29, 1877.

The United States steamer Talapoosa arrived here this morning from Norfolk, with the monitor Saugus in tow. The latter vessel will be laid up in fresh water at the Navy-yard here.

The following is the official statement of United States currency outstanding: Old demand notes, $63,722 50; legal-tender notes, $356,914,932; one-year notes of 1863, $55,245; two-year notes of 1863, $16,200; two-year coupon notes of 1863, $23,950; compound interest notes, $293,980; fractional currency, $18,786,642 27; total, $376,154,671 77.

Commander T. M. Bunce has been detached from the torpedo station at Newport, R. I., and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. Lambert G. Palmer has been detached from the Huron and ordered to the Swatara; Lieut. S. A. Simons has been detached from the Swatara and ordered to the Huron; Master James C. Cresap has been detached from the Enterprise and ordered to the Hartford.

The amount of national bank-notes issued during the present month is $1,326,540, making it necessary to retire, under the law, United States notes to the amount of $1,061,232. The Secretary has determined not to sell gold this month, as has heretofore been done to meet this liability, but to retire the United States notes from the current balance in the Treasury, which is ample for that purpose.

In the Criminal Court to-day, the case of ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Frederick A. Sawyer, Frank W. Brooks, Philip D. Roddy, and others, indicted for conspiracy to defraud the Government of $57,613 03 by obtaining payment of two fraudulent claims, which has been on trial for the past 10 days, was given to the jury at about 3 P. M., who retired, and at midnight were still out.

The United States Consul at St. Johns, Newfoundland, informs the Department of State that he has purchased of one of the crew of the New-Bedford whaler A. Houghton, wrecked in Hudson Bay last June, one silver tablespoon and one silver dessert-spoon supposed to be relics of the Franklin expedition. The tablespoon has the letters "J. G. F." engraved thereon. On the face of the dessert-spoon is the head of a fish, with a laurel wreath, and on the back the English crown and stamp. The story of the sailor is that he received these articles from the Esquimaux of Repulse Bay, who had received them from the native chief at whose camp the white men who owned them died of scurvy while on a visit thereto.

The Treasury now holds $337,946,850 in bonds to secure national bank circulation and $15,-203,050 to secure public deposits; United States bonds deposited for circulation during the week ending to-day, $1,098,100; United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending to-day, $928,000; national bank circulation outstanding: currency notes, $315,891,948; gold notes, $1,432,120; internal revenue receipts for to-day, $420,079 04; Customs receipts, $632,907 07. Following were the receipts of national bank-notes for redemption for the week ending to-day as compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	1876.	1877.
New-York	$1,055,000	$1,032,000
Boston	1,555,000	1,755,000
Philadelphia	856,000	114,000
Miscellaneous	894,000	960,000
Total	$4,360,000	$3,861,000

Receipts to-day, $700,000.

Prof. Thomas Taylor, of the Department of Agriculture, who was sent some time ago by Commissioner Le Duc to New-Jersey to investigate the disease known as "rot," or "scald," that has for the past season so seriously affected the cranberry interests of that section, has just returned, and is preparing a long report on the subject, to be submitted to the Commissioner. He has visited plantations in many parts of the State, examined the condition of the fruit on every variety of soil and under almost every kind of culture, and gathered such valuable information in relation to the health and successful cultivation of the plant as he thinks will be of incalculable benefit to the cranberry-growers of the country. The facts observed are considered by Mr. Taylor as warranting the conclusion that the disease is due less to direct solar heat than to other causes, and he believes that on suitable soils the culture of the cranberry may be successfully carried on much further south than it has heretofore been thought practicable. The Professor also made an investigation of the causes of the grape rot, and examined nearly 200 roots in various parts of the State. He finds that the decay of the grapevines is caused in a great measure by the presence of insects at the roots, but thinks further examination necessary, and will shortly leave here to continue his investigation of that subject.

In response to the circular concerning American trade abroad, recently forwarded from the Department of State to our diplomatic and consular officers, the United States Consul at Sonneberg, Germany, has transmitted to that department a long dispatch concerning the question at issue. The consular district at Sonneberg comprises the Thuringian States and has a population of over one million. There are no very large centres of trade therein, the principal industries—the making of china goods and toys of all sorts—being carried on in the towns and villages interspersed through what is known as the Thuringian Forest. Formerly the export of these goods to the United States was a large and remunerative trade, but the American tariff, and recently American manufactures, have almost completely closed our markets thereto. A feeling of hostility to the introduction of American manufactures prevails throughout the district, on account of our high tariff, which shuts out German goods from the American market, and this feeling is becoming intensified by the penetration of German industry and manufactures, notwithstanding the fact universally admitted throughout the district of the superiority of American manufactures to all others in the German market. The latest corroborative testimony to this superiority is the recently published volume of Dr. Hermann Rothe, of Berlin, on the history and development of the industries and manufactures of the United States. This book—a translation of the Philadelphia Exhibition. He is a political economist of repute, and traveled through the United States investigating our manufactures and industries. He bears emphatic and unanimous testimony to their superiority. His book—an illustrated volume of 400 pages—is most exhaustive in its research, and has caused a profound sensation, and must help in further drawing European attention to our manufactures. With some necessary modification of the tariff, and with proper attention to the requirements of commerce, the Consul feels assured, despite all opposition and prejudice, that a large and profitable trade in American goods can be built up in Central Germany.

CANAL TRADE AT BUFFALO.

REPORT OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Canal Collector Bissell, of this port, furnishes the following statement of business transacted at this port for the month of September, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month last year:

Amount of tolls for September 1877	$76,636 44
Amount of tolls for September 1876	93,777 23
Decrease in 1877	$17,140 79
Number of clearances September 1877	1,104
Number of clearances September 1876	732
Increase in 1877	372
Amount of tolls to Oct. 1, 1877	$309,027 09
Amount of tolls to Oct. 1, 1876	415,780 74
Decrease in 1877	$106,753 65
Number of clearances to Oct. 1, 1877	4,570
Number of clearances to Oct. 1, 1876	3,454
Increase in 1877	1,116

Lumber Shipments for September.

	1876.	1877.	Inc., 1877.
Boards, feet	42,004,608	65,580,805	23,576,197
Shingles, M	15,225	19,625	4,048
Staves, lb	42,167,203	74,128,842	31,961,639

There was also shipped this season 35,092 barrels pork and 9,569,585 pounds lard.

The following is a comparative statement: Shipment of flour and grain from the opening of navigation to Sept. 29, inclusive. Canal opened May 8, 1877:

Flour, bbls	3,379	Oats, bush	1,745,117
Wheat, bush	4,941,468	Barley, bush	623,258
Corn, bush	24,472,656	Rye, bush	684,463
Total bush			32,466,970

Canal opened May 4, 1876.

Flour, bbls	1,234	Barley, bush. (including Malt)	227,948
Wheat, bush	9,218,335	Oats, bush	305,345
Corn, bush	8,397,317	Rye, bush	
Oats, bush	1,576,293		
Total bush			19,725,243

THE CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK.

Mr. F. F. Vandeveer, the counsel for the Receiver of the broken Clairmont Savings Bank, held an hour's private consultation yesterday with Mr. Doolittle, counsel for Sherman Broadwell, the President of the bank, with a view of arriving at some settlement by which Broadwell should identify the various depositors. There was no definite conclusion reached, however, and the conference was brought to an end by an agreement of the counselors to meet again to-morrow for further consultation. Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, decided and signed an order appointing Oliver Hoffman, of Kingston, Ulster County, to direct the Receiver to deliver $251 that he had deposited in the bank after it became insolvent.

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—William Schellenberger & Son's extensive hide, leather, and tallow works, at Putnam and Mascher streets, in the Kensington mill district, were destroyed by fire at midnight. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it was first discovered in the leather department, and soon eveloped the whole building, which extended 200 feet on Putnam-street, and 180 feet on Mascher-street. The entire manufactory was gutted, involving a loss, it is believed by one of the members of the firm, of over $300,000, nearly if not quite covered by insurance. A general alarm was struck, as for a time Dolan's, Irwin's, and Stinson's, and other large factories in the neighborhood were in great danger. At this time (2 A. M.) the fire is still burning, but under control of the firemen.

Cochran's saw-mill, at Memphis, Tenn., together with a large quantity of lumber, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is $12,000; insured for $7,500.

ARCHBISHOP BAYLEY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWARK, Sept. 30.—The condition of Archbishop Bayley has improved greatly since Friday night, when he was expected to die at any moment. He rallied yesterday morning, and recovered consciousness sufficiently to recognize Bishop Gibbons, his coadjutor. His physicians believe he will live for two days yet.

THE CODE IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 29.—The *Courier-Journal* has a special dispatch, dated Bardstown, Ky., to-day, which says that 12 shots were exchanged between John Hardin and "Bob" Holthauser, at a point two miles from that town, and that both were seriously wounded.

QUALITY AND MERIT CONSIDERED.

Quality and merit considered, the light, swift, silent Automatic (no tension) sewing-machine of the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-machine Company is the cheapest in the world. Their old-style tension machine is greatly reduced in price. Write to No. 658 Broadway, New-York.—*Exchange.*

AN ECONOMICAL FLOOR COVERING.

Linoleum, being composed of cork, is as warm as a carpet, waterproof—accumulates no dirt, and will outwear the best oil-cloth three or four times. It is manufactured in handsome patterns, and sold by all first-class carpet dealers.—*Exchange.*

NEW-YORK HOTEL.

J. HENRY CRANSTON, Proprietor.

This well-known and popular hotel will hereafter be conducted under the management of J. Henry Cran

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR.

GRAND OPENING

OF

Ladies' and Misses' Suits,
Mantles and Wraps,
Elegant Trousseaux,
Furs, Fur Cloaks,
Fur-lined Garments,
AND
SPECIAL DISPLAY
IN
All Departments
ON
Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday,
OCT. 2, 3, AND 4.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH-ST.

DRY GOODS.

BLOOMS',

338 BOWERY, 340
BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.

OUR FALL OPENING

Of NOVELTIES will continue during this week.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,
WALKING COSTUMES, HOUSE ROBES,
MORNING WRAPPERS, EVENING DRESSES, &c.
INFANTS' wardrobes of superior workmanship and best materials. Our styles are not excelled by any other house in the City. Prices most reasonable.

LYONS SILKS, SATINS,
VELVETS, AND PLUSHES,
in all the newest shades.
Great bargains in
BLACK SILKS AND SKIRTING VELVETS,
All Silk-Faced Velvet, $1 25.

New and elegant styles in
MILLINERY.
NOVELTIES IN FRENCH FLOWERS,
OSTRICH AND FANCY FEATHERS,
CLAIRE DE LUNE, BRONZE,
AND JET BEADED BANDS,
FRINGES, AND ORNAMENTS.

DRESS-MAKING AND MILLINERY
done on the premises, under most superior management, at our well-known low and popular prices.

LACES AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.
REAL CHANTILLY AND GUIPURE LACES,
FRENCH BLACK WOVEN THREAD LACES,
CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

SILKS, CHENILLE, CLAIR DE LUNE,
JET MARABOUT, GRASS, AND
WORSTED FRINGES,
in bewildering assortment.
MOHAIR, SILK, EMBOSSED VELVET
AND HAND-EMBROIDERED GALLOONS,
in solid, Turkish, and Persian Designs.

FALL AND WINTER HOSIERY AND GLOVES
in all the different grades and popular makes. The "SERAPHINE" Stocking, latest novelty, only 95c., not excelled by any other house, even at the price of $1 25.
500 DOZEN of LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S UNDERWEAR at 50 cents each, worth nearly double the amount. CHILDREN'S ENGLISH MERINO UNDERWEAR, full regular made, all sizes, 35c., worth 70c.

BLOOMS',
338 BOWERY, 340,
BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.

KEEP'S UMBRELLAS.—PATENT PROTECTED Rib Umbrella, in gingham, $1 each; KEEP'S Silk Umbrellas, best quality twilled silk, $3 each.
No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. | No. 323 6th-av., New-York. 623 Broadway, New-York.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

CHOICE FLATS TO RENT

On the Eastern Boulevard, (Avenue A.) between 58th and 59th sts. Splendid situation, on high ground, overlooking the East River, Blackwell's Island, and Long Island. Each floor complete with every convenience.
For small respectable families of moderate means these flats are among the most desirable in the City. Rent, $20 to $35 per month.
Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-st.,
or to JOHN D. CRIMMINS, No. 1,037 3d-av.

THE "ALBANY,"

BROADWAY AND 51ST-ST.,
has been newly decorated, and apartments may now be rented. These apartments are strictly first-class and complete in every respect. One furnished apartment will be vacated Nov. 1.

HALL & NIXON,
BROADWAY, CORNER 51ST-ST.

HAVE TO RENT FOR THE WINTER OR LONGER, FURNISHED HOUSES AND APARTMENTS. LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION.

TO RENT OR LEASE—AN ELEGANT NEW house in the best location in the City; one block from Grand Central Depot; 35 large rooms, painted and decorated, adapted for a private hotel; possession immediately. Applications by responsible parties only entertained. M. G. LANE, owner, office No. 100 4th-av.; hours 10 A. M. to 12 M.

A PERFECT HOUSE FOR A PRIVATE family, 151st-st., near 5th-av.; elegantly and tastefully furnished; paintings, statuary, &c.; three story and cellar; finished throughout; 25 feet wide; part rent very reasonable; never before rented. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FINE APARTMENTS.—FLATS; LOW RENT; all light outside rooms; corner 60th-st. and 10th-av., near terminus Elevated Road; healthy location; view of North River; ask for janitor. For terms apply to C. A. SEARS, No. 7 Warren-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.

Four-story, high-stoop, 21.6 feet wide, in West 38th-st., near 5th-av.; has just been put in complete order.
Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

APARTMENT BUILDING, NOS. 126 TO 130 East 24th-st.—A large unfurnished suite in perfect order for immediate occupancy; building provided with every convenience; careful attendance; owner resident.

FLATS, VERY ELEGANT "NEWPORT" Buildings, corner 110th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem. Inquire on premises or No. 3 East 52d-st. Rents, $30 and $35.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house No. 151 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Apply to B. RICHARDS, Jr.,
No. 65 Wall-st.

NO. 1,160 BROADWAY—TO RENT—APARTments for single gentlemen; steam heat, bath, &c. See janitor, on premises.

FRENCH FLATS TO LET AT NO. 72 ST. Mark's-place; newly-painted, eight rooms, all light, with all modern improvements. Apply on premises.

KENSINGTON, 57TH-ST. AND PARK-AV.—Flat on first floor to let. Apply to janitor on the premises.

$600. STONE house, 18.6x50; all improvements; pleasant location. 106th-st., near 10th-av. D. H. KNAPP.

TO RENT—ON WEST 17TH-ST., AN EXTRA wide three-story high stoop brick house; furnished. E. R. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT.—VERY DESIRABLE APARTMENTS in apartment houses, No. 39 East 18th-st. and No. 330 East 17th-st. Apply to Janitors.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS AND ONE child desire to rent for six months from Nov. 1, a medium-size, well-furnished or partially furnished house, between 20th and 50th sts. and Park and 6th avs. Address, with full particulars, H. D., Box No. 119 Times Office.

$1.000 RENT WILL BE PAID BY A PRIvate family for a furnished house, until May 1, located between 17th and 42d sts. and 4th and 9th avs. Address giving particulars, FAMILY, Post Office Box No. 3,113.

WANTED.—BY AN ADULT FAMILY, A NICELY-furnished house, or parties who would board in payment of rent, with privilege of taking a few others; first-class references given. Address J. F. F., Box No. 645 Post Office.

WANTED—A FIRST FLOOR, UNFURNISHED location between 7th and 34 sts., above 23d-st.; or small house near One Hundred and Fifth-st. and Third Depot. Address, with terms, G. Box No. 263 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,236 BROADWAY.

WANTED—FURNISHED FLATS, FOR EIGHT persons (3 adults and 5 children), from 1st to 15th Nov.; must be first class and within 20 blocks of 5th-av. and 59th-st. Address R., Box 9 West 125th-st.

DRY GOODS.

Stern Brothers,

SIXTH-AVENUE AND 23D-STREET.

WILL DISPLAY MONDAY MORNING AND DURING THE WEEK, ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF THEIR BUILDING, NO. 387 SIXTH-AVENUE,
ENTIRELY NEW LINES OF
Ladies' and Children's Undergarments
nearly all new and exclusive styles of their own manufacture,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Torchon Lace Underwear,
Valenciennes Lace Underwear,
NEW DESIGNS AND SHAPES.
Imported Lingerie,
our own importations, at greatly reduced prices.
FRENCH PERCALE CHEMISE from 75c. upward.

CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' GARMENTS
without exception the most complete assortments in the City, AT A REDUCTION OF 25 PER CENT. FROM LAST SEASON'S PRICES.
AN INSPECTION OF THE LINES OF GOODS THIS SEASON WILL CONVINCE OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS THAT FOR QUALITY OF MATERIALS, GENERAL FINISH, AND LOW PRICES, THE STOCK WILL BE FOUND FAR SUPERIOR TO ANY IN THE CITY.

MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF
FRENCH HAND-MADE CORSETS,
of COUTILLE, SATTEEN, and SATIN, in white, drab, and colors.
Many exclusive styles of our own importation
AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.
LADIES IN THE HABIT OF PAYING EXTREMELY HIGH PRICES FOR SPECIAL STYLES OF FRENCH CORSETS, WILL FIND EVERY DESIRABLE SHAPE IN OUR STOCK
AT HALF PRICE.

OPENING OF
PARIS, BERLIN, AND OUR OWN MAKE
Ladies' and Children's Cloaks.
An elegant assortment of
MATELASSE, FANCY CLOTH, AND PLAIN BEAVERS.
Entirely new styles and trimmings, from the plainest to the most elaborate, at very attractive prices.
OWING TO THE LIMITED SPACE WE HAVE TO DISPLAY OUR CLOAKS, WE SHALL OFFER THEM THIS SEASON AT SUCH LOW PRICES AS WILL MAKE IT TO THE INTEREST OF ALL LADIES ECONOMICALLY INCLINED TO INSPECT OUR ASSORTMENTS BEFORE PURCHASING.

MONDAY MORNING,
OPENING OF ENTIRELY NEW LINES OF GOODS IN OUR
MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS.
Immense stock of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FELT HATS,
the latest styles and colors, at reduced prices.
PARIS FANCY FEATHERS.
OSTRICH PLUMES AND TIPS,
FANCY ORNAMENTS,
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS,
PLUSH AND CHENILLE SCARFS.
LARGE ASSORTMENTS TO SELECT FROM; PRICES WILL SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.
OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS THIS SEASON WILL BE FOUND SECOND TO NONE IN THE CITY.

STERN BROTHERS,
SIXTH-AVENUE AND 23D-STREET.

!! AMERICAN SILKS !!

Manufacture of Cheney Bros.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
FALL SEASON, 1877.
Great Reductions.
Our 22-inch "BLACK AND COLORED GROS GRAIN DRESS SILKS," former price $1 75 and $2, reduced to $1 50. Warranted all silk and guaranteed not to cut.
No other silks, Foreign or Domestic, are manufactured on the same principle, and can be distinguished from all other makes by the warp and filling being double and twisted.
The acknowledged durability, extra width, substantial appearance and extremely low price recommend them to all desiring really serviceable, economical, and fashionable costumes.
ATTENTION
is also called to a "NEW FABRIC" of this celebrated manufacture called
ALL-SILK ARMURE.
22 inches wide, in black and colors, of a soft, clinging texture. "SPECIALLY MADE" for Suits and Polonaise in combination with camel's hair and the various fashionable fabrics.
A full line of all silk Gros Faille, in all colors, at $1 per yard; 24-inch Florentine Silks, all colors, at 75 cents. Call and examine.

James McCreery & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS AT RETAIL,
Broadway and 11th-st.

KEEP'S RED FLANNEL UNDERWEAR.—Very best quality Drawers, elegantly made, $1 50 each; Undervests, elegantly made, $1 50 each.
No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. | No. 323 6th-av., New-York. 623 Broadway, New-York.

MILLINERY.
AT MARIE TILMANN'S, OF PARIS,
Importer and Agent,
A FINE INVOICE OF FRENCH BONNETS MONDAY.
No. 423 6th-av., second door below 26th-st.

DRESS-MAKING.
ANNA McNAY, LATE WITH M. A. CONnelly, has removed her business to No. 33 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Dresses and mantles made in the latest Paris styles at moderate prices.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FINE FARM, 110 ACRES, NEAR MORRISTOWN.—Large mansion, 20 rooms, numerous outbuildings, extensive lawn, fine old shade trees, peach and apple orchard. Terms to suit. J. D. CONDICT, Attorney, No. 149 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID country residence, 63 acres of lands together with stock and crops, at Hillsdale, on line of New-Jersey and New-York Railroad. For particulars and photograph inquire of J. J. C., owner, No. 199 Centre-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BERNARD SMITH, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE REAL estate on TUESDAY, OCT. 2, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
BROADWAY.—The entire front, east side of Broadway, between 234 and 235th sts., and a lot adjoining in the rear on each street, with the buildings thereon, 207 feet 1 inch on Broadway, 125 feet on 234th-st., and 123 feet 8 inches on 235th-st.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Immediately in the rear and adjoining the Broadway property, the elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, 25 by 98 feet 9 inches.
TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.—The superb four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot No. 140 West 24th-st., 25 by 98 feet 9 inches, with extensive improvements in the rear, with main building cover ng nearly the whole lot.
SIXTY-SEVENTH-ST.—Three first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, Nos. 17, 21, and 27 East 68th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; houses 25 by 60 feet; lots 100 feet.
LEXINGTON-AV.—North-east corner of 74th-st., 102 feet 2 inches on Lexington-av. by 120 feet on 74th-st.
LEXINGTON-AV.—North-west corner of 74th-st., 102 feet 2 inches on Lexington-av. by 205 feet on 74th-st.
For catalogues apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 5 Pine-st.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCTIONEER,
Will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway,
Madison-av. and 74th-st., seven elegant and complete new four-story brown-stone richly-finished houses, 18.8x 54 each. Lots 78 and 100 feet deep.
Sale absolute. A rare chance. Terms liberal.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSE FURNISHING.

LORD & TAYLOR.

We are daily receiving additions to an already immense stock of

CARPETS,

And offer them at prices lower than ever. Our 90-cent Tapestries are worthy of special attention.

FURNITURE.

Parlor, Library, and Dining-room Furniture in all the newest designs.

Lace Curtains and Upholstery Goods.

Just received full lines of Real Lace, Guipure, and Nottingham Curtains, Cottage Drapery and Curtain Nets, at 20 per cent. below former prices.

MIRRORS AND CORNICES

at manufacturers' prices. Window Shades in gilt and fresco border, Holland and Opaque, made and put up at the shortest notice.
Furniture coverings and materials for loose covers at extremely low prices.
Marseilles, Crochet, and Honeycomb Quilts at reduced prices.

BLANKETS,

All wool, crib size; also in 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4, from $1 25 to $30 per pair.

COMFORTABLES,

Filled with fine white wadding in 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4, from $1 15 to $5 50. German and Eider Down Quilts, Sheets, and Pillow Slips. &c.
ALSO,
Spring Beds, Mattresses, Feathers, Feather Beds, Bolsters, and Pillows of superior quality, &c.
☞ Special terms to hotels, steam-boats, and institutions.

LORD & TAYLOR,
GRAND, CHRYSTIE, AND NOS. 83 AND 85 FORSYTH-ST.

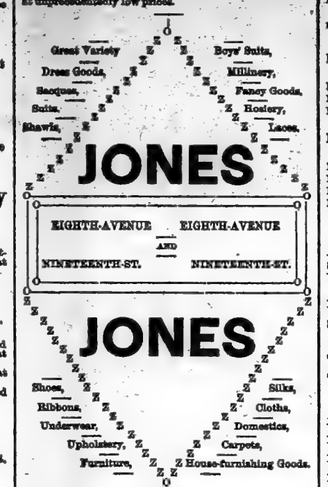
DRY GOODS.

1827. 1848.

JONES.

FALL AND WINTER OPENING

Of choicest novelties; five floors of this extensive establishment all replete with newest and most stylish goods at unprecedentedly low prices.



SILVER-PLATED WARE, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, and all the best brands of DOMESTICS at lower prices than any other house in the City.

Extraordinary inducements in all departments. All orders will receive prompt attention. Catalogues sent free.

JONES, 8TH-AV., COR. 19TH-ST. JONES.

KEEP'S NIGHT SHIRTS, EXTRA LENGTH.—The very best $1 each. Keep's Canton Flannel Drawers, extra heavy, very best, 75 cents each.
No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. | No. 323 6th-av., N. Y. No. 623 Broadway, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

Waller & McSorley

NO. 245 GRAND-ST., NEAR BOWERY, NEW-YORK.

The latest novelties of the season in Paris, Berlin, and English Dress Goods, also those of the best American manufacture, at extraordinarily low prices.
Ladies are requested to note the following prices before making their purchases:

DRESS GOODS.

Fine French, English, and German novelties, pure silk and wool, from 75c. to $4 per yard.
Fine English Serges, all wool, from 50c. to $1 50.
Fine German Serges, all wool, from 37½c. to 75c.
Beautiful Plain Dress Goods, very wide and in new shades, from 18c. to 50c.
French Cashmere, all wool, extra wide, from 50c. to $1 50.
English Cashmere from 20c. to 45c.
Beautiful French and Scotch Plaids from 25c. to $1 25.
Beautiful American Plaids from 10c. to 37½c.
Irish and French Silk Poplins from 50c. to $1 50.

BLACK SILKS.

Our Silks were purchased at the great auction sales in August, consequently we are enabled to offer a better Silk at a lower price than ever.
Very fine Cashmere finished Black Silk at $2 and $3, worth $1 per yard more.
Extra heavy Black Gros Grain Silk at $1 50 and $2, worth 75c. per yard more.
Splendid quality of Black Silk at 65c., 75c., 90c., and $1, worth 50c. per yard more.
COLORED AND STRIPED SILKS.
The best quality of Colored Silks from 75c. to $3, worth 50c. per yard more.
The best quality of Striped Silks from 62½c. to $1 50, worth 50c. per yard more.

BLACK GOODS.

Black Mohair Alpacas from 20c. to $1, worth 20c. per yard more.
Black Cashmere, all wool, from 45c. to $1 50, worth 25c. per yard more.
Black Drap d'été, all wool, from $1 to $3, worth 40c. per yard more.
Fine Black Crapes from 90c. to $10 per yard.
MOURNING SHAWLS and MOURNING SUITS CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

SHAWLS.

A VERY CHOICE SELECTION OF SHAWLS, ALL NEW DESIGNS.
Fine Scotch Plaid Shawls from $1 75 to $15.
French and Scotch Paisley Shawls from $7 to $50.
French and Scotch Broché Shawls from $6 to $110.

CLOAKS.

Heavy Beaver Cloaks, extra long, from $2 50 to $75.

WALLER & McSORLEY,
NO. 245 GRAND-ST., NEAR BOWERY, N. Y.

KEEP'S SUPERFINE ENGLISH HALF Hose, $3 dozen, 25c. pair. Keep's pure Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs $3 dozen, 25c. each. No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. 323 6th-av., N. Y., 623 Broadway, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO THE

Entire Community!

Since coming before the public I have, through persistent driving and steady application, increased my business from a very small beginning to such a magnitude that it taxes my individual efforts to personally superintend all its details. Satisfied that with able assistance I can better promote the interests of my legion of customers, I have therefore associated with me

MR. WILLIAM CRAWFORD,

a gentleman of great experience in the retail dry goods trade, who has just returned from an extended tour through all the European markets, and who has unbounded confidence in his ability to cater successfully for the vast trade of this City. Having introduced him to the favorable consideration of the public, I would say that he is a

POSITIVE BELIEVER
IN
Quick Sales and Small Profits,

and I extend a welcome invitation to all to visit us, with the assurance that we shall lose no opportunity to merit a continuance of the popular favor so liberally bestowed on us, and that under the new management we shall do everything to make our establishment not only the most popular, but the most advantageous place in the City to do your trading, and we will inaugurate this new departure by offering on Monday, in every department,

SPECIAL BARGAINS!

RICHARD MEARES,
Sixth-avenue and Nineteenth-street.

WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT OUR

GRAND OPENING

OF

FALL AND WINTER

CARRIAGE, PROMENADE,
AND DINNER COSTUMES,
both imported and of our own manufacture,
IN SILK AND VELVET,
will take place
WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY
OCT. 3 AND 4.
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF ELEGANT AND RICH IMPORTED

Silk and Velvet Cloaks,

beautiful novelties in imported Wraps,
and an immense variety of
NEW AND STYLISH DESIGNS
IN
SILK AND SILK-MIXED DRESSES,
which for elegance,
both in style and workmanship,
are equal to the finest imported.
ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
Oct. 3 and 4,
we will have our regular

FALL OPENING

of
ROUND HATS AND BONNETS,
when we will exhibit
a superb assortment of
THE NEWEST AND LATEST DESIGNS,
both imported and of our own manufacture.
Our friends, customers, and the public generally are invited,
As this will be one of our
finest exhibitions.

Richard Meares & Co.,
6TH-AVENUE AND 19TH-STREET.

KEYES.

Nos. 349 and 351 8th-av.
between 27th and 28th-sts.

GRAND OPENING

of
SUITS AND SACQUES,
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
Oct. 2 and 3.

For the convenience of the public we will keep open on those days until nine in the evening.
We shall show the latest imported styles in Silk, French and English novelties, at $20, $25, $30, up to $200.
Also close and elegant imitations of the imported Goods, at $10 50, $13, $16 up.
Great display of Misses' and Boys' Suits, in all styles and varieties.
Sacques of every description from $3 up to $100.

SILKS.

Black gros grain at 75c.
Much finer quality, $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2.
Sublime, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50.
Colored Silks, in all the latest shades, from $1 up.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS IN

DRESS GOODS

Every variety, from 10c., 12½c., 15c., 18c., 25c.; imported effects, 50c., 65c., 80c., $1, $1 50.
Hosiery, Skirts, Cloths, Linens, &c., &c., very cheap.
Nos. 349 and 351 8th-av.

MILLER & GRANT
ARE OPENING THEIR
FALL NOVELTIES
IN
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
FRINGES, GALLOONS, GIMPS, ORNAMENTS, AND BUTTONS, IN CLAIR DE LA LUNE AND BRONZE DESIGNS.
BRETON EMBROIDERIES, PLUSH AND VELVET GALLOONS, IN GREAT VARIETY.
PAINTED SETS.
EAR-RINGS AND PENDANTS, IN ALL COLORS.
THE LATEST NOVELTY.
NO. 879 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

KEEP'S UMBRELLAS.—PATENT PROTECTED 8th Umbrella, in gingham, $1 each; KEEP'S Silk Umbrellas, best quality twilled silk, $3 each.
No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. | No. 323 6th-av., New-York. 623 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GIFT WORTHY OF A ROTHSCHILD
FOR
ONE CENT.

A copy of Brown's Illustrated Shakespearean Almanac for 1878, together with a copy of his illustrated paper, the Gramercy World, which is devoted to Natural History, will be sent to any one free who will send us his address on a one cent postal card. Address
D. O. P. BROWN,
No. 21 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

PERFECTION.
BOKER'S BITTERS,
No. 78 John-st., New-York. Post Office Box No. 1,029
L. FUNKE, Jr., SOLE AGENT.

A GENTLEMAN WHO, WITHOUT DRUGS, has been very successful in the treatment of dyspepsia, offers his services to sufferers. Address Y. Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING such packet is labeled JAMES EPPS & CO. Homœopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle-st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Park-place.

PATENTS, CAVEATS, TRADE-MARKS. Designs, Copyrights, promptly secured, on moderate terms, by MUNN & CO., SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN PATENT AGENCY, No. 37 Park-row, corner of Beekman-st., New-York. 30 years' experience.

DRY GOODS.

James McCreery & Co.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

THE LATEST PARIS FASHIONS
HAVING INDICATED A STRONG PREFERENCE FOR
Rare and Curious Novelties
For Carriage,
Promenade,
Dinner, and
Evening Wear,
WE ARE PREPARED TO SHOW OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC A STOCK OF
Novelty and Staple
Dress Goods,
Silks,
Satins,
Velvs
&c., &c., &c.
EXCLUSIVE IN COLOR AND DISPOSITION, AND UNEQUALED IN ANY COUNTRY FOR
Variety, Magnitude,
and Cheapness.

James McCreery & Co.

Broadway and 11th-st.,
ON MONDAY, OCT. 1,
WILL EXHIBIT
LADIES' DRESSES AND SUITS
We are constantly receiving
IMPORTED NOVELTIES
in this department, as well as making daily additions from our own workroom which rival in style and finish the productions of the best EUROPEAN MODISTES.

SACKS AND CLOAKS.

In this department will be found a large and choice selection of
IMPORTED GARMENTS.
Also a variety of styles of our own manufacture, to be found nowhere else in the City.

MILLINERY.
FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS.

FURS.

This department is now open with a choice selection of SEALSKIN SACQUES, FUR-LINED GARMENTS, ROBES, MUFFS, BOAS, &c.

James McCreery & Co.

Broadway and 11th-st.,
WILL OFFER ON
MONDAY, OCT. 1,
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
LACE GOODS,
Purchased at the late auction sales, consisting of Point, Gauze, Valenciennes, and Duchesse
LACES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
BARBES, SCARFS,
NECKLACES,
AND COLLARETTES,
Black Thread and Guipure Laces, Black Thread Barbes, Spanish and Guipure Nets and Scarfs, Real Torchon Laces, Silk Illusions, Thread Nets, &c., &c. Also, a choice stock of Hamburg Embroideries, Ladies' Fancy Linen Sets, Neck Ruffings, Antique and Applique Tidies Novelties in Ladies' and Gents' Printed and Colored Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Ladies' and Gents' Hemmed, Hem-stitched, and Initial Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

GRAND OPENING.

LORD & TAYLOR

OPENING DAYS,
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
OCT. 3 AND 4.
ON THE ABOVE DAYS WILL DISPLAY IN
MILLINERY,
SUITS,
CLOAKS,
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES FOR FALL AND WINTER; EMBRACING THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF HATS AND BONNETS EVER BEFORE OFFERED.

LADIES' SUITS.

ALL THE LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE SUITS, RICHLY TRIMMED IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE.

CHILDREN'S SUITS

IN CLOTH, CASHMERE, AND SILK, HANDSOMELY TRIMMED WITH FANCY BRAIDS AND GIMPS.
ALSO,
WHITE ORGANDIE AND MARSEILLES SUITS

CLOAKS

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN IN PLAIN AND ROUGH BEAVER, MATELASSE, AND MOOSE CLOTHS, SILKS AND VELVETS, TRIMMED IN ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES OF GALOON, CHENILLE, AND CLAIR DE LA LUNE TRIMMINGS.

SILKS.

PLAIN AND FANCY COLORED SILKS IN ALL THE LEADING SHADES, viz.: PRUNE, MYRTLE, MARINE, RUSSE, BRONZE, HAVANE, MODE, OLIVE, &c., &c.

SHAWLS.

UNUSUALLY FINE SELECTIONS FROM THE FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Ladies' and Children's Furnishing

IN GREAT VARIETY. CHEMISE, DRAWERS, SKIRTS, LONG AND SHORT NIGHT DRESSES, &c.
INFANTS' WEAR IN EVERY DESCRIPTION, INCLUDING MERINO CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, WORSTED SACKS, HOODS, &c.

LORD & TAYLOR.

GRAND, CHRYSTIE, AND NOS. 83 AND 85 FORSYTH-ST.

EVERY GENTLEMAN SHOULD EXAMINE the quality of KEEP'S Custom Shirts, made to measure; the very best, six for $9. No obligation to take any shirts ordered unless perfectly satisfactory.
No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. | No. 323 6th-av., New-York. 623 Broadway, New-York.

MILITARY.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.
HEAD-QUARTERS, NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1877.
THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT VERY cordially invite all members of the old Twenty-seventh and the present Seventh Regiment to join with them in the parade to take place on THURSDAY, the 4th day of October next, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the new armory.
Battalion line will form promptly at 1 o'clock P. M. on 36th-st., right resting on 6th-av. Company roll-call and formation at 12½ o'clock precisely.
A meeting of the "Veteran Association" for business and drill will be held at the Seventh Armory, corner of 35th-st. and 7th-av., on MONDAY, 1st day of October next, at 8 o'clock P. M., and all ex-members intending to parade are invited and urged to be present. By order of
WILLIAM A. POND, Colonel Commanding.
C. B. BOSTWICK, Adjutant.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that AUGUST SOLEILIAC, CHARLES SOLEILIAC, and LOUIS SOLEILIAC, of the City of Paterson, in the County of Passaic, and State of New-Jersey, have this day made an assignment to the subscriber of their estate for the equal benefit of their creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of three months. Dated Sept. 7, 1877.
EZRA M. OBERTEUFFER.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. Macy & Co.,

GRAND CENTRAL MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENT.

OUR LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR AND FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS ARE FULLY STOCKED WITH FALL AND WINTER GOODS. PRICES ARE LOWER THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE 1861. FULL ASSORTMENTS OF THE POPULAR CANTON AND SHAKER FLANNEL WEAR. ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF CROCHET AND HAND-KNIT WORSTED ARTICLES FOR LADIES', MISSES', AND INFANTS' WEAR.
WE EMPLOY 200 GIRLS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF GOODS FOR OUR LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING AND INFANTS' OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT. EVERY EFFORT IS MADE TO MERIT THE POPULARITY WHICH THIS STOCK RECEIVES FROM OUR PATRONS. ORDERS TAKEN FOR MAKING ANY SPECIAL DESIGNS. ALSO, FOR OUR POPULAR

GENTS' ORDER SHIRTS OF GUARANTEED FIT.

OUR MILLINERY, CLOAK, AND DRESS-MAKING
DEPARTMENTS HAVE SPECIAL ATTENTION DEVOTED TO THEM BY OUR CORPS OF EXPERIENCED MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS.
WE MAKE UP MATERIALS FURNISHED BY OUR PATRONS, OR FURNISH MATERIALS FROM OUR OWN STOCKS. IN EITHER CASE WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION IN EVERY INSTANCE.
WE HAVE ON SALE THE LATEST PARIS STYLES OF LADIES' HOUSE, STREET, AND TRAVELING COSTUMES, HATS AND BONNETS.
OUR IMPORTATION OF VELVETS CONTAINS ALL THE NEW FALL SHADES. FULL LINES OF FELT AND PLUSH HATS AND BONNETS. THE FRENCH FELTS ARE WARRANTED GENUINE IMPORTED GOODS.
OUR NEW DEPARTMENTS ARE DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING, BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS, BOYS' CLOTHING, AND COTTON UNDERCLOTHING MANUFACTURING.

MESSRS. LA FORGE & VALENTINE,

FOR MANY YEARS THE MANAGING PARTNERS AND NOW THE SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT, GIVE THEIR SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MAKING THESE NEW STOCKS AS POPULAR WITH THEIR PATRONS AS ARE THEIR OLDER DEPARTMENTS.
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING. COMPLETE FALL AND WINTER STOCKS, INCLUDING OVERCOATS, THE LATEST AND BEST STYLES OF MATERIAL AND CUT.
WORSTED SLIPPER PATTERNS, JUST IMPORTED. THESE MUST BE BOUGHT BY OUR LADY PATRONS IN TIME TO FILL IN AND MAKE UP FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

EVERY EUROPEAN STEAMER NOW BRINGS TO US

DESIRABLE STAPLES AND NOVELTIES FOR OUR TWENTY-TWO MERCHANDISE DEPARTMENTS, DEVOTED TO THE SALE OF DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, TOILETRIE, SHOES, HOUSE-FURNISHING AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, PORCELAIN, MAJOLICA, CHINA, GLASS, SILVER, COPPER, TIN, IRON, AND WOODEN WARE.
LA FORGE KID GLOVES, TWO BUTTONS, at 75c., 99c., $1 24, AND $1 73. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. THE GOODS THROUGHOUT OUR ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE SOLD AT THE SMALLEST POSSIBLE PROFIT.
Purchasers to the amount of twenty-five dollars may well come by car or boat fifty miles, and save money, while getting all new and fresh goods, by patronizing us. Even a ten-dollar purchase will pay for twenty-five miles, and you see all the latest styles.

FOR NINETEEN YEARS THE LEADERS IN POPULAR PRICES HAVE BEEN

R. H. MACY & CO., 14TH-ST. & 6TH-AV., N. Y.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THE following centrally located dwellings:
Broadway, near 29th-st., 25 by 55 feet, $27,500.
East 28th-st., near Madison-av., 25 by 70 feet, $25,000.
West 32d-st., near Broadway, 25 by 95 feet, $37,500.
West 34th-st., near 5th-av., 25 by 70 feet, $35,000.
West 38th-st., near 5th-av., 18.9 by 55 feet, $25,000.
West 39th-st., near 5th-av., 25 by 60 feet, $37,500.
East 41st-st., near 5th-av., 25 by 65 feet, $32,500.
For permits apply at No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BUILT FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x55; full lot, No. 9 East 54th-st., quite near 5th-av., with all modern improvements, finely frescoed and painted, and in perfect order throughout; has vaults, and is thoroughly heated by a Baker & Smith steam furnace. Will be sold to a prompt purchaser at a low price for such a house, and on easy terms. Apply on the premises.

BEAUTIFUL MEDIUM SIZE HOUSE, 64 Park-av., (price extremely low); also 32 West 37th-st.; 20 and 42 West 46th-st.; 24 East 47th-st.; 9 and 1 East 55th-st.; 9 East and 61 West 54th-st.; 50 East 55th-st.; 16 and 40 East 57th-st.; 37 West 58th-st.; 28 East 65th-st.; 26 East 67th-st.; 345, 547, and 770 Madison-av.; $36,000 to $50,000. Bargains.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM OFFERED. A—For sale, a new medium-sized house on West 40th-st., opposite Reservoir Park; (highest ground in City;) built by day'r work under supervision of James Brothers, architects; design, drainage, ventilation, and interior finish perfect. Always open. Apply to ROBERT IRWIN.

FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Magnific

THE HOUSEHOLD.

MARKET SUPPLIES.

Amongh the weather continues to be quite warm, the products peculiar to the Summer season are rapidly disappearing. Peaches are beginning to be things of the past, and so are plums. Pears and apples are quite plentiful and grapes are very abundant, although a little dearer than they were last week, because of the growing scarcity of other fruit. A number of vegetables that were brought to the City a few weeks ago fresh from Long Island and New-Jersey farms can be found no longer. There is, however, no lack of vegetables, and the variety is great enough to leave but little to be desired by the most capricious appetites. String beans, though really out of season, are still offered for sale, and Lima beans are plentiful for this time of the year. Excellent green corn, cauliflower, celery, radishes, and lettuce are in good supply, and tomatoes are plentiful, and were never lower, selling at 30 to 40 cents per bushel, in a retail way, at Washington Market. Irish and sweet potatoes, onions, turnips, and beets are quite cheap. Irish potatoes of the Peachblow variety are now taking the place of Early Rose, which have up to the present time been the best sold. Very good ones can be bought for from $2 25 to $2 75 per barrel. Butter is a little dearer, the best quality of New-York State being in moderate supply. The prices for choice descriptions are 30 cents to 35 cents per pound and for something "very fancy" as the grocers say, a few cents per pound more are asked. Of poultry and fish there is an abundance, and prices are a little lower than last week. This is the season for game. Partridges are arriving from the wild portions of this State and the West just now in rather poor condition, and good birds are pretty dear, selling at $1 per pair. The prairie thickens offered for sale are generally good, and sell at $1 12 to $1 25 per pair. Woodcock are plentiful, and sell at 75 cents to $1 per pair. Squab are worth $2 50 to $3 per dozen, according to quality, reed birds $1 per dozen, and teal ducks—the only kind of wild ducks in market in any considerable quantity—sell at 65 to 75 cents per pair. Snipe and plover are extremely scarce, and nobody seems to care much about them. Prices for meat, cheese, and eggs are about the same as last week.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

SUET PUDDING.—Two and one-half cupfuls flour, one teaspoonful salt, one cup suet chopped fine, two eggs, scant pint milk, one-half teaspoonful soda, one-half cup apples chopped fine, one cup raisins, one teaspoonful each of cloves and cinnamon, three tea-spoonfuls molasses; steam one and three-quarter hours.—MRS. R.

KING'S PUDDING.—Beat six eggs; add one quart of sweet milk, one pound of white sugar, one dozen of soda crackers, four large apples cut very thin in slices, and a little salt. Spice to taste. Bake about two hours.—MOLLIE.

BAKED TOMATO PUDDING.—Take a deep pudding dish and butter the inside of it well; first put in a layer of bread crumbs, then a layer of peeled sliced tomatoes, then a small onion cut very thin; dredge on a little flour, pepper, and salt; now begin with bread crumbs again, tomatoes, onion, and seasoning till the dish is full; the top layer must be bread crumbs, with salt and pepper and a few small bits of butter over it; put this in the oven, keep it covered with a tin plate for an hour, then remove the plate and let it brown. It does not require too hot an oven. It will take at least two hours to bake. Those who wish can add sugar to suit the taste. It is better to send it to table in the dish it is baked in. —M. E. W.

APPLE CUSTARD PIE.—One pint of sweet milk and three grated sweet apples, two well-beaten eggs, little salt, sugar, and nutmeg to taste. Have only an undercrust.—MOLLIE.

FRENCH CREAM CAKE.—Boil scant pint milk; take two eggs and two small tablespoonfuls corn starch beaten with a little milk; when the milk boils stir this in slowly with scant cup sugar, one tablespoonful butter, two teaspoonfuls lemon essence; make a cake of three eggs, one cupful sugar, one and one-half cupfuls flour, teaspoonful baking powder, two tablespoonfuls milk; bake in three layers, and while warm spread with cream.—MRS. R.

CHOCOLATE CAKE.—One cupful of best butter, and two cupfuls of sugar, beaten to a cream; one cupful of sweet milk, three and one-half cupfuls of sifted flour, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, sifted in the flour; one-half teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in a very little hot water; the whites of four eggs well beaten, and the yolks of six; make a frosting with the whites of two eggs, one and one-half cupfuls of powdered sugar, six tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate, one teaspoonful of vanilla; frost when the cake is warm.—MOLLIE.

CURRANT CAKE.—Cream, one cup of best butter, and two cups of sugar, one cup of sweet milk, three well-beaten eggs—the whites and yolks separately—three cups of sifted flour, two cups of well-washed currants—dried and well dredged with flour—two teaspoonfuls of baking powder.—MOLLIE.

CUP CAKE.—One cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk, two cups of sugar, three well beaten eggs, four cups of sifted flour, (always sift flour after measuring it,) one-half teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little hot water, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, sifted in the flour, one cup of raisins well dredged with flour.—MOLLIE.

APPLE FRUIT CAKE.—Soak three cups dried apples over night in cold water; in the morning chop and stew till soft in three cups of molasses; when cool mix with butter, two cups each; add cup butter, three eggs, one teaspoonful soda, spices, two cups raisins, one of currants, one lemon chopped fine; this makes two pans of cake.—MRS. R.

JUMBLES.—One cup butter, two sugar, three eggs, four cups flour; mix soft; bake in round cakes.—MRS. R.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

PICKLED OYSTERS.—Put 100 large oysters, with their liquor, in a porcelain kettle; salt to taste. Heat slowly until the oysters are very hot, but not boiling. Skim out the oysters carefully and set aside to cool. Add to the hot liquor one pint of white wine vinegar, two dozen whole cloves, the same of whole black peppers, one large red pepper cut in pieces. Let all boil up about two minutes, and pour it scalding hot over the cold oysters; cover them up and set aside to cool. The next day place them in glass jars with patent covers. Keep them in a dark, cool place.—MOLLIE.

TO PRESERVE CITRON OR WATERMELON RIND.—Pare off the green skin and cut away all the soft, seedy part; take the white inner rind, cut into strips or fanciful shapes; allow a pound of sugar to a pound of rind. Put the rind in the kettle, with just enough water to cover it, a quarter of a pound of green ginger, peeled and sliced; then let it boil gently till a broom-straw will go through the rind easily; take it out with a skimmer and put it on dishes; allow a coffee cup of the water it was boiled in to a pound of white sugar. Let this come to a boil, then put your rind again into the kettle with the juice and peel of two lemons. Let this all boil gently about three-quarters of an hour. Remove the steam, take out the rind, and put it in tumblers or jars. Boil up the syrup once, pour it through a small tin strainer on the rind, and when cold cover with brandied tissue paper and tie closely. This is very good. The ginger will peel more easily if scalded for a few moments.—M. E. W.

PRESERVED PEARS.—Five pounds pears, peeled, quartered, and cored; quarter-pound green ginger, scraped. Set up in small pieces; put these on the fire with boiling water to cover them, let them boil till tender, take them out with a perforated skimmer. Put three pounds of white sugar into the water in which they were boiled, let it boil up once, then put in the pears; let them boil without being covered for half an hour, and put them into jars with the skimmer. When the syrup boils for 15 minutes without being covered pour hot over the pears. When cold tie them up closely.—M. E. W.

CRAB-APPLE JELLY.—Cut in halves and boil in water till soft; two quarts water to half-peck apples; strain and add one pound of sugar to one pint juice; boil 25 minutes.—MRS. R.

CANNED CRAB-APPLES.—To five pounds apples take three pounds sugar; make a syrup, and when boiling put in apples and boil until soft; seal immediately in heated cans; no paring.—MRS. R.

ELDERBERRY BUTTER.—Take one gallon of elderberries, two quarts of sugar, and one pint of vinegar; boil for five hours, stirring often; for pies, take four tablespoonfuls, for each pie of the butter, and reduce. —NETTIE.

APPLE-BUTTER.—Boil down one barrel of cider to about one-half; then add the quarters of two or three bushels of sweet apples, according to the strength required; as soon as the apples begin to stew use a stirrer continually until done, being careful to have all pieces of apples stew up; when the apples are stewing you can season with cinnamon or sassafras, as desired; for sweet apple-butter use sweet cider; use copper kettles.—NETTIE.

PEA-NUT CANDY.—Boil one pint or less of good molasses for 10 minutes; then add a heaping tablespoonful of brown sugar; let it boil until it hardens. Stir the most of the time to prevent burning. Test it by dropping a small quantity into a glass of cold water. If it becomes hard and crisp remove it at once from the fire. Have a square tin pie pan well buttered and filled to overflowing with shelled nuts, be sure to remove the inner inner red skin, as well as the shell. Pour the scalding molasses very slowly all over the top of the nuts, be careful not to overrun the pan; set aside to cool.—MOLLIE.

TO CURE A CHILD'S COLD.—Try smoking tar as directed in THE TIMES of Aug. 26. Inhale the smoke from pine tar. Get a pint or more of pure pine tar (not the oil) from the ship-chandler; heat a poker red hot, and stir the tar with it. A thick smoke will rise. Hold your head over it. Keep your mouth shut, and inhale through the nostrils. Heat the poker three or four times, until the room is filled with smoke; shut doors and windows, and remain in the room long as possible. Two weeks past I got fresh tar. It is a good plan to smoke it in one's bedroom just before retiring; after smoking, open a window from the top; the smoke will slowly escape, but enough remains to be of some benefit. Use borax in the water in which the child is bathed, as it will invigorate it.

A REMEDY FOR CATARRH.—Dry and powder mullen leaves as fine as you would powder sage; then smoke as you would tobacco, letting the smoke escape through the nostrils instead of the mouth. This is one of the best of remedies for catarrh in the head. It has entirely cured a case of over 20 years' standing, when every other remedy heard of had failed to do so. It may require a little practice to let the smoke escape through the nostrils. Mullen will be stronger gathered before the frost injures it, but will answer even if dug from under the snow. It will also be found an excellent remedy for cold in the head.—FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

MOTH-PATCHES ON THE FACE.—Add about one teaspoonful of pulverized borax to a basin of water when washing the face morning and evening; or a more convenient way would be to keep a quantity already dissolved in a bottle of water, and pour it in the wash-basin as often as needed. Twice a day is quite often enough to use it, and the moth-patches should slowly disappear in about 10 days or two weeks.—MOLLIE.

TO REMOVE FRUIT-STAINS FROM THE HANDS.—Put the hands in the juice of a lemon, and then wash with soap and water.—MOLLIE.

TO REMOVE PRIMROSE PITH.—Very heavy wire or steel will be found better than wood for pushing out the pith of the primrose, or everlasting shrub.—FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

TO KEEP PIANO-KEYS WHITE.—Piano-keys that have become yellow will lose much of the color by leaving them open, as keeping them closed too much is the cause of their being yellow.—FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

LICE ON PEAR TREES.—Sponge the trees occasionally with a strong solution of borax; about two heaping tablespoonfuls of pulverized borax dissolved in boiling hot water. Use it when warm.—MOLLIE.

INFORMATION WANTED.

How to cook a rabbit?

A young housekeeper wants a receipt for making gravy for meats and poultry.

"Mollie" is asked by W. H. D. for a receipt for old-fashioned waffles?

A receipt is wanted for sponge, citron, fruit, and pound cakes.

How to make elderberry jelly and wine?

A receipt for making grape wine by a subscriber who has 100 bushels of grapes?

A receipt for making a sauce or dressing of the anchovy paste of Crosse & Blackwell, which is too thick and salt as taken from the bottles.

A receipt for removing the dark brown discoloration on an infant's first teeth.

M. D. is asked by a lady reader to say what a person should eat or drink who wishes to gain strength and reduce over-stoutness?

How to prevent coal-stove pipes from rusting upon the inside?

How to prepare bird's wings for bonnets?

How to wash cardinal-red flannels?

How to make old-fashioned nine days' bean porridge? Can't bean flour be made into griddle cakes?

A receipt for removing fruit stains from a white corduroy sacque?

Two applicants ask for information as to the method of making skeleton leaves.

HOW HOTEL GUESTS ARE ROBBED.

ARREST OF AN EXPERT HOTEL THIEF IN THIS CITY — THE WAY HE "WORKED" THE BOODY HOUSE IN TOLEDO.

Several weeks ago Harry Hardy, aged 20, and John Mortimer, a few years older, committed a robbery in the Boody House, Toledo, and fled to this City. They were arrested upon a telegram, but this was not held sufficient to commit upon, and they were discharged. Mortimer returned to Toledo, was immediately arrested, and on his trial told the whole story of the robbery. On the evidence then given, a requisition was made out for Hardy, who was arrested in this City. Friday night, and yesterday taken before Justice Morgan, at the Jefferson Market Court. Here the history of the burglary was developed. Mortimer is a well-known hotel thief, and has plied his "art" with considerable success in many of the large cities of the country. Desiring to operate in Toledo, he made the acquaintance of Hardy, who had charge of the elevator in the Boody House. Mortimer made it his business to keep himself informed concerning the means of the different guests who put up at the hotel, and Hardy's part of the programme was to keep himself posted as to the locality of the rooms occupied by guests "spotted" by Mortimer. On Sunday, the 22d of last July, a traveler stopped at the Boody House, whom Mortimer set down as a "good victim." Hardy was accordingly informed that this person should be "tackled" that night. Hardy learned where the guest's room was, and on Sunday night let Mortimer into the house, and took him up to the room. Mortimer effected an entrance while the guest was asleep, and "cleaned him out." He took from him 1 large engine-turned case, stem-winder, gold watch, 1 large plain linked gold chain, 1 large gold locket set with five large and two small diamonds, one cameo ring set with diamonds, and one pair of large valuable cameo sleeve buttons; together valued at $1,100. The thieves divided the plunder, left the place and fled to this City. Justice Morgan advised Hardy into the custody of the Central Office detectives, and the Toledo detective was about to start with him for Toledo on an early evening train, when Dealey was served with a writ of habeas corpus commanding him to produce the person of Harry Hardy in the Supreme Court, Chambers, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, and show cause why he should not be discharged again, and to present any evidence which he may have, giving him a right to hold the prisoner.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

A meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held at Castle Garden yesterday, at which Commissioners Forrest, Hurlbut, Maujer, Kaufmann, Lynch, Starr, and Quintard were present. Bills for supplies amounting to $5,482, and the payrolls for Ward's Island and Castle Garden, respectively $2,142 and $2,229, were audited. The Chairman of the Ward's Island committee was authorized to appoint two firemen for duty on the island. A complaint was received from passengers by the steamship Neckar, from Bremen, on Sept. 22, that the ventilation of the steerage was bad, that no tables were provided for their meals, and that foul language was used to the passengers by the crew and stewards. The complaint was referred to Secretary Jackson for investigation. A communication was received from the committee of the Lutheran Emigrant Mission, asking that the charges against Missionary Newman be again examined and a hearing given. The Commissioners declined to reopen the case, as no further evidence was submitted or indicated. Missionary Newman sent in charges against Missionaries Berkemier, Rothermann, Keyl, and Koelble of selling railroad tickets to emigrants and of receiving a commission for the work. A resolution was adopted that the District Attorney be earnestly requested to investigate fully the complaint of John Hassitt, an Irish emigrant, who says that in August last on the way from Richmond, Va., to Ireland, he was defrauded of the sum of $185, in the exchange of his money, by Dee & Co., brokers, at No. 11 Broadway, this City.

REV. DR. M'VICKAR'S WILL.

The will of Rev. Dr. William A. McVickar, the late Rector of Christ Episcopal Church, was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The testator describes himself in the following language in the opening paragraph of the will: "I, William Augustus McVickar, Clerk and Doctor in Divinity of the City of New-York, and an unworthy Minister of the Church of Christ in the Diocese of New-York." He leaves all his property, of the value of about $50,000, to his widow, Fanny Elizabeth, in trust, "for her own happiness, and the benefit and happiness of our children," and directs that, at her death, it shall be divided among the children or their heirs. The will further provides that, in case the children die without issue before his widow, that the whole estate shall go to her, and he expresses the hope that she will, in that event, in making the final disposition of the estate, "remember such institutions and such charities as she thinks I would have been glad to aid." He also made the additional provision that in case of the death of his widow and children, by accident or otherwise, before the unexpired term for which he is now elected shall be carried into effect, that about $40,000 of the estate shall go to certain relatives and friends, and the residuum be equally divided between St. Stephen's College, Annandale, Dutchess County, N. Y. and the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind of the City of New-York and vicinity. The Executors of the will are Messrs. William Jay, George Hoffman, and Edwin S. Coles.

SETTLING THE DIFFERENCE.

Dennis McGrath, a Weehawken contractor, was put under bonds yesterday, by Justice Meehan, of Hoboken, for assault. Among the quarrymen whom he employed was one John O'Rourke, who refused to submit to the recent reduction in prices. O'Rourke continued at his place of labor, however, and last Saturday night McGrath tendered him pay at the reduced rates. O'Rourke refused to take the reduced pay unless McGrath could thrash him, and it was arranged that they should fight to see who should have the difference. Adjourning to a neighboring field, the two combatants began a spirited contest. O'Rourke was quickly sent to grass, and threw up the sponge. McGrath pocketed the money due at the reduced rates into O'Rourke's pocket and left, and O'Rourke, though he challenged his opponent, had the meanness to sue out a warrant on which McGrath was arrested.

DEMOCRATS AND LIQUOR-DEALERS.

The committee of the liquor-dealers of this City, of which Henry Clauson, Jr., is Chairman, have arranged for a meeting of delegates from all associate societies throughout the State to meet at Albany next Tuesday morning. A large attendance is expected. It is proposed to ask for a conference with the committee on resolutions and a platform of the Democratic State Convention which meets on Wednesday morning. They will ask that the convention shall earnestly consider the question in all its bearings, and that a plank shall be inserted in the platform calling for a decided expression of opinion from the new Legislature with regard to the existing liquor laws, with a view of so altering and modifying them as to render them intelligible to both the public and the liquor-dealers.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Company C, Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, will hold an election for the purpose of filling vacancies among its non-commissioned officers next Tuesday evening.

The Seventy-first Regiment shot for the "Vose" medal at Creedmoor last Monday. Corp. Dennler, of Company G, won the trophy upon the score of 41 out of a possible 50 points.

Company G, Twelfth Regiment, Capt. C. I. McGowan commanding, will open its drill season next Tuesday evening. The first Tuesday in each month will be allotted to company meetings.

The Fall prize meeting of the Sixth Division Rifle Association will take place at East Syracuse on Thursday and Friday next. Eight matches are provided, which are open only to the troops in the division.

The *National Guardsman* is out for October, and contains a number of articles of interest to military men. A sketch of Major-Gen. Alexander Shaler will disabuse the minds of some carpers and sore-heads in regard to the military career of that officer.

Company A, Ninth Regiment, is under orders to assemble at its armory for preliminary inspection next Thursday, at 8 P. M. The company recently presented a set of resolutions of condolence to the family of their late First Sergeant, William Knife, Jr.

The Twelfth Regiment, Col. John Ward commanding, will parade in citizens' dress next Tuesday, at 7:30 P. M., for the purpose of receiving pay for their duty. Commandants of companies have been notified that the Paymaster-General will not pay money to substitutes.

Company G, Ninth Regiment, held its preparatory inspection and drill at the regimental armory last Tuesday evening. Thirty-four men paraded, and after the regular company drill had been finished, Lieut.-Col. Montgomery inspected the company and made a list of the equipments required by them. The Adjutant-General recently complimented the regimental drum and fife corps by calling Drum-Major Hill that the drum and fife corps under his command was "the best in the State."

The veterans of the National Guard, Seventh Regiment, Col. William A. Pond commanding, will assemble at the State Arsenal this evening for drill and to hold a business meeting. The veterans have extended a warm invitation to the former members of the Regiment, who are not members of their organization, and to the veterans of the old Twenty-seventh regiment, from which the present regiment sprang, to unite in the celebration of laying the corner-stone of the new armory next Thursday.

Capt. Willis L. Ogden, commanding Company K, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, has issued an order directing his command to resume its weekly drills on Thursday evening, Oct. 4. At the close of the first drill a meeting will be held for the election of non-commissioned officers in this company. Lieut. Cook will instruct the "awkward squad" at the latter's request. Corp. Edward Lucas and Private E. Vanderbilt and George T. Lain have received honorable discharges. Corp. George T. Staniford has been dropped from the company roll.

The Washington Grey Cavalry will parade at Elm Park for inspection and review by Col. Carl Jussen, First Division Inspector, to-morrow. After the inspection and muster the troops will be paid for their active duty performed last July, and a dinner will follow. Lieut. Decker has been appointed a committee to wait on the National Rifle Association, and see if the troops will be permitted to shoot at 200 and 300 yards in matches in which the infantry shoot at 200 and 500 yards. The troop will hold its opening drill at its armory on Oct. 15.

Major-Gen. Thomas S. Dakin, commanding the Second Division, Brooklyn, has issued an order directing all the commissioned officers in his command to go to Creedmoor next Thursday for rifle practice. All enlisted men who have qualified in the second class, but who have not shot for Marksman's badges this year, will accompany the officers on the same occasion. The several organizations have been directed to assemble under charge of their superior officers at Hunter's Point or the Atlantic Avenue Station at 8:37 A. M. on that date. Commanding officers are directed in orders to notify the Ordnance Department beforehand by which route they will proceed to the range, in order to avoid confusion.

Col. Frederick Tabachnick, commanding the Eleventh Regiment, has issued orders directing his command to assemble by companies, in fatigue uniform, for drill and instruction by divisions, as follows: Companies E and G, to-morrow evening; Companies K and L, Tuesday evening; Companies D and K on Wednesday evening; Companies F and H, Thursday evening, and Companies A and I on Friday evening. Roll will be called on each occasion at 7:30 o'clock, and the senior officer present will take command and act as instructor. The regiment will drill by wings, as follows: Companies D, H, F, G, and A on Wednesday, Oct. 10; Companies K, E, I, B, and C on Friday, Oct. 12. Roll-call on each occasion at 7:45 P. M. The regimental band is directed to report to the Adjutant at the drill on Oct. 12.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding, will hold its monthly meeting at the armory, No. 7 West Thirteenth-street, next Wednesday evening. At the close of the meeting the members will be drilled [dismounted] by platoons, in inspection movements. The annual inspection, muster, and review of this troop will take place at Elm Park, Ninety-second-street and Ninth-avenue, on Monday, Oct. 15, at 4 P. M. The troop will receive the pay for riot duty to-morrow evening. Some decisive action should be taken by the General Inspector of Rifle Practice toward remodeling the sights of the carbines of the several troops, or he should prohibit the use of them by any troops in compulsory practice until all have received them. Last Friday this troop went out to Creedmoor to shoot for Marksman's badges with the old sights, while the Washington Grey Troop were provided with those of an improved pattern.

The following officers in the First and Second Divisions were commissioned during the month of August: Fifth Regiment—Capt. Adam Domis, First Lieut. Charles J. Helferich, and Major M. J. Baptiste Messemer, Surgeon; Ninth Regiment—Second Lieut. Valentine Marsh; Thirteenth Regiment—Col. David E. Austen and Adjt. George A. Phelan; Twenty-eighth Regiment—Capt. Charles M. Hartman; Thirty-second Regiment—Capt. Max Hallheimer, Chaplain, and Capt. Louis C. H. Goldmann; Forty-seventh Regiment—Capt. Samuel E. Condon. During the same period honorable discharges were granted to the following officers: Capt. William E. Iselin, First Brigade Staff; Major Russell H. Robbins, Third Brigade Staff; Capt. Justus Luhrs, Third Regiment Cavalry; Major Joseph Davenport, Eighth Regiment; Capt. J. Bradford Cleaver, Eighth; and Second Lieut. Thomas H. Knight, Ninth Regiment; First Lieut. Frank Harrison, Forty-seventh Regiment.

A regimental court-martial for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the Twenty-second Regiment will convene at the regimental armory on Monday evening, Oct. 15, at 8 o'clock. Major John H. Horsfall will preside. This court will pass upon those members who failed to report for duty during the riot week last July. Corp. Hamilton Ewen, of Company G, has received an honorable discharge. Private Oliver G. Risley, of Company H, has been transferred to Company B. The following Corporals have been elected: Private Charles H. Fisher, Company B; Private Frederick Higham, Company F; Privates James Brotherton and Loftus H. Saxe, Company I. The following delinquents have been dropped from the roll: Privates Seymour Smith, Company B; Henry C. Hubert, Company C; Samuel Allen, Company D; Henry Raphael, Adolph Schniewind, William Townsend, and William S. Wilson, Jr., of Company H. Company drills will be resumed in this regiment to-morrow evening.

Brevet-Col. Peter Kraeger, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth Regiment, has tendered his resignation. Efforts have been made both by Col. Spencer, the regimental commander, and the Board of Officers, to induce their Lieutenant-Colonel to reconsider his intention, but without avail. The Colonel has been in the service for 20 years, and feeling that he has done sufficient duty, peremptorily declines to remain in it longer. Col. Kraeger enlisted as a private in Company C, Eleventh Regiment, which was subsequently reorganized, and named F, under Capt. John Linz, afterward Colonel of the regiment, on March 4, 1857. In 1862 he was elected First Lieutenant of Company I, and went to the war. Through the culmination of its career this well-known to old members of the National Guard, the regiment did not go into active service at that time, and in October of the same year Lieut. Kraeger accepted a commission as Captain of Company C, Fifth Regiment, which he held with honor to himself and the regiment for the next seven years. He was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth on Dec. 20, 1869.

A correspondent signing himself "Twenty-second Regiment," says: "If during the course of a man's five years of eligible duty he has several furloughs, from two weeks to a month's duration, are they added on to his time?" The writer has been asked this question frequently, but had not previously thought it necessary to answer it publicly. The State authorities do not "draw the line" so fine as to require an account from each member of the National Guard of the number of times he has been absent during his term of five years enlistment, except when he may be ordered to perform active duty by company or regimental orders, and fails to respond, and even then his delinquency is settled by subordinate authority whose report is in due time made to the State. When a man receives a furlough or leave of absence it is granted usually when the applicant's services are not absolutely required, or, if so, when his absence is imperatively necessary, as in the case of sickness or death, and as his service at all times is purely voluntary, it would be hard indeed if every week of absence which had been granted him, and during which, perhaps, his services would not have been required at all, should be added to his term at its nominal termination. However, it usually happens that a man, through force of circumstances, is compelled to wait for his discharge until several weeks after the close of his term of enlistment, so the time is nearly made up after all.

The many jokes that have been cracked at the expense of country magistrates have been eclipsed by the case of a Justice of the Peace of Westchester County, who indulged in a rough-and-tumble scuffle with Lieut. Gee, of the Eighth Regiment, last Thursday, for the possession of a badge which rightfully belonged to Lieut. Gee. When Gen. De Peyster presented the badge for competition at Glendrake range, the conditions included a clause which provided that it should be held by the winner until it was competed for on another occasion, when it was to pass to the winner as before, until some marksman should win it a third time, when he would become the final possessor of the trophy. Lieut. Gee had won the badge twice, and after a long delay was requested to hand it over to the officers of the American Rifle Association. Lieut. Gee declined to do so, and the association announced that another match for the trophy would take place at Glendrake range last Thursday. Having thus inveigled the Lieutenant into their own country, they proceeded to "bulldose" him in the manner previously described. This action of that body can only obtain for its officers the contempt of all riflemen.

Battery K, Artillery, Capt. A. Hoelzle commanding, is under orders to parade mounted and in full uniform, armed, and equipped with one day's rations, at the State Arsenal, on Monday, Oct. 8, at 7 A. M. The parade is for mounted drill and field manœuvres, for which a location has not yet been selected. The battery received a new and complete armament last week, consisting of six 3-inch rifled steel guns and caissons, with all accompanying implements, besides new harnesses and horse equipments for non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, &c. The battery is still without an armory, and consequently has no permanent drill or meeting room. Capt. Hoelzle made an application to the Board of Aldermen for an armory some time since, and the matter was referred to Alderman Twomey's committee. Twomey is said to have expressed his intention of letting the National Guard "provide its own armories." As this Tammany functionary is not likely to suffer personally from any mob which this City could produce, he can afford to snap his fingers at the National Guard. The members of this command are under orders to assemble, in citizens' dress, at the armory of Battery B, corner of White and Elm streets, next Wednesday at 7:30 P. M., for the purpose of receiving pay for services rendered in July last. This command has been directed, in orders, to assemble in fatigue uniform at the State Arsenal next Friday at 8 P. M., for drill and instruction.

Rifle practice by the members of the National Guard is nearly over for the season, and it is to be hoped that the opening of the next season will be marked by a change in many of the features of militia rifle practice. So far as the several classes of shooting are concerned probably no one will find any fault, but the manner in which it is conducted is a slovenly one, and makes the duty either frandulent or onerous. There are instances where crack marksmen of a regiment have shot as substitutes for men who are notoriously bad shots, and the latter have been enabled to escape one or more days of extra practice at Creedmoor, which would otherwise have devolved upon them. The members of the National Guard look upon an order to go out and keep the scores of other regiments as a hardship, and are, therefore, not as careful to be as accurate as they should be. To obviate this difficulty men should be called upon to volunteer as scorers, and should be compensated for the time consumed by them in the performance of this duty. Then, again, the experience of two seasons has demonstrated that it is not a good thing to send down detachments from different regiments under one commander. That officer hesitates about issuing peremptory orders prohibiting the sale of liquor or "skylarking" among the men in other regiments than his own. The latest instance was seen in the Third Brigade last Thursday. Col. Clark, of the Seventh, was down in command of the brigade. Toward night he was obliged to return to the City, and turned over the command to Col. Cavanagh, of the Forty-ninth. The sale of lager beer had progressed steadily during the day, whether it had been prohibited or not. But its effect began to be manifested in the conduct of some of the men during the afternoon, and Col. Cavanagh directed the guard, which had been detailed from their own regiment, to prohibit the further sale of beer or liquor. The guard did so when an attempt was made by any of their own men to infringe upon the rule, but members of other regiments got all the beer they wanted. There was no really serious result from this laxity, excepting that ex-Capt. Henry Gibson, of Company F, Eighth Regiment, got drunk and became noisy, while Capt. McLean, at present in command of the same company, and who was in uniform, was so much under the influence of liquor as to cause uncomplimentary remarks from people who saw him subsequently forming his company on return to the City. There was no good reason why this officer should not have been placed under arrest for this misconduct. Gibson, it is claimed, was not amenable to the company discipline, as he is only an "honorary member." When a member of a German regiment disgraces himself at Creedmoor everybody hears of it, but members of regiments of other nationalities, through the intercession of friends, have had too great an immunity in this respect. Encampments by brigades or by regiments at Creedmoor would prevent much of this misconduct, and are greatly desired by many regimental commanders, and there is no good reason why they should not be permitted. By this means the rifle practice of the troops could be systematized, and would be more beneficial than it has been. Besides that, the men would learn how to salute their officers and other important duties. With the exception of Gen. Vilmar, of the Second Brigade, none of the Brigade Generals of the First Division have been at Creedmoor in uniform and accompanied by their staff with their troops this season, and on many occasions there has not been even a field officer present. The reason is that, being business men, they cannot spare the time to go down so frequently, but if they knew that one week would be all the time that their men would be required to devote to rifle practice during the year, they could probably arrange their business so as to accompany their respective commands.

FOREIGN BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The *Economist* says: "The demand for money throughout the week was restricted. Friday being the half-monthly Stock Exchange settling day, and Saturday quarter day, as well as the last business day in September, money was in some what better request at about 2 per cent. for short loans, but bills are still comparatively scarce, and the best three-months paper is discounted at 2½ to 2¾ per cent., notwithstanding operations were much restricted on the Stock Exchange this week. The fluctuations in prices reached average proportions. The changes in Government securities almost entirely proved adverse to holders. The arrangement in Paris regarding the coming elections and the gloomy outlook in the East both operated to cause a fall in European investments. English railway and other home securities, except Consols, have held their own, for they are not intrinsically affected by external influences. The American market has been well sustained almost throughout the week. The half-monthly settlement, which commenced on Wednesday, was completed on Friday without special feature. Moderate supplies of stock were obtainable, and rates of continuations were mostly rather light. The movements in quotations after the close of the settling operations were generally more favorable."

In the Mincing-lane markets this week there has been an ample supply of Produce, and last week's partial speculative feeling having subsided, prices are not in all cases maintained. Sugar, which early in the week was rather active at some recovery, is again quiet; low sorts show a depression of ½ cwt. since Monday, and the point of depression, but on Friday several parcels by auction had to be withdrawn. Refiners have bought largely of West India. French loaves have recovered the decline last quoted. Colony Coffee remains firm, selling at very high prices. Other kinds are inactive, and in several cases rather easier. Tea is dull, flat, and the auctions (without reserve) have gone at lower rates for common to fair Congous. Deliveries continue large. Numerous public sales of Indian have been effected, most of the tea in the catalogues finding buyers, but prices have not varied much from last week's. Tenders of Spices has sold at fully 20s. ₱ ton reduction on the late nominal rates. Saltpetre is quiet. In the spice markets the changes are unimportant. Black and White Pepper is quiet.

The *Times*, in its report of the adjourned meeting of the International Cotton Conference, held yesterday afternoon at Liverpool, states that it was moved that it is not desirable to confirm the recommendation of the International Cotton Convention in reference to the payment for cotton by cash before delivery, if required. This was carried. The recommendation of the Cotton Convention that inspectors should be appointed to see to the right delivery of Cotton by Liverpool quays was referred to a committee composed of Presidents and Chairmen of the various cotton associations, and the recommendation that contracts for delivery should be for a specified time was confirmed, and the Cotton Brokers' Association desired to give effect to it during the ensuing season.

LONDON, Sept. 29—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 95 11-16 for both money and the account. Erie Railway shares, 11¾. Illinois Central, 71. Pennsylvania Central, 29¾. New-Jersey Central, flat at 15¾. Reading Railroad shares, 16.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, preferred, 23. New-York Central, 101. New-Jersey Central, 15¼. Reading Railroad shares, 15½.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £60,000.

4:30 P. M.—Paris advices quote Five per cent. Rentes 105f. 27½c. for the account.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—Exchange on London, 25f. 16c. for short sight.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 29.—Pork dull; Eastern at 69s.; Western at 49s. Bacon—Cumberland Cut dull at 36s. 6d.; Short Rib steady at 37s.; Long Clear at 37s.; Short Clear firmer at 40s. 6d. Hams—Long Cut steady at 50s.; Shoulders at 34s. Beef—India Mess steady at 100s.; Extra Mess at 110s.; Prime Mess dull at 81s. Lard—Prime Western steady at 47s. Tallow—Prime City dull at 41s. Turpentine—Spirits steady at 26s. 6d. Resin dull; Common at 6s. 2d.; Fine at 10s. Cheese—American Choice steady at 61s. Lard Oil dull at 47s. Flour—Extra State steady at 30s. Wheat dull; No. 1 Spring at 11s. 9d.; No. 2 Spring at 11s. 3d.; Winter Southern at 12s. 1d.; Winter Western at 11s. 11d. Corn—Mixed Soft firmer at 27s. 6d. Cotton-seed-oil—Yellow American—None in the market.

2 P. M.—Cotton—The sales to-day include 4,050 bales American. Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped October and November, sell, 6¼d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped November and December, sell, 6¼d.

3:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Corn, 27s. 6d.@27s. 9d. ₱ quarter for New Mixed Western. Provisions—Cheese, 61s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for best grades of American.

3:45 P. M.—Cotton—Futures weaker; sellers at last quotations.

3:30 P. M.—Produce—Spirits of Turpentine, 25s. 6d.@ 26s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Sept. 29—5:45 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 11¼d. ₱ gallon.

ANTWERP, Sept. 29.—Petroleum fair; sellers at 24½f. for fine Pale American.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 29.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100	Del. & Hud.	41¼	900	Lake Shore	63¼
200	do.	41¾	100	do.	s3. 63¼
100	do.	40⅝	500	do.	63⅜
100	do.	40⅝	100	do.	s5. 63⅜
100	do.	s. 40⅝	300	do.	63
100	do.	c. 40½	500	do.	s5. 62⅝
100	do.	40¾	100	do.	s3. 62⅝
100	N. Y. C. & H.	100¾	1,000	do.	62⅝
200	do.	100⅝	100	do.	s3. 62⅝
200	Erie Railway.	11	400	do.	62⅝
200	West. Union.	78½	100	do.	63
500	do.	78⅜	15	C., C., C. & I.	37⅝
100	do.	c. 78⅜	1100	D., L. & W.	45¼
400	do.	78⅝	900	do.	45⅛
200	do.	78½	1200	do.	46
100	do.	c. 78½	1100	do.	45⅝
300	do.	78⅝

THE MACMAHONS OF FRANCE

A COUNTRY DOCTOR'S STRATAGEM.

THE MARSHAL'S GRANDFATHER—HOW HE MARRIED A WIDOW AND INHERITED A FORTUNE—IS THE HERO OF MAGENTA A DESCENDANT OF THE IRISH KINGS?

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 17, 1877.

For some months my letters contained frequent paragraphs respecting the Radical organ, *Les Droits de l'Homme*, which journal was continually before the courts, and never without its suit at law. It was condemned in every case, and paid the Government some $10,000 in fines alone. Finally its gérant and its responsible editor were sent to prison, and as this did not stop the attacks upon the policy of the Government, it was suppressed. The following day the *Mot d'Ordre* was revived, and a single glance at it sufficed to show that it was in reality in all but the title the same journal that had disappeared. The *Mot d'Ordre* has also had its little difficulties with Dame Justice, and has already submitted to two or three condemnations for press offenses, but it continues to be the boldest and most outspoken of all the Opposition papers. Henri Rochfort is one of the writers, and Felix Pyat sends articles on from London. Vermesch and Vallès are contributors, and that notwithstanding the fact that the law makes the publication of anything written by them, condemned for serious crimes, a penal offense. The *Mot d'Ordre* is a thorn in the side of M. De Broglie. Lately it has been extremely disagreeable to the Marshal, and has attacked the nobility of the MacMahon family. The friends of the Marshal pretend that he came from the MacMahons who were formerly Kings of Ireland, and that he is a direct descendant of Brian Borhoime. This was taken as a text for a sermon in favor of the ancient *noblesse*, and the old families were held up to admiration. The *Mot d' Ordre* went into heraldry and traced out the origin of the MacMahon family in France. According to its story the grandfather of the Marshal, who died in 1778, was a simple country doctor, who knew nothing about his ancestors or how he got his name. He practiced his profession quietly at Autun until he happened to be called in by an aged widow, Mme. De Morey, whose husband had died after having made a very large fortune in the colonies. In order to reach her heart the Doctor made pretensions that he could not justify, but he boldly assumed to be of the royal line of Ireland, and called himself a Count. He fabricated papers to show his claim to this title, and finally won the hand and the fortune of the widow. Then he got the aged Marquis De Viages to make a will in his favor, and gained 2,000,000 francs by the operation. The regular heirs attacked the Doctor for captation, and a *procès célèbre* was the result.

This remarkable story was used by Pigault-Lebrun in one of his novels, popular during the last century, and he gives a scene drawn from the celebrated case of Dr. MacMahon. One of the male characters is complaining of his fortune to a friend, and the latter tells him that it is the easiest thing in the world to remedy the matter. All he has to do is to fabricate certain papers, boldly call himself an Irish nobleman, take the name of MacMahon, use his position as a doctor to get some aged person to make a will in his favor, and marry a rich widow. With a quarter of the money he could get his assumed title recognized. This scene is located at Autun, and there is no doubt that it was inspired by the case of Dr. MacMahon, which came out in 1763. The papers friendly to the Marshal very imprudently took the matter up, and insisted more than ever upon the descent of the French MacMahon from the old Kings of Ireland, who are rather mythical personages at best, and claimed that the Marshal had royal blood in his veins. A letter was written to the Ulster King-at-Arms, who replied that the "papers proving the descent of Marshal De MacMahon from Brian Borhoime had been made out by his predecessor, and in them he found the pedigree perfectly traced." But in saying this Sir Bernard Burke does not say that he has traced out the pedigree, but merely that he has found a certain work left by his predecessor. But in *Burke's Peerage* one finds no mention of the fact, nor are the MacMahons of France mentioned as collateral relatives of the descendants of the Irish Kings.

The Autun has been quiet for some time, the *Mot d'Ordre* bringing a large mass of things forward to support its argument that Dr. MacMahon assumed his title for the purpose of catching a rich widow; that he escaped very luckily from a condemnation for having obtained wills in his favor from his patients; that he was wrong to think the wealth gained in this way got his position accepted by the Parliament of the time. I do not pretend to sustain this argument, but in support of it, to a certain extent, we have the argument in the affair of the Duc de Grammont-Cadegrousse, who left a large legacy to Dr. Déclat. The family attacked the will on the ground that the law forbade a doctor to inherit from his patients. Oscar de Vallés was engaged in this case, and spoke as follows of the case of Dr. MacMahon, grandfather of the President:

"In the town of Autun there lived three old people of noble birth and large fortune, who were treated by an Irishman, whose nobility was contested during his trial, though wrongly. His name was MacMahon. His adversaries pretended that it was Macmahon. While he was taking care of two of these old people he married their relative, employing, as he remarked, grand means of persuasion. From that time he was not exclusively occupied in caring for them. He lived in their house, and received from them two millions and a half. The affair was brought before the courts and pleaded with great solemnity. It was in vain that the advocate, Elie de Beaumont, cried: 'The condemnation of Dr. MacMahon will maintain the independence of Parliament. It will defend families, keep the dying from snares, check public brigandage, dilapidation, and prevent great scandals by a great example. Virtuous citizens are demanding it. We will go from one to the other morals. If this man triumphs, morality will exist no longer.' The man triumphed, and it is to him, perhaps, that we owe the battle of Magenta."

A little further on Elie de Beaumont said:

"MacMahon pretended that he was no longer a doctor when the will was made in his favor, but that he was a relative and a friend. Should these pleas be listened to? In the first place, that of friendship is easy to allege. And that of relationship, does it give one the right to invade the fortune of a relative, rich and sick? The incapacity to inherit should be maintained against the wife of MacMahon, and still more against MacMahon himself, not only because he was the medical attendant of De Viages and De Morey, (whose widow he married,) but because he made a strange and reprehensible abuse of his position."

There is a great deal more in the same strain, but the result was that Dr. MacMahon was acquitted on the ground that he inherited as a relative, that is, as the husband of Mme. De Morey, and not as a doctor. During the trial the idea of his being an Irish Earl was simply laughed at, but when the suit was over, when the Doctor received a legacy of 2,500,000 francs from the Marquis de Viages to add to the large De Morey fortune, he had the means for posing and receiving the title that he claimed. Whether or not his papers were en règle, there is no doubt that they were accepted by Parliament—not without difficulty, however—and that the title of Count was confirmed. This country Doctor had a very strange experience in life, but he died a millionaire, and his wealth soon believed, or pretended to believe, in the Irish tradition. At any rate, there is some mystery in the affair not cleared up, and no one can exactly explain how the country doctor at Autun came to be an Irish Earl. But he succeeded in getting his title, and left it to his son. His grandson inherited it, and was the Comte Gen. De MacMahon when the battle of Magenta was won, and it was for the part he played in that fight that the Emperor made him a Duke.

MONUMENT TO ANDREW JOHNSON.

A Philadelphia firm is just completing a monument to be erected at "Rose," near Greenville, Tenn., over the graves of ex-President Johnson and his wife. The height of the entire structure is 58 feet, and it consists of a granite base with a plinth, die, and shaft of Italian marble. The base is 9 feet 6 inches square at the ground. There will be two granite piers erected, one on each side of the two graves, over which will be sprung a granite arch, and upon this the monument will rest, leaving an opening under it of 6 feet 6 inches wide by 8 feet in height. The shaft and base will be 4 feet 6 inches high on the bottom of the marble plinth. The plinth is 4 feet 8 inches square, and is 1 foot 6 inches high, and at either side stand pilasters supporting funeral urns, each 3 feet 3 inches high. The die is 3 feet 6 inches square at the base, 3 feet 3 inches high, and upon which rests a panel 2 feet 6 inches square, the Constitution of the United States, and an open book with a hand resting upon it, representing the taking of the oath of office. The shaft is 13 feet high and 2 feet 10 inches square at the base, tapering to the apex, over which hangs an American flag in graceful folds, and surmounting the whole is an American eagle with outstretched wings. The inscriptions to be carved on the plinth have not yet been decided upon by the heirs of the ex-President, at whose order the monument is being made.

CHICAGO'S WONDERFUL CAT.

THE LIVELY INTEREST SHE TAKES IN FIRE-ALARM MATTERS AND THOSE HAVING CHARGE OF THEM.

From the Chicago Times, Sept. 25.

There is a cat at the fire-alarm telegraph office in this city that deserves a place in print before she begins the process of dying—process of dying, on the basis that each cat has nine lives. This cat in question is of the feminine permission, albeit the "boys" and the night gang have given her the uneuphonious and opposite name of Pete. Why, nobody pretends to say. Pete has been at the fire alarm daily and nightly ever since the third day after the big fire. She came in, a kitten with the hair upon her body in spots, and sat down deliberately upon the desk of the Superintendent. She looked up in his face as much as to say, "I am a sufferer. I have been burned, and here I am." As a rule people do not cherish strange cats. There is a superstition abroad that the coming of a new cat is a forerunner of conflagration and death. But then again there is another superstition quite to the contrary—so this don't go. But just after the big fire everybody in Chicago had a tender place for anything that had suffered. Pete was accordingly fed, and from that day until this she has never gone back on the place that took her in, and has done what some folks in town can't say for themselves—earned her own living by keeping her eyes open and watching the holes.

The points that make Pete a remarkable feline are several in number. She is conversant with the workings of the complicated machinery of the office. Anybody who has ever been there will remember the curious combinations and singular arrangement of the various instruments for the use of the Fire Department. The most complete and finest finished of any fire-alarm office in the world. Pete seems to know a good deal about the whole of it. When the watchers are changed in the office, which occurs at 4 o'clock P. M., at midnight, and at 8 o'clock A. M., it is the custom for the men coming on as relief to test every instrument and find out the condition of the multitude of lines that stretch throughout the city. This cat is on deck at the change of every watch, and goes through the very same movements of the relief, as far as she can, she puts her nose up to the register; she keeps along the cases and puts her velvet paws upon the relays; she does the same thing with the galvanometers, and purs gently against the switch-board. She leaps over to the repeaters and looks upon the dials, and then climbs back among the wires behind to see, apparently, what their condition is. Some have intimated that her familiarity with the wires is indicative of strong political predilections in this cat. But this is false, for an Alderman or anybody from the City Hall never comes into the alarm office that Pete isn't alarmed herself, and leaves.

When she has finished her tour of inspection in this room, she goes out into the battery apartment with Paddy—Paddy is an Irishman in charge of the batteries, and not another cat, as might be inferred but for this explanation—and carefully follows him throughout his inspection of the multitude of batteries. All this being over, she either loiters about the desk of the Superintendent until the next watch, or takes a nap on the clothes-rack of the "Highland Kid," which is another attachment of the fire-alarm office.

The other day the repeater in the office required adjusting and during the operation, which lasted several hours, Pete took an elevated seat among the relays, and watched the manipulations with as much earnestness as those engaged in the work. When the operation was over she climbed down and "got her back up" against the leg of Superintendent Barrett. Whenever an alarm of fire is turned in she comes galloping to the operating stamps upon the repeater, where she remains until the fire is "struck out." Whenever Benner, the Chief of the Fire Department, comes in she gives him a warm welcome. She notices every change or new face that comes about. Not long ago there was a competent young man who had been in the department for some time, who resigned his position. Pete noticed the absence, and eyed the man who took his place with a good deal of suspicion, until she finally saw that he understood his business, when she went up to him and purred very lovingly. She afterward met the man who had resigned, on the street, and showed her disgust for him by cuffing him with her paws, and hissed back and "spitting" at him with all of the vehemence a cat expresses when she meets a dog. There is an old woman at the building known as Mary, who has been the scrubber of all the offices in the building for a number of years. It is very seldom that she is off deck. But the other night she failed to "show up" and sent down a substitute. Pete noticed the change, and when the substitute got down on her "fours" to use the soap and brush, Pete jumped upon her back, gave a caterwaul, and darted out of the window.

Pete seems to be the soul of watchfulness at night, and watches the movements of every thing or body that stirs. A few nights since two of the gang had gone to the Armory a few blocks south of the fire-alarm office, in search of news. On their return they met Pete on a full run with her tail turned toward the stars. She recognized the couple and immediately turned about and dashed back to the alarm office. One of the gang said to the other: "There's something up." "Yes," said the party addressed, "Pete's tail." But the inveterate joker was choked down and hurried off to find Pete sitting on the office telegraph instrument, which was bringing a dispatch from a distant sub-station conveying the intelligence of a shooting affair. The night operator says when he received the message he made this remark to his assistant: "Wonder where the gang is?" and the assistant replied, "At the Armory," and Pete, she that was sitting in the window, darted away in that direction. That she knew what was up seems evident from her conduct in returning when she met the gang. There is a peculiarities of this cat, which may seem like an attempt at fiction, are most unqualifiedly true, and there isn't an attaché of the alarm office or any night reporter of the present or any of the past who will not swear to every word here written. Pete is the pet of the station, a wonderful cat in her ways.

A PERAMBULATING PRINTING OFFICE.

The Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise* says: "Some printers of this city are contemplating the fitting up of a small printing office which can be moved from place to place on wheels, as are the traveling photograph galleries. They intend making their start in California, and will travel through the small towns where there are no papers published and no printing offices. Once they are anchored in a town they will send their 'devil' flying about the place with all the latest news of the neighborhood and the advertisements of the business men, from which they will get bill-heads, circulars, and all else required, and when they have supplied the wants of a town in the printing line they will give some ranchman or livery stable keeper a big puff and an acrostic on the name of his favorite daughter to hitch to their office and to haul them to the next town, where the devil will again be set flying about and where the 'bugle blast of freedom' will again be heard. And so they will go from town to town, remaining from a week to a month or two in a place, making money and friends wherever they go and having a jolly good time at all the balls, parties, weddings, and funerals. They may even work their way up to Oregon, or down to Arizona, but what they now think of doing is to establish a circuit of good towns for their business and visit them several times in the course of a year. The boys concerned in the enterprise are confident that they will be able to make it a success, as all three are good printers and writers, and their contemplated 'devil' is not only a fair type-setter, but also a gem in other respects. Counting flying accounts for business. Their little paper will be called the *Postal Card*."

MRS. J. Q. THOMPSON DIVORCED.

The Washington *Star* of Sept. 28 says: "Judge Cartter has granted a divorce to Martha S. Thompson from the bonds of matrimony with John Q. Thompson, giving her the custody of her children. This case has been before the court since May last, and in July a decree was made, the respondent not having made any answer at that time. A few days after, however, the court, on application made to reopen the decree, made an order that it be set aside on defendant filing an answer within ten days. In the bill filed by Mrs. Thompson, the marriage of December, 1858, at Shelbyville, Ind., was set out, and she charged him with having treated her with great cruelty, neglecting to provide for her, and wasting his earnings in dissipation. He put in an answer charging her with having been unfaithful to her marriage vows, with having committed adultery with Gen. E. Banks and others. It is understood that Gen. Banks denies this assertion, and after filing this answer there were no other proceedings taken by Thompson, and no further action was had on his side—only on application to take the evidence of a witness (J. A. Cockrill) said to be in Constantinople."

SINGULAR RECOVERY OF A TRUNK.

The Goshen *Democrat* contains the following:

"Ten years ago the wife of Rev. Mr. Leggett—then Miss Dwight—returning after vacation to boarding-school at Andover, Mass., gave the check for her trunk to the baggage-master at the station. It was customary for the girls, arriving in large numbers on the day before opening, either to dispose of their checks in this way, the baggage being sent to the seminary at a later hour. On this particular occasion this lady's trunk was missing on arrival of the baggage, nor was anything heard of it for 10 years after, though it was well advertised at the time. It contained an entire wardrobe and some other things of value, among them a suit of mourning in black silk. Some time since, Mr. Leggett, now settled in Boston, and the teachers at Andover visit a trunk had been found in the attic of one of the dormitories, and on being opened was discovered by the above on the nothing to be missing. The trunk was forwarded to Boston, and Mrs. Leggett was delighted to receive it, as it entirely was unexpected to know what, if anything, had been left behind. In fact, she had entirely forgotten the matter, and was not aware that the trunk had been lost. The owner was greatly pleased to find the contents just as she had left them, even the money still within the leaves of the Bible where it had been placed. The old-fashioned dresses, bonnet, and hats, must have a source of great merriment to all who see them."

THE STATE COURTS FOR OCTOBER.

REOPENING AFTER THE LONG VACATION—INACTIVITY OF THE MARINE COURT—NOTABLE CAUSES IN OTHER COURTS, AND WHO ARE TO TRY THEM.

The State courts will open to-morrow for the October term with lighter calendars, as a rule, than has been customary after the "long vacation." Lawyers as well as judges have, during the past three months, had ample opportunity to seek recreation, and as far as the former are concerned, it may be said in general that cessation from work has come to them unsought. A good opportunity has also been afforded to both Bench and Bar to gain familiarity with the new Code, and it is not believed that there will be much perplexity or annoyance in following the new practice, provided, of course, that members of the legal profession and the judiciary have taken pains to study the new features in civil procedure. The new causes brought in the courts do not contain among their number as many cases of general interest as there have been in former years. Still there are a number of quite noteworthy suits, the disposition of which is considered important. On the trial calendars of the Supreme Court there are nearly 2,500 cases, while 927 more are waiting argument before the General Term of the same court. About 1,100 jury cases are on the calendars of the Court of Common Pleas, and 800 are in the Superior Court. The Marine Court calendar contains over 3,000 cases. It is said, though in what manner in which the calendar of that court is kept it is really difficult to make any kind of an estimate about the matter. This court is singular in other respects as well, as a number of the Judges seem desirous of doing as little work as possible. Only four out of the six Judges of the court will be at work during October. During the past month four trial terms might have been held, and, in fact, should have been held, in order to clear the overburdened calendar of the court. The ablest and most industrious of the Judges of this court is given by his colleagues an enforced idleness of four or five months, in order, as has been hinted, that his abilities may be more worthy of than they. The terms of two of the Judges—Messrs. Shea and Sinnott—expire on Dec. 31 of the present year, and their successors are to be balloted for in November. If more active and more energetic men and better informed lawyers are returned by the people in the places of these two, the court will doubtless be able within a year to show a much cleaner calendar.

In the Supreme Court, all the Judges will be at work. Chief-Justice Davis, with Judges Daniels and Brady, will preside over the General Term. Among the appeals to be heard is that in the suit of Mrs. Fannie E. Musgrave, who seeks to restrain John H. Sherwood from enlarging the Sherwood House, on Fifth-avenue. John Kelly's suit against Nelson J. Waterbury is also on the calendar. The habeas corpus proceeding whereby Mrs. Constance B. Price seeks to recover possession of her infant son, the deaf mute children will be argued, as will also the Attorney-General's suit against the Juvenile Guardian Society. A number of City suits and appeals from criminal convictions are awaiting their turn in this court, and even the long and interminable Park Theatre litigation promises to be argued. Another suit before the General Term is that brought by the unpaid employes of the bankrupt firm of Ward, T. C. Platt and the other stockholders of the corporation which published that short-lived newspaper. The Special Term of the Supreme Court will be presided over by Judge Van Vorst. The calendar contains 250 cases, the most important being the suit brought by the City to set aside the lease of the Union Ferry Company. Judge Donohue will preside over Part I. and Judge Lawrence over Part II. of the Circuits. No definite assignment has been made in regard to Part III., though it is believed that Judge Van Brunt will there hold court. Judge Barrett will sit in Chambers, where there is an exceptionally heavy calendar. Judge Curtis Special Term, and Freedman will sit at Special Term, the calendar of which contains 98 cases. Chief Justice Curtis and Judges Speir and Sanford will hold the trial terms. In the Court of Common Pleas Chief Justice Daly and Judges Van Brunt and J. F. Daly are assigned to hold the trial terms, but should Judge Van Brunt go to the Supreme Court Judge Van Hoesen will probably take his place. Chief Justice Daly will not sit until a week from to-morrow inasmuch as he is at present at Albany attending the convention of Judges. Judge Robinson will sit at Special Term. Judges Sinnott, Sheridan, and Alker will hold the trial parts of the Marine Court.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Blatchford has returned from Newport, and will sit to-morrow to hear argument in cases specially set down for hearing; will take up the Admiralty Calendar on Tuesday, and on Saturday will hear the usual bankruptcy motions.

Andrew Kunsom, Julius Mollester, and Orloff Johnson, seamen on the Norwegian bark Flora, were arrested by United States Deputy Marshal Bernhard, yesterday, on the charge of desertion, and were committed to the custody of the Consul for Sweden and Norway by Commissioner Belts.

The first man arrest in this district for passing one of the new and well-executed $5 notes on the First National Bank of Tamaqua, Penn., was Michael Fitzsimmons, who passed one on Dennis J. Egan, of No. 108 Bleecker-street. Fitzsimmons was discharged yesterday by Commissioner Shields, he not having aware of the character of the note.

John Zundorff, of No. 12 Bleecker-street, was yesterday committed for trial in $1,000 bail by Justice Morgan, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, for stealing a number of nickel plates technically called anodes, worth $150, from the store of Anson T. Colt, No. 47 Beekman-street. The robbery was committed in July last, but the thief was only discovered yesterday.

August Reffel, a blacksmith, employed in the repair shops of the Bleecker-Street Railway Company, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff McIlhargy and committed to Ludlow-Street Jail, in default of $2,500 bail, to await the result of an action commenced against him by John King, in the Superior Court, for $5,000 damages. The suit is based on alleged improper assault on Margaret King, a daughter of John, at No. 217 West Nineteenth-street, on the 26th inst.

A RAILROAD BOND DECISION.

Judge Donohue, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, rendered a decision in the suit brought by Gen. Daniel E. Sickles and others against Benjamin Richardson and others. It seems that Richardson was the Managing Director of the Chicago, Saginaw and Canada Railroad Company, and that he advanced about $150,000 to the corporation. The company, before this, had authorized the issue of $4,000,000 of bonds. Some of the bonds had been sold and had passed into the hands of bona-fide holders, among whom were the plaintiffs. Bonds to the amount of $500,000 had been given to Richardson as security for the advances he had made. Richardson called a meeting of the Directors soon afterward and tendered his resignation. The notice of the meeting was issued by William J. Hyde, President of the company, just too late to enable him to be present. Richardson's resignation was accepted, and his confidential clerk, Elwell, was put in his stead. Elwell was at the same time authorized to settle the company's indebtedness to Richardson. Elwell did this by giving the latter the company's notes. Richardson then brought a suit on the notes, and obtained judgment against the company. He issued an execution, and the Sheriff seized 3,550 unissued bonds of the company of the denomination of $1,000 each. Richardson then gave the Sheriff, in addition, the 500,000 bonds he had received as collateral, and directed the Sheriff to sell the entire amount of bonds. Richardson then bought the bonds at the Sheriff's sale at 5 cents on the dollar. The plaintiffs charged Richardson with fraud in the calling of the meeting, the resignation, the appointment of Elwell, and the subsequent proceedings, and asked the court to order Richardson to deliver up the bonds for cancellation. Judge Donohue, in his decision, declared that Richardson was guilty of fraud. He characterizes Richardson's legal proceedings as being "a farce on justice," an outrage on law, and without precedent in law or equity. He therefore gives judgment against Richardson and his associates.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Westbrook.

Field vs. Field.—Up to this date order of Justice Gilbert must be complied with. From this time $10 per week; $100 for costs.

Julien vs. Humphrey.—The order was signed by consent, and it will not be opened on simple question of costs.

Otter vs. Rowland.—Attachment must be signed by attorney and by Clerk, with seal of court.

Bennett vs. Levy.—Motion to dismiss proceedings refused.

Sparks vs. Skillman.—Rule 28 does not apply.

Sprowls vs. Sisk.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

Lynch vs. Frontier.—Granted.

Montgomery vs. Jackson vs. Kitchen; Kane vs. Nelson. Orders Granted.—Dayce vs. Dayce; O'Neill vs. Purdy.

Motions Denied.—Lallis and Rand Powder Company vs. Meadows; Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

Sickles et al. vs. Richardson et al.—Judgment for plaintiffs. Opinion.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Fruend, &c., vs. Skelly et al.—Decree signed.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Westbrook.

Brown vs. Ins. Co.—Verdict for plaintiff. Opinion.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sheridan.

Conway vs. Hamburg.—Motion denied, without costs.

Kurt vs. Stevens.—Motion granted.

Foley vs. Foley.—Roger A. Pryor, Esq., appointed Referee.

Motion in London Printing and Publishing Company.—Motion denied.

Bogart vs. Bogart.—George W. Palmer, Esq., appointed Referee.

Bogart vs. Bogart.—Testimony closed.

Bogart vs. Bogart.—Guardian discharged on his own application.

By Judge Gross.

Ward vs. Ward, with $100 costs. Opinion.

CLINTON ON THE HUDSON.

THE AMERICAN DEFENSE REVIEWED.

WHY BURGOYNE DID NOT RECEIVE SIR HENRY CLINTON'S HELP AT SARATOGA—THE CAPTURE OF FORTS MONTGOMERY AND CLINTON—BURNING OF ESOPUS—THE BRITISH FLIGHT TO NEW-YORK.

Of all the inexplicable phases of the Revolutionary campaign of 1777, the most incomprehensible are the relations between Burgoyne and Sir Henry Clinton. The private statements of these officers are irreconcilable. Wilkinson, in his *Memoirs*, (Vol. I., p. 251,) furnishes copies of letters from Burgoyne to Clinton showing that the former counted upon the latter's support and co-operation. In the teeth of this it is claimed that no such co-operation was contemplated, and that Clinton's demonstration up the North River was merely an independent, voluntary diversion. All the difficulties originated in the English Cabinet, where a court favorite, who had rendered himself contemptible as a soldier, was intrusted with the most important military interests of the Empire. In a previous article it was shown that his self-indulgence and neglect frustrated the co-operation of Howe with Burgoyne, which was necessary to success. He likewise seems to have left the relations between Clinton in New-York and Burgoyne in the field, as well as with Carleton in Canada, in such an unsettled and unsatisfactory condition as to preclude a triumphant issue, unless the former and latter were perfect angels and could rise above envy and self-interest. That even a civilian could perceive the obtuseness of the British conduct of the war is clearly demonstrated by the following extract from a letter of Jefferson to Adams, writing while Burgoyne was still at Fort Miller and Howe near the head of Chesspeake Bay. [Jefferson to John Adams, from Albermarle, Va., Aug. 21, 1777.—*Jefferson's Complete Works*, Vol. I., p. 207.]

"What upon earth can Howe mean by the manœuvre he is now practicing? There seems to me no object in this country which can be either of utility or reputation to his cause. I hope it will prove of a piece with all the other follies they have committed. The forming a junction with the Northern Army up the Hudson River, or taking possession of Philadelphia, might have been a feather in his cap, and given them a little reputation in Europe, the former as being the design with which they came, the latter as being a place of the first reputation abroad, and the residence of Congress."

Gen. Sir Henry Clinton belonged to a class of commanders who succeed in winning the affections of their troops by certain characteristics which, as a rule, are utterly inconsistent with true merit in a General. The most popular of all the imperial Generals during the "Thirty Years War," with one of the most attractive faces, and with genial manners, was Gallas. Nevertheless, this same Gallas is known in history as the "*Heer-verderber*," that is, "Army-destroyer;" not because he destroyed the armies of the enemy, but those confided to him by his sovereign. Sir Henry Clinton was of the same class. Lamb, the author of a noted Revolutionary journal, and also *Memoirs* relating to the same period, who served under Clinton, says in the *Memoirs* (p. 252:) "A benevolent disposition appears to belong to the Clinton family." And yet this kindly-disposed gentleman did more to ruin the King's cause in America than any other man—first, by his failure to succor Burgoyne, and, second, by abandoning Cornwallis to his fate. He was an easy-going mortal, a timid commander, and he was so completely outgeneraled by Washington, that, when the Anglo-Hessian and French "Yorktown" were flying like eagles at their prey, he imagined that he was threatened with a siege in New-York, and asked for 2,000 fresh troops which can find shelter under the mantle of night." The scene which followed was so extraordinary that its parallel can scarcely be found in the annals of war. It is so well told by the British staff officer, Stedman, that his language is quoted verbatim:

"Night came on immediately after the British had completed their conquest, but its obscurity was not of long continuance. The galleys, two galleys, and an armed sloop belonging to the enemy lay at anchor in the river under the guns of the forts. These vessels were secured from one squadron by defense which strongly marked the intelligent industry of the Americans. A boom, consisting of vast rafts of timber connected by cables, stretched from Fort Clinton to Fort Montgomery (as its width from the projecting point on which Fort Montgomery stands to a mountain called St. Anthony's Nose, that rises immediately from the other margin of the stream,) was strengthened by a chain, which alone was supposed to have cost the Americans about £50,000. The chain weighed above 50 tons, and the links were above two inches and a half square. Behind this bulwark the American vessels bid defiance to any attempt by water, but it was clear that as soon as daylight should appear the cannon from the batteries of the forts would expose them to the fire of the victors. To avoid this fate they silently slipped their cables, and under all their sails, attempted to get up the river. The wind happened to be so adverse that it was soon found impracticable to complete their escape, upon which the crews quitted the vessels in their boats, pronouncing the fire to be from the frigates and galleys. The flames suddenly broke forth, and, as every rail was set, the whole vessels appeared to be in a blaze. Behind this bulwark the American vessels bid defiance to any attempt by water, but it was clear that as soon as daylight should appear the cannon from the batteries of the forts would expose them to the fire of the victors. To avoid this fate they silently slipped their cables, and under all their sails, attempted to get up the river. The wind happened to be so adverse that it was soon found impracticable to complete their escape, upon which the crews quitted the vessels in their boats, pronouncing the fire to be from the frigates and galleys. The flames suddenly broke forth, and, as every rail was set, the whole vessels appeared to be in a blaze. The reflection on the steep face of the opposite mountain and the long train of ruddy light that shone upon the water for a prodigious distance had a wonderful effect, while the air was filled with the continued echoes from the rocky shores, as the flames gradually reached the cannon. The whole was sublimely terminated by the explosions, which again left all to darkness."

The whole of the defense or the Highlands—in fact, of the whole river—reflects the greatest discredit on Putnam and the officers under him. They escape a share of the condemnation. Nothing but the laziness of the British Clinton prevented his expedition from going to Albany and saving Burgoyne. Gates was in possession of his letter to Burgoyne, in which that he would not attempt it sooner without leaving the detenses of New-York perfectly secure.

This is sheer nonsense. There was no time that he had less than 10,000 or 11,000 men, besides a strong naval force. A simple demonstration in August or early in September would have had more effect than his expedition in October. As has been justly remarked, "Clinton and the ministry do not seem to have been perfect malaprops, striking at the wrong time, and withholding a blow when most appropriate and promising the best success." It often been remarked that a man's handwriting is an index to his character. Is there any doubt that it can be comprehended from the style of his correspondence? When Burgoyne was almost at his last gasp, how dippantly does Clinton write to him:

FORT MONTGOMERY, Oct. 8, 1777.

Nous y voici, and nothing between us but Gates. I sincerely hope this little success of ours may facilitate your operations. In answer to your letter of the 4th September, by C. C., [Capt. Campbell,] I shall only say I cannot presume to order or even advise, for reasons obvious. I heartily wish you success. Faithfully yours,

H. CLINTON.

The bearer of this communication was caught, and the first three words puzzled the captors as much as though they were Egyptian hieroglyphics. They thought this simple "Here we are," thus expressed in French, carried with it the significance of a whole dispatch in cipher.

It is necessary, however, to proceed consecutively, and not anticipate. Although Clinton had between 10,000 and 11,000 men fit for duty throughout the months of July, August, and September in New-York, he waited for the arrival of certain reinforcements which were on the Atlantic before he would budge. These troops, some 2,000 regulars, under Gen. Robertson, having been "shipped in Dutch bottoms"—a slow and impudent method of expressing slow-sailing vessels—were three months accomplishing the passage across the ocean. Gen. Robertson, with these long-expected reinforcements, reached New-York toward the end of September, and at once Clinton got ready for his expedition up the Hudson River. Clinton's expedition was partly ready to start on Friday, the 3d, but did not get off until Saturday night. On that day Burgoyne seriously estimated at 3,000 to 3,600, and 4,000 regulars and loyal organizations, were embarked on a large flotilla of 40 bat-bottomed boats with sails, besides five square-rigged vessels, galleys propelled by oars, and a number of smaller craft, the whole convoyed by three men-of-war, the Tartar, Mercury, and Preston, to which one authority adds the Roebuck, a 44-gun frigate. The American District Commander with whom he had immediately to do was Major-Gen. Israel Putnam, whose jurisdiction extended along the Hudson from King's Bridge up to Albany. The great Massachusetts historian pronounces his fellow-townsman "unfit to be a General officer." Whatever and how many virtues he may have possessed as an individual, as a military chief he was not satisfactory. Although having guard-boats all along the river and spies on the shore in every direction, the British Clinton completely outwitted him; made him believe that he was about to turn his position by the practicable passes through the eastern Highlands, and took advantage of a fog, transferred his troops over to the western side of the river, to Stony Point, made a wonderful march across or rather around the Dunderberg Mountain, and carried Fort Clinton and Fort Montgomery by assault, performing the most brilliant British operation during the seven years' war.

These forts, strong works artificially, and stronger through their natural position, were situated on two eminences—Clinton to the south, Montgomery to the north, of Poplopen Creek or Kill, opposite the lofty mountain, 1,100 feet high, known as "Anthony's Nose." The point in the Hudson River known as the "Devil's Horse-race," at the elbow of which stands Peekskill. "Anthony's Nose" is the stern projecting rock tunneled by the Hudson River Railroad, a mile or two north of the long bridge crossed after leaving Peekskill station. "They were properly considered the most important works in the United States." Thus far there is no difficulty in reconciling the evidence. Beyond this, however, it is almost impossible to do so. The assailants had to advance against Fort Clinton through an abatis of 1,200 feet, in a sort of dadle, which was commanded by 10 pieces of artillery. Of all the histories examined, and the amount is dozens, the only two on the American side which give the forces of the garrisons in actual numbers are those of Gordon and Washington Irving, and their figures agree. Irving says, (volume 3., page 240,) "The whole force to garrison the associate forts did not exceed 600 men, chiefly Militia, but they had the veteran Col. Lamb, of the Artillery, with them, and a company of his artillerists was distributed in the two forts."

Others admit a larger proportion of Continentals, ("Congress soldiers.") Concede, however, that they were principally Militia. If these are not good for something in regular forts, one of which was styled the "New-York Gibraltar," they are good for nothing anywhere. The American Militia, however, at this period, especially those of New-England and New-York, were not ordinary militia. On the other hand, Stedman, who is relied on as a Revolutionary authority more than any other except Gordon, says that the garrison of Fort Montgomery consisted of 300 men, and Fort Clinton of 400 men. Against the former Lieut.-Col. Campbell, of the Fifty-second British Regulars, led a column of 900, of whom 400 were loyalists, and against the latter Gen. Vaughan directed 1,200 men, forces apparently very inadequate for such an undertaking. There are some very curious circumstances connected with this affair. The British General, Sir Henry Clinton, was the son of the Colonial Governor, Admiral George Clinton, (1743-53,) who was afterward Governor of Greenwich Hospital. Opposed to Sir Henry, in Fort Montgomery, was Major-Gen. George Clinton, who was named after the Colonial Governor aforesaid, the first popular Governor of the State of New-York, elected this very year, 1777. The brother of the State Executive commanded in Fort Clinton. The officer second in command of the British Col. Campbell's column was the representative of an old New-York family, whose home or country seat, if not actually in sight of the forts on account of the lay of the land, was in sight of the glare of the action. His name was nearly opposite West Point. Upon the fall of his superior he assumed the command and was the captor of Fort Montgomery. Under him were two New-York regiments, the "New-York Volunteers," who were the first to enter the Fort, and his own, the "Loyal American Regiment." The senior Major (James Grant) of a third loyal regiment, (the "King's American,") formed part of the expedition, and was among the killed. There was a Livingston, Captain in this regiment, and among the captured in Fort Montgomery, was a Lieut.-Col. Livingston. The list of the loyalist officers mentioned is of high standing and worth in their native City and State of New-York, in the remote past, at this period, and at the present day. Throughout it was Greek meeting Greek; for, as at Oriskany, New-Yorkers were fighting New-Yorkers. A friend of the writer, from Orange County, had two uncles, natives of his ancestral district, officers in these forts. One, a Major, was taken prisoner. The other, a Captain, made his escape in a very remarkable manner. If not dark, at least dusk, when the forts were captured. Watching the British clambering up the steep rocks and making their way through the abatis, and finding that the rocks were everywhere, he fired a cannon at those of the enemy directly in front of him, and then made his way out in the obscurity, through the swamps in their ranks made by the discharge of cannon. (Vol. II., p. 553.) Let Gordon tell the rest of the story.

"What upon earth can Howe mean by the manœuvre he is now practicing? There seems to me no object in this country which can be either of utility or reputation to his cause. I hope it will prove of a piece with all the other follies they have committed. The forming a junction with the Northern Army up the Hudson River, or taking possession of Philadelphia, might have been a feather in his cap, and given them a little reputation in Europe, the former as being the design with which they came, the latter as being a place of the first reputation abroad, and the residence of Congress."

Gen, Sir Henry Clinton belonged to a class of commanders who succeed in winning the affections of their troops by certain characteristics which, as a rule, are utterly inconsistent with true merit in a General. The most popular of all the imperial Generals during the "Thirty Years War," with one of the most attractive faces, and with genial manners, was Gallas. Nevertheless, this same Gallas is known in history as the "*Heer-verderber*," that is, "Army-destroyer;" not because he destroyed the armies of the enemy, but those confided to him by his sovereign. Sir Henry Clinton was of the same class. Lamb, the author of a noted Revolutionary journal, and also *Memoirs* relating to the same period, who served under Clinton, says in the *Memoirs* (p. 252:) "A benevolent disposition appears to belong to the Clinton family." And yet this kindly-disposed gentleman did more to ruin the King's cause in America than any other man—first, by his failure

1877

INSTRUCTION.

T. D. KELLOGG'S

SCHOOL ENLARGED.

To gratify those who wish to avail of its advantages, the subscriber has decided to enlarge the number of pupils (limited) in the **PRIMARY** Class (for boys 6 to 9 years of age,) to **FORTY**. By his System the smallest pupil, though ignorant of his letters at the outset, is able to **STUDY** his lessons without assistance the second day. From and after this time, therefore, half the pupil's time is spent in study. The enlargement of this Class enables the subscriber to separate it into **two divisions**, and to place them in different rooms, one divided being engaged in study while the other is reciting, and *vice versa*. While the whole number is increased, the number under Mr. Kellogg's care at one time remains limited as before, and this separation into divisions enables him to secure still **greater efficiency** by permitting the most capable pupils to **advance more rapidly**, without being held back by those less proficient.

TIME OF ADMISSION EXTENDED.—To meet the wishes of those still out of town, or who are unable to have their sons on hand at earlier dates, the time of admission to the **PRIMARY** Class will be extended to **OCT. 8**, and to **JUNIOR** Class to **OCT. 15.** After these dates they will be **closed** for admission until **next year.** The extension of time for admission is to meet the case of those **unable** to enter their sons at once, and the subscriber would enjoin upon parents the **importance** of having their sons on hand at the earliest moment practicable, as the classes are already in session, and have made considerable advancement in the course, every step of which is essential to rapid and successful results, delay interfering materially with the pupil's progress as well as that of the classes to which he may belong.

FRENCH SCHOOL,

In connection with a Primary and Intermediate Course in Latin, Natural Science, and Useful Branches.

A prominent feature of my **JUNIOR** Class, (for boys 10 to 15 years of age,) will be the **thorough** instruction in **FRENCH**, under Professor A. R. D'AYMARD, (Professor of French, Chartier Institute, late Officer of School Academy, Paris, and for 5 years Inspector Académie de Paris. The Académie de Paris included the City of Paris and seven surrounding departments, and the position of inspector of this district (or chief school division of France) constituted Professor D'Aymard leading Inspector of the National Schools of France. Professor D'Aymard instructs by the Système Sanveur and Système de Mme. Peyre Carpenter (First Inspectrice of Schools for Young Ladies in France), whose system has become so noted.

The French sounds will be pictured to the eye and mind of the youth by means of Mr. KELLOGG'S PHONETIC CHART, whereby the **perfect** sounds are very vividly and intelligibly to the mind the **perfect** sounds of words, and secure an **exactitude of pronunciation** not attainable by any other method. The pupils will be taught French **WORDS**, by Mr. Kellogg, by the same method, in part, as has been attended with such **remarkable results** in his teaching of pupils to **READ**, secure a rapid progress hitherto unknown. The instruction in Grammar, Idiom, and Pronunciation will be by Prof. D'Aymard, assisted in the latter by Mr. Kellogg's phonetic symbols.

SPECIAL COURSE IN FRENCH.—Pupils so desiring will be received for the French course only.

FRENCH FOR PRIMARY PUPILS.—Primary pupils of sufficient age and ability, of which the Principal reserves the right to judge, will be admitted to the French course of the Junior Class.

New-York, Sept. 25, 1877.

Mr. T. D. Kellogg:

DEAR SIR: My little son, Jere., who could not tell one word from another when I placed him in your school this morning, brought home his book in great exultation to show me what he had learned from you in one day. To my astonishment, after but **three hours'** instruction by you, he could read, without hesitation, any portion of the first fifteen pages of your Reader, containing a considerable variety of words of two to four letters, and sentences of one to three lines in length. I do not see how it is done, but the **result** is simply **marvelous.** He thinks it fun, and, to use his own words, "as easy as pie."

If the progress of my son for one day is an indication, it is evident that the differences in attainment of pupils, by reason of one or two years' instruction by ordinary methods, can be obliterated, as claimed by you, in a few weeks. Yours, respectfully,

J. A. BEALL,
No. 328 Madison-av.

The instruction is **all** the branches, and in **both** the **PRIMARY** and **JUNIOR** Grades, is by the same methods and upon the same principles as apply to instruction in Reading, and the hours of study and recitation are so arranged as to bring **ALL** the pupils of **BOTH** grades under Mr. KELLOGG'S **PERSONAL** training.

Circulars, with statements of parents, School Officers, and teachers of eminence, as well as Notices of the Newspaper Press, testifying in equally strong terms as above, will be sent on application.

T. D. KELLOGG.
No. 709 SIXTH-AV., Opposite Reservoir-square.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY, A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Sing-Sing-on-Hudson, N. Y.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department, Riding School, with well-trained horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

FRANCIS F. WILSON, A. M., AND JOHN M. KELLOGG, A. M., heads of the Classical and Mathematical Departments of the

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL

during the last 12 years, have withdrawn, and will open a school for the thorough and careful preparation of boys and young men for college, business, or scientific schools, Sept. 17, CORNER 39TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH-ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.
CLASSES ORGANIZED SEPT. 27-28.
The regular work of the school and the Kindergarten will begin
ON MONDAY,
☞ **OCT. FIRST.**
Punctual attendance requested.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 32 East 33th-st., (formerly No. 22 Avenue la Reula, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Thursday, Sept. 27. Thorough instruction in French and English. German comprised in course of studies.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—For both sexes; college preparatory; institute, classical, and scientific courses; building brick; modern improvements; climate mild, very healthy; instruction thorough; begins Sept. 5. Send for Academic circulars.

H. K. TRASK, Principal.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA HAVING REmoved her French and English Boarding-school for young ladies from Dobbs Ferry, on the Hudson, to Morristown, N. J., will reopen at that place on Wednesday, Sept. 19. Terms for board and tuition in English, French, and Latin, $500 per annum.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN., opens September 12 location healthful; grounds ample; buildings commodious thorough instruction in CIVIL ENGINEERING, the CLASSICS, and ENGLISH. careful supervision of cadets. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 1 Nassau-st., N. Y., or Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MISS JAUDON'S
YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN,
No. 32 East 31st-st.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Young ladies prepared for the Harvard examinations.

NEW UP-TOWN SCHOOL.

Mme. A. Roch, (late of Vassar College,) No. 129 East 57th-st. First-class school for young ladies opens Sept. 24. Same advantages as abroad. Latest methods. Highest references. Advantages secured to early applicants.

RONAY COLLEGE,
No. 1,503 Broadway, between 43d and 44th sts.,
A select Catholic and Franco-American boarding and day school for young men. Classes open on the 17th of September. ALFRED M. COTTE, President, Vice-President for seven years of the late St. Louis College.

THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 49 West 17th-st., New-York,
Will open on the first Monday of September.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING- School for Young ladies and misses, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19, 1877.

MRS. KITTIE BRODHEAD ROEBBE- LING'S Home and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 69 East 61st-st., primary class for boys; English, French, and German. Reopens Sept. 24.

MURRAY-HILL INSTITUTE, NO. 1,279 Broadway, entrance No. 103 West 34th-st. an English and Classical School for boys, opens its 14th year, Sept. 17: terms reduced. JOSEPH D. HULL.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 121 West 49th-st., reopens Sept. 10. Thorough course of classical, scientific, and commercial instruction. German a specialty.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER, NO. 148 Madison-av., will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies and little girls on MONDAY, Sept. 24.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.; school year begins Sept. 17: residence No. 54 East 81st-st.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th-st., reopens Sept. 18.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, AND A GOOD home with a mother's care, for a few boys.
GEORGE FILLOW, Wilton, Conn.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS
Reopens her day school for young ladies and children Oct. 2, at No. 47 East 21st-st.

MRS. J. W. GREEN, ASSISTED BY MISS Sarah Conn, will reopen her home and day-school for girls on Wednesday, Sept. 26, at No. 21 Park-av.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

MRS. M. F. WALTON, A GRADUATE OF MRS. M Kraus-Boelte, will open a Kindergarten and Primary School at No. 63 East 32d-st., Oct. 1.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NEWTON, SUSSEX COUNTY, N. J.—Healthy site; discipline; extensive course: thorough; $200 a year. S. S. STEVENS.

MILITARY INSTITUTE, FORT CHESTER, N. Y.
D. WITHINGTON STARR, A. M. Limited to 25.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL COMMENCE HER 19th school year on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 13 East 40th-st.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, 30 miles from N.Y. Rev. S. N. Howell, A.M.

ALEXANDER INSTITUTE.—Military Boarding-School, White Plains, N. Y. Prin., O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 East 19th-st., will re-open MONDAY, Sept. 24.

DARNEY UNIVERSITY SCHOOL.—PREPARation for college, No. 25 East 20th-st.

HARVARD and **OTHER UNIVERSITIES.**—Class of **HARVARD** and **OTHER UNIVERSITIES.**—Class of 1878 REVIEWED. 126 E. 26th-st.: 10 youths: best references.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for *business* or *college*, and opens its *thirty-fifth* year Sept. 17. Catalogues at Putnam's, Randolph's, Burnton's, and at the Institute.

STEVENS HIGH SCHOOL,
RIVER-ST.,
Between 5th and 6th sts.,
HOBOKEN, N. J.

French, German, and drawing taught in all the classes. Instruction given in the elements of natural history, of chemistry, and of physics, both by lectures and by text-books. Pupils fitted for college and for business.

FREE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Four free scholarships in the Stevens Institute of Technology open to the competition of the graduates of the Stevens High School.

TERMS REDUCED.

For first and second classes, $100 per annum; for third and fourth classes, $150 per annum. Tuition per term in proportion.

Fall term begins Oct. 3.

For circular or catalogues apply to the Principal.

PROF. EDWARD WALL.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Nos. 21 and 23 West 32d-st.
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector.
SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS.
Autumn Term begins WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

The fifth year of St. John's opens with increased accommodations and greater facilities in every department of work. A Kindergarten in a large sunny room.

A post graduate course in Universal Literature, English Literature, History, Fine Arts, and other higher branches of learning.

THE MODEL KINDERGARTEN
And Seminary for Kindergartners of Prof. JOHN KRAUS and Mrs. KRAUS-BOELTE, removed to No. 9 West 28th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. Kindergarten and Advanced Classes will begin Oct. 2. Seminary for Kindergartners, Nov. 1. Prof. Kraus is a disciple of the pestalozzi-Diesterweg-Froebel School, and the first propagators of the Kindergarten in this country. Mrs. Kraus-Boelte is a pupil and co-worker of Froebel's widow, with an experience of 19 years in Germany, England, and America.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOLS.

The Antique School will be reopened on MONDAY, Oct. 1, and the Life School on MONDAY, Oct. 15.

Applicants will be required to submit to the Council a drawing from a cast of a head, bust, or other part of a human figure. T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary National Academy.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park, reopens Sept. 19. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered."

Refers to the following patrons: Rev. Howard Crosby, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Dr. Charles P. Bush, Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. E. N. White, Rev. Prof. De Lancey Nicoll, Rev. T. Ralston Smith.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Calisthenics, No. 17 West 33th-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. A separate class for boys under thoroughly competent teachers. Lectures by Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins and Dr. Labberton.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
C. A. MILES, Principal,
REOPENED SEPT. 10.

For circular apply at No. 252 Madison-av., where Mr. Miles can be seen between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

THE FIFTH-AV. SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Nos. 539, 541, and 543 5TH-AV., (45th-st.)
This approved School for Boys
of all ages will reopen as a Day School MONDAY, Sept. 17. Callers received after Sept. 1, from 9 till 11 A. M. and from 3 to 4:30 P. M.
E. A. GIBBENS, (Harvard.)
D. BEACH, Jr., (Yale.)

EVERY LADY IS INVITED TO EXAMINE the quality of KEEP'S Patent Parti-colored Dress Shirts, made from Wamsutta muslin; bosoms three-ply; best Irish linen, six for $6; only plain seams to finish. Samples and circulars mailed free on application.
No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. | No. 323 6th-av., New-York. 623 Broadway, New-York.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
No. 108 West 59th-st., on Central Park.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For boys and young men from 7 to 20.
Prof. RLIE CHARLIER, Director.

HEIDENFELD INSTITUTE,
No. 922 LEXINGTON-AV.,
North-west corner of 63d-st.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.
New term begins Sept. 19.

THE JEROME HOPKINS
ORPHEON SYSTEM OF FREE VOCAL SCHOOLS, (seventeenth year.) Regular opening concert and addresses. STEINWAY HALL, THURSDAY evening, Oct. 4, at 8 o'clock. Admission free. Office, 23 Union-square.

DR. HUSEN'S COLLEGE OF MODERN LAN- guages, No. 48 East 23th-st., for German, French, Spanish, Italian, and English taught by native teachers. Day and evening classes for ladies and gentlemen. Moderate terms.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and children, Cheshire, Conn.; pupils can enjoy home privileges, with thorough instruction and special attention to health. Address Miss H. E. CALHOUN, Cheshire, Conn.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL,
NO. 27 WEST 46TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
Reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 20. Circulars and references sent on application.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, No. 1,267 Broadway.—Sixth year begins Sept. 24. Special advantages for candidates for scientific schools or technical professions. A. J. COLIN,
Late Engineer Corps U. S. N. and Prof. at Naval Academy.

BINGHAMTON COLLEGE AND CONSER- VATORY OF MUSIC for young ladies; $200 to $500; doubled its number last year; department of Bible study and Bible work. Rev. E. A. FATESON, A. M., President, Binghamton, N. Y.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH-ST.
Miss ANNA C. BRACKETT & Miss I. M. ELIOT'S School for Girls from 6 to 21, will reopen Tuesday, Oct. 2; prepares for any college or university if desired. For circulars and full information apply as above.

MR. CORNWALL'S
SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL REOPEN MONDAY, Sept. 24, at the new rooms, No. 210 West 42d-st.; primary department for young boys.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies and children, at No. 15th-av., first house from Washington-square, on Wednesday, the 26th September.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 24; thorough preparation for Harvard, Yale, Columbia, &c. Circulars at Putnam's book store, No. 182 5th-av.

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, ARITH- metic, spelling, &c., Dolbear's Commercial College, No. 1,1?3 Broadway. Private lessons day or evening. Terms easy. Gentlemen, ladies, and boys prepared for business.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPE- tent masters, reopened her Boarding and Day School for boys under 13, at No. 102 West 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY; Branch College removed to No. 907 Broadway. Book-keeping, arithmetic, spelling. For gentlemen, backward persons, boys behind their class taught privately. Writing, $3 monthly.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downington, Penn.—Healthy location, careful instruction, home comforts, and charges very low; backward boys have special care. Address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL has removed to No. 1,481 Broadway, near 42d-st. The forty-first year begins Sept. 17. Primary, commercial, classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, W. L. AKIN, A. M., Principals.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 W. 39TH-ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Increased accommodations and advantages secured to the preparatory department.

MR. C. C. MULLER RESPECTFULLY AN- nounces that he will form classes in Harmony, Composition, and Instrumentation, commencing Oct. 8. Particulars obtainable and applications received at Steinway Hall.

SCHOOL FOR MISSES AND SMALL BOYS, NO. 409 WEST 19TH-ST.—The Misses VAN TINE will reopen their school for misses and small boys on MONDAY, Sept. 17, 1877.

A. DODWORTH'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
NO. 681 5TH-AVENUE,
WILL REOPEN OCT. 14.
Private lessons during the Summer.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 1,323 BROADWAY, between 34th and 35th sts.,
Prepares for college, scientific schools, or business.
Fifth year opens SEPT. 19.

MISS M. BRUYN REOPENS HER SCHOOL in English and French Sept. 24, at No. 114 West 22d-st.

MISS J. F. MOORE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children reopens Sept. 26. No. 213 West 46th-st.

$2 50 WEEKLY.—CHILDREN BOARDED, with instruction and mother's care, on a farm. H. SPARKS, Vista, Westchester County, N. Y.

LOUTREL INSTITUTE, BROADWAY AND 41ST-ST.—Private lessons day and evening; students fitted for college, business, &c.

THE MISSES ARNOLD'S SCHOOL WILL reopen at their residence, No. 104 West 10th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. For circulars apply as above.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen Sept. 17.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, water color, and oil painting. 67 University-place, between 12th and 13th sts., N. Y. Society Library Building.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Classical, Commercial, Military; in each best. See prospectus.

PHONIC SHORT-HAND.—THOROUGH INstruction by Mrs. E. B. BURNS, at Dolbear's College, No. 1,193 Broadway, 26th-st.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, reopens Monday, Sept. 17. Circulars at Putnam's. Three boarders taken.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. THOMAS R. ASH, No. 103 West 40th-st.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN Sept. 17. Lexington-av., south-east corner of 37th-st.

A SCHOOL for a limited number of Young Boys; N. W. cor. Lex.-av. and 40th-st.; 8th year; opens Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Nos. 333 and 335 47TH-AV., between 7th and 8th sts.

114TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 17.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B. / R. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars at the school and at Putnam's.

MISS HAINES

AND

MLLE. DE JANON'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 10 Gramercy Park, New-York. Boys' Class and Kindergarten, Oct. 1.

THE SCHOOLS OF THE CATHEDRAL OF the INCARNATION, Garden City, Long Island, N. Y. Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., Bishop.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Rev. John Carroll Middleton, M. A., Warden. Mr. Henry C. Johnson, M. A., Head-master.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
Under the charge of the Deaconesses of Long Island.
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Rev. Dr. MAURY'S SCHOOL (late Churchill & Maury's) has removed to No. 22 East 49th-st. The school of L. R. HAYS, M. D., has removed to the same place. The two united will be called the NEW-YORK LATIN SCHOOL. Boys prepared for college, scientific schools, or business. Gymnasium and play-ground. Terms moderate. No extras. Opens Sept. 12, 1877.

MME. C. MEARS.
assisted by
Mlle. LOUISE SEE.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 229 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26, 1877.

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French and English Home Classes, for young ladies and children, resumed at No. 68 West 46th-st., KINDERGARTEN.

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THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor, &c.

ANNUAL SESSION (19TH) OF THE LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Washington-square, begins Oct. 1 next, and ends June 17, 1878.

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JEROME PARK FALL RACES.

FOUR MAGNIFICENT CONTESTS.

VERY MEAGRE ATTENDANCE AND THE CAUSES THEREOF—A QUARREL BETWEEN INSPECTOR M'DERMOTT AND JUDGE MUNSON—THE RACES WON BY RHADAMANTHUS, BAZIL, DUKE OF MAGENTA, AND INSPIRATION.

The attendance at the opening of the Fall meeting at Jerome Park yesterday was probably the poorest in the history of the course. When the first bell rang for the animals to make ready for the first race, after the arrival of the last special train, there were not more than 500 persons present. These included 10 ladies, two on the balcony of the club-house and seven on the grand stand. At that time there were not more than half a dozen vehicles on the grounds. During the next hour, however, several carriage loads came in at intervals, until probably 2,000 persons, including about 150 ladies, were thinly spread over the vast expanse devoted to spectators on both sides of the course. Only one corner of the grand stand was occupied. A single row of ladies and gentlemen sat along half of the club-house balcony, and not more than a dozen persons dotted the green slope of the club-house bluff. A few carriages in the green south of the grand stand and a few others to the north and south of the club-house comprised the vehicles on the grounds with the exception of a solitary four-in-hand drag that arrived late, and was left standing at the foot of the club-house slope. This was a new red and black coach, the property of Mr. Stuart. "There is absolutely nobody here," said a disgusted gentleman descending the club-house bluff, and with the exception of John Morrissey and some of the old habitués of the track he was very nearly right. Even Deadhead Hill was deserted. Since the Spring meeting the front of the hill has been inclosed by a high, straggling, unpainted board fence, within which a rough grand stand has been erected, and an admission fee of 25 cents is now charged. The consequence yesterday was that hardly 100 persons patronized the hill, which even on the dullest of racing days has heretofore been crowded with spectators. Yet the day was as fine a one as heart could wish, with clouds enough to temper the rays of the sun, pleasantly breezy and cool; the grounds were decked out in the fullness of early Autumn beauty; the track was in excellent condition, and the racing was magnificent from first to last. Of course, under the circumstances described, there is very little to be said about the toilets. Among those worn by the few ladies present which are worthy of mention, were several rich combinations of silk and velvet—black, brown, and blue. This seemed, in fact, almost the universal style. There were two young ladies in pale fawn-colored plaited camel's-hair cloth suits, corded with crimson satin, and having crimson satin vests, and these were the only really noticeable costumes on the grounds.

There are many theories advanced to account for this state of things. That which meets with the general concurrence of the masses—and consequently of the unthinking—is that the stoppage of pool-selling has driven away from the course the patrons of the turf. This is the view taken by many of the members of the Jockey Club, some of whom do not hesitate to predict, gloomily, that unless the law be repealed, racing will be killed. Such persons argue that a personal moneyed interest, no matter how small, adds wonderfully to the popular pleasure and enthusiasm in a turf contest. They forget that if that were the only reason, the system of book-making, which continues in full blast on the grounds, affords every facility to indulge in a penchant for betting to be found in the pools—French and otherwise—even to the staking of small sums, a $5 note being more often taken by the book-makers than one of a larger denomination. The true cause is to be heard on every side in the conversations that occur every race day among the persons who continue to patronize the track. Previous to the opening of the Spring meeting this year, the best portion of the grounds devoted to the general public, including the privilege of the quarter stretch, was fenced off, and an admission fee virtually amounting to $3 charged. If the managers of the course will listen to the continual grumbling at this extortion—and they may hear it every day—they will learn why it is that people who enjoy the sport no longer go to the races, and why those who care more for betting prefer the Hoboken pool-rooms to the book-making on the course. Even at the old rates it is not to be expected that Jerome Park would draw such a crowd now as formerly. The diminution in the attendance at the club-house is a sufficient proof that people have not the money to spend they had a few years ago. If the managers of Jerome Park, instead of erecting new barriers against the public and increasing their prices of admission, will do away with some of the former and lower the latter, their present long faces and black frowns will proobably soon give way to smiles and cheerfulness.

The question of pool-selling gave rise to' what threatened to develop into a serious fracas just before the beginning of the racing. Inspector McDermott, who was in charge of the Police, had received a special letter of instructions from Superintendent Walling, advising him that he had heard that pool-selling was to be attempted, calling his attention to the law against "recorded bets," and cautioning him to be extra vigilant in his supervision of the course and "the adjoining neighborhood." When the Inspector arrived he met Judge Munson at the corner of the grand stand, near the telegraph office, and communicated to him the tenor of his instructions, at the same time remarking that he hoped nothing would occur to require his interference. The judge flew into a furious passion. He said that he was superintendent of the track, and he would do as he pleased on it. He told the Inspector that he might take his officers away. They were of no use, anyhow, he said; the club was compelled to employ a large force of special officers to keep order, and if they left it to the Police they would never be able to get along. The Inspector retorted warmly that he was the representative of the law, and he intended to see it carried out, no matter who suffered or who was displeased. For a few minutes the air was blue with objurgations, and a crowd gathered around and enjoyed the fun. Finally the Inspector gave the command and marched his men inside the grounds, leaving the irate Superintendent puffing with his exertion in denouncing the outrage. It appears that there really was no intention of setting up any pool-stands, and the Inspector did not seem to think that his orders extended to book-making, although where the distinction between this and any other sort of "recorded" betting comes in is not very clear. Afterward, while the Inspector was standing on-the quarter-stretch, in front of the judges' stand, Judge Munson went out to him again, and renewed the discussion in a more conciliatory manner. "You can see for yourself," he was heard to say, extending his arm, "that there is no pool-selling. There are no boxes, and pools cannot be sold without boxes. But," he continued, "if I had my way there would be pool-selling. Look at those empty benches, (with a dramatic gesture.) That is the result of the law. The receipts last Spring were $21,000 less than the previous Fall, and it looks as though the showing would be still worse this meeting." The inspector replied that he had nothing to do with the law. He had his instructions, and he was compelled to carry them out. He handed the Superintendent's letter to the Judge, who read it carefully, and after saying a few words calculated to smooth over his personal relations with the inspector, retired to his position in the judge's booth, and the matter dropped.

The first race was for a purse of $300, three-quarters of a mile. There were seven starters, Virginius, who was entered in the last race, being withdrawn. Rhadamanthus, who was also entered in two races, was the favorite. There was some difficulty in effecting a start, and when they did get off Mary had the best of it, but Blondell immediately ran past her, and made the running. Around the turn Rhadamanthus and Cuba went to the front, and a most exciting contest between these two took place down the home-stretch. Most of the way the spectators were in doubt, and shouts of "Cuba!" "Rhadamanthus!" alternately rent the air. Rhadamanthus, however, finally managed to forge in front—notwithstanding that Cuba's jockey plied his whip freely—and passed under the string a winner in 1:18¼, the others all being well up. The second race was the Jerome Stakes, from which great things were looked for—for 3-year olds, two miles. There were 10 starters, including Sears' Lexington colt, who was not set down as probable to appear. Lorillard's Bazil and Bombast were the favorites. They had a beautiful send-off, with Rifle in front, but Bazil soon took the lead away from him and kept it to the last turn, when Susquehanna collared him. All around both miles the contest had been a fine one, the bunch keeping well together. Now it became magnificent. Susquehanna strained every nerve and actually succeeded in showing a half a length in front by the time half the distance of the straight had been traversed. Bombast also made a break for first place and closed quickly upon the filly. The excitement became tremendous. At the the critical moment Bazil let out a link and showed his nose ahead of the filly's, bounding under the string a bare winner in 3:43. Between Susquehanna and Bombast there was hardly a greater difference. The third race was the Nursery Stakes, for 2-year olds, three-quarters of a mile. Nine put in an appearance, Telephone and Maritana being drawn. Spartan was the favorite. The start was a bad one, half the ruck being left several lengths behind, and the race from the first was virtually between Duke of Magenta, Pride of the Village, and Spartan. But it was a splendid one. The three kept so close together that they seemed to be harnessed, and the spectators rose to their feet and yelled delightedly. Duke of Magenta won by less than half a length, the others being so even at either side of him that the judges decided it a dead heat for second place. The time was very fast—1:17¼. The fourth and last race was the Manhattan Handicap Sweepstakes, one mile and a quarter. There were nine starters, Fugitive and Australind being withdrawn. Virginius, the favorite, sprang off with the lead. Rhadamanthus, before he had made a dozen leaps, stumbled and turned a complete somersault, raising a cloud of dust, and throwing his rider, Evans, who had previously complained of not feeling well, but not so as to injure him. The horse was on his feet before the jockey, however, and galloped away after the others as far as the bottom of the club-house bluff, where he was caught. Evans walked to the judges' stand without assistance. In the meantime Lady Salyers had gone to the front, but was not able to maintain her advantage. She was compelled to carry two pounds more than her allowance, it being impossible to find a jockey weighing but 97 pounds. The race home between Virginius, Inspiration, and Viceroy was equal to any of the day. All the jockeys were whipping and all the horses were at the top of their speed. Virginius appeared to have it up almost to the last bound, but Inspiration, by an extra effort, snatched the victory from him just before the string was reached, Viceroy losing second place by a neck only. Once more the spectators stood up and cheered. The time was 2:15.

THE RACING IN DETAIL.

THE THREE-QUARTER DASH.

The proceedings were opened with the customary dash of three-quarters of a mile, which had eight entries, and seven of them came to the post, namely, Yorkshire Lass, Mary, Australind, Explosion, Cuba, Blondell, and Rhadamanthus. The latter was so great a favorite that the bookmakers were betting on him instead of against him, Mary having four to one offered against her. After two attempts they were sent on their journey to a somewhat straggling start, Mary being in the lead, Rhadamanthus second, and Blondell third. As soon as they were well under way the latter quickly ran rapidly, and soon shot past both Rhadamanthus and Mary, taking a lead of two lengths before reaching the club-house hill. When they were going out of sight, Mary was observed to challenge Blondell for the lead, but when they were again seen Blondell was half a length in front, while Cuba had gone up to the second place and was a length ahead of Mary, with Rhadamanthus No. 32 New Bowery. In this manner they ran round the lower turn to the three-quarter pole, when Blondell gave it up, and Cuba assumed the lead; but as soon as they got into the straight work Evans set to work on Rhadamanthus. He passed Blondell, and challenged Cuba, the latter leading past the furlong pole, but the favorite closed rapidly, and there was a determined struggle between them. The pace told on Cuba, and Rhadamanthus passed him, winning the race by a length in 1:18¾, Cuba was two lengths before Mary, Explosion fourth, Yorkshire Lass fifth.

THE JEROME STAKES.

The second and most important event of the day was the struggle for the valuable Jerome Stakes, for 3-year olds, two miles. There had been much gossip concerning this race, and it was considered a sure thing for Pierre Lorillard's stable until it was announced that Susquehanna would start. As the time approached for the settlement of the question of superiority several other colts were doing so well in their work that they found plenty of backers, and it was a pleasant disappointment to find that 10 colts would face the starter, which was by far the largest field that has yet started in the stake. When the bell called to saddle, there appeared upon the course Pierre Lorillard's pair, Bazil and Bombast; McDaniel's pair, Major Barker and St. James; Carr & Co.'s Rifle, T. W. Doswell's Bushwhacker, George L. Lorillard's Loiterer, August Belmont's Susquehanna, William Astor's Frederick the Great, and K. W. Sears' colt by Lexington out of Invercauld. The book-makers were kept busy, but there was such a great demand for Bazil that the layers of the odds shut down very quickly and only two to one was offered against Susquehanna, while takers were sought for the other colts. The result of the race showed that Bazil was the best of the lot, but many were justified in believing that Susquehanna could have beaten him had Hayward not kept so far back with the filly, who had a great gap to make up in the last quarter of a mile, which "cooked" him. Although Bazil was severely punished to make him win.

After a little delay, owing to the breaking away of the Invercauld colt, the horses were got in line, and Peta Walden sent them away in excellent shape, Tom James being a little in front, and Frederick the Great second. At the stand, Rifle shot out a length in front, followed by Frederick the Great, with Major Barker third and Bombast fourth. Going round the turn, Rifle got away two lengths, and Frederick the Great suddenly fell back, and Major Barker went to the second place, with the evident intention of cutting out the work at the first opportunity. When they reached the quarter pole Rifle had increased his lead to three lengths, Major Barker being second, lapped by the Invercauld colt, Bombast fourth, Bazil fifth, while Susquehanna was in the rear. When they ran under the hill, however, there was a change in the state of affairs, for Evans sent Bazil along and he readily assumed the second position, getting within a length of Rifle, the Invercauld colt third, Major Barker fourth, lapping him; Bombast fifth, St. James sixth, and Susquehanna still bringing up the rear. In this manner they went round the bluff and were lost to sight. When they were again seen there was another great change, Rifle having given up the lead to Bazil and Major Barker, who were three lengths away from Rifle, with the Invercauld colt fourth, the others in a ruck, with Bushwhacker bringing up the rear. When they reached the three-quarter pole Bazil and Major Barker were still together, and they led up the stretch, while the rear ones closed up somewhat. When they reached the stand, finishing the first mile, Bazil showed only a head in front of Major Barker, and the latter was lapped at the quarter by Rifle, and close to him was St. James with Frederick the Great, and the whole lot were close enough together to make a handsome display. Going round the turn again Major Barker and Bazil drew away from their competitors and the Major showed his head in front, but only for a moment, for Bazil was soon with him again, and they passed the quarter pole together, two lengths ahead of Rifle, lapped by Bombast; then came Bushwhacker, while Hayward had pulled Susquehanna to the rear again. At the club-house bluff, Bazil and Major Barker had the race to themselves, as they were clear of the others, while Bombast took third place, and Susquehanna began to improve her position. Thus they went out of sight, and when they again appeared Bazil was a little in front of Major Barker, and lengthening out from Bombast, with Susquehanna fourth, two lengths further off in company with Frederick the Great. At the three-quarter pole Major Barker was beaten, and Bombast ran second to his stable companion, but once on the home stretch, Hayward let Susquehanna have her head, and she rushed forward very fast, passing Bombast and closing rapidly on Bazil, finally heading him at the furlong pole, then the shout went up that "Susquehanna wins!" Evans, however, weak and exhausted from sickness as he was, was equal to the emergency, and used both whip and spur freely, when Bazil bolted across the track being very tired; but Evans straightened him in time and brought him home a winner for the lucky Lorillard by half a length before Susquehanna, who was two lengths before Bombast, who won the third place by a neck from Frederick the Great, fourth, Rifle fifth, Bushwhacker sixth, pulled up. Time, 3:43.

WINNERS OF THE JEROME STAKES, (MILE HEATS UNTIL 1871.)

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	Weight	Start.	Time.
1866	Watson	Lexington	110	4	{1:48¾ 1:48
1867	Metairie	Star Davis	110	5	{1:49⅜ 1:46½
1868	Bayonet	Lexington	110	5	{1:45¾ 1:45½
1869	Glenelg. (imp.)	Citadel	110	6	{1:48¾ 1:48½ 1:49
1870	Kingfisher	Lexington	110	6	3:40, 1:49
1871	Harry Bassett	Lexington	110	6	3:54¾
1872	Joe Daniels	Australian, (imp.)	110	4	3:49¼
1873	Tom Bowling	Lexington	110	5	no of. time
1874	Acrobat	Lexington	110	7	3:37¾
1875	Aristides	Leamington (imp.)	110	8	3:43
1876	Bro. to Bassett	Lexington	110	4	3:47¾
1877	Bazil	Melbourne Jr.	107	10	3:43

THE NURSERY STAKE.

The third event was the Nursery Stake for 2-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, which proved to be another remarkably fine contest, the finish rivaling some of those at Saratoga in brilliancy. Of the 51 nominations, nine appeared for the honors. Pierre Lorillard came near capturing this stake also, but the starter prevented the consummation of his desires, as his brother won it. The field comprised Pierre Lorillard's Spartan and Hildegarde, Astor's Pride of the Village and Dr. Koestler, McDaniel's Fly filly, Smythe's Danicheff, George Lorillard's Duke of Magenta and Albert and Reed's E. N. Robinson. They were mustered in the chute, and both Spartan and Duke of Magenta showed tempestuous, after a few trials, the starter dropped his flag to a very poor start, both of George Lorillard's pair getting off in front, Eugene N. Robinson third, the Astor pair next, and Pierre Lorillard's pair in the rear. Of course, Bartee made the best of his lead with the Duke, and was soon two lengths in front of Robinson, Albert third at the hill, while Spartan ran like a streak of lightning through the crowd, and was fourth. Going out of sight the Duke held a commanding lead, with Robinson second, and Pride of the Village third. On reappearing the Duke was three lengths in front, Robinson still second and Spartan third. The latter then passed Robinson and challenged the Duke. By the time they reached the three-quarter pole the Duke, Spartan, and Pride of the Village were close together. There was a splendid struggle between the three up the stretch, but Barbee, by excellent management, passed the judges a winner with the Duke by half a length, Spartan and Pride of the Village on either side of him making a dead heat for second place. Time—1:17¼.

WINNERS OF THE NURSERY STAKES.

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	W't	S'rs	Time.
1868	Ruthless	Eclipse*	87	6	1:49
1867	La Polka	Lexington	87	4	1:50½
1868	Bonnie Lass	Balrownie*	87	8	1:47½
1869	Remorseless	Eclipse*	87	10	1:47¾
1870	Harry Bassett	Lexington	100	16	1:49¼
1871	Joe Daniels	Australian*	100	7	1:53
1872	Wildlife	Australian*	100	14	1:48¾
1873	Rutherfurd	Australian*	100	11	1:47¾
1874	Olitipa	Leamington*	97	8	1:46
1875	Patience*	Parmesan	97	7	1:49
1876	Leonard	Longfellow	100	9	1:50½
1877	Duke of Magenta	Lexington	110	9	1:17¼

*Imported.

The distance of the race was a mile until this year.

THE MANHATTAN HANDICAP.

The day's sport terminated with the Manhattan Handicap for all ages, one mile and a quarter, which brought out a magnificent field of nine competitors, namely, Pierre Lorillard's Barricade, August Belmont's Dauntless, F. Smythe's Madge, D. McDaniel's Lady Salyers, Dwyer Brothers' Rhadamanthus, J. E. Brewster & Co.'s Virginius, Carr & Co.'s Viceroy, A. Smith's Inspiration, and L. Hart's Clemmie G. It was a rare lot to pick the winner from, and a considerable amount of money changed hands on the result. As the distance was a mile and a quarter, the horses were started from the three-quarter pole, and, after twice breaking away, were sent on their journey. They ran up the stretch, bunched, with Viceroy slightly leading, but Lady Salyers assumed the front place at the furlong pole, at which point Rhadamanthus was seen to stumble and roll over, without, however, injuring the jockey, Evans. When they came to the stand Lady Salyers was in the lead, a length in advance of Virginius, with Barricade third, Inspiration fourth, followed by the others, but all close together, and presenting a pretty sight. Going round the turn Virginius collared Lady Salyers, and they passed the quarter poll simultaneously, with Barricade third, Viceroy fourth, and Inspiration fifth. Running under the club-house Virginius reached half a length in front of Lady Salyers, and Barricade moved up even with her. Going out of sight Virginius held the lead slightly, but when they were again seen Lady Salyers had again assumed the lead, Virginius second, Barricade third, Viceroy fourth, and Inspiration fifth, close together. In this order they ran round the lower turn into the home stretch, and Lady Salyers kept in front like a winner, when Virginius passed her, and he in turn was hailed as the winner, but Inspiration came upon the outside, and was soon on even terms with Virginius, while Viceroy came away in the meantime, and there was a grand struggle between them, Inspiration finally getting her head in front, and passed 2:15; Virginius second, half a length ahead of Viceroy, who was a length in front of Clemmie G., while Lady Salyers was fifth. Thus terminated a grand day's entertainment.

WINNERS OF THE MANHATTAN HANDICAP.

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	Age.	W't	S'rs	Time.
1867.	Enchantress	Lexington	4	83	8	2:12½
1868.	R. B. Corse	Lexington	4	100	9	2:14¾
1869.	General Duke	Lexington	4	106	11	2:14¾
1870.	Orcolan	Uncle Vic	5	111	5	2:15¼
1871.	Orcolan	Doncaster	6	106	9	2:20
1872.	Fanchon	Australian	4	95	9	2:13
1873.	Preakness	Lexington	6	120	9	2:13
1874.	Nate	Australian	5	116	10	2:11½
1875.	Pierce	Australian	4	98	7	2:14¼
1876.	Virginius	Virgil	3	97	11	2:17½
1877.	Inspiration	Warminster	6	117	9	2:15

THE WILLIAMSBURG MURDER.

SEARCHING FOR THE MURDERER—CONTRADICTORY STORIES TOLD OF THE AFFAIR—THE LATEST THEORY CONCERNING IT.

Nothing of much importance was developed yesterday in connection with the murder of John Betz by Edward Derlin at No. 71 Morrell-street, Brooklyn, E. D. The Police are still in pursuit of the fugitive murderer, and confident that they will secure his capture within a short time. The motive for the murder, unless it resulted from a mere drunken quarrel, still remains a mystery. The companions of Betz and Derlin who were present or in the vicinity when the stabbing took place tell contradictory stories about the affair. The version most generally accepted is to the effect that Betz, who had separated some days ago from a woman to whom he had been recently married, got angry at some disparaging remarks made by Derlin about his wife. Both parties were under the influence of liquor, having formed two of a crowd who had been drinking all the afternoon. When Derlin made the disparaging remarks referred to, Betz called him a foul name and struck him. A third party named Hardiman interfered, and it was while Hardiman and Betz stood facing each other that Derlin, reaching over Hardiman's shoulder, gave Betz his death wound. This version, although generally accepted now as the true one, is totally at variance with the story told the officers and telegraphed to Superintendent Campbell on the night of the murder. One of the witnesses arrested, a man named Rooney, told the Police that Betz had a hatchet in his hand when he advanced on Derlin, and that the latter used his knife only when it was necessary to save his own life. Rooney is a friend of Derlin, and the Police believe that he is trying to make out a case of justifiable homicide for the latter. After Derlin had stabbed Betz he ran to his father's liquor store, about three blocks distant, and telling his brother, who was behind the bar, that he had "been in a bad row," asked for money enough to take him to New-York. Peter says he gave his brother 25 cents, but the Police do not credit his statement. They have reason to believe that the murderer got all the money he had with him still, and received some more money from his sister on Myrtle-avenue some time after. Superintendent Campbell received information from Detectives Corr and Devoe last evening which leads them to believe that these officers are on the track of the fugitive, and will soon effect his arrest. Derlin has been a terror in the neighborhood in which he resides. A few weeks since he stabbed Mr. James Bowers, foreman of Walls' Ropewalk, but no complaint being made against him he was not arrested.

ANOTHER FIRE DEPARTMENT REMOVAL.

Another old and efficient member of the Fire Department clerical staff, Mr. Albert P. Fuller, the Supply Clerk, was removed from his position yesterday, to make room for John J. Byrnes, a protegé of Commissioner Vincent C. King. The removal of Mr. Fuller was planned at least two weeks ago between the Democratic Commissioners, but it was not until Wednesday last that the Secretary of the Board sent him a written notification to the effect that his place was to be declared vacant on the ground of a belief that the duties of the office could be "more efficiently performed by another person." Decisive action was taken yesterday morning at a special meeting, which was attended by Messrs. King and Gorman only, Mr. Perley being absent. The brief farce of summoning the victim before the board to hear what he had to say relative to the proposed action was first performed. Mr. Fuller's record had been that of one of the positions for over 10 years, during which period no charges had been preferred against him. He submitted a long written statement, in which he claimed that the board could not legally remove him in the absence of charges, and declared his intention to contest his removal, which was voted for immediately after the submission of the document.

THE USE OF MINERAL WATERS.

The use of mineral waters in this country is daily increasing, and among the various qualities Vichy seems to hold a first place. It is in great demand, not only for medicinal purposes, but as a table beverage, and the good results which have followed its use as a remedial agent in certain diseases have brought it more prominently before the public than other mineral waters. The water reaches this country directed to Messrs. Bouché Fils & Co., of this City, free from any impurities or adulterations, as it is carefully bottled at the spring under the supervision of an agent of the French Government.

CHURCH SCANDAL IN VERMONT.

The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* of Saturday prints the following on the authority of one of its correspondents: "The Cheney scandal at Rutland, in which the young wife of an old man confesses to staying with another man at an out-of-town hotel, has suddenly increased in importance, and other and prominent persons have been implicated. It seems that, in accordance with Mrs. Cheney's desire, the deacons of the Baptist church called on her, and she was very anxious that on account of a daughter she should not be expelled from the church. She thought she had repented, and, as her husband had forgiven her, she did not see why the church probation would not answer all the requirements of church discipline. Finding that the deacons did not take this view, she threatened to make other exposures, even telling the Pastor, Mr. Richardson, that one of his deacons was as deep in the mud as she was in the mire. This seemed to go against her in the minds of the deacons present, and at the church meeting Monday night they reported that they should be expelled on account of gross immorality. On the report having been made one of the deacons—a man past the prime of life, who was present with his wife—passed a letter to the Pastor. If a lighted bomb had fallen amid the assembly the commotion which followed the reading could not have been greater. The substance was that the deacon had himself fallen a victim to the wiles of this woman, and for the past year had repeatedly been criminally intimate with her, the intimacy having begun while the deacon was watching at the side of Mrs. Cheney's husband, then supposed to be on his death-bed. The deacon requested to be expelled, considering that he was as guilty as the woman, and that he had been mistaken as to his conversion. Both parties were immediately expelled from the church. The deacon has heretofore borne the best of reputations, and not a whisper had ever been heard in the community against him. Hiram L. Cheney, the husband of the woman, Wednesday morning advertised his wife, warning people neither to trust nor harbor her on his account. Her friends, it is now reported, will take legal steps to compel him to refund the money which she brought him at her marriage. Other important disclosures are expected."

A FIGHT WITH KNIVES.

INQUIRY INTO THE KILLING OF THE ITALIAN PERCOLA—FURTHER EVIDENCE TO BE TAKEN.

Coroner Flanagan, assisted by Deputy Coroner Dr. Milier, yesterday evening began an examination into the killing of Luigi Percola by Rocco Lutito, which occurred about 1 o'clock yesterday morning at No. 29 Roosevelt-street. Although a great many witnesses were sworn, at a late hour last night the examination was far from complete, and there was still left considerable mystery about the affair. The following is a correct history of the tragedy, so far as it has been revealed by the Coroner's investigation: At about 11 o'clock Friday night Percola, Lutito, and his brother, and some others, were in the lager-beer saloon of Rafael Videtta, at No. 23 Roosevelt-street, drinking quite freely. A dispute arose between Percola and Rocco Lutito about $15, which the latter had intrusted for safe keeping to the former some two years ago, and which had never been returned. Rocco becoming violent, was ejected by Videtta. During the quarrel Rocco's brother had some words with Percola, which were in vindication of his brother's conduct. Fifteen minutes after Rocco had left the saloon, Percola also left, and a few minutes later Rocco's brother followed him. Soon afterward Percola returned to the saloon. He treated some persons in there, and a few minutes before 12 o'clock entered Videtta's and ordered a drink of whisky. The next scen of the Italians was a short time after midnight, when the three were seen engaged in a scuffle in front of No. 29 Roosevelt-street, by Joseph Galvin, of No. 16 Roosevelt-street, a man named Callahan, and another named Daily, who were sitting together at the time on a coal-box opposite No. 20, on the same street. They saw the three fight and then separate, Percola running across the street from No. 29, then up as far as No. 12, then turning and running back to the hall-way of No. 23, the two Lutitos walking off rapidly toward New Bowery. Videtta swears that Percola rapped loudly at his door, and begged "for God's sake" to be let in; that he opened the door, found him bleeding and exhausted, and gave him a drink of water, and that then Percola dropped down on the door-step and died in 10 minutes. Officer John T. Clarker, of the Fourth Precinct, who arrested Rocco Lutito, testified that Rocco came to him on Mulberry-street about 12:30, and told him that he had been out in a fight with some others in Roosevelt-street; he went with the Italians toward the locality, and when they reached Videtta's Rocco said that was the place; when they arrived there some one cried out "he is dead," and at that cry Lutito broke away and fled, running toward New Bowery. Clerker pursued him and arrested him at the corner of Roosevelt and Chatham streets, and then took him to the station-house, where a search of his person was made, resulting in the discovery of two wounds on the body, one across his throat, and the other through the muscle of his right arm. James S. Hunt, of No. 44 Madison-street, who is a waiter in Roche's oyster saloon at No. 32 New Bowery, swore that at about 12:20 he was standing in the doorway and he saw a tall woman stoop down and pick up something in front of No. 35 Roosevelt-street; he went over and asked her what it was, and she said it was a knife; he told her to leave it at the station-house, and she said she would give it to Officer Mulvey. Albert A Johnson, of the Fourth Precinct, testified that he learned of the stabbing and went to Videtta's place, where he found Percola; he got a stretcher and removed him to the station-house; and found the sheaf for a stilletto, which fell from under Percola's shirt.

The above includes all the evidence taken in the case up to a late hour last night. Percola died from a stab in the right thigh, which severed the femoral artery.

THE HUNTER'S POINT NUISANCES.

INDICTMENT OF EDWARD T. COE—AN IMPORTANT LEGAL POINT.

The Grand Jury of this County have taken action on the "Hunter's Point nuisances" about which so many complaints have been made by residents of the East Side. Whenever the wind blew from that direction the odors wafted across the East River from the bone-boiling establishments at Hunter's Point became so intolerable that the aid of the Board of Health was at length invoked, and steps for the suppression of the nuisance were taken by that body. It was discovered that under chapter 451 of the laws of 1851 persons maintaining a nuisance on or near the boundary lines of the Counties of New-York, Westchester, and Queens could be tried by either of the counties suffering therefrom and punished in the same manner as though the place complained of was situated in the county by which the indictment was found. Accordingly, evidence was obtained against the bone-boiling establishment of Edward T. Coe, on West-avenue, Hunter's Point, where refuse from Barren Island is converted into fertilizing materials, and on the affidavits of Charles W. Schultz and others, an indictment was found against Mr. Coe for maintaining a nuisance. The accused was notified to appear at the District Attorney's office yesterday, to give bail, and attended with his bondsman, Daniel H. Baldwin, of No. 22 West Twenty-second-street, who gave bonds in $1,500. Mr. Coe, who resides at No. 70 Bedford-avenue, Brooklyn, is wealthy, and owns a large rendering establishment on Barren Island, where he has erected expensive buildings. He announces his intention of breaking up the concern at Hunter's Point, and confining his rendering operations to Barren Island. By a curious coincidence, the gentleman who became bondsman for Mr. Coe, was one of the Grand Jurors who indicted him.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Charleston, for Charleston.—Mrs. Buist and family, E. K. Copperwait, wife, and children, J. F. Ryan, Miss I. Ryan, Miss E. Ryan; L. Wallace, W. L. Stallcup, Miss Seabrook, Miss Cummings, Rev. C. S. Vedder and wife, Mrs. Uffenbardt, Miss Engelhardt, J. Schuler, Julius Kotter, H. Hermann and wife, Miss Bee, Miss Bee, Mrs. Zemou, Miss I. McElhoun, Miss A. Martin, I. H. Bussing, Dr. I. B. Irving, Rev. L. H. Shuck, wife, and child, Miss A. Shuck, Miss N. Shuck, Mr. Lueb and wife, Miss N. Bassford. Miss T. E. Griffith. Miss H. D. Churchill, Mr. Ingram and wife, R. C. Gilchrist, wife, and family, J. Smart and wife, Miss E. Dyson, Miss E. Parry, W. Llewellyn, S. Hallows, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Dade, H. S. Gill, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Neale, G. B. Cooksey, James Curtis, Dr. E. E. Rondin, F. Bennett, Mrs. C. Darcy, D. O'Brien, J. Pottitzer, H. H. Clampett, Miss Blackistine, J. N. Love and wife, E. F. Williams, James MacDiarmid, J. Diedrichs, J. Evans, R. Perkins, T. Kelly, Thomas Carroll, E. Bustard, T. T. Fauwell, A. E. Moe, M. Flannell A. Rhine, Charles Parker, J. Amcuen, D. Abasco, J. Droganitski, E. Howell, H. Roper.

In steam-ship Crescent City, for San Francisco.—W. Freilgrath, Mrs. Margaret Hart, Mrs. C. Morris, L. Gallagher, J. Schulze, W. Skeantlebury and wife, H. C. Devening, M. D., Mrs. Maria Graham, Miss Lizzie Clark and sister, J. Frank Devendorf, George H. Holbrook, George Vanre, J. G. Kunitome, Mrs. E. Fitzmorris, Mrs. J. M. Page, Frank H. Allen. For Central and South America.—H. B. King and son, Mrs. A. Nesson and daughter, Mrs. G. O. Baker, Rev. Robert McLean and wife, Mr. Esquivel, wife, two daughters, son, and mother, T. L. Duque, William R. Atkins, Robert Patterson, T. W. Rice, wife, daughter, and three children, M. Badgley, J. Harrower, S. W. D. Jackson, Jose V. de Aviles, W. Glasford, Henry Focht.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—Charles E. Smith, Miss E. L. Simmons, David Flanders and wife, John Taylor and wife, W. Berkley and wife, Miss Mulvany, Aaron Ammidson, Mrs. O. Salvesson, J. B. G. O'Neil, Miss M. E. Long, J. N. Ford, D. C. Perry and wife, H. J. Chamberlain, C. P. Craft, Miss C. Abbott, Benjamin Schwarz, Frank Sattler, wife, and child, Frank Sattler, Jr., Alois Heitler, wife, and two children, Louisa Heitler, Bertha Heitler, Raphael Hughes, J. R. Crown, John Travis, C. Cereghino, P. Mochan, G. Thompson, W. T. Walker, J. Keeley, John Lane.

In steam-ship Rio Grande, for Galveston.—Mrs. C. C. Stills, H. Rohef, Mrs. E. B. Parsons, C. F. Float, Edward Schell, J. H. Gregory, C. E. Penhaslow, M. O'Malley, C. Anderson, Quintin Cockburn, Peter Kreig, Mrs. M. Barnshaw, O. S. Clark, John W. Foley, M. Flynn, M. Shorla, William Hughes, H. Durler, F. Mann. A. E. Kilden, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hortz and child, Charles Hortz, Oscar Hortz, Herman Hortz, S. Condit, Thomas Hogan, J. Keilersberger, Miss L. Bureing, I. Jones, J. Jones, G. Spray.

In steam-ship Knickerbocker, for New-Orleans.—T. P. Stanton, Stephen Steers, G. H. Branghn, B. R. Lawrence, wife, and child, Mrs. Florence, Mrs. G. H. Vennard and child, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rich. Mrs. M. A. Fox, Mrs. A. Rathe, Judge Southworth, Capt. Schneidan, Mrs. b. P. Steers, Miss Mary Steers, Miss Alice Evans, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Nelli and son, Mrs. M. McCarthy, Miss Alice McCarthy, James F. Lovell, L. Folger, Mrs. Perry, Miss H. Schultz, James Flynn.

In steam-ship City of Austin, for Port Royal.—Mrs. E. Bresnnick, Mr. and Mrs. William Bates, James R. F. Kelley, D. J. Smith, J. E. Middleton, W. Dearborn, A. L. C. Wilson and son, Mr. and Mrs. Clark Lewis, J. A. Gray, C. P. Oway, S. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Jabest, William Best, J. Cooper.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Egypt, from Liverpool.—Rev. E. F. Lounsbury, F. S. Flecton, Prof. and Mrs. L. J. Evans, H. J. Page, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Taylor, Rev. and Mrs. G. Norcross, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Brown, Miss F. Lucelle, Miss Ida Ross, G. B. Robinson, J. W. Gardner, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Hepworth, R. W. Dean, Prof. A. M. Elliott, Charles H. Haswell, Rev. A. C. Arnold, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bond, Misses V. and E. Bond, Mrs. P. Rounds, Miss E. Kuhl, Mrs. B. M. Joyce, Miss L. F. J. Miles, Miss E. Sumner, Mr. and Mrs. W. King, Misses C. B. and A. M. King, Mrs. R. F. Schorah, Miss N. Schorah, Miss M. Jordan, Mrs. Griswold, Mrs. Emiltseen and infant, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. More, Mrs. Thomas Adams, T. Aspinwall, J. H. Evans, P. G. Manning, O. A. Petrie, G. R. Haigh, Mr. and Mrs. M. McPhelan, Miss C. McPhelan, Master J. McPhelan, Mrs. B. Nelson, Miss Parsons, Mrs. J. Redmond, C. R. Power, S. P. Carr, Capt. Haisade, E. R. Thompson, W. Hunt, A. Yates, T. Hatton, J. Fishburn, J. Dyson, E. Parry, W. Llewellyn, S. Hallows, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Dade, H. S.